

AS QUESTÕES DE 41 A 50 REFEREM-SE A LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA (INGLÊS – PÁG. 14 OU FRANCÊS – PÁG. 16)

VOCÊ DEVERÁ RESPONDER ÀS QUESTÕES RELATIVAS AO IDIOMA PELO QUAL OPTOU NO ATO DA INSCRIÇÃO

LÍNGUA INGLESA – QUESTÕES DE 41 A 50

The Living Dragon

1 Dragons are mythical creatures with slender heads, a body like a dinosaur and a long tail like a lizard. What makes a dragon
2 unique is its ability to spew fire from its mouth or nostrils. Dragons have been the stuff of legends for centuries and contemporary
3 graphic artists enjoy drawing dragons.

4 Do you know that there is a real dragon living on earth today just like it has been for millions of years? While it doesn't breathe
5 fire or rear up ten feet tall, this ancient lizard lives much like it has since prehistoric times. The Komodo dragon was discovered only
6 about a century ago on the remote Indonesian Islands of Komodo, Gila Motang, Rinca, and Flores near the equator between the
7 Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. The Komodo dragon is an endangered species; there are only 3,000 to 5,000 left. They are
8 known to live about thirty years.

9 The adult Komodo dragon is a huge creature, growing to a length of 3 m and a weight of more than 136 kilos. They are the
10 heaviest of all lizard species. They are carnivores that prey on other animals like wild pigs, deer and even water buffalo which also
11 inhabit the islands. A Komodo dragon can eat as much as eighty percent of its body weight in a single feeding! The Komodo dragon
12 is a reptile and, like its cousins the alligator and crocodile, the dragon has powerful legs and jaws as well as sharp claws and teeth
13 well-suited for larger prey. The Komodo dragon can run up to twenty nine kilometers per hour over a short distance.

14 The Komodo dragon doesn't need to run after fast prey like wild pigs and deer. While alligators and crocodiles lie in wait for prey
15 in the water, the Komodo dragon camouflages itself on land and uses its powerful legs to reach passing animals. If the prey is not
16 caught in the sharp teeth and powerful jaws, it will quickly die from the dragon's bite. Komodo dragon saliva contains over fifty kinds
17 of bacteria that, while harmless to the dragon, will kill another animal within twenty-four hours. The dragon uses its keen sense of
18 smell and simply follows the trail to its next meat.

(Disponível em: <http://www.teach-nology.com/gold/readmiddle 1.html>. Acesso em: 07 jul. 2009. Adaptado.)

41. According to the text, the Komodo dragon:

- a) spots its victims by their smell.
- b) is at risk of extinction in thirty years.
- c) is small and eats only leaves.
- d) finds its prey in the water.

42. Among the alternatives below, the only one that is NOT in accordance with the text is:

- a) The Komodo dragon's teeth are sharp.
- b) The Komodo dragon's jaws are powerful.
- c) The Komodo dragon's saliva is harmful to other animals.
- d) The Komodo dragon's saliva is harmless to other species.

43. Choose the alternative in which both terms are parts of the Komodo dragon's head:

- a) claws and mouth.
- b) nostrils and mouth.
- c) nostrils and tail.
- d) tail and claws.

44. The pronoun “it” (line 16) refers to the word:

- a) “dragon” (line 16).
- b) “land” (line 15).
- c) “prey” (line 15).
- d) “bite” (line 16).

45. The word “like” (line 12) expresses an idea of:

- a) addition.
- b) cause.
- c) comparison.
- d) time.

46. In the text, the word that is NOT a verb is:

- a) “uses” (line 17).
- b) “lives” (line 5).
- c) “camouflages” (line 15).
- d) “heads” (line 1).

47. The sentence “They are the heaviest of all lizard species.” (lines 9-10) means:

- a) Some lizard species are heavier than the Komodo dragon.
- b) There are no lizard species heavier than the Komodo dragon.
- c) All other lizard species are as heavy as the Komodo dragon.
- d) Many lizard species are as heavy as the Komodo dragon.

48. The sentence “Dragons have been the stuff of legends for centuries [...]” (line 2) is similar to:

- a) Dragons were an object of interest in the past and still are.
- b) Dragons used to be an object of interest but are not anymore.
- c) Dragons were not an object of interest in the past but are now.
- d) Dragons are not an object of interest now but will be in the future.

49. Among the verbs below the one that has a Simple Past different from its Past Participle form is:

- a) discover.
- b) catch.
- c) know.
- d) endanger.

50. The adverb “quickly” in the sentence “If the prey is not caught in the sharp teeth and powerful jaws, it will quickly die from the dragon’s bite.” (lines 15-16) means that:

- a) the prey is going to die within a day.
- b) the prey will die in seventy-two hours.
- c) the prey is going to die instantly.
- d) the prey will die over a week.

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