

AS QUESTÕES DE 41 A 50 REFEREM-SE A LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA (INGLÊS – PÁG. 16 OU FRANCÊS – PÁG. 19)

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

LÍNGUA INGLESA – QUESTÕES DE 41 A 50

Global Food Crisis

- 1 *If you've been shopping for food lately, I don't have to tell you that prices are going through the roof. In*
2 *some cases world prices have more than tripled in recent months, "going from, in December, a price of \$300*
3 *a ton to just this week over \$1,000 a ton."*
4 *Robert Zeigler of the International Rice Research Institute is talking about rice, a basic staple food across*
5 *Asia, of course. Prices surged dramatically after China, Vietnam, and India limited exports to ensure they*
6 *had enough supplies for their own people. Other food products have also seen alarming increases.*
7 *The U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Organization, the FAO, says wheat prices have doubled in Senegal.*
8 *Bread prices doubled in Tajikistan. The cost of corn in Uganda rose 65 percent in just six months. One*
9 *reason: farmers are passing on their higher costs, particularly the rising cost of energy. "Fertilizers become*
10 *more and more unaffordable for the small farmers, who are at the center of a response to the world food*
11 *crisis," notes Joachim von Braun, who heads the International Food Policy Research Institute in*
12 *Washington. "And transport costs have become higher and higher, so the cost side of agriculture will keep*
13 *food prices high, even if we make major efforts to increase production."*
14 *Other reasons for the run-up in prices include natural causes like drought and pest outbreaks and*
15 *speculation in the commodities market.*
16 *And as world oil prices hover around \$120 a barrel, more food crops are ending up in fuel tanks. In the*
17 *United States, about one-quarter of the corn crop is now being used to make ethanol, which is blended with*
18 *gasoline to make a motor fuel. Soybean farmers are switching to corn, which drives up soy prices, and so*
19 *on.*
20 *Rising living standards also play a role. Particularly in India and China, where hundreds of millions of*
21 *people are having access to the middle class, more people are buying more food higher up the food chain,*
22 *says Carlos Seré of the International Livestock Research Institute in Nairobi.*
23 *"We know that consumers, when they move, let's say, from \$2 to \$10 a day per capita, they largely*
24 *expand the consumption of vegetables, oils, and animal products. This is happening in big countries around*
25 *the world. This has a big impact."*
26 *But in many cases the poorest of the poor are paying the price for the good fortune of the emerging*
27 *middle class.*
28 *Analysts like Robert Zeigler of the Rice Research Institute are starting to assess the damage. "Now what*
29 *are the consequences of this? Well, there are some estimates that say that if present trends continue for*
30 *very long, we can expect 100 million people to be pushed back into poverty." And Joachim von Braun of the*
31 *Food Policy Research Institute says that higher food prices today can cause long-term damage as people*
32 *change their eating habits.*
33 *"The high food prices lead poor people to limit their food consumption and shift to even less balanced*
34 *diets with harmful effects on health in the short and long run. The child who is not appropriately nourished*
35 *under the age of three for a couple of months will be harmed for the rest of its life."*
36 *The three experts spoke in a telephone conference organized by the International Agricultural Research*
37 *Group, whose research centers have some 8,000 scientists working on food issues.*

(Adapted from <http://www.voanews.com/english/Science/2008-05-09-voa21.cfm>. Retrieved on May 13th, 2008.)

Answer the following questions according to the text:

41. All of the following are causes for the increase in the prices of food, EXCEPT:

- a) transportation costs.
- b) advertising campaigns.
- c) natural disasters.
- d) higher life standards.

42. It is CORRECT to say that high oil prices make:

- a) farmers use their crops to make fuel.
- b) consumers buy more fuel.
- c) crops have a lower price.
- d) farmers plant more soy.

43. One consequence of high food prices is:

- a) balanced diets.
- b) more food consumption.
- c) health problems.
- d) good nourishment.

44. The expression *going through the roof* (line 1) can be best replaced by:

- a) falling.
- b) decreasing.
- c) freezing.
- d) rising.

45. All of the following alternatives are examples of the present perfect simple tense, EXCEPT:

- a) *have doubled* (line 7).
- b) *have to tell* (line 1).
- c) *have become* (line 12).
- d) *have more than tripled* (line 2).

46. The infinitive form of the verb *rose* (line 8) is:

- a) raise.
- b) risen.
- c) rise.
- d) rosen.

47. The only word that functions as a verb in the text is:

- a) *heads* (line 11).
- b) *estimates* (line 29).
- c) *costs* (line 9).
- d) *causes* (line 14).

48. The referent to the word *whose* (line 37) is:

- a) *experts*.
- b) *Group*.
- c) *scientists*.
- d) *centers*.

49. The word *switching* (line 18) can be best replaced by:

- a) avoiding.
- b) selling.
- c) changing.
- d) buying.

50. The referent to the pronoun *its* (line 35) is:

- a) *rest*.
- b) *age*.
- c) *life*.
- d) *child*.

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