

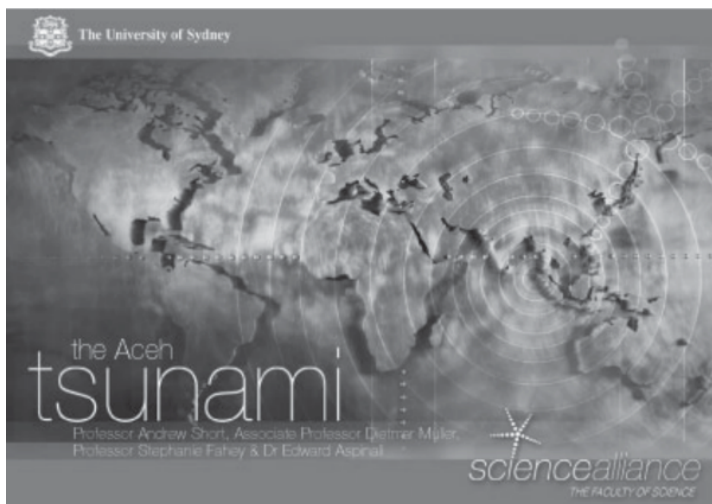
PROVA DE INGLÊS

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the text carefully and then choose the alternative which correctly completes the following statements.

TEXT 1 – Questions 46 to 50

The Aceh Tsunami

A Public Lecture
Wednesday, 9 February
5:45pm for 6:00pm



On Sunday 26 December, 2004, an 8.9 magnitude earthquake on the seafloor near Aceh in northern Indonesia generated the massive tsunami wave that hit the coasts of Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar, India, Sri Lanka, the Maldives and even Somalia, causing catastrophic damage.

5 The mammoth human and economic impact has turned the world's attention to the destructive potential of tsunamis. But what is the science behind this natural disaster? How does it relate to plate tectonics? What is the likelihood of this happening in Australia, and what warning systems exist?

10 This public lecture will explain the science, dispel the myths, recount first-hand experience of relief efforts in Aceh, and report the research currently being directed towards preventing such loss from occurring again.

Tsunami web-based resources

UniServe Science web-based tsunami resources

Speakers will include:

- 15 ■ Professor Andy Short, Director, Marine Studies Centre
 ■ A/Professor Dietmar Muller, Director, University of Sydney Institute of Marine Science (USIMS)
 ■ Professor Stephanie Fahey, Director, Research Institute for Asia and Pacific
- 20 ■ Dr Edward Aspinall, Southeast Asian Studies, Faculty of Arts

Date and Time

Wednesday, 9 February 2005

5:45pm for 6:00pm

The lecture is expected to run for 90 minutes.

- 25 Refreshments will be served (free of charge) following the lecture.

Venue

Eastern Avenue Auditorium, The University of Sydney

Bookings

While the lecture is free, seat bookings are essential as places are limited.

- 30 Please call (02) 9351 3021 or email info@science.usyd.edu.au to book seats (maximum of 4, except for school groups).

This lecture is free of charge.

http://www.science.usyd.edu.au/school/sa_aceh.html

Access: April 2005.

QUESTION 46

The **main** objective of this text is to announce a

- A) university venue.
 B) book on tsunamis.
 C) kind of seminar.
 D) school website.

QUESTION 47

According to the text, the only topic that will **NOT** be discussed is

- A) tsunami myths.
- B) Australian disasters.
- C) prevention procedures.
- D) relief efforts.

QUESTION 48

According to the text, if you want to take a school group to the lecture, you have to

- A) pay for the seats.
- B) book seats in advance.
- C) buy refreshments.
- D) limit it to four students.

QUESTION 49

The word **mammoth** (line 5) means

- A) spiritual.
- B) enormous.
- C) natural.
- D) predictable.

QUESTION 50

The expression **such loss** (line 11) refers to

- A) warning system.
- B) catastrophic damage.
- C) first-hand experience.
- D) tsunami wave.

TEXT 2 – Questions 51 to 55

LONDON, England (CNN) – Here is an account from someone who has witnessed the tsunami.

My father, my mother, our driver and I were on our way to Kataragama, where there is a famous shrine. When we got to Payagala, next to the sea, we were stopped. My father and the driver got out of the car and went near the beach. Suddenly there was a big muddy wave coming
5 towards us. The driver got in the car but my father didn't take the wave seriously and was caught up in it. I saw him get washed away, as the three of us inside the car got drifted towards a nearby canal. The car went circling through the current and slowly filled with water. It was hit by a couple of trees that shattered the glasses. Then it came to a stop so I got out of the car
10 through the window. Everyone was expressionless as they searched for loved ones who were with them seconds ago. I went near the canal again and saw a man helping my father, who was looking exhausted after fighting the waves to come to safety. I have never heard or experienced such a thing before. I will never forget the huge wave as tall as a palm tree coming right
15 towards us.

Vindya Gunawardena, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

<http://www.cnn.com/2004/WORLD/asiapcf/12/27/more.emails/index.html>

Access: April 2005.

QUESTION 51

We can infer that Vindya's driver escaped the tsunami because he

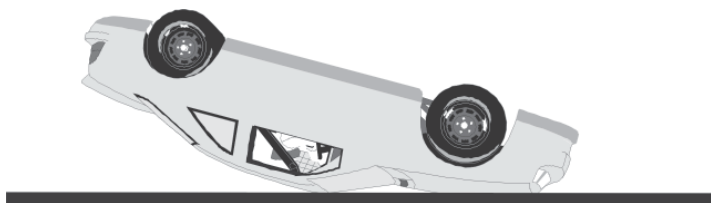
- A) ran away from it.
- B) did what he was told.
- C) helped Vindya's father.
- D) neglected its size.



QUESTION 52

The car which would **best** correspond to Vindya's when it stopped is

A)



B)



C)



D)



QUESTION 53

The word **as** (line 6) means

- A) while.
- B) although.
- C) because.
- D) since.

QUESTION 54

The author says “**everyone was expressionless**” (line 10) possibly because people were

- A) delighted.
- B) amused.
- C) astonished.
- D) bored.

QUESTION 55

This text is an example of

- A) narration.
- B) analysis.
- C) argumentation.
- D) instruction.

TEXT 3 - Questions 56 to 60

Blue moon - NASA

The month of July 2004 had two full moons, which means one of them was a blue moon. In June 2007, you should remember to look because there's going to be a blue moon. But will it be blue? Believe it or not, scientists say blue-colored moons are real.

When you hear someone say "Once in a blue moon..." you know what they mean: Rare. Seldom. Maybe even absurd. After all, when was the last time you saw the moon turn blue?

According to modern folklore, a blue moon is the second full moon in a calendar month. Usually months have only one full moon, but occasionally a second one sneaks in. Full moons are separated by 29 days, while most months are 30 or 31 days long; so it is possible to fit two full moons in a single month. This happens every two and a half years, on average. In 2004, there was one full moon on July 2nd. The following, on July 31st, was by definition a blue moon.

But was it really blue? Not really. The date of a full moon, all by itself, doesn't affect the moon's color. The moon on July 31st was pearly-gray, as usual. However, there was a time, not long ago, when people saw blue moons almost every night. Full moons, half moons, crescent moons – they were all blue, except some nights when they were green.

The time was 1883, the year an Indonesian volcano named Krakatoa exploded. Scientists liken the blast to a 100-megaton nuclear bomb. Fully 600 km away, people heard the noise as loud as a cannon shot. Plumes of ash rose to the very top of the Earth's atmosphere. And the moon turned blue.

Krakatoa's ash is the reason. Some of the ash-clouds were filled with particles about 1 micron (one millionth of a meter) wide – the right size to strongly scatter red light, while allowing other colors to pass. White



moonbeams shining through the clouds emerged blue, and sometimes green.

35 Blue moons persisted for years after the eruption.

Other less potent volcanos have turned the moon blue, too. People saw blue moons in 1983, for instance, after the eruption of the El Chichon volcano in Mexico. And there are reports of blue moons caused by Mt. St. Helens in 1980 and Mount Pinatubo in 1991.

40 The key to a blue moon is having in the air lots of particles slightly wider than the wavelength of red light (0.7 micron) – and no other sizes present. This is rare, but volcanoes sometimes spit out such clouds.

Adapted from: http://www.frei-sein.blogger.com.br/2004_07_01_archive.html

QUESTION 56

If something happens “*Once in a blue moon*” (line 10), it occurs

- A) when a volcano explodes.
- B) every other June or July.
- C) in great catastrophes.
- D) with very low frequency.

QUESTION 57

According to folklore, if there is a blue moon on August 1st, there will be a blue moon on

- A) August 31st.
- B) August 28th.
- C) August 29th.
- D) August 30th.

QUESTION 58

For the moon to turn blue, a process takes place in the

- A) volcano.
- B) atmosphere.
- C) calendar.
- D) moon.

QUESTION 59

On July 31st, 2004

- A) there was a second full moon.
- B) 0.7 micron particles filled the air.
- C) a major volcano eruption happened.
- D) the moon actually looked blue.

QUESTION 60

Reading this text leads to the conclusion that blue colored moons

- A) may result in ecological tragedies.
- B) are related to nuclear energy.
- C) can cause volcanic explosions.
- D) have a scientific explanation.

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