

PROVA DE INGLÊS

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

TEXT 1 – Questions 46 to 50

The Bug is Back

Health authorities defeated dengue decades ago by vanquishing the mosquito that spreads it. Then why were half a million Brazilians sick this past summer?

Bad Bug

It's not a pretty sight. The *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which spreads dengue and yellow fever, was eradicated decades ago. But the bug is back with a vengeance. It gave
5 Brazil a dengue epidemic. Scientists now say the worst is yet to come. Why is nothing being done?



Brazil is a case study of how badly things went awry. Twice the aggressive mosquito battalions had freed Brazilian
10 territory of *Aedes aegypti* in 1955 and again in 1973. But these were the days of an ambitious military regime in Brazil, which had bigger things than bugs on its agenda. Instead of diligently tracking the disease, the generals poured money into highways, power plants and winning the Amazon frontier. When the dengue mosquito resurfaced, in 1976, Brasilia reacted swiftly – to hush it up, under
15 the cloak of “national security”.

The generals are gone now, but the government continues to botch opportunities. There is no mystery, scientists say, to eradicating dengue: destroy the mosquito and its eggs, and the virus cannot prosper. Yet spraying is rarely done, except after an epidemic has hit. “No one bothers with disease control
20 until people start going to the hospital,” says Hermann Schatzmayr, head of virology at Rio’s Oswaldo Cruz Foundation. *Aedes aegypti* is now at home in 3,700 counties, including 60 percent of Brazil, and increasingly resistant to pesticides.

Newsweek, June 17, 2002. p. 40-41.

QUESTION 46

Scientists have predicted that dengue epidemics in Brazil will

- A) be easily eradicated.
- B) get even more serious.
- C) mysteriously prosper.
- D) never bother anyone.

QUESTION 47

From the text we can understand that the dengue epidemic in Brazil is the result of the

- A) action of the Brazilian dictatorship.
- B) carefree spirit of the population.
- C) government's indifference.
- D) Oswaldo Cruz Foundation's inefficiency.

QUESTION 48

Which of the following words is **NOT** used to refer to *Aedes aegypti*?

- A) ... bug... (line 4)
- B) ... it... (subtitle)
- C) ... its... (line 18)
- D) ... mosquito... (line 9)

QUESTION 49

“It’s not a pretty sight.” (line 1)

This sentence probably refers to

- A) Brazilian research.
- B) pesticide spraying.
- C) the health authorities.
- D) the mosquito photograph.

QUESTION 50

In the text, the word **botch** (line 16) could be replaced by

- A) create.
- B) find.
- C) miss.
- D) take.

TEXT 2 – Questions 51 to 55

Traveling

To some extent, traveling entails fantasizing. We dream of finding someone interesting away from vigilant neighbors, from family control, from our own self-criticism. There is nothing necessarily
 5 wrong with that fantasy nor with its realization. Now traveling is more rewarding, much more complex than that.



It means coming out of hiding, getting out of the rut, looking around ourselves, seeing the world,
 10 opening our minds to new dimensions of human existence. At a certain moment in our life, that may include an opening to new relationships, seen as rewarding experiences. On the other hand, traveling may develop our ability to stay alone, to face up to our fears, to meet the unknown head on, without turning to others for safety. It means being able to survive without old habits. While
 15 traveling for pleasure, a workaholic may feel the same withdrawal symptoms that plague those who cease to take addictive drugs. Traveling tests and helps develop our independence. It makes us feel that the ground under our feet is within ourselves, not outside.

Getting in touch with another culture also elicits fantasies involving
 20 “the stranger”. Foreigners evoke many different emotions. One of them is the magic that surrounds someone from a distant, mysterious world. Only everyday-life can disentangle reality from magic. Yet, magic and enchantment do have a place in life.

In a sense, traveling distinguishes us from reptiles. Alligators, for instance,
 25 are intent exclusively on survival; they never leave their territory, they never relinquish safety and protection. Merely surviving is not enough for us humans. We want to live, and that sometimes entails going out to distant places in search of adventure. Traveling, like any other human experience, may provide an opportunity to prepare even for death. If we succeed in coming out of
 30 hiding and living in different environments, perhaps we will be less disturbed when our body no longer is part of our luggage and only our essence departs for the great adventure. Traveling is being confident about the fact that our life can be lived wherever we are.

Adapted from “Traveling, sex, and fantasies” by Maria de Melo Azevedo, *Icaro*, n.189, May 2000. p.20.

QUESTION 51

According to the text, traveling does **NOT** mean

- A) being independent.
- B) opening minds.
- C) seeing the world.
- D) transmitting culture.

QUESTION 52

The author distinguishes people from reptiles pointing out that people

- A) are more worried about survival.
- B) demand safety and protection.
- C) do not move outside their habitat.
- D) wish to explore new territories.

QUESTION 53

Traveling and death are similar experiences because both require us to

- A) deny fantasies.
- B) face the unknown.
- C) search for adventure.
- D) take our luggage.

QUESTION 54

Another adequate title for this text could be

- A) Fantasies of Love.
- B) Reasons for Traveling.
- C) Searching for Mystery.
- D) Traveling in Safety.

QUESTION 55

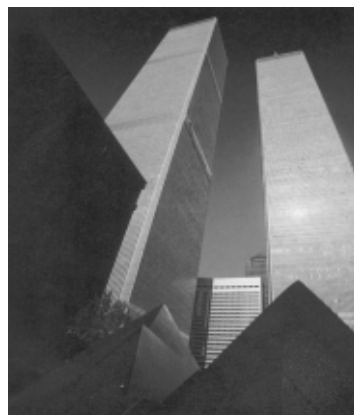
“**Now** traveling is more rewarding...” (line 6)

To keep the same meaning, the word **now** could be replaced by

- A) but.
- B) first.
- C) then.
- D) thus.

The new war against terror - An evening with Noam Chomsky
October 18, 2001 – Transcribed from an audio recorded lecture at the
Technology & Culture Forum at Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Let's turn to the question of the historic event that took place on September 11th. As I said, I think that's correct. It was a historic event. Not unfortunately because of its scale, unpleasant to think about, but in terms of the scale it's not that unusual. I did say it's the worst... probably the worst instant human toll of any crime. And that may be true. But there are terrorist crimes with effects a bit more drawn out that are more extreme, unfortunately. Nevertheless, it's a historic event because there was a change. The change was the direction in which the guns were pointed. That's new. Radically new. So, take US history.



The last time that the national territory of the United States was under attack, or for that matter, even threatened was when the British burned down Washington in 1814. There have been many... it was common to bring up Pearl Harbor but that's not a good analogy. The Japanese, what ever you think about it, the Japanese bombed military bases in two US colonies, not the national territory, colonies which had been taken from their inhabitants in not a very pretty way. This is the national territory that's been attacked on a large scale, you can find a few fringe examples but this is unique.

During these close to 200 years, we, the United States expelled or mostly exterminated the indigenous population, that's many millions of people, conquered half of Mexico, carried out depredations all over the region and Central America, sometimes beyond, conquered Hawaii and the Philippines, killing several 100,000 Filipinos in the process. Since the Second World War, it has extended its reach around the world in ways I don't have to describe. But it was killing someone else, the fighting was somewhere else, it was others who were getting slaughtered. Not here. Not the national territory.

QUESTION 56

Chomsky's analysis of American history suggests the US has

- A) behaved heroically in a number of conflicts.
- B) fought for the freedom of neighboring nations.
- C) imposed terror to several other peoples.
- D) often been the victim of terrorist attacks.

QUESTION 57

Noam Chomsky considers the September 11th attack a historic event because

- A) it was an unusual raid.
- B) no guns were used.
- C) of its large human scale.
- D) the target was in the US.

QUESTION 58

“ ... but **this** is unique.” (line 22)

The word **this** refers to the

- A) attack on Washington in 1814.
- B) bombing of military bases.
- C) taking of the two colonies.
- D) terrorist event on September 11th.

QUESTION 59

“... carried out depredations all over the **region**...” (line 25)

The word **region** refers to

- A) Central America.
- B) half of Mexico.
- C) Hawaii and the Philippines.
- D) the United States.

QUESTION 60

“... it was others who were getting **slaughtered**.” (lines 29-30)

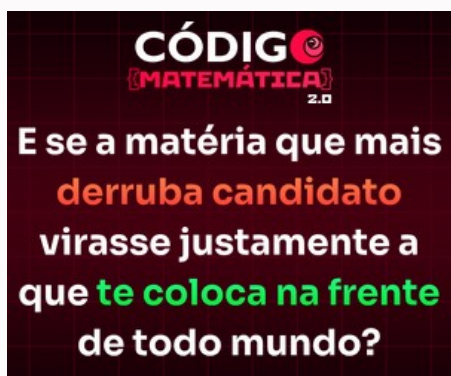
The word **slaughtered** means

- A) exterminated.
- B) influenced.
- C) protected.
- D) revenged.

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