

Texto comum às questões 1 e 2.

WASHINGTON – Millions of people living in nearly 600 neighborhoods across the country are breathing concentrations of toxic air pollutants that put them at a much greater risk of contracting cancer, according to new data from the Environmental Protection Agency.

The levels of 80 cancer-causing substances released by automobiles, factories, and other sources in these areas exceed a 100 in 1 million cancer risk. That means that if 1 million people breathed air with similar concentrations over their lifetime, about 100 additional people would be expected to develop cancer because of their exposure to the pollution.

The average cancer risk across the country is 36 in 1 million, according to the National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment, which will be released by the EPA on Wednesday.

Since the last update in 2006, which covered 1999 emissions, cancer risk nationwide has declined from 41.5 people in 1 million to 36 people in 1 million. "If we are in between 10 in 1 million and 100 in 1 million we want to look more deeply at that. If the risk is greater than 100 in 1 million, we don't like that at all ... we want to investigate that risk and do something about it," said Kelly Rimer, an environmental scientist with the EPA, in an interview with The Associated Press on Tuesday.

Parts of Los Angeles, California and Madison County, Illinois had the highest cancer risks in the nation – 1200 in 1 million and 1100 in 1 million, according to the EPA data. They were followed by two neighborhoods in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania and one in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

People living in parts of Coconino County, Arizona and Lyon County, Nevada had the lowest cancer risk from air toxics. The counties with the least toxic air are Kalawao County, Hawaii and Golden Valley County in Montana. "Air toxic risks are local. They are a function of the sources nearest to you," said Dave Guinnup, who leads the groups that perform the risk assessments for toxic air pollutants at EPA. "If you are out in the Rocky Mountains, you are going to be closer to 2 in a million. If you are in an industrial area with a lot of traffic, you are going to be closer to 1100 in 1 million."

The analysis predicts the concentrations of 124 different hazardous air pollutants, which

are known to cause cancer, respiratory problems and other health effects by coupling estimates of emissions from a variety of sources with models that attempt to simulate how the pollution will disperse in the air. Only 80 of the chemicals evaluated are known to cause cancer, EPA officials said.

The information is used by federal, state and local agencies to identify areas in need of more monitoring and attention.

The data to be released Wednesday covers pollution released in 2002.

EPA: toxic air in 600 U.S. neighborhoods. By AP/DINA CAPPIELLO. Wednesday, Jun. 24, 2009. Extraído do site: <www.time.com/time/health/article/0,8599,1906717,00.html>.

1 (UFRR)

According to the text above, choose the best response.

- Predictions refuse there will be a variety of concentrations of toxic air pollutants disperse in the air in the future not far from us.
- The Environmental Protection Agency declares that the levels of pollution are the lowest that there is nothing to be worried.
- The average cancer risk caused by the air toxic pollutants has increased lately.
- Scientists have denied all kinds of reports that have to do with air toxic pollutants.
- The text deals with air pollutants that put people at a great risk of contracting diseases as cancer.

2 (UFRR)

Choose the one that is not according to the text.

- The average cancer risk across the country is declining, although the levels are still high.
- The Environmental Protection Agency declares a lot of people who live in the country are breathing concentrations of toxic air pollutants that put them at a much greater risk of contracting cancer.
- Due to substances released by automobiles, factories, and other sources the risk of developing cancer exceeds a 100 in 1 million.
- People who live far from industrial area with a heavy traffic are expected to develop cancer because of their exposure to the pollution.
- In the USA, people are breathing concentrations of toxic air pollutants, which are known to cause cancer, respiratory problems and other health effects.

3 (Furg-RS)

Dance: A Constantly Evolving Tradition

By Octavio Roca



A poster advertises the appearance of New York City Ballet as part of Festival Verdi 2001 in Parma, Italy. (Courtesy ParmaItaly.com)

There is no time like the present to look at the future of American dance. So much keeps coming, so much is left behind, and the uncertainty and immense promise of all that lies ahead tell us that the young century is **witnessing**¹ a watershed in American dance history. Candid shots of American artists on the move reveal a wide-open landscape of dance, from classical to modern to postmodern and beyond.

Each of our dance traditions carries a distinctive flavor, and each demands attention: the living legacies of George Balanchine and Antony Tudor, the ever-surprising genius of Merce Cunningham, the all-American exuberance of Paul Taylor, the social commitment of Bill T. Jones and Joe Goode, together with a vibrant new generation of American dance-makers who are **responding**² to the amazing growth of dance companies and their audiences from coast to coast.

Most of all, the optimism and sheer daring that have long marked American dance are alive and well from New York to San Francisco, from Miami to Seattle, and from Houston to our capital in Washington, D.C. They are alive in Mark Morris's cheery iconoclasm, in Lar Lubovitch's invention, in Michael Smuin's jazzy abandon, in Broadway's newfound love of dance, in every daring bit of performance art that tries to redefine what dance is and what it is not. American dancers today

represent the finest, most exciting, and most diverse aspects of our country's cultural riches.

The phenomenal aspect of dance is that it takes two to give **meaning**³ to the phenomenon.

The meaning of a dance arises not in a vacuum but in public, in real life, in the magical moment when an audience witnesses a performance. What makes American dance unique is not just its distinctive, multicultural mix of influences, but also the distinctively American mix of its audiences.

That mix is even more of a melting pot as the new millennium unfolds. And it makes for a uniquely varied, gripping tale of dance and dancers facing a new era.

Ours is a constantly changing tradition whose very vitality is what we will bequeath future generations: the cowboys and sailors alongside the magical swans and sugar plums, the dances of political questioning and the dances of pure joy of movement, the selflessness and optimism, the generosity of spirit, the elemental theatrical excitement that is the promise of each rising curtain.

American dance stays alive by ensuring that it never remains the same, that it is a **living**⁴ tradition, the American tradition. **Enriching**⁵ that tradition involves not just looking ahead to the next surprise but also looking back with both pride and affection at the giants of American dance who have made the future possible. [...]

Extraído do site: <<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itsv/0403/ijse/roca.htm>>.

Which of the following words is an adjective?

- a) Responding (ref. 2).
- b) Witnessing (ref. 1).
- c) Living (ref. 4).
- d) Meaning (ref. 3).
- e) Enriching (ref. 5).

4 (Urca-CE)

Choose the **correct** verb form to complete the sentence:

“_____ some trouble with the car I just rented from you – the wipers don't work properly”.

- a) I won't have.
- b) I didn't have.
- c) I'd have.
- d) I'll have.
- e) I'm having.

5 (Unesp-SP)

Leia o texto *Introducing E-Jets*, produzido para um folheto de propaganda dos aviões da Embraer.

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Entirely redesigned, our E-jets are not simply stretched versions of smaller aircraft platforms. Nor are they scaled down derivatives of larger models. Embraer E-jets are engineered from the ground up to maximize passenger comfort and operating efficiency. It's a new concept in commercial air transport that blurs the line between regional jets and mainline aircrafts.

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Extraído do site: <www.embraercommercialjets.com>.

Assinale a alternativa cujas palavras podem ser utilizadas para completar os espaços no último parágrafo do texto:

- a) looked; will; for.
- b) flying; can; for.
- c) flown; will; at.
- d) flying; can; at.
- e) looking; will; to.

6 (UECE)

One of the purposes of my trip across my native country was to listen – to hear speech, accent rhythms, overtones and emphasis. For speech is so much more than words and sentences. I did listen everywhere. It seemed to me that regional speech is in the process of disappearing; not gone, but going. Decades of radio and television must have this impact. Communications must destroy localness, by a slow, inevitable process. I can remember a

time when I could almost pinpoint a man's place of origin by his speech. That is growing more difficult now and will in some foreseeable future become impossible. It is a rare house or building that is not rigged with the spiky combers of the air. Radio and television speech becomes standardized, perhaps better English than we have ever used. Just as our bread, mixed and baked, packaged and sold without benefit of accident or human frailty, is uniformly good and uniformly tasteless, so will our speech become one speech.

I who love words and the endless possibility of words am saddened by this inevitability. For with local accent will disappear local tempo. The idioms, the figures of speech that make language rich and full of the poetry of place and time must go. And in their place will be a national speech, wrapped and packaged, standard and tasteless. In the many years since I have listened to the land, the change is very great. Travelling west along the northern routes, I did not hear truly local speech until I reached Montana. That is one of the reasons I fell in love again with Montana. The West Coast went back to package English. The Southwest kept a grasp, but a slipping grasp on localness. Of course the deep south holds on to its regional expressions, just as it holds and treasures some other anachronisms, but no region can hold out for long against the highway, the high-tension line and the national television. **What I am mourning is perhaps not worth saving, but I regret its loss nevertheless¹.**

Even while I protest the assembly-line production of our food, our songs, our language, and eventually our souls, I know that it was a rare home that baked good bread in the old days. Mother's cooking was with rare exceptions poor, that good unpasteurized milk touched only by flies and bits of manure crawling with bacteria, the healthy old time life was riddled with aches and sudden death from unknown causes and that sweet local speech I mourn was the child of illiteracy and ignorance. It is the nature of man as he grows older, a small bridge in time, to protest against change, particularly change for the better. But it is true that we have exchanged corpulence for starvation, and either one will kill us. We, or at least I, can have no conception of human life in a hundred years or fifty years. Perhaps my greatest wisdom is the knowledge that I do not know. The sad ones are those who waste their energy in trying to hold it back, for they can only feel bitterness in loss and no joy in gain.

STEINBECK, John. *Travels with Charley*. New York: Book of the Month Club, 1962.

The underlined verbs in *What I am mourning is perhaps not worth saving, but I regret its loss nevertheless* (ref. 1) are:

- a) simple present and present perfect.
- b) present perfect and simple present.
- c) present continuous and simple present.
- d) present participle and present continuous.

7 (UFT-TO)

Choose a **correct** interrogative form for the sentence *You have never shaken an empire or led an army into battle.*

- a) Have you ever shaken an empire or led an army into battle?
- b) Have you ever shaken an empire or led an army into battle?
- c) Did you ever shaken an empire or led an army into battle?
- d) Have you never shaken an empire or led an army into battle?

8 (Mack-SP)

What's up? Conceptual metaphors and the teaching of phrasal verbs

By Elaine Hodgson

Some aspects of a language are considered a real challenge for both teachers and learners. In the case of English, phrasal verbs are certainly amongst the most unpopular topics in the classroom. They are seen as important and, at the same time, almost impossible to be learnt. This probably happens because their meanings are often thought to be arbitrary and sometimes illogical. Being considered arbitrary, it is believed that these verbs cannot exactly be taught, but that they should, most of the time, be learnt by heart. Only the very gifted student or someone who has had the chance of living abroad for some time would be able to use them confidently. For the regular EFL student, understandably, this can be extremely off-putting, as one cannot be expected to memorize thousands and thousands of different verbs, especially if we consider that new phrasal verbs are created every day! **Would it be possible to facilitate the path to the learning of phrasal verbs, which are an important aspect of the English language?** The answer, I believe, is yes, even though it may seem very unusual at first: conceptual metaphors. The teaching of a few conceptual metaphors would

probably help students (and teachers) deal with phrasal verbs in a more efficient manner.

New Routes

A possible answer to the question *Would it be possible to facilitate the path to the learning of phrasal verbs, which are an important aspect of the English language?* from the text would be:

- a) Neither one nor the other.
- b) The more, the merrier.
- c) That might not be a tough thing to do.
- d) You can say that again.
- e) I'm not to blame.

9 (FGV-SP)

Brazil is More Than Soccer and 'Carnival'

July 24, 2009

Many investors rarely think about Brazil as a place to put their investment dollars. They think Brazil is just a country that goes crazy over soccer and has a wild 'Carnival' every year in Rio. But Brazil is so much more. They may have the best economy in the Americas.

Brazil has made great strides under current President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, commonly known as Lula. Lula took office on January 1, 2003 and he has, since being in office, run a very orthodox fiscal policy. The country has maintained fiscal and trade surpluses for the better part of his presidency.

Brazil's highly capable Central Bank has followed a very strong monetary policy. They have maintained high levels of real interest rates, which prevented the economy from overheating and creating an over-expansion of credit – unlike the policies of others like the Federal Reserve.

In late April, the Brazilian Central Bank cut their interest rate from 11.25% to 10.25%. This leaves them plenty of room to cut interest rates further, if necessary, to stimulate the Brazilian economy. Again, this distinguishes the Brazilian Central Bank from the Federal Reserve and others, who have left themselves virtually no room to cut interest rates further.

Also, Brazil has long pursued a strategy of achieving energy independence from foreign oil. Brazil started its own ethanol program – based on its rich sugar crop and offshore oil exploration using deep-sea drilling methods. It's achieved a

remarkable degree of energy self-sufficiency – again setting it apart from much of the rest of the world.

Brazil, unlike the United States and other economies, is not over-levered – It has prudent fiscal and monetary policies, balanced and diversified trade, along with a coherent energy policy. It leaves the country well positioned for the future.

Extraído do site: <www.istockanalyst.com/article/viewarticle/articleid/3370044#>. [Adaptado]

No trecho do quinto parágrafo do texto – *It's achieved a remarkable degree of energy self-sufficiency* – o 's em *It's* pode ser corretamente substituído por:

- a) has.
- b) goes.
- c) was.
- d) does.
- e) is.

10 (Urca-CE)

Choose the option that correctly complete the blanks of the sentences:

One of the most obvious examples of *context migration* is from war to sport. If you read any sports commentary, you _____ dozens of words of military origin: battle, strike, offence, defence, shoot. In the modern world, sport _____ the place of war socially and psychologically, and the language we use _____ this.

- a) find; have taken; demonstrated.
- b) will find; has taken; demonstrates.
- c) would find; took; has demonstrates.
- d) has found; takes; will demonstrates.
- e) found; had taken; demonstrates.