CHEAP labor has built China’s economic miracle. Its manufacturing workers toil for a small fraction of the cost of their American or German competitors. At the bottom of the heap, a “floating population” of about 130m migrants work in China’s boomtowns, taking home 1,348 yuan a month on average last year. That is a mere $197, little more than one-twentieth of the average monthly wage in America. But it is 17% more than the year before. As China’s economy has bounced back, wages have followed suit. On the coasts, where its exporting factories are clustered, bosses are short of workers, and workers short of patience. A lot of strikes has thrown a spanner into the workshop of the world.

The hands of China’s workers have been strengthened by a new labor law, introduced in 2008, and by the more fundamental laws of demand and supply. Workers are becoming harder to find and to keep. The country’s villages still contain perhaps 70m potential migrants. Other rural folk might be willing to work closer to home in the growing number of factories moving inland. But the supply of strong backs and nimble fingers is not infinite, even in China. The number of 15- to 29-year-olds will fall sharply from next year. And although their wages are increasing, their aspirations are rising even faster. They seem less willing to “eat bitterness”, as the Chinese put it, without complaint.

(www.economist.com - 29/07/2010)

1TO THROW A SPANNER IN THE WORKS = to frustrate or ruin (a plan, system etc.)
41 According to the main idea expressed by the text, it is correct to state that:
A) although cheap labor used to be the backbone of China's economic miracle, China's workers now earn as much as their peers in America or Germany.
B) in China's factories, dissatisfaction is on the rise.
C) China's workers earn twenty per cent less than their peers in America or Germany.
D) China's economy has not suffered the consequences of the economic crisis, and for that reason, salaries are on the rise all over the country.
E) The great number of potential migrants who need to work in China do not complain about their wages.

42 The verb “toil” in “workers toil for a small fraction of the cost of their American or German competitors” means that Chinese workers:
A) earn a small fraction of the cost of their American or German competitors.
B) are glad to receive a small fraction of the cost of their American or German competitors.
C) complain about receiving a small fraction of the cost of their American or German competitors.
D) work hard for a small fraction of the cost of their American or German competitors.
E) deserve a small fraction of the cost of their American or German competitors.

43 Which of the following is mentioned in the text as a reason for Chinese workers’ more demanding behavior?
A) The country’s villages still contain perhaps 70 million potential migrants.
B) A new labor law.
C) They earn a little more than the average monthly wage in America.
D) China’s economy has bounced back.
E) On the coasts workers are becoming harder to keep.

44 The expression “strong backs and nimble fingers”, in the second paragraph, is a metaphor for:
A) young workers
B) unhealthy people
C) skilled executives
D) the people of the villages
E) the good health of Chinese workers
Facebook Tops 500 Million Users

By JENNA WORTHAM

Facebook, the social network created in the dormitories of Harvard six years ago, said on Wednesday that it now had 500 million members.

The company has doubled in size from a year ago, pushing international competitors aside. “This is an important milestone for all of you who have helped spread Facebook around the world,” Mark Zuckerberg, the company’s 26-year-old chief executive, said in a company blog post.

Facebook’s dizzying rise has not been without stumbles. Most recently, the company was the focus of intense scrutiny over changes to its site that encouraged members to make more information about themselves accessible to anyone on the Internet.

A recent survey by the American Customer Satisfaction Index showed that user satisfaction with Facebook stood at 64 on a 100-point scale, which placed it in the bottom 5 percent of the companies covered in the index.

Facebook’s popularity has also spurred competition from the likes of Google, which views the billions of links and hours spent on the site each month as a threat to its business.

But if anything, the site’s steady growth in spite of its setbacks only validates the company’s approach, said Ray Valdes, an analyst at the research firm Gartner.

Facebook has been aggressive in pushing users “to the edge of their comfort zone,” Mr. Valdes said. “But Facebook has proven that it can weather those challenges and still grow.”

Mr. Valdes, who estimates that Facebook is adding 50 million new members each month, attributed the company’s rapid ascension to its continuous effort to change and improve the service.

“That keeps it bubbling away,” he said.


45 The title “Facebook Tops 500 Million Users” most likely means that:

A) Facebook has almost 500 million users.
B) Facebook will soon have 500 million users.
C) Facebook has already reached the number of 500 million users.
D) Facebook shall surpass 500 million users in a near future.
E) Facebook excelled the number of 500 million users six years ago.

46 According to the information in the text, it is correct to state that

A) Facebook was created by a group of senior members of Harvard’s faculty.
B) considers Google its only threat.
C) has become a very lucrative company.
D) is considered the best site in the social networking sphere.
E) has grown at a meteoric pace.
47 The important milestone Mark Zuckerberg refers to is:
   A) The user’s satisfaction with Facebook.
   B) The company’s astonishing profitability.
   C) The number of users.
   D) The qualified team that has helped to spread Facebook around the world.
   E) The results of a recent survey by the American Customer Satisfaction Index.

48 According to the text, Facebook’s steady growth is due to:
   A) Its 500 million members.
   B) The weakness of international competitors.
   C) Its 26-year-old chief executive.
   D) The fact that its users are a hundred per cent satisfied.
   E) Its continuous improvement policy.

49 You can infer from the text that the engineering department:
   A) ignored the video as soon as it arrived for appreciation.
   B) spent three months preparing the video.
   C) considered the video funny.
   D) said the video had to be technically improved.
   E) said the video was technically inaccurate.

50 The e-mail she got back from Wally most likely read:
   A) “The script had been great.”
   B) “I think the script is humorless.”
   C) “It was funny.”
   D) “I thought the script would be great.”
   E) “It is great.”
The perils of counterfeit drugs go way beyond being ripped off by dubious online pill-pushers. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 50 per cent of all medicines sold online are worthless counterfeits. In developing nations fake pills may account for as much as 30 per cent of all drugs on the market. Even in the developed world, 1 per cent of medicines bought over the counter are fakes. Some key events illustrate the risk these pose. In Nigeria, 2500 children died in 1995 after receiving fake meningitis vaccines. In Haiti, Bangladesh and Nigeria, around 400 people died in 1998 after being given paracetamol that had been prepared with diethylene glycol – a solvent used in wallpaper stripper. The fakers are nothing if not market-aware: in the face of an outbreak of H5N1 bird flu in 2005, they began offering fake Tamiflu.

What can be done? The WHO coordinates an umbrella body called the International Medical Products Anti-Counterfeiting Taskforce (IMPACT), an industry initiative that issues alerts when it finds anomalies in the medicine supply chain. Such events include sudden drops in wholesale prices, hinting at fakes coming onto the market, or the mimicking of anti-counterfeiting features on packaging, such as holograms or barcodes, says Nimo Ahmed, head of intelligence at the UK’s Medicine and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency.

New Scientist, 10 July 2010, p. 18. Adaptado.

86 De acordo com o texto, medicamentos falsificados, em geral,
A) são consumidos apenas em países pobres e de pouco acesso à internet.
B) encontram dificuldade de comercialização com o aparecimento de novas doenças.
C) são ineficazes e contêm elementos danosos à saúde em sua composição.
D) possuem embalagens atraentes que ludibriam o consumidor.
E) vêm sendo criteriosamente apreendidos pela Organização Mundial da Saúde.
87 O texto informa que os falsificadores
A) atuam na venda de remédios no mercado atacadista.
B) roubam o selo de qualidade da Organização Mundial da Saúde.
C) utilizam placebo nos medicamentos.
D) apresentam-se como representantes oficiais da indústria farmacêutica.
E) estão sempre alertas à demanda do mercado.

88 Segundo o texto, para conter a venda de medicamentos falsificados, a Organização Mundial da Saúde
A) estimula a venda promocional de medicamentos importantes sempre que necessário.
B) coordena o trabalho de uma organização que acompanha o fornecimento de remédios no mercado farmacêutico, alertando para possíveis irregularidades.
C) exige que todos os medicamentos exibam o holograma da organização e o código de barras.
D) controla o lançamento de novos medicamentos no mercado, a exemplo do Tamiflu.
E) autoriza apenas a comercialização de medicamentos que passaram pelo crivo das agências sanitárias internacionais.

Texto para as questões 89 e 90

Europe's economic distress could be China’s opportunity. In the past, the country has proved a hesitant investor in the continent, but figures show a 30 percent surge in new Chinese projects in Europe last year. And these days Europe looks ever more tempting. Bargains proliferate as the yuan strengthens and cash strapped governments forget concerns over foreign ownership of key assets. On a recent visit to Greece, Vice Premier Zhang Dejiang sealed 14 deals, reportedly the largest Chinese investment package in Europe, covering a range of sectors from construction to telecoms.

Meanwhile, Irish authorities have opened talks with Chinese promoters to develop a 240-hectare industrial park in central Ireland where Chinese manufacturers could operate inside the European Union free of quotas and costly tariffs. In time, that could bring 10,000 new jobs. “It’s good business,” says Vanessa Rossi, an authority on China at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London. “There’s big mutual benefit here.” Europe needs money; China needs markets.


89 Segundo o texto, a China
A) aproveitou o momento da crise mundial e fez vários investimentos no próprio país.
B) teve problemas econômicos similares aos dos países europeus, mas conseguiu superá-los.
C) hesitava em investir em países asiáticos e perdeu boas oportunidades na região.
D) aumentou seus investimentos na Europa no ano passado.
E) ressurgiu como potência mundial após vários anos de isolamento.
90 Afasta-se no texto, que a Irlanda

A) negocia com a China o desenvolvimento de um parque industrial que trará benefícios à Europa e à própria China.

B) possui um plano de desenvolvimento que exime os investidores de pagamento de impostos.

C) enfrenta sérios problemas de desemprego, que já afetaram dez mil trabalhadores.

D) deseja fechar acordos que envolvam outros países da União Europeia.

E) planeja as mudanças que pretende implementar junto à Câmara Real de Negócios Internacionais, em Londres.
Dawn of the Frankenfish Food science: fast growing genetically modified trout and salmon could be the first transgenic animals on the table.

1. The Belgian blue is an ugly but tasty cow that has 40% more muscle than it should have. It is the product of random mutation followed by selective breeding as, indeed, are all domesticated creatures. But where an old arte has led, a new one may follow. By understanding which genetic changes have been consolidated in the Belgian blue, it may be possible to design and build similar versions of other species using genetic engineering as a short-cut. That is precisely what Terry Bradley, a fish biologist at the University of Rhode Island, is trying to do. Instead of castle, ________ is doing it in trout. ________ is one of two projects that may soon put the first biotech animals on the dinner table.

INSTRUCTION: Answer question 51 considering the words that correctly and respectively complete the blanks in lines 11 and 12.

1. he  His  
2. his  It  
3. it  He  
4. he  It  
5. it  This  

51. According to the text, the words that fit in the blanks are in

A) 1 e 2  
B) 1 e 4  
C) 2 e 3  
D) 2 e 5  
E) 3, 4 e 5
52 According to the text,

A) the amount of fish in the oceans will increase.
B) food in general is getting low in fat.
C) it’s proved that genetic modified food will be safer for consumption.
D) expanding the research may bring environmental disorders.
E) existing research may open the way for researches with other species.

53 Consider the following statements in relation to the text.
Experiments with other species are expected to succeed with the help of
I. random breeding.    II. genetic engineering.    III. natural selection and overproduction of protein.

The only statement(s) which is (are) correct, according to the text, is (are):

A) I.
B) II.
C) I and II.
D) I and III.
E) II and III.

54 The dictionary definition of the word “art”, as it is used in line 05, is

A) The special skill required by those who practice one of the fine arts.
B) Creative work, generally the making or doing of things that have form.
C) Products of creative work: paintings, statues.
D) An object that was made a long time ago and is of historical importance.
E) Modification of things by human skill, to answer the purpose intended.

55 A opção que indica possibilidade de substituição da palavra “random” (line 03), sem que o sentido do texto seja comprometido, é

A) specific.
B) indefinite.
C) arbitrary.
D) spontaneous.
E) deliberate.

56 According to the text, the best definition for the term “short-cut” (line 09) is

A) shortening a distance.
B) cut something short.
C) reducing the distance between two issues.
D) abbreviating an issue.
E) accomplishing something faster.
Most thoughtful individuals would agree that there is a divergence between chronological age and objective levels of intellectual and technical surgical performance. As one considers the proper parameters of competence and who should measure them, it should be emphasized that the definition of professionalism is that the patient’s well-being must remain paramount to that of the surgeon. As with most biological functions, there is a bell-shaped curve of competence that embraces the physical, cognitive, emotional, and psychomotor skills and the ocular realms. Fortunately, objective methods to measure these functions within the medical field are widely available. The physical parameters of strength, coordination and vision peak during the third decade of surgical practice and then diminish at a variable rate. As the human visual system ages, the lens and cornea begin to opacity and increased light is needed for proper visualization.

57 This excerpt is about
A) the perceptions individuals have about the aging of their doctors.
B) the development and decline of the capabilities of surgeons.
C) the importance of the five senses when performing surgeries.
D) the skills doctors develop as they perform surgeries.
E) the reasons why surgeries need to be conducted under good lighting.

58 According to the text,
A) healing a patient’s health problems stands above a surgeon’s skills.
B) the older the surgeon, the more efficient his performance.
C) all surgeons become equally less efficient with time.
D) visual capacity is not as important as other functions.
E) it is not really possible to establish how a surgeon becomes less capable.
59 According to the last sentence in the first paragraph (lines 12 to 14), methods to keep track of surgeons’ abilities/skills
A) should be put into practice.
B) must guide the surgeons’ careers.
C) can easily be accessed.
D) will soon be used in hospitals.
E) have to be clear to their patients.

60 The word “peak” (line 16) has the same syntactic function in the text as in
A) The share index rose to a new peak of 23.7.
B) The singer died at the peak of her career.
C) There’s no snow on the mountain peak.
D) Prices peak just before Christmas.
E) Peak demand for gas is around noon.
Richmond Publishing — Photocopiable material.

Read the text below and answer questions 33 - 36:

Vampires seem to have lost their bite these days. Stories of the scary creatures date back to ancient Babylonia, and public fascination (and fear) really took hold in the Middle Ages. Up until recently, vampire tales were connected mostly to death and decay: think of Bram Stoker’s 1897 novel *Dracula* and, 25 years later, F.W. Murnau’s silent-film adaptation, *Nosferatu*. Today, however, vampires are often tragic, even poetic figures. In Anne Rice’s *Vampire Chronicle* novels, the vampires are sensitive, suffering souls; in Stephenie Meyer’s *Twilight* series, Edward Cullen wins the hand of young Bella Swan.


33 Based on the text, it might be stated that:

A) Vampire stories do not attract readers anymore.
B) Vampire stories did not appeal to audiences in the 19th century.
C) Vampire stories have been told for centuries.
D) Vampires have not changed over the years: today they are exactly like Bram Stoker’s *Dracula* and Murnau’s *Nosferatu*.
E) Vampire stories have decreased in popularity over the years.

34 In the sentence “vampires are often tragic, even poetic figures “ the word often signifies:

A) Never.
B) Frequently.
C) Always.
D) Recently.
E) Hardly ever.

35 In the sentence “Stories of the scary creatures date back to ancient Babylonia”, the word ancient means:

A) Dangerous.
B) Peaceful.
C) Festive.
D) Elitist.
E) Old.

36 In the sentence “Up until recently, vampire tales were connected mostly to death and decay”, the word mostly means:

A) Mainly.
B) Apparently.
C) Monthly.
D) Just.
E) Totally.
If you think English spelling is complicated, then you are right: It is also a problem for native speakers!

There have been attempts to reform English spelling. The great American lexicographer Noah Webster (1758-1843) tried to create a more rational system. [...] But even American English spelling is difficult and this explains the existence of spelling ‘bees’, or competitions. The first spelling bee was held in the USA in 1825: the organizers (the ‘z’ is American) used Webster’s ‘spelling book’ as their model. Ironically, the word ‘bee’ is itself a mystery. You spell it the same way you spell the insect, but here a ‘bee’ is a gathering of people. According to one theory, it comes from an old English word, ‘bea’, meaning ‘prayer.’


37 Based on the text, it might be stated that:
A) English spelling is a problem not only for foreigners but also for native speakers.
B) Noah Webster made American English and British English spelling exactly the same.
C) Spelling bees are competitions involving spelling, pronunciation and understanding grammar rules.
D) Spelling bees are organized by native speakers to test a foreigner’s knowledge of English spelling.
E) The first spelling bee held in the USA in 1825 was used to promote and sell Webster’s spelling book.

38 In order to keep the same meaning, the sentence “The first spelling bee was held in the USA in 1825” should be rewritten as:
A) The first spelling competition captured the interest of the media in the USA in 1825.
B) The latest spelling competition took place in the USA in 1825.
C) The first spelling competition took place in the USA in 1825.
D) The first spelling competition was not authorized in the USA in 1825.
E) The first spelling competition was rejected in the USA in 1825.

39 In the sentence “You spell it the same way you spell the insect, but here a ‘bee’ is a gathering of people” the word but indicates:
A) Addition.
B) Contrast.
C) Consequence.
D) Result.
E) Condition.
Read the sentences given:

I. How do you do?
II. Nice to meet you.
III. Pleased to meet you.
IV. What do you do?
V. What do you do for a living?

Based on these sentences, it might be stated that:

A) Sentences I and IV are used to ask about one’s occupation.
B) Sentences I, IV and V are used to ask about one’s professional activity.
C) Sentences II and III have opposite meanings.
D) Sentences I, II and III are used for introductions.
E) Sentence V is used to ask about one’s address.
How Internet Growth Is Playing Out in Top Emerging Markets

September 1, 2010

The number of Internet users in the top emerging markets is set to nearly double by 2015 a pace of growth that sounds enticing but that actually presents plenty of challenges for businesses, according to a Boston Consulting Group report released Wednesday. The report estimates that China, India, Brazil, Russia and Indonesia will have 1.2 billion Internet users within five years, up from about 610 million in 2009.

Developing countries didn’t go through the same technological development that the U.S. did, but their late arrival to the Web means that they get to skip things like bulky grey PCs and go straight to mobile devices. But technology use is evolving so rapidly there that it can be tough for businesses to keep up. “China provides an instructive example because, for many companies, opportunities have already been missed,” the report says. “Most of the relationships between the digital players and Chinese consumers have already been cemented.”

Despite the rapid growth of Internet usage, though, there are still plenty of barriers. For one thing, most people don’t have ready access to PCs and broadband. PC penetration ranges from about 32% in Brazil and Russia to about 5% in India and Indonesia, according to the report. Instead, people rely on mobile devices and Internet cafes. In China, where the PC penetration rate is 28%, the growth of such cafes has been spurred by the fact that broadband is actually cheaper than dial-up. Our colleagues at India Real Time point out that in India, as in other developing countries, low literacy rates make Internet adoption difficult. Hardware might have to change to accommodate that to voice-based devices or other gadgets that are more intuitive to use, they say.

There are a few other trends among all the countries studied: instant messaging is far more popular in these countries than in the developed world, as are online music and games. And people there are reluctant to pay for content online, particularly those in India and Indonesia. But it would be a mistake to think that tech use in all these developing markets is the same; each country has some intriguing quirks. Indians, for example, are really into job-hunting sites. Social networking is most popular in Indonesia and Brazil.

And India, Brazil and Indonesia favor multinational sites, while people in Russia and China go local mainly because of the low percentage of the population that speaks English.

Adaptado.

Nos principais países emergentes, o uso da internet
A) é dedicado, em grande parte, à busca de empregos.
B) ocorre preponderantemente em Lan houses.
C) foi adaptado para uso de pessoas com baixa escolaridade.
D) terá um crescimento de quase 100% no número de usuários até 2015.
E) dobrará, caso os governos promovam a inclusão digital nas escolas em 5 anos.
42. According to the text,

A) the old bulky PCs are still trendy in developing countries.
B) only half of the world population has access to broadband.
C) people use instant messaging far less in developed countries than in developing ones.
D) developed countries use voice based technology to bridge the educational gap.
E) all internet users prefer to skip sites that charge for content online.

43. No trecho do segundo parágrafo — But technology use is evolving so rapidly there that it can be tough for businesses to keep up. — a palavra there refere-se a

A) developing countries.
B) US.
C) China.
D) web.
E) mobile devices

44. No trecho inicial do terceiro parágrafo — Despite the rapid growth of Internet usage, though, there are still plenty of barriers. — a palavra despite introduz

A) uma causa
B) uma consequência.
C) uma condição.
D) uma conclusão.
E) um contraste.

45. No Brasil,

A) cerca de 32% das pessoas têm acesso à banda larga em sua residência.
B) as redes sociais são muito populares, assim como na Indonésia.
C) os sites internacionais não são muito usados, pois são em inglês.
D) os usuários de internet preferem baixar músicas a jogos gratuitos.
E) a tecnologia móvel está apenas começando e depende de investimentos dos provedores.
WHY I HATE 3D (AND YOU SHOULD TOO)

3-D is a waste of a perfectly good dimension. Hollywood’s current crazy stampede toward it is suicidal. It adds nothing essential to the moviegoing experience. For some, it is an annoying distraction. For others, it creates nausea and headaches. It is driven largely to sell expensive projection equipment and add a $5 to $7.50 surcharge on already expensive movie tickets. Its image is noticeably darker than standard 2-D. It is unsuitable for grown-up films of any seriousness. It limits the freedom of directors to make films as they choose.

That’s my position. I know it’s heresy to the biz side of show business. After all, 3-D has not only given Hollywood its biggest payday ($2.7 billion and counting for Avatar), but a slew of other hits. The year’s top three films — Alice in the Wonderland, How to Train Your Dragon, and Clash of the Titans — were all projected in 3-D, and they’re only the beginning. But many directors, editors, and cinematographers agree with me about the shortcomings of 3-D. So do many movie lovers — even executives who feel stampeded by another Hollywood infatuation with a technology that was already pointless when their grandfathers played with stereoscopes. The heretics’ case, point by point:

IT’S THE WASTE OF A DIMENSION. When you look at a 2-D movie, it’s already in 3-D as far as your mind is concerned. When you see Lawrence of Arabia growing from a speck as he rides toward you across the desert, are you thinking, “Look how slowly he grows against the horizon”? Our minds use the principle of perspective to provide the third dimension. Adding one artificially can make the illusion less convincing.

IT ADDS NOTHING TO THE EXPERIENCE. Recall the greatest moviegoing experiences of your lifetime. Did they “need” 3-D? A great film completely engages our imaginations. What would Fargo gain in 3-D? Precious? Casablanca?

IT CAN CREATE NAUSEA AND HEADACHES. As 3-D TV sets were being introduced at the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas in January, Reuters interviewed two leading ophthalmologists. “There are a lot of people walking around with very minor eye problem — for example, a muscle imbalance — which under normal circumstances the brain deals with naturally,” said Dr. Michael Rosenberg, a professor at
Northwestern University. 3-D provides an unfamiliar visual experience, and “that translates into greater mental effort, making it easier to get a headache.” Dr. Deborah Friedman, a professor of ophthalmology and neurology at the University of Rochester Medical Center, said that in normal vision, each eye sees things at a slightly different angle. “When that gets processed in the brain, that creates the perception of depth. The illusions that you see in three dimensions in the movies are not calibrated the same way that your eyes and your brain are.” In a just-published article, Consumer Reports says about 15 percent of the moviegoing audience experiences headaches and eyestrain during 3-D movies.

WHENEVER HOLLYWOOD HAS FELT THREATENED, IT HAS TURNED TO TECHNOLOGY: SOUND, COLOR, WIDESCREEN, CINERAMA, 3-D, STEREOPHONIC SOUND, AND NOW 3-D AGAIN. In marketing terms, this means offering an experience that can’t be had at home. With the advent of Blu-ray discs, HD cable, and home digital projectors, the gap between the theater and home experiences has been narrowed. 3-D widened it again. Now home 3-D TV sets may narrow that gap as well.


11 In paragraph 1, the author presents his reasons for being against 3-D. Mark the statement that DOES NOT express the author’s idea.

(A) 3-D is the worst development in movie making.
(B) This technique restricts the way films are directed.
(C) A 3-D movie creates physical discomfort for viewers.
(D) This kind of movie is more expensive for movie goers.
(E) The 3-D image is not as bright as in two dimension movies.
12 In “But many directors, editors, and cinematographers agree with me about the shortcomings of 3-D. So do many movie lovers - even executives who feel stampeded by another Hollywood infatuation with a technology that was already pointless when their grandfathers played with stereoscopes.” (lines 17-22), the author of the text says that

(A) his opinions on the new technology agree with moviegoing audiences and senior Hollywood executives.

(B) some directors, editors, cinematographers, movie fans and executives share his opinion on 3-D movies.

(C) movie lovers and executives are infatuated with this technology that originated in stereoscopes.

(D) his views on the weaknesses of 3-D technology are similar to those expressed by film critics.

(E) the shortcomings of 3-D are easily detected by movie executives and Hollywood actors.

13 Check the statement that corresponds to the author’s idea in paragraph 3.

(A) We convince ourselves that we are watching only two dimensions.

(B) The third dimension is considered useless by most film directors.

(C) Our eyes see films in a perspective that shows three dimensions.

(D) Our mind can get confused with two dimensions on the screen.

(E) A 2-D movie does not have a convincing perspective.

14 Choose the correct option concerning the meaning of the words extracted from the text.

(A) In “After all, 3-D has not only given Hollywood its biggest payday” (lines 12-13), “after all” shows that the author is pointing out the financial loss with 3-D films.

(B) In “a technology that was already pointless when their grandfathers played with stereoscopes” (lines 21-22), “pointless” is the opposite of “purposeful.”

(C) In “A great film completely engages our imaginations” (lines 34-35), the author means that great films can totally involve us when they are in 3-D.

(D) “…this means offering an experience that can’t be had at home” (lines 62-63) is the same as “an experience that can only happen at home”.

(E) “…the gap between the theater and home experiences has been narrowed” (lines 64-65) implies that watching movies at home will be different from watching them in the cinema.

15 Mark the INCORRECT statement concerning the meanings of the words extracted from the text.

(A) “Current” (line 2) can be replaced with “contemporary”.

(B) “Top” (line 14) is NOT the same as “smallest”.

(C) “Recall” (line 32) is similar to “remember”.

(D) “Leading” (line 40) can be substituted by “important”.

(E) “Slightly” (line 50) can be substituted by “invisible”.
16 Check the correct statement concerning reference.

(A) In “Hollywood’s current crazy stampede toward it is suicidal.” (line 2), “it” refers to “stampede”.

(B) In “For some, it is an annoying distraction.” (line 4), “it” refers to “moviegoing experience”.

(C) In “‘Look how slowly he grows against the horizon’?” (lines 28-29), “he” refers to “the actor”.

(D) In “Did they ‘need’ 3-D?” (lines 33-34), “they” refers to “movies”.

(E) In “3-D widened it again.” (lines 65-66), “it” refers to “gap”.

17 Mark the option that shows experts’ opinions on the health problems caused by exposure to 3-D technology (lines 37-57).

(A) The unusual visual experience can cause mental stress and headaches.

(B) One third of moviegoers complains of headache and eye stress.

(C) Our eyes are not calibrated in the same way that our brain is.

(D) Each eye sees things at a slightly different angle.

(E) Optical illusions can develop muscle imbalance.

18 “Just” in “a just-published article” (line 55) has the same meaning as “just” in:

(A) It was a just decision.

(B) It is not just a question of economics.

(C) I can’t believe you did that. It’s just stupid.

(D) They just arrived from a holiday in Argentina.

(E) Just as she got into the shower, the phone rang.

19 In the last paragraph of the text, the author

(A) compares the technological gaps between the digital projectors and widescreen.

(B) argues against the threatening advances of technology in the art of film making.

(C) criticizes the advent of more technology, like the Blu-ray discs and HD cable.

(D) explains why new technology has never helped Hollywood film makers.

(E) lists all the technological advances introduced by the film industry.

20 A concluding statement expressing the author’s ideas about 3-D would be:

(A) The main disadvantage of 3-D is the expense of producing the films.

(B) Apart from its financial success, 3-D is a disappointment.

(C) The most important aspect of 3-D is the technical quality.

(D) 3-D causes more harm than good, considering it as entertainment.

(E) Above all, the coming of this kind of film is a threat to the work of actors.
What is an e-book? While the question may sound trivial, increasingly it is not. The obvious definition is that an e-book is an electronic book that can be read digitally on a computer screen, a special e-book reader, a personal digital assistant (PDA), or even a mobile phone. In other words, e-books are consumed on a screen rather than on paper. However, underlying this simple and seemingly obvious definition are some important distinctions that may make an e-book something other than just a “PDF version of the printed book.” These differences lie in the electronic nature of e-books, which are changing the nature of what a “book” is within an electronic context.

How are e-books like electronic copies of their paper bound ancestors? With e-books we can establish bookmarks that allow us to jump straight to a page when the book is opened. And it is possible to create an e-book that is the equivalent of a scanned, PDF copy of the original paper-bound text. This form of e-book is referred to as “digitized,” and it currently represents the majority of the e-book market. Like printed books, digitized e-books can have pictures or charts, indexes, and tables of contents. That is probably where the comparable characteristics end.

On the side of differences, e-books increasingly take on a number of interactive features, unique to the dynamic environment technology allows. E-books can have built-in dictionaries and pronunciation guides. The e-book is not limited to static pictures; it can also integrate video, audio, animation, and even interactive simulation. As computer games become more complex in storylines and character development, they are becoming a new evolution of literature in which the reader interacts with the story more actively rather than simply reading it. E-books can be delivered in segments, such as Harlequin romance novels that can be delivered to your mobile phone in daily chapter installments.

As e-books move further away from conveying a story or content in the way print-based books do, we may well ask at what point is an e-book really no longer a book but something else? As with many of the audio formats that have gone before—records, 8-track tapes, cassettes, and even CDs—our traditional concept of content consumption is changing because of technology, which will ultimately have a profound impact on the concept of a
As new generations of readers mature and gravitate to new technologies, one of the most challenging barriers to e-books is cultural resistance. For those who grew up with paper books (p-books) and always read from p-books, switching to e-books is a bit uncomfortable for anything more than reference purposes. Yet institutions such as the University of Phoenix moved almost entirely to e-books and found that less than 1% of students acquire a print version of the book rather than use the electronic version that is supplied as part of the course fee. Some educational disciplines have moved quickly toward e-books. In dentistry, for example, vendor data suggest that nearly one-third of all textbooks in U.S. dental schools are now completely digital. Moving forward, cultural resistance to e-books will likely wane as new groups of students enter college.


11 According to the text (lines 1-7), e-books are:

(A) electronic books to be displayed exclusively on special e-book reader screens.
(B) special electronic books that can be read and edited on different hardware devices.
(C) digitally produced books that can be read both from computer screens and from paper.
(D) electronic texts that cannot be printed and that are produced exclusively for personal computers and cell phones.
(E) an electronic version of a printed book which can be read on a personal computer or some hand-held devices.

12 According to the comparison of features of printed books and digitized books in paragraph 2,

(A) a scanned copy of an e-book is hardly the equivalent of the original printed text.
(B) there are no similarities between e-books and their paperbound ancestors.
(C) pictures and charts are better displayed in digitized electronic books.
(D) both allow readers to decide which page they want to start reading.
(E) both have equivalent importance in the e-book market.

13 In the sentence “On the side of differences, e-books increasingly take on a number of interactive features,” (lines 24-25), “take on” means:

(A) deal with.
(B) apply for.
(C) carry out.
(D) assume.
(E) accept.
14 The sentence “E-books can have built-in dictionaries and pronunciation guides.” (lines 26-27) means that such features:

(A) will be added to new models in the future.
(B) come with all e-books currently in the market.
(C) may be available as an integral part of the product.
(D) can be fastened to the product whenever needed.
(E) can be easily purchased and connected.

15 Paragraph 3 reveals that the nature of electronic books:

(A) increases the development of romance novels.
(B) allows the reader to fully interact with the text.
(C) enables the production of new technology texts.
(D) prevents the integration of computer games into the text.
(E) inhibits the complexity of storylines and character development.

16 In the statement “Moving forward, cultural resistance to ebooks will likely wane as new groups of students enter college.” (lines 59-60), “will likely” conveys the meaning that the weakening of this cultural resistance:

(A) is probable to happen in the future.
(B) is sure to happen in the future.
(C) will certainly happen soon.
(D) can happen in a very near future.
(E) is better to happen sometime in the future.

17 Check the correct statement concerning reference.

(A) “It” in “While the question may sound trivial, increasingly it is not.” (lines 1-2) refers to “sound trivial”.
(B) “It” in “This form of e-book is referred to as ‘digitized,’ and it currently represents the majority of the e-book market.” (lines 18-20) refers to “This form of e-book”.
(C) “In which” in “As computer games become more complex […], they are becoming a new evolution of literature in which the reader interacts with the story more actively rather than simply reading it.” (lines 29-33) refers to “computer games”.
(D) “That” in “E-books can be delivered in segments, such as Harlequin romance novels that can be delivered to your mobile phone in daily chapter installments.” (lines 34-36), refers to “segments”.
(E) “Those” in “For those who grew up with paper books (p-books) and always read from p-books, switching to ebooks is a bit uncomfortable for anything more than reference purposes.” (lines 48-51), refers to “p-books”.
18 “Consumption” (line 43) is to “consume” as:

(A) “definition” (line 2) is to “define”.
(B) “distinctions” (line 8) is to “distinct”.
(C) “nature” (line 12) is to “natural”.
(D) “ultimately” (line 44) is to “ultimate”.
(E) “challenging” (line 47) is to “challenge”.

19 Check the item in which the idea introduced by the underlined word(s) is correctly described.

(A) “In other words, e-books are consumed…” (lines 5-6) – *Exemplification*
(B) “However, underlying this simple and seemingly obvious definition…” (lines 7-8) – *Contrast*
(C) “…such as Harlequin romance novels…” (lines 34-35) – *Consequence*
(D) “Yet institutions such as the University of Phoenix…” (lines 51-52) – *Addition*
(E) “…rather than use the electronic version…” (line 54) – *Condition*

20 As regards the acceptance of e-books, the last paragraph informs that:

(A) over two-thirds of textbooks in U.S. dental schools are still paper-bound, although students are quickly switching to e-books.
(B) nowadays very few students in most American universities choose paper-bound books over their electronic versions.
(C) at institutions such as the University of Phoenix one third of all titles on reading lists are supplied in electronic versions.
(D) in some U.S. educational institutions, over 99% of the students prefer the electronic versions of the textbooks.
(E) it is a proven fact that 33% of all course books used in dental schools are now entirely digital.
TEXT A

All things bright and beautiful,
All creatures great and small,
All things wise and wonderful,
The Lord God made them all.
Each little flower that opens,
Each little bird that sings,
He made their glowing colours,
He made their tiny wings.
He gave us eyes to see them,
And lips that we might tell,
How great is God Almighty,
Who has made all things well.

by Cecil F. Alexander

26 Text A speaks of

a) God’s anger.
b) God’s mercy.
c) God’s creative power.
d) God’s pity.
e) God’s omniscience.

27 The predominant tone in text A is:

a) hesitation.
b) fear.
c) shock.
d) wonder.
e) doubt.

28 Which of the following groups of words from text A only refers to size:

a) great, little, tiny, glowing.
b) great, little, tiny, small.
c) great, little, small, wise.
d) little, small, tiny, wise.
e) little, tiny, small, glowing.
29 Which of the following groups of words from text A is formed by affixation:

a) creatures, wonderful, flower, almighty.
b) beautiful, creatures, flower, almighty.
c) beautiful, creatures, wonderful, bright.
d) beautiful, creatures, wonderful, almighty.
e) beautiful, wonderful, bright, almighty.

30 The pronoun ‘who’ in the last line of text A refers to:

a) lips.
b) things.
c) God.
d) eyes.
e) well.

TEXT B

High Marks for Clean Water

Retrieve a discarded water bottle. Tear off the label and fill it with any water that’s not too murky from a creek, standpipe or a puddle. Place the bottle on a piece of metal in full sun. In six hours the UVA radiation will kill viruses, bacteria and parasites in the water, making it safe to drink.

SODIS, the acronym for this Swiss - pioneered water - disinfection program, is now being used all over the world to provide drinking water for some four million people. “It’s simple, it’s free, and it’s effective,” says Ibelatha Mhelela, principal of the Ndolela Primary School in Tanzania. In 2006 her school started using SODIS to disinfect its contaminated tap water, placing bottles on the building’s corrugated metal roof. The result? Absenteeism due to diarrhea has dropped considerably, and examination scores soared. “Before we started SODIS, only ten to fifteen percent of the children passed the national sixth grade exams,” says Mhelela, “Now ninety to ninety - five percent of the students pass.”

(National Geographic, April 2010)

31 The first sentence of text B is

a) a declaration.
b) a description.
c) a question.
d) an instruction.
e) an affirmation.
32 The meaning of the word “murky” in the second sentence of text B is:
   a) transparent.
   b) clear.
   c) dirty.
   d) translucent.
   e) lucid.

33 The method of disinfecting water discussed in text B is
   a) by filtering the water.
   b) by boiling the water.
   c) by straining the water.
   d) by freezing the water.
   e) by using the heat of the sun.

34 Text B states that among the results of using SODIS are:
   a) better attendance and worse health.
   b) better health and lower attendance.
   c) lower attendance and worse health.
   d) increase in diarrhea among school children.
   e) better health and an increase in school attendance.

35 According to text B, after adopting SODIS:
   a) fifteen percent of the students passed the national sixth grade exams.
   b) only three quarters of the students passed the national sixth grade exams.
   c) ten percent of the students passed the national sixth grade exams.
   d) the majority of the students passed the national sixth grade exams.
   e) less than half of the students passed the national sixth grade exams.

TEXT C

And man made life

To create life is a prerogative of gods [...] It may come as a shock, then, that mere mortals have now made artificial life. Craig Venter and Hamilton Smith, the two American biologists who unraveled the first DNA sequence of a living organism (a bacterium) in 1995, have made a bacterium that has an artificial genome - creating a living creature with no ancestor [...] It is now possible to conceive of a world in which new bacteria (and eventually, new animals and plants) are designed on a computer and then grown to order. That ability would prove mankind’s mastery over nature in a way more profound than even the detonation of the first atomic bomb. The bomb, however justified in the context of the second world war, was
purely destructive. Biology is about nurturing and growth. Synthetic biology, as the technology that this and myriad less eye-catching advances are ushering in has been dubbed, promises much. In the short term it promises better drugs, less thirsty crops, greener fuels and even a rejuvenated chemical industry. In the longer term who knows what marvels could be designed and grown? On the face of it, then, artificial life looks like a wonderful thing. Yet that is not how many will view the announcement. For them, a better word than “creation” is “tampering”. Have scientists got too big for their boots? Will their hubris bring Nemesis in due course? What horrors will come creeping out of the flask on the laboratory bench? Such s are not misplaced - and should give pause even to those […] who normally embrace advances in science with enthusiasm. The new biological science does have the potential to do great harm, as well as good. “Predator” and “disease” are just as much part of the biological vocabulary as “nurturing” and “growth”. But for good or ill it is here. Creating life is no longer the prerogative of gods.

(The Economist, May 22nd, 2010

36 The modal auxiliary “should” in the first sentence of the second paragraph of text C indicates
a) ability.
b) capacity.
c) possibility.
d) obligation.
e) permission.

37 Which of the following words functions as an adjective in text C?
a) creeping (line 18)
b) ushering (line 11)
c) tampering (line 6)
d) living (line 3)
e) creating (line 23)

38 Text C
a) affirms the superiority of man over gods.
b) celebrates the creation of life by man.
c) declares the superiority of gods over man.
d) confirms man’s inability to make artificial life.
e) states that man is inferior to gods.
39 **Text C**

a) alerts the reader to the dangers present in the new biological science.
b) ignores the dangers of the new biological science.
c) speaks only of the positive aspects of the new biological science.
d) speaks only of the negative aspects of the new biological science.
e) condemns, the new biological science totally.

40 **According to text C the advances in synthetic biology will lead to:**

a) improvements in the field of computer science.
b) improvements in the field of agriculture and medicines.
c) improvements in the field of nuclear science.
d) improvements in the field of Scientology.
e) improvements in the field of Nano technology.
**Book reading experience and the ultimate technology**

The computer is just a feeble attempt of humankind to replicate the workings of a unique invention, while science is an attempt to understand the craftsmanship of the greatest masterpiece – Nature.

As we all know, scientists can only replicate carbon-based life forms. They cannot literally make from out of thin air any genetic material. They rely on raw materials from resources provided by nature. It is just like trying to simulate the functions of the human brain by inventing the computer. The brain is the fastest and most powerful multimedia computer that exists in the present. It is organic, self upgrading and has high articulation. The computer, on the other hand, cannot help itself without the intervention of humans.

A computer hooked to the internet provides access to all the knowledge of humanity. However, there is a downside about this convenience. It deprives the human brain the necessary thinking skills and training for data hunting and information processing. A student today only needs to access the internet to do research homework. However, the learning experience is defeated since it is not the student who researches the data needed for the school homework but the web browser. So where is the selective learning process?

If carrying books is so tiresome, mobile devices like smart phones will do the trick. All a student has to do is search in a web browser for the Intext free eBook reader, for example, and then hit enter. While there are lots of commercially available eBooks being offered out there, education must not be so costly. That’s why there are millions of electronic books downloadable all over the world for free.

Reading books, either printed or the electronic version, provides the learner the essential mental training for data hunting, logical reasoning for information processing and the uncanny ability to differentiate truth from lies, right from wrong, facts from fallacy, real from a hoax and the appropriate from the inappropriate.

In the process of reading a book, a learner elevates the capacity of the human brain for stimulation of the senses by indexing information for instant recall and further developing comprehension through mental processing of data.

Nature is the “Ultimate Technology” and the human brain is one of its most powerful inventions. We are zillions of years more advanced as compared to our technology. However, digital media such as e-texts can surely serve as invaluable and easy to access reading material. Thus, let’s take advantage of this technology to the fullest by engaging in reading extensively in order to enhance our natural skills and talents.

JOEFEL CAGAMPANG

http://www.goarticles.com
16 The general theme of the text is the impact of the digital era on the process of knowledge acquisition.

In order to express his point of view, the author bases his argument on the following factor:

(A) improvement of brain activities
(B) advancement of genetic research
(C) superiority of human intelligence
(D) development of concentration skills

17 The use of computers for learning purposes is discussed in the text.

According to the author, the use of computers without any guidance constitutes an obstacle to:

(A) data collecting
(B) logical thinking
(C) knowledge sharing
(D) quantitative browsing

18 Paragraph 5 lists positive results from reading books.

The exemplification offered by the author emphasizes the capacity of:

(A) synthesis
(B) distinction
(C) identification
(D) memorization

19 The strategy of asking questions is often used for rhetorical purposes.

So where is the selective learning process? (l. 17) The question above is intended to:

(A) express a doubt
(B) start a discussion
(C) confirm a viewpoint
(D) anticipate an objection

Audio books: all pros, no cons

What is an audio book? An audio book is a recording of the contents of a book read aloud, created and distributed on CDs, cassette tapes or other digital formats. They have become quite popular since first being introduced – roughly 20 years ago – with the CD format in the lead for sales.

One of the pros for audio books is the fact that they support multi-tasking, and can also be stored into small devices for easy listening, like an iPod or MP3 Player. For example, you may listen to one and retrieve the information you would from a
regular book while exercising, cleaning around the house, or just while in the car driving. You would not be able to do any of those activities while reading a regular book. But while listening to an audio book this becomes possible.

Another pro supporting audio books is the effect it has on children’s motivation and learning. Teaching them to read has never been any easier or enjoyable in their favor. By using different types of toys from favorite cartoon characters to interact with audio books, children are able to learn a usually difficult subject quite easily while also having a good time.

My final pro supporting an audio book is the fact that people who are unable to read regular books, due to certain problems they cannot help such as blindness, are certainly able to listen to audio books to gather the contents they may need from a regular book. This is a major pro that is a big help to a lot of people around the world, with no con to argue against it. So why not go and check out some audio books today and find out for yourself how useful and how fun they are? There are loads of free digital audio books as well. Therefore, you can test the water for free as well.

http://bookstove.com

In the text, the title and subtitle clearly reflect the author’s position regarding audio books.

The idea conveyed by the title and subtitle is best expressed in the following statement:

(A) Their use is considered as a beneficial practice.
(B) Their efficiency is confirmed in sports activities.
(C) Their quality is determined by the narrator’s voice.
(D) Their advantage is related to mental concentration.

Therefore, you can test the water for free as well. (l. 22)

In the fragment, people are encouraged to read audio books to test their efficiency.

The major motivation for this course of action consists of:

(A) courtesy offer
(B) speedy ordering
(C) refundable option
(D) costless download
Google Instant promises live search results
by Maggie Shiels
Technology reporter, BBC News, Silicon Valley

“Google has speeded up its internet search engine by launching a product called Instant that displays results as soon as users type in queries.

The service predicts a user’s query and modifies the displayed results as more letters are typed into the search box.

The company described it as ‘search at the speed of thought’.

Previously Google’s suggested search terms and did not reveal results until the ‘enter’ key was hit or the ‘search’ button was clicked.

Google Instant goes live in the next week and on mobile devices by autumn.

The service will initially be rolled out in the US, UK, Spain, Germany, France and Russia. Challenge to Microsoft?

In a demo event held at San Francisco’s Museum of Modern Art, Marissa Mayer, Google’s vice-president of search products and user experience, typed in ‘sfm’ into the search box to demonstrate the new service.

As she typed, results appeared instantly for ‘SF MOMA’ - the first predicted search result.

In another demo, when the letter ‘w’ was entered, a list of links offering the ‘weather’ appeared along with images showing the temperature.

‘We’ve actually predicting what query you are likely to do and we’re giving you results for that,’ said Ms Mayer.

Google estimates that the typical user spends nine seconds entering a query and 15 seconds looking for answers.

The company says Google Instant could shave between two and five seconds off a typical web search.

‘Google is betting all they have that speed is everything,’ Harry McCracken of technology blog Technologizer.com told the BBC.

‘Saving one or two seconds isn’t that big of a deal. One of my instant thoughts is that I am going to see results I don’t want because until I type enough that it knows what I want, it is going to show me links I am not interested in.’

Technology commentator Robert Scoble said that the new feature would present a real challenge to Microsoft search engine Bing, which has been slowly chipping away at Google’s lead in the search market.

‘Playing with it, it dramatically changes the way I do searches. I think it is a pretty major leap forward but this means that Bing becomes far less interesting and they now have to step up,’ said Mr. Scoble.
Microsoft currently commands around 11% of the US search market compared to Google’s 66%, according to research firm Comscore. Bing has gradually increased its market share since launch, although its growth has recently slowed.”

26 Read the sentences below and judge them (T) TRUE or (F) FALSE

I. Google Instant makes the queries faster.  
II. With Google Instant query results will be revealed before the enter button is hit.  
III. Search terms will not be suggested anymore.  
IV. Mobile users will not have access until autumn.  
V. Initially the service will not be available for the British people.

a) T-T-F-F-F.  
b) T-F-T-T-F.  
c) T-T-F-T-F.  
d) T-F-F-T-F.  
e) F-T-F-T-F.

27 By saying “We’ve actually been predicting what query you are likely to do and we’re giving you results for that”, Google’s vice-president means:

a) Today we can predict your query and what your favorite activities are and give you results for that.  
b) We can preview what you are probably searching and give you the results for that.  
c) The service can offer instant results based on what you like.  
d) The service can preview your query completely and offer you the best results.  
e) Today we can certainly predict what your queries are and give you results for that.

28 Choose the alternative that best completes the sentence:

According to Google, it takes ________ seconds for a typical user to do a web search.

a) 22.  
b) 19.  
c) 9.  
d) 5.  
e) 24.
29 In the sentence, “I think it is a pretty major leap forward but this means that Bing becomes far less interesting and they now have to step up”, the verb “to step up” would best be replaced by:

a) Advance.
b) Develop.
c) Increase.
d) Empower.
e) Invest.

30 Choose the alternative that best completes the sentence:

Charles normally ________ water, but now he ________ coke.

a) drinks; is drinking.
b) is drinking; drinks.
c) was drinking; drinks.
d) drink; is drinking.
e) drinks, was drinking.

31 “They can’t put up with this any longer” means:

a) Eles não podem ir mais longe.
b) Eles não irão colocar isto lá.
c) Eles não podem ir adiante.
d) Eles não agüentam mais isto.
e) Eles não conseguem levá-lo.

The questions 32 and 33 refer to TEXT II entitled Starting a new job, by Rose Walker.

TEXT II

Starting a new job
by Rose Walker

“You just got the phone call and the position is yours. It’s been a long time since you have started a new job and you need to prepare yourself for it. Will you really like your new position? How will the people treat you and can you get along with them? These are some of the questions that might run through your mind when you start a new job.

Before you start your new position you need to get in the right frame of mind, so you can do the best job you can do.

The first step in preparation for this new journey is to let all your fears go. Don’t walk into a new job with fear. This will keep you from being productive. Having negative thoughts about your new job will become a reality and this will cause problems right there. Stay in the same frame of mind you had when you applied
for the position. This was something that you obviously wanted to do and was excited about doing. Keep those same thoughts and attitude when you actually start working your new job. By keeping that attitude you will eliminate a lot of your problems in the beginning with this new position.

Your way of thinking will become your way of acting. Do a thorough research on your new company so you can understand what they do and how you will play a part in it.

Have a good understanding about the company in full detail so it will give you that ease you need to have for you to succeed. This will allow you to have the confidence you will need to start this new job and you won’t feel so lost when you start interacting with your co-workers. Having the right attitude will allow you to get along with your co-workers even better. Everyone when they start a new job is considered the new kid on the block. This can make you feel left out right there, since everyone usually knows everyone else and already have a comfort zone with each other. You have to let them know by being in the right frame of mind when you start that you can work with each and every one of them. If you come in with that fear, it’s going to seem like you are an unfriendly person and automatically no one will want to have anything to do with you. This will be a bad way to start off on your new job. You plan to be there for a while and communicating with your co-workers on a daily base.

Your attitude and the way you present yourself in the beginning is very important. It will determine how your relationship will be throughout the job. Getting along with your boss and coworkers is important, it can help you to succeed or be one of the causes to make you want to leave.

Starting a new job can be a wonderful experience. Sure all of us are nervous about stepping into a new environment and meeting and dealing with new people. That’s what’s so exciting about it, everything is new. You have to look at it as a new journey in your life and not a dreaded trip that you have to make. Erase all those negative thoughts and fears you have so you can go in with a positive attitude that will let you be a positive person. Let this be a new spectacular and fantastic time in your life. When you stop and prepare yourself mentally for your new job, you will be a success at it.”


---

32 Read the sentences below and judge them (T) TRUE or (F) FALSE:

I. It’s not important to have a good understanding about the new company.
II. Your way of thinking will become your way of acting.
III. The first step in preparation for a new job is to let your fears go.

a) F-T-T.
b) T-F-T.
c) T-T-T.
d) F-F-T.
e) F-F-F.
33 The text *Starting a new job* is about:

a) How to prepare yourself to get a new job.

b) How to prepare yourself to let all your fears go.

c) How to prepare yourself to get along with your family.

d) How to prepare yourself to take an exam.

e) How to prepare yourself mentally to start a new job.

The questions 34 and 35 are related to the comic strip form *It’s all about you*, by Tony Murphy:


34 On the first square, the expression “getting on my nerves”, means:

a) Making me very happy.

b) Falling in Love.

c) Making me very angry.

d) Making me very sad.

e) Insisting very much.
“Wanna” in the second square is used in informal language, during conversation. It is the short form of:

a) Want for.
b) Want up.
c) Want of.
d) Want to.
e) Want off.
What's a Fingerprint?

Did you know that even before you were born you had tiny fingerprints or lines on the tips of your fingers? Nobody else in the world has exactly the same fingerprints on their fingers. In some cases, fingerprints have been used to find lost children or to catch a criminal who left a mark from their fingers at the time of a crime. You can’t always see your fingerprints but police and other experts have special equipment that helps fingerprints show up even when they were invisible before.

When you were a baby, your fingers were a little small, so the hospital you were born at took your footprint instead. Even twins who look exactly alike have different fingerprints.


Answer the following two questions based on Text 1.

36 According to the text, identify the true statements.

1) Everybody has fingerprints when they are born.
2) Some people have the very same fingerprints.
3) Fingerprints are useful for the solution of some problems.
4) It is not possible to detect a fingerprint one can’t see.
5) Identical twins’ fingerprints are just not the same.

The correct ones are only:

A) 1, 2 and 5
B) 1, 4 and 5
C) 2 and 5
D) 1, 3 and 5
E) 3 and 4

37 Hospitals take babies’ footprints instead of fingerprints

A) due to the size of their fingers.
B) despite the size of their fingers.
C) because of the beauty of their feet.
D) although their fingers are big.
E) regardless of any issue on size.
Crustaceans

The world of the crustaceans is a world of bizarre shapes and adaptations. This group of animals is probably best known for their hard outer shell. As the animal grows, this shell must be removed and discarded. Once this takes place, the new shell takes time to harden. During this period, the animal is without its primary means of protection and vulnerable to attack from predators. But they have an impressive arsenal of weapons at their disposal. The claw of many crustaceans is capable of exerting hundreds of pounds of pressure. Some even have the unique ability to produce a deafening miniature sonic boom with which they stun their prey. The mantis shrimp can even break the glass of an aquarium or split a man's thumb to the bone with one strike. But in spite of their impressive armor and fierce weaponry, the crustaceans do occasionally meet their match. The teeth of the triggerfish and the beak of the octopus can crack through the toughest shells of crabs and lobsters, making an enjoyable meal.

(Disponível em: http://www.seasky.org/reeflife/sea2e.html Acessado em 20 de setembro de 2010.)

Answer the following three questions based on Text 2

38. As crustaceans grow
   A) their shells go through minor changes.
   B) their shells are used for attacking predators.
   C) they discard help for protection of their shells.
   D) they make sure they keep their shells safe.
   E) they have to get rid of their hard shells.

39. Crustaceans
   A) never have any trouble as regards their safety.
   B) are always at risk on account of their hard shells.
   C) periodically spend time apt for fatal attack.
   D) need to change their hard shells every year.
   E) can never defend themselves from predators.

40. It is argued in the text that
   A) every sea animal can destroy the hard shell of the crustaceans.
   B) crabs and lobsters have the toughest shells of all crustaceans.
   C) crustaceans’ impressive armor and fierce weaponry meet no match.
   D) some crustaceans defend themselves through a deafening noise.
   E) the teeth of the triggerfish can break those of the octopus.
You’ve heard of vegetarians, but what about the VEGETABLE RIGHTS MILITANT MOVEMENT (VRMM)?

This organization is fighting for the rights of innocent fruit and vegetables everywhere. Its members claim: “Plants feel pain, and vegetables are picked and often eaten while still alive.” Is this a joke? Well, a visit to the VRMM website (www.vegetablecruelty.com) suggests it probably is. There are, however, people who seriously believe vegetables feel pain. Strict vegan AnnMichelle from Wirral in England says we should think twice before eating a plant, and prefers to eat fruit which has fallen naturally from its plant. Indeed there is a fruitarian movement whose members only eat fallen fruit; some fruitarians believe fruit was the original diet of humanity, while others refuse to kill any living thing, including plants.


31 Based on the text, it might be stated that:

A) Some people do not eat vegetables and fruit because they are too expensive.
B) Fruitarians prefer to eat fruit because vegetables make them feel pain.
C) English people are strictly fruitarians nowadays.
D) VRMM is an organization that defends the rights of people, plants and animals all over the world.
E) There are people who do not eat vegetables because they believe vegetables are living things and feel pain.

32 In the sentence “Strict vegan AnnMichelle […] prefers to eat fruit which has fallen naturally from its plant”, the word which could be replaced by:

A) who
B) whose
C) when
D) that
E) how

33 In the sentence “Plants feel pain, and vegetables are picked and often eaten while still alive”, the word often means:

A) frequently
B) never
C) hardly ever
D) always
E) rarely
34 In the sentence “some fruitarians believe fruit was the original diet of humanity”, in order to keep the same idea, the word believe could be substituted by:

A) disagree  
B) fear  
C) think  
D) neglect  
E) deny

Read the text below and answer questions 35-37:

According to the cult TV series *Friends*, New York City isn’t a great place to raise children, but the fact of the matter is that millions of people grow up there. It isn’t surprising, therefore, that the Big Apple can offer a lot to its young residents. In addition to Central Park and its zoo, you also have the Natural History Museum, which was the inspiration for the entertaining 2006 kids’ movie, *A Night at the Museum*. The Museum also appeared, incidentally, in J.D. Salinger’s classic novel of American adolescence, *The Catcher in the Rye* (1951).


35 Based on the text, it might be stated that:

A) New York City offers no entertainment at all to children.  
B) New York City offers a lot of entertainment to children.  
C) New York City residents do not raise their kids there.  
D) Millions of people leave the Big Apple to find entertainment.  
E) New Yorkers do not enjoy living in the Big Apple.

36 In the sentence “In addition to Central Park and its zoo, you also have the Natural History Museum” the expression in addition to means:

A) besides  
B) but  
C) contrary to  
D) because  
E) however

37 Based on the text, it might be deduced that J.D. Salinger is:

A) a film director.  
B) a writer.  
C) a museum expert.  
D) a soap opera actor.  
E) a politician.
38 Read the following sentence: “John can play the guitar very well.”

In this sentence, the verb can indicates:

A) advice.
B) ability.
C) probability.
D) permission.
E) obligation.

Read the text below and answer questions 39-40:

Small talk means pleasant conversation about things that aren’t very important. North Americans often make small talk with people such as business acquaintances, neighbors, or others that they don’t know very well. They even make small talk while waiting for a bus or standing in line, just to pass the time or be friendly. In North America, one very common topic for small talk with strangers is the weather. You can start a conversation just by saying, “It’s really hot today, isn’t it?”


39 According to the text, Americans make small talk to:

A) Have long conversations about personal problems.
B) Pass the time or be friendly.
C) Discuss future plans.
D) Discuss controversial topics.
E) Share ideas about local problems.

40 In the sentence “Small talk means pleasant conversation about things that aren’t very important”, the word pleasant signifies:

A) Sarcastic.
B) Painful.
C) Complex.
D) Profitable.
E) Nice.
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