1<sup>2</sup> Questão:

Valor: 4,0

### TRANSLATION

- Translate into portuguese the text below:

Technologies change the world when they expand the range of the human senses. We've already seen - through the eyes of the Hubble Space Telescope - early galaxies. The Cosmic Background Explorer, a satellite that looked at microwave radiation left over from the big bang, revealed how unformed matter coalesced into the seeds of gigantic galactic clusters. But there's still a lot more to see. Over the coming two decades, our vision will stretch farther than ever, across millions of miles and billions of years, transcending time and space.

Around the turn of the millennium, the American, Japanese, European and Russian space programs will put more than a dozen new telescopes into orbit. Looking at greater distances means looking farther back in time, into the era when stars and galaxies formed, and maybe finding planets and extraterrestrial life, too. The technology comes from the world's spies, who like taking long-distance snapshots. Thanks to them, the satellite industry has learned to build large structures that deploy in orbit, unfolding like umbrellas. Optics researchers have learned to make lighter mirrors, with thin surfaces and strong exoskeletons. "The Hubble Space Telescope, which is an outstanding scientific instrument, was very difficult to build a decade ago," says Harley Thronson, program scientist for Origins, NASA's space-telescope initiative. "The next generation of missions will far surpass it." In 2007 the Next Generation Space Telescope, for example, is supposed to rocket out past the moon, unfurl an eight-meter mirror and peer into what astronomers call the Dark Ages, the first billion years of the universe, when diffuse gas became galaxies and stars.

Many of the most interesting astrophysical phenomena - dust clouds where stars form, the centers of galaxies, even icy moons and asteroids, for example - show up best in the infrared part of the spectrum.

### 2ª Questão:

Valor: 4,0

### TRANSLATION

- Translate into portuguese the text below:

Meat, poultry and fish were not originally part of man's diet. Our teeth evolved to deal with tubers and seeds, not flesh. Our digestive systems are those of foragers, not hunters. We cannot gorge ourselves on meat and then go without eating for days as many carnivores do.

Such evolutionary arguments may seem a thin basis for adopting a vegetarian diet today, however. The fact is that meat is a highly concentrated form of nutriment. It is also among the most appetizing foods in the average diet. Its flavours and smells are so thoroughly woven into the traditional Western way of eating that many people find the prospect of doing without it disheartening. Yet the evidence is that vegetarianism as a matter of individual choice is now spreading. For a variety of reasons, a habit that was once regarded as an eccentricity is gaining respect.

A vegetarian diet may be adopted for any one of three reasons - the philosophy of the individual, the range of foods that are available locally, or the religious beliefs of a particular community.

But with the spread of affluence, the amount of animal protein eaten in the average diet has been increasing. Vegetarianism in the West is therefore less a matter of economic necessity than of choice. The number of voluntary vegetarians in Europe and the US is estimated at several million. Some are motivated by aesthetic or moral ideas; they deplore the killing of animals and some of the methods of raising them for food. Some base their choice on economics; it is more efficient to use land for growing food directly than for feeding animals. Still others simply believe a vegetarian diet is more healthy.

# 3<sup>k</sup> Questão:

Valor: 2,0

### READING COMPREHENSION

- Read the text and answer the questions below:

In 1976 one survey revealed that there were less than 3,000 bald eagles in the lower 48 states, the mainland, of the U.S.A. By 1984 another survey, an incomplete midwinter one, put the number at almost 12,000 bald eagles in those same states.

The eagle, America's national symbol, had been shot and poisoned and deprived of its living space. Another reason for its decline lay in its nesting habits. Bald eagles do not breed until they are 3 to 5 years old, and then they normally produce only two eggs per year. The eagle often returns each year to the same nest so preservation of nesting areas is vitally important.

Congress took action to protect the eagle in 1972; criminal penalties for killing a bald eagle may be as much as a \$20,000 fine and/or one year in prison. Healthy eagle eggs have also been transplanted from unpolluted areas to other ones where egg shells are very thin, and young birds with a high survival rate have been brought in from Canada.

- 1. Which of these sentences is the best restatement of the first sentence?
  - (A) All the states apart from Alaska and Hawaii had less than 3,000 bald cagles in 1976.
  - (B) According to one survey, which came out in 1976, fewer than 3,000 bald eagles were surviving in mainland U.S.A.
  - (C) In 1976 the lower 48 states of the U.S.A. had less than 3,000 baid eagles, according to a mainland survey.
  - (D) Fewer than 3,000 bald eagles were living in mainland U.S.A. in the years up to 1976, one survey revealed.
- 2. According to the author
  - (A) the 1984 survey of bald eagles was not as complete as the earlier one.
  - (B) the lower 48 states of the U.S.A. published another survey of bald cagles in 1983.
  - (C) Another mid-winter survey of bald eagles was published in 1984.
  - (D) the results of the two surveys of bald eagles were contradictory

## 3<sup>2</sup> Questão:

AN

(continuação)

- 3) The author does NOT state that many eagles died because
  - (A) they were shot.
  - (B) they were poisoned.
  - (C) they had insufficient living space.
  - (D) preservation efforts were inadequate.
- 4) One reason for the bald eagle's low numbers is
  - (A) its early breeding period.
  - (B) the small number of eggs it produces every year.
  - (C) that it only nests in preservation areas.
  - (D) the fact that it returns to similar nesting areas every year.
- 5) If you kill a bald eagle your maximum penalty is
  - (A) to be sent to prison or to receive a large fine.
  - (B) to be sent to prison and to receive a large fine.
  - (C) to receive a large fine whilst serving a prison sentence.
  - (D) to be taken to Congress to receive a criminal penalty.