



3ª Série/Vestibular _ TD

INGLÊS

Text I

Books are being scanned to make them searchable on the Internet. Television broadcasts are being recorded and archived for online posterity. Radio shows, too, are getting their digital conversion — to podcasts. With a few keystrokes, we'll soon be able to make good use of much of the world's knowledge. And we'll do it from nearly anywhere — already, newer iPods can carry all your music, digital photos and TV classics along with more contemporary prime-time fare.

Will all this instantly accessible information make us much smarter, or simply more stressed? When can we stop to think, absorb and evaluate all this data? "People are already struggling and feeling like they need to keep up with the variety of information sources they already have," said David Greenfield, a psychologist who wrote *Virtual Addiction*. "There are upper limits to how much we can manage."

It may take better technology to cope with the problems better technology creates. Of course, if used properly, the new resources have vast potential to shape how we live, study and think. Consider books. Nicole Quaranta, 22, is a typical youth. The New York University grad student in education does most of her research online. She'll check databases for academic journals and newspaper articles _ but rarely books, even though she admits that an author who spent years on a 300-page book might have a unique perspective. "The library is intimidating because I have to go there and everything is organized by academic area," Quaranta said. "I don't even know where to begin." Were books as easily searchable as Web pages, she would reconsider. Otherwise, they might as well not exist.

With a generation growing up expecting everything on the Internet, libraries, non-profit organizations and leading search companies like Yahoo and Microsoft are committing hundreds of millions of dollars collectively to scan books and other printed materials so they can be indexed and retrieved online. [...]

Meanwhile, television shows formerly locked up in network or studio vaults are starting to emerge online. "Before, once it has been broadcast, it's gone, and it doesn't really contribute to our knowledge space," said Jakob Nielsen, a Web design expert with Nielsen Norman Group. For the past year, Google has been digitally recording news and other programs from several TV stations in the San Francisco area. Early next year, America Online and Warner Bros. will offer free access to dozens of old television shows, and Apple Computer recently started selling episodes of shows old and new from ABC and NBC Universal for \$1.99 each — viewable on computers and its newer iPods.

In audio, National Public Radio has been producing free podcasts

45featuring clips or entire programs.

Anyone with a music player can listen
50anytime, anywhere.

55And then there are materials born

digital: Photos from digital cameras can
60now be easily shared, even among
strangers, at sites like Yahoo's Flickr.

Steve Jones, a professor of communications at the University of Illinois at Chicago, says centralization and easy access could make people smarter: Instead of wasting time finding information, they can focus more on assessing its worth. But there's the danger, he says, that people will simply take information for granted: Assuming that whatever pops up first is the best. Worse, people may simply tune out.

The key may lie in technologies that push to the top items you seek. Search analyst Danny Sullivan describes such a tool as "some sort of metal detector or magnet to pull all the good stuff out of the haystack." Virtual communities may contribute to that end. [...] "Social networks, search engines and things yet invented are critical as we bring millions of movies, books and musical recordings online," said Brewster Kahle, a search pioneer who created the Internet Archive, a nonprofit preservation group.

Even more important will be good research skills _ infoliteracy, if you will. That means knowing where and how to look, and evaluating what you get back. [...]

(By Anick Jesdanun, Associated Press.)

Dec. 25, 2005)

21. The main purpose of the text is to:

(A) list all the current problems derived from poor online search;

(B) discuss the research methods of graduate students from New York;

(C) criticize university students who cannot make good use of traditional libraries;

(D) advertise new products developed by companies like Google and Yahoo;

(E) evaluate the advantages and disadvantages brought by the instant access to information.

22. In: "There are upper limits to how much we can manage." (line 13), David Greenfield means that:

(A) we are not allowed to exceed established limits;

(B) there isn't a strict limit to everything we do in life;

(C) psychologists cannot help us choose the best information source;

(D) people are not quite prepared to deal with information overload;

(E) human beings are always struggling to overcome their own limits.

23. In: "It may take better technology to cope with the problems better technology creates." (lines 14-15), **cope with** can be correctly substituted by:

(A) reduce;

(B) handle;

(C) reveal;

(D) preserve;

(E) understand.

24. Nicole Quaranta (lines 17-25) does most of her graduate research online instead of going to libraries because:

(A) she feels intimidated by thick books;

(B) she will never learn how to use a library;

(C) she thinks that libraries are disorganized;

(D) libraries do not have academic journals, only books;

(E) in her opinion, web pages are easier to search than books.

25. The opposite of **properly** in: "..., if used properly, the new

resources..." (line 15) is:

(A) correctly;

(B) insistently;

(C) disproportionately;

(D) in good order;

(E) inadequately.

26. Mark the only correct statement concerning reference:

(A) "Their" (line 03) refers to "conversion".

(B) "It" (line 05) refers to "knowledge".

(C) "Who" (line 20) refers to "she".

(D) "They" (line 25) refers to "books".

(E) "Its" (line 40) refers to "shows".

27. Mark the correct statement according to Paragraphs 4 and 5:

(A) In the near future many books and TV shows will be available on the Internet.

(B) Younger generations are disappointed because there are no plans to put books online.

(C) Apple Computer will soon start selling TV shows to be viewed on iPods.

(D) It is easy and very cheap to scan all kinds of printed materials and digitalize TV programs.

(E) The process of digitalizing TV shows and printed matte is totally being financed by search engines like Yahoo.

28. Check the item in which the words in bold type express an idea of purpose:

(A) "She'll check databases (...) but rarely books, **even though** she admits that an author who spent years on a 300-page book might have a unique perspective". (lines 18-21).

(B) "**Otherwise**, they might as well not exist". (line 25).

(C) "... Yahoo and Microsoft are committing hundreds of millions of dollars collectively to scan books and other printed materials **so** they can be indexed and retrieved online." (lines 28-30).

(D) "**Meanwhile**, television shows formerly locked up in network or studio vaults are starting to emerge online". (lines 31-32).

(E) "**Instead of** wasting time finding information, they can focus more on assessing its worth." (lines 49-50).

29. In: "Virtual communities may contribute to that end." (line 56), the word that could replace **may** without changing the meaning of the sentence is:

(A) will;

(B) can;

(C) must;

(D) should;

(E) need to.

30. There are several ways to avoid the stress caused by instantly accessible information online (lines 47-63), **except** to:

(A) join virtual communities;

(B) develop good research skills;

(C) be able to evaluate what you find;

(D) assume that what appears first is the best;

(E) use technologies that push relevant items to the top.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO SLOW GLOBAL WARMING

You don't have to be a diplomat or a rocket scientist to do something about global warming. There are simple steps each of us can take that will go a long way toward reducing our use of energy _ and hence our emissions of the greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, that help produce global warming. Here are a few things each of us can do:

Reduce, reuse, recycle. Buy products that feature reusable, recyclable, or reduced packaging to save the energy required to manufacture new containers. By recycling all of your home's waste newsprint, cardboard, glass, and metal, you can reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 850 pounds annually.

Think about giving your car a day off. Consider transportation alternatives such as mass transit, car pooling, bicycling, and telecommuting. By leaving your car at home two days a week, you can reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 1,590 pounds per year. When you do drive, keep your car tuned up and the tires properly inflated to save on fuel costs.

Go solar. Install a solar thermal system in your home to help provide your hot water, and reduce your carbon dioxide emissions by about 720 pounds annually.

Plant trees. Trees absorb carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, from the air. Join family members, neighbors, or community service groups in planting trees in your yard, along roadways, and in parks. Trees reduce energy use when planted for shade; they also can remove 50 pounds of carbon from the atmosphere in a year during photosynthesis.

Educate others. Let friends and family know about these practical, energy-saving steps they can take to save money while protecting the environment. A few simple actions on your part _ but they can make a big difference.

By taking these measures, you could cut your annual greenhouse gas emissions by more than 10,000 pounds annually, almost as much as if you didn't drive your car for a year. Why not do your part to help slow global warming and make our planet a better place for ourselves and our children. You'll be surprised at how much money you can save at the same time.

(<http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/globalwarming.nsf/content/ResourceCenterPublicationsOutreachMaterial.html#resources>)

31. The main intention of the text is to:

- (A) introduce the advantages and disadvantages of global warming;
- (B) list all the hannful effects of greenhouse gases emissions;
- (C) punish citizens who drive their cars to work everyday;
- (D) present some easy ways of retarding global warming;
- (E) teach people how to recycle waste materials.

32. In the sentence: "You don't have to be a diplomat or a rocket scientist to do something about global warming". (lines 1-2), the author means that:

- (A) combating global warming requires great expertise;
- (B) anyone can help in the fight against global warming;
- (C) only trained professionals can put an end to this problem;
- (D) politicians and scientists do not want to reduce gas emissions;
- (E) diplomatic efforts are useless in the war against global warming.

33. Mark the only statement that CANNOT be found in the text:

- (A) Solar energy can be used in family homes to produce hot water.
- (B) Recyclable packages contribute to cut down carbon dioxide emissions.
- (C) Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming.

(D) Recycled metal and glass are a significant source of greenhouse gases.

(E) When you drive a car you are increasing emissions of the greenhouse gases.

34. According to the last two paragraphs, protecting the environment:

(A) is very simple, although costly;

(B) is considered a total waste of money;

(C) will necessarily involve money losses;

(D) requires very expensive measures;

(E) can also help you save money.

35. The overall tone of the text is one of:

(A) sadness;

(B) skepticism;

(C) persuasion;

(D) disillusionment;

(E) indifference.

36. Check the item in which the underlined word introduces an exemplification:

(A) "...and hence our emissions of greenhouse gases..." (lines 03-04)

(B) "...such as carbon dioxide..." (line 04)

(C) "...they also can remove 50 pounds..." (line 24)

(D) "...but they can make a big difference". (lines 28-29)

(E) "... and make our planet a better place for...". (line 33)

37. Which of these can't usually be found in a tree?

(A) lawn;

(B) branch;

(C) trunk;

(D) root;

(E) stem.

Read the text below, which is entitled "Avian Influenza (Bird Flu)" in order to answer questions 38 and 39:

Avian Influenza (Bird Flu)

A current influenza outbreak, formally called H5N1 after two distinctive proteins on the flu virus, (but commonly referred to as bird or avian flu), has so far mainly affected birds. However, four countries _ Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and Cambodia _ have reported a total of 120 human cases of the H5N1 flu since 1997. These people are thought to have caught the disease by their contact with infected poultry. There has been no known human-to-human transmission of the virus.

Even if the H5N1 strain does not mutate to infect humans, the economic costs associated with avian flu strains could easily be in the billions if other countries, such as Mexico, impose bans on imported U.S. poultry and U.S. consumers avoid buying domestic poultry. Still, the economic costs are very different from the insurance costs. The following is an overview of two potential types of insurance coverages

involved:

Workers Compensation: Workers involved in the handling of poultry could be at risk. Because such an exposure is work-related, workers compensation coverage would apply.

Tort-Related Exposures: If the infected poultry were found to have gotten into the food supply and people become ill as a result, litigation could ensue.

(Source: www.iii.org, Dec 2005 _ Adapted)

38. According to the author, insurance costs related to the avian flu:

- (a) could reach billions of dollars in Mexico;
- (b) have been estimated by four specific countries;
- (c) equal to the economic costs recently estimated;
- (d) may include at least two possibilities;
- (e) exclude workers compensation in the USA.

39. In paragraph 2, the author:

- (a) resorts to scientific data to explain the virus mutation;
- (b) points out the economic interdependence between two countries;
- (c) provides exact figures related to the economic and social losses;
- (d) explains why workers compensation might cause liquidity problems;
- (e) defines the duration of the outbreak and/or quarantine.

40. The sentence: "These people are thought to have caught the disease by their contact with infected poultry." is equivalent to "Scientists think ..."

- (A) these people have caught the disease by contact with infected poultry;
- (B) infected poultry have caught the disease from these people with their contact;
- (C) these people have their contact caught by infected poultry with the disease;
- (D) infected poultry have caught the disease after their contact with these people;
- (E) the contact is thought to have infected these people by the disease with poultry.