

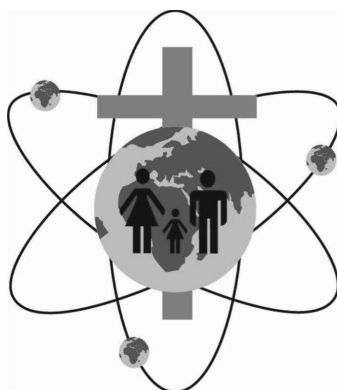
INGLÊS

TEXT I

SOCIETY, RELIGION AND TECHNOLOGY PROJECT

Recent advances in human embryology and genetic engineering have raised the issue of how this knowledge ought to be used, and it is now a matter of considerable public concern and debate.

There are two main areas in which such research is considered beneficial, and the first of these is in the field of conception. Doctors can help infertile couples to have children using the so-called "test-tube baby" technique. Although there was considerable controversy when the first such experiments were introduced, there is now a general acceptance that the process is both safe and useful.



The second area is that of research into genetically transmitted diseases. Some of these only affect children of a particular sex, as is the case of haemophilia, which only affects males. In such circumstances, by determining the sex of the child, in advance, doctors can ensure that the disease will not be passed on. In addition to this, research into human genetics offers the potential of finding the causes for other diseases and their eventual cures.

On the other hand, there is hostility towards scientists who interfere with nature and human life. This suspicion has a long history, and is reflected in literary works such as Frankenstein and Brave New World. In addition to this, there is revulsion at the real-life "experiments" that have been carried out in the past. As a result, there is a common fear that scientific developments in genetics will inevitably be abused and they will lead towards "designer children" and other worse excesses.

Research activities in these areas need to be regulated rather than banned. There are many potential benefits as well as dangers, and, therefore, if they are to be continued, they must be carried out under strict supervision and controlled by legislation.

(GUDE, Kathy & DUCKWORTH, Michael. Proficiency Masterclass. Oxford, Oxford University Press, p. 10. Adapted.)

21. A great advance in the fields of genetics is that:

- (A) new discoveries can help childless couples;
- (B) diseases that affect children can never be cured;
- (C) controversy has been raised about conception;
- (D) the test-tube baby technique was replaced;
- (E) they must be carried out under supervision.

22. Doctors can avoid the transmission of haemophilia by:

- (A) finding the cause of this disease;
- (B) discovering the baby's sex;
- (C) helping the process of pregnancy;
- (D) curing the disease in advance;
- (E) using designer children prior experiments banned by legislation.

23. Designer children are an example of:

- (A) a solution to the problem of haemophilia;
- (B) the benefits brought by modern research;
- (C) how science is reflected in literary works;
- (D) what people fear about genetic engineering;
- (E) legislation control over science.

TEXT II

FROM RUINS TO VIRTUAL REALITY DIGITAL LAB RECLAIMS CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES



It's a sunny morning, perfect for a leisurely walk. The date: A.D. 400. You walk up the steps of the Temple of Vesta, where six virgins tend an eternal flame. Crossing the plaza through the columns of the law courts, you enter the Senate building to see the marble-lined walls. Back outside, you look at figures on the Arch of Septimus Severus, 10 meters overhead. Can't see the soldiers' faces paying obeisance to the emperor? Go ahead, levitate up for a closer look. Why not? It's a virtual world.

A funny thing happened to the Forum: it went digital. Thanks to a team of scholars, the world now has a 3-D interactive reconstruction of the heart of imperial Rome. Using PCs and modeling software, UCLA's Cultural Virtual Reality Lab re-created 22 temples, courts and monuments – perhaps the most complex historical VR re-creation ever attempted. The computer operator can take you anywhere you want to go in a simulated journey through the ancient cityscape, as in a kind of time machine.

Making each building historically accurate required serious detective work. The team used descriptions in ancient texts, modern scholarship and even images on Roman coins. The models not only aid in teaching but may also stimulate new scholarship. A lighting study of the building Julius Caesar ordered for the Senate shows that the interior was usually dim, even on the brightest day of the year. Did Caesar, who hated the senators, deliberately keep them in the dark?

The Forum may fill up with people again. Alan Kay, the computer guru who helped pioneer computer graphics at Xerox PARC and Apple, thinks "many things will come from this", and wants to turn the Forum into a tourist version of the popular fantasy game EverQuest. Soon online tourists may be visiting it, interacting with each other. See you in Rome.

(<http://www.nbc4.tv/technology/1939202/detail.html>)

24. You can't see the soldiers' faces because:

- (A) the emperor's head dominates the picture;
- (B) their heads are not very well done;
- (C) this is only a scene from virtual reality;
- (D) the figures are too high above you;
- (E) they are wearing Roman helmets.

25. In "You walk up the steps of the Temple of Vesta, where six virgins tend an eternal flame", the word **where** may be replaced by **in which**. Check the sentence below that can have the same change:

- (A) Vincent asked me where I was going that evening.
- (B) Can you see where that car is parking?
- (C) Paris is the next place where she is going to show her new creations for winter.
- (D) Where has my sister kept her keys?
- (E) The nearest theater? Where do you think we are driving to?

26. The journey to the Forum is compared to that in a time machine because it:

- (A) creates the sensation of a real journey to ancient Rome;
- (B) was inspired by many science fiction films;
- (C) presents a scene with little historical accuracy;
- (D) can take you back to any time in the past;
- (E) is a tourist version of the popular fantasy game EverQuest.

27. Detective work was used in order to:

- (A) investigate some aspects of Caesar's political power;
- (B) make the model as similar as possible to the original;
- (C) adapt the complex historical VR mainly to teaching activities;
- (D) study basically the routine of the Senate work in ancient Rome;
- (E) identify the senators in the virtual Forum.

TEXT III

VISUAL RECOGNITION

If U Cn Rd Ths ...

Despite having read 100 million words or more by age 25, the average literate person does not have an easier time identifying common words compared with any word of the same length. Researchers asked volunteers to make out familiar English words or letters hidden in various levels of contrast. Reading efficiency was linked not to how common a word was but to how many letters it had: four-letter words were twice as hard to recognize as two-letter ones, for instance. Furthermore, words proved unreadable unless tiny features of each letter are recognizable, demonstrating severe limitations on the brain's ability to process visual patterns, the researchers say. Such handicaps may have arisen to suppress reflexive attempts to recognize a deluge of inconsequential details. The findings appear in the June 12 Nature.

(Charles Choi, Scientific American, 2003)

28. According to this study, a person is capable of reading a word better based on:

- (A) its grammatical classification;
- (B) the number of letters it has;
- (C) the frequency with which it appears;
- (D) the size of print used;
- (E) visual patterns in the brain.

29. The word "unreadable" from the text is formed by the negative prefix UN and the adjective suffix ABLE. Which one of the following words cannot be formed likewise?

- (A) unspeakable;
- (B) unthinkable;
- (C) undoable;
- (D) incapable;
- (E) unknowable.

30. The tone of the text is best described as:

- (A) informative;
- (B) illustrative;
- (C) didactic;
- (D) graphic;
- (E) humorous.

31. In "Such handicaps **may have arisen** to suppress reflexive attempts to recognize a deluge of inconsequential details.", the underlined verbal structure introduces the idea of:

- (A) possibility in the present;
- (B) permission in the present;
- (C) restricted ability;
- (D) possibility in the past;
- (E) permission in the past.

32. "Reading efficiency was linked not to how common a word was **but** to how many letters it had: four-letter words were twice as hard to recognize as two-letter ones, **for instance**."

The words in italics indicate:

- (A) contrast / addition;
- (B) contrast / exemplification;
- (C) enumeration / contrast;
- (D) cause / effect;
- (E) comparison / exemplification.

TEXT IV

THE WRONG TIME FOR EQUAL RIGHTS?

By J.F.O. McAllister, London

One Europe; many definitions of justice. In Hamburg last week, Judge Klaus Rühle announced that his five-man court was freeing alleged Sept. 11 accomplice Abdelghani Mzoudi "not because the court is convinced of [his] innocence, but only because the evidence was not enough for a conviction." Mzoudi, a 31-year-old Moroccan who witnesses said had been trained at al-Qaeda camps in Afghanistan, didn't deny having extensive ties with the hijackers who lived in Hamburg. He made financial transactions for one and arranged housing for others. The government believed he knew about the attacks in advance and charged him with complicity in more than 3,000 murders. But Germany chose not to send Mzoudi to special terrorist court but to treat him like any other criminal defendant, with full legal protections. (...) It's a good thing for Mzoudi he doesn't live in Britain. As he was being acquitted last week, 14 men, foreigners like Mzoudi, were languishing in high-security prisons in the U.K., facing indefinite detention as suspected terrorists. They haven't been tried, and they aren't going to be. They don't even know the specific charges against them. Gareth Peirce, a lawyer for some of the detainees, says, "They expect now to remain locked up for the remainder of their lives."

(Time, February 16, 2004)

33. According to the text:

- (A) Abdelghani Mzoudi was freed because he refused to admit the ties with the hijackers who lived in Hamburg;
- (B) Abdelghani Mzoudi was freed because the German government believed he was innocent;
- (C) Abdelghani Mzoudi will be sent to a special terrorist court due to his complicity in more than 3,000 murders;
- (D) although Abdelghani Mzoudi had involvement with the hijackers he will have full legal protections like any other criminal defendant;
- (E) Abdelghani Mzoudi was freed because the American government believed he was innocent.

34. You can infer from the article that:

- (A) if Abdelghani Mzoudi lived in England he would be free;
- (B) even if Abdelghani Mzoudi were charged with complicity in more than 3,000 murders, in England he would have full legal protection;
- (C) in England, after suspected terrorists are tried, they are sent to prison for the remainder of their lives;
- (D) Britain would not have acquitted Abdelghani Mzoudi;
- (E) in England, after suspected terrorists are arrested without trials.

35. The 14 men in England were:

- (A) arrested;
- (B) absolved;
- (C) released;
- (D) liberated;
- (E) deported.

36. What does the author mean by the statement: "One Europe; many definitions of justice."?

- (A) Europe shows its union concerning the way terrorism must be faced.
- (B) Suspected terrorists have become the main concern of European countries such as Germany and Britain.
- (C) Countries in the same continent have different approaches regarding suspected terrorists.
- (D) While Germany has a tough policy concerning terrorists, Britain respects their legal protections.
- (E) Germany never follows legal procedures regarding witness protections.



37. Ted Williams is very likely to be:

- (A) a friend of Charlie Brown's who wants to learn how to play baseball;
- (B) a baseball coach;
- (C) someone who thinks Charlie Brown is a good baseball player;
- (D) someone who invited Lucy to be the manager of the baseball team;
- (E) a friend of Charlie Brown who is a professional baseball player.

38. Lucy:

- (A) lied to Charlie Brown;
- (B) laughed because she told Charlie Brown a funny story;
- (C) thinks Charlie Brown is a fool;
- (D) advised Charlie Brown to hire Ted Williams to manage the baseball team;
- (E) Charlie Brown will never play baseball in his entire life.

TEXT V

HEY, KID, YOUR BACKPACK IS RINGING!

By Jeffrey Selingo, March 18, 2004

GREG HARTSFIELD, an engineer with AT&T Wireless, was trying to explain to a class of 18 young people how cellphones work last Saturday afternoon at Sci Trek, a science museum here. A cellphone in a network, he told the teenagers and preteenagers, is like a squirrel in a forest, hopping from tree to tree. The young people, participants in a 90-minute free class that the wireless company offers about once a month, were having none of it; their eyes were glazing over. But when Mr. Hartsfield's talk was over, Ronald Thomas another AT&T Wireless employee, pulled out a camera phone and a Nokia N-Gage, a phone with many gaming features. Suddenly the class perked up.

(www.nytimes.com/2004/03/18)

39. According to the text:

- (A) Greg Hartsfield was successful in explaining what a cell phone in a network is;
- (B) during Greg Hartsfield's lecture the kids seemed indifferent, but they changed their behavior when Ronald Thomas showed them a camera phone;
- (C) Greg Hartsfield aroused the teenagers' interest when he compared a cell phone in a network with squirrels in a forest;
- (D) the teenagers and preteenagers were showing great interest in what the lecturer was saying, but unexpectedly, they became distracted by a camera phone;
- (E) kids always like lectures, even if there's a camera.

40. According to the information in the article:

- (A) 18 students were being taught at the school library;
- (B) the teacher was explaining his 18 students how cell phones work;
- (C) the students paid for a 90-minute class to be held at Sci Trek;
- (D) both Greg Hartsfield and Ronald Thomas are AT&T employees;
- (E) AT&T employees are 18 students.