

**Prova de Inglês (UFRRJ 2007)**

LEIA O TEXTO I E RESPONDA ÀS PERGUNTAS 1 A 5:

TEXTO I

BRAZILIAN FAUNA: OVERVIEW

There is general consensus that Brazil has the highest number of both terrestrial vertebrates and invertebrates of any country in the world. This high diversity of fauna

can be explained by the sheer size of Brazil and also the great variation in ecosystems.

The numbers published about Brazil's fauna diversity can vary from source to source, as taxonomists sometimes disagree about species classifications and information can be incomplete or out of date. Also new species continue to be discovered and, sadly, some species go extinct in the wild. Brazil has the highest primate diversity of any country in the world with 77 species and fresh water fish (over 3000 species); it claims the second-highest number of amphibian species, the third highest number of bird

species and is ranked fifth in reptile species. Many of the species that are at risk live in threatened habitats such as the Atlantic Forest.

([www.sustainabletourismbrazil.org/pubbrasil/cgi/cgilua.exe/sys/start.htm?sid=68](http://www.sustainabletourismbrazil.org/pubbrasil/cgi/cgilua.exe/sys/start.htm?sid=68))

**QUESTÃO 1**

O texto afirma que a variação dos ecossistemas no Brasil é responsável pelo

- (a) decréscimo dos organismos vivos.
- (b) variação do solo para plantio.
- (c) elevação da temperatura global.
- (d) desequilíbrio da população ribeirinha.
- (e) diversidade da fauna nativa.

**QUESTÃO 2**

De acordo com o texto, a informação sobre a fauna no Brasil é muitas vezes

- (a) chocante.
- (b) desatualizada.
- (c) complexa.
- (d) tendenciosa.
- (e) desagradável.

**QUESTÃO 3**

O texto se refere à Mata Atlântica como um lugar

- (a) ameaçado.
- (b) deserto.
- (c) distante.
- (d) isolado.
- (e) estéril.

**QUESTÃO 4**

O adjetivo "highest" em "the highest number" (l.1) está no mesmo grau que

- (a) less.
- (b) better.
- (c) least.
- (d) worse.
- (e) more.

**QUESTÃO 5**

Also em "Also new species continue to be discovered" (l.9) introduz uma

- (a) negação.
- (b) conclusão.
- (c) obrigação.
- (d) adição.
- (e) concessão.

TEXT II

What is GM Food?

Genetically modified food is produced from plants which have had their genetic make-up tweaked in the lab. Scientists “cut and paste” a gene from another organism into a plant’s DNA to give it a new characteristic. This can be to increase yield or to allow the plant to exist in a more hostile environment than normal. Pro-GM scientists say this means cheaper more plentiful food but opponents argue we do not know the consequences of meddling with nature.

([http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/spl/hi/pop\\_ups/04/sci\\_nat\\_gm\\_food/html/1.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/spl/hi/pop_ups/04/sci_nat_gm_food/html/1.stm))

**QUESTÃO 6**

In GM food the genetic code is

- (a) misunderstood.
- (b) discarded.
- (c) misinterpreted.
- (d) changed.
- (e) overlooked.

**QUESTÃO 7**

One of the goals of GM food is to

- (a) increase marketing.
- (b) suppress crops.
- (c) flavor food.
- (d) reduce species.
- (e) stimulate production.

**QUESTÃO 8**

The consequences of GM food on humans are

- (a) uncertain.
- (b) disastrous.
- (c) inevitable.
- (d) expected.
- (e) unavoidable.

**QUESTÃO 9**

The expression “cut and paste” (1.5) is normally used in relation to

- (a) televisions.
- (b) rádios.
- (c) computers.
- (d) telephones.
- (e) cars.

**QUESTÃO 10**

In order “to allow the plant to exist” (1.9) scientists should

- (a) disregard any modification.
- (b) create favourable conditions.
- (c) accept negative criticism.
- (d) publish recent results.
- (e) contradict original theories.

**GABARITO:**

1. e
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. d
6. d
7. e
8. a
9. c
10. b