

## Escola Naval

INGLES - 1984

Section One: Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions set on it.

NIGHT driving is a lot riskier than daylight cruising, even though 70 percent of our motor vehicle mishaps happen in the daytime. National Safety Council statistics show that 62 percent of all fatal mishaps happen at night.



Night driving on wet pavement increases the odds. The National Center for Statistics and Analysis reports that roads are wet only three percent of the time. But 15 percent of all fatal mishaps happen on wet roads.

Modifying your nighttime driving habits is the first step to becoming safer after the sun goes down. Much is obvious:

- There is less light.
- At night technicolor turns into black and white, except for a few lights and signs.
- Night vision varies considerably among persons. Older people's vision isn't as good as younger people's.
- Eyestrain during the day can reduce night vision.

- Sunglasses reduce eyestrain in bright sun, but they shouldn't be worn after sunset.

- Bright flashes of light such as high beam glare and brightly lighted commercial signs near the road can cause momentary blindness.

Headlights should be turned on between dusk and sunrise. That goes for rainy, foggy or snowy days. Using parking lights at dusk is a bad practice. They are for parked cars and shouldn't be used as driving lights. Dim your high beams as soon as you see approaching headlights. If you can see another vehicle's taillights, dim your headlights. Keep your headlights and windshield clean. Cigarette smoke films the inside of car windows. Dirty windshields make the incoming lights sparkle-causing the pupils of our eyes to continuously expand and contract. Eyestrain and headaches can result. Keep instrument panel lights dim and avoid the use of the dome light or any other bright inside lights.

The maximum safe speed at night is 55 miles per hour. If you drive faster you will "overdrive" your headlights. You won't be able to stop within the distance lighted by the high beam of your headlights. The safe speed is even lower on low beams. Suppose you are driving at night at 50 miles per hour with your headlights on low beam. Your headlights light up the road for about 150 feet. Your reaction time is approximately three-fourths of a second, during which time you travel 55 feet. Your car needs 188 feet to brake to a stop if the pavement is dry so the average car requires 243 feet to stop. At 50 mph on low beam, if you

see something, chances are you'll hit it.

The time required to see something - whether you are recognizing an object or a traffic situation - is very important because as vehicle speed increases, time to act decreases. Time becomes even more critical at night because of reduced visibility. The more complex the task at night, the more time you need for perception, judgment and response.

Many drivers concentrate on things other than driving. The driver who isn't alert during daylight poses a far greater threat at night. Lack of alertness is especially dangerous after driving long distances at night. As fatigue sets in, vision narrows greatly. A tired driver can become hypnotized by the lane markers, oncoming headlights or roadside lights.

26. Which statement is true according to the text?

- (A) 62% of all fatal accidents occur on wet roads.
- (B) Sunglasses shouldn't be worn in bright sunlight.
- (C) Eyestrain won't reduce night vision.
- (D) Older people's vision is as good as younger ones' at night.
- (E) 62% of all deaths in road accidents happen at night.

27. If you're driving at 50 m.p.h. with your headlights on low beam and see something ahead of you, you'll...

- (A) need 150 feet to come to a stop.
- (B) need fifty-five feet to react to it.
- (C) need 243 feet to stop.
- (D) need more time for perception, judgement and response.
- (E) hit it unless you turn on your high beams.

28. On rainy, foggy or snowy you should...

- (A) use your parking lights at dusk.
- (B) dim your headlights.
- (C) keep your dome light on.
- (D) keep your headlight and windshield clean.
- (E) smoke and watch films inside the car.

29. Which statement is true?

- (A) Most drivers don't concentrate on their driving.
- (B) Driving alertness is important both during daytime and at night.
- (C) Vision narrows as you become hypnotized by oncoming headlights.
- (D) Lack of alertness is caused by driving with your sunglasses on.
- (E) Your vision becomes narrower as you concentrate on other things.

30. What shouldn't you do after sunset?

- (A) Wear sunglasses.
- (B) Travel with your headlights on.
- (C) Smoke cigarettes or cigars inside your vehicle.
- (D) Dirty your windshield.
- (E) Reduce your visibility by becoming hypnotized.

31. As fatigue set in, the driver's vision ... greatly.

- (A) narrows            (B) narrow
- (C) narrowing        (D) narrowed
- (E) narrower

32. If you saw something at 50 m.p.h., you ... hit it.

- (A) will
- (B) would
- (C) will have
- (D) would have
- (E) would have been

33. If you had been driving at less than 50 m.p.h., you ... the crash.

- (A) will avoid
- (B) would avoid
- (C) will have avoided
- (D) would have avoided
- (E) can be avoided

34. A driver may become hypnotized if ... you headlights.

- (A) you didn't dim
- (B) you haven't dimmed
- (C) you don't dim
- (D) should dim
- (E) shouldn't dim

35. The most appropriate translation into Portuguese of "Modifying your night-time driving habits" is...

- (A) Sua modificação noturna de hábitos de direção;
- (B) Modificar seus hábitos noturnos de direção;
- (C) Modificar seus tempos habituais de direção à noite;
- (D) Seu modificado tempo habitual de dirigir à noite;
- (E) Sua modificada direção noturna habitual.

36. The word "dim" means ...

- (A) to cease emitting light;
- (B) to increase emission of light;
- (C) to turn on;
- (D) to lower the intensity of;
- (E) to turn off.

37. "Mishaps" (line 5) means...

- (A) accidentals;
- (B) disasters;
- (C) crashes;
- (D) collide;
- (E) problems.

38. Which of the following is not part of a vehicle?

- (A) Parking lights;
- (B) Headlights;
- (C) Dome light;
- (D) Taillight;
- (E) Roadside lights.

39. In the sentence, "A tired driver can become hypnotized by the lane markers", lane markers are...

- (A) Marks made on the road to show where it ends;
- (B) A man who sometimes appears to hypnotize tired drivers;
- (C) Lines to mark the edges and middle of roads;
- (D) Markers that work at night on busv roads;
- (E) A continuous line that crosses the roads at every kilometer.



Section Two: Language

40. When we arrived ... the main gate, we were... time for the test.
- (A) in - on            (B) near - at  
(C) by - before      (D) on - ahead  
(E) at - in
41. The midshipmen had had many meetings to organize the ceremony, ... the event was a perfect success.
- (A) however  
(B) therefore  
(C) as  
(D) consequent  
(E) in addition to
42. "... did John invite to the party?"  
"Most of his friends."
- (A) What              (B) When  
(C) Whom             (D) How  
(E) Which
43. They started the show... soon as we *all* arrived.
- (A) when              (B) before  
(C) after              (D) whenever  
(E) as
44. All candidates are to present the listed documents... 30 days.
- (A) on                  (B) below  
(C) nearly             (D) within  
(E) between
45. Which of the following sentences is *not* in the Passive Voice?
- (A) It's said that life at the Naval Academy is very hard.  
(B) The murderer will soon be caught.  
(C) My parents will be flying to Porto Alegre by this time next week.  
(D) This book was first used two years ago.  
(E) A sandwich has been bought for lunch.