



Escola Naval 1988 Inglês

1988

Section One: Reading Skills

After carefully reading the text below, choose the correct alternative in accordance with the text's contents.

TGV - the world's fastest train, the pride of French technology - connects Paris to Lyon. You need to go through a lot of bureaucracy in order to get a ticket
5 on it, but your effort is quite worthwhile. At first it doesn't go very fast, but once it hits Combs-la-Ville, 12 miles outside Paris, the landscape becomes a mere blur owing to a record-breaking speed. For veter-
10 eram railway employees, the change is almost like crossing from the Stone Age into the Space Age. On its new metal "bedding", the TGV can attain a speed of 168 miles
15 per hour, outpacing its Japanese competitor, the "bullet train", by 40 m.p. h., thus completing the Paris-Lyon run in two hours.

In 1979 the Japanese successfully tested an unmanned low-temperature superconducting electromagnet train that reached
20 the speed of 321 m.p.h. This year they

tested another model carrying only three passengers, which attained 249 m.p.h. This prototype, called "maglev" because it actually levitates, does not run on rails like conventional trains but floats above a "guideway", and is driven by magnetic force. There is no friction, and no danger of derailment - its wheels touch the ground only while accelerating and decelerating.

The only problems so far to adopt "maglevs" are the cost of the liquid-helium coolant and the need for a heavy compressor in every carriage to re-liquefy the helium after it evaporates. Intense research is being carried out nowadays to find less expensive collants which require smaller compressors. The solution of these problems will enable the adoption of a faster and a more economical means of transport.

Glossary

<i>blur</i> (line)	: vague and indiscinct image;
" <i>bedding</i> " (line)	: materials on which a person or animal can sleep;
<i>unmanned</i> (line)	: not provided with men to operate a vehicle;
<i>coolant</i> (line)	: liquid used to lower the temperature of machinery.

26. (A) It's quite easy to get a ticket on TGV;
 (B) The Japanese are still in the Stone Age;
 (C) French technology has built a record-breaking train;
 (D) The "bullet-train" travels at 40 m.p.h.
 (E) The Japanese outpaced the French by 40 m.p.h..

27. (A) The old railway employees like the change from the Stone Age.
 (B) The French landscape is nothing more than a blur.
 (C) Record-breaking speeds are attained only after a dozen miles outside Paris.
 (D) Combs-la-Ville becomes a mere blur on the landscape.
 (E) At 168 m.p.h. the metal bedding is due to a record-breaking speed.

28. (A) The Japanese "bullet-train" reached a speed of 321 m.p.h. in 1979.
 (B) The Japanese prototype was an unmanned one.
 (C) Japanese trains can carry only three passengers.
 (D) The "maglev" is now operating between Paris and Lyon.
 (E) The French train differs from the Japanese one because it actually levitates.

29. (A) The "guideway" is a magnetic force.
 (B) The "maglevs" can travel faster than conventional trains.
 (C) Elimination of friction and no danger of derailment are the only problems so far.
 (D) The cost of liquid helium is a problem for modern railway transport.
 (E) Heavy compressors in every carriage can help lower the price of liquid helium.

30. (A) Old railway workers are helping researchers outside Paris.
 (B) Expensive coolants will enable the adoption of faster trains.
 (C) Helium must be re-liquefied after it has evaporated.
 (D) "Maglevs" need to run on conventional rails.
 (E) An unmanned low-temperature superconducting electromagnets can levitate at the speed of 321 m.p.h.

31. "You need to go through a lot of bureaucracy" (line) in the text means:
 (A) You have to cross many offices.
 (B) You must obey a great number of officers.
 (C) You have to submit yourself to a lot of red tape.
 (D) Bureaucrats are always interfering.
 (E) You could absolutely do nothing owing to bureaucracy.

32. In "once it hits Combs-la-Ville..." (line), "hits" can be replaced by:
 (A) smashes; (B) breaks;
 (C) successes; (D) reaches;
 (E) stops.



33. "... the landscape becomes a mere blur..." (line) "blur" as used in the text suggests that:
- (A) you can't properly appreciate the countryside scenery;
 - (B) you can't go faster than that;
 - (C) the landscape is not very interesting;
 - (D) the record-breaking speed outpaces that of the Japanese "maglevs";
 - (E) The Paris-Lyon run takes only two hours.

34. "... it actually levitates..." (line) "actually" means:
- (A) now and then;
 - (B) presently;
 - (C) really;
 - (D) nowadays;
 - (E) at times.

35. "... and is driven by magnetic force ..." (line) "is driven" means that it:
- (A) has a driver;
 - (B) is impelled;
 - (C) is attracted;
 - (D) is expelled;
 - (E) is directed.

Secton Two: Language Control

Indicate the alternative which would correctly complete each of the following sentences:

36. My father will need a to change that light bulb.
- (A) staircase; (B) lift;
 - (C) step ladder; (D) scale;
 - (E) paint.
37. "How much did you pay for your new car?"
"Well, it \$ 2.400"
- (A) was costing;
 - (B) will cost;
 - (C) may cost;
 - (D) cost;
 - (E) would cost.

38. "Peter shouldn't drive now. It's snowing heavily."
"He get to work by 9:00 as he has an important meeting to attend."
- (A) has;
 - (B) have to;
 - (C) should have;
 - (D) ought;
 - (E) has to.

39. "You look awful!"
"I've got the flu. I..... see a doctor."
- (A) would better;
 - (B) better;
 - ~~(C) had better;~~
 - (D) 'll better;
 - (E) 'm better.

40. "Which of the six TV channels do you prefer?"
"In my opinion Channel 2 is the"
- (A) interesting;
 - (B) more interested;
 - (C) interestingest;
 - (D) more interest;
 - ~~(E) most interesting.~~

41. "That group of elderly people jogs everyday. They usually go Post 6."
- (A) as far as;
 - (B) until;
 - (C) at;
 - (D) up;
 - (E) as far.

42. "The Olympic Games will be held Seoul 1988."
- (A) at/on; (B) in/for;
 - (C) on/since; ~~(D) in/in;~~
 - (E) by/at.

43. "When people get too old, they tend to talk to...."
- (A) yourselves; (B) himself;
 - (C) oneself; (D) yourself;
 - ~~(E) themselves.~~

44. "Your new motorbike is terrific. I'd like to go a ride it."

- (A) with/in; (B) by/on;
(C) in/for; (D) on/by;
(E) for/on.

45. "I wish that I couldto the pictures last night."

- (A) went; (B) gone;
~~(C) have gone;~~ (D) go;
(E) had gone.

46. "John is considered genius of the family."

- (A) no article needed;
(B) the;
(C) an;
~~(D) a;~~
(E) any.

47. "Theytrying to find a satisfactory solution."

- (A) insisted;
(B) searched for;
(C) decided;
~~(D) kept on;~~
(E) ought.

48. "Our family"

- (A) has been living there since ten years;
(B) have lived there since for ten years;
(C) have been living there for ten years ago;
(D) has been living there ten years since;
~~(E) has lived there for ten years.~~

49. "This city is completely different from...
..... Rio I saw some 15 years ago."

- (A) an;
~~(B) the;~~
(C) any;
(D) no article needed;
(E) any.

50. "I have a neighbour who.....my kids when I'm out."

- (A) looks for;
(B) looked into; .
(C) look up;
~~(D) looks after;~~
(E) looked over.