

MINISTÉRIO DA MARINHA  
DIRETORIA DE ENSINO DA MARINHA  
ESCOLA NAVAL

1992/1993

CONCURSO DE ADMISSÃO A ESCOLA NAVAL - 1992

PROVA 3 - INGLÊS

INSTRUÇÕES GERAIS

- 1 - Esta Prova é composta de um questionário, contendo 10 questões valendo 100 (cem) pontos.
- 2 - A duração total da Prova será de três horas.
- 3 - Só comece a responder a Prova ao ser dada a ordem para iniciá-la, interrompendo a sua execução no momento em que for determinado.
- 4 - Iniciada a Prova, só será permitido dirigir-se ao Fiscal, em caso de problema de saúde ou ocorrência grave, que impossibilite a sua realização.
- 5 - O candidato deverá cumprir, rigorosamente, as determinações constantes das "Instruções Gerais aos Candidatos", que serão lidas, obrigatoriamente, pelo Supervisor/Fiscal antes do início da Prova.
- 6 - Escreva o seu número de Inscrição e nome na parte abaixo da linha picotada desta capa.
- 7 - Ao terminar a Prova, devolva o Questionário ao Fiscal.

RUBRICA DO PROFESSOR	NOTA	USO DA EN	ESCALA DE
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PROVA 3 - INGLÊS

NOME DO CANDIDATO:

Nº DA INSCRIÇÃO	DVI	NOTA	USO DA EN

1992/1993

## THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

"A hundred and twenty-five years ago there were lions and elephants in Europe. At that time the climate was 3°C hotter than today and forests covered Greenland. Soon, it may be 3°C hotter again. But this time the change isn't happening naturally. It's happening because of the pollution and very, very quickly."

The atmosphere is a <sup>coltine</sup> blanket of gases around the Earth. For thousands of years these gases have kept the planet's temperature at about 15°C. How? By trapping some of the sun's heat. But now, because of pollution, there are more gases in the atmosphere. This means that the Earth is getting hotter. A greenhouse becomes hot for the same reason. Its glass lets the sun's heat pass through, then stops some of <sup>o calor</sup> it from leaving. That's why scientists call the problem of Earth's rising temperature "The Greenhouse Effect".

Pollution sends 4 main "greenhouse gases" into the atmosphere. These are:

CO<sub>2</sub> - The most important greenhouse gas, CO<sub>2</sub>, causes half of the problem. Nearly 6 billion tonnes of it enters the atmosphere every year. How? From the burning of fossil fuels (coal, gas and oil). An extra 1.5 billion tonnes every year comes from the burning of rainforest trees. This makes the problem worse in another way, too. Normally, trees absorb CO<sub>2</sub>. Today there are fewer and fewer trees. That means more and more CO<sub>2</sub>. In fact

25 50% of all carbon burned since 1850 is still in the atmosphere.

CFCs - These gases are in:

- Aerosols (Britain alone used 800 million aerosols in 1988).

30 - Refrigerators (the CFCs are in the liquids which keep

'fridges cold).

- Plastic boxes (for hamburgers, pizzas, etc).

CFC atoms are very dangerous. Each one can trap 10,000 times more heat than an atom of CO<sub>2</sub>. And they don't just stay in the air - they destroy it. Because of CFCs the top level of the atmosphere (the ozone) is now getting thinner.

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Methane and Nitrous Oxide - these gases came from:

- fertilizers

- cow's stomachs

- rubbish.

40 Most scientists agree that the Greenhouse Effect will add between 1.5° — 4° to the Earth's temperature by 2030. (It's already 1/2° hotter than in 1900). This will change the weather everywhere. For example, the ice at the North and South Poles will start to melt. And when that happens the level of the sea will rise. If it rises one metre by 2030 there will be serious floods in many countries. Eighteen million people will lose their homes in Bangladesh and 8 million in Egypt. A rise in sea level will have other effects, too. Holland, for example, already spends more on seawalls (as a %) than America spends on military defense. Experts think that in 50 years, the Greenhouse Effect will cost 3% of every country's money each year.

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Then there's the problem of food. When the climate changes there will be less food in the world. At the moment, areas like the mid-west of America and central Russia grow a lot of wheat. In the future that may change when the USA and the former USSR become too dry for farming. Other countries (like Canada and Sweden) will become wetter, but that won't help. The soil there isn't as rich. It won't be possible to grow the same amount of food as before.

60 We can't stop the Greenhouse Effect, but we can slow it down.

There are several ways to do this:

Conserve Fossil Fuels - some countries have already begun. Each person in Japan, for example, uses only 50% as much coal, gas and oil as the average American.

65 Conserve Rainforests - the Earth needs more trees, not fewer. South American, Asian and African countries must protect their rainforests, not cut them down.

70 Use Natural Energy - 20% of the world's energy already comes from the sun, sea and wind. To slow down the Greenhouse Effect, that number must rise to 50% in the next 20 years.

Ban CFCs - This is beginning to happen. Many companies have already banned CFCs. Others plan to stop using them in the next few years. If they do, there may be 85% fewer CFCs by the year 2000.

(MacMillan Dossiers)

1ª Questão:

According to the text, answer the following questions in  
PORTUGUESE: (20 pontos)

1) What's the Greenhouse Effect ?

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2) Where does the CO<sub>2</sub> found in the atmosphere come from ?

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3) What was mentioned in the text as a way to reduce the Greenhouse Effect ?

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4) Why are CFC atoms dangerous ?

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5) Mention the two social aspects that will likely be affected by the change in temperature at the beginning of the 21st. century.

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2a Questão:

Find in the passage words or expressions that correspond to the following definitions or synonyms. (10 pontos)

- 1) almost nearly (19)
- 2) the comparative form of bad worst (22)
- 3) covering layer blanket (1)
- 4) extremity of the axis of the Earth Pole (63)
- 5) forbid or stop Ban (73)
- 6) hazardous Dangerous (32)
- 7) inundation Flood (46)
- 8) prevent Stop from (13)
- 9) really In fact (24)
- 10) reduce the speed Blow down (60)

3a Questão:

What do the following words refer to in the passage? (10 pontos)

- 1) it (line 13) Heat
- 2) This (line 22) the burning of rain forest trees
- 3) it (line 34) the air

4) It (line 41) The earth's Temperature

5) This (line 73) Ban CFCs

4a Questões:

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition. (10 pontos)

1) He escaped from (1) prison.

2) They abandoned their fellow soldiers to (2) the enemy.

3) He's a difficult person to deal with (3).

4) They depend on (4) their parents.

5) Take a seat in (5) the taxi.

6) She complained to (6) him about his friend.

7) She insisted on (7) coming with (8) us, because she was afraid of going by herself.

8) They saved him from (9) drowning.

9) Look out! There's a car racing toward (10) us.

52 Questões:

Choose from the list below the phrasal verbs that best complete the sentences. (10 pontos)

cut down - cut off - fall apart - get along - put away -  
put off - put out - run away - run out of - turn down

- 1) The competition had to be put off due to the rain.
- 2) The doctor told the patient to cut down his consumption of fat.
- 3) If I don't have my car repaired it will cut off.
- 4) Do you and your boss get along ?
- 5) I was told they'll turn down our offer of financial aid.
- 6) Firemen soon put out the fire.
- 7) We were cut off in the middle of our conversation.
- 8) He seems to have run out of cigarettes.
- 9) The instructors told the officers to put away the books after examining them.
- 10) The police were afraid the thieves would run away after the rebellion in the jail.



82 Questões:

Peter is telling John about a recent journey he made. Choose the answers from the list that best complete the conversation. Write the correspondent number in the box: (5 pontos)

John - Hello! When did you get back ?

1) Peter - | 7 |

John - Did you have a good time ?

Peter - It was fantastic. Really good.

John - How did you go, by plane ?

2) Peter - | 4 |

John - Did you stop at all on the way ?

3) Peter - | 1 |

John - Did you go to Curitiba ?

4) Peter - | 8 |

John - Where did you stay ?

5) Peter - | 3 |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | - Just once, at a restaurant.              |
| 2 | - Tomorrow morning, by train.              |
| 3 | - With relatives of mine.                  |
| 4 | - No, I drove there.                       |
| 5 | - I would stay in a hotel, if I had money. |
| 6 | - Yes, the train stops in every station.   |
| 7 | - Yesterday. About three o'clock.          |
| 8 | - Yes, I was there all the time.           |
| 9 | - I love to fly.                           |

7a Questão:

Complete the sentences with an appropriate article A - AN - THE:

(10 pontos)

1) I have a good idea. Let's go on a picnic next week-end.  
(1)

2) Did you have fun at the party yesterday?  
(2)

3) A: Where's my blue shirt?

B: It's in the washing machine. You'll have to wear a different one.  
(3) (4)

4) My brother wants to study to be an architect.  
(5)

5) a university degree is very important if you are planning to be a doctor.  
(6) (7)

6) Believe me, he is an honest man and you can trust him.  
(8)

7) Do you want a one-way ticket or a return ticket?  
(9)

8) The water they drank was fresh.  
(10)

8a Questão:

Use the words in brackets in their appropriate form. (5 pontos)

1) The silk scarf I bought were made in China. (scarf)

- 2) He lives in a very quiet neighbourhood . (neighbour)
- 3) Water was found at a depth of 30 ft. (deep)
- 4) The sight of the dead bodies frightened the kids. (see)
- 5) The twelve - years old boy won the bike competition.  
(year)

**9a Questão:**

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verbs in brackets. (10 pontos)

- 1) The Vince family \_\_\_\_\_ to work every morning nowadays. (drive)
- 2) Mark \_\_\_\_\_ to get in touch with you for several days now. (try)
- 3) The boys played football until the sun \_\_\_\_\_. (rise)
- 4) The plane \_\_\_\_\_ (already - fly) very low when I caught sight of it.
- 5) His finger began to bleed because he \_\_\_\_\_ himself.  
(cut)
- 6) The brigade \_\_\_\_\_ better if they had been given clear orders. (fight)
- 7) Do you think she \_\_\_\_\_ my invitation if I asked her nicely ? (accept)

8) Students learn fast if the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ competent.  
(be)

9) I told him \_\_\_\_\_ here on time. (be)

10) That beautiful actress was very famous for always \_\_\_\_\_  
late. (come)

10# Questões:

Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice whenever possible. (10 pontos)

1) Did Mrs. Wilson teach him the competition rules ?

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2) The heavy dictionary fell on the floor.

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3) They are going to build a new shopping center next year. They've already made the parking area.

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4) The sponsors of the event will give the winners a \$ 2,000 cheque.

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