

## AFA – Inglês – 2002

Directions: read the text below and answer questions number **01** to **03** according to it.

### Frequent flying slightly raises odds of getting cancer.

Cosmic rays were once the province of science fiction, feared only by space travelers rocketing to unknown worlds. Here on earth the danger posed streams subatomic particles from the sun and stars was considered insignificant. Now that assurance has been shaken, at least for those who spend much of their lives flying at high altitudes. Last week the U.S Department of Transportation reported that radiation penetrating the thin skins of jetliners can pose a hazard for passengers and crews.

For the occasional traveler the danger is slight and not worth worrying about. But the Government study suggests that radiation is causing a small and measurable increase in cancer rates among crew members and the most frequent flyers. As a result, the Federal Aviation Administration is sending airline workers an advisory on the health risks of cosmic radiation.

The Government estimates that among 100,000 crew members who spend 20 years on an average route, such radiation will cause 600 "premature cancer deaths." By comparison, cancer from all causes may kill 22,000 of that same group. Frequent travelers who spend half as much time in the air as pilots do, or about nine hours a week, will incur half the risk. Exposure varies dramatically with altitude and proximity to the poles. A year spent flying the great-circle route from New York City to Tokyo will subject a crew to 30 times the risk of a year of flying between Austin and Houston.

Pregnant crew members have special concerns. The FAA says women who fly throughout the first seven months of pregnancy may exceed the recommended radiation doses for fetuses and slightly boost the risk of birth defects. Some experts feel such women should consider taking leaves or working on less exposed routes, especially from the eighth to the 15th week of pregnancy. Others emphasize that the radiation is much less hazardous than other dangers of everyday life. Says Dr. Wallace Friedberg, head of radiobiology at the FAA: "If my wife were a flight attendant and pregnant, I would not tell her to stop flying."

(Adapted from *Time*)

**01.** According to the text:

- a) subatomic particles from the sun and stars can cause cancer for those who frequently fly;
- b) people who spend much time flying at high altitudes raise the odds of getting cancer;
- c) flying from New York City to Tokyo is really dangerous when the crew is exposed;
- d) the Government estimates that a large number of people who spend 20 years on the same route will die of cancer.

**02.** Which idea is mentioned in the text?

- a) Crew members don't have to worry about the special concerns in this text.
- b) If radiation penetrates the members' skin it will cause a damage and consequently they will get cancer.

- c) This article is not so important for people who don't fly very often because the danger is slight and they will never get cancer.
- d) For people who don't fly very often the danger is small and it's not necessary to worry about it.

**03.** According to the text which ideas are correct?

- I - Half of the travelers who frequently fly have double risk of getting cancer because of the cosmic radiation.
- II - In the Government research radiation is damaging the health of crew members and the travelers who seldom fly.
- III - Frequent travelers and pilots spend half of their time in the air.
- IV - Pregnant women who fly a lot have to worry about radiation because of the fetus.

From the statements above, the right one(s) is (are):

- a) only IV
- b) II and IV
- c) I and III
- d) I and II

**04.** The item in which the word has the same peculiarity of the "H" in the word HONOR is:

- a) hole
- b) hostility
- c) hour
- d) honeymoon

**05.** The alternative in which both words have the same vowel sound is:

- a) antique – seek
- b) wear – weary
- c) quick – quite
- d) tip – tiny

**06.** "Albert says that his wife Rose can't stand it when he turns on the radio while she's performing any written activity."

The paragraph means that Rose:

- a) listens to the radio without complaining;
- b) hates when her cousin turns the radio on;
- c) doesn't appreciate her husband's attitude;
- d) asks him to decrease its volume.

**07.** In the following alternatives, all the nouns are feminine, EXCEPT:

- a) heiress / jewess / empress / mare
- b) spinster / niece / vixen / hen
- c) daughter / cock / with / aunt
- d) lioness / gander / ewe / bee

**08.** Mark the correct set of pronouns to complete the sentences below:

Duchess Sharon couldn't find any jewels in the jewel case because \_\_\_\_\_ children had taken \_\_\_\_\_ to perform a play at school \_\_\_\_\_. didn't tell it to \_\_\_\_\_ mother and \_\_\_\_\_ got very irritated with \_\_\_\_\_ because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) her / them / They / their / she / them / it
- b) your / him / They / them / your / her / them
- c) their / they / Them / their / her / them / him
- d) his / their / Their / they / he / they / its

**Directions:** read the text below and then answer the questions **09** to **11** according to it.

A fox was walking through an orchard when he saw a bunch of grapes which had just turned ripe. They were on a vine that was growing over a lofty branch. "Just the thing to quench my thirst", he thought. Drawing back a few paces, he took a run and a jump and just missed the brunch. Turning round, he again tried to jump, but with no better success. Again and again he tried after the tempting morsel. At last he had to give it up and walked away with his nose in the air, saying to himself, "I am sure they are sour."(Adapted from *Stairway to English*)

**09.** Who was the fox trying to convince?

a) Herself    b) Myself    c) Himself    d) Ourselves

**10.** In the sentence "... a vine was growing over a lofty branch", the underlined word means:

a) tiny    b) huge    c) high    d) distant

**11.** The opposite of "sour" in the fable is:

a) salty    b) green    c) bitter    d) ripe

**Directions:** read the following text and answer the questions **12** to **14**.

The world will be a better place in a hundred years, optimists say. Life will be more comfortable than today. Computers, the most sophisticated machines, will do much of our work. We will have more time for sports and entertainment. Cities will not continue to grow. People will live in smaller communities and everybody will be happier. Pollution, one of the worst problems today, will be a thing of the past in a hundred years. The air in the cities will be cleaner, so people will be healthier than they are today. Rio de Janeiro will again be one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Brazil, the largest country in the Southern Hemisphere, will also be one of the richest in the world. Optimists say all these things happen in a hundred years. But we'll never know. We won't be here.

(Adapted from *Graded English Exercises and Texts*)

**12.** In the text above we can find:

a) six adjectives in the superlative form and five ones in the comparative of superiority;  
 b) five adjectives in the comparative of equality and six in the comparative of superiority;  
 c) six adjectives in the comparative of superiority and five in the superlative form;  
 d) five adjectives in the superlative form and six in the comparative of inequality.

**13.** In the sentence "... one of the worst problems today", the underlined words in the comparative of equality would be:

a) worse than  
 c) as well as

**14.** The sentence "... so people will be healthier than they are today", means that:

a) there will be no more illness in the world;  
 b) people will have a better quality of life and less sickness than nowadays;

c) it will be a time with a lot of diseases in the world;  
 d) everybody will have the chance to live in a clean world.

**Directions:** read the text below and answer the questions **15** to **18** according to it.

A scientific exhibition was taking place in Philadelphia in 1876. There were many important guests and judges. Among them, D. Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, the most important guest.

There were lots of electrical apparatuses for the judges to see. So, they decided to postpone the examination of the inventions that could not be seen that day. Alexander Graham Bell was one of the exhibitors. Mr. Bell felt that he had wasted his time bringing his telephone.

The judges began to disperse. Suddenly Emperor D. Pedro saw Mr. Bell and recognized him. They had already met once in a school for deaf and dumb in Boston.

"Mr. Bell, how are the deaf-mutes in Boston?" asked the Emperor.

"They are very well, Your Majesty. I dare tell thee that I have an exhibit here."

The Emperor decided to see it and the judges followed him. When D. Pedro heard Mr. Bell's voice from another room, coming out of the iron-box receiver, he exclaimed surprised, "It talks!"

The judges approached to confirm what the Emperor had said. All of them became surprised. Mr. Bell's invention was saved.

"Thanks to D. Pedro" – wrote A.G. Bell – "I went to bed the night before as an unknown man, and woke up to find myself famous." (Adapted from *Our Wonderful World*)

**15.** What did D. Pedro have to do with the invention of the telephone?

a) He asked Graham Bell to see his invention because they were close friends.  
 b) He wanted to see the invention of Graham Bell who he had already known, after the judges had decided to postpone the new inventions examinations.  
 c) He helped Graham Bell to invent the telephone since they had met before in a special school.  
 d) He was the first person to test the invention and admit it really worked.

**16.** According to the text, the judges wanted to postpone the examination of the inventions. The underlined verb means

a) to put off    b) to put out    c) to put away    d) to put on

**17.** What did the judges do after they had seen Graham Bell's invention working? They

a) got amazed and believed it was a good invention.  
 b) went to see the invention only because it was D. Pedro who had gone to check it.  
 c) asked Graham Bell to demonstrate the invention to them.  
 d) felt curious about the invention and went to test it.

**18.** In the text we have some irregular verbs in the Simple Past Tense: WAS – SAW – HAD – THOUGHT – TOOK. The infinitive form of these verbs are respectively:

a) am / see / has / thank / taking  
 b) be / see / have / think / take



- b) Whose / When / How / What time
- c) How many / Who / What / When
- d) Which / Where / What / How long

**Directions:** read the following text and answer questions 28 to 30 according to it.

#### Scenes from the nuclear theater of a long cold war

In the 1940s and '50s, when the Americans still trusted their doctors and their government, researchers subjected hundreds of ill-informed people to doses of nuclear radiation, in order to study the effects on human beings. Later on, in two experiments on the West Coast, 131 prison inmates, many of them black, had testicles irradiated.

From 1963 on, the U.S. government conducted hundreds of unannounced nuclear tests. The Russians weren't fooled, but Americans were. Washington's last secret underground blast occurred as recently as April 4, 1990.

By the 1990s, America was awash in nuclear waste. Tons of plutonium from arms factories and spent fuel from nuclear reactors were stored haphazardly and unsafely, sometimes threatening workers and nearby residents. The public still has not been told true dimensions of the toxic mess.

*(Slightly adapted from Newsweek)*

**28.** Read the statements below and mark the correct alternative according to the text.

- I - Handicapped people were subjected to nuclear radiation.
- II - 131 black prisoners had their testicles exposed to nuclear tests.
- III - The public is still unaware of the real dimensions of the nuclear problem.
- a) All the sentences are incorrect.
- b) All the sentences are correct.
- c) Only one sentence is correct.
- d) Two sentences are correct.

**29.** According to their meaning in the text mark the antonyms of haphazardly and unsafely, respectively.

- a) carefully / safely      b) carelessly / dangerously
- c) disorderly / safely      d) carefully / in jeopardy

**30.** According to the text, it's correct to affirm that

- a) In the '40s and '50s not only the government but also the doctors had already lost their credibility before the American people.
- b) In 1963 hundreds of secret nuclear tests, including the last unannounced underground blast, took place in the USA.
- c) The Americans who were chosen to undergo the tests knew too much about their government and the nuclear experiments.
- d) Nuclear tests have been made for more than fifty years and nuclear waste storage has sometimes threatened Americans.

**31.** Read sentences below carefully:

- I - My daughter was in doubt whether to drink coke or orange juice.
- II - If we had time to call her, we would have avoided the accident.
- III - My family will travel next weekend unless my father has other plans.

- IV - If you want to, you could go.

V - How can I guess if it's going to rain tonight ?

The correct alternative is:

- a) Sentences I and IV are correct.
- b) Sentences II and IV aren't correct.
- c) Sentences III and IV are correct.
- d) Sentences I and V aren't correct.

**32.** Choose the option that completes the sentences below correctly:

I - The ladder \_\_\_\_\_ I was standing began to slip.

II - My roof leaks \_\_\_\_\_ it rains.

III - The wine, \_\_\_\_\_ was in the cellar, was ruined.

IV - \_\_\_\_\_ happens don't forget to call us.

- a) on which / whichever / when / wherever
- b) Ø / when / what / whenever
- c) which / when / that / whichever
- d) that / whenever / which / whatever

**33.** The underlined sentence in which the connecting word was erroneously omitted is:

Sam is not a man we can trust at all (1), believe it or not. He told me the cheese comes from his city is quite good (2). He's a liar. In fact tastes pretty bad. He also told me the land he sold me is good for farming (3). It's a arid region. And he insists on saying that he didn't tell me anything of this. But he can't forget the things he said (4). Now I'm terribly disappointed.

- a) 1      b) 4      c) 3      d) 2

**34.** The item that correctly explains the sentences below is:

I - She was too excited, so she took a sleeping pill.

II - You can't drive a car since you are not eighteen yet.

III - Although the waiter had a very sore throat, he managed to answer in a hoarse whisper.

IV - As soon as I have finished, I'll explain him that I don't feel up to tidying the kitchen now.

- a) concession / time / reason / comparison
- b) result / reason / concession / time
- c) reason / result / cause / time
- d) cause / time / result / comparison

**35.** One of these options below contains a passive construction. Mark it.

- a) Permission to use the site for the festival was eventually given.
- b) They have transferred the money to my bank account.
- c) She's eventually permitted the use of the site for the festival.
- d) They used to transfer the money to my bank account.

**36.** Mark the option in which the indirect speech doesn't correspond to the direct one:

- a) "If had the directory I would know what to do", said Joe. – He said that if he had had the directory he'd have known what to do.
- b) "Get out of here at once", John said angrily. – He told me angrily got out there at once.
- c) "I shall be 18 tomorrow", said Ann. – She told me she would be 18 the following day.

d) "WEe were thinking of selling our old car but we have decided not to", said Paul and Peter. – They told me they had been thinking of selling their old car but had decided not to.

**37.** Mark the correct alternative to complete the gaps:

The thieves \_\_\_\_\_ our apartment last night, but when they \_\_\_\_\_ the police were waiting for them.

I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ studying last night until almost eleven o'clock, so Mary and Leslie \_\_\_\_\_ helping our mother.

The case was \_\_\_\_\_ of court because of insufficient evidence.

We may \_\_\_\_\_ relations with that country.

- a) broke of / ran over / break down / gave up / crossed out / look into
- b) broke into / came out / get through / took turns / thrown out / break off
- c) took off / got away / make out / looked after / put away / look up
- d) picked out / got off / tried on / took part / looked out / call on

**38.** The question tag is CORRECT in the following sentence:

- a) Let's have dinner now, haven't us?
- b) Nothing is wrong, aren't they?
- c) You'll have to pay for this, haven't you?
- d) You'd better be careful, hadn't you?

**39.** There's an alternative in which DO(ES) can't be used. Mark it.

- a) Which does type of battery do you use?
- b) Who do you want to speak to?
- c) They don't do very well in their exams.
- d) Diana Ross really has a very beautiful voice, doesn't she? Yes, she does have a beautiful voice.

**40.** Mark the item that completes the following passage CORRECTLY with the appropriate missing articles when required.

"Immediately after \_\_\_\_\_ assault, rape or robbery, victims or witnesses can usually summon up \_\_\_\_\_ mental image of \_\_\_\_\_ assailant. But by \_\_\_\_\_ time they sit down with \_\_\_\_\_ sketch artist at \_\_\_\_\_ police station, their memories often have faded."

- a) Ø / the / an / Ø / the / the b) an / a / the / the / a / the
- c) the / Ø / the / Ø / the / Ø d) an / the / Ø / the / Ø / a

The text tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) human beings are too devoted to power
- b) the strongest things have an obligation to be better
- c) God is solely the power that controls our unconscious
- d) we are solely obsessed with God because of His power

**39.** We learn from the text that power \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) must be logical, well structured and simple
- b) can potentialize the absurd, but cannot solve it
- c) becomes more entangled when preceded by certain signs
- d) is negative and cannot be transformed into something bigger

**40.** The text tells us that dinosaurs were \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) present in an environment that was very absurd
- b) killed by other species that went beyond their structure
- c) unable to adapt to natural changes that had occurred
- d) arrogant because they entrapped other organic structures