

INGLÊS

Instruções: as questões de número 1 a 20 devem ser respondidas com base no seguinte texto:

RECYCLING: NOT JUST A 90's FASHION

From: Focus Magazine

Even though sometimes it seems that the trend for recycling is a new thing it isn't. It was during the Second World War that the recycling frenzy really reached **its** peak. At this time parts of cars were used to make rifles, aluminium chewing gum wrappers were used for making aircraft and cooking fat used to make explosives. Indeed, an old Second World War poster shows a German plane on fire with the caption underneath reading, "Your scrap brought it down." With wartime rationing, householders were forced to use **their** imagination on how to reuse and recycle everything they owned. Nothing could go to waste.

One American man remembers his life on the farm when his mother made clothes for **him** out of old animal feed sacks, rags were made into rugs, and jam jars used as glasses. However, economic prosperity after the war meant that people stopped worrying about where **they** could find clothes or anything else. Everything became available, everything became disposable.

In the world today the rubbish is piling up. In Britain alone, 16 – 20 million tons of rubbish are thrown away every year. In many countries huge amounts of waste products are buried in landfill sites. However, space is running out and in some cases so are many natural resources. In this case governments and environmentalists worldwide have to turn to the option of mass recycling.

Unfortunately not all rubbish can rot away to nothing. Natural materials such as food and most paper products will break down. So reusing these things in a different form becomes essential. This is recycling: reclaiming products that may at first appear to have fulfilled their useful life.

As inhabitants of this earth, we all have a duty to protect the environment. Together we can save endangered species and the rain forests. We should contribute to environmental protection by finding new ways of using products we throw away.

Nowadays recycling is an industry. As the world's natural resources run out, manufacturers must find ways of reusing products. For example, old tyres can be melted down and reshaped.

What can we do to help our environment?

I) We can sort our waste by separating it and then taking **it** to the appropriate recycling bins.

II) We can reuse things as jars and envelopes.

III) We can buy recycled products like stationery.

IV) We can transform our waste food into a compost heap **which** we may use as fertilizer for our gardens later.

Adapted from: EVANS, Virginia & MILTON, James, FCE Listening and Speaking Skills,
p. 96/99, vol. 2, Express Publishing, UK, 2000.

GLOSSARY

1 trend – tendência
2 frenzy – delírio
3 caption – legenda
4 scrap – resto, refugo
5 rugs – cobertor grosso
6 rubbish – lixo

7 landfill sites – lixões
8 to rot away – decompor
9 to reclaim – recuperar
10 to sort – classificar
11 compost heap – composto orgânico
12 stationery – artigos de papelaria

1) The main purpose of the text "Recycling: Not Just a 90's Fashion" is

- A) To give us a slight idea of the rubbish problem in our country nowadays.
- B) To give us a slight idea of the rubbish problem in Germany in the future.
- C) To give us a general idea of the rubbish problem all over the world.
- D) To give us the whole idea of the rubbish problem in England during the Second World War.
- E) To give us a slight idea of the rubbish problem all over the world last year.

2) The subject of this text is about

- A) Communication
- B) Health
- C) Wars
- D) Environment
- E) Geography

3) According to the second (2nd) paragraph, "rags were made into rugs" because

- A) There wasn't economic prosperity during the Second World War.
- B) There were a lot of clothes and everything else available.
- C) It was possible to exchange jam jars and glasses for clothes.
- D) There weren't old animal feed sacks in order to make them into new clothes.
- E) Economic prosperity during the war meant a lot of money.

4) According to the fourth (4th) paragraph, recycling is

- A) Reusing old products which might have no more use.
- B) Reusing products which are available in a supermarket.
- C) Reusing new products which we don't like.
- D) Reusing products which our kids throw away.
- E) Reusing products whose life is long.

5) During the Second World War, people were forced to use their imagination in order to reuse and recycle everything. Considering the information in the text, which pair DOESN'T match?

- A) Sacks – Clothes
- B) Cars – Rifles
- C) Jam jars – Glasses
- D) Chewing gum – Aircraft
- E) Cooking fat – Explosives

6) The text was picked up from

- A) A newspaper
- B) The Internet
- C) A journal
- D) A leaflet
- E) A magazine

7) According to the text, nowadays, we can say that

- A) Recycling is entertainment.
- B) Recycling is old-fashioned.
- C) Recycling is as new as the war.
- D) Recycling is an industry.
- E) Recycling is a fashion.

8) To what conclusion do we come after reading this text?

- A) Recycling is only a 90's fashion although it has begun during the Second World War.
- B) As recycling becomes a private industry, industrial rubbish is piling up all over the world.
- C) Recycling is an important activity only in European countries where there was a war in the past.
- D) As all the rubbish of the planet is piling up it is possible to throw away the waste on landfill sites.
- E) As the natural resources lessen we must reclaim used products as well as protect our environment.

9) Which of the following sentences is **FALSE** according to the information provided by the text?

- A) Inhabitants and environmentalists must turn to the option of mass recycling.
- B) Space and natural resources are running out in the world.
- C) Rubbish is buried in landfill sites nowadays.
- D) Manufacturers must find ways of reusing products.
- E) Inhabitants of the earth must protect the environment.

10) The lexical item "ITS" (Line 2) refers to

- A) Second World War
- B) The recycling frenzy
- C) A new thing
- D) Parts of cars
- E) Peak

11) The words "CHEWING" (Line 3) and "COOKING" (Line 4) are respectively:

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| A) Adjective | / | Noun |
| B) Noun | / | Noun |
| C) Verb | / | Verb |
| D) Adjective | / | Adjective |
| E) Noun | / | Verb |

12) "In many countries huge amounts of waste products **ARE BURIED** in landfill sites." (Line 13) In this sentence, the verbal structure is

- A) Passive Voice in the Simple Past Tense.
- B) Active Voice in the Simple Past Tense
- C) Passive Voice in the Simple Present Tense
- D) Active Voice in the Simple Present Tense
- E) Active Voice in the Simple Future Tense

13) The lexical item "WHICH" (Line 28) refers to

- A) Jars and envelopes
- B) Recycling bins
- C) Waste food
- D) Recycled products
- E) Compost heap

14) Which of the words below **ISN'T** formed by a Prefix?

- A) Recycling
- B) Nothing
- C) Unfortunately
- D) Reusing
- E) Transform

15) The Modal Verb "COULD", in the sentence "...where they could find clothes..." (Line 10) was used by the writer to express

- A) Permission
- B) Capacity
- C) Advice
- D) Obligation
- E) Prohibition

16) The Conjunction "SO" (Line 17) suggests

- A) Doubt
- B) Contrast
- C) Condition
- D) Addition
- E) Conclusion

17) The best equivalent, in Portuguese, to the sentence "...Indeed, an old Second War poster shows a German plane on fire with the caption underneath ..." (Lines 4 / 5), is

- A) Por acaso, um poster velho da Segunda Guerra mostra um avião alemão pegando fogo com uma legenda embaixo...
- B) Por acaso, um poster velho da Segunda Guerra mostra um avião alemão pegando fogo com a legenda ao lado.
- C) Finalmente, um poster velho da Segunda Guerra mostra o avião alemão pegando fogo com uma legenda embaixo...
- D) De fato, um poster velho da Segunda Guerra mostra um avião alemão pegando fogo com a legenda embaixo...
- E) De fato, um poster velho da Segunda Guerra mostra um avião alemão pegando fogo com uma legenda em cima.

18) The lexical item “HIM” (Line 8) refers to

- A) Man
- B) Life
- C) Farm
- D) Mother
- E) Clothes

19) The words “ENVIRONMENT” (Line 19),
“PROTECTION” (Line 20) and
“MANUFACTURERS” (Line 22) are classified as

- A) Link Words
- B) Adjectives
- C) Verbs
- D) Adverbs
- E) Nouns

20) Instead of the word “HOUSEHOLDERS” (Line 6)
we can use

- A) Janitors
- B) Housemaids
- C) Homemakers
- D) Housemates
- E) Houseguests