

## Caderno de Questões da Avaliação Especial (Ensino Médio)

Bimestre	Disciplina					P 171502
1.o	Biologia / Física / Filosofia / Sociologia / Inglês / SEP					
Questões	Testes	Páginas	Turmas	Período	Data da Prova	
	30	19	1.a Série	M	16/03/2017	
Verifique cuidadosamente se sua prova atende aos dados acima e, em caso negativo, solicite, imediatamente, outro exemplar. Não serão aceitas reclamações posteriores.						
Aluno(a)				Turma	N.o	

## Biologia

01. (RIC. D'ADDIO) Observe a classificação dos seguintes animais abaixo.

ANIMAL 1 (raposa do Ártico)

Reino Animal  
Filo Chordata  
Classe Mamalia  
Ordem Carnívora  
Família Canidae  
Gênero Alopex  
Espécie **Alopex lagopus**

ANIMAL 2 (anta)

Reino Animal  
Filo Chordata  
Classe Mamalia  
Ordem Perissodactyla  
Família Tapiridae  
Gênero Tapirus  
Espécie **Tapirus terrestris**

ANIMAL 3 (camelo)

Reino Animal  
Filo Chordata  
Classe Mamalia  
Ordem Artiodactyla  
Família Camelidae  
Gênero Camellus  
Espécie **Camellus bactrianus**

ANIMAL 4 (lhama)

Reino Animal  
Filo Chordata  
Classe Mamalia  
Ordem Artiodactyla  
Família Camelidae  
Gênero Lama  
Espécie **Lama pacos**

ANIMAL 5 (leopardo das neves)

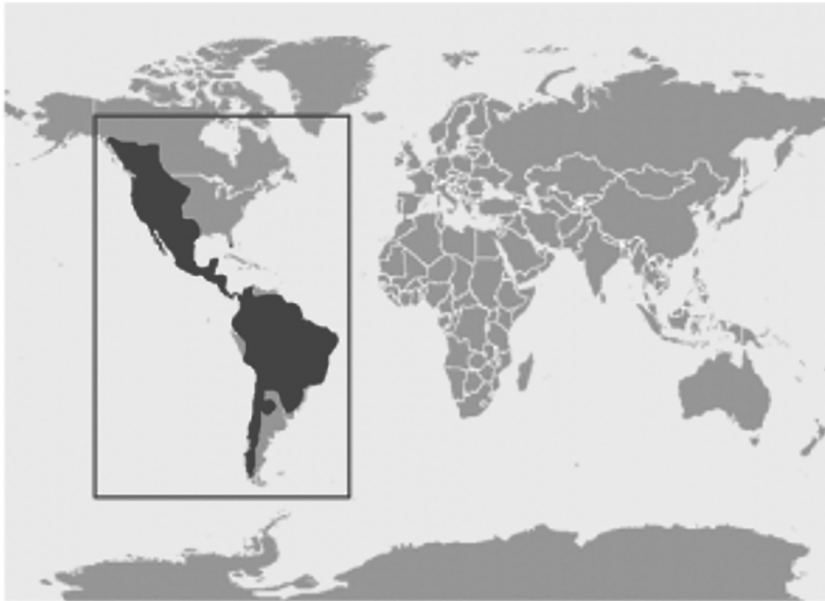
Reino Animal  
Filo Chordata  
Classe Mamalia  
Ordem Carnívora  
Família Felidae  
Gênero Panthera  
Espécie **Panthera uncia**

Dentre os animais acima o maior grau de parentesco ocorre entre:

- Raposa do ártico e leopardo das neves.
- Anta e camelo.
- Lhama e anta.
- Lhama e camelo.
- Anta e raposa do ártico.

02. (RIC. D'ADDIO) Puma, leão da montanha, suçuarana, onça parda e cougar, dentre outros, são nomes populares e regionais para *Puma concolor*, animal de enorme distribuição geográfica.

Distribuição geográfica de **Puma concolor**



Biólogos classificam as populações dessas espécies como pode perceber abaixo:

- P. c. cougar*: North America
- P. c. costaricensis*: Central America
- P. c. capricornensis*: eastern South America
- P. c. concolor*: northern South America
- P. c. cabreræ*: central South America
- P. c. puma*: southern South America.

Fonte: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/18868/0>

Obs: P.c. – *Puma concolor*

Obs: Infelizmente a puma da costa leste dos Estados Unidos está extinta, com exceção de alguns poucos exemplares que ainda habitam as florestas da Flórida.

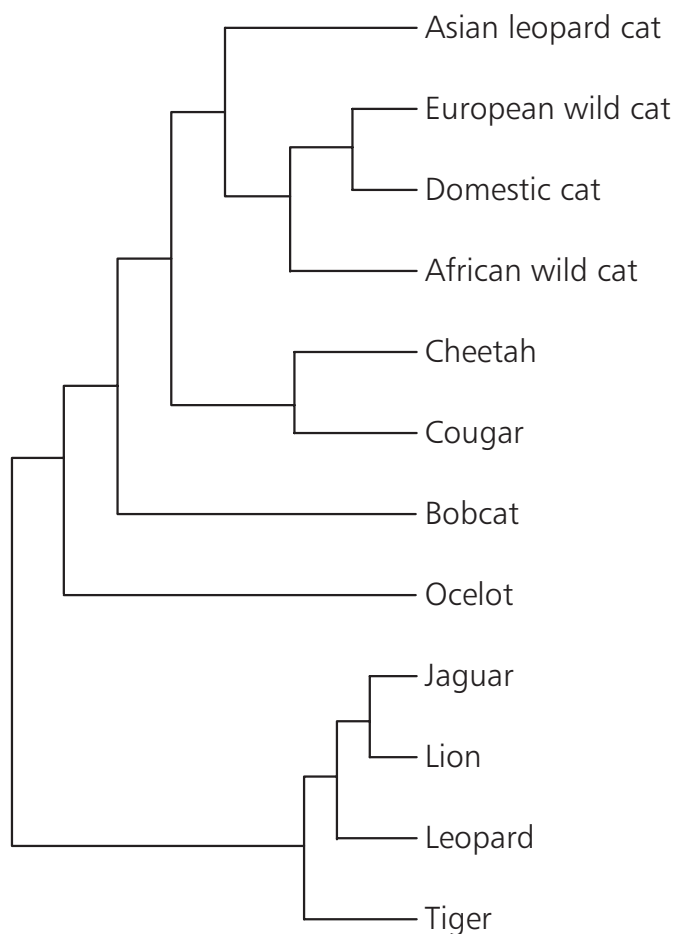
Diante das informações abaixo pode-se afirmar corretamente que o terceiro nome

- a. indica a subespécie.
- b. facilita a identificação por pessoas comuns.
- c. indica que, na verdade, há várias espécies de puma.
- d. demonstra que não há grande grau de parentesco entre elas.

03. (RIC. D'ADDIO) Ainda sobre *Puma concolor* foram feitas as seguintes afirmações:

- I. Cada população tem suas próprias particularidades devido às diferentes condições ambientais em que vivem.
  - II. Características diferentes foram selecionadas em cada região, pois há peculiaridades de clima e outras condições ambientais, como tipo de presas disponíveis e vegetação, que influenciam no processo evolutivo e, conseqüentemente, no aspecto dos indivíduos de cada população.
  - III. Mesmo animais de regiões bastante diferentes, como norte da América do Norte e Amazônia, são geneticamente muito semelhantes, o que justifica serem classificados na mesma espécie.
- a. Apenas I e II estão corretas.
  - b. Apenas I e III estão corretas.
  - c. Apenas II e III estão corretas.
  - d. Apenas III está correta.
  - e. Todas estão corretas.

04. (RIC. D'ADDIO) Analise a árvore evolutiva abaixo.



De acordo com a árvore evolutiva acima pode-se afirmar que

- O parente mais próximo do gato doméstico é o gato selvagem africano.
- Tigres e leões são mais próximos entre si do que quando comparados com outras espécies de felinos, por isso é possível cruzá-los em cativeiro e obter descendentes.
- A *Puma concolor* é o parente mais próximo da onça pintada (jaguar).
- O gato doméstico tem maior semelhança genética com o gato selvagem europeu.
- Não há relação evolutiva entre tigre e o gato leopardo asiático.

05. (RIC. D'ADDIO) Julgue as afirmações abaixo.

- A variabilidade genética em espécies que realizam apenas reprodução assexuada depende, exclusivamente, de mutações genéticas.
  - Uma espécie com maior variabilidade genética tem maior probabilidade de sobreviver ao longo de gerações do que uma espécie com baixa variabilidade genética.
  - Mutações podem ser direcionadas pelas necessidades de adaptação de cada espécie.
- I e II estão corretas.
  - I e III estão corretas.
  - II e III estão corretas.
  - Nenhuma está correta.
  - Todas estão corretas.

06. (RIC. D'ADDIO) Muitas espécies de plantas apresentam flores que produzem células sexuais masculinas e femininas realizando apenas autofecundação. Comparando-se com espécies cujas flores realizam fecundação cruzada, ou seja, a fecundação das células sexuais femininas é realizada por células sexuais masculinas vindas de outras plantas da mesma espécie, pode-se afirmar que
- nas duas espécies há combinação de material genético, o que resulta em variabilidade genética da descendência.
  - a variabilidade genética nas duas espécies é equivalente, não havendo diferenças significativas.
  - nas plantas que realizam autofecundação não há variabilidade genética na descendência.
- apenas I está correta.
  - apenas II está correta.
  - apenas III está correta.
  - I e II estão corretas.
  - todas estão erradas.
07. (RIC. D'ADDIO) Uma das características que permite a classificação dos vírus como seres vivos é a presença de
- membrana celular.
  - núcleo.
  - parede celular.
  - substâncias químicas.
  - material genético.
08. Julgue as afirmações abaixo para responder ao teste:
- Ao nos exercitarmos necessitamos destruir mais moléculas de alimentos do que quando estamos em repouso, para obter mais energia para a atividade das células musculares.
  - Nos seres fotossintetizantes a energia luminosa é diretamente utilizada pelas células em suas atividades metabólicas durante o dia, mas durante a noite esses seres realizam quimiossíntese para obter energia.
  - A quimiossíntese independe de luz.
- Apenas a afirmação I está correta.
  - Apenas a afirmação II está correta.
  - Apenas a afirmação III está correta.
  - Apenas as afirmações II e III estão corretas.
  - Apenas as afirmações I e III estão corretas.

## Física

09. Em certo instante, um automóvel encontra-se no km 120 de uma rodovia. Em outras palavras, o espaço do automóvel nesse instante é igual a 120 km. Isso significa que:
- o automóvel já percorreu 120 km certamente.
  - o automóvel está em movimento no referido instante, no sentido da trajetória.
  - o automóvel, nesse instante, está em repouso.
  - o automóvel encontra-se a 120 km do km 0, medidos ao longo da trajetória.
  - a distância do local em que o automóvel está até o km 0, medida em linha reta, é 120 km necessariamente.

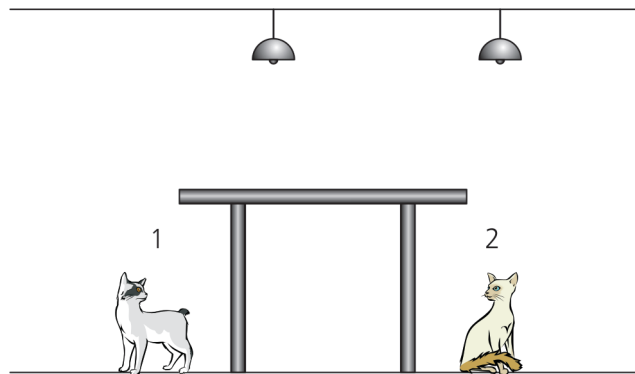
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10. Um atleta de nível médio corre 10 km em 1h. Sabendo-se que sua velocidade escalar média nos primeiros 5 km foi de 15 km/h, determine, em minutos, o tempo que o atleta levou para percorrer os 5 km finais de sua corrida.
- 10
  - 20
  - 30
  - 40
  - 50
11. Um carro se desloca entre duas cidades em duas etapas. Na primeira etapa desloca-se com velocidade escalar média de 80 km/h durante 3,5 h. Após permanecer parado por 2,0 horas, o carro percorre os 180 km restantes com velocidade média de 40 km/h. A velocidade escalar média do carro no percurso entre as duas cidades foi, em km/h,
- 40
  - 46
  - 64
  - 70
  - 86
12. Dois carros, **A** e **B** de dimensões desprezíveis, movem-se em movimento uniforme e no mesmo sentido. No instante  $t = 0$  s, os carros encontram-se nas posições indicadas na figura. Determine depois de quanto tempo **A** alcança **B**.



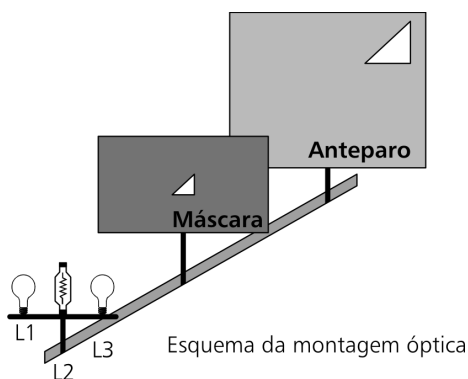
- 200 s.
- 100 s.
- 50 s.
- 28,6 s.
- 14,3 s.

13. Os gatos 1 e 2 encontram-se parados em um ambiente iluminado apenas por duas lâmpadas puntiformes penduradas no teto. O único obstáculo existente nesse ambiente é uma mesa opaca de tampo horizontal, apoiada no solo, também horizontal e opaco. Os gatos estão em um mesmo plano vertical (o plano da figura), que contém as lâmpadas e que passa pelo centro da mesa.



Desconsiderando a reflexão da luz em qualquer superfície, pode-se afirmar que os gatos 1 e 2 encontram-se, respectivamente, em regiões de

- sombra e de sombra.
  - sombra e de penumbra.
  - sombra e iluminada pelas duas lâmpadas.
  - penumbra e iluminada pelas duas lâmpadas.
  - penumbra e de penumbra.
14. (FUVEST-2010) Uma determinada montagem óptica é composta por um anteparo, uma máscara com furo triangular e três lâmpadas, L1, L2 e L3, conforme a figura abaixo. L1 e L3 são pequenas lâmpadas de lanterna e L2, uma lâmpada com filamento extenso e linear, mas pequena nas outras dimensões. No esquema, apresenta-se a imagem projetada no anteparo com apenas L1 acesa.

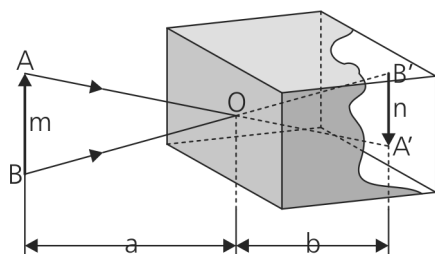


O esboço que melhor representa o anteparo iluminado pelas três lâmpadas acesas é

- 
- 
- 
- 
-

15. **Câmara escura de orifício**

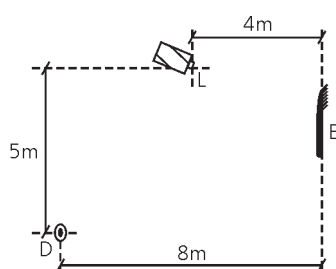
A câmara escura de orifício é uma caixa de paredes opacas, existindo em uma delas um pequeno orifício. Um objeto luminoso ou iluminado AB é colocado na frente da câmara. Os raios de luz que partem de AB e atravessam o orifício O determinam na parede oposta ao orifício uma figura A'B' semelhante ao objeto e invertida (figura). Essa figura é usualmente chamada "imagem" de AB.



Uma caixa de sapatos é usada para construir uma câmara escura de orifício. No lugar da tampa, é fixado um recorte de folha de papel vegetal e, na face oposta a ela (fundo da caixa), faz-se um orifício com um prego. A câmara é colocada em pé sobre uma mesa, em um quarto escuro e, a 40 cm da face com o orifício, põe-se uma vela acesa de 12 cm de altura. Sendo de 18 cm a profundidade da caixa, determine o tamanho da imagem formada na "tela" de papel vegetal.

- a. 18 cm
- b. 60 cm
- c. 6,4 cm
- d. 54 cm
- e. 5,4 cm

16. O esquema a seguir mostra a montagem de um experimento em que L corresponde a uma fonte de laser que emite um pulso luminoso com direção ao espelho plano E. Após a reflexão o pulso deve atingir o detector D.



Considerando que o pulso de luz se propaga com velocidade constante de  $3 \cdot 10^8$  m/s, assinale a alternativa que indica, aproximadamente, o intervalo de tempo decorrido entre a emissão do pulso em L e sua detecção em D.

- a.  $3,0 \cdot 10^{-10}$  s
- b.  $3,3 \cdot 10^{-10}$  s
- c.  $3,5 \cdot 10^{-8}$  s
- d.  $4,3 \cdot 10^{-8}$  s
- e.  $4,8 \cdot 10^{-8}$  s

## Filosofia

17. (UEM/2012-Modificada) *“Perguntar e buscar é precisamente a raiz de toda a atividade do homem: o compreender, decidir e fazer humanos supõem a função do perguntar, isto é, têm a estrutura de resposta a uma questão (teórica ou prática). O homem torna tudo questionável: o seu perguntar não pode terminar nem se esgotar. Esta constatação experiencial mostra que o perguntar ilimitado constitui a dimensão ontológica fundamental do homem.”*

(ALFARO, J. *O prazer de pensar*. In: ARANHA, M. L. A.; MARTINS, M. H. P. *Temas de filosofia*. 3.ª ed. rev. São Paulo: Moderna, 2005, p.18).

Sobre o texto e a interrogação filosófica, assinale com V que for correto e com F o que for falso

- ( ) A interrogação esgota-se com o tempo.
- ( ) A função da filosofia é interrogar.
- ( ) Duvidar implica em buscar fundamento para a atividade humana.
- ( ) A filosofia não tem utilidade prática.

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta a sequência correta

- a. V, V, V, F.
- b. F, F, V, V.
- c. V, V, F, F.
- d. F, V, V, F.
- e. V, V, V, V.

18. Podemos definir cultura como:

- a. um elemento que aproxima os homens dos animais;
- b. uma função orgânica do homem;
- c. um elemento que garante a homogeneidade entre os povos;
- d. o que nos faz humanos, isto é, diferentes respostas para a mesma pergunta;
- e. as capacidades e os hábitos esquecidos pelo homem;

19. Não se pode dizer que seja um modo de conhecimento:

- a. Filosofia;
- b. Arte;
- c. Mito;
- d. Ciência;
- e. Todas as alternativas anteriores são modos de conhecimento.



## Sociologia

20.



*Homens da Inglaterra, por que arar para os senhores que vos mantêm na miséria?  
Por que tecer com esforços e cuidado as ricas roupas que vossos tiranos vestem?  
Por que alimentar, vestir e poupar do berço até o túmulo esses parasitas ingratos que exploram vosso suor — ah, que bebem vosso sangue?*

SHELLEY. “Os homens da Inglaterra”. Apud HUBERMAN, L. In: História da Riqueza do Homem. Rio de Janeiro: Zahar, 1982.

A análise do trecho permite identificar que o poeta romântico Shelley (1792-1822) registrou uma contradição nas condições socioeconômicas da nascente classe trabalhadora inglesa durante a Revolução Industrial. Tal contradição está identificada

- a. na pobreza dos empregados, que estava dissociada da riqueza dos patrões.
- b. no salário dos operários, que era proporcional aos seus esforços nas indústrias.
- c. na burguesia, que tinha seus negócios financiados pelo proletariado.
- d. no trabalho, que era considerado uma garantia de liberdade.
- e. na riqueza, que não era usufruída por aqueles que a produziam.

21.



*A hibridez descreve a cultura de pessoas que mantêm suas conexões com a terra de seus antepassados, relacionando-se com a cultura do local que habitam. Eles não anseiam retornar à sua “pátria” ou recuperar qualquer identidade étnica “pura” ou absoluta; ainda assim, preservam traços de outras culturas, tradições e histórias e resistem à assimilação.*

CASHMORE, E. *Dicionário de relações étnicas e raciais*. São Paulo: Selo Negro, 2000 (adaptado).

Contrapondo o fenômeno da hibridez à ideia de “pureza” cultural, observa-se que ele se manifesta quando

- a. criações originais deixam de existir entre os grupos de artistas, que passam a copiar as essências das obras uns dos outros.
- b. civilizações se fecham a ponto de retomarem os seus próprios modelos culturais do passado, antes abandonados.
- c. populações demonstram menosprezo por seu patrimônio artístico, apropriando-se de produtos culturais estrangeiros.
- d. elementos culturais autênticos são descaracterizados e reintroduzidos com valores mais altos em seus lugares de origem.
- e. intercâmbios entre diferentes povos e campos de produção cultural passam a gerar novos produtos e manifestações.

22.



A ética precisa ser compreendida como um empreendimento coletivo a ser constantemente retomado e rediscutido, porque é produto da relação interpessoal e social. A ética supõe ainda que cada grupo social se organize sentindo-se responsável por todos e que crie condições para o exercício de um pensar e agir autônomos. A relação entre ética e política é também uma questão de educação e luta pela soberania dos povos. É necessária uma ética renovada, que se construa a partir da natureza dos valores sociais para organizar também uma nova prática política.

CORDI et al. *Para filosofar*. São Paulo: Scipione, 2007 (adaptado).

O Século XX teve de repensar a ética para enfrentar novos problemas oriundos de diferentes crises sociais, conflitos ideológicos e contradições da realidade. Sob esse enfoque e a partir do texto, a ética pode ser compreendida como

- a. instrumento de garantia da cidadania, porque através dela os cidadãos passam a pensar e agir de acordo com valores coletivos.
- b. mecanismo de criação de direitos humanos, porque é da natureza do homem ser ético e virtuoso.
- c. meio para resolver os conflitos sociais no cenário da globalização, pois a partir do entendimento do que é efetivamente a ética, a política internacional se realiza.
- d. parâmetro para assegurar o exercício político primando pelos interesses e ação privada dos cidadãos.
- e. aceitação de valores universais implícitos numa sociedade que busca dimensionar sua vinculação à outras sociedades.

## Inglês

Os alunos de SEP devem responder as questões de 31 a 38.

### Nordstrom Drops Ivanka Trump Brand From Its Stores

By RACHEL ABRAMS FEB. 2, 2017

Adapted from <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/02/02/business/nordstrom-ivanka-trump.html>



Ivanka Trump stilettos will soon be harder to find at Nordstrom.

The department store chain said on Thursday that it had decided to put the brakes on its relationship with Ms. Trump and removed her brand from a list on its site. "We've said all along we make buying decisions based on performance," Nordstrom said in a statement. "In this case, based on the brand's performance, we've decided not to buy it for this season," referring to the spring.

A spokesman for the brand disputed Nordstrom's assertion that it had not bought clothes for the coming season.

The move comes amid an effort by what is called the #GrabYourWallet campaign to encourage shoppers to boycott products with ties to President Trump, his family and his donors.

In November, Nordstrom defended its decision to sell Ms. Trump's products. "We hope that offering a vendor's products isn't misunderstood as us taking a political position," the company wrote on Twitter on Nov. 2. "We're not."

Racked, a fashion news site, reported earlier on Thursday that there was a sharp decline of Ivanka Trump products on Nordstrom's website.

Nordstrom predominantly carries Ivanka Trump's line of shoes, which are licensed by Marc Fisher footwear. As of Thursday afternoon, only four items remained on the website: three pairs of shoes and one dress, all marked down 40 percent.

"Big news everyone. You did this. I am in awe," Shannon Coulter, a cofounder of the #GrabYourWallet campaign, posted on Twitter Thursday.

Ms. Trump licenses her name to partners who manufacture her various branded products. Her brand makes the largest share of its revenue from licensed clothing. Shoes and handbags are also large parts of her business. In 2014, Ms. Trump earned a 6.5 percent royalty through her deal with Marc Fisher, according to company documents obtained by The New York Times, although that fee was probably renegotiated.

Ms. Trump's handbags are licensed by Mondani and are carried by Macy's, which dropped her father's dress shirts and accessories in 2015 after he described Mexican immigrants as "bad people." Her clothing, which is made by the GIII Apparel Group, is sold at retailers including Saks off 5th.

Ivanka Trump Fine Jewelry had its own sprawling location in Manhattan for several years, but was not profitable enough to stay open and shuttered in 2015. A small store now sells her jewellery in the lobby of Trump Tower.

23. Which of the statements below is **incorrect** according to the article?

- a. Most of the money Ms Trump's brand makes comes from companies which produce its goods.
- b. There has been a downturn in sales concerning Ms Trump's footwear lines.
- c. Nordstrom's decision not to buy Ms Trump's collection for spring could have something to do with the #GrabYourWallet campaign.
- d. A shop decided not to sell Ivanka Trump's products any longer since her father, Mr Trump, described Mexicans as killers.
- e. It is not only Mr Trump and members of his family who should have their products boycotted by the shoppers.

24. Read the dialogue below in which 2 people discuss the article and choose the alternative in which there is **wrong** information according to the article. Do not consider the speakers' opinions, only their comments on the **information given in the article**.

- a. Mark: This article on Ivanka Trump brand being dropped from Nordstrom is ridiculous! She's not guilty of her dad's faults, is she? Poor girl! Sad! This lady, said to be the cofounder of #GrabYourWallet campaign, is revelling in Ivanka's misery through Twitter! That's a shame!
- b. John: Sorry, my friend, but if there's something that Ivanka is not in this life, it is poor! She's clearly taking advantage of her father's position to get wealthier, that indeed is a shame, Mark! She deserves to see her businesses crumble now. I'm glad she hasn't got a single place on earth to sell her jewellery! I'd love to see her knocking on my door some day saying: Excuse me, sir! I'm selling some jewellery which I used to sell at my store in Manhattan door to door now. Would you like to have a look?
- c. Mark: Ha ha! You're so funny, John! Even if she were born 10 more times without having had a job, she'll never have to do that! Sell her products door to door? She's a beautiful woman! She could be a top model! She won't have to work for the rest of her life having so much to inherit from her father! Her brand produces other things rather than jewellery: shoes, clothes, handbags and many other things we haven't got a clue about.
- d. John: You're right! We never know...her dad might go bankrupt like the Brazilian millionaire Eike Batista did. People resent being called rapists and killers, you know? If everyone decides to boycott their products, soon they could go bankrupt. Today it's Nordstrom that removes Ms Trump's products from a list on its site. Tomorrow it could be everyone else.
- e. Mark: Don't think so, mate! Saks off 5th is still selling her clothing. If I were rich, I would buy all her clothes! God I would! The article says Nordstrom is selling her shoes 40% off but it fails to mention how many other shops are still selling them successfully. I guess!

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25. In which alternative is there wrong information?

- a. The following idioms are using correct body parts:
  - I can see that something's upsetting you, so why don't you get it off your back and tell me what it is. You'll feel better if you do.
  - Judges are under the thumb of the bureaucracy.
- b. These following idioms are correct:
  - I was just pulling Karl's leg when I said Marissa wanted to go out with him, but he believed me and he called her. And now they really are going out!
  - My parents don't agree about everything, but when it comes to the most important issues they see eye to eye.
  - I stuck my neck out for Bessie when she was thrown out of her house.
- c. The same body part completes both idioms below:
  - We've taught our kids that it's impolite to talk about people behind their \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The nurses had to go behind the doctor's \_\_\_\_\_ when they reported him for drinking alcohol before doing operations.
- d. These idioms can be completed with the verbs *give* or *lend*, with no difference in meaning:
  - Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me a hand with these bags?
  - Sue's husband is amazing. He'll even \_\_\_\_\_ a hand in the kitchen when she's cooking for a dinner party!
- e. If you give somebody/something the cold shoulder, you show no interest in someone or something, or you behave towards someone in a way that is not at all friendly, sometimes for reasons that this person does not understand.

26. In which alternative is there a mistake in the use of vocabulary?

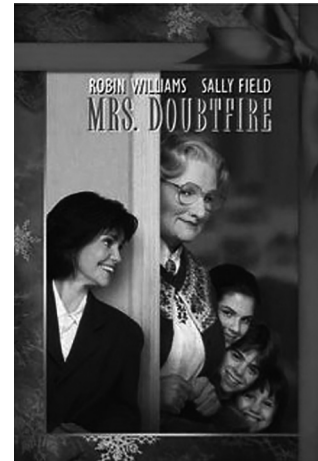
- a. The impact derailed the leading carriage and commuters had to use buses between Bishop Auckland and Shildon.
- b. The state is toughening out its anti-smoking laws.
- c. Mr. Moray hopes the meeting will help him and like-minded clergy who've found themselves in a religious dilemma.
- d. The regiment had finally learned to march in step.
- e. On arrival in the New World, Tawell's wife found that her husband had amassed an immense fortune.

27. Identify the incorrect alternative.

- a. The verbs *appear*, *endure*, *guide* and *perform* may all take the suffix *-ance*.
- b. The noun for the adjective *accurate* is *accuracy* and the noun for the adjective *lonely* is *loneliness*.
- c. The following sentence may be completed with the phrasal verb *think through*.
  - We can't afford a mistake, so \_\_\_\_\_ things \_\_\_\_\_ and make sure you have everything ready.
- d. If you are rash, you do things too quickly and impetuously, without thinking carefully about whether they are sensible or not.
- e. All cars must have a steering wheel, seat belts and traffic lights.

28. Choose the alternative which best supplies the correct verb tense.

Daniel (A) \_\_\_\_\_ as an actor for a long time but (B) \_\_\_\_\_ his job. When he (C) \_\_\_\_\_ to make things better by (D) \_\_\_\_\_ a surprise party for his son, everything went from bad to worse. Daniel's wife, Miranda, (E) \_\_\_\_\_ patient but now (F) \_\_\_\_\_ furious with her husband's irresponsible behavior and (G) \_\_\_\_\_ for a divorce. Daniel was refused custody of the children, but was allowed weekly visits. Desperate to see them more often, Daniel (H) \_\_\_\_\_ up as an elderly woman and he was hired as his ex-wife's housekeeper. His acting turned to be too good, however, and (I) \_\_\_\_\_ to hilarious consequences.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
a.	had worked	had lost	tried	organize	was	is	asks	dresses	leads
b.	worked	was losing	tried	organise	used to be	has been	is asking	has dressed	has led
c.	had been working	lost	was trying	organizing	had been	was	asked	dressed	led
d.	was working	would lose	had tried	having organized	was	had been	has asked	dressed	led
e.	used to work	lost	had been trying	organising	had been	is	asked	had dressed	had led

29. Analyse the forms of Present Perfect in the following jokes and decide which one/s show/s the correct form.

### I.

**Patient:** Doctor, my son has been swallowing my pen, what should I do?

**Doctor:** Use a pencil until I get there.

### II.

**Patient:** You look exhausted!

**Doctor:** Yes, I've been running after a cat.

**Patient:** After a cat?

**Doctor:** Yes, I think I'm a dog, doc.

**Patient:** I see.... How long has this been going on for?

**Doctor:** Since I was a little puppy.

**Patient:** Ok. Just lie down here on the couch and we'll talk about it.

**Doctor:** I can't!

**Patient:** Why not?

**Doctor:** I'm not allowed on the furniture.



### III.

**Baby snake:** Are we poisonous?

**Mother snake:** Yes, we are. Why do you ask?

**Baby snake:** Because I have just been biting my tongue.



**IV.**

**Barber:** I've had a lot of strange customers in my time.

**Customer:** Have you ever shaved a man with a wooden leg?

**Barber:** No, I always use a razor.

**V.**

**Man:** Your dog's been chasing a man on a bike.

**Dog Owner:** Don't be silly. My dog can't ride a bike.



The correct ones are / is.

- a. all of them are correct.
- b. none of them are correct.
- c. only II.
- d. only III.
- e. II, IV and V are correct.

30. Which is the correct form to complete the sentences below?

- A. Meg \_\_\_\_\_ her hands around when she talks - it's a bit annoying.
- B. My Mom says she \_\_\_\_\_ so assertive when she was my age.
- C. Bob and Ted \_\_\_\_\_ once a week to catch up on the latest news.
- D. People \_\_\_\_\_ by phone as much, so there was more face-to-face interaction.
- E. When I was younger I \_\_\_\_\_ to the park at the weekend and play by the lake for hours.

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>
a.	is always waving	didn't use to be	will usually meet	didn't use to communicate	would go
b.	was always waving	used to be	didn't use to meet	would always communicate	didn't use to go
c.	used to wave	was always	were always meeting	are always communicating	was always going
d.	didn't use to wave	would be	would meet	were always communicating	used to go
e.	would wave	will always be	are always meeting	will always communicate	will always go

## SEP I

**Esta parte só deverá ser respondida pelos alunos do curso de SEP.**

### **'Forest cities': the radical plan to save China from air pollution**

The Guardian: 20 February 2017 – adapted

When Stefano Boeri imagines the future of urban China he sees green, and lots of it. Office blocks, homes and hotels decorated from top to toe in a verdant blaze of shrubbery and plant life; a breath of fresh air for metropolises that are choking on a toxic diet of fumes and dust.

Last week, the Italian architect, famed for his tree-clad Bosco Verticale (Vertical Forest) skyscraper complex in Milan, unveiled plans for a similar project in the eastern Chinese city of Nanjing.

The Chinese equivalent – Boeri's first in Asia – will be composed of two neighbouring towers coated with 23 species of tree and more than 2,500 cascading shrubs. The structures will reportedly house offices, a 247-room luxury hotel, a museum and even a green architecture school, and are currently under construction, set for completion next year.

But Boeri now has even bolder plans for China: to create entire "forest cities" in a country that has become synonymous with environmental degradation and smog. "We have been asked to design an entire city where you don't only have one tall building but you have 100 or 200 buildings of different sizes, all with trees and plants on the facades," Boeri told the Guardian. "We are working very seriously on designing all the different buildings. I think they will start to build at the end of this year. By 2020 we could imagine having the first forest city in China." Boeri described his "vertical forest" concept as the architectural equivalent of a skin graft, a targeted intervention designed to bring new life to a small corner of China's polluted urban sprawl.

If the Nanjing project is a skin graft, Boeri's blueprints for "forest cities" are more like an organ transplant. The Milan-born architect said his idea was to create a series of sustainable mini-cities that could provide a green roadmap for the future of urban China. The first such settlement will be located in Luizhou, a mid-sized Chinese city of about 1.5 million residents in the mountainous southern province of Guangxi. More improbably, a second project is being conceived around Shijiazhuang, an industrial hub in northern China that is consistently among the country's 10 most polluted cities. Compared with the vertical forests, these blueprints represent "something more serious in terms of a contribution to changing the environmental urban conditions in China," Boeri said.

Boeri described the idea behind his shrub-shrouded structures as simple, not spectacular: "What is spectacular is the nature, the idea of having a building that changes colour with each season. The plants and trees are growing and they are completely changing." "We think – and we hope – that this idea of vertical forests can be replicated everywhere. I absolutely have no problem if there are people who are copying or replicating. I hope that what we have done can be useful for other kinds of experiments.

31. In the text, Stefano Boeri mentions all **but** the following:

- a. He is replicating a Milan project in a Nanjing.
- b. He compares what he is doing with what a plastic surgeon does to a part of a body.
- c. The Chinese building will have twin towers; each one's green facade will look different from the other.
- d. From the first Chinese experience, he has even more ambitious plans.
- e. The green buildings will be following the seasons of the year in terms of colouring.

32. From the passage one may infer that:

- a. Stefano Boeri has some very bold plans concerning green cities.
- b. China plans to eliminate the CO<sub>2</sub> effect from its cities.
- c. Stefano Boeri is not being given credit for those who are copying in green cities project.
- d. China has the greatest number of polluted cities in the world.
- e. As Stefano Boeri was not successful in making Italian cities green, he is trying to do likewise in China.



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## **Text Two: Legacy of Rio Olympics: so far a series unkept promises**

The New York Times February 15, 2017 - adapted

RIO DE JANEIRO — It is not uncommon for the Olympics to leave behind some unneeded facilities. Rio, however, is experiencing something exceptional: Less than six months after the Summer Games ended, the host city's Olympic legacy is decaying rapidly. Empty Olympic buildings abound, puncturing any uplifting buzz from the competitions last summer. At the Olympic Park, some stadium entrances are boarded up, and screws are scattered on the ground. The handball arena is barricaded with metal bars. The broadcast center remains half disassembled. The warm-up pool is decorated with piles of dirt and puddles.

Deodoro, a neighborhood in Rio's poor periphery, has the second-largest cluster of Olympic sites. The canoe slalom course was to be converted into a giant public swimming pool. It closed to the public in December. Today, residents fill plastic pools a few hundred feet away. At the athletes' village, the 31 towers were supposed to be sold as luxury condominiums after the Games, but fewer than 10 percent of the units have been sold. Across town at Maracanã Stadium, a soccer temple, the field is brown, and the electricity has been shut off.

After the Games, the city held an auction for private companies to bid on administering the Olympic Park, but there were no bidders. That left the Ministry of Sport, an organ of the federal government, with the financial burden. The minister of sport, Leonardo Picciani, said in an interview that the agency's goal was to find a private company to take over the park, but because there has been no interest, it is the government's responsibility to maintain the sites.

Renato Cosentino, a researcher at the Regional and Urban Planning Institute at the Federal University of Rio, who studies the Olympic Park region, said the park "was born as a white elephant," because it was built in a far-flung wealthy suburb that is home to only about 5 percent of Rio's 6.3 million residents. Having the majority of investment there, he said, proves that the Olympics were meant to serve real estate developers, who took on much of the construction for the Games in exchange for being able to build on the land afterward, in what is known as a public-private partnership.

But even developers' expectations have not panned out. The construction giants Carvalho Hosken and Odebrecht took on the project of building the athletes' village in hopes of selling the accommodations as luxury condominiums after the Games, banking on the area's becoming a desirable neighborhood for the city's elite. In the 31 17-story towers that make up the village, only 20 units have been sold since the beginning of the Olympics in August, bringing the total sold to 260, out of 3,604 apartments. In a scramble to sell off the apartments before Carvalho Hosken becomes responsible for about \$6.5 million in monthly interest payments (previously paid for by the local organizing committee for the Olympics), the company is in the process of striking a deal with Rio's city government to sell them to civil servants, such as military personnel, at discounted prices with low interest rates, according to the Brazilian newspaper

The run-down Deodoro neighborhood was a favorite talking point for Olympic officials before and during the Games. Several sites — including those for equestrian events, shooting and field hockey — were constructed there, heralded as a shining example of how the Olympics can lift a blighted area. The flagship, however, was the giant swimming pool, used as the canoe slalom course, which opened to the public shortly before the Games. When the pool opened, Mr. Paes, the mayor at the time, beamed. "We've made an early legacy here," he said. "I think this is something unheard-of in the history of the Olympics. "The pool is now closed, though temperatures are regularly in the 90s and the neighborhood is a long bus ride from Rio's beaches.

## 33. The Olympic Park:

- a. Has a gigantic swimming pool, which was aimed at the upper classes, but Rio's government wants to sell the huge complex to private companies.
- b. Was doomed for failure right from the onset.
- c. Has been abandoned by Rio's new mayor because of political rivalry against the former mayor.
- d. Was the former mayor's dream come true of his administration, since it was opened to the public a long time before the Olympic games had even started.
- e. It was a great success during the Olympic Games.

## 34. The companies that invested in the Athlete's Village:

- a. Had high profit expectations which have not become fruitful.
- b. Lost money in an auction which was held prior to the games.
- c. Thought Rio's elite would buy the flats like hotcakes, but now plan on selling them to the lower classes and therefore losing money which was invested.
- d. Were forced into investing even though they knew beforehand that the investments would not pay off.
- e. Want the federal government, which had induced them into the business, to bear the burden of the lost money.

**Multiple Choice Cloze Text: A Brief History Of New York City**

An Italian, Giovanni da Verrazano discovered New York Harbor in 1524. In 1609 an Englishman, Henry Hudson, sailed up the Hudson River. Then in 1624 the Dutch founded the first permanent (35) \_\_\_\_\_ post. In 1626 the first governor, Peter Minuit, bought the island of Manhattan from the Native Americans for 24 dollars.

In 1635 the Dutch built a fort called Fort Amsterdam. The British later renamed it Fort George. In 1693, 92 cannons were installed to protect New York. The area became known as the Battery.

In 1653 a wall was built across Manhattan Island to protect the little town of New Amsterdam. The street next to it was called Wall Street.

In 1658 Dutch farmers built a village they (35) \_\_\_\_\_ Nieuw Haarlem (New Harlem) after a town in Holland. In the 18th century it became a (35) \_\_\_\_\_ place for merchants to build country houses in.

(36) \_\_\_\_\_, in 1664 an English (36) \_\_\_\_\_ arrived. Fearing the English would (36) \_\_\_\_\_ the colony the Dutch (37) \_\_\_\_\_. The Dutch briefly recaptured New Amsterdam in 1673 but they lost it to the English again in 1674. This time it was renamed New York in honor of the Duke of York, brother of King Charles II.

On 20 April 1789 Washington took his presidential (37) \_\_\_\_\_ at Federal Hall.

Meanwhile after the independence war some New York streets were renamed. King Street was renamed Pine Street and Queen Street was renamed Pearl Street. However, nearby Queens County (named for Charles II's queen Catherine of Braganza) kept its original name. Later Queens became a borough of New York.

At first New York City grew in a (37) \_\_\_\_\_ way. In 1807 the governor of the state of New York appointed a commission to (38) \_\_\_\_\_ up a plan for the city. The commission reported in 1811. The plan proposed that new streets should be (38) \_\_\_\_\_ out on a grid pattern. There would be 12 avenues running north to south and 155 streets running east to west. As New York City grew the grid pattern spread north across Manhattan.

Times Square is named after the New York Times newspaper, (38) \_\_\_\_\_ moved there in 1904.

In 2001 tragedy struck when the World Trade Center was destroyed in a terrorist attack. However, New York recovered from the attack. In 2014 One World Trade Center opens.

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35. Choose the alternative whose words complete all the three gaps.

- a. commercial/ named/ fashion
- b. trading/ called/ fashion
- c. trading/ called/ fashionable
- d. commerce/ named/ fashionable
- e. trader/ named/ fashion

36. Choose the alternative whose words complete all the three gaps.

- a. Notwithstanding/ flotilla/ loot
- b. Furthermore/ ship/ slay
- c. Otherwise/ convoy/ pillage
- d. However/ fleet/ sack
- e. Also/ vessels/ ravage

37. Choose the alternative whose words complete all the three gaps.

- a. toppled/ vow/ random
- b. surrendered/ oath/ haphazard
- c. yielded/ oath/ hazard
- d. resigned/ vow/ chaotic
- e. succumbed/ vow/ hazardous

38. Choose the alternative whose words complete all the three gaps.

- a. plot/ lay/ which
- b. draw/ lay/ that
- c. plot/ laid/ that
- d. come/ laid/ which
- e. draw/ laid/ which

## Avaliação Especial (Ensino Médio)

### Biologia

01. Alternativa **d**.

O maior grau de parentesco ocorre entre camelo e lhama, pois observar-se que são classificados nas mesmas categorias taxonômicas até o nível de Família.

02. Alternativa **a**.

O terceiro nome em um nome científico indica a subespécie, o que demonstra que há diferenças genéticas já consideráveis entre as populações da mesma espécie.

03. Alternativa **e**.

A justificativa já está nas próprias afirmações. Repare que as afirmações I e II tem o mesmo sentido, a diferença é que II é mais completa.

04. Alternativa **d**.

Uma espécie ancestral originou duas espécies de gato (o doméstico e o selvagem europeu), portanto são intimamente relacionadas evolutivamente, com alto grau de parentesco evolutivo e com grande semelhança no material genético.

05. Alternativa **a**.

As mutações sempre são casuais, nunca são direcionadas por necessidade de adaptação das espécies.

06. Alternativa **a**.

A variabilidade genética de seres que realizam fecundação cruzada é maior do que em seres que realizam autofecundação.

07. Alternativa **e**.

Vírus são acelulares e, portanto, não apresentam núcleo, parede celular e nem membrana celular. Toda matéria viva ou morta é constituída por substâncias químicas, não apenas os seres vivos.

08. Alternativa **e**.

Não há seres conhecidos que realizem fotossíntese e quimiossíntese. Os seres fotossintetizantes não usam diretamente a energia luminosa, ela é convertida em energia química que fica "armazenada" nas moléculas de glicose produzidas na fotossíntese.

### Física

09. Alternativa **d**.

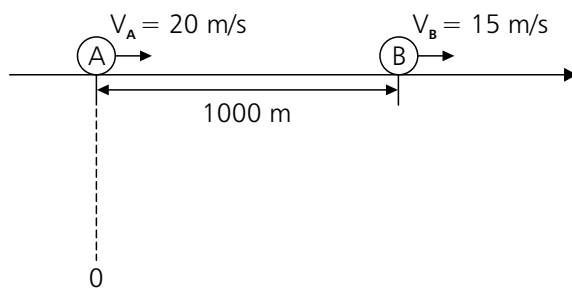
10. Alternativa **d**.

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|}
 \hline
 \Delta S_1 = 5 \text{ km} & \Delta S_2 = 5 \text{ km} \\
 \hline
 V_1 = 15 \text{ km/h} & \\
 \hline
 \Delta t_1 = \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{3} & \Delta t_2 = 1 \text{ h} - \frac{1}{3} \text{ h} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ h} \\
 \hline
 \Delta t_2 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ h} = \mathbf{40 \text{ min}} & 
 \end{array}$$

11. Alternativa **b**.

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|}
 \hline
 V_1 = 80 \text{ km/h} & V_2 = 40 \text{ km/h} \\
 \hline
 \Delta t_1 = 3,5 \text{ h} & \Delta s_2 = 180 \text{ km} \\
 \hline
 \Delta s_1 = 280 \text{ km} & \Delta t_2 = 4,5 \text{ h} \\
 \hline
 V_m = \frac{280 + 180}{3,5 + 2,0 + 4,5} = 46 \text{ km/h} & 
 \end{array}$$

12. Alternativa **a**.



$$\begin{aligned}
 S_A &= 0 + 20t \\
 S_B &= 1000 + 15t \\
 20t &= 1000 + 15t \\
 5t &= 1000 \\
 \mathbf{t} &= \mathbf{200 \text{ s}}
 \end{aligned}$$

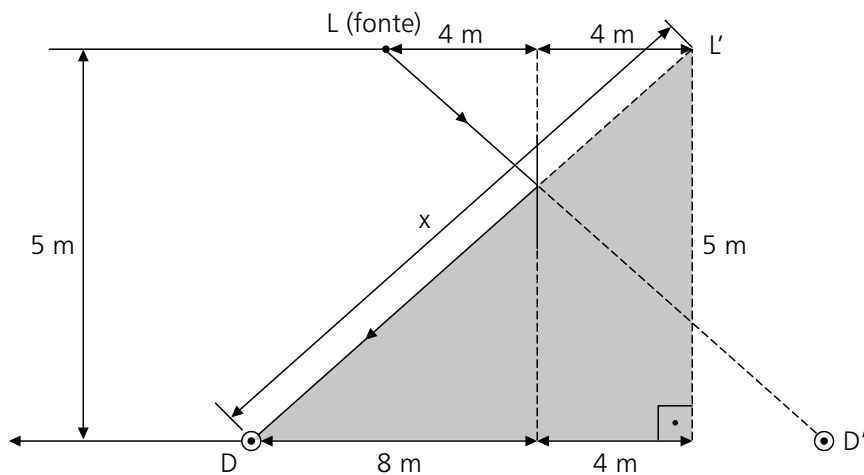
13. Alternativa **b**.

14. Alternativa **d**.

15. Alternativa **e**.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{12}{i} &= \frac{40}{18} \\
 40i &= 12 \cdot 18 \\
 i &= \frac{12 \cdot 18}{40} = \frac{54}{10} = 5,4 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

16. Alternativa **d**.



$$x^2 = 5^2 + 12^2$$

$$x = 13 \text{ m}$$

$$v = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t}$$

$$3,0 \cdot 10^8 = \frac{13}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Delta t = 4,3 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ s}$$

## Filosofia

17. Alternativa **d**.

A função da filosofia é interrogar, diz a alternativa. Perguntar e buscar seriam as raízes de toda a atividade do homem, diz o texto citado. Porém, a função da filosofia é simplesmente interrogar? E poderíamos dizer de maneira introdutória qual é a raiz de toda atividade do homem? Não há coisa mais problemática que afirmar generalizações destes tipos. Afinal, não é toda interrogação digna de filosofia, pois nem todos os homens são filósofos, todavia todos são capazes de interrogar e interrogam. Além desta ressalva, devemos fazer outra: se uma interrogação fundamenta uma ação, então como uma interrogação fundamentaria a própria ação de interrogar? Não seria um tanto inconveniente, para os interlocutores, dizer gratuitamente que algo é causa de si? Entretanto, qual a função da filosofia? Interrogar, mas não livremente, e sim pelo esclarecimento dos pressupostos e pelo rigor dos encadeamentos que geram as afirmações. A função da filosofia é interrogar rigorosamente a própria interrogação.

18. Alternativa **d**.

A cultura está ligada a capacidade e hábitos adquiridos e reproduzidos pelos homens. Assim, é cumulativa, transmissível e dinâmica: tradicional e transformadora. Vivemos a cultura ao mesmo tempo que a produzimos em resposta à solução de problemas semelhantes.

19. Alternativa **e**.

Filosofia, ciência, mito, arte e senso comum podem ser considerados modos de conhecimento.

## Sociologia

### 20. Alternativa **e**.

A alternativa **e** é a única correta porque a Revolução Industrial instaurou um novo modelo de produção que acentuou ainda mais as desigualdades, promovendo grandes riquezas para alguns poucos à custa do trabalho degradante de muitos. O caso inglês é paradigmático por ser o primeiro país onde ocorreu tal revolução do modo de produção, que ocasionou o fechamento dos campos – utilizados até então pelos camponeses – para a produção de insumos a serem utilizados na produção industrial. Isso fez com que muitos trabalhadores rurais tivessem que migrar para as cidades em busca de emprego nas fábricas, gerando uma massa de trabalhadores que ajudava a pressionar o valor dos salários para baixo. Não por acaso, uma das mais aguçadas análises sociológicas deste modelo de produção, qual seja, o capitalismo industrial, se dá na Inglaterra do século XIX, com base nos trabalhos de Friedrich Engels (ele próprio filho de industrial) e de Karl Marx. Nestes estudos já está presente a denúncia da exploração, ela própria inerente à lógica capitalista, que tira da força de trabalho vendida pelo operário a fonte da mais-valia, que é a base do lucro para o dono do capital.

### 21. Alternativa **e**.

A alternativa **e** é a única correta. Fenômenos de hibridez são comuns e praticamente inerentes a qualquer cultura, desde que haja a possibilidade de contato com culturas diferentes. A ideia de “pureza cultural” é uma falácia, pois nenhuma cultura é estática e faz parte de todos os grupos humanos a necessidade de trocas, o interesse pelo diferente e a apropriação de elementos de outras culturas sob a lógica da cultura apropriadora. Mesmo no mundo atual, marcado pela hegemonia cultural do ocidente, povos autóctones interpretam e assimilam as influências externas dentro das estruturas de suas próprias culturas. Portanto, não é verdade que o fato de haver hibridez impeça o surgimento de criações originais artísticas (alternativa **a**), pois, como dito antes, as influências são alocadas dentro da lógica da cultura influenciada. Tampouco é comum haver uma recusa tão forte de outros traços culturais a ponto de um povo se fechar e buscar modelos culturais do passado (alternativa **b**). Quando isso ocorre é muito mais no sentido político, de busca por uma autoafirmação dentro de um modelo hegemônico do que repulsa pelo intercâmbio cultural. Também não é correto afirmar que o interesse por produtos culturais estrangeiros significa menosprezo pelo patrimônio artístico da própria população (alternativa **c**), pois, como já foi afirmado, é comum o interesse pelo diferente e é esse interesse que permite que as culturas estejam em constante mudança. Por fim, é totalmente discutível a ideia de elementos culturais autênticos (alternativa **d**).

### 22. Alternativa **a**.

Apenas a alternativa **a** está correta. O respeito à ética permite a vida em sociedade, pois significa que valores coletivos são compartilhados. Somente assim o exercício da cidadania é possível, porque requer preocupação com o bem-comum e sentimento de pertencimento. Para isso, entretanto, é necessário compromisso individual com o restante da sociedade, uma espécie de acordo social, reconhecendo a importância política de cada um.

## Inglês

### 23. Alternativa **d**.

Statement A is correct: Ms. Trump licenses her name to partners who manufacture her various branded products. Her brand makes the largest share of its revenue from licensed clothing.

Statement B is correct: As of Thursday afternoon, only four items remained on the website: three pairs of shoes and one dress, all marked down 40 percent.

Statement C is correct as Nordstrom stated earlier: “We hope that offering a vendor’s products isn’t misunderstood as us taking a political position,” and also because a spokesman for the brand disputed Nordstrom’s assertion that it had not bought clothes for the coming season. That shows it might have bought clothes and later on changed its mind.

Statement D is incorrect: Macy's dropped **her** father's dress shirts and accessories in 2015 after he described Mexican immigrants as "killers" and "rapists." It is related to his business, not hers.

Statement E is correct: The move comes amid an effort by what is called the #GrabYourWallet campaign to encourage shoppers to boycott products with ties to President Trump, his family **and his donors**.

24. Alternativa **b**.

Alternative **b** is wrong because John says "I'm glad she hasn't got a single place on earth to sell her jewellery", however, the information in the article is that "a small store now sells her jewellery in the lobby of Trump Tower".

25. Alternativa **a**.

Apesar da 2.a sentença estar correta, a primeira deveria ser: I can see that something's upsetting you, so why don't you get it off your **chest** and tell me what it is. You'll feel better if you do.

26. Alternativa **b**.

A sentença correta deveria ser: The state is toughening **up** its anti-smoking laws.

27. Alternativa **e**.

Cars **don't have traffic lights**, streets, cities have traffic lights.

28. Alternativa **c**.

### Use of Narrative Tenses

Daniel **had been working** (PPC = to talk about an activity that happened over a period of time; preceded the next action: *lost*) as an actor for a long time but **lost** (SP = shorter action) his job. When he **was trying** (PP = activity in progress in the past) to make things better by **organizing** (after preposition the verb should be in the *-ing* form) a surprise party for his son, everything went from bad to worse. Daniel's wife, Miranda, **had been** (PP = took place before the next action – but now...) patient but now **was** furious with her husband's irresponsible behavior and **asked** for a divorce (SP = shorter actions to retell actions in the past).

Daniel **was refused** custody of the children, but **was allowed** weekly visits. Desperate to see them more often, Daniel **dressed** up as an elderly woman and he **was hired** as his ex-wife's housekeeper. His acting turned to be too good, however, and **led** to hilarious consequences. (all simple past, a series of completed actions)

29. Alternativa **e**.

### Incorrect:

I.

**Patient:** Doctor, my son has been swallowing my pen, what should I do?  
(a single action – has swallowed/past experience)

III.

**Baby snake:** Are we poisonous?

**Mother snake:** Yes, we are. Why do you ask?

**Baby snake:** Because I have just been biting my tongue.

(a single action – have just bitten/past experience; moreover, just is used Present Perfect)

### Correct:

II.

**Doctor:** Yes, I've been running after a cat.

**Patient:** I see.... How long has this been going on for?

**Doctor:** Since I was a little puppy.

(Present Perfect Continuous – for an ongoing action)



#### IV.

**Barber:** I've had a lot of strange customers in my time.

**Customer:** Have you ever shaved a man with a wooden leg?

**Barber:** No, I always use a razor.

(Present Perfect for past experiences; moreover, ever is used Present Perfect)

#### V.

**Man:** Your dog's been chasing a man on a bike.

**Dog Owner:** Don't be silly. My dog can't ride a bike.

(Present Perfect Continuous – for an ongoing action)

#### 30. Alternativa a.

- A. Meg is always waving her hands around when she talks – it's a bit annoying (when she talks → requires present habit verb form).
- B. My Mom says she didn't use to be so assertive when she was my age (when she was my age → requires past habit verb form).
- C. Bob and Ted will usually meet once a week to catch up on the latest news (present habit).
- D. People didn't use to communicate by phone as much, so there was more face-to-face interaction (...so there was... → requires past habit verb form).
- E. When I was younger I would go to the park at the weekend and play by the lake for hours.  
When I was younger... → requires past habit verb form.

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#### 31. Alternativa c.

**Justification:** The Chinese equivalent – Boeri's first in Asia – will be composed of two neighbouring towers coated with 23 species of tree and more than 2,500 cascading shrubs. Therefore, their green facades will look the same.

The other alternatives are right.

#### 32. Alternativa a.

**Justification:** The Milan-born architect said his idea was to create a series of sustainable mini-cities that could provide a green roadmap (an official green plan) for the future of urban China.

The other alternatives are wrong because:

- a. (The correct alternative)
- b. The passage does not go so far in stating that China plans to eliminate the CO<sub>2</sub> effect from its cities.
- c. Stefano Boeri said, "We think – and we hope – that this idea of vertical forests can be replicated everywhere. I absolutely have no problem if there are people who are copying or replicating. I hope that what we have done can be useful for other kinds of experiments.
- d. The text mentions Shijiazhuang, an industrial hub in northern China that is consistently among the country's 10 most polluted cities. The text does not say that China has the greatest number of polluted cities in the world.
- e. The passage does not mention anything about Stefano Boeri trying to make Italian cities green.

33. Alternativa **b**.

**Justification:** Renato Cosentino, a researcher at the Regional and Urban Planning Institute at the Federal University of Rio, who studies the Olympic Park region, said the park “was born as a white elephant,” because it was built in a far-flung wealthy suburb that is home to only about 5 percent of Rio’s 6.3 million residents.

The other alternatives are wrong because:

- a. The text does not say the giant swimming pool was aimed at the upper classes and that Rio’s government wants to sell the huge complex to private companies.
- b. (The correct alternative)
- c. The text does not say the giant swimming pool has been abandoned by Rio’s new mayor because of political rivalry against the former mayor.
- d. The text says the giant swimming pool was opened to the public shortly before the Olympic games had even started.
- e. It was a great success during the Olympic Games, but the text does not mention this.

34. Alternativa **a**.

**Justification:** But even developers’ expectations have not panned out (been successful).

The construction giants Carvalho Hosken and Odebrecht took on the project of building the athletes’ village in hopes of selling the accommodations as luxury condominiums after the Games, banking on the area’s becoming a desirable neighborhood for the city’s elite. In the 31 17-story towers that make up the village, only 20 units have been sold since the beginning of the Olympics in August, bringing the total sold to 260, out of 3,604 apartments.

The other alternatives are wrong because:

- b. The auction was held after (not prior) to the Games. The auction was for the Olympic Park – not the Athletes’ Village.
- c. The plan is to sell the flats to civil servants (funcionários públicos), such as the military personnel – not poor people.
- d. The text does not say they were forced to invest even though they knew beforehand the investments would not pay off.
- e. The federal government is going to take over the Olympic Park – not the Athlete’s Village.

35. Alternativa **c**.

**Justification:** “trading” (Present Participle functioning as an adjective, modifying the noun “post”/“called” = “named”/fashionable – adjective modifying the noun “place” (It means popular, especially for a short period of time).

The other alternatives are wrong because of the following words.

- “*Fashion*” is a noun; the sentence needs an adjective: “fashionable”.
- “*Trader*” is a person; it cannot be used as an adjective.
- We don’t say a “*commercial post*”; we say a “trading post”.

36. Alternativa **d**.

**Justification:** “*However*” is used when you are adding a fact or piece of information that seems surprising; like in: He studied hard; *however*, he didn’t pass the exam. “*However*” shows a contrast; a “*fleet*” is a group of ships (synonym: “*flotilla*”) “*sack*”; when soldiers *sack* a place, they go through it destroying or stealing things and attacking people. A synonym for “*sack*” could be “*loot*”, or “*pillage*”. “*Ravage*” means to damage something very badly, like in: a country *ravaged* by civil war.

The other alternatives are wrong because of the following words:

- “*Notwithstanding*” means “*despite*”; like in: *Notwithstanding* his efforts he flunked the test.
- “*Furthermore*” means “*in addition*”; “*also*”; the sentence calls for a contrast: from the Dutch to the English.
- “*Otherwise*” is used when saying that a bad thing will happen if something is not done; like in: Do this *otherwise* you will be in trouble.
- “*To slay*” means “*to kill people*”.
- A “*convoy*” is a group of vehicles or ships travelling together, sometimes in order to protect one another; in the exercise, one would need to say a “*convoy of ships*”. “*Fleet*” is the same as “*a convoy of ships*”.
- We would have to say “*an English vessel*” not “*an English vessels*”.

37. Alternativa **b**.

**Justification:** “*surrendered*” means you wanted to stop fighting/“*to take an oath*” means to officially make a promise usually over a bible/“*haphazard*” means done in a way that is not planned or organized; like in: I continued my college in a rather *haphazard way*.

The other alternatives are wrong because of the following words:

- “*To topple*” means to become unsteady and then fall over; like in: A stack of plates swayed, and began to *topple over*.
- A “*vow*” is a serious promise; like in: wedding vows (usually in a religious situation).
- “*Random*” means chosen without any definite pattern; like in: The company has introduced *random* drug testing of its employees.
- “*To yield*” means to produce a result; like in: Our research has only recently begun to *yield* important results.
- “*Hazard*” means that something may be dangerous, or risky; like in: Polluted water sources are a *hazard* to wildlife; the adjective form is “*hazardous*”.
- “*To resign*” is when you want to quit your job.
- “*To succumb*” means to give in (not give up: surrender); like in: to succumb to pressure.

38. Alternativa **e**.

**Justification:** “*to draw up a plan*” means to come up with a plan; “*To lay-laid-laid*” means “*to put*”/“*which*” is used after commas – not “*that*”.

The other alternative is wrong because of the following word:

- “*To plot*” means make a secret plan to harm a person or organization, especially a political leader or government; like in: They *plotted* to overthrow the government.

**Note:** “*to come up with a plan*” = “*to draw up a plan*”.