

## Exame Modelo de Inglês

Read the following text carefully:

The world must move away from fossil fuels for most of its energy needs. Of all the known nonfossil energy sources, only two are far enough along in their development to be counted on: solar and nuclear, neither of which generates any greenhouse gases at all.

Solar power is especially attractive. It produces no waste, and it is inexhaustible. Not all solar power comes directly from the sun: both wind and hydroelectric power are solar, since wind is created by the sun's uneven warming of the atmosphere and since the water that collects behind dams was originally rain, which in turn was water vapour evaporated by solar heating.

But wind and hydroelectric power can be generated at only a relatively few sites, and so governments should redouble financing for research to develop efficient, low-cost photovoltaic power. Photovoltaic cells, which produce electricity current when bathed in sunlight, were briefly in vogue during the energy crisis of the 1970s, and research into the technology has continued.

Sometime early in the next century, solar enthusiasts hope to see vast tracts of photovoltaic collectors providing cheap electricity that can be transmitted over long distances. Alternatively, the electricity could be used to produce hydrogen from water. That could open up all sorts of possibilities. Cars, for example, could be redesigned to run on hydrogen, and that would produce a dramatic reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

Nuclear power is more controversial; until recently the mere mention of it made environmentalists blanch. They had good reason, considering the accidents at Three Mile Island and Chernobyl, the problem of radioactive waste and the horror stories about U.S. weapon plants. But the greenhouse effect is forcing some antinuclear activists to rethink their position.

France gets more than 70% of its electricity from nuclear plants and has an impressive safety record. Reactors in France, like all conventional reactors, depend for their safety

in part on the skill and alertness of their operators. To minimize the risk of human error, engineers have developed designs for much safer types of nuclear reactors. But while these reactors, like experimental solar cells, show great promise, they are not yet economical enough to go on-line in significant numbers. It should therefore be a priority of governments to spend more money on research aimed at lowering the cost of safe nuclear and solar power and making them primary energy sources. Otherwise the global warming that results from overreliance on fossil fuels could produce an increasingly uncertain and potentially bleak future.

*Time*, January 2nd, 1989

(adapted and abridged)

## I

A. Find brief answers to the following questions:

1. Why must the world move away from fossil fuels?

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2. Who should spend more money on research aimed at lowering the cost of nonfossil energy sources?

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3. When were photovoltaic cells briefly in vogue?

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B. Decide whether the following statements are **TRUE**, **FALSE** or whether you **DON'T KNOW** according to the passage:

1. Solar energy is an ever-lasting energy type.

2. Photovoltaic cells have already been used to produce electricity in the critical 1970s.

3. Nuclear energy is a controversial issue.

4. Nuclear plants that produce energy are totally reliable.

5. Environmentalists are worried about the greenhouse effect on our planet.

6. France gets more than 40% of its electricity from other sources other than nuclear.

7. The sun in the United Kingdom rarely exceeds 750 watts per square metre and the annual daytime average is much lower, around 200 watts per square metre.

C. Now answer these questions:

1. Which location would you choose to build a nuclear plant? Justify your answer.

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2. Do you think the car manufacturers would welcome the prospect of redesigning cars to run on hydrogen? Account for your answer.

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D. Which of the **THREE** alternatives has the same meaning as the following words from the passage?

1. **inexhaustible** (line 5) means

- a) not able to be persuaded
- b) lack of knowledge or experience
- c) not likely to become used up

2. **power** (line 6) means

- a) energy
- b) strength
- c) vigour

3. **uneven** (line 7) means

- a) never making a mistake
- b) not ambiguous
- c) not all of the same quality

4. **tracts** (line 14) means

- a) stretches of land
- b) short pamphlets
- c) farms

5. **blanch** (line 20) means

- a) become white by chemical action
- b) become pale with fear
- c) burn with flame

6. **conventional** (line 25) means

- a) useful
- b) usual
- c) used

## II

A. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with **one** suitable word. Choose from the list below, you can use **one** word twice.

amounts in tends except effect ways scarcely  
 one if being could disease from their with  
 cut drawbacks because less

Sugar was for a long time a luxury and in the opinion of the medical profession it still should be. During the nineteenth century, however, manufacturers discovered \_\_\_\_\_ of producing it in vast quantities and it has since become \_\_\_\_\_ of the staple articles of diet, particularly \_\_\_\_\_ the lower social classes. It has the advantages of \_\_\_\_\_ comparatively cheap, easily digested, rich \_\_\_\_\_ energy and useful for flavouring. Its major \_\_\_\_\_ are that it lacks every nourishing quality \_\_\_\_\_ that of giving energy, and \_\_\_\_\_ of its attractive flavour it \_\_\_\_\_ to displace other much more valuable foods \_\_\_\_\_ the diet. Most serious of all is its adverse \_\_\_\_\_ on health, since excessive consumption can cause heart \_\_\_\_\_, obesity and dental decay. The latter is widespread among the inhabitants of western countries. From the very young to the very old, \_\_\_\_\_ anyone escapes. Yet if parents \_\_\_\_\_ drastically reduce the \_\_\_\_\_ of confectionery they allow \_\_\_\_\_ children to eat, the extent of dental decay would soon be checked. And \_\_\_\_\_ they were to \_\_\_\_\_ down their own consumption of sugar, they would suffer much \_\_\_\_\_ from ailments resulting directly or indirectly from their \_\_\_\_\_ overweight.

B. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.

EXAMPLE: I expect that he will get there by lunch time.

I expect him *to get there by lunch time.*

1. The rail workers do not intend to call off their strike.

The rail workers have no \_\_\_\_\_

2. Mrs. Scott is proud of her cooking.

Mrs. Scott prides \_\_\_\_\_

3. It was the goalkeeper who saved the match for us.

If it hadn't \_\_\_\_\_

4. I wasn't a bit surprised to hear that Karen had changed her job.

It came \_\_\_\_\_

5. You can try to get Lindford to lend you his car but you won't succeed.

There's no point \_\_\_\_\_

6. John didn't celebrate until he received the offer of promotion in writing.

Not until \_\_\_\_\_

7. I don't really like her, even though I admire her achievements.

Much \_\_\_\_\_

8. It's thought that the accident was caused by human error.

The accident is \_\_\_\_\_

### III

A. Read the paragraph below carefully and write a short essay (about one page), expressing your views on the subject:

Green politics is sweeping through Europe. There are Green members of parliament in Austria, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Germany, and in the European Parliament. In Britain there is a Green Party. The Green Party aims to meet everyone's basic needs while consuming and wasting less. They want to create real peace based on tolerance, understanding and worldwide social justice, to replace hunger, poverty and the threat of

