



EN - ESCOLA NAVAL

1990

PART ONE: READING SKILLS

After reading the following article carefully indicate the alternative most in consonance with the contents of the text.

It was the kind of ecological disaster that environmentalists had been warning the authorities about since oil first began to flow from Alaska's North Slope twelve years ago. On the very day that the residents of Valdez had planned to commemorate the 25th anniversary of another disaster - the great Alaska earthquake of 1964 that killed 131 people - it struck again.

Having taken on 1.2 million barrels of crude oil at the Valdez terminal, the tanker "Exxon Valdez" set sail, but soon afterwards she hit an underwater sandbank. The vessel's



hull was split open and thick crude began to spill out at the rate of 20.000 gallons per hour, killing ducks, sealions and other species of wildlife of the affected region which contains some of the best commercial fishing grounds in Alaska. The mishap could not have occurred at a worst time as the harvest was about to start. People also feared that the spill would keep tourists away.

Local officials criticized Exxon for responding slowly. The first teams to arrive waited for a leader to show up to take charge. To make matters worse, they were ill equipped as well. Apart from the damage to marine life, the spill seemed certain to have an impact in another area. Environmentalists will be using the mishap as ammunition to intensify their fight against further oil developments in Alaska, particularly U.S. plans to permit drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

01. "It" in refers to:
- (A) environment;
 - (B) commemoration;
 - (C) disaster;
 - (D) ecology;
 - (E) earthquake.
02. Without change of meaning, "about to" in can be grammatically replaced by:
- (A) on the point of;
 - (B) so as to;
 - (C) in order that;
 - (D) going to;
 - (E) concerning.
03. "Keep away" in Portuguese is:
- (A) guardar; (B) afugentar;
 - (C) estimular; (D) preservar;
 - (E) atrair.
04. "Show up" is synonymous with:
- (A) demonstrate;
 - (B) direct operations;
 - (C) communicate with Exxon authorities;
 - (D) ask for more help;
 - (E) appear on the scene.
05. "They" refers to:
- (A) local residence;
 - (B) prospective tourists;
 - (C) ecologists;

- (D) teams;
- (E) Exxon leaders.

06. What happened exactly twenty-five years before the latest ecological disaster?
- (A) The Exxon Valdez collided with a sandbank.
 - (B) The tanker left the oil terminal.
 - (C) An earthquake struck Valdez killing over a hundred people.
 - (D) Oil began to flow from Alaska's North Slope.
 - (E) The 3.100 residents of Valdez were commemorating their birthday.
07. Why did the oil spill out into the bay?
- (A) The sandbank was split open.
 - (B) The bay was full of many species of birds, herrings and sea lions.
 - (C) The harvest of fish was just beginning.
 - (D) The underwater part of the tanker was split open.
 - (E) The oil was still crude.
08. What consequence other than the ecological one would result from the mishap?
- (A) The tourists would keep the people away.
 - (B) The people would fear the tourists.
 - (C) The residents would not be able to eat any fish.
 - (D) The tourist industry would suffer.
 - (E) The region would lose all its wildlife.
09. What was Exxon blamed for?
- (A) For not showing up at all.
 - (B) For taking charge of the operation.
 - (C) For being ill equipped and responding slowly.
 - (D) For inciting the fight against U. S. plans.
 - (E) For prospecting in the Arctic Wildlife Refuge.

Part Two: Language Control

10. The commander swore again.
- (A) for no fighting;
 - (B) from fighting;
 - (C) by never to fight;
 - (D) he wouldn't fight;
 - (E) never fighting.

11. They called the boy..... .
 (A) to be George;
 (B) George;
 (C) the name George;
 (D) that his name was George;
 (E) by George.
12. They found the city smaller than they had imagined.
 (A) being; (B) be;
 (C) been; (D) to be;
 (E) is.
13. The invaders left the town..... .
 (A) burning;
 (B) burn;
 (C) that is burned;
 (D) from burning;
 (E) into burnt.
14. playing with that piece of paper yet?
 (A) Have you finished;
 (B) Were you finishing;
 (C) Did you finish;
 (D) Are you finishing;
 (E) Have you been finishing.
15. Look! It's ten o'clock. We the train.
 (A) just miss;
 (B) had just missed;
 (C) were just missing;
 (D) have just missed;
 (E) are just missed.
16. When a boy is growing up, every time you buy him a new pair of shoes, they have to be of a size.
 (A) big; (B) the same;
 (C) bigger; (D) smallest;
 (E) smaller.
17. students never get to class on time.
 (A) A laziest.
 (B) The lazies.
 (C) A lazy.
 (D) The most laziest.
 (E) Lazy.
18. All those guests up with the telephone operator's wake-up call, didn't they?
 (A) wakes; (B) waking;
 (C) woken; (D) woke;
 (E) wake.
19. The daily financial news given by an expert on economy.
 (A) were; (B) is;
 (C) are; (D) don't;
 (E) didn't.
20. You'd better work hard if you are to finish your task before noon, you?
 (A) wouldn't; (B) did;
 (C) hadn't; (D) shouldn't;
 (E) don't.
21. The more he read Shakespeare's plays, the more interested he in literature.
 (A) is becoming; (B) had become;
 (C) became; (D) becomes;
 (E) have become.
22. Had I studied hard, Ithat examination easily.
 (A) would pass;
 (B) was passed;
 (C) have been passing;
 (D) had passed;
 (E) would have passed.
23. In "Fate was against him", fate means:
 (A) destino;
 (B) ações;
 (C) fatos;
 (D) um tipo de vento;
 (E) uma arma.
24. In "They pretended to be dead", pretended means:
 (A) entender;
 (B) pretender;
 (C) fingir;
 (D) tender;
 (E) fazer.
25. In "They suffered from the injuries sustained in the crash", injuries means:
 (A) ofensa;
 (B) ferimento;
 (C) injúria;
 (D) calúnia;
 (E) fratura.