



TRANSFERÊNCIA FACULTATIVA	2020	LÍNGUA INGLESA
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CADERNO DE QUESTÕES

INSTRUÇÕES AO CANDIDATO

- Você deverá ter recebido o Caderno com a Proposta de Redação, a Folha de Redação, dois Cadernos de Questões e o Cartão de Respostas com o seu nome, o seu número de inscrição e a modalidade de ingresso. Confira se seus dados no Cartão de Respostas estão corretos e, em caso afirmativo, assine-o e leia atentamente as instruções para seu preenchimento.
- Verifique se este Caderno contém enunciadas 20 (vinte) questões de múltipla escolha de **LÍNGUA INGLESA** e se as questões estão legíveis, caso contrário **informe imediatamente ao fiscal**.
- Cada questão proposta apresenta quatro opções de resposta, sendo apenas uma delas a correta. A questão que tiver sem opção assinalada receberá pontuação zero, assim como a que apresentar mais de uma opção assinalada, mesmo que dentre elas se encontre a correta.
- Não é permitido usar qualquer tipo de aparelho que permita intercomunicação, nem material que sirva para consulta.
- O tempo disponível para a realização de todas as provas, incluindo o preenchimento do Cartão de Respostas é, no mínimo, de **uma hora e trinta minutos** e, no máximo, de **quatro horas**.
- Para escrever a Redação e preencher o Cartão de Respostas, use, exclusivamente, caneta esferográfica de corpo transparente de ponta grossa com tinta azul ou preta (preferencialmente, com tinta azul).
- Certifique-se de ter assinado a lista de presença.
- Quando terminar, entregue ao fiscal a Folha de Redação, que será desidentificada na sua presença, e o Cartão de Respostas, que poderá ser invalidado se você não o assinar. Se você terminar as provas antes de três horas do início das mesmas, entregue também ao fiscal os Cadernos de Questões e o Caderno com a Proposta de Redação.

AGUARDE O AVISO PARA INICIAR SUAS PROVAS.

Leia os textos 1, 2, 3 e 4 e responda às questões que os seguem:

TEXT 1

What does the future hold for public transport in major cities

Although it may seem hard to believe for anyone who's recently travelled on train or bus during rush hour in cities such as London or New York, journey numbers on public transport systems in major UK and US cities are currently falling - but why is that?

Transport for London (TfL), the London transport authority, is currently in the midst of the process of reconfiguring a number of their bus routes. This could mean up to seven per cent of services being cancelled altogether. An unexpected fall in passenger numbers is also affecting the underground network, which is now facing a reported £1 billion deficit.

In the US there's a similar story, as Washington DC's Metro service, for example, experiences an even greater fall, with daily passenger numbers dropping from 750,000 in 2009 to 626,000 in 2018.

For frequent users, overcrowding is a constant problem, which makes the idea of fewer people on your metro train or morning bus very appealing. However, with practically every major transport network in need of upgrades, drops in the number of passengers will ultimately only worsen the problem.

The reasons behind the decline in journey numbers are no doubt varied. But an obvious reason is the proliferation of smartphones and the subsequent emergence of the 'Uber generation', where affordable car journeys suddenly became an option for millions more people. The recently launched ViaVan app offered users in Central London rides for just £3, compared with £4.90 for an equivalent journey on the underground network.

Besides App-transport, other options have also multiplied lately, with pay-as-you-go scooters getting more and more popular in cities such as San Francisco, and bicycle hire schemes rapidly multiplying across London.

If the decline in bus and train passengers is to reverse, it's clear changes need to be made to modernise the services. There's no doubt that public transport systems will continue to have a long future - but they may look and feel quite different to what we are used to in the present.

Glossary: *currently*: presentemente; *underground*: metrô; *facing*: enfrentando; *dropping*: caindo; *overcrowding*: excesso de lotação; *appealing*: atraente; *worsen*: piorar; *affordable*: custeável; *launched*: lançado.

Adapted from: < <https://www.virgin.com/entrepreneur/what-does-future-hold-public-transport-major-cities> >

01 The main fact which is discussed in text 1 is:

- (A) people find it hard to believe that the number of journeys on public transport is falling.
- (B) the number of buses and trains in cities such as London and New York is falling.
- (C) the number of public transport journeys in major British and American cities is falling.
- (D) people have started to travel on train and buses during rush hours in London and New York.

02 The sum of "£1 billion" (paragraph 2) refers to:

- (A) the London underground network current deficit.
- (B) the cost of reconfiguring the number of bus routes.
- (C) seven percent of the total value of services being cancelled.
- (D) the number of passengers who use the underground system in London and in NY.

- 03** The number of passengers in Washington DC's Metro service
- (A) was higher in 2018 than in 2019.
 - (B) was 750,000 in the period 2009-2018.
 - (C) has dropped over 100,000 in nine years.
 - (D) has experienced a great fall in the last two decades.
- 04** According to text 1, a drop in the number of passengers in public transport will
- (A) solve the problem of overcrowding.
 - (B) make the problem of overcrowding even worse.
 - (C) imply a need of upgrades in major transport network.
 - (D) make metro trains or morning buses very appealing.
- 05** The emergence of the 'Uber generation' is considered
- (A) one of the causes of the proliferation of smartphones.
 - (B) a consequence of the fall in the number of public transport journeys.
 - (C) an affordable option for millions of people who want to use public transport.
 - (D) one of the reasons for the decline in journey numbers of public transport systems.
- 06** The ViaVan App rides, in Central London, are
- (A) restricted to one zone journeys in London.
 - (B) cheaper than those of the Underground System.
 - (C) £3 cheaper than those of the public transport system.
 - (D) more expensive than the ones from the Underground network.
- 07** Mark the option which expresses a **false** statement, according to text 1.
- (A) The use of rental scooters is very popular in San Francisco.
 - (B) People in London are using bicycle hire schemes more and more frequently.
 - (C) Rental scooters and bicycles are popular alternatives to the use of transport Apps.
 - (D) App transport is not the only option to public transport in London and in San Francisco.
- 08** As to the future of public transport, the author believes it
- (A) has no future if it keeps being modernized.
 - (B) has a long future, but it needs to be modernized.
 - (C) will be very similar to what we are used to in the present.
 - (D) will need to be very different from the modern transport alternatives we have in the present.

09 The demonstrative pronoun “*this*” in “*This could mean up to seven per cent of services being cancelled altogether*”, refers to:

- (A) a reported £1 billion deficit.
- (B) the London transport authority.
- (C) an unexpected fall in passenger numbers.
- (D) the process of reconfiguring a number of bus routes.

10 In the sentence “*If the decline in bus and train passengers is to reverse, it’s clear changes need to be made to modernise the services*”, the conjunction “*If*” expresses an idea of

- (A) cause.
- (B) certainty.
- (C) condition.
- (D) contrast.

TEXT 2

Will Flying Cars Provide a Sustainable Means of Transport in the Near Future?

By Donovan Alexander

April 13th, 2019

From the Jetsons to Back to the Future, pop culture has consistently associated the future with flying cars, vehicles that will take you through the air on your commute to work.

Some transport companies like Kitty Hawk and Uber have already made promises to have flying cars up and running in the coming years. The future is here!

However in a global environment even more concerned about sustainability, it is important to ask the question: what roles will flying cars have in sustainable mobility? This has been explored by a group of researchers from the University of Michigan in a recent study published in Nature Communications

A Sustainable Niche

There are obvious benefits to flying cars (VTOLs). In congested areas and limited geographic regions, VTOLs could drastically lower the number of cars on the roads, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and of course, lessening traffic.

In the University of Michigan, study researchers discovered that flying cars perform well in general when compared to traditional cars. Gregory Keoleian, author of the study said:

“To me, it was very surprising to see that VTOLs were competitive with regard to energy use and greenhouse gas emissions in certain scenarios”

Overall VTOL greenhouse gas emissions were 52 percent lower than gasoline vehicles and 6 percent lower than battery-electric vehicles.

However, the story does not end there.

Short Commutes Might Not Be Sustainable.

So for long road or air trips across a region, VTOLs are a great option, however, when it comes to short commutes, VTOLs may not be the best option. Researchers found that anything less than 35 kilometers VTOLs actually produced more greenhouse gas emissions than a single-occupant internal-combustion-engine vehicle. VTOLs, therefore, will be limited in their contribution and role in a sustainable mobility system.

Glossary: *commute*: deslocamento da casa para o trabalho e vice-versa; *lessening*: diminuindo; *greenhouse gas*: gás estufa.

Adapted from: <https://interestingengineering.com/will-flying-cars-provide-a-sustainable-means-of-transport-in-the-near-future>.

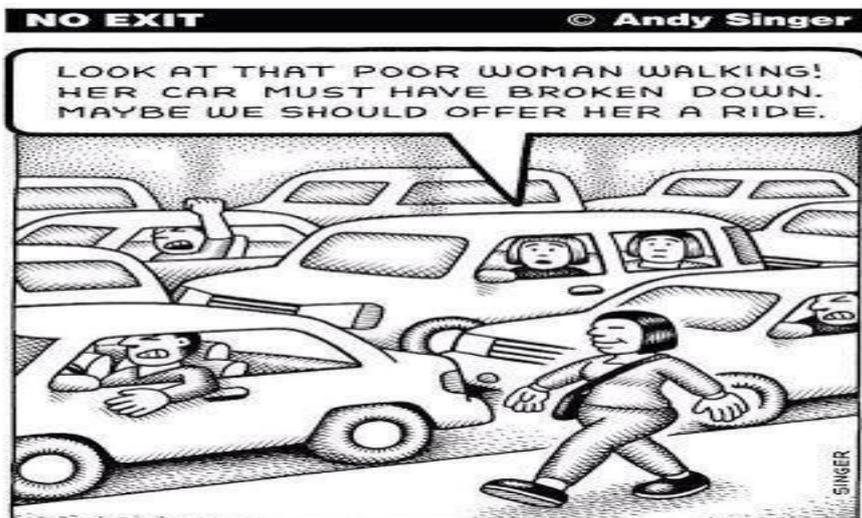
- 11 *The Jetsons* and *Back to the future* are used in the text as examples of:
- (A) video productions which discuss pop culture in the future.
 - (B) types of flying cars in pop culture's representation of the future.
 - (C) the way flying cars can successfully be used in our commute to work.
 - (D) pop culture video productions which use flying cars in their view of the future.
- 12 The demonstrative pronoun "**this**", in "**This** has been explored by a group of researchers from the University of Michigan in a recent study published in *Nature Communications*", refers to:
- (A) a recent study published in *Nature Communications*.
 - (B) a group of researchers from the University of Michigan.
 - (C) a global environment even more concerned about sustainability.
 - (D) the question concerning the roles flying cars will have in sustainable mobility.
- 13 An obvious benefit of flying cars is to
- (A) lower the number of roads.
 - (B) limit geographic regions.
 - (C) reduce greenhouse effects.
 - (D) increase the number of cars.
- 14 VTOL greenhouse gas emissions were found to be:
- (A) lower than gasoline vehicles.
 - (B) the same as electric vehicles.
 - (C) less sustainable than electric vehicles.
 - (D) 48 percent higher than gasoline vehicles.
- 15 35 kilometers is
- (A) the maximum distance to be covered by a VTOL.
 - (B) the minimum distance for a VTOL to start producing less greenhouse gas emissions.
 - (C) the minimum distance for a VTOL to stop producing greenhouse gas emissions.
 - (D) the distance a VTOL must maintain from a single-occupant internal-combustion-engine vehicle.
- 16 The connector "**therefore**", in "**VTOLs, therefore, will be limited in their contribution and role in a sustainable mobility system**", can be replaced, without changing its meaning, by:
- (A) however.
 - (B) moreover.
 - (C) nevertheless.
 - (D) consequently.

TEXT 3



From: <<https://twitter.com/BrentToderian/status/811028010958667776>>
Glossary: *Bikelane*: ciclovía.

TEXT 4



From: <<https://twitter.com/BrentToderian/status/811028010958667776>>

17 Texts 3 and 4 are cartoons which express a critical view on:

- (A) the need for alternative transport, like flying cars.
- (B) how car drivers can be selfish or self-centered.
- (C) the way traffic can affect the life-quality of a city.
- (D) how cyclists and walkers can ignore the needs of the majority.

18 In text 3, the woman driver

- (A) is rejecting a possible construction of a bike lane.
- (B) is offering the cyclists a place for parking their bike.
- (C) is complaining about the way cyclists are disturbing the traffic.
- (D) is suggesting the possibility of the construction of a bike lane.

19 In text 4, the woman who's driving is

- (A) ignoring the woman who's walking.
- (B) envious of the woman who's walking.
- (C) feeling angry at the woman who's walking.
- (D) feeling sorry for the woman who is walking.

20 In text 4, the expression "**must have**", in "*Her car **must have** broken down*" indicates, from the point of view of the speaker (the driver),

- (A) certainty of what will happen in the future.
- (B) probability of what is happening at the present moment.
- (C) a possible conclusion about what supposedly happened in the past.
- (D) impossibility of something to have happened in the past.

