

AS QUESTÕES DE 17 A 24 REFEREM-SE A LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA (INGLÊS – PÁG. 09 OU FRANCÊS – PÁG. 11)

VOCÊ DEVERÁ RESPONDER ÀS QUESTÕES RELATIVAS AO IDIOMA PELO QUAL OPTOU NO ATO DA INSCRIÇÃO

LÍNGUA INGLESA – QUESTÕES DE 17 A 24

Third-Hand Smoke is a First-Class Problem

1 What's lurking in your clothes, hair, carpets, and drapes long after a smoker leaves the room? Third-hand smoke—a film of
2 chemicals and carcinogens.

3 The unpleasant residual odor of a smoked cigarette is nothing new. Ask anyone returned from a party with the scent of stale
4 cigarettes in their hair and clothing. Now, a study has confirmed what many have suspected. Third-hand smoke—the contamination
5 from particles in smoke that linger long after a cigarette's been snuffed out—is more than unpleasant. It's a health threat.

6 In this month's issue of the journal *Pediatrics*, researchers at Mass General Hospital for Children, in Boston, coined the term
7 "third-hand smoke" to describe the toxic particles that remain after visible smoke is gone, and which pose an especially great risk to
8 infants and children who inhale them.

9 "People react to how bad smoke smells on their hair and clothes, but don't realize they could get sick from the smell," says
10 Angela Stotts, M.D., professor of family medicine at Houston's University of Texas Health Science Center, who is conducting ongoing
11 research on second-hand smoke. "A lot of parents think that if they smoke at home when their children aren't around, their children
12 are safe." Although ventilation will help smoke dissipate, the particles simply embed themselves on furniture, carpets and other
13 surfaces.

14 Stuart Abramson, M.D., a pediatric immunologist at Texas Children's Hospital, also in Houston, says that cigarette smoke
15 contains about 4,000 chemicals and a sizable number of carcinogens and contaminants, including benzene, butane and hydrogen
16 cyanide.

17 "If children are in a room where people are smoking, the dose of these contaminants is high," says Abramson. And, he says,
18 when the particles land and embed themselves on objects in the home, you have the risk of children receiving chronic exposure to
19 these contaminants. "It may be as simple as an infant, being held, inhaling and touching toxins from a smoking parent's clothing.
20 Both high doses and chronic exposure are harmful to children," says Abramson. Stotts believes chronic exposure over long periods
21 of time has the most damaging effect.

22 Alan Greene, M.D., clinical professor of pediatrics at Stanford University and the author of *Raising Baby Green* (Jossey-
23 Bass, 2007), says that, in addition to cancer risks, the neurotoxins in these particles may affect brain development.

24 What can parents who smoke do to protect their children from third-hand smoke?

25 The best approach, says Abramson, is to use the "precautionary principle," which is to avoid any exposure that has the
26 potential of causing harm. He says parents who smoke should try to quit, or smoke only outside the home. Stotts advises that the car
27 should also be a smoke-free zone.

28 Greene suggests filling the home with green plants, to freshen the air, and applying fresh coats of low-VOC paint to walls that
29 may be full of residual contaminants.

30 And that old sofa with years of embedded smoke-related toxins? "Ideally, you should get rid of it," says Stotts. "If that's not
31 possible, you can do a really good job of cleaning it, but scrubbing is no guarantee."

32 Another nose—preferably that of a non-smoker—may be helpful. "Many people who are chronic smokers have an impaired
33 sense of smell," says Abramson.

Coeli Carr for **MSN Health & Fitness**. (Available in <http://health.msn.com/health-topics/quit-smoking/articlepage.aspx?cp-documentid=100230394>1=31020> . Retrieved on June 6, 2009. Adapted.)

Answer the following questions according to the text:

17. The main idea of the text says that third-hand smoke:

- a) can harm you if you smell products contaminated by cigarette smoke.
- b) can harm you only if you inhale cigarette smoke itself.
- c) cannot harm you if you do not inhale cigarette smoke.
- d) cannot harm you if you inhale an atmosphere polluted by cigarette smoke.

18. The use of word "lurking" (line 1) in the text means:

- a) hiding.
- b) shining.
- c) showing.
- d) fading.

19. Select the alternative that does NOT contribute to reduce the environment's negative effects of cigarette smoke:

- a) to have no plants inside the house.
- b) to scrub the carpets and sofas.
- c) to wash the curtains.
- d) to apply fresh coats of low-VOC paint to walls.

20. The "s" in the following words which functions as a verb is:

- a) "cigarette's" (line 5).
- b) "parent's" (line 19).
- c) "Houston's" (line 10).
- d) "Children's" (line 14).

21. The word which does NOT present a process of affixation is:

- a) "remain" (line 7).
- b) "ongoing" (line 10).
- c) "unpleasant" (line 3).
- d) "simply" (line 12).

22. The sentence "you should get rid of this" (line 30) is equivalent to saying:

- a) it will be good for you to discard this.
- b) it is impossible for you do this.
- c) it will be good not to worry about this.
- d) it is very likely that you should keep this.

23. The word which does NOT function as an adjective in the text is:

- a) "potential" (line 26).
- b) "family" (line 10).
- c) "health" (line 5).
- d) "stale" (line 3).

24. According to the text, the expression "third-hand smoke" (lines 1-2) corresponds in meaning to:

- a) residual smoke left indoors on furniture, curtains and other surfaces.
- b) residual smoke left in the air after a three-day period.
- c) residual smoke left indoors by a third smoker.
- d) residual smoke left in the air from three consecutive cigarettes.