

AS QUESTÕES DE 41 A 50 REFEREM-SE A LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA (INGLÊS – PÁG. 15 OU FRANCÊS – PÁG. 18)

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

**LÍNGUA INGLESA – QUESTÕES DE 41 A 50**

**The Benefits of a New Space Race**

1 In October 2003 China became only the third nation to launch a human into space aboard its own rocket. Colonel Yang  
2 Liwei, China's first taikonaut, orbited the Earth for barely a day before returning, slightly shaken, to a landing in Mongolia. It was a  
3 significant technical achievement for a country that has been struggling to modernize its economy and its technology, and the  
4 Chinese government trumpeted it to its people and the world. Although Yang's flight received considerable attention around the  
5 globe, what was almost ignored is the fact that after his feet were firmly on the ground, the orbital module from his Shenzhou 5  
6 spacecraft continued to circle the earth, carrying several military payloads. The module is apparently equipped both with a  
7 reconnaissance camera capable of spotting objects on the ground about a yard long, and an array of antennas for intercepting radar  
8 and other signals from hundreds of miles away. Despite this, Shenzhou is not something the United States should be concerned  
9 about, but should actually encourage.

10 China is pursuing a human space program for three primary reasons: international prestige, domestic pacification, and  
11 industrial policy. A human space program enhances China's status as a major power, at least within the Pacific region. It also feeds  
12 nationalist hunger among the populace, making them proud of the achievements of their country even while they realize that they  
13 live under an authoritarian and corrupt government—bread and circuses for the masses. Finally, a Chinese "white paper" about  
14 space makes clear that the Chinese anticipate numerous technological developments to flow from their space program. Building a  
15 space capability requires improvements in manufacturing, computers and materials that the Chinese hope to use in other areas of  
16 their economy. Because China is a rival to the United States, it is not in American interests to see them gain international prestige,  
17 pacify an oppressed population, or improve their technology.

18 But now that China has entered the human spaceflight arena, and President Bush has proposed a new exploration plan,  
19 America's best move might be to engage the Chinese in future cooperation in human spaceflight, such as dangling the possibility of  
20 sending future missions to the International Space Station, and possibly even future competition in this realm as well. For several  
21 years the Western science press has been filled with articles about China's space ambitions. Reporters have claimed that China has  
22 bold plans for a large human spaceflight program, including everything from space stations to Moon landings. Many of these reports,  
23 however, have generated bad translations of articles originally published in Chinese, or handwaved away the laws of physics.  
24 China's space ambitions are in reality much less dramatic and the requirements to achieve some of these goals much higher than  
25 the press has implied. Although most of these stories are false, it would be in America's best interest if they are true, and a shrewd  
26 strategy to encourage China's peaceful exploration of space, with humans, is called for.

27 Human spaceflight is enormously expensive, even in places where labor is cheap. Despite the slow and deliberate pace of  
28 the Chinese human spaceflight program so far, it is clear that China has spent a considerable amount of money to acquire this new  
29 capability—nearly \$2 billion. In addition to developing a spacecraft and launching four previous unmanned missions, China has also  
30 built a new rocket, a new launch pad, and a large assembly building for integrating all of the equipment, as well as various other  
31 support facilities, such as a tracking station in Namibia and several tracking ships. Recovery forces such as helicopters and aircraft  
32 cost additional money. China may also demonstrate the value of spaceflight at diverting domestic attention from government  
33 oppression and corruption. But the Chinese government is going to do this anyway with other events, such as the 2008 Olympics.  
34 As for China's industrial policy, the United States long ago learned that the spin-off argument is a weak one; although developing  
35 spacecraft does produce some useful technologies, it is generally inefficient. If you want a faster computer chip, then develop one;  
36 there is no need to go to the Moon to do so. The only demonstrated payoff of human spaceflight is prestige.

(Dwayne A. Day. Available in <http://www.thespacereview.com/article/137/1>. Retrieved on July 23, 2009. Adapted.)

Answer the following questions according to the text:

41. It is CORRECT to say that Colonel Yang Liwei:

- a) observed the Earth from the outside of his spaceship.
- b) left Earth from the spaceship base in Mongolia.
- c) landed in Mongolia in less than a day spaceflight.
- d) landed in the moon soil after a day flight.

42. It is NOT a reason for the Chinese to engage in the space race activity:

- a) to pacify domestic opponents.
- b) to enhance industrial policy.
- c) to establish harmony among nations.
- d) to strengthen international prestige.

43. It is CORRECT to say that the Shenzhou's orbital module:

- a) returned to Earth for repair procedures.
- b) returned to Earth for future missions.
- c) has fallen apart in programmed pieces.
- d) has continued its mission in space.

44. The expression "bread and circuses for the masses" (line 13) is used in the text because:

- a) Chinese acrobats have been famous since ancient times.
- b) Chinese governors want to divert people's attention.
- c) Chinese agriculture system has topped the Pacific region.
- d) Chinese people are famous for their bread.

45. The sentence "[...] the Chinese government trumpeted it to its people [...]" (lines 3-4) is equivalent to:

- a) the government organized an impressive celebration.
- b) a new symphony was composed for the occasion.
- c) the news was largely spread in the media.
- d) there was a public concert in honor of the astronaut.

46. In the phrase "[...] of their economy" (lines 15-16), the underlined word refers to:

- a) Chinese.
- b) improvements.
- c) computers.
- d) materials.

47. "Despite this, Shenzhou is not something the United States should be concerned about, but should actually encourage." (lines 8-9). The underlined words can be respectively substituted by:
- a) Because of / at the present time.
  - b) In spite of / really.
  - c) Due to / currently.
  - d) No matter / presently.
48. The word "But" (line 33) can be replaced by:
- a) Thus.
  - b) In addition to.
  - c) So.
  - d) However.
49. The passive structure "[...] the Western science press has been filled with articles [...]" (line 21) can be rewritten in the active voice as:
- a) Articles have filled the Western science press.
  - b) Articles are being filled by the Western science press.
  - c) Articles are filling the Western science press.
  - d) Articles have been filling the Western science press.
50. "[...] spacecraft does produce some useful technologies [...]" (line 35). The underlined word is used, in this context, to:
- a) emphasize the meaning of the verb "produce."
  - b) indicate an interrogative sentence structure.
  - c) express the third person of the verb "to do."
  - d) weaken the meaning of the word "produce."