

LÍNGUA INGLESA – QUESTÕES DE 66 A 70

Rainforests



1 *A world like no other – perhaps this is the best way to describe the*
 2 *world of the rainforest. No rainforest is exactly the same – yet most*
 3 *rainforests are now distributed in the small land area 22.5 degrees north*
 4 *and 22.5 degrees south of the Equator, between the Tropic of Capricorn*
 5 *and the Tropic of Cancer. You can find tropical rainforests in South*
 6 *America and Indonesia. Other rainforests flourish further from the*
 7 *Equator, in Thailand and Sri Lanka.*

8 *Despite occupying a relatively small area, rainforests have a colossal*
 9 *role to play in maintaining the world as we know it. Tropical rainforests are*
 10 *home to a rich, colourful variety of medicinal plants, food, birds and*
 11 *animals. Can you believe that a single bush in the Amazon may have*
 12 *more species of ants than the whole of Britain! 480 varieties of trees may*
 13 *be found in just one hectare of rainforest. These forests sustain around*
 14 *50% of all the species on Earth, and offer a way of life to many people*
 15 *living in and around the forest.*

16 *Rainforests are the lungs of the planet – storing vast quantities of*
 17 *carbon dioxide and producing a significant amount of the world's oxygen.*
 18 *Rainforests have their own perfect system for ensuring their own survival;*
 19 *the tall trees make a canopy of branches and leaves which protect*
 20 *themselves, smaller plants, and the forest animals from heavy rain,*

21 *intense dry heat from the sun and strong winds.*

22 *Amazingly, the trees grow in such a way that their leaves and*
23 *branches, although close together, never actually touch those of another*
24 *tree. Scientists think this is a deliberate tactic to prevent the spread of any*
25 *tree diseases and make life more difficult for leaf-eating insects like*
26 *caterpillars. To survive in the forest, animals must climb, jump, fly or glide*
27 *across the gaps. The ground floor of the forest is not all tangled leaves*
28 *and bushes, like in films, but is actually fairly clear. It is where leaves*
29 *decompose into food for the trees and other forest life.*

30 *They are not called rainforests for nothing! Rainforests can generate*
31 *75% of their own rain. At least 80 inches of rain a year is normal – and in*
32 *some areas there may be as much as 430 inches of rain annually. This is*
33 *real rain – your umbrella may protect you in a shower, but it won't keep*
34 *you dry if there is a full rainstorm. In just two hours, streams can rise ten*
35 *to twenty feet. The humidity of large rainforests contributes to the*
36 *formation of rainclouds that may travel to other countries in need of rain.*

37 *Worryingly, rainforests around the world are disappearing at an*
38 *alarming rate, thanks to deforestation, river pollution, and soil erosion as*
39 *land is being claimed for agriculture and trees are felled for wood. A few*
40 *thousand years ago, tropical rainforests covered as much as 12% of the*
41 *land surface on Earth, but today this has fallen to less than 5.3%.*

42 *We can only hope that the world governments work together with*
43 *environmentalists and businesses to use their environmental knowledge*
44 *and power to preserve the rainforests – awe-inspiring, beautiful and vital*
45 *for our existence.*

(POWELL, C. Rainforests rule. Disponível em:

http://www.learnenglish.org.uk/magazine/magazine_home_rainforests.html.

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66. According to the text, all of the following sentences are reasons why rainforests are essential, EXCEPT:
- a) They offer a great diversity of plants and fauna.
 - b) They affect the world negatively.
 - c) They provide us with plants that cure diseases.
 - d) They are responsible for producing a great quantity of oxygen.
 - e) They are home to different species of plants and animals.
67. According to the text, the numbers 50% (line 14), 75% (line 31) and 12% (line 40) refer, respectively, to:
- a) *species / rain / land surface.*
 - b) *rainforests / species / Earth.*
 - c) *land surface / rain / Earth.*
 - d) *Earth / species / rain.*
 - e) *Earth / rainforests / land surface.*
68. According to the text, caterpillars feed on:
- a) seeds.
 - b) ants.
 - c) insects.
 - d) birds.
 - e) leaves.

69. The alternative which DOES NOT express an idea of present time is:

- a) “[...] Rainforests have their own perfect system [...].” (line 18).
- b) “[...] land is being claimed for agriculture [...].” (line 39).
- c) “[...] rainforests covered as much as 12% of the land [...].” (line 40).
- d) “[...] never actually touch those of another tree. (line 23).
- e) “They are not called rainforests for nothing!” (line 30).

70. The alternative which brings examples of the comparative degree is:

- a) *smaller* (line 20) / *power* (line 44).
- b) *other* (line 1) / *further* (line 6).
- c) *clear* (line 28) / *other* (line 1).
- d) *further* (line 6) / *smaller* (line 20).
- e) *further* (line 6) / *power* (line 44).