

INSTRUCTION: Answer questions 51 to 55 in relation to text 1.

TEXT 1

The Power of Train Travel

Posted by **Annie Fitzsimmons** in Urban
Insider on April 25, 2013

01 I blame luggage for all my troubles on trains
02 – whether I'm whizzing down to Washington, D.C.
03 or wending my way through Wallonia. I try to avoid
04 clunking other passengers with my elbow as I navigate
05 tight aisles and haul my wheeled carry on over my
06 head, but it's not easy.

07 Despite these challenges, traveling by train is by
08 far my favorite mode of transport – especially when I'm
09 in Europe. Trains are more civilized there, and more
10 convenient. The extensive network of interconnected
11 tracks makes it a breeze to zip around the continent.

12 On a recent trip to Europe, I boarded a Thalys train
13 in Amsterdam to discover a vibe that was refined and
14 polished, and fellow passengers who were courteous
15 and quiet. As I opened my laptop to take advantage
16 of the free WiFi, a full breakfast was served to me in
17 my Comfort 1 seat. When I arrived relaxed and calm
18 in Brussels two hours later, I didn't want the journey
19 to end.

20 Though there are plenty of low-cost flights
21 available in Europe (which can be good choices for
22 longer distances), why deal with airport security and
23 extra luggage fees if you don't have to? And you can
24 learn so much about a place on a train by watching the
25 landscape change – from the snow-capped mountains
26 in Switzerland to the hills and rivers of Austria.

(Adapted from the National Geographic site.)

51) The main experience referred to in the article is about traveling

- A) through the USA.
- B) through Switzerland and Austria.
- C) by plane in Europe.
- D) by train in Europe.
- E) by train in the USA.

52) Anne's trip along the Dutch railway shows that

- A) people eat a lot in trains.
- B) people aren't noisy in trains.
- C) people always have a lot of fun in trains.
- D) trains are usually late.
- E) trains always offer free full meals.

53) According to Anne's opinion, people in the world should try

- A) tracks better than air.
- B) group trips to Europe.
- C) lonely trips to the USA.
- D) breakfast in trains.
- E) new trips by airplane.

54) The phrase "makes it a breeze", in line 11, can be understood as

- A) going through a tough time.
- B) accomplishing easily.
- C) managing difficulties.
- D) facing a mild storm.
- E) holding troubles.

55) The alternative in which the words DO NOT follow the same grammatical pattern as in "avoid clunking other passengers" (verb + gerund, lines 03-04) is

- A) hate searching in maps.
- B) can't help taking pictures.
- C) stop buying souvenirs.
- D) start learning about new places.
- E) love swimming pools in hotels.

INSTRUCTION: Answer questions 56 to 60 in relation to text 2.

TEXT 2

Chinese thirst for formula spurs rationing

By Amie Tsang, Louise Lucas and Neil Hume,

01 Supermarkets as far afield _____ the UK and
02 Australia have been forced to ration infant formula
03 due to rampant Chinese demand for foreign-made
04 baby milk. Mainland Chinese buyers have been
05 snapping up cans of formula across the globe following
06 safety scandals in the domestic market, starting with
07 the melamine-spiked milk of 2008 that killed six babies
08 and left 300,000 sick.

09 Voracious demand for overseas-manufactured
10 formula – Chinese babies are expected to slurp
11 their way through \$14.5bn worth of milk powder this
12 year – has prompted a wave of smuggling rings and
13 entrepreneurial escapades: cans are available online
14 for Rmb150-Rmb200 (\$24-\$32).

15 Production of formula is _____ under pressure,
16 as a severe drought in New Zealand – the biggest
17 provider in the global dairy trade – forces up the cost
18 of raw milk powder. The New Zealand price, a proxy
19 for Asia-Pacific, was 30 per cent higher month-on-
20 month in March. The frenzy for formula has forced
21 governments to step in. Hong Kong, _____
22 shelves of formula are regularly cleared by mainland
23 visitors, introduced curbs at customs in February.

Adapted from Financial Times June 22nd 2013,
from the Internet edition

Glossary:

bn = billion

Rmb = Ren Min Bi (The official currency of China)

56) The words that can correctly fill in the gaps in the text are, respectively,

- A) as – also – where
- B) as – also – that
- C) so – not – where
- D) than – like – which
- E) than – like – that

57) Reading the **title** of the article, one can assume that

- A) a fórmula do leite infantil chinês estimula a sede dos bebês.
- B) os chineses precisam urgentemente de novas formas de racionamento de leite.
- C) os chineses anseiam por aumentar a produção de novas fórmulas de leite infantil.
- D) o racionamento do leite em pó infantil deixa os bebês chineses sedentos.
- E) a demanda por leite em pó infantil na China provoca o racionamento do produto.

58) The connector “due to” (line 03) introduces the idea of

- A) opposition.
- B) cause.
- C) conclusion.
- D) consequence.
- E) addition.

59) The approximate translation for the expression “**snap up**”, according to its usage in the passage “Mainland Chinese buyers have been snapping up cans of formula ...” (lines 04-05), is

- A) beber demais.
- B) comprar freneticamente.
- C) produzir com cautela.
- D) consumir lentamente.
- E) racionar com cuidado.

60) The main idea of the second paragraph is:

- A) Os bebês chineses devem consumir ainda mais leite em pó produzido na China neste ano.
- B) Os bebês chineses só podem consumir leite em pó que seja produzido e comercializado *online* em seu país.
- C) A demanda pela fórmula estrangeira gerou uma comercialização *online* não oficial.
- D) A fórmula estrangeira de leite em pó infantil é a preferida pelos empresários chineses.
- E) A grande demanda pelo leite infantil estrangeiro é gerada pelo aumento da natalidade na China.