

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**

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE TEXT:**

**Fighting Music Piracy on College Campuses**

- 1 When the parents of today's young people were in school, sharing music was a slow process. They had to copy songs from a vinyl  
2 record or a cassette using a tape recorder.
- 3 Today friends can share the latest hits at the speed of light over the Internet. Peer-to-peer networks make file sharing easy – and, in  
4 many cases, illegal.
- 5 Five years ago, the Recording Industry Association of America, the R.I.A.A., launched a major effort to catch music pirates. Piracy  
6 violates copyright laws. These laws protect creative works against reproduction or sale without permission.
- 7 The industry group has brought thousands of civil actions against university students. Students caught pirating can also pay a  
8 settlement to avoid a lawsuit and possible fines.
- 9 The association uses special software to identify illegal file sharing on campus networks. But many colleges and universities oppose  
10 efforts to require schools to use similar technology. They see it as a waste of resources. They say much more illegal sharing takes  
11 place through commercial Internet providers than through campus networks.
- 12 Educause's a group that works for what it calls the "intelligent use" of information technology in higher education. Steven Worona from  
13 Educause says about eighty percent of college students do not live on school grounds. And their computers, he says, are generally  
14 not linked to school networks.
- 15 On its Web site, the R.I.A.A. says it has chosen to target college students because their music piracy remains an especially big  
16 problem. It says that some recent surveys show that more than half of the nation's college students often download music and movies  
17 illegally.
- 18 The industry group has also pushed Congress to take action. In February, the House of Representatives approved a higher education  
19 bill containing anti-piracy requirements. The measure would require all schools involved in federal financial-aid programs to develop  
20 plans to deal with unlawful downloading. Schools could invest in technology to block piracy, or they could offer legal file-sharing  
21 services.
- 22 A similar bill in the Senate would require schools to inform their students about issues related to peer-to-peer file sharing. Educause's  
23 Steve Worona says most American colleges and universities already do this with incoming students. Students who get caught often  
24 have to pay fines, or they lose their use of the school's network.

(Disponível em: <http://www.voanews.com/specialenglish/2008-06-04-voa4.cfm>. Acesso em: 02 jul. 2008.)

41. All of the following alternatives about R.I.A.A are true, EXCEPT:

- a) It is against the use of technology.
- b) It tries to catch music pirates.
- c) It has fought legal battles against students.
- d) It detects piracy on campus through special software.

42. Educause does not believe most of the music piracy occurs on college campuses because most students:

- a) have too much work to do in school.
- b) prefer to access Internet from home.
- c) live out of campus and are not connected to school computers.
- d) are afraid of being penalized for using the internet.

43. The measure American colleges and universities are taking to fight piracy is:

- a) pressing the Congress and the Senate to approve anti-piracy bills.
- b) sending students to jail.
- c) downloading files with political information.
- d) raising students' awareness about illegal file sharing.

44. The referent to the pronoun it (line 10) is:

- a) Using the campus network.
- b) Using special software.
- c) Sharing files through computers.
- d) Avoiding lawsuits and possible fines.

45. In the sentence "Schools could invest in technology..." (line 20), the underlined word expresses an idea of:

- a) possibility.
- b) obligation.
- c) necessity.
- d) permission.

46. The referent to the pronoun its (line 15) is:

- a) "Congress" (line 18).
- b) "R.I.A.A." (line 15).
- c) "Educause" (line 13).
- d) "Web site" (line 15).

47. The only word which works as a verb in the text is:

- a) "hits" (line 3).
- b) "surveys" (line 16).
- c) "works" (line 6).
- d) "violates" (line 6).

48. The word finer (line 24) can be best replaced by:

- a) respects.
- b) compliments.
- c) money.
- d) rewards.

49. Choose the alternative in which the 's works as a verb:

- a) "Educause's a group" (line 12).
- b) "school's network" (line 24).
- c) "today's young people" (line 1).
- d) "Educause's Steve Worona" (lines 22-23).

50. A synonym for the word unlawful (line 20) is:

- a) incorrect.
- b) illegal.
- c) inappropriate.
- d) inadequate.