Interpretação de texto 03

Prof. Thaysa

Inglês

Interpretação de texto

Unioeste (Universidade Estadual do Oeste do Paraná)

- Leia título e subtítulo;

- Explore fotos e legendas de imagens;

- Analise cada parágrafo como um texto isolado, lendo apenas a primeira sentença dele;

- Para cada sentença, defina um tema central para o parágrafo.

FROM PARIS TO BERLIN

Public transport is increasingly becoming one of the most crucial forms of transport in the world, with most major cities having a vast network connecting millions. But, for all their perks and uses, they are often plagued with technical issues, delays and overcrowding.

Now, researchers at the Polytechnic University of Turin have ranked the world's largest networks to find which move quickest and to identify the most sluggish.

Berlin and Paris take gold and silver, respectively, in a top ten list dominated by European capital cities. Their average speed was found to be 6.2 and 5.8 km/h whereas Mexico City, languishing at the bottom of the list with a docile 2.4km/h.

Only Melbourne (ten) and New York (eight) break up the European monopoly when it comes to average travel velocity.

The study, published in Royal Society Open Science, found that London came out at number seven.

The English capital fell behind Berlin, Paris, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Athens and Prague. The top ten was rounded out by New York, Madrid and Melbourne.

The authors Indaco Biazzo, Bernardo Monechi and Vittorio Loreto write in the study: "In the last decades, the acceleration of urban growth has led to an **unprecedented** level of urban interactions and interdependence".

"This situation calls for a significant effort among the scientific community to come up with engaging and meaningful visualisations and accessible scenario simulation engines".

"The present paper gives a contribution in this direction by providing general methods to evaluate accessibility in cities based on public transportation data".

01. De acordo com o texto, no primeiro parágrafo, são três os tipos de dificuldades encontradas nos sistemas de transporte público das grandes cidades:

a) problemas técnicos, atrasos e lotação.
b) problemas técnicos, licitações e falta de passageiros.
c) problemas técnicos, licitações e excesso de passageiros.
d) licitações, falta de passageiros e de funcionários especializados.
e) lotação, falta de passageiros e de funcionários especializados.

FROM PARIS TO BERLIN

Public transport is increasingly becoming one of the most crucial forms of transport in the world, with most major cities having a vast network connecting millions. But, for all their perks and uses, they are often plagued with technical issues, delays and overcrowding.

Now, researchers at the Polytechnic University of Turin have ranked the world's largest networks to find which move quickest and to identify the most sluggish.

Berlin and Paris take gold and silver, respectively, in a top ten list dominated by European capital cities. Their average speed was found to be 6.2 and 5.8 km/h whereas Mexico City, languishing at the bottom of the list with a docile 2.4km/h.

Only Melbourne (ten) and New York (eight) break up the European monopoly when it comes to average travel velocity.

The study, published in Royal Society Open Science, found that London came out at number seven.

The English capital fell behind Berlin, Paris, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Athens and Prague. The top ten was rounded out by New York, Madrid and Melbourne.

The authors Indaco Biazzo, Bernardo Monechi and Vittorio Loreto write in the study: "In the last decades, the acceleration of urban growth has led to an **unprecedented** level of urban interactions and interdependence".

"This situation calls for a significant effort among the scientific community to come up with engaging and meaningful visualisations and accessible scenario simulation engines".

"The present paper gives a contribution in this direction by providing general methods to evaluate accessibility in cities based on public transportation data".

02. Que posição a cidade de Londres ocupa na pesquisa sobre sistemas de transporte mais rápidos?

a) Quinto.
b) Sexto.
c) Sétimo.
d) Oitavo.
e) Nono.

FROM PARIS TO BERLIN

Public transport is increasingly becoming one of the most crucial forms of transport in the world, with most major cities having a vast network connecting millions. But, for all their perks and uses, they are often plagued with technical issues, delays and overcrowding.

Now, researchers at the Polytechnic University of Turin have ranked the world's largest networks to find which move quickest and to identify the most sluggish.

Berlin and Paris take gold and silver, respectively, in a top ten list dominated by European capital cities. Their average speed was found to be 6.2 and 5.8 km/h whereas Mexico City, languishing at the bottom of the list with a docile 2.4km/h.

Only Melbourne (ten) and New York (eight) break up the European monopoly when it comes to average travel velocity.

The study, published in Royal Society Open Science, found that London came out at number seven.

The English capital fell behind Berlin, Paris, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Athens and Prague. The top ten was rounded out by New York, Madrid and Melbourne.

The authors Indaco Biazzo, Bernardo Monechi and Vittorio Loreto write in the study: "In the last decades, the acceleration of urban growth has led to an **unprecedented** level of urban interactions and interdependence".

"This situation calls for a significant effort among the scientific community to come up with engaging and meaningful visualisations and accessible scenario simulation engines".

"The present paper gives a contribution in this direction by providing general methods to evaluate accessibility in cities based on public transportation data".

03. Qual a contribuição da pesquisa realizada?

a) Fazer um levantamento das populações necessitadas de transporte público rápido.

b) Identificar as cidades em que o transporte é caro e ineficiente.

c) Proporcionar métodos para avaliar a acessibilidade das cidades com base em dados do transporte público.

d) Investigar o número de cidades que precisam de transporte privado.

e) Propor um método de construção de novos sistemas de transporte.

FROM PARIS TO BERLIN

Public transport is increasingly becoming one of the most crucial forms of transport in the world, with most major cities having a vast network connecting millions. But, for all their perks and uses, they are often plagued with technical issues, delays and overcrowding.

Now, researchers at the Polytechnic University of Turin have ranked the world's largest networks to find which move quickest and to identify the most sluggish.

Berlin and Paris take gold and silver, respectively, in a top ten list dominated by European capital cities. Their average speed was found to be 6.2 and 5.8 km/h whereas Mexico City, languishing at the bottom of the list with a docile 2.4km/h.

Only Melbourne (ten) and New York (eight) break up the European monopoly when it comes to average travel velocity.

The study, published in Royal Society Open Science, found that London came out at number seven.

The English capital fell behind Berlin, Paris, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Athens and Prague. The top ten was rounded out by New York, Madrid and Melbourne.

The authors Indaco Biazzo, Bernardo Monechi and Vittorio Loreto write in the study: "In the last decades, the acceleration of urban growth has led to an **unprecedented** level of urban interactions and interdependence".

"This situation calls for a significant effort among the scientific community to come up with engaging and meaningful visualisations and accessible scenario simulation engines".

"The present paper gives a contribution in this direction by providing general methods to evaluate accessibility in cities based on public transportation data".

04. Qual alternativa abaixo contém um exemplo do uso do superlativo?

a) "Public transport is **increasingly** becoming one of the most crucial forms of transport (...)".
b) "Now, researchers at the Polytechnic University of Turin have ranked the world's **largest** networks (...)".
c) "(...) to come up with engaging and **meaningful** visualisations (...)".
d) "(...) the acceleration of urban growth has led to an **unprecedented** level of urban interactions (...)".
e) "Their **average** speed was found to be 6.2 and 5.8 km/h (...)".

THANK YOU

Prof. THAYSA
INGLÊS