

# TEAP<sup>®</sup>

Test of English for Academic Purposes

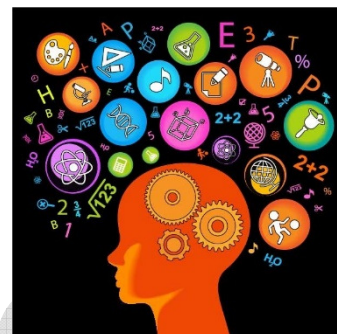
## General information – read carefully:

- The TEAP exam contains three texts with 10 questions each (total: 30 questions).
- All the questions and alternatives are written in English.
- The use of dictionaries or any kind of support materials is not allowed.
- Your cellphone must be off during the test.
- You have 2 hours (120 minutes) to do the test.

# TEXT 1

## QUESTION 1

1 - Most teachers would agree that it is important that students remember much of what they read. Yet one of the most common sights on high school and university campuses across the land is that of students reading textbooks, yellow marker in hand, highlighting pertinent passages—which often end up including most of the page. Later in the semester, to prepare for their exams, students hit the textbooks again, rereading the yellow blocks of text. Studies have shown that highlighting and rereading text is among the least effective ways for students to remember the content of what they have read. A far better technique is for students to quiz themselves. In one study, students who read a text once and then tried to recall it on three occasions scored 50 percent higher on exams than students who read the text and then reread it three times. And yet many teachers persist in encouraging—or at least not discouraging—the techniques that science has proved to be wrong.



2 - This is just one symptom of a general failure to integrate scientific knowledge of the mind into education. Many misconceptions and commonly held ideas about education defy scientific principles of thinking and learning. For example, a common misconception is that teaching content is less important than teaching critical thinking skills or problem-solving strategies. Scientists have also long known that kids must be explicitly taught the connections between letters and sounds and that they benefit most when such instruction is planned and explicit. Yet some reading programs, even those used in large school districts, teach this information only if an instructor sees the need.

3 - It is easy to argue that teachers ought to do a better job of keeping up with science, but teaching is already a labor-intensive profession. And it is difficult for the nonspecialist to separate scientific research from pseudoscience. Other products that may have scientific validity have not yet been thoroughly tested. For example, theories of mathematical learning suggest that linear (but not circular) board games may boost math preparedness in preschoolers, but the idea needs large-scale testing. How are educators supposed to know which practices to use? An institution that provides research and summarizes it for educators could solve the problem. Medicine provides a precedent. Practicing physicians do not have the time to keep up with the tens of thousands of research articles published annually that might suggest a change in treatment. Instead they rely on reputable summaries of research, published annually, that draw conclusions as to whether the accumulated evidence merits a change in medical practice. Teachers have nothing like these authoritative reviews. They are on their own.

### Glossary

**Sights:** views

**Highlighting:** emphasizing

**Misconception:** wrong idea

**To keep up:** to keep informed

## QUESTION 1

Which statement is correct, according to the text?

- ( ) The best study technique is the use of tablets to take notes of everything.
- ( ) Research in good universities depends on books published annually.
- ( ) Some study techniques do not work, but many teachers still promote their use.
- ( ) The connections between letters and sounds do not have scientific validity.
- ( ) Students that devote more time in their studies will have better jobs in the future.

**QUESTION 2**

**Which statement is correct, according to this part of the text?**

Most teachers would agree that it is important that students remember much of what they read. Yet one of the most common sights on high school and university campuses across the land is that of students reading textbooks, yellow marker in hand, highlighting pertinent passages—which often end up including most of the page. Later in the semester, to prepare for their exams, students hit the textbooks again, rereading the yellow blocks of text. Studies have shown that highlighting and rereading text is among the least effective ways for students to remember the content of what they have read. A far better technique is for students to quiz themselves. In one study, students who read a text once and then tried to recall it on three occasions scored 50 percent higher on exams than students who read the text and then reread it three times. And yet many teachers persist in encouraging—or at least not discouraging—the techniques that science has proved to be wrong.

- ( ) In university campuses the use of books from libraries is very common.
- ( ) To prepare for exams, new students read textbooks and digitalize them.
- ( ) The yellow blocks of pages and materials are very effective to prepare for exams.
- ( ) Students insist on the use of study techniques that are considered not effective.
- ( ) When students prepare for exams, they read all the books and articles.

**QUESTION 3**

**The pronoun “they”, highlighted in the text, refers to which of the alternatives?**

Most teachers would agree that it is important that students remember much of what they read. Yet one of the most common sights on high school and university campuses across the land is that of students reading textbooks, yellow marker in hand, highlighting pertinent passages—which often end up including most of the page. Later in the semester, to prepare for their exams, students hit the textbooks again, rereading the yellow blocks of text. Studies have shown that highlighting and rereading text is among the least effective ways for students to remember the content of what **they** have read. A far better technique is for students to quiz themselves. In one study, students who read a text once and then tried to recall it on three occasions scored 50 percent higher on exams than students who read the text and then reread it three times. And yet many teachers persist in encouraging—or at least not discouraging—the techniques that science has proved to be wrong.

- ( ) Studies
- ( ) Highlighting and rereading text
- ( ) The least effective ways
- ( ) Students
- ( ) Content.

**QUESTION 4**

**Choose the alternative that is closest in meaning to the highlighted sentence.**

This is just one symptom of a general failure to integrate scientific knowledge of the mind into education. Many misconceptions and commonly held ideas about education defy scientific principles of thinking and learning. For example, a common misconception is that teaching content is less important than teaching critical thinking skills or problem-solving strategies. **Scientists have also long known that kids must be explicitly taught the connections between letters and sounds and that they benefit most when such instruction is planned and explicit.** Yet some reading programs, even those used in large school districts, teach this information only if an instructor sees the need.

- ( ) When a content is taught in a planned and explicit way, kids learn better.
- ( ) The type of instruction depends on the connections between students and teachers.
- ( ) Explicit instruction is necessary when sounds have a connection with kids.
- ( ) Letters and sounds get more interesting when there is an explicit connection.
- ( ) Scientists can teach better than teachers because they are more explicit and planned.

**QUESTION 5**

Choose the alternative that is closest in meaning to the highlighted sentence.

It is easy to argue that teachers ought to do a better job of keeping up with science, but teaching is already a labor-intensive profession. And it is difficult for the nonspecialist to separate scientific research from pseudoscience. Other products that may have scientific validity have not yet been thoroughly tested. For example, theories of mathematical learning suggest that linear (but not circular) board games may boost math preparedness in preschoolers, but the idea needs large-scale testing. How are educators supposed to know which practices to use? An institution that provides research and summarizes it for educators could solve the problem. Medicine provides a precedent. Practicing physicians do not have the time to keep up with the tens of thousands of research articles published annually that might suggest a change in treatment. Instead they rely on reputable summaries of research, published annually, that draw conclusions as to whether the accumulated evidence merits a change in medical practice. Teachers have nothing like these authoritative reviews. They are on their own.

- ( ) Most teachers are too busy to look for ways to update their knowledge.
- ( ) A labor-intensive profession is what teachers should do every day.
- ( ) Teachers want a better job, but they prefer to keep up with science.
- ( ) Teaching science helps teachers to keep up with a labor-intensive profession.
- ( ) It is not easy to be a teacher and also have a labor-intensive profession.

**QUESTION 6**

The word “boost”, highlighted in the text, is closest in meaning to which of the alternatives?

3 - It is easy to argue that teachers ought to do a better job of keeping up with science, but teaching is already a labor-intensive profession. And it is difficult for the nonspecialist to separate scientific research from pseudoscience. Other products that may have scientific validity have not yet been thoroughly tested. For example, theories of mathematical learning suggest that linear (but not circular) board games may **boost** math preparedness in preschoolers, but the idea needs large-scale testing. How are educators supposed to know which practices to use? An institution that provides research and summarizes it for educators could solve the problem. Medicine provides a precedent. Practicing physicians do not have the time to keep up with the tens of thousands of research articles published annually that might suggest a change in treatment. Instead they rely on reputable summaries of research, published annually, that draw conclusions as to whether the accumulated evidence merits a change in medical practice. Teachers have nothing like these authoritative reviews. They are on their own.

- ( ) Explode
- ( ) Increase
- ( ) Disturb
- ( ) Remember
- ( ) Extract

**QUESTION 7**

The word “rely”, highlighted in the text, is closest in meaning to which of the alternatives?

It is easy to argue that teachers ought to do a better job of keeping up with science, but teaching is already a labor-intensive profession. And it is difficult for the nonspecialist to separate scientific research from pseudoscience. Other products that may have scientific validity have not yet been thoroughly tested. For example, theories of mathematical learning suggest that linear (but not circular) board games may boost math preparedness in preschoolers, but the idea needs large-scale testing. How are educators supposed to know which practices to use? An institution that provides research and summarizes it for educators could solve the problem. Medicine provides a precedent. Practicing physicians do not have the time to keep up with the tens of thousands of research articles published annually that might suggest a change in treatment. Instead they **rely** on reputable summaries of research, published annually, that draw conclusions as to whether the accumulated evidence merits a change in medical practice. Teachers have nothing like these authoritative reviews. They are on their own.

- Trust
- Discard
- Refer
- Refuse
- Aggregate

### QUESTION 8

**Which statement is correct, according to this part of the text?**

3 - It is easy to argue that teachers ought to do a better job of keeping up with science, but teaching is already a labor-intensive profession. And it is difficult for the nonspecialist to separate scientific research from pseudoscience. Other products that may have scientific validity have not yet been thoroughly tested. For example, theories of mathematical learning suggest that linear (but not circular) board games may boost math preparedness in preschoolers, but the idea needs large-scale testing. How are educators supposed to know which practices to use? An institution that provides research and summarizes it for educators could solve the problem. Medicine provides a precedent. Practicing physicians do not have the time to keep up with the tens of thousands of research articles published annually that might suggest a change in treatment. Instead they rely on reputable summaries of research, published annually, that draw conclusions as to whether the accumulated evidence merits a change in medical practice. Teachers have nothing like these authoritative reviews. They are on their own.

- All accumulated evidence is not enough to prove the changes in medical practice.
- Thousands of articles have been written to improve the conditions of teachers.
- Authoritative reviews are used by teachers to prove that they can draw conclusions.
- Physicians have a way to keep up with professional innovations, but teachers do not.
- Reputable summaries are developed every day to be used in teaching practices.

### QUESTION 9

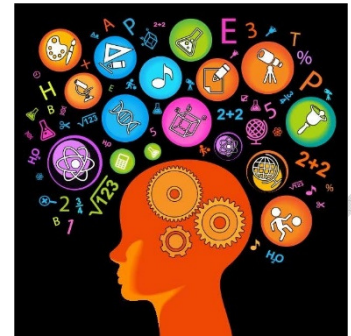
**The pronoun “they”, highlighted in the text, refers to which of the alternatives?**

It is easy to argue that teachers ought to do a better job of keeping up with science, but teaching is already a labor-intensive profession. And it is difficult for the nonspecialist to separate scientific research from pseudoscience. Other products that may have scientific validity have not yet been thoroughly tested. For example, theories of mathematical learning suggest that linear (but not circular) board games may boost math preparedness in preschoolers, but the idea needs large-scale testing. How are educators supposed to know which practices to use? An institution that provides research and summarizes it for educators could solve the problem. Medicine provides a precedent. Practicing physicians do not have the time to keep up with the tens of thousands of research articles published annually that might suggest a change in treatment. Instead they rely on reputable summaries of research, published annually, that draw conclusions as to whether the accumulated evidence merits a change in medical practice. Teachers have nothing like these authoritative reviews. **They** are on their own.

- Summaries
- Conclusions
- Medical practice
- Teachers
- Authoritative reviews

**QUESTION 10****What is the main idea of the text?**

1 - Most teachers would agree that it is important that students remember much of what they read. Yet one of the most common sights on high school and university campuses across the land is that of students reading textbooks, yellow marker in hand, highlighting pertinent passages—which often end up including most of the page. Later in the semester, to prepare for their exams, students hit the textbooks again, rereading the yellow blocks of text. Studies have shown that highlighting and rereading text is among the least effective ways for students to remember the content of what they have read. A far better technique is for students to quiz themselves. In one study, students who read a text once and then tried to recall it on three occasions scored 50 percent higher on exams than students who read the text and then reread it three times. And yet many teachers persist in encouraging—or at least not discouraging—the techniques that science has proved to be wrong.



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**Glossary****Sights:** views**Highlighting:** emphasizing**Misconception:** wrong idea**To keep up:** to keep informed

- ( ) It is important to improve the way that teachers teach, and students learn.
- ( ) Mathematical learning must be linear to prepare young students adequately.
- ( ) Yellow markers are an important tool to help students remember what they read.
- ( ) Educational practice is like medical practice: there are thousands of research articles.
- ( ) The integration of scientific knowledge into education is a common misconception.



## TEXT 2

### QUESTION 1

1 - Water is critical for life and is integral to virtually all economic activities, including food production and industry. Not only is clean water a prerequisite for human health and well-being, it provides aquatic habitats that support healthy freshwater ecosystems. European policymakers have introduced a comprehensive range of legislation to protect our freshwater resources. Most notable is the Water Framework Directive (WFD), and the general objective of the WFD is to achieve 'good status' (both ecological and chemical status) for all surface waters in the future. Worryingly, poor water quality, water scarcity and physical modifications might prevent a substantial proportion of European water bodies from achieving 'good status' in the next few years.



2 - Pollution from agriculture remains a major cause of poor water quality in many parts of Europe. Nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) from fertilizers, pesticides, pathogenic micro-organisms excreted by livestock, and organic pollutants from manure are washed to waterways, primarily via diffuse pathways. The urban environment is another key contributor to the freshwater pollution observed across Europe. Several pollutants are generated in the wider urban environment, including industrial and household chemicals, metals, pharmaceutical products, nutrients, pesticides and pathogenic micro-organisms.

3 - Excessive nutrient levels in water bodies cause proliferation of algal and result in widespread loss of aquatic life. Moreover, chemicals with endocrine-disrupting properties have been shown to trigger feminizing effects in male river fishes, potentially affecting their fertility. Pesticides and metals can be toxic to aquatic life, while concern is growing about the effects of chemical mixtures found in Europe's more polluted waters. Much of the pollutant load in freshwaters is ultimately discharged to coastal waters with the potential to impact the marine environment.

4 - Water scarcity occurs in many areas of Europe, particularly in the south where limited water resources combine with high demand. Over-abstraction and dry periods frequently result in reduced river flows, lower lake and groundwater levels and the drying-up of wetlands, with detrimental impacts on freshwater ecosystems. Excessive abstraction from any one of these types of water body can impact one or more of the others. For example, rivers, lakes and wetlands: they may all be strongly dependent on groundwater, especially in the summer, when it is warmer than usual. Over the past 150 years, Europe's freshwaters have been affected by a variety of major modifications. Dams and canals have reduced connectivity, rivers have been modified and canalized, and infrastructure development has disconnected watercourses from floodplains.

#### Glossary

**Manure:** animal excretions

**Load:** quantity

**Scarcity:** insufficiency

**Wetlands:** swamps; areas with a mixture of water and land

**Dam:** a barrier built to control the flow of water (i.e.: itaipu Dam)

#### Which statement is true, according to the text?

- In some regions of Europe, agriculture is the main factor that contributes to water pollution.
- Pesticides and nutrients from fertilizers have caused health problems in several cities.
- European people should not drink water contaminated with organic pollutants from manure.
- Organic pollutants are the one of the reasons why several industries are leaving Europe.
- Water used in agriculture is contaminated with pharmaceutical products and manure.

### QUESTION 2

The word “range”, highlighted in the text, is closest in meaning to which of the alternatives?

Water is critical for life and is integral to virtually all economic activities, including food production and industry. Not only is clean water a prerequisite for human health and well-being, it provides aquatic habitats that support healthy freshwater ecosystems. European policymakers have introduced a comprehensive **range** of legislation to protect our freshwater resources. Most notable is the Water Framework Directive (WFD), and the general objective of the WFD is to achieve 'good status' (both ecological and chemical status) for all surface waters in the future. Worryingly, poor water quality, water scarcity and physical modifications might prevent a substantial proportion of European water bodies from achieving 'good status' in the next few years.

- Amount
- Distraction
- Reduction
- Doubt
- Speciality

### QUESTION 3

Which statement is true, according to this part of the text?

Water is critical for life and is integral to virtually all economic activities, including food production and industry. Not only is clean water a prerequisite for human health and well-being, it provides aquatic habitats that support healthy freshwater ecosystems. European policymakers have introduced a comprehensive range of legislation to protect our freshwater resources. Most notable is the Water Framework Directive (WFD), and the general objective of the WFD is to achieve 'good status' (both ecological and chemical status) for all surface waters in the future. Worryingly, poor water quality, water scarcity and physical modifications might prevent a substantial proportion of European water bodies from achieving 'good status' in the next few years.

- In the near future, a great proportion of European water may not have adequate quality.
- The Water Framework Directive will be created in the next few years to protect the water.
- The ecological and chemical situation of all surface waters is in 'good status' nowadays.
- European water has had physical modifications and, according to WFD, cannot be used.
- In the future, the poor quality of European water will force the use of expensive products.

### QUESTION 4

Choose the alternative that is closest in meaning to the highlighted sentence.

Pollution from agriculture remains a major cause of poor water quality in many parts of Europe. Nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) from fertilizers, pesticides, pathogenic micro-organisms excreted by livestock, and organic pollutants from manure are washed to waterways, primarily via diffuse pathways. The urban environment is another key contributor to the freshwater pollution observed across Europe. **Several pollutants are generated in the wider urban environment, including industrial and household chemicals, metals, pharmaceutical products, nutrients, pesticides and pathogenic micro-organisms.**

- Many nocive elements that cause pollution originate in cities.
- Pesticides and other chemicals are polluting the urban environment.
- The expansion of cities and urban environments should stop.
- Life quality in cities nowadays are affected by industrial pollutants.
- Chemical industries should not be located near urban environments.

### QUESTION 5



The word “trigger”, highlighted in the text, is closest in meaning to which of the alternatives?

Excessive nutrient levels in water bodies cause proliferation of algal and result in widespread loss of aquatic life. Moreover, chemicals with endocrine-disrupting properties have been shown to **trigger** feminizing effects in male river fishes, potentially affecting their fertility. Pesticides and metals can be toxic to aquatic life, while concern is growing about the effects of chemical mixtures found in Europe’s more polluted waters. Much of the pollutant load in freshwaters is ultimately discharged to coastal waters with the potential to impact the marine environment.

- ( ) Initiate
- ( ) Test
- ( ) Transform
- ( ) Support
- ( ) Stop

### QUESTION 6

The pronoun “their”, highlighted in the text, refers to which of the alternatives?

Excessive nutrient levels in water bodies cause proliferation of algal and result in widespread loss of aquatic life. Moreover, chemicals with endocrine-disrupting properties have been shown to trigger feminizing effects in male river fishes, potentially affecting **their** fertility. Pesticides and metals can be toxic to aquatic life, while concern is growing about the effects of chemical mixtures found in Europe’s more polluted waters. Much of the pollutant load in freshwaters is ultimately discharged to coastal waters with the potential to impact the marine environment.

- ( ) Chemicals
- ( ) Properties
- ( ) Effects
- ( ) Fishes
- ( ) Pesticides and metals

### QUESTION 7

Choose the alternative that is closest in meaning to the highlighted sentence.

**Water scarcity occurs in many areas of Europe, particularly in the south where limited water resources combine with high demand.** Over-abstraction and dry periods frequently result in reduced river flows, lower lake and groundwater levels and the drying-up of wetlands, with detrimental impacts on freshwater ecosystems. Excessive abstraction from any one of these types of water body can impact one or more of the others. For example, rivers, lakes and wetlands: they may all be strongly dependent on groundwater, especially in the summer, when it is warmer than usual. Over the past 150 years, Europe’s freshwaters have been affected by a variety of major modifications. Dams and canals have reduced connectivity, rivers have been modified and canalized, and infrastructure development has disconnected watercourses from floodplains.

- ( ) Water has been scarcer in regions where the use of water is more intense.
- ( ) High demand of water does not combine with particular regions in the south.
- ( ) Many areas of Europe have limited water resources, especially in particular areas.
- ( ) The continuous, indiscriminate use of water has caused scarcity in all Europe.
- ( ) Water will always be scarce in European regions that present high demand.

**QUESTION 8**

**The pronoun “they”, highlighted in the text, refers to which of the alternatives?**

Water scarcity occurs in many areas of Europe, particularly in the south where limited water resources combine with high demand. Over-abstraction and dry periods frequently result in reduced river flows, lower lake and groundwater levels and the drying-up of wetlands, with detrimental impacts on freshwater ecosystems. Excessive abstraction from any one of these types of water body can impact one or more of the others. For example, rivers, lakes and wetlands: **they** may all be strongly dependent on groundwater, especially in the summer, when it is warmer than usual. Over the past 150 years, Europe's freshwaters have been affected by a variety of major modifications. Dams and canals have reduced connectivity, rivers have been modified and canalized, and infrastructure development has disconnected watercourses from floodplains.

- Freshwater ecosystems
- Types of water body
- Others
- River, lakes and wetlands
- Groundwater

**QUESTION 9**

**Which statement is true, according to this part of the text?**

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- Human action has reduced groundwater connectivity in Europe, which causes negative effects.
- Especially in the summer, when temperatures are higher, people use more water in their homes.
- Dams and canals built over 150 years ago may be very dangerous, especially in the summer.
- European cities that are strongly dependent on groundwater have more problems in the summer.
- A variety of modifications has affected how water is treated and consumed in the last 150 years.

**QUESTION 10**

1 - Water is critical for life and is integral to virtually all economic activities, including food production and industry. Not only is clean water a prerequisite for human health and well-being, it provides aquatic habitats that support healthy freshwater ecosystems. European policymakers have introduced a comprehensive range of legislation to protect our freshwater resources. Most notable is the Water Framework Directive (WFD), and the general objective of the WFD is to achieve 'good status' (both ecological and chemical status) for all surface waters in the future. Worryingly, poor water quality, water scarcity and physical modifications might prevent a substantial proportion of European water bodies from achieving 'good status' in the next few years.



2 - Pollution from agriculture remains a major cause of poor water quality in many parts of Europe. Nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) from fertilizers, pesticides, pathogenic micro-organisms excreted by livestock, and organic pollutants from manure are washed to waterways, primarily via diffuse pathways. The urban environment is another key contributor to the freshwater pollution observed across Europe. Several pollutants are generated in the wider urban environment, including industrial and household chemicals, metals, pharmaceutical products, nutrients, pesticides and pathogenic micro-organisms.

3 - Excessive nutrient levels in water bodies cause proliferation of algal and result in widespread loss of aquatic life. Moreover, chemicals with endocrine-disrupting properties have been shown to trigger feminizing effects in male river fishes, potentially affecting their fertility. Pesticides and metals can be toxic to aquatic life, while concern is growing about the effects of chemical mixtures found in Europe's more polluted waters. Much of the pollutant load in freshwaters is ultimately discharged to coastal waters with the potential to impact the marine environment.

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**Glossary**

**Manure:** animal excretions

**Load:** quantity

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**Wetlands:** swamps; areas with a mixture of water and land

**Dam:** a barrier built to control the flow of water (i.e.: itaipu Dam)

**What is the main idea of the text?**

- ( ) European authorities are worried about water ecosystems, affected by problems caused by human action.
- ( ) There are too many nutrients in water bodies, which may cause proliferation of nocive microorganisms.
- ( ) Our society has used too much water, which has affected life in big cities and productivity of industries.
- ( ) Most rivers, dams and canals in Europe have caused a series of problems to agriculture and industries.
- ( ) In the near future, water in Europe will be very expensive because of excessive human interventions.

## TEXT 3

1- Most societies have legal rules that govern behavior, but ethical norms tend to be broader and more informal than laws. Although most societies use laws to enforce widely accepted moral standards and ethical and legal rules use similar concepts, ethics and law are not the same. An action may be legal but unethical or illegal but ethical. We can also use ethical concepts and principles to criticize, evaluate, propose, or interpret laws. Indeed, in the last century, many social reformers have urged citizens to disobey laws they regarded as immoral or unjust laws. Peaceful civil disobedience is an ethical way of protesting laws or expressing political viewpoints.

2- Another way of defining 'ethics' focuses on the disciplines that study standards of conduct, such as philosophy, theology, law, psychology, or sociology. For example, a "medical ethicist" is someone who studies ethical standards in medicine. One may also define ethics as a method, procedure, or perspective for deciding how to act and for analyzing complex problems and issues. For instance, in considering a complex issue like global warming, one may take an economic, ecological, political, or ethical perspective on the problem. While an economist might examine the cost and benefits of various policies related to global warming, an environmental ethicist could examine the ethical values and principles at stake.

3- Many different disciplines, institutions, and professions have standards for behavior that suit their particular aims and goals. These standards also help members of the discipline to coordinate their actions or activities and to establish the public's trust of the discipline. For instance, ethical standards govern conduct in medicine, law, engineering, and business. Ethical norms also serve the aims or goals of research and apply to people who conduct scientific research or other scholarly or creative activities.

4- There are several reasons why it is important to adhere to ethical norms in research. First, norms promote the aims of research, such as knowledge, truth, and avoidance of error. For example, prohibitions against fabricating, falsifying, or misrepresenting research data promote the truth and minimize error. Second, since research often involves a great deal of cooperation and coordination among many different people in different disciplines and institutions, ethical standards promote the values that are essential to collaborative work, such as trust, accountability, mutual respect, and fairness. For example, many ethical norms in research, such as guidelines for authorship, copyright and patenting policies, data sharing policies, and confidentiality rules in peer review, are designed to protect intellectual property interests while encouraging collaboration. Most researchers want to receive credit for their contributions and do not want to have their ideas stolen or disclosed prematurely.



### Glossary

**Broader:** wider; of great scope

**Policies:** plans; courses of action

**To suit:** to meet the requirements

**Guidelines:** rules; principles

### Which statement is true, according to the text?

- ( ) The conduct in areas like engineering, law, or medicine are governed by ethical standards.
- ( ) Ethical norms are not used by researchers who change the standards of their research.
- ( ) Engineering is considered an area where ethics is more important than other areas.
- ( ) Ethical standards and behaviors are important in some professions, but not in all of them.
- ( ) Creative activities are conducted by people who usually have more ethical problems.

**QUESTION 2**

**The word “enforce”, highlighted in the text, is closest in meaning to which of the alternatives?**

Most societies have legal rules that govern behavior, but ethical norms tend to be broader and more informal than laws. Although most societies use laws to **enforce** widely accepted moral standards and ethical and legal rules use similar concepts, ethics and law are not the same. An action may be legal but unethical or illegal but ethical. We can also use ethical concepts and principles to criticize, evaluate, propose, or interpret laws. Indeed, in the last century, many social reformers have urged citizens to disobey laws they regarded as immoral or unjust laws. Peaceful civil disobedience is an ethical way of protesting laws or expressing political viewpoints.

- ( ) Impose
- ( ) Represent
- ( ) Impede
- ( ) Understand
- ( ) Clear

**QUESTION 3**

**The pronoun “they”, highlighted in the text, refers to which of the alternatives?**

Most societies have legal rules that govern behavior, but ethical norms tend to be broader and more informal than laws. Although most societies use laws to enforce widely accepted moral standards and ethical and legal rules use similar concepts, ethics and law are not the same. An action may be legal but unethical or illegal but ethical. We can also use ethical concepts and principles to criticize, evaluate, propose, or interpret laws. Indeed, in the last century, many social reformers have urged citizens to disobey laws **they** regarded as immoral or unjust laws. Peaceful civil disobedience is an ethical way of protesting laws or expressing political viewpoints.

- ( ) Ethical concepts
- ( ) Principles
- ( ) Social reformers
- ( ) Citizens
- ( ) Laws

**QUESTION 4**

**Choose the alternative that is closest in meaning to the highlighted sentence.**

Most societies have legal rules that govern behavior, but ethical norms tend to be broader and more informal than laws. Although most societies use laws to enforce widely accepted moral standards and ethical and legal rules use similar concepts, ethics and law are not the same. An action may be legal but unethical or illegal but ethical. We can also use ethical concepts and principles to criticize, evaluate, propose, or interpret laws. **Indeed, in the last century, many social reformers have urged citizens to disobey laws they regarded as immoral or unjust laws.** Peaceful civil disobedience is an ethical way of protesting laws or expressing political viewpoints.

- ( ) Some laws were disobeyed by people who did not agree with them.
- ( ) Immoral or unjust laws were used by social reformers in the last century.
- ( ) Social reformers created laws in the last century to protect people.
- ( ) It was immoral to disobey laws in the last century, but unjust citizens did it.
- ( ) Changes in society require sacrifices and reforms in the social structure.

**QUESTION 5**

**Which statement is true, according to this part of the text?**

Another way of defining 'ethics' focuses on the disciplines that study standards of conduct, such as philosophy, theology, law, psychology, or sociology. For example, a "medical ethicist" is someone who studies ethical standards in medicine. One may also define ethics as a method, procedure, or perspective for deciding how to act and for analyzing complex problems and issues. For instance, in considering a complex issue like global warming, one may take an economic, ecological, political, or ethical perspective on the problem. While an economist might examine the cost and benefits of various policies related to global warming, an environmental ethicist could examine the ethical values and principles at stake.

- ( ) The same situation may be viewed through different perspectives.
- ( ) Global warming is serious, but unethical people do not do anything.
- ( ) Areas like sociology and psychology study the risks of global warming.
- ( ) Some doctors are not ethical depending on the environment they are.
- ( ) To decide how to act in face of a problem, people check their principles.

**QUESTION 6**

**The pronoun "their", highlighted in the text, refers to which of the alternatives?**

Many different disciplines, institutions, and professions have standards for behavior that suit their particular aims and goals. These standards also help members of the discipline to coordinate **their** actions or activities and to establish the public's trust of the discipline. For instance, ethical standards govern conduct in medicine, law, engineering, and business. Ethical norms also serve the aims or goals of research and apply to people who conduct scientific research or other scholarly or creative activities.

- ( ) Disciplines, institutions, and professions
- ( ) Aims and goals
- ( ) These standards
- ( ) Members
- ( ) Actions

**QUESTION 7**

**Choose the alternative that is closest in meaning to the highlighted sentence.**

Many different disciplines, institutions, and professions have standards for behavior that suit their particular aims and goals. These standards also help members of the discipline to coordinate their actions or activities and to establish the public's trust of the discipline. For instance, ethical standards govern conduct in medicine, law, engineering, and business. **Ethical norms also serve the aims or goals of research and apply to people who conduct scientific research or other scholarly or creative activities.**

- ( ) Both people and the activities they conduct are subject to ethical norms.
- ( ) Ethical norms should be followed by creative people who make creative things.
- ( ) Some people should be more focused on ethics than others, specially nowadays.
- ( ) The aims and goals of research are defined by people who conduct research.
- ( ) Science is an area where people should participate only when they are ready.



**QUESTION 8**

**The word “disclosed”, highlighted in the text, is closest in meaning to which of the alternatives?**

There are several reasons why it is important to adhere to ethical norms in research. First, norms promote the aims of research, such as knowledge, truth, and avoidance of error. For example, prohibitions against fabricating, falsifying, or misrepresenting research data promote the truth and minimize error. Second, since research often involves a great deal of cooperation and coordination among many different people in different disciplines and institutions, ethical standards promote the values that are essential to collaborative work, such as trust, accountability, mutual respect, and fairness. For example, many ethical norms in research, such as guidelines for authorship, copyright and patenting policies, data sharing policies, and confidentiality rules in peer review, are designed to protect intellectual property interests while encouraging collaboration. Most researchers want to receive credit for their contributions and do not want to have their ideas stolen or **disclosed** prematurely.

- Revealed
- Discarded
- Understood
- Published
- Studied

**QUESTION 9**

**Which statement is true, according to this part of the text?**

There are several reasons why it is important to adhere to ethical norms in research. First, norms promote the aims of research, such as knowledge, truth, and avoidance of error. For example, prohibitions against fabricating, falsifying, or misrepresenting research data promote the truth and minimize error. Second, since research often involves a great deal of cooperation and coordination among many different people in different disciplines and institutions, ethical standards promote the values that are essential to collaborative work, such as trust, accountability, mutual respect, and fairness. For example, many ethical norms in research, such as guidelines for authorship, copyright and patenting policies, data sharing policies, and confidentiality rules in peer review, are designed to protect intellectual property interests while encouraging collaboration. Most researchers want to receive credit for their contributions and do not want to have their ideas stolen or disclosed prematurely.

- Many ethical norms are created to help collaboration and provide protection.
- Researchers who want to receive credit for what they create have ethical problems.
- Mutual respect is crucial when different researchers work on the same subject.
- Ethical standards were created by researchers who wanted to protect themselves.
- Confidentiality is not subject to ethical standards because it varies case to case.

**QUESTION 10**

1- Most societies have legal rules that govern behavior, but ethical norms tend to be broader and more informal than laws. Although most societies use laws to enforce widely accepted moral standards and ethical and legal rules use similar concepts, ethics and law are not the same. An action may be legal but unethical or illegal but ethical. We can also use ethical concepts and principles to criticize, evaluate, propose, or interpret laws. Indeed, in the last century, many social reformers have urged citizens to disobey laws they regarded as immoral or unjust laws. Peaceful civil disobedience is an ethical way of protesting laws or expressing political viewpoints.

2- Another way of defining 'ethics' focuses on the disciplines that study standards of conduct, such as philosophy, theology, law, psychology, or sociology. For example, a "medical ethicist" is someone who studies ethical standards in medicine. One may also define ethics as a method, procedure, or perspective for deciding how to act and for analyzing complex problems and issues. For instance, in considering a complex issue like global warming, one may take an economic, ecological, political, or ethical perspective on the problem. While an economist might examine the cost and benefits of various policies related to global warming, an environmental ethicist could examine the ethical values and principles at stake.

3- Many different disciplines, institutions, and professions have standards for behavior that suit their particular aims and goals. These standards also help members of the discipline to coordinate their actions or activities and to establish the public's trust of the discipline. For instance, ethical standards govern conduct in medicine, law, engineering, and business. Ethical norms also serve the aims or goals of research and apply to people who conduct scientific research or other scholarly or creative activities.

4- There are several reasons why it is important to adhere to ethical norms in research. First, norms promote the aims of research, such as knowledge, truth, and avoidance of error. For example, prohibitions against fabricating, falsifying, or misrepresenting research data promote the truth and minimize error. Second, since research often involves a great deal of cooperation and coordination among many different people in different disciplines and institutions, ethical standards promote the values that are essential to collaborative work, such as trust, accountability, mutual respect, and fairness. For example, many ethical norms in research, such as guidelines for authorship, copyright and patenting policies, data sharing policies, and confidentiality rules in peer review, are designed to protect intellectual property interests while encouraging collaboration. Most researchers want to receive credit for their contributions and do not want to have their ideas stolen or disclosed prematurely.

*Adapted from a text by David B. Resnik*

**Glossary**

**Broader:** wider; of great scope

**Policies:** plans; courses of action

**To suit:** to meet the requirements

**Guidelines:** rules; principles

**What is the main idea of the text?**

- ( ) General concepts about ethics and its importance in research.
- ( ) The application of ethics in ecology and the different perspectives.
- ( ) The moral standards of some societies and their legal rules.
- ( ) The different actions a researcher must take to feel protected.
- ( ) The creation and continuous evolution of ethical rules in research.