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|  | **EXERCÍCIO DE INGLES**  **Nome:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  **PROFESSORA: Helga Nelken 3º ano EM**  **Data de entrega : 02/06** |

Read the text and look at the questions that follow it. In this reading comprehension, the questions are multiple choice.

RAF Upper Heyford - once the heart of allied defence against nuclear attack by the USSR - could become a Cold War 'museum'.

Historians want parts of the base to be preserved as a heritage centre that could show future generations the struggle with Soviet communism 'in a way no document can'.

Details of the latest recommendations for Heyford - now being called Heyford Park - have been put forward by English Heritage which has called for measures to prevent demolition of the 'irreplaceable' military remains.

Current thinking comes from a detailed assessment of Cold War infrastructure across England by English Heritage experts. Keith Watson, the chief executive of the North Oxfordshire Consortium who are to develop part of the site for housing, said they were in full agreement with English Heritage's proposals.

He said: "We are quite content with what English Heritage is proposing. It has always been part of our scheme to retain these structures in any event. "We are working with English Heritage to agree a consistent plan for the buildings."

David Went, English Heritage inspector of ancient monuments, said many Upper Heyford features exemplify historical aspects of national importance about the Cold War.

"The sheer scale and bare functionality of the structures on the base can illustrate for present and future generations, in a way no document can, the reality of the struggle with Soviet Communism," he said.

"In our view much of this character would be lost by future ill-thought-out change and there stands an opportunity to ensure this does not happen.

"We recognize that preservation of the whole base exactly as it stands today may not be a realistic option but a sustainable future could be found which balances the need for preservation against other needs."

Mr Went said the English Heritage view was that the future appearance of the base should include the most significant monuments and should:

* keep the open character of the runway area without planting schemes planned by developers
* keep a section of the main runway and the remainder as a grassed avenue
* provide all-weather access to the monuments, preferably by keeping existing base taxiways and perimeter tracks, for visitors or other practical use
* preserve the present landscape balance around the bomb bunkers and quick reaction area.

The English Heritage study, submmitted to the Planning Inspectorate in advance of the public inquiry into planning wrangles over the base which started at Bodicote House yesterday, has revealed that much of the Heyford landscape prior to becoming an airbase was open common or heathland - a feature Cherwell District Council planners would like re-established as a local country park.

The council aims to defend the accepted 1,000-home plan which the North Oxfordshire Consortium of developers wishes to extend to over 5,000 homes.

1. Why does English Heritage want to preserve the air base?  
    They believe it is still of military importance.  
    They think it can show young people something about history.  
    There hasn't been proper planning by developers.

2. What do the North Oxfordshire Consortium think?  
    They want to build more houses than originally planned  
    They say there is some possibility of keeping the base's original buildings.  
    They want to call the base "Heyford Park".

3. Which of these proposal does English Heritage oppose?  
    Planting trees where the runway is currently.  
    Making it easy for people to see the important military buildings.  
    Not destroying all of the runway.

4. Which would be the best sub-title to the article?  
    Fight Against Communism Not Over Yet.  
    Historians and Developers Clash Bitterly.  
    Fight To Preserve Historical 'Document'.

Read the text below and then answer questions 1-5 choosing in each case the answer **(A, B or C)** which fits best.

Africa Check, a fledgling fact checking website, is attempting to pin down unfounded claims made by the country's leaders, media outlets along with widely held beliefs.

There is a common claim in Johannesburg that it has the largest man-made forest in the world. It's easy to believe; the city has lush, green canopy that covers many neighborhoods. But it's not true, according to Africa Check, which found that the largest man-made forest is actually in China, next to the Gobi desert.

Debunking bogus claims, politically charged fictions and unfounded statements, Africa Check is a website that challenges media, politicians and the occasional social media celebrity when they massage the truth, or ignore it completely, said Julian Rademeyer, southern Africa editor for the site.

"I think the fundamental element of our work is that we are trying to get people to question what they're told, what they read, what politicians say to them, and to look at what the information that is there and ask essentially what the fundamental question is 'Where is the evidence?' If someone makes a claim, where is the evidence to support that claim, and to actually interrogate those claims and not to accept things purely for what they are," Rademeyer said.

Africa Check was launched in June 2012 by the Agence France Press foundation in partnership with the University of Witswaterand's journalism department. Rademeyer and a researcher are the site's two full-time employees. There is also a team of freelance reporters who work on fact checking assignments.

Following in the footsteps of popular American websites like PolitiFact and Factcheck.org, Africa Check is the first media outlet in South Africa to solely work in fact checking. South Africa has a strong legacy of investigative journalism and photography that dates back to the apartheid era. But like many countries, Rademeyer says its news industry has been hampered by shrinking budgets and newsrooms.

"Because of the fact that newspapers don't have the resources they would've had in the past, or don't have specialist beat reporters," he said. "It allows public figures and it allows politicians to make claims that don't go checked. I think that's where we play a role. We come in and look at those claims and we have the ability and the time to go through those claims."

Paula Fray, former editor for the Star Newspaper and a media consultant, says Africa Check may put a much-needed pressure on newsrooms.

"At the moment Africa Check is not known as much as I'm hoping as it going to be known," she said. "I'm hoping that eventually journalists will be writing their stories and thinking if my news editor doesn't pick up that something hasn't been verified, Africa Check might pick up that it hasn't been verified. So I'm not going to put anything in my stories unless I can prove it."

She also hopes it will create a greater culture of accountability. "I think the more organizations out there holding journalism to account the better actually for the industry," Fray said.

The site also takes on myths that get repeated so often that they go unchecked. When a South African musician with 175,000 Facebook followers made the claim that white South Africans are being killed at an alarming rate, Africa Check looked into the facts. It found that most of the musician's claims were exaggerated or untrue.

The site has also debunked claims made about traditional healers, South Africa's rate of asylum seekers and a BBC report about white squatter camps in South Africa.

Long term, Rademeyer envisions the site expanding across the continent. "I really do think as a project it could play a very important role," he said. "We've done some very basic fact checking or fact sheet-related reporting on elements of the elections in Zimbabwe recently. We'd obviously like to do more of that in the next elections in Zimbabwe, for instance, and elections in neighboring countries. And try to expand our reach." With presidential elections looming next year in South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique and Namibia, the site will be busy.

*Source: http://voanews.com*

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1. The new website has been set up to show Africa in a more positive light.

 true

 false

2. The new website proved that more money is spent on the environment in China.

 true

 false

3. What are the stated aims of Africa Watch?

 to get people angry

 to get people to think

 to get people reading more

4. Which of these has hit South African journalism?

 bribery

 corruption

 money problems

5. How will Africa Watch put pressure on newspapers?

 by making them check information before publishing

 by taking website traffic from them

 by giving them better journalists

6. What was the Facebook musician found to inaccurate about?

 crime by whites

 crime against whites

 how many white killers there are

7. What hopes does Julian Rademeyer have for the site's future?

 that it can predict election results better

 that they will be allowed into Zimbabwe

 that it can become more important across the continent

Parte inferior do formulário