The blue of the sea is caused by the scattering of sunlight by tiny particles suspended in the water. Blue light, being of short wavelength, is scattered more efficiently than light of longer wavelengths.

Although waters of the open ocean are commonly some shade of blue, especially in tropical or subtropical regions, green water is commonly seen near coasts. This is caused by yellow pigments being mixed with blue water. Phytoplankton are one source of the yellow pigment. Other microscopic plants may color the water brown or brownish-red. Near the shore silt or sediment in suspension can give waters a brownish hue; outflow of large rivers can often be observed many miles offshore by the coloration of suspended soil particles.

Marine phytoplankton (Greek for "plant wanderers") are microscopic single-celled plants that include diatoms, dinoflagellates, coccolithophorids, green algae, and blue-green algae, among others. The growth of these organisms, which photosynthesize light, depends on a delicate balance between nutrient enrichment by vertical mixing, often limited by the availability of nitrogen and light. Diatoms are one-celled plants with patterned glass coverings. Each glass, or silicon dioxide box, is ornamented with species-specific designs, pits, and perforations making them popular with microscopists and, more recently, scanning electron microscopists.

Some of the thousands of kinds of phytoplankton swim feebly by lashing a whiplike thread appendage called a flagellum. The dinoflagellates are known for their bioluminescence, or phosphorescence, a "cold light" similar to that of fireflies.

1. The growth of phytoplankton is often limited by the availability of (A) oxygen. (B) hydrogen. (C) nitrogen. (D) carbon dioxide. (E) carbon monoxide

2. Which of the following is not a type of phytoplankton? (A) Green algae. (B) Diatoms. (C) Blue-green algae. (D) Amoeba. (E) Triatomas.
3. Many phytoplankton use an appendage called a flagellum for
   (A) reproduction.
   (B) propulsion.
   (C) digestion.
   (D) respiration.
   (E) feeding.

4. What can give waters a brownish hue near the shore?
   (A) Sediment.
   (B) Phytoplankton.
   (C) Blue pigment.
   (D) Diatoms.
   (E) Irradiated pigments.

5. The main idea of this passage is
   (A) Light causes sea color.
   (B) There is much controversy about what causes sea color.
   (C) Microscopic plant life causes sea color.
   (D) Water composition causes sea color.
   (E) Sea coloration is varied because of a combination of length of light
       waves and microscopic plant life and silt.

Texto 2 (Questões 6 a 10)

We believe the Earth is about 4.6 billion years old. At present we are forced
to look to other bodies in the solar system for hints as to what the early
history of the Earth was like. Studies of our moon, Mercury, Mars, and the
large satellites of Jupiter and Saturn have provided ample evidence that all
these large celestial bodies were bombarded by smaller objects in a wide
variety of sizes shortly after the larger bodies had formed. This same
bombardment must have affected Earth as well. The lunar record indicates
that the rate of impacts decreased to its present low level about 4 billion
years ago. On Earth, subsequent erosion and crustal motions have
obliterated the craters that must have formed during this epoch.

Scientists estimate the Earth's age by measuring the ratios of various
radioactive elements in rocks. The oldest Earth rocks tested thus far are
about 3 1/3 billion years old. But no one knows whether these are the
oldest rocks on Earth. Tests on rocks from the moon and on meteorites show
that these are about 4.6 billion years old. Scientists believe that this is the
true age of the solar system and probably the true age of the Earth.

6. In line 9, the word "obliterated" means
7. According to this passage, how do scientists estimate the age of the Earth?
   (A) By measuring the ratios of radioactive elements in rocks
   (B) By examining fossils
   (C) By studying sunspots
   (D) By examining volcanic activity.
   (E) By measuring earthquake effects.

8. Which of the following processes led to the obliteration of the craters formed by the bombardment of the Earth by celestial bodies?
   (A) Volcanic activity.
   (B) Solar radiation.
   (C) Gravity.
   (D) Crustal motions.
   (E) Earthquakes.

9. According to the passage, why are scientists forced to look at other bodies in the solar system to determine the early history of the Earth?
   (A) Human alteration of the Earth.
   (B) Erosion and crustal motions.
   (C) Solar flares.
   (D) Deforestation.
   (E) Moon precession.

10. Bombardment of the Earth at one time by various sized bodies is
    (A) proven by the lunar record.
    (B) a documented fact.
    (C) inferred from what happened on other planetary bodies.
    (D) indicated by erosion.
    (E) proven by tidal changes.