

2017

1º Semestre



Inglês

VESTIBULAR FGV

GRADUAÇÃO EM DIREITO SP

Instruções para a Prova de INGLÊS:

- Confira se seu nome e RG estão corretos.
- Não se esqueça de assinar a capa deste caderno, no local indicado, com caneta azul ou preta.
- Você terá **4 horas** para realizar as três provas.
- Antes de iniciar a prova, verifique se o caderno contém 3 questões e se a impressão está legível.
- A prova de **Inglês** é composta por 3 questões. Atenção: A **Questão 1** deve ser respondida **em português**; as **Questões 2 e 3** devem ser respondidas **em inglês**. As três questões desta prova valem, no total, 10 pontos, assim distribuídos:
 - **Questão 1** – 3 pontos.
 - **Questão 2** – 3 pontos.
 - **Questão 3** – 4 pontos.
- As respostas deverão ser redigidas nos espaços destinados a elas, com letra legível e, obrigatoriamente, com caneta de tinta azul ou preta.
- Não se identifique em nenhuma das folhas do corpo deste caderno, pois isso implicará risco de anulação.
- O candidato só poderá deixar definitivamente o local das provas a partir de 1 hora e meia após seu início.
- Não haverá substituição deste caderno.
- O candidato é responsável pela devolução deste caderno ao fiscal de sala.
- Adverte-se que o candidato que se recusar a entregar este caderno, dentro do período estabelecido para realização das provas, terá automaticamente sua prova anulada.
- Estará automaticamente eliminado do processo seletivo o candidato que obtiver **nota bruta inferior a 3,0** na prova de **Inglês**.

NOME:

IDENTIDADE:

INSCRIÇÃO:

LOCAL:

DATA: 13/11/2016

SALA:

ORDEM:

Assinatura do Candidato: _____

ID: <<ID>>

 INGLÊS

WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE?

By Jacqueline Rose

In 1969, Arthur Corbett, first husband of famous male-to-female transsexual April Ashley, sought an annulment of their marriage on the grounds that at the time of the ceremony, Ashley was a “person of the male sex.” In the course of the proceedings, Corbett presented himself as a frequenter of male brothels [bordéis masculinos] and a cross-dresser [travesti] who, from their first meeting, had been mesmerized by Ashley and by her reality, which was greater, so he said, than any fantasy he could have conceived for himself. It took a while for Ashley, along with her medical and legal advisors, to realize what Corbett was trying to do. He was, in her words, portraying their marriage as a “squalid prank [brincadeira], a deliberate mockery [escárnio, gozação] of moral society perpetrated by a couple of queers [viados, bichas] for their own twisted amusement.”

Corbett’s strategy was successful: the marriage was annulled. The case is commonly seen as having set back the cause of transsexual women and men for decades. Transsexual people lost all marriage rights for more than thirty years. The decision ruled out any change to their birth certificate, a right they had enjoyed since 1944, and thereby denied them legal recognition of their gender. Only with the Gender Recognition Act of 2004 was the law changed to permit transsexuals to marry, on condition that they first obtain a Gender Recognition Certificate.

For Justice Ormrod, the case – “the first occasion on which a court in England has been called on to decide the sex of an individual” – was straightforward. Because Ashley had been a boy at birth, she should be treated as a male in perpetuity. The suggestion that she be categorized as intersex was dismissed: medical evidence attested that she was born with male gonads, chromosomes, and genitalia. Although there had been only minimal development at puberty – no facial hair, some breast formation, and what Ashley referred to as a “virginal penis” because of its diminutive size – the judge also ruled out these factors (he believed the breast formation had been artificially induced by hormones). That Ashley had undergone full surgical genital reconstruction – there had been some (unsatisfactory) penetrative sex between her and Corbett – made no difference: “The respondent was physically incapable of consummating a marriage, as intercourse using the completely artificially constructed cavity could never constitute true intercourse” (what would constitute “true intercourse” is not specified). Ashley was not, to Ormrod’s mind, a woman. This was much more relevant, as far as Ormrod was concerned, than asking whether or not Ashley was still a man.

 Adapted from the *London Review of Books* May 5, 2016

Introduction

This passage, adapted from an article in the *London Review of Books*, looks at a landmark British court case involving one man’s attempt to annul his marriage to a transsexual, that is, to a man who had transitioned from male to female through medical procedure.

In his article, the author presents information about the two contending parties and discusses the ramifications of the case and of the judge’s decision. Read the text and answer the questions below. You are advised to read the questions carefully and give answers that are of direct relevance. Remember: Your answer to Question 1 must be written in Portuguese, but your answers to Questions 2 and 3 must be written in English. With these last two questions, you may use American English or British English, but you must be consistent throughout.

