

**COLETÂNEA DE PROVAS DA FUNDAÇÃO
GETÚLIO VARGAS DE INGLÊS.**

1997 até 2005

**Provas Aplicadas no Vestibular de Graduação
para ingresso em fev/1997
BONES OF CONTENTION**

Scientists and Native Americans clash over a 9,300-year-old man with Caucasoid features.

THE DECEASED APPEARED TO BE A MALE Caucasian - that seemed clear from the long, narrow skull and prominent nose. He'd been dead for decades; at least, and probably longer. James Chatters, an anthropologist based in Kennewick, Washington, could tell that much from just a quick examination of the cranium and broken jawbone the coroner brought him last July. But Chatters wanted to know more. So he went to the banks of the Columbia River, where two college students had come across the skull, and managed to find most of the skeleton. The arm and leg bones suggested that the dead man came from genetic stock very different from that of the Indians who have lived in that part of the country for centuries. Chatters figured he had the body of an early settler or trader.

There was one odd note, though. Embedded in the man's pelvis was a spear point. It was the kind used by hunters not hundreds but many thousands of years ago. And when Chatters sent a bit of bone off to the University of California, Riverside, for radiocarbon dating, the results showed that there was indeed something special about this "settler." His bones were about 9,300 years old.

At first, news reports breathlessly called the find evidence that Europeans had reached the Americas more than 80 centuries earlier than anyone had thought. The truth, say scientists, is that Caucasoid features, while rare, are not unheard of in the remains of prehistoric Americans. They can also be seen in ancient bones from northern Asia. There's no reason, say experts, to conclude this was some sort of Neolithic Christopher Columbus. As one of the oldest and most complete skeletons ever found in the Pacific Northwest, however, it could tell anthropologists an enormous amount about the lives and ethnic background of the people who first colonized the Americas.

It could, that is, if scientists ever get a chance to study it in detail. Unless a judge intervenes, the bones, will be turned over to the local Umatilla Indian tribe by the end of the month for immediate burial. Says Umatilla spokesman Armand Minthorn: "Our tradition says once a body goes into the ground, that's where it stays." Under the U.S. Native American Graves Protection Act of 1990, museums and scientists must give Native American remains back to the tribes they came from. And the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which has jurisdiction over the banks of the Columbia, is prepared to comply. "It's sort of like the burning of the library at Alexandria," says Grover Krantz, an anthropology professor at Washington State University and one of only three scientists to have studied the remains.

It's not hard to understand his frustration. Paleoanthropologists have only a general idea of how humans first came to the Americas. It happened, most believe, around 12,000 years ago, when Asians began crossing a strip of land that connected present-day Siberia and Alaska across what is now the Bering Strait. Modern Asians and Native Americans have enough genetic and physical similarities to make a convincing case for the link. But the details of the migration, including how many waves there were, when they happened and the routes by which wanderers subsequently moved east and south over the millennia, are still largely mysterious.

A thorough examination of these bones would certainly help fill in some of the gaps. Even a cursory look has told scientists quite a bit about how the dead man once lived. To start with, the spear point in his pelvis isn't what killed him, at least not right away. He lived long enough for the bone to partially engulf the point. The wound may have caused a chronic infection, though, which according to a pattern of scars on several bones is what finally did him in at about age 50. There is also evidence that he had some sort of crushing injury that damaged his ribs and caused one arm to atrophy. Chatters also found advanced osteoporosis in an elbow and minor arthritis in the knees.

But without photographs, casts of the bones, chemical assays, DNA tests, C.T. scans and protein comparisons, that's about all anyone will ever know. It's conceivable the tests could be done before the bones are returned to the Umatillas, but that would infuriate the Indians, who take these matters very seriously and consider the tests that have already been performed to be acts of desecration. What really bothers the anthropologists is that the skeleton's Caucasoid features suggest he isn't a close relative of the tribe. Indeed, Washington State's Krantz is considering a lawsuit to get the bones back on that basis.

The Umatillas plan to fight for their legal - and spiritual - right to bury the bones according to their customs and beliefs. Many of them don't buy the Asian-migration theory; their ancestors, they say, have always lived in the Pacific Northwest. Ironically, Chatters had hoped the skeleton's Caucasoid features would help heal some of the suspicion between whites and Indians by showing how superficial racial differences can be. Instead, he has become the focus of hostility. He returned home one night last week to find an ominous message on his answering machine - a continuous, unintelligible, angry-sounding chant. It was, he says, "clearly intended to be not very nice."

**Reported by Dan Cray - Los Angeles
TIME, Oct. 14, 1996, p. 39**

01. According to the article, what exactly was finally found on the banks of the Columbia River?
- Some ancient Indian artifacts belonging to the Umatilla tribe.
 - The skull and most of the skeleton of an apparently Caucasian male.
 - The cranium of a male Caucasian.
 - The bones of the first European to reach the Americas.
 - The almost complete skeleton of a member of the Umatilla Indian tribe.
02. The people who first found the skull were
- two college students.
 - James Chatters and Washington Kennewick.
 - Armand Minthorn and Grover Krantz.
 - two professors of anthropology at Washington State University.
 - officers from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
03. What was the "odd note" mentioned in paragraph two?
- The bones belonged to a Caucasian male but were found in an area inhabited by Indians.
 - The local Indians did not want the bones to be examined.
 - Though the bones were of Caucasian origin, there is no record of Europeans reaching North America before Columbus.
 - The man's pelvis contained the point of a spear.
 - Caucasian settlers in that area of North America generally did not use spears.
04. According to the experts, the skeleton has great importance because
- it indicates the presence of Caucasian racial types in prehistoric America.
 - it indicates that whites and Indians once coexisted peacefully in North America.
 - it is unquestionably the oldest one ever found in the Pacific Northwest.
 - though possessing Caucasoid features, it presents evidence of a strong genetic relationship with the Umatilla tribe.
 - if studied, it could reveal much about the lives and ethnic background of the people who first came to the Americas.
05. With regard to the skeleton discovered on Umatilla Indian land, which of the following is not true?
- Despite its advanced age, the complete skeleton was found and is in remarkably good condition.
 - The skeleton shows notably Caucasoid features.
 - It is one of the oldest skeletons ever found in the Pacific Northwest of the United States.
 - The Umatillas and the paleoanthropologists are fighting each other over control of the skeleton.
 - The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will probably take the side of the Indians.
06. Grover Krantz's statement in paragraph four that "It's sort of like the burning of the library at Alexandria" could be interpreted as meaning which of the following?
- Burying the skeleton before studying it would mean a loss of information similar, in a sense, to the loss of information incurred when the ancient library at Alexandria, Egypt burned.
 - While the skeleton is being fought over, much valuable time is being lost.
 - The burning of the library at Alexandria, Egypt was a terrible accident; returning the skeleton to the Indians would be another one.
 - The burning of the library at Alexandria, Egypt increased hostility between Christians and Muslims; returning the skeleton to the Indians would increase hostility between them and whites.
 - Leaving the skeleton in the hands of the government is a tragedy as great as the burning of the ancient library at Alexandria, Egypt.
07. Though most paleoanthropologists believe that humans first came to the Americas by crossing a strip of land connecting Siberia and Alaska,
- they really have no idea of when it could have happened.
 - they are convinced that genetically these people were Caucasian rather than Asian.
 - many of the details of this migration are still unknown.
 - they still have not found evidence to indicate a link between modern Asians and Native Americans.
 - the Umatilla Indians claim that their tribe was one of the first groups to make that migration.

08. According to the information in paragraph six, a brief examination of the dead man's bones revealed that

- a) he had been killed by a spear.
- b) he was a warrior with about 50 scars all over his body.
- c) he had been crushed to death.
- d) he had died of a chronic infection.
- e) one of his arms had been made into a kind of trophy.

09. Paragraph seven states that Grover Krantz of Washington State University is considering a lawsuit to regain possession of the bones. What argument will he use to support his suit?

- a) The bones are legally the property of the United States Government.
- b) Scientific considerations must take precedence over religious considerations.
- c) Returning the bones to the Indians before they are fully examined would be like burning the library at Alexandria, Egypt.
- d) The bones should be considered the property of the person who found them.
- e) The skeleton's features suggest that the dead man was not a close relative of the Umatilla tribe.

10. In the last paragraph, the statement "Many of them don't buy the Asian-migration theory..." means approximately the same as which of the following?

- a) Most Umatilla Indians refuse to invest money in theoretical historical research.
- b) A large portion of Umatilla Indians don't accept the theory that the first Americans migrated from Asia.
- c) U.S. Federal law prohibits the buying or selling of sacred Indian artifacts.
- d) Most Umatilla Indians do not understand why Asians migrated to the Americas thousands of years ago.
- e) For many Umatilla Indians, the idea of an Asian migration to the Americas is a fact not a theory.

Business Week, Sept. 23, 1996, p. 63

A PAPER TRAIL'S UGLY END ?

Britain confirms that the Swiss stashed gold looted by Nazis.

It is one of the most troubling questions to linger on from World War II: Did Switzerland profit from the abandoned bank deposits - and stolen gold - of Jews murdered by the Nazis? On Sept. 10, a key aspect of the issue became clearer: Britain's Foreign Office issued a report confirming that Germany looted more than \$550 million in gold - now worth over \$6 billion - from German-occupied countries and stashed most of it in Switzerland.

That could turn out to be a nightmare for the Swiss government and banking community: "The latest evidence is mind-boggling," says World Jewish Congress Secretary General Israel Singer. The paper trail, he says, leads straight to Switzerland, where top Nazis deposited gold and valuables from throughout Europe. "Until a few months ago, all we were going on was hearsay about trains arriving in Switzerland with looted gold... and now we have the documents to prove it," says Singer.

The Swiss, however, took the British report in stride. A brief statement said the subject had been raised at its regular Wednesday Cabinet meeting on Sept. 11. "but no discussion took place because there is a basic agreement that there should be [Swiss government action on the matter in the future." A spokesperson for the Swiss Bankers Assn., Sylvia Mattile, said that the London revelations concern gold "which was apparently in the Swiss National Bank" and not privately held banks. A spokesman for the national bank deferred to a government spokesman, who says it is "difficult" to say whether the claims made in London are accurate. Mattile noted that allegations concerning abandoned Jewish assets in Swiss banks - another nagging issue for the Swiss - were being explored by a commission headed by former U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker.

Although WJC officials say that not all of the gold involved was robbed from Jews, the British report is further emotionally charged since some of the gold may well have come from the teeth of Jews who perished in the gas chambers of Auschwitz. The exact origins of all the gold, however, may never be known. Much of the looted gold was melted down into ingots marked as coming from Germany's prewar gold reserves.

Also troubling are the possible postwar actions of the Allies. According to a recently declassified document from the National Archives in Washington, the Swiss and the Allies agreed to split up some \$280 million of this gold, with \$60 million going to Britain, the U.S., and other allies, and \$220 million retained by the Swiss. Greville Janner, a Labor MP who spearheaded the campaign in Britain to get the documents

released, argues that it would be "immoral, and I hope, illegal" for Switzerland to retain the gold since it was partly obtained from concentration camp prisoners.

A MYSTERY. With many of the pieces of the puzzle now starting to fall into place, the actual physical location of the gold is still a mystery. Though deposited in Switzerland, some of the gold was sold to Portugal, Spain, Romania, Sweden, and Turkey, according to one U.S. document. "We are now, concentrating our efforts on trying to find out just what happened to the gold," says Singer. But that is a far from simple task, a problem that has beset the hunt for Jewish deposits that, Holocaust survivors and Jewish officials maintain, are still held in Swiss banks. The Bankers Assn. announced in February that it had located 38.7 million Swiss francs in 775 dormant accounts from the war period. But Jewish organizations rejected the figure, saying that it was meaningless.

The Volcker committee, representing Jewish organizations and the Swiss banks, is due to convene in mid-October to discuss outstanding claims. One of its first tasks will be to hire auditors to carry out an independent search. "This will become a transparent process which will obtain the available information and give the banks the opportunity to pay back every Swiss franc as they have promised," says WJC President Edgar M. Bronfman. And the gold? "I don't think the latest revelations from London will have any effect on the Volcker commission because it addresses a completely different subject," says Mattile. Perhaps. But they surely demonstrate that the Swiss banking community has a long way to go before it shakes off the lingering ghosts of World War II.

By Neal Sandler in Jerusalem, John Parry in Geneva and Julie Flynn in London
Business Week, Sept. 23, 1996, p. 63

11. The title of the article, A PAPER TRAIL'S UGLY END?, refers to
- a) the Allied confiscation, at the end of the Second World War, of Jewish gold deposited in Switzerland.
 - b) documents indicating that much of the Jewish gold deposited in Switzerland was later sold to Portugal, Spain, Romania, Sweden, and Turkey.
 - c) a group of documents confirming that Switzerland was the final destination of the majority of the gold stolen by Germany from German-occupied countries during the Second World War.
 - d) the impassive Swiss bureaucracy that is refusing to return the stolen gold to its rightful owners.
 - e) the documented brutality of the Nazi Government that killed so many innocent people.
12. According to the article, Paul Volcker is
- a) the U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman.
 - b) the head of a commission looking into allegations that abandoned Jewish deposits are still held in Swiss banks.
 - c) the Chairman of the World Jewish Congress.
 - d) the Director of the National Archives in Washington, D.C.
 - e) a lawyer representing Jewish organizations in lawsuits against Swiss banks.
13. According to paragraph four, one of the more upsetting aspects of the Nazi gold in Switzerland is that
- a) the Nazis stole it from innocent civilians in conquered countries.
 - b) many countries are now falsely claiming that this gold belongs to them.
 - c) Switzerland accepted it and did not ask questions about its origins.
 - d) for more than 50 years Switzerland has denied that it even existed.
 - e) some of it very possibly came from the teeth of Jews murdered at Auschwitz.
14. When informed of the accusation that gold looted by the Nazis had been deposited in Switzerland, the Swiss Government
- a) did not seem very upset or concerned.
 - b) denied everything.
 - c) accused the international Jewish community of spreading lies.
 - d) promised at once to help international investigators in every way possible.
 - e) declared that the gold was theirs to keep.
15. According to paragraph four, it may be impossible to discover the exact origins of all the stolen gold because
- a) more than 50 years have passed since the end of the Second World War.
 - b) most of the original owners were Jews who perished in the death camps.
 - c) the Swiss Government has no real interest in returning it.
 - d) a large portion of it was melted down into bars and marked as prewar German Government property.

e) much of it was mixed up with other gold coming from Germany's prewar reserves.

16. In paragraph five, the statement "Also troubling are the possible postwar actions of the Allies" refers to the accusation that after the war

- a) the Allies suppressed all information about the stolen gold.
- b) the Allies were more concerned with protecting Swiss interests than with securing justice for Jewish victims of the Holocaust.
- c) the Allies allowed the stolen gold to be sold to foreign countries.
- d) the Allies grabbed some of the stolen gold in Switzerland for themselves.
- e) all Allied efforts to return the stolen gold to its rightful owners were blocked by the Swiss Government.

17. According to the information in paragraph six, though the stolen gold was deposited in Switzerland,

- a) no one seems to know now exactly where it is.
- b) Swiss bankers and Jewish officials haven't been able to agree on its exact monetary value.
- c) much of it was subsequently re-deposited in Portuguese, Spanish, Romanian, Swedish, and Turkish banks.
- d) its real location is being kept secret by the Swiss Bankers Assn.
- e) Holocaust survivors and Jewish officials are claiming ownership to all of it.

18. The last paragraph mentions a "transparent process," which could best be described as

- a) the legal process that will allow Jewish survivors of the Holocaust to go to Switzerland to claim their gold.
- b) permitting international organizations free access to observe the Swiss Government as it gives back the gold.
- c) the open and shameful way in which the Swiss Government confiscated the gold deposited in its country.
- d) a rigorous audit that will reveal just how much Nazi money is still deposited in Swiss banks.
- e) a rigorous and independent audit that will locate and identify, as far as possible, those Jewish deposits still held in Swiss banks.

19. In the last paragraph, when Sylvia Mattile says "I don't think the latest revelations from London will have any effect on the Volcker commission because it addresses a completely different subject," she means, in effect, that

- a) the Volcker commission will not let itself be influenced by foreign political pressure.
- b) because the London report deals with gold stolen by the Germans and placed in Switzerland and the Volcker commission is looking into abandoned Jewish assets in Swiss banks, the two have nothing to do with each other.
- c) the London revelations, which accuse the Swiss Government of unethical behavior, have been rejected by the Volcker commission as a falsification of the facts.
- d) the Volcker commission reports to the Swiss Government and not to the British Government.
- e) gold deposits and cash deposits are covered by two different sets of laws in Switzerland.

20. In the last paragraph, the statement "...the Swiss banking community has a long way to go before it shakes off the lingering ghosts of World War II" means approximately the same as which of the following?

- a) It will be difficult to forget that many Swiss citizens died in World War II, a war financed in part by Swiss banks.
- b) The Swiss banking community, to its eternal shame, did nothing to help Jews persecuted by Nazis during World War II.
- c) The Swiss banking community will need to do much to make amends, clear its name, and restore its reputation with respect to the Nazi gold it accepted and to the abandoned Jewish bank accounts it is still holding.
- d) Not caring what the world thinks, the Swiss banking community is determined not to pay back the money rightfully claimed by Holocaust survivors.
- e) The Swiss banking community is certain that, though it may take a long time, it can prove that it did nothing wrong in accepting stolen gold from the Nazis.

Gabarito

| Inglês | |
|---------------|------|
| 1=B | 11=C |
| 2=A | 12=B |
| 3=D | 13=E |
| 4=E | 14=A |
| 5=A | 15=D |
| 6=A | 16=D |
| 7=C | 17=A |
| 8=D | 18=E |
| 9=E | 19=B |
| 10=B | 20=C |

**Provas Aplicadas no Vestibular de Graduação
para ingresso em ago/1997
Where Credit Is Due**

Young activists and middle-aged bureaucrats take up an unlikely new fad: tiny business loans for the poor

BY MARTHA BRANT

NEWSWEEK FEBRUARY 17, 1997, p. 27

TEARS STREAMED DOWN JENNIFER Robey's cheeks as she listened. When the speech ended, the 28-year old poverty activist jumped to her feet and joined hundreds in a standing ovation. "It was like listening to John Kennedy talk about going to the moon," she gushed. But this was not, obviously, the late U.S. president speaking; it was a little-known fellow named John Hatch, the founder of FINCA - a group that has started 2,700 "village banks" worldwide. And he was talking not about moon shots or civil rights but about the importance of "microcredit" - small loans for poor people. To Robey, the budding movement to make credit available to 100 million families by 2005 is no less inspirational than a march on Selma, Alabama, might have been in the '60s. "Microcredit is so exciting," she said as she stood packed into a Washington, D.C., hotel last week. "It's really very cool."

With a zeal once reserved for the environmental or civil-rights movement, young activists and middle-aged bureaucrats alike are throwing themselves into an unlikely new fashioning foreign aid. Aimed primarily at women, uninsured microcredit loans of often no more than \$100 are meant to help the world's poor jump-start small businesses. It's an idea the Clintons discovered back in Arkansas - one of the poorest of the U.S. states - and have helped take mainstream. Hillary Clinton cochaired the first-ever "microcredit summit" last week - a kind of Davos for the downtrodden. Women's rights leader Bella Abzug (what summit would be complete without her?) called on some 2,500 "believers" in attendance to "never give up." At the closing ceremony, World Bank president James Wolfensohn - fresh off a jet from meeting the government and business elite in Davos itself - draped his arms around his fellow luminaries and joined in a weepy chorus of "We Shall Overcome." "If sometimes we sound like evangelicals," says Nancy Barry, head of Women's World Banking, "it's because we are trying to change the world." But some who've heard those words before worry that microcredit is a great idea in danger of becoming a misused fad.

It's no surprise that microcredit has found so many ready followers. It's cheap. At a time when foreign aid is frowned upon and charity is a bad word, microcredit helps people help themselves. And by all accounts, the borrowers repay the loans at a rate of more than 90 percent. The microcredit projects - which often organize borrowers into small clubs - use peer pressure to collect the loans and double as support groups. Proponents say the loans have even helped curb domestic violence, since the women in the groups come down hard on abusive husbands (they have more at stake than sisterhood: money).

Not everyone, however, has complete faith in the movement. The few vocal critics jokingly call themselves "agnostics." "Credit," they point out, is just another word for "debt." What good is a loan to weave baskets if there is no market in which to sell them or no road on which to transport them? They fear that loans could push families deeper into poverty if social conditions aren't right. Although high repayment rates are held up like a banner, Tom Dichter, a consultant who evaluates microcredit programs, says the data are still vague. While working in western Kenya, Dichter realized that some women were going to their relatives to borrow money or selling off their livestock to pay back the loans.

Some leaders of the movement have warned against hailing microcredit as a panacea. Fawzi Al-Sultan, the president of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, points out that community based microcredit doesn't work as well in dispersed African villages. And microcredit crusaders have met resistance in Islamic countries. The loan programs also need subsidizing for a good five to 10 years, and activists worry that competition for donors will hurt other anti-poverty causes. "People are going to jump on this bandwagon. It sounds too easy," Dichter says, especially after the three-day summit he calls "part revival, part sales meeting."

The agnostics, though, are getting drowned out by the evangelists. At the summit, CNN couldn't get enough of the hero of microcredit: Muhammad Yunus, whose Grameen Bank in Bangladesh started the movement (INTERVIEW). Yunus has been a favorite not only of the Clintons, who befriended him a decade ago, but of the Washington press corps. The bank's two-week study seminars in Bangladesh have quadrupled, but still can't meet demand. Jennifer Robey has made two pilgrimages to Grameen and did her college thesis on the bank. She sees credit as a basic human right. "They are even paying market rates!" Robey insists. Who'd have thought that interest rates would turn on a new generation of activists?

01. In paragraph 1, the sentence "It was like listening to John Kennedy talk about going to the moon" could most likely be interpreted by which of the following?

- a.) Jennifer Robey feels that John Hatch has charisma equal to John Kennedy's.
- b.) Jennifer Robey felt that John Hatch in his speech showed the same charisma that John Kennedy had once shown.
- c.) Jennifer Robey felt that the program for granting microcredit to the poor was a phenomenal and exciting idea.
- d.) As a result of John Hatch's speech, Jennifer Robey enthusiastically made the decision to join FINCA.
- e.) Jennifer Robey had believed that the microcredit movement was merely a fad, then was astonished to discover that it had become reality.

02. According to the article, the main recipients of microcredit loans are

- a.) Third-World farmers.
- b.) women.
- c.) small-businessmen's clubs.
- d.) African villagers.
- e.) landless peasants.

03. Critics of microcredit loans have argued that

- a.) these loans could put already-poor borrowers into even-deeper poverty.
- b.) the program is merely charity masquerading as self-help.
- c.) the program does not adequately address the special problems of Third-World Islamic males.
- d.) statistics show that the majority of borrowers must suffer terrible difficulties in order to pay back the loans.
- e.) the program has been concentrated predominately in African villages -- with only mediocre results.

04. According to the article, one of the unexpected aspects of the microcredit-loan movement is that

- a.) though designed to alleviate Third-World poverty, it has so far only drawn money away from other anti-poverty programs.
- b.) First-World organizations are more excited about the idea than are Third-World organizations.
- c.) though applied mainly in the Third-World, the microcredit revolution began in Arkansas when Bill Clinton was governor.
- d.) though it has been very successful so far, its own leaders are unsure if microcredit can be really effective in combatting poverty.
- e.) though it deals with such sober issues as credit and interest rates, it has managed to really inspire and excite young activists.

05. In paragraph 5, when Tom Dichter says, "People are going to jump on this bandwagon. It sounds too easy." he means in effect that

- a.) many people in the Third World will try to secure microcredit loans due to the easy terms offered.
- b.) many more people will join in criticizing the program as it makes an easy target for criticisms.
- c.) microcredit offers a popular, workable, and relatively easy solution to Third-World poverty.
- d.) he doubts that microcredit will be the easy solution to poverty that it appears to be, and he also worries that many people will support the movement merely because it is fashionable.
- e.) though he has doubts that microcredit will solve all the problems of Third-World poverty, he cannot deny that it is a popular and forceful idea.

06. Of the following people mentioned in the article, which could probably be considered the most important in the microcredit movement?

- a.) Muhammad Yunus
- b.) Fawzi Al-Sultan
- c.) John Hatch
- d.) Hillary Clinton
- e.) Nancy Barry

07. In what way has the microcredit movement purportedly reduced domestic violence?

- a.) With more money entering the home, husbands are more satisfied and less likely to mistreat their wives.
- b.) Female recipients of microcredit loans have more money and more prestige and thus can count on being better protected by the law.
- c.) The women in microcredit borrowing clubs are united in protecting their female colleagues against abusive husbands whose mistreatment might hurt a club's profitability.

- d.) To pay back the loans, husbands and wives must unite and work together harmoniously, thereby reducing the incidence of domestic violence.
- e.) Before receiving a microcredit loan, a couple is investigated thoroughly; if their marriage is perceived as unstable or violent, the loan is denied.

08. Which of the following is not stated in the article as an advantage offered by microcredit in the fight against poverty?

- a.) It's not charity.
- b.) It's virtually corruption-free.
- c.) It's inexpensive.
- d.) It's enthusiastically embraced by many different groups.
- e.) In most cases the loans are paid back.

09. In paragraph 5, Tom Dichter's referring to the microcredit summit as "part revival, part sales meeting" probably means that

- a.) he felt that the summit not only revived the hope that poverty could be eradicated, but also showed how the microcredit movement's ideas could be "sold."
- b.) the summit unfortunately was diffuse, with "evangelists" and "agnostics" fighting to "sell" their own particular ideas about microcredit.
- c.) the summit was much too theoretical and idealistic, giving little practical advice on how to "sell" the microcredit idea.
- d.) he was skeptical about the summit, which appeared to mix the fervor of a religious revival with the banality of a sales meeting.
- e.) the microcredit movement's expectations must lead to concrete results -- or the movement will ultimately fail.

10. In the last paragraph, the sentence "The agnostics, though, are getting drowned out by the evangelists" means approximately the same as which of the following?

- a.) Those who don't truly believe in microcredit (the "agnostics") are being expelled from the movement by those who really do believe (the "evangelists").
- b.) The microcredit movement does not tolerate critics or non-believers.
- c.) The microcredit movement's success is converting critics into enthusiastic supporters.
- d.) The supporters of microcredit are willing to admit that their ideas may have some flaws, whereas the critics of microcredit make no such admission.
- e.) The proponents of microcredit are so enthusiastic and so vociferous that the critics of microcredit are being ignored.

A TRANSPLANT BREAKTHROUGH... WITH ONE BIG CATCH

Pig organs with human genes could save thousands, but many fear a viral epidemic.

Business Week, April 7, 1997, p. 66

Transplant surgeons are often unable to help many of their patients because of a critical shortage of organs. Each year, 3,000 patients die while languishing on transplant waiting lists. It's a desperate situation that seems to call for desperate measures.

Enter genetically engineered pigs. Raised in solitary confinement in ultraclean rooms from birth, these high tech porcines don't nurse because it's too dirty. They wouldn't recognize slop if they fell in it. For the transplant industry, these pigs represent a shining hope. Their organs closely resemble our own. And the pigs have been engineered to carry key human genes that make the organs look nearly human to a recipient's immune system - and therefore less likely to be rejected.

"A REALLY BAD IDEA." Pig hearts have been kept beating in monkeys for as long as 60 days. With recent advances in cloning, scientists could theoretically raise genetically identical pig litters, greatly reducing the variables. Pigs are cleaner than baboons - another potential source of organs - and using pigs is less likely to elicit complaints from animal activists. Pig organs could help save 200,000 lives a year in America, says John J. Fung, transplantation director at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center.

Recently, however, researchers have pointed to what could be a disastrous drawback to the use of pig organs. Last month, researchers at London's Institute of Cancer Research reported that a virus found in pig cells had crossed over and infected human cells - an event doctors had thought was unlikely. Other groups have observed the same thing. The implications are ominous: The transplantation of pig organs into humans could unleash a new human viral epidemic. "From an infectious disease standpoint, transplanting

animal organs is a really bad idea," says Jonathan S. Allan, virologist at the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research in San Antonio and a leading critic of the transplant of animal organs into humans, a process called xenotransplantation.

The battle over pig organs pits two groups of doctors against each other - transplant surgeons and virologists. Surgeons who see their patients dying don't worry so much about the long-term risks that virologists find so terrifying. In Britain, the virologists' camp won out: In January, the government placed a moratorium on xenotransplants.

In the U.S., the Food & Drug Administration has given the \$4 billion transplant industry the go-ahead, stipulating strict monitoring of tissues, organs, and patients and the establishment of nationwide tissue banks. "We're building more safety into the approach," says Philip D. Noguchi, director of cellular and gene therapies at the FDA.

Livers, hearts, and other intact organs present the greatest risks for the transmission of animal viruses to humans. Such organs can easily spread any viruses they might carry throughout the bloodstream. Most healthy people might have immune systems powerful enough to resist the viruses. But transplant patients are given drugs to suppress their immune systems to prevent rejection of their transplanted organs. That leaves them vulnerable to the animal viruses, which could in turn leap from them to the rest of us.

YEARS OF TESTING. Besides whole organ transplants, researchers are also devising ways to transplant live animal tissues and cells to treat some diseases. Theoretically, it's easier to screen the tissues for the presence of viruses. Doctors in Boston, for example, have inserted fetal pig cells into the brains of 12 Parkinson's disease patients - with startling success. In some cases patients have begun walking again. Biotech companies are rigging up "bioartificial" livers, circulating patients' blood through pig liver cells and then back into the body.

Meanwhile, researchers are experimenting with animal tissues and cells for use against diabetes, multiple sclerosis, and AIDS. Although likely safer, even tissue and cell implants pose unknown risks. Noguchi emphasizes that more research is needed. "It makes it sort of a crapshoot," he says. That could change as scientists develop tests sensitive enough to proclaim tissues virus-free - but that could take years.

Some researchers argue that the FDA must push the industry to build stronger firewalls between species by banning some procedures and demanding the most rigorous testing. Otherwise, in the fight against familiar old diseases, we could end up creating mysterious new ones.

11. The main controversy surrounding the use of pig organs for transplants could best be summed up by which of the following?

- a.) Though at first it appeared to be a breakthrough in transplant surgery, most doctors now argue that the risk of infection is too great to justify the use of pig organs for transplants.
- b.) Pig-organ transplant surgery remains blocked at the moment due to the inability of scientists to resolve important infectological and ethical concerns.
- c.) Genetically engineered pigs appear to be one way to make up for the lack of organs available for transplants; however, the risk of viral infection is a problem that has yet to be resolved.
- d.) Transplant surgeons and virologists are unable to decide if implanting tissues and cells will be more effective than transplanting whole organs.
- e.) Though governments in general are attempting to control this kind of surgery, the indiscriminate use of pig-organ transplants has greatly increased the risk of viral infection.

12. In paragraph 1, the sentence "It's a desperate situation that seems to call for desperate measures." means approximately the same as

- a.) The chances of a viral epidemic resulting from pig transplants are so great that most virologists have called for a ban on that kind of surgery.
- b.) Genetically engineered pigs must be raised in an absolutely sterile environment; otherwise, the risk of infection is significant.
- c.) The Food & Drug Administration must demand that the transplant industry engage in greater research and more rigorous testing in the area of pig-organ transplants.
- d.) Genetic engineering in pigs has created new virus strains that appear impossible to control.
- e.) There are not enough human organs available for transplants in the U.S.; therefore, some kind of alternative source must be found.

13. Which of the following is not given in the article as a reason for the use of pig organs in transplantation surgery?

- a.) Pig organs can be genetically engineered to resemble human organs.
- b.) Using pigs rather than baboons as organ donors should be more acceptable to animal-rights activists.
- c.) With the use of cloning, it is theoretically possible to achieve a kind of standardization of pig organs.
- d.) Of all animal organs, pig organs present the lowest risk of transmitting viral infections.
- e.) Pigs can be raised in an ultra-clean environment.

14. Which of the following groups has had the most success in restricting the practice of xenotransplantation?

- a.) American virologists
- b.) British virologists
- c.) The U.S. Food & Drug Administration
- d.) The Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research
- e.) The London Institute of Cancer Research

15. The article states that

- a.) at the moment, all non-human organs used in transplantations come from specifically developed pigs.
- b.) at the moment, pig organs are potentially the best substitute for human organs in transplantation surgery.
- c.) of all animal organs that could be used as transplants, pig organs are the least likely to transmit unknown viruses.
- d.) genetic engineering will one day eliminate the risk of viral transmission involved in xenotransplantation.
- e.) virologists funded by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration are currently developing tests effective in identifying viruses in animal organs, tissues, and cells.

16. Regarding the risks of using pig organs in transplants, the attitude of most transplant surgeons could best be described by which of the following?

- a.) It's better to perform life-saving transplants now and worry about epidemics later.
- b.) "From an infectious disease standpoint, transplanting animal organs is a really bad idea."
- c.) That pig organs save 200,000 lives a year in America justifies the cost and the risk.
- d.) It is unlikely that any new virus found in pig organs will cross over and infect human cells.
- e.) As the implantation of pig tissues and cells now provides a safe alternative to the transplantation of intact organs, the risks involved in pig-organ transplants need no longer be considered.

17. From the information in the article, you can infer that which of the following organizations has probably been the most important in officially stimulating the development of xenotransplantation?

- a.) The University of Pittsburgh Medical Center
- b.) The Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research
- c.) The Philip D. Noguchi Center for Cellular and Gene Therapies
- d.) The United States Food & Drug Administration
- e.) The London Institute of Cancer Research

18. According to the article, what is a probable advantage that animal-tissue and -cell implantations have over intact-animal-organ transplantation?

- a.) Animal tissues and cells are much less likely to contain harmful viruses.
- b.) Because of its lower cost, the use of tissue and cell implantation can cover a larger segment of the population.
- c.) As an animal does not have to be killed to donate tissues and cells, this kind of surgery is more acceptable to animal-rights activists.
- d.) Because the body is unlikely to reject tissue or cell implants, it's not necessary to suppress the patient's immune system, thereby reducing the risk of viral transmission.
- e.) It appears to be easier to detect the presence of viruses in tissues and cells before they are implanted, thereby reducing the risk of infection.

19. In paragraph 6, Philip D. Noguchi's statement "We're building more safety into the approach" means approximately the same as which of the following?

- a.) The U.S. Food & Drug Administration is stipulating strict controls in the development and application of animal-organ transplantation and animal-tissue and -cell implantation.
- b.) The genetic engineering of donor pigs is being rigorously controlled to avoid contamination.

- c.) Virologists are now working closely with transplant surgeons in order to eliminate the possibility of pig-organ viral transmission.
- d.) New surgical techniques are being developed to reduce the possibility of the human body rejecting an animal-organ transplant.
- e.) New drugs are being developed to reduce the possibility of the human body rejecting an animal-organ transplant.

20. Paragraph 7 mentions a paradox. That paradox could best be explained by which of the following?

- a.) While livers, hearts, and other intact animal organs are those most needed for transplants, they are also the most likely to transmit viruses.
- b.) Those patients most in need of pig-organ transplants are often the most susceptible to viral transmission.
- c.) Drugs used to prevent a patient's body from rejecting an animal-organ transplant unfortunately leave that body more susceptible to viral transmission.
- d.) Doctors can only be sure of the presence of viruses in animal organs after those viruses have been transmitted to the body of a transplant recipient.
- e.) Most immune systems are powerful enough to resist viruses, except those viruses transmitted by xenotransplantation.

| Inglês | |
|--------|------|
| 1=C | 11=C |
| 2=B | 12=E |
| 3=A | 13=D |
| 4=E | 14=B |
| 5=D | 15=B |
| 6=A | 16=A |
| 7=C | 17=D |
| 8=B | 18=E |
| 9=D | 19=A |
| 10=E | 20=C |

**Provas Aplicadas no Vestibular de Graduação
para ingresso em fev/1998**

Time, August 18, 1997

The Perils of Ron Carey

The Teamsters' boss calls a strike against UPS, but if he doesn't win, more than trucks are going to roll

.By JOHN GREENWALD

POOR RON CAREY. HE COULD be a labor hero for cleaning up the Teamsters Union since becoming its president in 1991. But that distinction has eluded him. Carey, 61, is in the middle of a bitter internal power struggle as well as a U.S. government investigation into charges that an aide diverted more than \$100,000 of union funds last year to Carey's campaign for re-election. To these headaches is added the wrath of millions of Americans who waited in vain last week for strike-bound UPS trucks to transport everything from lobsters to Lands' End T-shirts. "I'm mad at the Teamsters Union," says Paula Lambert, founder of the Mozzarella Co. in Dallas, Texas, who has had to scramble for ways to ship her perishable specialty cheeses around the U.S. Declares Darlene Caralde owner of Bridals by Heaven Scent in Honolulu: "It's not going to be heaven sent if we don't get our gowns soon. It's going to be a wedding from hell."

For Carey, a former UPS driver, the strike by 185,000 Teamsters over issues ranging from the company's pension plan to part-time workers represents a desperate two-front battle. He needs a big win to maintain his political advantage over archrival James Hoffa Jr. son of the notorious Teamster boss who disappeared under mysterious circumstances in 1975. Carey edged Hoffa in the race for the presidency last November, but Hoffa has jumped on the found-raising charges to demand a new election. "If Carey loses the strike or is perceived to have lost, his position vis-à-vis Hoffa is markedly weakened," says Marvin Kosters, a labor expert at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington.

The Teamster leader has picked a particularly tough time for a showdown. Even as Carey rallied the troops last week it was clear that the Teamsters' finances were in no shape for a lengthy walkout. With the union's membership down from 2 million a decade ago to 1.4 million today, its strike fund is thinner than a picket sign. Strikers, some of whom have been pulling down \$50,000 a year, can count on benefits of only \$55 a week.

But Carey could hardly have found a more tempting target than UPS. The giant company (1996 revenues: \$22.4 billion) delivers 80% of all packages shipped by ground in the U.S., making it impossible for rivals to pick up much of the business quickly. Indeed, as the strike wore on last week, America suddenly awoke to the crucial role of UPS as a hauler of goods with a dollar value equal to an astonishing 5% of the country's gross domestic product. So widespread was the pain that major retailers who rely on UPS for supplies of fresh merchandise, urged President Clinton to intervene. But the President refused, saying the strike had not yet created a national economic emergency.

Nonetheless, the high-profile walkout gave Carey a stage on which to attack not just UPS but the rest of corporate America as well for its reliance on part-time workers. Of the 40,000 new jobs that UPS has filled with union members since 1993, fully 80% have been part-time slots that pay an average hourly wage of \$9, vs. \$19.95 for full-time positions. (UPS says most part-timers are people such as college students and housewives who don't want a full-time job.) "Part-timers do the same work and should be paid the same rates, Carey says. "We're not going to let big companies like UPS continue to undermine good jobs in America."

Despite such rhetoric, the battle over the UPS pension plan struck many observers as a far sticher issue. UPS pays more than \$1 billion a year into 31 Teamster pension funds whose beneficiaries include workers at financially weaker companies. But UPS wants to pull out of the plan and set up a fund with the Teamsters solely for its own employees, which the company says could add 50% to its workers' retirement benefits. Not so fast, say the Teamsters, who want the contributions to continue being spread among more of its members and have refused to authorize a vote at UPS on the company's contract proposal. "We're convinced that Carey's primary concern is the pension issue," says James Kelly UPS chairman and chief executive officer. "Why should our workers bear this burden?"

A more cosmic question loomed as the two sides broke off talks last weekend. Did the Teamster strike presage a new militancy by unions or would it prove to be just one more indication of how limited their clout is? With fears of downsizing and layoffs still rampant, unions staged only 37 walkouts involving 1,000 or more workers last year, in contrast to 231 major strikes in 1976. "If the Teamsters can't deliver [a winning settlement] on this one," says Charles Craver, a labor expert at the George Washington University law school, "organized labor is in big trouble. "

*Reported by Hilary Hylton/Austin, Barbara Maddux/New York
and Bruce van Voorst/Washington.*

01. In the first paragraph, why is Paula Lambert mad at the Teamsters Union?

- a) As a union member, she had hoped that Ron Carey would prove to be an honest president and thus was upset to discover that he might be involved in corruption.
- b) Because of the UPS strike she was unable to ship her merchandise to her customers.
- c) Because of the UPS strike it was almost impossible for her company to receive its merchandise.
- d) Because of the UPS strike her company's drivers refused to deliver her merchandise.
- e) Because of the UPS strike it was very difficult for her to find other means of delivering her merchandise.

02. According to the article, if the Teamsters Union has to accept an unfavorable strike settlement, which of the following will most likely happen to Ron Carey?

- a) The Government will bring formal charges against him for the misuse of Teamster pension-fund money.
- b) He will be asked to step down as Teamsters Union president.
- c) He will be considered the person responsible for breaking the power of the Teamsters Union.
- d) He will find himself at a significant disadvantage in relation to James Hoffa Jr.
- e) He will have to face James Hoffa Jr. in a new Teamsters Union presidential election.

03. In the third paragraph, the sentence "The Teamster leader has picked a particularly tough time for a showdown" means approximately the same as which of the following?

- a) With most of the packages in the U.S. delivered by UPS, the strike will be very painful for most American companies.
- b) It will be almost impossible for Ron Carey to win a strike settlement favorable to the Teamsters.
- c) Teamster finances don't appear healthy enough at the moment to sustain a protracted strike.
- d) Ron Carey's battle with Teamsters Union rival James Hoffa Jr. will make his leadership during the UPS strike much more difficult.
- e) The Government's investigation of Ron Carey's misuse of pension funds in his reelection campaign will put extrain strain on his leadership during the UPS strike.

04. According to the article, why has it probably been so difficult for other package-delivery services to fill in quickly for UPS during the strike?

- a) Most of UPS's longstanding customers simply had no idea the strike would be so protracted and therefore waited too long to begin searching for substitute companies.
- b) Much of the merchandise UPS ships is perishable, and most of the other package-delivery services simply don't have technology adequate for that kind of transportation.
- c) Union truck drivers at other package-delivery services have been reluctant to work against their colleagues striking at UPS.
- d) Most of UPS's longstanding customers, out of loyalty to UPS, were reluctant at first to look for other package-delivery services.
- e) UPS is so big that the other package-delivery services simply couldn't adapt right away to step in and pick up UPS's business.

05. You can infer from the information in the article that which of the following is not true about UPS?

- a) The monetary value of the goods it hauls is more than 4% of the United States' gross domestic product.
- b) It carries more packages by ground shipping than the United States Postal Service does.
- c) Since 1993, 80% of the new workers hired by UPS have been union members.
- d) It contributes money to Teamster pension funds for non-UPS truck drivers.
- e) At present, its importance to American retailers makes it almost irreplaceable.

06. What exactly is the conflict over the UPS-Teamsters Union pension plan?

- a) UPS no longer wants to pay into a general Teamster pension plan but rather wants to set up its own exclusive Teamster pension plan.
- b) UPS truck drivers, whether part-timers at \$9 an hour or full-timers at \$19.95 an hour, must both pay the same amount into their union pension fund, which UPS alleges is unfair.
- c) UPS wants to exclude its part-time workers from its Teamster pension plan in order to increase benefits to its full-time workers.
- d) By promising its truck drivers a 50% benefit increase if they sign up for a non-union pension plan, UPS hopes to break the power of the Teamsters Union.
- e) Ron Carey has been accused of illegally using more than \$100,000 from the Teamsters Union-UPS pension fund for his reelection campaign this year.

- 07.** According to the article, more than 10 years ago labor unions
- a) had more part-time members than they do today.
 - b) staged a greater number of important strikes than they do today.
 - c) had 2 million members as opposed to 1.4 million today.
 - d) were in excellent financial health.
 - e) had more Government support than they do today.

- 08.** The "cosmic question" mentioned in the last paragraph probably refers to which of the following?
- a) In going on strike against UPS, did the Teamsters Union cross the boundary of what could be considered fair and right in labor-management relations?
 - b) Does the Teamsters Union strike indicate new vigor and strength in the labor union movement, or will it turn out to be another example of labor's growing weakness?
 - c) How are we finally going to define the proper roles of labor and management in the conducting of the country's economy?
 - d) Is it right to let one company so fully dominate the market that it has the potential to break a union?
 - e) With this strike, will the Teamsters Union succeed in reestablishing itself as the prime force in the labor movement, or will it lose that position forever?

09. Which of the following is not a reason, either stated or implied in the article, for the Teamster strike against UPS?

- a) The Teamsters Union wanted to abolish the discrepancy between what UPS pays part-timers and full-timers.
- b) Because of its high visibility and importance to the U.S. economy, a strike against UPS would also serve as a symbolic strike against American corporations in general.
- c) The Teamsters Union wanted UPS to increase its payments into the union pension fund by as much as 50%.
- d) Ron Carey, as president of the Teamsters Union, needed a major labor victory in order to consolidate his position within the union itself.
- e) The labor movement in general, which had been losing ground for years to corporate America, needed to win a favorable decision against a major opponent in order to stop declining.

10. According to the information in the article,

- a) before the strike most Americans were unaware of UPS's importance as a package-delivery service.
- b) most Americans are indifferent to the strike against UPS.
- c) most Americans are or have been members of a union.
- d) before the strike most Americans had never heard of Ron Carey or the Teamsters Union.
- e) most Americans favor corporations over organized labor.

THE BANK THAT WOULD BE KING

BusinessWeek / July 21, 1997

But to be a regional power, RHB must cut it in a free market

A star is born. That's the message Malaysian Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim delivered at the July 7 ceremony launching RHB Capital, a financial services giant. The key to the new company is the merger of DCB Bank and Kwong Yik Bank to form RHB Bank, with assets of \$13 billion. Anwar, heir apparent to Malaysia's long-serving Prime Minister, Mahathir Mohamad labeled it a "remarkable merger," thus anointing RHB Capital as a Malaysian standard bearer in Southeast Asia's booming financial-services sector.

The new financial power-house is the work of its executive chairman, Abdul Rashid Hussain, an intense 50-year-old native of Singapore and a *bumiputra*, or ethnic Malay, with a hearty laugh and a precise manner. The creation of RHB Capital, named for its founder, caps a 14-year effort to build a financial empire that has a shot at being a regional player. Rashid has a professionalism acquired, along with a British accent, during stint as a London fund manager—that is considered rare in Malaysia. Reflecting this, he drives his staff to meet the standards applied in more advanced countries and his securities firm regularly tops International polls rating Malaysian brokerage and corporate finance houses. "He casts a long shadow," says Wong Mun Keong, research director at Schroder Research (Malaysia). "He is one of the top and best-connected bumiputra entrepreneurs in town."

SENSITIVE SUBJECT. Rashid's connections would be hard to miss, although he bristles at any suggestion that these alone account for his success. He has alliances with Mahathir, Anwar, and former financial czar Daim Zainuddin - making him a card-carrying member of "Malaysia Inc." While Rashid and his

family own just over 32% of RHB Capital, the other major shareholder, with 27%, is Malaysian Resources Corp., a politically powerful company with ties to Anwar but no previous experience in finance. Not least, Rashid has married well: His father-in-law is sugar, Coca-Cola, and property baron Robert Kuok, Malaysian-born and among the world's richest men.

The new group is formidable. RHB Capital, its main subsidiary, ranks seventh-largest by market capitalization on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange. On paper, RHB Bank would have been Malaysia's second most profitable bank last year, with profits of \$422 million. It's the country's third-largest bank, and its generous 12% capital ratio makes it one of the best-capitalized in a country that's encouraging consolidation by winnowing out smaller players.

RHB boasts Malaysia's biggest merchant bank, securities arm, and asset-management operation, which has \$1.1 billion under management. Assuming Rashid can get these various pieces working together, the new financial conglomerate will be nicely placed in an economy that has averaged growth of 8.6% annually for the past five years and whose stock market is Asia's third-largest after Tokyo's and Hong Kong's.

Rashid Hussain Securities is already considered by most analysts to be among the best independent houses in Southeast Asia. The combination of insider expertise and a high research standard has proved a winning formula with foreign institutions, which make up much of its client base - to the chagrin of foreign brokers with offices in Kuala Lumpur. Says one such competitor: "We're getting creamed."

CHALLENGES AHEAD. But Rashid has yet to show that he can prosper in a wide open market. Until recently, Malaysia's financial services industry has been heavily protected. Now, the sector is slowly opening to more foreign competition. And as it does, it will be Rashid's role to prove the worth of homegrown firms. "I've been preparing for that day," says Hussain, who is fully aware that much of his competition comes from foreign rivals. His five overseas securities ventures - in Singapore, Manila, Jakarta, London, and New York - while impressive by regional standards, haven't yet paid big dividends.

Some big challenges now loom for Rashid. He must bring two very different banks - Kwong Yik focuses on retail banking and DCB on the commercial side - into a single corporate culture, wringing out promised cost savings in the bargain. Above all, Rashid has to make his new empire work in a fashion not so reminiscent of a one-man band. Competence or connections - it is probably impossible to sort out the relative importance of the two in Rashid's career. But he will have to draw on his evidently ample reserves of the former attribute now that he has a prime position in Malaysia's fast-moving financial markets.

*By Mark L. Clifford
in Kuala Lumpur*

11. The first sentence of the article, "A star is born," refers to

- a) the merger of DCB Bank and Kwong Yik Bank.
- b) the emergence of Abdul Rashid Hussain as Malaysia's top financial services executive.
- c) the emergence of the Malaysian financial services sector as the region's dominant player.
- d) the forming of RHB Capital.
- e) the announcement that Malaysian Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim is the "heir apparent" to Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad.

12. In paragraph two, Wong Mun Keong's statement "He casts a long shadow" most likely refers to which of the following?

- a) The financial empire built by Abdul Rashid Hussain
- b) Abdul Rashid Hussain's strong business connections with powerful Malaysian politicians
- c) The fear Abdul Rashid Hussain's financial empire inspires in its competitors
- d) RHB Bank's extensive financial power
- e) Abdul Rashid Hussain and his widespread power and influence

13. You can infer from the information in the article that the term "Malaysia Inc." probably refers to

- a) Malaysia's ruling political party, of which Abdul Rashid Hussain is a member.
- b) the group of people that can be considered the power elite of Malaysia.
- c) the extensive and powerful holding company of which Abdul Rashid Hussain is a major shareholder.
- d) former financial czar Daim Zainuddin's financial services empire.
- e) the Malaysian Government's policy of encouraging consolidation in the financial services industry.

14. According to the article, Abdul Rashid Hussain worked as an employee in which one of the following cities?

- a) Singapore
- b) Manila

- c) Jakarta
- d) London
- e) New York

15. According to the article,

- a) RHB Bank has assets of \$1.1 billion.
- b) RHB Capital is the largest company of its kind on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange by market capitalization.
- c) If RHB Bank had been formed one year prior to its actual founding, it would have been Malaysia's second most lucrative bank.
- d) RHB Capital should average a growth of over 8% per year.
- e) Rashid Hussain Securities is the best independent securities company in Southeast Asia.

16. Though Abdul Rashid Hussain has achieved excellent results in many areas of business,

- a) he has not yet been tested in an unprotected market.
- b) his operations outside of Malaysia have yet to turn a profit.
- c) RHB Bank has not had the success that he hoped for.
- d) he would have achieved nothing without his excellent connections.
- e) his alliance with the financially inexperienced Malaysian Resources Corp. was a mistake.

17. You can infer from the information in the article that

- a) Rashid Hussain Securities is beating foreign competition in Malaysia.
- b) Rashid Hussain Securities dominates the Asian market.
- c) Rashid Hussain Securities will be seriously weakened if the Malaysian market is opened up.
- d) foreign institutions are beginning to adopt the same combination of insider expertise and high research standards that have made Rashid Hussain Securities so successful.
- e) Rashid Hussain Securities is one of the strongest performers on the Tokyo and Hong Kong stock exchanges.

18. In paragraph seven, "that day" in Abdul Rashid Hussain's statement "I've been preparing for that day" refers to

- a) the day when his five overseas securities ventures will finally be allowed to operate in unprotected markets.
- b) that day after 14 years of labor when RHB Capital was finally formed.
- c) the day when Malaysia will no longer protect its domestic financial services industry.
- d) the day when the Malaysian Government will begin to study the removal of barriers protecting its domestic financial services industry.
- e) that day when his financial services empire becomes one of the dominant players in the region.

19. Which challenge does the article indicate as the biggest that Abdul Rashid Hussain must face?

- a) In order to increase his credibility and fortify his image, he must make his five overseas operations begin to pay big dividends.
- b) He must find a way for his new company to operate as a team so that the responsibility for its success or failure does not rest on his shoulders alone.
- c) He must learn to operate against foreign and domestic competition in an unprotected market.
- d) He must make DCB Bank and Kwong Yik Bank function as a single corporate entity.
- e) With RHB Capital now formed, he must find a way to cut costs and increase productivity and profits.

20. The last sentence in the last paragraph of the article most likely means which one of the following?

- a) Abdul Rashid Hussain will have to make large use of RHB Capital's vast monetary reserves in order to consolidate its position in Malaysia's financial market.
- b) For RHB Capital to maintain its excellent position, it will have to rely heavily on a strong, teamwork-oriented corporate culture.
- c) In order to withstand the challenge of foreign competition, Abdul Rashid Hussain will have to make extensive use of his excellent ties to Malaysia's Government.
- d) To take best advantage of his excellent position in Malaysia's financial markets, Abdul Rashid Hussain will need to make ample use of his well-known professionalism and ability.
- e) In order to meet new challenges in Malaysia's financial markets, Abdul Rashid Hussain's empire will need ample infusions of domestic and foreign capital.

Gabarito

| INGLÊS | |
|--------|--------|
| 1 - E | 11 - D |
| 2 - D | 12 - E |
| 3 - C | 13 - B |
| 4 - E | 14 - D |
| 5 - C | 15 - C |
| 6 - A | 16 - A |
| 7 - B | 17 - A |
| 8 - B | 18 - C |
| 9 - C | 19 - B |
| 10 - A | 20 - D |

**Provas Aplicadas no Vestibular de Graduação
para ingresso em ago/1998**

LEGIONS OF THE DISPOSSESSED

**Land degradation is creating multitudes of ecomigrants who cross borders and threaten the
security of nations**

Time, November 1997

By Eugene Linden

Environmental troubles have a way of traveling from one neighborhood to the next. Foul air easily blows across borders, and dirty water moves swiftly downstream. But a true ecological disaster also lets loose a flood of people that can swamp surrounding areas. The late 20th century has seen the revival of a phenomenon common in ancient times: ecomigration. Such forces as land degradation and population pressure have driven migrants from Somalia into Ethiopia, from Ethiopia into Sudan, from Burma into Bangladesh and from Bangladesh into India. As many as 20 million people a year are reluctant nomads, and their ranks could grow much larger. Ecomigration shows how the environment could become an issue not just of national health, but also of national security.

Not necessarily in a military sense: the armies of ecomigrants are composed of prey rather than predators. They are legions of the powerless who run a gauntlet of bandits, con men, police and border guards. Their only weapon is the compassion they can inspire. But they can be as destabilizing as any invading force. The aliens can tax their hosts' economies, straining food supplies and services such as education and medical care. In the past, wild lands and new territories provided what economist Adam Smith called a "vent for surplus" where ecomigrants could settle. The next century's "surplus" must seek refuge in a world where uninhabited lands are few and far between.

The United States has long been a destination of choice for the dispossessed. Despite intense efforts over the years to guard its boundaries, the U.S. has barely slowed the tide of illegal immigration, particularly along its lengthy border with Mexico. And a look at America's growing vulnerability to ecomigration provides a telling glimpse of what is rapidly becoming a global predicament.

Most people think of the Mexican exodus as economic fallout—a product of peso crashes and grinding recessions. But the problem goes much deeper than that. Mexico's government estimates that some 900,000 people a year are forced off the land by desertification, as erosion and overuse of fields renders them unfit for farming. These displaced citizens must compete for jobs with an additional 950,000 young Mexicans who enter the labor market each year as a result of population growth.

The situation feeds on itself because Mexico's land scarcity forces the government to allow farmers to work vulnerable fields, which then leads to more desertification. Michelle Leighton Schwartz, co-founder of San Francisco's Natural Heritage Institute, sees bleak prospects: "Population and political pressures will continue to force Mexicans to destroy croplands. There are just too many poor Mexicans and not enough land."

Another major source of ecomigrants will be Haiti, which has already exported 1.3 million people. The island's long political nightmare overshadowed an even more disastrous environmental crisis. Overpopulation exacerbated by bad policy has driven people to clear and plow steep slopes, producing erosion so bad that from the air, the island looks like it is bleeding into the sea around it. Half of Haiti's farmland is considered unreclaimable. Bad as things are, however, they are likely to get worse. Three decades from now, nearly twice the number of Haitians will try to eke out a living with even less arable land. What will these additional millions do? Many will try to flee to the U.S. and elsewhere.

Conventional wisdom holds that Haiti's problem is not population but bad government. Julian Simon of the University of Maryland, for example, argues that the real resources of a country are human, and that the more people there are, the more likely it is that human ingenuity will find a way produce wealth.

That's not likely the case Haiti, counters Thomas Homer-Dixon, a political scientist at the University of Toronto who has devoted his career to studying the links between environmental degradation and political instability. He argues that the combination of population stress and ecological destruction makes it difficult to apply human ingenuity. "The limits of a country are determined by both ecology and the intelligence of a society," says Homer-Dixon. "The poorer the resource base, the smarter you have to be. The wrinkle is that a society's capacity to be smart is influenced by a nation's ecology."

Around the world, ecomigration could grow much worse in the future because of climate change, as global warming swells the seas and increases the frequency and severity of coastal storms. Even a modest sea-level rise of one meter would force 100 million people to leave river deltas and lowlands in countries such as Bangladesh, Indonesia and India, according to biologist Stephen Leatherman of Florida International University.

The world cannot totally prevent the continued rise of ecomigration. But for their own good, richer nations need to help poorer ones cope with environmental strains. No country can build an unbreachable

wall around itself. The image of vast armies of wretched poor, surging around the globe and clamoring at the borders of the more fortunate nations, may finally awaken the world to the kind of future that today's leaders may be foisting on the next generation.

01. Paragraph one of the article states that ecomigration:

- a) Has become a worldwide issue of national health and national security.
- b) Has, since ancient times, driven migrants from Somalia into Ethiopia, from Ethiopia into Sudan, from Burma into Bangladesh, and from Bangladesh into India.
- c) Can mean hordes of unwanted migrants entering neighboring areas and countries.
- d) In the late 20th Century is caused by ecological disasters also common in ancient times.
- e) Is caused primarily by ecological disasters resulting from air and water pollution.

02. In paragraph two, Adam Smith's expression "vent for surplus" could best be explained as:

- a) Markets in developing nations ready to absorb a wealthier nation's excess production.
- b) Government incentives that encourage the relocation of economically disadvantaged peoples.
- c) The practice by which industrialized nations dump their surplus products on underdeveloped nations.
- d) Government confiscation of undeveloped lands and the subsequent expulsion of indigenous inhabitants from those lands.
- e) Uninhabited or undeveloped lands that can safely accept the excess and economically disadvantaged portion of another country's or region's population.

03. According to the article, the United States' efforts to control illegal immigration:

- a) Have been vigorous but essentially a failure.
- b) Indicate a reversal of the American people's traditional tolerance of immigrants.
- c) Have stimulated similar efforts by other First World countries to control their own illegal immigration problems.
- d) Are a hypocritical reaction to a problem directly related to American economic dominance and environmental mismanagement.
- e) Have been vigorous but will be successful.

04. The vicious circle in Mexico that paragraphs four and five mention could best be described by which of the following?

- a) The 950,000 young Mexicans who enter the Mexican labor force each year oblige an almost-equal number of Mexicans to emigrate each year to the United States in search of work.
- b) Mexico's serious economic problems force approximately 900,000 people to leave Mexico each year; this, in turn, only serves to worsen Mexico's economic problems.
- c) Overpopulation in Mexico is causing a food shortage that Mexico's fragile economy simply can't resolve; this shortage obliges hundreds of thousands of Mexicans to emigrate each year to the United States.
- d) Overpopulation in Mexico is leading to the destruction of valuable cropland, which in turn makes it more expensive to feed Mexico's growing population.
- e) With the increasing desertification of Mexico's agricultural land, the Mexican Government is putting more and more vulnerable land into production, thus leading to more desertification.

05. Julian Simon's argument in paragraph seven could best be expressed by which of the following?

- a) A country needs more people in order to produce more wealth.
- b) Haiti's problems are the result of bad government, not overpopulation or environmental damage.
- c) With more people, a country has a better chance of finding ways to bring about prosperity.
- d) Ecological disasters can destroy a country's most valuable resource: its people.
- e) The larger a country's population, the greater its chances of finding good men and women for government.

06. In paragraph eight, Thomas Homer-Dixon's statement "The poorer the resource base, the smarter you have to be" means, in effect, that:

- a) Third-World countries often create cultures in which being "smart" and "taking advantage" are regarded as virtues.
- b) The intelligence and resourcefulness a society needs in order to achieve a decent standard of living increases as the environment is degraded.
- c) The poorer a person is, the more intelligent he must be in order to survive.
- d) A degraded environment often lowers the general intelligence of a society.

e) The mass migration of poor people from one country to another is often caused by ecological destruction.

07. Which of the following is not mentioned by the article as a current or potential cause of ecomigration?

- a) Climatic change.
- b) Economic recession.
- c) Overpopulation.
- d) Bad government environmental policies.
- e) Bad farming practices.

08. According to the article, which of the following phenomena could possibly bring about the most serious ecomigratory consequences?

- a) Continued desertification in Mexico.
- b) Overpopulation in the Third World.
- c) The failure of wealthy nations to address ecological problems in the Third World.
- d) Global warming.
- e) Haiti's disastrous political and populational situation coupled with its ruinous farming practices.

09. You can infer from the information in the article that which of the following is likely to cause wealthier host-countries to address the problem of ecomigration?

- a) Ecomigration can lead to hordes of illegal immigrants taking jobs away from a host-country's citizens.
- b) Ecomigration can lead to hordes of illegal immigrants seriously damaging a host-country's environment.
- c) Ecomigration can lead to hordes of illegal immigrants putting enormous strain on a host-country's economy, food supply, and social services.
- d) Ecomigration can lead to hordes of illegal immigrants destroying a host-country's culture and traditions.
- e) As it can be used as a subterfuge for one nation to invade another, ecomigration can seriously jeopardize a host-country's national security.

10. Overall, the author of this article feels

- a) Hopeful that the problems of environmental degradation resulting in ecomigration can be solved.
- b) That ecomigration can be stopped only if richer nations intervene in poorer nations to solve their environmental problems.
- c) That ecomigration really affects only Third-World nations and for that reason will be hard to stop.
- d) That the general ignorance of Third-World populations is the primary cause of environmental degradation in their respective countries.
- e) That ecomigration will continue in the coming years and may get worse.

11. You can infer from the information in that article that which of the following people is probably the most optimistic about the future of the environment?

- a) Stephen Leatherman
- b) Adam Smith
- c) Thomas Homer-Dixon
- d) Julian Simon
- e) Michelle Leighton Schwartz

12. In paragraph eight, the phrase "That's not likely the case in Haiti..." most likely refers to which of the following?

- a) Despite much evidence to the contrary, Haiti will probably find solutions to its ecological, populational, and political problems.
- b) It will be difficult for Haiti's government to stop the exodus of impoverished Haitians to the United States.
- c) The idea that the solutions developed in richer, more developed countries can easily be applied to the environmental problems of Third-World countries.
- d) The idea that the larger a country's population, the greater its chances of solving its problems.
- e) The idea that people, not governments, are the source of solutions to a country's problems.

THIS CRISIS HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH CURRENCIES

As another Delhi government collapses, business is spooked

Business Week / December 15, 1997

By Manjeet Kripalani in Bombay

When the currency crisis lit Southeast Asia in July, Indians thought they had nothing to worry about. The Bombay Stock Exchange and the Indian rupee remained relatively unscathed by what was unfolding just a region away. The country's economic fundamentals seemed sound, with low inflation, a small deficit, and stable interest rates. The government was making solid moves toward reform. Investors thought India could be an oasis in Asia's scorching financial turmoil.

But today, the threat to India's economy is from within. One of the only governments in Asia not to be threatened by currency instability, India's coalition under Prime Minister Inder K. Gujral collapsed on its own in late November after the Congress Party withdrew its support. To many in India, the breakdown looks like a squandered opportunity. India's Sensex 30 Index has fallen 22% since its August high. "Had political problems not arisen, this would have been an opportune period for India to have come across as a bastion of stability in Asia," says Srikant Panday, fund manager for Newton Investment Management in Madras. "This [crisis] makes us somewhat like the rest."

Businesses are worried that political uncertainty is undermining confidence and wounding the economy. Vital economic reforms will not be passed this year after all. While growth remained strong, business executives ignored the steady rise and fall of governments in Delhi. But now, industrial growth has slipped to 4.5%, down from double digits in previous years, resulting in growth estimates being revised from 7% to less than 6% this year. Banks are flush with funds-unlike their East Asian counterparts-but are wary of making bad loans. Corporate lending has slowed to a trickle, putting expansion plans on hold.

Exporters are also worried. Baba Kalyani, chairman of leading auto-parts maker Bharat Forge Ltd., fears that his Japanese buyers, including Mitsubishi Motors Corp. and Isuzu Motors Ltd., will find his axle parts increasingly expensive to import and return to Japanese suppliers that have been made newly competitive by the yen's slide. While the Indian rupee has depreciated 10%, it is still high compared with other Asian currencies' 40% devaluations. As a result, Indian exports are slowing. With the normal workings of Parliament suspended and new elections-the third in 18 months-scheduled for February, important legislation on economic reform is being postponed. At least two dozen bills, including ones allowing share buybacks and employee stock option plans, and others liberalizing the insurance and broadcast sectors, are affected. "Everything is at a standstill," says Vipul Dalal of Alpic Securities in Bombay. "Where is the infrastructure-driven growth, the capital expansions?"

MATURITY GAP. The result is gloom in India's business community. Since the country's liberalization in 1991, many of the businesses that thrived in a protected economy have lost their competitive edge and are folding. Some that have found themselves in competition with strong global players, such as the Birlas and Tatas, have begun the painful process of restructuring. India's top corporate groups, in commodities such as cement, steel, aluminum, and chemicals, are finding that excess capacity and cheaper imports are severely cutting demand.

In addition, hot-button reforms that would benefit Indian companies, such as changes in layoff policies, will not happen as long as instability continues. Such laws "would lessen the load on the system and reward those who are efficient," says R. Ravimohan, director Of CRISIL, India's premier credit-rating agency.

Infrastructure bottlenecks compound the problem and hinder investment. Ports, telephones, railways, airports, and roads are still insufficient or in poor condition. India estimates that it needs \$21 billion per year over the next five years to alleviate the problem. Unable to raise funds itself, the government has not provided incentives to the private sector either. In five years, just one of eight scheduled power projects has begun producing electricity.

Even if elections next year produce a solid, long-lived government, regaining momentum for reform may take time. To win back the confidence of those who believed in India's steady progress, politicians will have to show a maturity they haven't displayed in years.

13. According to the article, when serious economic problems began to appear last July in Southeast Asia:

- The Indian government was caught by surprise and unable to react effectively.
- It appeared that India would not be seriously affected.
- They provoked a 22% drop in India's Sensex 30 Index.
- They eventually led to the collapse of India's government.
- Cheap imports from that region began to flood the Indian market.

14. According to the article, at present the greatest threat to India's economy is:

- a) The destructive aftereffects of the Southeast Asian currency crisis.
- b) The overvaluation of the Indian rupee in relation to other Southeast Asian currencies.
- c) The lack of sufficient infrastructure in India to support further industrial growth.
- d) The inefficiency and instability of India's government.
- e) The extreme scarcity of investment capital.

15. In paragraph two, the sentence "To many in India, the breakdown looks like a squandered opportunity" means approximately the same as which of the following?

- a) Many Indians feel that after the Southeast Asian crisis, India's own crisis caused it to lose the chance to present itself as a model of regional strength and order.
- b) Many Indians feel that until the currency crisis happened, Southeast Asia was on its way towards lasting stability and prosperity.
- c) Many Indians feel that after the Southeast Asian currency crisis, India lost an excellent opportunity to take over markets once dominated by Southeast Asian countries.
- d) Many Indians feel that the Southeast Asian currency crisis destroyed the possibility of pan-Asian economic unity.
- e) Many Indians feel that the Southeast Asian currency crisis destroyed the possibility of lasting government stability in India.

16. The author of the article most likely holds the opinion that:

- a) India's crisis could have been prevented by better industrial and financial management in the private sector.
- b) India's politicians are too tied to outmoded and inefficient industrial and financial policies.
- c) India's politicians have been immature and incompetent.
- d) Considering the seriousness of the Southeast Asian crisis, India's economic crisis was in many ways unavoidable.
- e) India's major industries are simply unable to compete against foreign industries.

17. According to the article, what will happen in India in February?

- a) New elections will take place.
- b) The new Indian Parliament will convene.
- c) India's third government in 18 months will begin operating.
- d) The Indian Parliament will finally vote on important economic-reform legislation.
- e) Infrastructure-driven growth and capital expansion will start up again after many months of idleness.

18. You can infer from the information in the article that the year 1991 was important to India for which one of the following reasons?

- a) In that year India reversed its industrial decline.
- b) In that year India's governmental institutions made the first steps towards democracy.
- c) In that year the Indian market was opened to foreign competition.
- d) It was the last year of strong Indian industrial growth.
- e) In that year India's government first began to suffer the problems that finally led to the current crisis.

19. In paragraph eight, the sentence "Infrastructure bottlenecks compound the problem and hinder investment" means approximately the same as which of the following?

- a) Incompetent Indian politicians have worsened India's infrastructure problem and discouraged investment.
- b) Disastrous development schemes have merely worsened India's infrastructure problem and wasted investment money.
- c) Government corruption, which scares away foreign and domestic investment money, is the root cause of India's infrastructure crisis.
- d) The cost of repairing and maintaining India's crumbling infrastructure is so great that neither the government nor the private sector has the will or the means to do it.
- e) The crisis in the Indian business community has been worsened by difficulties in maintaining, developing, and investing in the country's infrastructure.

20. According to the article, as a result of the Indian crisis,

- a) Many have lost confidence in India's future.
- b) The Indian government has had to cancel several important power projects.
- c) India's industrial output will decrease by 4.5% in 1998.

- d) The Indian government will have to devalue the rupee by up to 40% to stimulate exports and offset the balance of trade deficit.
- e) Many of the country's commercial liberalization policies begun early in this decade will have to be reversed.

Gabarito

| INGLÊS | |
|--------|------|
| 1=C | 11=D |
| 2=E | 12=D |
| 3=A | 13=B |
| 4=E | 14=D |
| 5=C | 15=A |
| 6=B | 16=C |
| 7=B | 17=A |
| 8=D | 18=C |
| 9=C | 19=E |
| 10=E | 20=A |

**Provas Aplicadas no Vestibular de Graduação
para ingresso em fev/1999
WHERE ARE ALL THOSE U.S. AIRLINE TIE-UPS HEADED?
That's what regulators want to know
By Wendy Zellner in Dallas,
with Nicole Harrisin Atlanta and bureau reports
BUSINESS WEEK / MAY 11, 1998**

Given the cut-throat nature of the U. S. airline business, it's no surprise that the relative calm of recent years is ending. But few would have predicted the next twist in the high-stakes game: huge alliances among what are already the nation's top carriers.

The proposed agreements—between Northwest and Continental, American and US Airways, United and Delta—have already set off alarm bells among regulators, consumers, and labor groups. The major airlines "obviously will have to convince us that the consumer is not worse off," says one Justice Dept. official. And, concludes one major airline executive, at least some of these deals will turn out to be trial marriages. "There will ultimately be full-fledged financial consolidation," he predicts.

But even the airlines are divided on how welcome this new development is. An American Airlines Inc. spokesman says the marketing pact announced with US Airways Group Inc. on Apr. 23 is simply "in response to what's going on in the marketplace," not a sign of the airlines support for these domestic pairings. With one of the strongest U. S. networks, American has less need for an ally than smaller rivals.

LESS RISK. But like it or not, every carrier is determined not to be left out of these "virtual mergers." The aim is to create domestic and international networks that attract more customers, especially lucrative business travelers. Indeed, the Northwest/Continental deal that started this mating dance was driven largely by the notion that the No. 4 and No. 5 carriers needed a larger global presence to compete for business flyers. Continental gets Northwest Airlines Inc.'s strength in Asia, while Northwest gains Continental's Latin American network. Unlike the other alliances, their deal involves cross-ownership, too. "It creates a national and international player where there wasn't a fourth," crows Continental President Gregory D. Brenneman.

Alliances appear far less risky than mergers. For one thing, the airlines avoid the turmoil of melding workers and fleets—while reaping the gains. United, which has links with Lufthansa, SAS, and others, figures it derives 8% of its pretax income, about \$170 million a year, from alliances.

But even these pseudo-marriages—in which carriers combine frequent-flier programs and sell seats on one another's flights—face turbulence. The two announced deals and the Delta/United pact, still in negotiation, would consolidate 75% of domestic traffic in three camps. Both the Justice and Transportation Depts. are scrutinizing the pairings. "If alliances were uniquely pro-competitive and would result in broadly lower fares, the airlines wouldn't be tripping over each other to partner up," says Samuel G. Buttrick of PaineWebber Inc.

Justice is already investigating allegations of predatory behavior among the majors and Transportation has proposed guidelines to help new entrants compete. "If the government approves these alliances, it has to come up with solutions to level the playing field," says Edward P. Faberman, executive director of the Air Carrier Assn., which represents startups.

Labor may be another stumbling block. Pilot unions at most major airlines have veto power over domestic code-sharing, or selling of seats on another carrier's flights. Pilots fear the deals will limit a carrier's growth—and the pilots' earning potential. Meanwhile, some labor leaders are leery that deals will lead to lowest-common-denominator contracts. "You've certainly set yourself up to be whipsawed, one labor contract vs. another," says Allied Pilots Assn. President Richard T. LaVoy at American. Delta Air Lines Inc.'s pilots halted partnership talks with United Airlines Inc. on Apr. 24 until Delta CEO Leo F. Mullin assured them that their demand for a board seat—as a condition of their support—would be considered. The Delta-United talks have since resumed.

BAD RECORD. Business travelers are also leery. Already irate over soaring fares, many believe the potential advantages of combined frequent-flier programs and improved schedules will be more than offset by greater control of capacity and fares. "We have evidence now that the big carriers are staying out of each other's way. This is going to carve the market up further," warns Kevin P. Mitchell, chairman of the Business Travel Coalition, which lobbies for corporate travelers.

The record of some international alliances bolsters consumer concerns. Take the Brussels-New York route. Three years ago, three airlines were competing—offering corporate discounts of 20% or more to fill seats, says one corporate travel buyer. But when Delta and Sabena gained antitrust immunity for their alliance in 1996—and the ability to coordinate marketing and fares, which the U. S. alliances won't have—American dropped out of the market. Corporate discounts were cut nearly in half. The average fares paid

between Kennedy and Brussels have risen 23%, vs. an 18% jump in all international fares, says Topaz International Ltd., an airfare auditing firm in Portland, Ore.

Not to worry, alliance supporters say. Without the antitrust immunity—or without full mergers—they will have every incentive to continue competing. But the airlines face a steep climb in proving that these deals create more benefits than risks.

01. In paragraph 2, when the Justice Dept. official says that the major airlines "obviously will have to convince us that the consumer is not worse off," he most likely means that

- a) the airlines will have to show the American public how airline alliances will benefit the consumer.
- b) the airlines will have to show how airline service, safety, and efficiency will improve as a result of airline alliances.
- c) the airlines will have to guarantee the American public that ticket prices will not rise as a result of airline alliances.
- d) the airlines will have to prove to the U.S. Justice Dept. that consumers will benefit as a result of airline alliances.
- e) the airlines will have to prove to the U.S. Justice Dept. that consumers will not suffer as a result of airline alliances.

02. You can infer from the information in the article that alliances among the top U.S. airline companies

- a) will be strictly regulated by the U.S. Government.
- b) were an unexpected development in the airline industry.
- c) will be detrimental only to international business travelers.
- d) were the only viable response to an increasingly competitive and regulated market.
- e) won't be possible without the enthusiastic participation of the airline pilots' unions.

03. According to the information in the article, what event can be considered to have started the current tendency of U.S. airlines to form alliances?

- a) The airlines' desire to dominate specific market segments, especially that of business travelers.
- b) The announcement that United Airlines derives 8% of its pretax income from alliances.
- c) The resumption of the Delta-United negotiations.
- d) The alliance between Northwest and Continental.
- e) Delta and Sabena's lucrative 23% fare increase between New York and Brussels.

04. According to the information in the article,

- a) the major U.S. airlines have all shown themselves to be very enthusiastic about forming alliances.
- b) the ultimate goal of any airline alliance is to effect a full merger.
- c) airline alliances are more stable than mergers.
- d) airline alliances' benefits to business travelers will very likely offset any eventual fare increases.
- e) airline alliances in the U.S. will allow three airline associations to control more than half of domestic flights.

05. You can infer from the information in the article that airline alliances probably

- a) will generate higher pretax revenues than mergers will.
- b) are more difficult for governments to regulate than mergers are.
- c) will concentrate on air traffic between the U.S. and Europe.
- d) won't generate the problems with personnel and equipment that mergers often do.
- e) are only a passing phase in the airline industry.

06. In the fourth paragraph from the end, the sentence "Labor may be another stumbling block" means approximately the same as which one of the following?

- a) Labor's weakened position will prevent it from seriously challenging airline alliances.
- b) Labor unions may be heading for another disastrous setback if they attempt to fight against the formation of airline alliances.
- c) Airline labor unions fear that salaries may fall as a result of airline alliances.
- d) The major U.S. airlines see labor union participation as fundamental in the forming of airline alliances.
- e) Labor unions could be instrumental in impeding the forming of airline alliances.

07. What was Leo F. Mullin's message to his company's pilots?

- a) That Delta Air Lines would consult them before making any final decision about forming an alliance.

- b) That Delta Air Lines would grant them a seat on the board of directors.
- c) That if they agreed to support the alliance, Delta Air Lines would certainly study their request to have a place on the board of directors.
- d) That only if they agreed to support the alliance would Delta Air Lines grant them a seat on the board of directors.
- e) That Delta Air Lines would form an alliance first and only then consider their demand for a seat on the board of directors.

08. Which one of the following men is probably the most enthusiastic about airline alliances?

- a) Samuel C. Buttrick
- b) Edward P. Faberman
- c) Richard T. LaVoy
- d) Leo F. Mullin
- e) Kevin P. Mitchell

09. In the third paragraph from the end, when Kevin P. Mitchell says "We have evidence that the big carriers are staying out of each others' way," he most likely means that

- a) the major airline companies are attempting to maintain a respectful distance from each other in order to avoid governmental interference.
- b) the major airline companies have already decided which airlines will form alliances with which airlines.
- c) his organization can show that the major airline companies are engaging in illegal practices.
- d) his organization can show that the major airline companies are attempting to create a market based on mutual trust and on respect for the traveler.
- e) his organization can show that the major airline companies are avoiding entering into competition with each other.

10. What advantage does the Delta-Sabena alliance have that proposed alliances among the major U.S. airlines will not have?

- a) Delta and Sabena cannot be prosecuted for monopolistic practices.
- b) Delta and Sabena are not required to give full corporate discounts.
- c) Delta and Sabena have free access to European destinations.
- d) Delta and Sabena can coordinate their respective markets to their own advantage.
- e) Delta and Sabena can raise their fares above international standards.

Mort v Goliath

THE ECONOMIST JULY 25TH 1998

BACK in the early 1990s, preventive diplomacy was high fashion. Knowing that it is better to head off international crises than to clean up after them, the Clinton administration promised to detect potential wars early on; and United Nations people wished grandly for a UN army that would intervene at the first whiff of trouble. These days, the hopes for prevention seem forlorn. As Kosovo slid towards war this year, the world's powers briefly slapped sanctions on Serbia, but stopped short of sending troops or bombs. Now they are watching the war happen.

This is why Mort Abramowitz may matter. He is not, admittedly, the kind of fellow who usually pops up in Lexington. He holds no public office. He is not a cultural icon. He is not the president's paramour or prosecutor. But he is the guiding spirit of the international Crisis Group, a small outfit dedicated to the preventive efforts that governments and multilateral agencies tend to bungle. You may smile at the Goliath-sized ambition of this idea. But, just possibly, Mr Abramowitz and his group represent a new kind of diplomacy, and a chance that future Bosnias and Kosovos will be handled more robustly.

The Abramowitz group is at the front of two important trends. The first is that humanitarians of various kinds are thinking bigger than they used to. Human-rights watchdogs began by documenting torture; now they press governments to impose sanctions on the torturers. Aid organisations began by handing out disaster relief, then they moved into longer-term development, hoping to make future mercy missions unnecessary. In his own way, Mr Abramowitz has made the same pilgrimage, from dealing with disasters to addressing their cause. Twice in the past, as America's ambassador to Thailand in 1978-83 and to Turkey during the Gulf war, Mr Abramowitz has helped to set up refugee camps. Now he wants to stop refugee crises from happening in the first place.

The second trend behind Mr. Abramowitz is that government and multi-government bureaucracies are ceding power to non-governmental organisations. Environmental NGOs dragged governments to the

Earth Summit at Rio, and on to Kyoto last year. A barefoot internet activist has won a Nobel prize for driving dozens of governments (though not America's) to sign a ban on landmines. Human-rights groups have pushed governments towards the idea of an international criminal court. Again, Mr Abramowitz reflects this shift. He has spent most of his career in government, and the Clinton team offered him five jobs, including that of special envoy to the Balkans. But he preferred to set up the international Crisis Group, believing that an outside organisation might prove more influential than a senior government official.

To test this thesis, Mr Abramowitz designed a new kind of NGO. It is focused entirely on the causes of crises rather than their symptoms; and it is organized like a cross between an aid organisation and a think-tank. Like an aid agency, the International Crisis Group has people in the field: it has ten analysts in the Balkans, four dotted around central Africa, and one each for Cambodia and Algeria. But, like a think-tank, the ICG's only product is ideas. Its field analysts produce reports on looming conflict, with recommendations on how to head them off, then the Washington office and the headquarters in Brussels push these reports under the noses of officials and journalists. It used to be that NGOs could win attention only when war or famine struck, and the television cameras were rolling. This one aims to get trouble noticed in time for the worst to be averted.

And, since opening its doors in 1995, it has been modestly successful. Its Balkan team gave warning that Bosnia's 1996 election might misfire, which had the salutary effect of urging Europeans and Americans to do everything possible to prevent this. Since March this year it has advocated a change in Bosnia's election law, to require candidates to appeal to more than one ethnic group, and so to encourage the compromising policies necessary to prevent a fresh round of blood-letting.

It takes the ICG to raise such troublesome issues, because the other foreign groups that brave the world's trouble spots are generally biased towards discretion. The UN agencies hate to be rude about a member state, so shrink from denouncing brutality or corruption openly. Relief workers fear to speak out, lest the targets of their criticism hit back by disrupting humanitarian efforts. Governments long to declare places like Cambodia or Bosnia stable, so that they can wash their hands of them. Hence the need for a group that makes the interventionist case, to balance those more concerned with exit strategies.

Yet it is too much to say that the ICG has been an unqualified success. Mr Abramowitz has spent much of this year shouting about looming disaster in Kosovo; disaster has arrived anyway. This is not because he failed to get his message into powerful ears; he is an old friend of most of the top officials in the State Department, and he has recruited George Mitchell, Mr Clinton's lauded mediator in Ireland, to chair his organization. The problem is that Mr Abramowitz was heard, and ignored.

There is no mystery here. Successful intervention does not win votes; failed intervention loses buckets of them. To win arguments, rather than merely make them, Mr Abramowitz's organization needs to grow to the point where it can tip the political equation in favor of a bolder foreign policy. Influencing editorial writers, which the ICG already does, is a good start. But the iron rule of lobbying is that clout is measured by the power to sway votes: and this power generally consists of having the money to buy television advertisements and finance candidates. Mr Abramowitz concedes that, from the first, he has feared that philanthropic donors will underwrite his group's existence but not its success. "We may raise enough money only to fail," he says ruefully. Unless an army of enlightened donors intervenes, this interventionist's fear may well be vindicated.

11. According to the information in the article, which of the following is an example of the change that has occurred in diplomatic thinking between the early years of this decade and now?

- a) Learning from the lessons of the Balkan wars, Western governments have now become much more energetic in pursuing early peace initiatives.
- b) Though the United Nations and the Clinton administration before had hoped they could maintain world peace by early diplomatic or military intervention in trouble spots, now that hope is almost gone.
- c) As opposed to a few years ago, no one in international diplomatic circles now believes that governments have the will or the power to prevent war.
- d) Disillusioned by their inability to prevent crises, governments are now relying more on NGO's than on their own diplomatic corps to effect diplomacy.
- e) At first, the U.S. Government thought it could deal with international crises and conflicts single-handedly; now it is attempting to form partnerships with other Western governments.

12. According to the information in the article, the International Crisis Group

- a) has been instrumental in preventing war in Bosnia.
- b) helped to set up refugee camps in Turkey.
- c) makes a point of being ready to react whenever a crisis erupts.
- d) believes more in concrete actions than in ideas.

e) is one of the best examples of the new-style NGO's.

13. You can infer from the information in the article that Bosnia's election law

- a) if unchanged, may lead to more killing.
- b) was written as the result of vigorous lobbying by the International Crisis Group.
- c) is deliberately designed to discourage ethnic cooperation.
- d) is designed to discourage Bosnians from entering politics.
- e) if changed, will lead once more to war in Bosnia.

14. In paragraph 7, the phrase "...other foreign groups that brave the world's trouble spots are generally biased towards discretion" means essentially that

- a) foreign groups studying international crises like to keep their findings secret for reasons of security.
- b) as opposed to the International Crisis Group, many foreign humanitarian organizations no longer possess the credibility or command the respect necessary to carry out their work successfully.
- c) as opposed to the International Crisis Group, other humanitarian organizations simply lack the courage to carry out their work effectively.
- d) as opposed to the International Crisis Group, governmental organizations involved in humanitarian work lack the diplomatic skills necessary to carry out their work successfully.
- e) as opposed to the International Crisis Group, other humanitarian organizations tend to avoid openly confronting the governments of countries where they are carrying out their work.

15. According to the information in the article, relief workers

- a) consider it rude and counter-productive to criticize openly the governments of host countries.
- b) always run up against government bureaucracy and complacency and thus find their efforts hampered.
- c) who criticize host-country governments too openly risk losing United Nations support.
- d) are understandably hesitant about getting involved in lost causes like Cambodia and Bosnia.
- e) hesitate to criticize openly the governments of host countries for fear of reprisals against their work.

16. Which one of the following best describes George Mitchell's relationship to Mort Abramowitz?

- a) He is a top U.S. State Department official and also a close friend of Mort Abramowitz.
- b) He helped Mort Abramowitz avert war in Kosovo.
- c) He works with Mort Abramowitz as chairman of the International Crisis Group.
- d) He worked with Mort Abramowitz to bring peace to Ireland.
- e) He is one of the few American Government officials who listened to Mort Abramowitz about the coming war in Kosovo.

17. Which one of the following best expresses Mort Abramowitz's fundamental concern about the future of the International Crisis Group?

- a) He fears that the International Crisis Group's efforts will be insufficient to stop wars and other crises before they have grown to big too handle.
- b) He fears that unless the International Crisis Group achieves some spectacular early successes, it cannot count on the political support it needs to stay in operation.
- c) He fears that the International Crisis Group may raise enough money to stay in operation but not enough money to influence voters and, as a consequence, politicians.
- d) He fears that without making direct cash payments to political candidates, the International Crisis Group cannot count on success.
- e) He fears that the International Crisis Group may be perceived as a lobby instead of an humanitarian organization and, as a result, lose the support of powerful donors.

18. Which one of the following is most likely the main reason why Mort Abramowitz abandoned his career in government?

- a) He was frustrated by the inability of government to deal effectively with international crises.
- b) He felt that he could probably be more effective in humanitarian work outside of government.
- c) The Clinton administration offered him no job in which he could carry out his humanitarian work.
- d) He knew that humanitarian work, to be truly effective, must not be tied to government.
- e) He wanted to deal directly with crises as soon as they occurred.

19. According to the information in the article, which one of the following best describes the significance of Mort Abramowitz?

- a) He represents the U.S. Government on international peace missions.
- b) He is an example of how the United Nations can work effectively to identify the causes of international crises and thus work to prevent them.
- c) He won a Nobel prize for his activities in helping to organize a ban on landmines.
- d) He heads an international organization that attempts to identify potential international crises and to suggest ways to prevent them from happening.
- e) He is a peace activist who, by working closely with international peace organizations, has helped to prevent war from breaking out in the Middle East and the Balkans.

20. With respect to Mort Abramowitz and the work of the International Crisis Group, the tone of this article could best be considered one of

- a) absolute pessimism.
- b) absolute faith in humanitarian movements.
- c) disenchantment with humanitarian movements in general.
- d) weary cynicism.
- e) cautious optimism.

Gabarito

| Inglês | |
|--------|------|
| 1=E | 11=B |
| 2=B | 12=E |
| 3=D | 13=A |
| 4=E | 14=E |
| 5=D | 15=A |
| 6=E | 16=C |
| 7=C | 17=C |
| 8=D | 18=B |
| 9=E | 19=D |
| 10=A | 20=E |

**Provas Aplicadas no Vestibular de Graduação
para ingresso em ago/1999
PRAYING FOR A YEAR 2000 SOLUTION
By DEBRA NUSSBAUM
DOYLESTOWN, Pa.**

1. AT 1 P.M., on a dreary Thursday afternoon last week, the faithful gathered at the red brick First Baptist Church in this Bucks County town for a special prayer service. They were here not to ask for help achieving world peace or curing cancer, but rather to seek God's help to smite the Year 2000 computer problem.
2. This was the second of dozens of prayer gatherings and seminars scheduled this year by the Central Bucks Evangelical Churches. The group of 16 churches lists as a goal to educate their parishioners and to ask God to give humankind the knowledge to solve the millennium bug problem, which could cause computers' internal clocks and the chips embedded in VCR's and the like to become confused by the date 2000. (Technology experts disagree as to whether the problems will be slightly inconvenient or disastrous.)
3. The dozen people who gathered last Thursday afternoon and the 25 more who came to another Doylestown church that evening are asking God to make their government leaders give truthful information about the Year 2000 problem, to help foreign countries solve their Year 2000 problems and to lessen the consequences to the elderly and needy segments of society.
4. Two ministers, the Rev. Bob Travis of the First Baptist Church and the Rev. Dan Collison of Doylestown Community Fellowship, ran the services. They recommended "spiritual preparation," like repenting for sins and praying, and "physical preparation," like getting hard copies of personal and financial records and stockpiling food and water.
5. "We are middle of the road," Mr. Collison said. "We are not saying this is the end of civilization and to head for the hills."
6. Neither minister sees the problem as God's plan of disaster and chaos predicted in Revelation, or as any other biblical sign. This is "man made" said Mr. Collison, who has a private Web site design business and also gives updated Y2K information on the church's Web site (www.dcf.org).
7. Brenda Brasher, an assistant professor of religion and philosophy at Mount Union College in Alliance, Ohio, said: "For a variety of Christian groups, there has been a growing concern about Y2K, but the bulk of Christians do not look at Y2K as fulfilling a Revelation prophecy."
8. Ms. Brasher, who is on the advisory board of the Center for Millennial Studies at Boston University (www.mille.org), which is looking into societal responses to the turn of the millennium, said that in recent months she had received calls from pastors around the country asking her to speak to their congregations or tell them more about Y2K that they could share with followers.
9. Barb O'Neill of Yardley, Pa., attended last Thursday's service in Doylestown to pray and to gather information she could take back to her Bucks County church, which had not yet started discussing Y2K.
10. The service opened with Mr. Collison announcing that "we're here to pray about Y2K, not to create fear-mongering." Then, they sang hymns, clapped to music and prayed, while several Philadelphia television stations stuck cameras in people's faces.
11. On the wall behind the altar, the date of the service was projected with a message: 330 days left.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FEBRUARY 11, 1999

- 01.** You can infer from the information in the article that the special prayer service mentioned in the first paragraph
- a) was organized to ask for God's help in solving the Year 2000 (Y2K) computer problem, achieving world peace, and curing cancer.
 - b) was the first of many such meetings scheduled this year by the Central Bucks Evangelical Churches.
 - c) was specifically Christian in religious orientation.
 - d) took place in the only Baptist church in Bucks County.
 - e) hopes to expand to include all religions in asking for God's help in solving the Y2K computer problem.
- 02.** Specifically, the parishioners of the Central Bucks Evangelical Churches are praying
- a) for God to solve the Y2K computer problem.
 - b) in the hope that God will save them from any disaster caused by the Y2K computer problem.
 - c) so that God will help the United States Government solve the Y2K computer problem before any disaster happens.
 - d) so that they can discover how to solve the Y2K computer problem.
 - e) for God to reveal to the people of the world a way to solve the Y2K computer problem.

03. You can infer from the information in the article that

- a) the Central Bucks Evangelical Churches are more worried about the Y2K computer problem than technology experts are.
- b) the Central Bucks Evangelical Churches are using the Y2K computer problem to bring more people into their religion.
- c) technology experts refuse to recognize any connection between the Y2K computer problem and God.
- d) while some technology experts think that the Y2K computer problem will be disastrous, the leaders of the Central Bucks Evangelical Churches don't see it that way.
- e) both technology experts and the Central Bucks Evangelical Churches do not trust the U.S. Government to solve the Y2K computer problem.

04. Which of the following statements about Bob Travers and Dan Collison is obviously false?

- a) They both advocate prayer as a means of dealing with the Y2K computer problem.
- b) They both view the Y2K computer problem as something unconnected with the Bible.
- c) They both feel that allowing personal and financial documents to be stored exclusively in computers could be a mistake.
- d) They both are priests seeking God's help in solving the Y2K computer problem.
- e) They both caution against any extreme reaction to the Y2K computer problem.

05. In paragraph 5, when Mr. Collison says "We are middle of the road," he most likely means that his church group

- a) neither believes that the Y2K computer problem will be a disaster nor that it will prove insignificant.
- b) believes that, through prayer, the Y2K computer problem is already halfway to being solved.
- c) is not fanatical about religion.
- d) is unwilling to take any definite position on the Y2K computer problem.
- e) believes that the Y2K computer problem is, in fact, a religious problem, but one that humankind can solve.

06. Which of the following probably reflects the opinion of Bob Travers and Dan Collison?

- a) Essentially, the Y2K computer problem is nothing to be worried about.
- b) Humankind is the cause of the Y2K computer problem.
- c) Solving the Y2K computer problem requires the involvement of all people and all religions.
- d) The Central Bucks Evangelical Churches must concentrate exclusively on helping the United States solve the Y2K computer problem.
- e) People cannot solve the Y2K computer problem without God's help.

07. In paragraph 7, when Brenda Brasher says that "...the bulk of Christians do not look at Y2K as fulfilling a Revelation prophecy," she most likely means that

- a) many Christians had hoped that the Y2K computer problem would prove to be a concrete sign from God.
- b) through concentrated prayer it may be possible to solve the Y2K computer problem.
- c) most Christians do not believe that the Y2K computer problem is Biblical in origin.
- d) most practicing Christians feel that the Y2K computer problem was predicted in the Bible.
- e) many Christians do not believe that the Book of Revelations predicted the use of computers.

08. According to the information in the article, which of the following is probably the principal function of the Center for Millennial Studies at Boston University?

- a) To study all ways in which the Y2K computer problem may be solved.
- b) To determine if the true nature of the Y2K computer problem is religious or not.
- c) To counsel religious groups around the country on how to respond to the Y2K computer problem.
- d) To discover ways for society to prevent any disaster that might occur in the new millennium.
- e) To study ways in which society is dealing with the transition to the new millennium.

09. Which of the following is most probably the reason why Barb O'Neill attended the service in Doylestown?

- a) She wanted to pray and to share information about the Y2K computer problem with other Christians.
- b) She hoped that, through prayer, she could increase her own knowledge about the Y2K computer problem.
- c) She wanted to pray and to gain a better understanding of the Y2K computer problem, an understanding that she then intended to pass along to her church.

- d) She hoped that her church and the Doylestown church could work together to solve the Y2K computer problem.
- e) She wanted to pray and to discover how, through God, the Y2K computer problem could be solved.

10. You can infer from the context of the last paragraph that

- a) the Central Bucks Evangelical Churches will solve the Y2K computer problem in 330 days.
- b) 330 days remain until the Year 2000.
- c) 330 days have already passed and still the Y2K computer problem has not been solved.
- d) a special religious service dealing with the Y2K computer problem will be held in 330 days.
- e) a world-wide computer disaster will occur in 330 days.

A PLAYGROUND FOR 'NEW RUSSIANS'...

1. Each day, Olga Serebryankikova strides into Karlovy Vary's Pavlov Sanatorium, strips down, parks her ample frame on a marble bench, and has an assistant encase her in hot thermal mud. And that's just for starters. "This afternoon, I'll have a swim and a massage. Tonight, we're going to the opera," the Moscow matron sighs contentedly. "I'm satisfied."

2. She's not alone. For centuries, the Czech town of Karlovy Vary (better known abroad by its German name, Karlsbad) has been mecca for Russian visitors looking to stave off old age. Peter the Great swore a dip in the thermal springs improved his sexual potency. Tolstoy tossed back a gallon a day of the sulphur-rich waters in a bid to improve his digestion. Under communism, trade unions sent model workers on all-expenses-paid junkets.

3. But only since the fall of the old regime has the spa lived up to its nickname of "Little Russia." In the past five years, the annual influx of Russian-speaking visitors has increased more than fivefold. Of the 50,000 tourists who visited last year, around 60% hailed from the former Soviet Union. For the most part, though, these aren't the honest toilers of Soviet myth. These are "New Russians," who one way or another amassed fortunes in hard currency while their compatriots saw the ruble buy less and less. Three of Karlovy Vary's grandest art nouveau hotels are now Russian-controlled and cater almost exclusively to citizens of the erstwhile Soviet states. The Moscow City government even maintains a consulate here for those who want to mix business with pleasure.

4. With the collapse of the ruble this summer, local traders are looking forward to even bigger business. "The worse things get at home, the more they look for a haven from the madness," insists Bohumil Prochazka, director of the town's Pentalog Tour agency, a subsidiary of the Hotel Imperial, Karlovy Vary's largest, which caters to Russian-speakers. Prochazka even says he's thinking of increasing his company's block bookings on the weekly shuttle flights from Moscow that both Czech Airlines and the Russian carrier Aeroflot Airlines began running in early 1998.

5. FAST MONEY. The ruble disaster also seems to be prompting Russian visitors to stock up against the future. "They're buying more than ever before—mostly gold and pearls and garnets," says Lenka Sulcova, manager of a jewelry emporium opposite the Colonnades, a 19th century neoclassical arcade that houses the most popular thermal springs. "And they always pay cash. Always." For those who can afford it, Karlovy Vary offers another nest egg just as durable: property. The town's daily Russian language expat newspaper, *Karlovyvvarskoye Novosti* (Karlovy Vary News) has begun running a full-page "property of the day" advertisement offering apartments and well-preserved mansions in the wooded hills that surround the town. Although Czech law forbids foreigners to purchase real estate unless they do so through a registered business, that's a minor inconvenience for many of the paper's readers. "They can set up a company in 48 hours. They can transfer money from dollar accounts in two hours," says editor Jiri Chmelik. "These aren't the kind of men to let anything get in their way."

6. While local traders scoff at police denials of big-time underworld action, few seem worried their hometown will turn into a latter-day 1930s Chicago. "I know these people are here, but criminal activity in the town itself is minimal," says Sanatorium No. 5 manager Jana Jezkova. "You don't have shootings here. You don't see drugs here. You don't see whores on the street."

7. In fact, most of the area's 500 or so full-time Russian inhabitants left their homeland in the first place out of fear of rising crime, says longtime Karlovy Vary resident Maxim Blaha. "In Russia, if you do well, you're a target for kidnapers, for blackmailers, for criminals," says Blaha, a real-estate businessman who arrived in the early 1990s after buying a South American passport and having his freshly minted Czech surname inserted. "The ideal is to have a little business here, live here with your family, and commute to Moscow." After all, he says, despite the recent troubles, that's still where the real money is.

By James Drake in Karlovy Vary

Business Week / december 21, 1998

- 11.** In paragraph 1, the sentence "And that's just for starters" most likely means that
- Russians who have just arrived in Karlovy Vary usually begin their treatment with a thermal mud bath.
 - at the end of the day, Olga Serebryankikova will relax with a thermal mud bath.
 - Olga Serebryankikova's very full day begins with a thermal mud bath.
 - a normal day for visitors to Karlovy Vary includes a thermal mud bath, a swim, a massage, and an opera.
 - at Karlovy Vary, newcomers like Olga Serebryankikova are encouraged to take thermal mud baths.
- 12.** According to the information in the article,
- in one recent year, more than half of the visitors to Karlovy Vary were from what was once the Soviet Union.
 - Karlovy Vary's popularity began with Peter the Great.
 - during the days of Communism, around 60% of Karlovy Vary's visitors were from the Soviet Union.
 - only in the last five years has Karlovy Vary really become popular with Russians.
 - if conditions were better in Russia, Russians would no longer travel to Karlovy Vary.
- 13.** According to the information in the article, the "New Russians" are
- refugees from the Soviet Union who have decided to stay in Karlovy Vary.
 - Russians who have become rich since the fall of the Soviet Union.
 - ex-Communists who fear to live in Russia because of the high crime rate there.
 - wealthy Russians who have made the decision to leave Russia forever.
 - Russian businessmen who have set up operations in both Russia and Karlovy Vary.
- 14.** According to the information in the article, which one of the following is not offered by Karlovy Vary?
- Vacation packages for visitors from the Soviet Union.
 - Thermal springs reputed to improve sexual potency.
 - Precious metals and stones.
 - A consulate of the Moscow City government.
 - A safe place for wealthy Russians fleeing crime at home.
- 15.** According to the information in the article, Czech law
- prohibits foreigners from owning property in the Czech Republic.
 - seems unable to prevent Russians from illegally buying property in the Czech Republic.
 - stipulates that foreigners can only buy property through a business registered in the Czech Republic.
 - discourages Russian ownership of property in the Czech Republic.
 - actually encourages rather than discourages the fraudulent purchase of property in the Czech Republic.
- 16.** In the context of paragraph 5, when Jiri Chmelik says "These aren't the kind of men to let anything get in their way," he most likely means that
- the Russians who come to Karlovy Vary are dangerous criminals.
 - most of the Russians who come to Karlovy Vary are hard-working, successful businessmen.
 - the Czech authorities in Karlovy Vary are determined that real-estate transactions there be carried out legally.
 - many of the Russians who buy real estate in the Karlovy Vary region will stop at nothing to get what they want.
 - Russians interested in buying real estate in the Karlovy Vary region almost always find what they want.
- 17.** According to the information in the article, Karlovy Vary police deny that major Russian criminals are living in Karlovy Vary, but
- Karlovy Vary merchants believe the contrary.
 - Karlovy Vary merchants remain apprehensive about rising crimes rates.
 - Karlovy Vary merchants believe that the police are corrupt.
 - the Karlovy Vary press has openly exposed the presence of Russians gangsters.
 - Czech law does not prohibit the entrance of supposed criminals into the Czech Republic.
- 18.** You can infer from the information in the article that which one of the following is not a common reason for Russians to go to Karlovy Vary?
- To escape the rising crime rate in Russia.
 - To set up a criminal activity with ties to Russia.

- c) To buy gold and jewels and property.
- d) To establish residency and set up a business.
- e) To relax in a luxurious environment.

19. In paragraph 6, "here" in "You don't have shootings here" refers to

- a) Russia
- b) The Karlovy Vary criminal code
- c) The Czech Republic
- d) Sanitorium No. 5
- e) Karlovy Vary

20. You can infer from the information in the article that

- a) many Karlovy Vary residents view the "New Russians" with distrust.
- b) Karlovy Vary is now dominated by "New Russians."
- c) the Moscow City government has strong influence over the government of Karlovy Vary.
- d) one can make more money in Moscow than in Karlovy Vary.
- e) Karlovy Vary receives more Russian visitors than any other city in Eastern Europe.

Gabarito

| Inglês | |
|--------|------|
| 1=C | 11=C |
| 2=E | 12=A |
| 3=D | 13=B |
| 4=D | 14=A |
| 5=A | 15=C |
| 6=B | 16=D |
| 7=C | 17=A |
| 8=E | 18=B |
| 9=C | 19=E |
| 10=B | 20=D |

**Provas Aplicadas no Vestibular de Graduação
para ingresso em fev/2000**

THE ROT IN PAKISTAN

This is not the time for the IMF and the World Bank to be lending money to Pakistan

- 1.** "DEVELOPMENT", wrote James Wolfensohn, the president of the World Bank, earlier this year, "requires good governance, meaning open, transparent, accountable public institutions." Over the past year or two of economic turmoil in Asia%turmoil caused, in the view of many, by a lack of governmental accountability%Mr Wolfensohn's prescription has become a favourite theme in the corridors of the World Bank and the IMF. So when a government sets about undermining the institutions designed to hold it in check, it is time to start thinking about shutting off the flow of money.
- 2.** Pakistan has been run by such dreadful governments for so long that it seems barely worth remarking on any deterioration. But whereas previous governments were chaotic in their awfulness, this one has turned out to be systematic. Over the past two years Nawaz Sharif, the prime minister, has been picking off individuals and institutions that he believes pose any threat to his own power. He has seen off a president and the chief of the army staff, and is now trying to push through a constitutional amendment that would give him sweeping powers to ignore Pakistan's legislature and provincial governments in the name of Islamisation.
- 3.** The judiciary at first tried to check Mr Sharif, but has given up. When the chief justice of the Supreme Court, Sajjad Ali Shah, took the president's side in an argument with the prime minister in 1997, a mob from Mr Sharif's party stormed the Supreme Court and Mr Sharif sacked Mr Shah. The courts have given Mr Sharif little trouble since.
- 4.** This year it is the turn of the press. A few months back, the Jang Group of newspapers had its bank accounts frozen and its newsprint confiscated. Now Najam Sethi, a newspaper publisher and editor (and a former correspondent of The Economist), is being held without charge, accused, by government press releases, of working for both the CIA and Indian intelligence. The government insists that his arrest has nothing to do with a campaign against the press%which makes it odd, then, that all copies of his paper, the Friday Times, were seized last week, and that its website has been jammed.
- 5.** All this is unfortunate for Pakistanis, of course, but should it really matter to those who hand out the money? Yes. Without an independent judiciary and a free press, there is little chance of the accountability and openness that Mr Wolfensohn regards as essential to development.
- 6.** Signs already abound that money which should have been spent on development is being wasted. A scheme to help poor Pakistanis become taxi-drivers has involved the distribution of concessional loans at politicians' discretion. Neither the grand Islamabad-Lahore highway nor the unnecessary new airport at Karachi is justified by economics.
- 7.** Mr Sharif's predecessor, Benazir Bhutto, has just been sentenced in absentia to five years in jail for corruption. Mr Shah, the sacked chief justice, had agreed to hear corruption charges against Mr Sharif, but was sacked shortly afterwards. Mr Sharif's family has been tainted by a High Court judgment in London against his father and two brothers in March, ordering them to repay \$32.5m in loans taken out from a Saudi finance house for a paper mill owned by the family. Mr Sethi had written a sharp editorial commenting on this judgment the week before he was arrested.
- 8.** Before the end of the month, the IMF'S board is due to consider releasing the next tranche of a \$1.6 billion loan. It should think long and hard about whether Mr Sharif's Pakistan is really likely to use the money well. Of course, there are many badly governed countries in the world, but some of them, often thanks to prodding from outside, have been moving in the right direction. Pakistan under Mr Sharif is moving in the wrong direction. It seems perverse to give it more cash to speed it on its way.
- 9.** The counter-argument that carries most weight with the United States%which has much influence in these matters%is that the alternatives to Mr Sharif's government are even nastier. Afghanistan, over the border, is run by the Taliban, a bunch of fearsome Islamic zealots. Pakistan is a nuclear power. Nobody in the West wants a nuclear Taliban.
- 10.** This argument is favoured by many unattractive governments. It often works. It got the sanctions that had been applied after Pakistan's nuclear test last year lifted only six months later. It got Boris Yeltsin boatloads of money: all he had to do was hold up the spectre of the ultra-nationalist Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, or the Communists, or both, and another cheque was written. The procedure has the merit, sometimes, of genuinely preventing villains from taking over. Its flaw, though, is that it usually prevents any decent alternative to the gang in power from emerging.
- 11.** Anyway, the bogeyman threat is even less convincing in Pakistan than it was in Russia. Pakistanis show little enthusiasm for Taliban-style politics. Fundamentalist parties got 5% of the vote in the last

election. They hate each other even more than they hate the secular elite, so it would be hard for any one group to impose its views on the country. And the further Mr Sharif goes in undermining the few checks on his own power, the harder it will be to tell the difference between him and the bogey that might replace him. Pakistan needs an accountable government; then the money can follow.

THE ECONOMIST MAY 22ND 1999

01. In Paragraph 1, the phrase "...Mr Wolfensohn's prescription has become a favourite theme in the corridors of the World Bank and the IMF." most likely means that

- a) the World Bank and the IMF feel that James Wolfensohn's analysis of the problems inherent in international lending is correct.
- b) members of the World Bank and of the IMF are in favor of James Wolfensohn's desire to reduce Third World lending.
- c) most employees of the World Bank and the IMF acknowledge their institutions' role in Asian economic instability over the past few years.
- d) the World Bank and the IMF are officially studying how to implement James Wolfensohn's ideas on economic development and good government.
- e) members of the World Bank and of the IMF are showing great interest in James Wolfensohn's idea that the proper exercise of government authority is fundamental in promoting economic development.

02. According to the information in the article, which one of the following distinguishes Nawaz Sharif's government from the governments of previous Pakistani prime ministers?

- a) The governments of previous Pakistani prime ministers showed some improvement over time, but Nawaz Sharif's government has only become worse.
- b) Nawaz Sharif's government is the most corrupt in the history of Pakistan.
- c) Unlike the leaders of previous Pakistani governments, Nawaz Sharif is more deliberate, and is taking calculated steps to remove any obstacles to his power.
- d) Nawaz Sharif's government has wasted most of the aid money loaned to it.
- e) Nawaz Sharif's government, unlike previous governments, is irreplaceable because no acceptable alternative to it exists.

03. In Paragraph 3, the sentence "The judiciary at first tried to check Mr Sharif, but has given up." most likely means approximately which of the following?

- a) The Pakistani judiciary's early attempt to block Nawaz Sharif's illegal activities ended in failure, and no further attempt followed.
- b) The Pakistani judiciary initially attempted to monitor Nawaz Sharif's activities but ended by giving him what he wanted.
- c) In the beginning, the Pakistani judiciary opposed Nawaz Sharif but is now working with him as an ally.
- d) After repeatedly checking Nawaz Sharif's government for illegal activities, the Pakistani judiciary has recently decided to do nothing.
- e) The Pakistani judiciary has been unable to find concrete evidence proving that Nawaz Sharif's government is corrupt.

04. You can infer from the information in the article that Najam Sethi was probably arrested because

- a) he supports Benazir Bhutto and not Nawaz Sharif.
- b) he wrote an unfavorable editorial reporting that Nawaz Sharif's father and two brothers had lost an important court case in London.
- c) he has attacked Nawaz Sharif's government from the beginning $\frac{3}{4}$ and without cause.
- d) he has strong, and suspicious, ties to the CIA and Indian Intelligence.
- e) he exposed corruption and waste in the construction of the Islamabad-Lahore highway and the new Karachi airport.

05. The argument mentioned in the first sentence of Paragraph 10 can best be summed up as

- a) Give us the money or a worse government will come to power.
- b) Give us the money or we will go to war.
- c) Without more money our people will starve.
- d) Without more money, we won't become truly democratic.
- e) Give us the money or our development projects will stop.

06. Which one of the following was not part of Nawaz Sharif's campaign against the press?

- a) Najam Sethi was arrested.

- b) The Jang Group's bank accounts were frozen.
- c) The owner of the Jang Group was sentenced in absentia to five years in jail.
- d) In one week, all copies of the Friday Times were seized.
- e) The Jang Group's newsprint was confiscated.

07. Which of the following is an argument being used to convince the World Bank and the IMF to continue giving money to Nawaz Sharif's government?

- a) Without more money, Nawaz Sharif's government will be too weak to stop Indian and Chinese expansion.
- b) Without more money, Nawaz Sharif could lose power, allowing people even worse than he to control Pakistan.
- c) Without more money, construction projects necessary to Pakistan will have to stop.
- d) Without more money, Nawaz Sharif's government will continue to be corrupt and dictatorial.
- e) Without more money, there may be no way to release Pakistani political prisoners from jail.

08. You can assume that the author of the article most likely feels that, at this moment,

- a) giving more money to Pakistan will encourage democratic government.
- b) Nawaz Sharif's government will fall unless given more money.
- c) it is a wise policy not to give more money to Pakistan.
- d) giving more money to Pakistan will increase the threat of nuclear war.
- e) the Islamic religion is a threat to Pakistan's stability.

09. Which of the following is not mentioned in the article as an aspect of Pakistan's Islamic fundamentalist parties?

- a) They hate each other more than they hate Pakistan's non-religious upper class.
- b) They are similar to Afghanistan's Taliban.
- c) They are unacceptable to the West as an alternative to Nawaz Sharif's government.
- d) None of them is strong enough to gain dominance in Pakistan.
- e) Though at the moment small, they will soon exert real influence in Pakistani politics.

10. "Rot" in the title "The rot in Pakistan" most likely refers to which one of the following?

- a) The Islamic fundamentalism that is destroying democracy and good government.
- b) The increasing corruption and authoritarianism of Nawaz Sharif's government.
- c) The ignorance and lack of development that keeps Pakistan in the Third World.
- d) The decay of Pakistani society caused by easy money from foreign loans.
- e) The Islamic fundamentalist hatred eating away at traditional Pakistani society.

ANOTHER COURT TANGLE IN THE PERELMAN-DUFF CUSTODY CASE **By DAVID ROHDE**

1. The custody and child-support battle between Ronald O. Perelman and Patricia Duff that has raged in court for more than 15 months derailed again yesterday when one of the chief lawyers representing Ms. Duff abruptly asked to quit the case.

2. The lawyer, Julia Heit, said in court papers that she wanted to leave because Ms. Duff had accused her of secretly being in the employ of Mr. Perelman, the billionaire majority owner of Revlon.

3. The judge, Justice Franklin R. Weissberg of State Supreme Court in Manhattan, blocked her request, and she denied that she was being paid by Mr. Perelman.

4. The latest legal casualty in the case^¾Ms. Heit is the 20th lawyer to represent Ms. Duff, who was Mr. Perelman's third wife^¾ incensed Justice Weissberg.

5. In a series of highly unusual moves, he refused to postpone the case yet again, accused Ms. Duff of intentionally delaying the proceedings and forced her to recite in open court the name of each lawyer who had represented her and why each one left.

6. Ms. Duff said during a break yesterday that she had spent \$3 million in legal fees in the case.

7. The judge also criticized the actions of Mr. Perelman, who was not in court, and accused both sides of callously harming the 4-year-old girl at the center of the legal dispute, their daughter, Caleigh. "We have two very rich, very willful people who are locked in a dispute which I am absolutely certain is causing severe damage to Caleigh," he said.

8. The case, which began in the spring of 1998, has involved two judges and frequent appeals to a higher court. Justice Weissberg bluntly told both sides that the overcrowded court system has little time left for them.

9. "This may come as a shock to you," Justice Weissberg snapped at Ms. Duff at one point.

"But there are many, many people clamoring for this courtroom, needy people who aren't rich."

10. Justice Weissberg forced both sides to hold settlement negotiations all afternoon yesterday, but by 6 P.M. no agreement had been reached, and the two sides were ordered to return again this morning.

11. Both Mr. Perelman and Ms. Duff, an influential Democrat who has raised considerable sums for the party, want full custody of Caleigh. Mr. Perelman's representatives say he has given Ms. Duff \$30 million in real estate, jewelry and cash, plus alimony of \$1.2 million. Ms. Duff has said the value of all Mr. Perelman has given her is actually \$21 million. He is also paying her temporary child support of \$12,000 per month.

12. Ms. Duff would like him to provide a Manhattan apartment or house for her and Caleigh that will accommodate the 24-hour live-in security he has requested. Last week, an appeals court ruled that Ms. Duff could not be forced to provide the security Mr. Perelman demanded.

13. The sniping inside and outside the courtroom continued yesterday. Ms. Duff said during a break in the proceedings that she was being unfairly treated by a court system that she charged was being influenced by her powerful ex-husband.

14. "I have become a kicking bag for some of the most outrageous legal decisions that have come down the pike," she said. "Yes, I think something is going on."

15. But in court, Adria Hillman, a lawyer representing Mr. Perelman, painted him as the victim, saying Ms. Duff "has made allegations about my client that are absolutely ridiculous and absolutely false."

16. Justice Weissberg made it clear that he had little patience for either side and that he believed there was only one victim in the dispute.

17. "In one way she is very blessed to have wealthy parents," he said of Caleigh. "But in another way she is unlucky, because no child should have to be put through this."

The New York Times - Thursday, August 12, 1999

11. According to the information in the article, what most recently happened to prevent the Perelman-Duff case from proceeding normally?

- a) Julia Heit declared that she had received money from Ronald O. Perelman.
- b) Patricia Duff's lawyer made a request to remove herself from the case.
- c) Lawyers representing Ronald O. Perelman and Patricia Duff could not reach an agreement.
- d) Ronald O. Perelman tried to bribe Patricia Duff's lawyer.
- e) Julia Heit fired her lawyer.

12. Which one of the following is most likely the main point of conflict in this court battle between Ronald O. Perelman and Patricia Duff?

- a) Patricia Duff wants Ronald O. Perelman to pay more money for alimony and child support.
- b) Ronald O. Perelman insists that Patricia Duff provide her own 24-hour live-in security.
- c) Patricia Duff is convinced that Ronald O. Perelman has used his enormous wealth to influence the courts against her.
- d) Patricia Duff cannot find a lawyer capable of representing her in a capable and honest manner against Ronald O. Perelman.
- e) Both Ronald O. Perelman and Patricia Duff want full custody of their daughter Caleigh.

13. In Paragraph 4, "The latest legal casualty in the case..." refers specifically to

- a) Caleigh
- b) Justice Franklin R. Weissberg
- c) Patricia Duff
- d) Julia Heit
- e) Ronald O. Perelman

14. One declaration that Justice Franklin R. Weissberg has made is that

- a) both Ronald O. Perelman and Patricia Duff are deliberately employing legal tactics designed to hurt their child.
- b) a negotiated settlement between Ronald O. Perelman and Patricia Duff will be the only way to resolve the custody case.
- c) Patricia Duff cannot be forced to provide the 24-hour live-in security that Ronald O. Perelman wants her to have.
- d) Patricia Duff is deliberately keeping the custody case from proceeding.
- e) both sides must reach an agreement by 6P.M.

15. Which of the following is most likely a belief of Justice Franklin R. Weissberg?

- a) The Perelman-Duff custody case will be settled soon.
- b) The real victim of the Perelman-Duff custody case is Caleigh.
- c) The rich have less need of justice than the poor.
- d) Ronald O. Perelman has been trying to influence and manipulate the court system.
- e) The amount of money that Patricia Duff has received from Ronald O. Perelman is a fair payment.

16. You can infer from the information in the article that Justice Franklin R. Weissberg

- a) favors the arguments of Ronald O. Perelman over those of Patricia Duff.
- b) will most likely award Patricia Duff custody of Caleigh.
- c) feels contempt for rich people in general.
- d) is unfairly biased against Patricia Duff.
- e) has a low opinion of both Ronald O. Perelman and Patricia Duff.

17. You can infer from the information in the article that one result of this lengthy court case is that

- a) there is now a long list of people waiting to use the courtroom.
- b) Ronald O. Perelman will have to pay much more money to Patricia Duff than he originally wanted to.
- c) trial activity in New York City courts has virtually stopped.
- d) Patricia Duff has spent \$30 million in legal fees.
- e) Patricia Duff and Caleigh will not be safe without 24-hour live-in security.

18. In Paragraph 14, when Patricia Duff says "Yes, I think something is going on," she most likely means that

- a) she is convinced that she will win the custody case.
- b) she has made no attempt to delay the custody case and believes that it is proceeding normally.
- c) she thinks that her ex-husband is trying to hurt her by hurting their daughter.
- d) she believes that the legal system is being manipulated against her.
- e) she is convinced that her ex-husband has bribed Justice Franklin R. Weissberg.

19. You can infer from the information in the article that

- a) Patricia Duff will probably win full custody of Caleigh.
- b) Ronald O. Perelman will probably win full custody of Caleigh.
- c) Caleigh will never recover from the harm being done to her.
- d) neither Ronald O. Perelman nor Patricia Duff can yet be considered the winner.
- e) Ronald O. Perelman cares more about Caleigh than Patricia Duff does.

20. From its tone and content, the article suggests that the Perelman-Duff custody case is an example of

- a) how legal manipulations can corrupt the justice system.
- b) two parents who care more about themselves than they do about their own child.
- c) two essentially decent people corrupted by money and power.
- d) a legal system that favors men over women.
- e) how all people are victims in a divorce trial.

Gabarito

| QUEST | FGV |
|-------|-----|
| 1 | E |
| 2 | C |
| 3 | A |
| 4 | B |
| 5 | A |
| 6 | C |
| 7 | B |
| 8 | C |
| 9 | E |
| 10 | B |
| 11 | B |
| 12 | E |
| 13 | D |
| 14 | D |
| 15 | B |
| 16 | E |
| 17 | A |
| 18 | D |
| 19 | D |
| 20 | B |

**Provas Aplicadas no Vestibular de Graduação
para ingresso em ago/2000
EAESP-FGV VESTIBULAR DE GRADUAÇÃO – AGO-2000 – PROVA DE INGLÊS PÁG. 1
PROVA DE INGLÊS
*Triple Killing in Coffee Shop Stirs Death
Penalty Debate*
By JOHN FILES**

01. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 – Federal prosecutors are pressing for the death penalty against a man charged with murdering three employees at a Starbucks coffee shop here in July 1997, clearing the way for the city's first death penalty case in nearly 30 years.

02. In an outline issued this week, the prosecutors said they wanted to press a capital charge because the defendant has a history of violent crime. They said he shows no remorse and poses a continuing threat.

03. Carl D. Cooper, 30, has been charged with the three killings in the affluent Georgetown section of the city. The bodies of Emory Allen Evans, 25; Mary Caitrin Mahoney, 24; and Aaron David Goodrich, 18, were found by another Starbucks employee.

04. The case gained national attention because it happened in one of the city's fashionable neighborhoods, a 34-square-block area northwest of downtown Washington known for bars, restaurants, boutiques and narrow residential streets of expensive town houses. Georgetown is home to members of Congress, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright and other major political figures, as well as Georgetown University, but not to a great deal of crime or violence.

05. Attorney General Janet Reno decided to seek the death penalty for Mr. Cooper with advice from Wilma A. Lewis, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia. A death penalty review panel at the Justice Department concurred.

06. Kenneth L. Wainstein, assistant United States attorney, in a 35-page document, cited Mr. Cooper's "continuing pattern of criminal conduct," including armed robberies dating to 1989 and possession of firearms and drugs dating to 1988; laundering of money obtained from robberies; and threats to murder witnesses and law enforcement officers.

07. The case moved to federal court in August with a 48-count indictment against Mr. Cooper, charging him with crimes from 1993 to 1997. His trial is to start on May 2 in United States District Court in Washington.

08. The last person executed in the city was Robert E. Carter, 28, an unemployed laborer electrocuted on April 27, 1957, for killing an unarmed, off-duty police officer. The last trial in a capital case was in 1972.

09. The city repealed the death penalty in 1980. Residents voted overwhelmingly in the 1992 election to reject a provision that would have reinstated the death sentence.

10. City officials, many of whom are opposed to the decision to make this a capital case, criticized Ms. Reno for ignoring the views of the city's residents and urged that the city be allowed to handle the situation with some autonomy. If Mr. Cooper were prosecuted under local jurisdiction, the maximum sentence he could receive would be life in prison without the possibility of parole.

11. Eleanor Holmes Norton, the city's delegate to Congress, wrote to Ms. Lewis: "The Cooper case is essentially a local homicide matter with federal charges tacked on. If the District had a local prosecutor, she could not ask for the death penalty. The application of the harshest and most controversial penalty in our law should not depend on whether the U.S. attorney or a locally chosen prosecutor litigates the case. Where the local jurisdiction of taxpaying citizens is deprived of a local prosecutor, the U.S. attorney has a special obligation to respect local law."

12. Ms. Norton said in an interview that "serious equal protection questions are raised" when a high-profile case is chosen for the death penalty. She said it is disturbing that, with about 300 homicides in the city in a year, most of them in poor neighborhoods, federal officials chose to elevate a case from the "most glamorous part of Washington."

13. Mayor Anthony A. Williams said he agreed with the attorney general on "the need for harsh penalties, including life in prison without parole." But, he added, "I do not support the death penalty."

14. Ms. Norton and Amnesty International USA have drawn comparisons to a 1995 triple murder at a McDonald's in Southeast Washington. Kenneth J. Marshall pleaded guilty and received 80 years to life in prison.

**TRIPLE KILLING IN COFFEE SHOP STIRS
DEATH PENALTY DEBATE**

01. Which of the following is **not** stated or implied in the article as a reason why federal prosecutors are seeking the death penalty for the Starbucks coffee-shop murders?

a) Federal law allows murder to be punished by death.

- b) The accused has murdered before.
- c) The accused doesn't feel sorry for what he did.
- d) The accused is too dangerous to be allowed to live.
- e) The accused has been a dangerous criminal for many years.

02. Which of the following does the article mention as a conflict associated with the Starbucks coffee-shop murders?

- a) Though most inhabitants of Washington are against the death penalty, federal prosecutors are in favor of it.
- b) Though the U.S. Attorney General is in favor of the death penalty, the U.S. Secretary of State is against it.
- c) If the murder had occurred in another city, it would not have caused such a scandal.
- d) If the victims of the killings had been black instead of white, the crime would not have been so important.
- e) Though the local Washington prosecutor is in favor of the death penalty, the federal prosecutor is against it.

03. According to the information in the article, Georgetown

- a) has lately been experiencing an increase in violent crime.
- b) is the site of many important political institutions.
- c) is normally a safe place to live.
- d) is a rich neighborhood in an essentially poor city.
- e) was the scene of only one murder in 1997.

04. The person most responsible for attempting to impose the death penalty in the Starbucks coffee-shop murders case is

- a) Kenneth L. Wainstein
- b) Madeleine K. Albright
- c) Wilma A. Lewis
- d) Janet Reno
- e) Eleanor Holmes Norton

05. According to the information in the article, in the city of Washington, which of the following is most likely true?

- a) City officials are rarely in agreement with federal officials.
- b) City officials know better than federal officials how to deal with violent crime.
- c) The federal government may not interfere in the operations of the city government.
- d) The federal government is introducing new legislation to reduce the power of the city government.
- e) Certain city laws do not agree with certain federal laws.

06. According to the information in the article, which of the following is true about accused murderer Carl D. Cooper and convicted murderer Kenneth J. Marshall?

- a) Both may be executed for murder.
- b) Carl D. Cooper may be executed for murder, but Kenneth J. Marshall will not be.
- c) Both committed their murders in Georgetown, but only Carl D. Cooper will be tried under federal law.
- d) Carl D. Cooper's crime was more monstrous, and for that reason he will be executed.
- e) Kenneth J. Marshall escaped the death penalty through the help of Amnesty International USA, which was not the case with Carl D. Cooper.

07. According to the information in the article, what is the significance of Robert E. Carter?

- a) He was executed for murder in 1972 in Washington.
- b) He electrocuted a Washington police officer in 1957.
- c) He was the last person tried for murder in Washington.
- d) He was the last person in Washington to die because of the death penalty.
- e) He is a symbol of the inability of capital punishment to deter crime.

08. In Paragraph 10, "the situation" in the sentence "City officials...urged that the city be allowed to handle the situation with some autonomy" most likely refers to

- a) the unpopularity of the death penalty in Washington.
- b) Carl D. Cooper's murder trial and the controversy surrounding it.

- c) the legalization of the death penalty in Washington.
- d) the hiring of a Washington prosecutor who is independent of federal jurisdiction.
- e) the possibility of putting Carl D. Cooper on trial in a city outside of Washington.

09. You can infer from the information in Paragraph 11 that Eleanor Holmes Norton thinks that the federal prosecutors in the Starbucks coffee-shop murders case

- a) are wrong in seeking the death penalty.
- b) have no respect for poor people.
- c) should work in partnership with local Washington prosecutors instead of acting alone.
- d) are seeking the death penalty because they are ignorant of local law.
- e) would not seek the death penalty if the victims of the crime had been poor.

10. According to the information in the article, if Carl D. Cooper were tried under local Washington law instead of federal law,

- a) his case would probably attract little attention outside of Washington.
- b) he would have a better chance of being judged innocent.
- c) he would probably receive a light sentence.
- d) his chances of receiving a fair trial would be better.
- e) the worst sentence he could receive would be life in prison.

George Ryan in Cuba
SEVEN HOURS WITH FIDEL
HAVANA

01. How did George Ryan, the avuncular governor of Illinois, get on in Cuba? The answer is that, as the first American governor to go there in 40 years, he did rather well. Mr Ryan believes the American embargo has failed; as he put it, "Isolating Cuba is not in the best interests of Illinois or in the best interests of the United States." On the other hand, he certainly does not believe in mollicoddling Fidel Castro, Cuba's leader, or in concealing his own democratic ideas.

02. No sooner had Mr Ryan arrived at his Havana hotel than he stepped out of his Ford Grand Marquis (impressively new-fangled, for Cuba) and waded into the crowd of onlookers to shake hands. The governor told the story to the president of the National Assembly, explaining that his natural impulse was to treat the crowd like voters. He then added, "Maybe they can be voters someday, Mr President"—at which point all members of the press were rapidly ushered out of the room by anxious Cuban officials.

03. After a private meeting with a small group of dissidents, Mr Ryan told Cuban and American journalists that "basically... the problem with Cuba is Fidel Castro." When asked by a Cuban about the criticism he may endure at home for speaking out against the American embargo, the governor shot back, "It's a free country. I can say whatever I want." He told his Cuban hosts after a tour of a children's hospital that the hospital would be shut down if it were in Illinois.

04. Mr Ryan's jabs at the regime did not disqualify him and selected members of his delegation from a seven-hour audience with Mr Castro, in which he, and occasionally they, ranged over everything from baseball to human rights. The governor managed to get one concession from the president—or, more surprisingly, Senator Jesse Helms managed to extract one. At Mr Helms's request, a seven-year-old Cuban boy was allowed to fly back to the United States with the delegation to receive treatment for liver disease in North Carolina, where he has relatives.

05. The trip was also filled with talk of potential trade between Cuba and Illinois. That was the point of it. The small but influential anti-Cuba lobby, based primarily in Miami, at last has a counterweight in the shape of mid-west farmers (and related agribusinesses) who have been hit by low prices. The private groups represented in the governor's delegation tell the story: John Deere, Caterpillar, Archer Daniels Midland, the Illinois Corn Growers Association.

06. The Illinois House of Representatives was the first state legislature to pass a unanimous resolution calling for Congress to lift the ban on the delivery of food and medicine to Cuba, a country that imports roughly \$800m a year in food products, some from as far away as New Zealand. American farmers, closer and more efficient, reckon they could quickly gain much of that market. Farmers have long complained that they carry a disproportionate share of the cost of America's foreign policy. The Agriculture Department reckons that food embargoes around the globe cost them \$1.2 billion a year.

07. Mr Ryan is not alone. Earlier this autumn, the Senate voted 70-28 to tack an amendment on to the annual agricultural appropriations bill that would have ended all prohibitions on the sale of food and medicine and required congressional approval for any such sanctions in the future. The amendment, sponsored by John Ashcroft, a Republican from Missouri, and supported by a bipartisan coalition of other

farmbelt senators, ran into anti-Castro fury in the House and was left out of the final farm bill. But the same senators hoped to pass it as a separate measure at the end of October and to try to persuade the House again next year. These actions suggest "a silent seismic shift" in thinking towards Cuba, says Philip Peters, vicepresident of the Lexington Institute and a former State Department official in the Reagan and Bush administrations.

08. Any change in the embargo will have to come from Washington. But the trip has done Mr Ryan no harm in Illinois. Local farmers feel they are being listened to, and local Latinos mostly seem to have approved of the trip (the complaints came from Florida). There is still some doubt as to how Cuba would ever pay for all those imports from Illinois, if they appeared; the regime is as desperate for hard currency as ever. But Illinois is at least standing ready, at the head of the line, for the day when the gates open.

THE ECONOMIST OCTOBER 30TH 1999

**EAESP-FGV VESTIBULAR DE GRADUAÇÃO – AGO-2000 – PROVA DE INGLÊS PÁG. 7
SEVEN HOURS WITH FIDEL**

11. According to the information in the article, which of the following was most likely George Ryan's main purpose in visiting Cuba?

- a) To secure human-rights reforms.
- b) To meet and talk with Fidel Castro.
- c) To set up a bi-lateral U.S/Cuba industrial agreement.
- d) To research the effects of the American embargo on the Cuban economy.
- e) To explore the possibility of initiating commerce between Cuba and the state of Illinois.

12. According to the information in the article, which of the following is a unique aspect of George Ryan's trip to Cuba?

- a) He visited Cuba even though it is illegal for Americans to do so.
- b) He is the first United States governor to visit that island in four decades.
- c) He negotiated a US\$1.2-billion trade deal with the Cuban government.
- d) He is the first United States governor to speak to Fidel Castro in 40 years.
- e) Though he is governor of Illinois, he visited Cuba as a representative of several businesses.

13. One of the first things George Ryan did when he arrived at his hotel in Havana was to

- a) rent a car.
- b) have a meeting with Fidel Castro.
- c) shake the hands of the people around him.
- d) criticize the Castro regime.
- e) visit a children's hospital.

14. In Paragraph 2, when George Ryan says, "Maybe they can be voters one day, Mr President,"

- a) he is referring to American democracy under President Clinton.
- b) he is indicating his support for Fidel Castro's democratic reforms.
- c) he is lamenting the absence of party politics in Cuba.
- d) he is calling attention to the corruption in Cuban politics.
- e) he is implying that Cuba has no free and democratic elections.

15. According to the information in the article, in which of the following ways is the Illinois House of Representatives unique?

- a) It is the first state legislature to send a governor to Cuba.
- b) It is the only state legislature that maintains ties with Cuba.
- c) It is the first state legislature to ship food and medicine to Cuba.
- d) It is the first state legislature officially to request an end to the prohibition against shipping food and medicine to Cuba.
- e) It is the only relatively pro-Castro state legislature in the United States.

16. Which of the following best describes George Ryan's opinion of the children's hospital that he visited in Cuba?

- a) He thought it was comparable to children's hospitals in Illinois.
- b) He hoped that one day the children would be well again.
- c) He thought that the hospital was a disgrace.

- d) He thought that the hospital was better than nothing.
- e) He attributed the hospital's bad conditions to the American embargo.

17. According to the information in the article, American farmers believe that

- a) the United States government will soon allow Cuba to buy American agricultural products.
- b) American agricultural prices will remain stable if Cuba is allowed to trade with the United States.
- c) they are losing money because of the United States government's foreign policy.
- d) even if allowed to trade with the United States, Cuba will never be a significant market for American agricultural products.
- e) the United States government should insist on real democracy in Cuba before allowing trade with that country to take place.

18. In Paragraph 7, the sentence "Mr Ryan is not alone" most likely means that George Ryan is not the only

- a) American who has gone to Cuba.
- b) governor whose state have lost money because of the American embargo.
- c) politician who has criticized Fidel Castro.
- d) politician who advocates the end of the American embargo against Cuba.
- e) American sending humanitarian aid to Cuba.

19. You can infer from the information in the article that many United States senators believe that the American embargo against Cuba

- a) has outlived whatever usefulness it once had.
- b) is a great barrier against the spread of Communism.
- c) will finally bring down Fidel Castro's government.
- d) should be left as it is.
- e) is a symbol of American democracy at work.

20. You can infer from the information in the article that even if American farmers could sell their products to Cuba,

- a) it is doubtful that Cubans would want to buy them.
- b) there would still be no market for Cuban goods in the United States.
- c) the low prices these products would receive would discourage such a business.
- d) it is doubtful that Fidel Castro would allow these products to enter the country.
- e) it is doubtful that Cuba would have the money to pay for them.

Gabarito

Inglês

1=B

2=A

3=C

4=D

5=E

6=B

7=D

8=B

9=A

10=E

11=E

12=B

13=C

14=E

15=D

16=C

17=C

18=D

19=A

20=E

**Provas Aplicadas no Vestibular de Graduação
para ingresso em fev/2001**

EAESP-FGV – VESTIBULAR DE GRADUAÇÃO – FEV-2001 – PROVA DE INGLÊS PÁG. 1

PROVA DE INGLÊS

Catching the Corrupt

Chen Shui-bian reopens a political murder case

By MAHLON MEYER AND WILLIAM IDE

1. The gold silk blouse and earrings are signs that Li Mei-kuei is finally coming out of mourning. Seven years ago her husband's bloated corpse washed ashore in the northern Taiwanese fishing port of Suao. Capt. Yin Ching-feng had been the chief naval officer overseeing Taiwan's purchases of foreign weapons, including six French Lafayette frigates that cost \$2.7 billion. At first the Navy insisted he had drowned. But an outside autopsy showed he was bludgeoned to death. Li, his 49-year-old widow, insists he was murdered for uncovering a corruption ring within the military. But the Kuomintang regime, which was closely tied to the military, never cracked the case. Earlier this month Chen Shui-bian, the first opposition president in Taiwan's history, vowed to reopen the investigation. "I had given up all hope," says Li, "but now a ray of light has been shown in."

2. Chen wants to illuminate a half century of darkness. Despite emerging as one of Asia's few true democracies, Taiwan has been unable to rid itself of a legacy of corruption. Vote-buying, insider trading, bribes and kickbacks in the private sector and the government became part of the fabric of society under the Kuomintang, which ruled Taiwan for 50 years. Fed up with "black-money politics," the Taiwanese voted in March for Chen, who promised to clean up society. Chen has launched a major campaign against political corruption, the first in Taiwan, with indictments of two legislators, investigations of several public officials and the high-profile Yin case. Symbolically, he is taking on the Kuomintang's entire legacy. "Even if this case shakes the nation to its very foundations," Chen said in mid-August, "it must still be solved, no matter how high it may go."

3. The blame could reach right to the top. Former president Lee Teng-hui, the first native-born president, fought for greater democracy. But as he consolidated his power against mainland-born hard-liners, he cultivated close ties with local factions and shady businessmen. During his tenure the local media uncovered hundreds of corruption cases. Finance committees in the legislature became dominated by men with criminal records. Some crusaders want to include the entire party, of which Lee was chairman, in a witch hunt. Chen Ding-nan, Chen's new Justice minister, seems ready to purge everyone. "The Kuomintang government," he says, "was just a group of [criminal] accomplices that included government officials, large enterprises and gangsters."

4. Taiwan's boisterous press is re-examining clues in Captain Yin's murder. Li is convinced that her husband's death was related to the purchase of the French frigates. She says that shortly before his murder, Yin returned from a trip to France and told her he had learned of some defects with the ships' design. One of his co-workers in the military's procurement department was later convicted for taking bribes; other suspects fled overseas. Military officers warn direly of "chaos" if Chen proceeds with the case. "If all those involved were prosecuted, Taiwan's national-security forces would be thrown into confusion," one source close to the naval procurement process told NEWSWEEK.

5. Corrupt lawmakers can no longer hide behind legislative immunity. Taking advantage of a legal loophole, prosecutors searched an office used by Liao Hwu-peng, a Kuomintang legislator. Liao is suspected of obtaining false stocks. Last week prosecutors searched another office used by Gary Wang, a Kuomintang legislator suspected of involvement in a \$32 million land-fraud deal. Prosecutors indicted the mayor of southern Tainan, a member of Chen's Democratic Progressive Party, for alleged corruption involving the construction of a canal. All three insist they are innocent.

6. Chen may feel a sense of personal mission to solve the case of Captain Yin. As a leader of the opposition under the Kuomintang, he was repeatedly exposed to the violence inflicted on its opponents. He has pledged to reopen the case of the mother and daughters of Lin Yi-hsiung, a fellow opposition leader, who were murdered in their sleep in 1980. Chen's own wife was run down and paralyzed in 1985 -- another unsolved case. For Chen, solving the murder of Yin has symbolic importance. "Perhaps it was the spirit of Captain Yin Ching-feng in heaven that helped me get into the presidential office," he says. Widow Li may see justice yet.

NEWSWEEK SEPTEMBER 4, 2000

01. According to the information in the article, Yin Ching-feng

a) was killed by fellow naval officers.

b) was drowned by members of Taiwan's Kuomintang regime.

- c) was part of a corruption scandal involving more than US\$2 billion in bribes.
- d) was beaten to death.
- e) had proof that senior Taiwanese military officers were involved in corruption.

02. In Paragraph 2, the sentence "Chen wants to illuminate a half century of darkness" means most approximately the same as which of the following?

- a) Taiwan's current president hopes to expose 50 years of nationwide corruption.
- b) Taiwan's current president is intent on finding the murderers of Yin Ching-feng.
- c) Taiwan's current president hopes that for the next 50 years Taiwanese politics will be open and honest.
- d) Taiwan's Justice minister wants to put, once and for all, Taiwan's corrupt politicians and businessmen behind bars.
- e) Taiwan's current president has decided to tell the truth about the hypocrisy of Taiwanese society.

03. You can infer from the information in Paragraph 2 that the expression "blackmoney politics" most likely refers to

- a) money used in the illegal presidential campaign of Lee Teng-hui.
- b) the corruption and bribery that helped the Kuomintang maintain power for so many years.
- c) the corruption and bribery that has traditionally been a part of Taiwan's purchase and sale of military weapons.
- d) the desire of most Taiwanese voters to put an end to political corruption.
- e) the political agreements that allowed the Kuomintang to share power for 50 years.

04. According to the information in the article, which of the following is true with respect to Chen Shui-bian?

- a) He is continuing the anti-corruption campaign started by his predecessor.
- b) He is Taiwan's first native-born president.
- c) His wife was murdered in her sleep, most likely by agents of the Kuomintang.
- d) He has proof that Yin Ching-feng was murdered by members of Taiwan's military.
- e) He is Taiwan's first non-Kuomintang president.

05. Which of the following is something that Liao Hwu-peng, Gary Wang, and the mayor of Tainan do not have in common?

- a) They are all suspected of involvement in corruption.
- b) Legislative immunity appears unable to protect them.
- c) They have not been accused of acts of violence.
- d) They are all members of the Kuomintang party.
- e) They all claim to be innocent of any crime.

06. According to the information in the article, which of the following statements could most likely be applied to Lee Teng-hui?

- a) Though not a native-born Taiwanese, in order to consolidate his power he was forced to ally himself with Taiwanese born on the mainland.
- b) Though he fought for democracy, his work, ironically, was furthered by his membership in an anti-democratic political party.
- c) Though elected on an anti-corruption platform, he allied himself with many corrupt businessmen and politicians.
- d) Though he made a real effort to enforce democratic principles, to do so he relied heavily on corrupt allies.
- e) Though he was the president who really established democracy in Taiwan, his work was destroyed by gangsters and criminals.

07. According to the information in the article, what is the significance of Li Mei-Kuei's gold silk blouse and earrings?

- a) They mean that now she has been permitted to remarry after her husband's death.
- b) They mean that now she is returning to a normal life after her husband's death.
- c) They mean that she is entering a new stage of mourning for her dead husband.
- d) They indicate that she is ready to forget the murder of her husband.
- e) They symbolize her determination to find out how her husband died.

08. In the article, Li Mei-kuei cites which of the following in support of her thesis about why her husband was murdered?

- a) Her husband was a victim of the corruption and violence that have long been a part of Taiwanese society.
- b) An independent autopsy showed that her husband's drowning was intentional rather than accidental, as had been claimed by the government.
- c) Just before her husband died, he said that he had discovered flaws in the design of the ships that the Taiwanese Navy intended to buy.
- d) The fact the Taiwan's Kuomintang regime was closely allied with the military made a cover-up of her husband's death almost inevitable.
- e) Her husband had obviously been killed by the "criminal accomplices" of the Kuomintang regime.

09. Which of the following can you infer from the article as evidence of the Kuomintang regime's tolerance of corruption?

- a) Convicted criminals held important legislative positions throughout the Kuomintang era.
- b) The purchase of military equipment inevitably had to be facilitated through bribes and kickbacks.
- c) Some military personnel investigating bribery in the military's procurement department had to leave the country.
- d) Taiwanese law was set up so that legislators couldn't be prosecuted.
- e) The car that Chen Shui-bian's wife was driving was involved in a mysterious accident.

10. The last sentence of the article, "Widow Li may see justice yet," can most likely be interpreted to mean which of the following?

- a) Li Mie-i-kuei may one day see the Kuomintang out of power.
- b) Li Mei-kuei may one day see her husband's killers punished.
- c) Li Mei-kuei may one day see the end of corruption in Taiwan.
- d) Li Mei-kuei is still looking for justice.
- e) Li Mei-kuei has finally discovered who killed her husband.

Slovakia
The arrest of Vladimir Meciar
BRATISLAVA

1. It was either a blow for justice and an important signal, to be noted across postcommunist Central Europe, that nobody is above the law. Or it was a crude act of vengeance that could polarise and destabilize Slovakian politics. In any event, the arrest on April 20th of independent Slovakia's longest-serving prime minister, Vladimir Meciar, was one of the most momentous events to have occurred since the country split from the Czech Republic seven years ago.

2. In a dawn swoop, masked commandos from a special unit that is supposed to stamp out organised crime dynamited Mr Meciar's back door and took him away at gunpoint. Mr Meciar's enemies, who say he turned the Slovak state into a crime racket, applauded. Yet the former boxer, who ran the country from 1993 until he was ousted in a general election in 1998, still had his old swagger. "Don't be afraid," he shouted out to supporters. "I'm not afraid."

3. The day after his arrest, several thousand of his disciples, noting that it was appropriately Good Friday, descended on Bratislava, Slovakia's capital, to hurl abuse at the country's reform-minded prime minister, Mikulas Dzurinda. He was variously castigated as "the Pharisee", "Judas", "Pontius Pilate" and, less biblically, "you dirty little gypsy". Mr Dzurinda will not mind the names if the judges can fulfil the promise, which helped bond his fourparty coalition when it fought the election 18 months ago, to bring Mr Meciar to justice.

4. The architect of Slovakia's independence was freed on bail after being charged with paying illegal bonuses worth \$350,000 to his cabinet ministers during his time in office. If found guilty, he could get ten years behind bars. He may also be forced to give evidence in a case to do with the kidnapping in 1995 of the son of Slovakia's then president, Michal Kovac. Government supporters say that Mr Kovac's son was kidnapped by the Slovak secret service on Mr Meciar's orders.

5. Could Mr Meciar's arrest increase his popularity? Probably not -- even though opinion polls have already been giving him more support than any other Slovak politician: a quarter still say they would like him to be prime minister again. Last year he won 43% of the vote in the presidential election, against a lacklustre ex-Communist, Rudolf Schuster, the current head of state.

6. But Mr Meciar is also, ironically, Slovakia's most disliked public figure. Two-thirds, according to the opinion polls, cheered his arrest. Even if his populist Movement for a Democratic Slovakia does quite well in the general election due in 2002, it is unlikely to find coalition partners to let him form a government. Only the far-right xenophobes of the Slovak Nationalist Party might consider backing him.

7. Still, whatever Mr Meciar's fate, Mr Dzurinda has been worried. His coalition is dogged by infighting. He has failed to merge the five groups that make up his own bit of the coalition. Jozef Migas, parliament's speaker, hitherto a close ally who heads one of the coalition's four parties, recently shook the government by casting a noconfidence vote against Mr Dzurinda in parliament.

8. The continuing exodus of the country's Gypsies is also darkening the mood. Improving their lot is a prerequisite for Slovakia's desired entry into the European Union. Belgium recently followed the example of several other EU countries by imposing visas on Slovak visitors, including even those who come regularly to Brussels to negotiate for Slovakia to join the club.

9. Still, despite the fragility of the government and the tensions heightened by Mr Meciar's arrest, Slovakia is moving ahead. Austerity measures have made the government unpopular, but they are working. Unemployment, still 20%, is coming down. The economy is set to grow by around 3% this year. Foreign investment is up, with US Steel recently agreeing to shell out more than \$400m to revamp the country's biggest mill.

10. "The country is in better shape than Greece was when it joined the EU," says Grigorij Meseznikov, who runs a leading thinktank in Bratislava. While a growing number of Central Europeans outside Slovakia are having doubts about joining the EU, some 70% of Slovaks now say they want to get in. And for the first time a slender majority, against Mr Meciar's fierce opposition, say that Slovakia should join NATO too.

THE ECONOMIST APRIL 29TH 2000
THE ARREST OF VLADIMIR MECIAR

11. According to the information in the article with respect to Vladimir Meciar, which of the following items is the only one not open to question?

- a) The Slovak government, in a blow for justice, showed that even important criminals can be arrested.
- b) The Slovak government made an illegal arrest motivated by vengeance.
- c) Slovakia's prime minister was arrested on charges of corruption.
- d) Vladimir Meciar's arrest was one of the most important events in the history of the Slovak people.
- e) The arrest of Vladimir Meciar had been promised as part of a political campaign strategy.

12. You can infer from the information in Paragraph 2 that the phrase "Yet the former boxer...still had his old swagger" most likely means that

- a) even when arrested at gunpoint, Vladimir Meciar was belligerent and ready to fight.
- b) Vladimir Meciar intended to bribe his captors and for that reason was unafraid.
- c) even when arrested at gunpoint, Vladimir Meciar retained his habitual self-assurance and pride.
- d) unaware of any wrong-doing, Vladimir Meciar left his house convinced of his own innocence.
- e) as usual, Vladimir Meciar used a public appearance for his own political benefit.

13. You can infer from the information in Paragraph 3 that, with respect to Vladimir Meciar's arrest,

- a) Vladimir Meciar's supporters found similarities between his situation and that of Jesus Christ.
- b) Vladimir Meciar's supporters believed that Mikulas Dzurinda was worse than a Jew or a Gypsy.
- c) Mikulas Dzurinda and his judges fulfilled their campaign promise.
- d) Vladimir Meciar's supporters claimed that Mikulas Dzurinda was just as corrupt as Vladimir Meciar.
- e) Mikulas Dzurinda was not at all bothered by the verbal abuse he received from Vladimir Meciar's supporters.

14. According to the information in the article, the Slovak government has made the formal accusation that when Vladimir Meciar was prime minister, he

- a) turned Slovakia into a criminal state.
- b) made unlawful gifts of money to government officials.
- c) ordered the kidnapping of the son of a Slovak president.
- d) used corrupt and illegal means to keep Slovakia out of NATO.
- e) illegally appropriated US\$350,000 for his own use.

15. According to the information in the article, Slovakia owes, in large part, which of the following to Vladimir Meciar?

- a) Its high crime rate
- b) Its high unemployment rate
- c) Its instability
- d) Its independence
- e) Its attractiveness to foreign investors

16. The last word in Paragraph 8, "club," most likely refers to
a) the group of Slovak diplomats that regularly travel to Belgium.
b) the European nations that hope to join the European Union.
c) the European Union.
d) the European nations that don't require visas.
e) NATO.

17. In Paragraph 7, the sentence "His coalition is dogged by infighting" most likely means the same as which of the following?

a) Mikulas Dzurinda's political party recently suffered electoral problems.
b) The political organizations supporting Vladimir Meciar are fighting among themselves.
c) Mikulas Dzurinda's government has been severely criticized by its opponents.
d) Enemy political factions have entered Mikulas Dzurinda's government coalition in order to break it down.
e) The political parties that make up Mikulas Dzurinda's government have been unable to resolve their differences peacefully.

18. With respect to Vladimir Meciar, which of the following is not stated or implied in the article?

a) Slovakia achieved its status as a separate and independent country with minimal participation from Vladimir Meciar.
b) Vladimir Meciar acted like a gangster when he was the head of Slovakia.
c) A majority of Slovaks were pleased when Vladimir Meciar was arrested.
d) Despite his arrest, Vladimir Meciar could once again become the head of Slovakia.
e) Vladimir Meciar is a Slovak nationalist who wants to keep his country out of NATO.

19. You can infer from the information in the article that if the present Slovak government falls, the man likely to be the most immediately affected is

a) Vladimir Meciar
b) Josef Migas
c) Michal Kovac
d) Mikulas Dzurinda
e) Grigorij Meseznikov

20. You can infer from the information in the article that

a) Vladimir Meciar will spend many years in jail.
b) Slovaks in general want to ally themselves with the West.
c) Slovak Gypsies are being unfairly treated in Belgium.
d) at the moment, unemployment in Slovakia has reached acceptable levels.
e) with unemployment coming down, foreign investment should make the Slovak economy grow by around 3% this year.

Gabarito

| |
|---------------|
| INGLES |
| 1=D |
| 2=A |
| 3=B |
| 4=E |
| 5=D |
| 6=D |
| 7=B |
| 8=C |
| 9=D |
| 10=B |
| 11=ABCDE |
| 12=C |
| 13=A |
| 14=B |
| 15=D |
| 16=C |
| 17=E |
| 18=A |
| 19=D |
| 20=B |

**Provas Aplicadas no Vestibular de Graduação
para ingresso em ago/2001**

**FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – AGO-2001 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 8
INGLÊS
PUNTING ON A PIPELINE
WASHINGTON, DC**

1. MINERAL wealth can be deleterious to poor countries' economic health. Too often, natural resources breed corruption and waste, enriching elites but leaving others as poor as they were before. Think only of Nigeria or Congo. The World Bank, however, is betting that Chad will be an exception. On June 6th, its board agreed to finance a small share of a \$3.7 billion construction project, the largest in Africa, to develop Chad's oil reserves.

2. The plan is to build 300 wells in Chad's Doba oil fields and to connect them to Cameroon's Atlantic coast via a 1,070-km (665-mile) pipeline. Most of the cost will be born by Exxon Mobil (the operator, with 40% of the private equity), Petronas, Malaysia's oil company (35%) and Chevron (25%). The Bank and its private-sector arm, the International Finance Corporation, are providing nearly \$200m in loans. Far more important than the Bank's financial involvement is the political comfort it brings.

3. The loan is one of the Bank's most controversial in years. Critics say the pipeline will harm the environment, displace indigenous tribes, worsen Chad's human-rights record and foster corruption. (The pipeline will pass through pristine rainforest in Cameroon, home to gorillas and pygmies.) Opponents recall other environmental disasters, such as the trans-Amazon highway in Brazil.

4. The Bank claims that exploiting oil resources is one of the few development options open to Chad, where 80% of the people live on less than a dollar a day, and 90% of the country is desert or semi-arid. Over the project's 25-year production period, Chad will receive \$2 billion in revenues, and Cameroon \$500m. In effect, the oil project will increase the Chad government's annual revenues by half from 2004.

5. The Bank claims that it has put in place some of the most stringent safeguards ever. Chad has passed laws stipulating how the money is to be used. Ten per cent is to be held in trust for future generations. Of the rest, 80% is earmarked for spending on education, health, rural development, infrastructure, environmental and water management, and 5% is to be spent in the oil-producing region.

6. The petroleum accounts are to be audited and published annually, and spending will be monitored by an oversight committee, including representatives from civil society as well as parliament, the judiciary and the government. To minimise the environmental risks, the pipeline is to be buried, and to follow existing rights of way. To compensate for lost rainforest, Cameroon has created two new national parks, paid for by the project's sponsors.

7. All of this was enough to convince the Bank's board. But, however rigorously the Bank's safeguards are imposed, they cannot guarantee the success of its gamble on Chad's using its oil wealth sensibly.

THE ECONOMIST JUNE 10TH 2000
PUNTING ON A PIPELINE

31. The article most likely mentions Nigeria and Congo in order to

- make it easier for readers to picture Chad in a context of other Central African nations.
- highlight two countries whose environment suffered because of predatory oil exploration.
- give a strong example of two countries whose mineral resources, in general, brought more economic problems than benefits.
- give an example of two countries that misused large sums of money loaned by the World Bank and by other international financial institutions.
- highlight the dangers of loaning money to Third-World nations that lack the infrastructure to use such money well.

32. According to the information in the article, the World Bank's participation in the Chad oil development project

- amounts to \$3.7 billion, easily its largest construction-project investment in years.
- has greater impact for political reasons than for the amount of money the bank is actually loaning.
- will ensure that Chad's per capita income will increase dramatically by the year 2004.
- was solely the result of political considerations rather than of any expectation for a return on investment.
- is an example both of the bank's disregard for environmental considerations and of its manipulation by political interests.

33. The World Bank has countered those who criticize its participation in the Chad oil development project by stating that

- a) developing Chad's oil resources is one of the only ways possible to build a stronger economy in that country.
- b) its financial share is small, but its political share is large – thus allowing it to monitor all of Chad society at low risk to the bank.
- c) as the project is greatly concerned with environmental safeguards, rather than with generating a financial return for the bank, international support in this case will be strong.
- d) as Chad is already 90% desert or semi-arid, environmental risks simply are not so important as critics claim them to be.
- e) as the oil-development project is international in scope, the weight of this international participation will make it easy to follow economic and environmental guidelines.

34. In paragraph 5, the sentence "Ten per cent is to be held in trust for future generations" most likely means approximately the same as which of the following?

- a) Ten per cent of the population of Chad will receive most of the money from the oil project in the near future.
- b) Chad citizens must trust the Chad Government to reserve at least 10% of the revenues from the oil project.
- c) At least 10% of future generations in Chad will receive some part of the oil revenues.
- d) Ten per cent of the safeguards enacted by the Chad Government deal with how the oil revenues are to be saved for future generations.
- e) Ten per cent of the revenues from the oil development project will be put into a special fund to be used by future generations of Chad citizens.

35. You can infer from the information in the article that the World Bank believes that

- a) no environmental damage will occur if strong precautions are taken and strict regulations followed.
- b) to minimize risks to the environment, the petroleum accounts must be audited and published annually.
- c) as Chad is already mostly desert, oil-pipeline accidents can be noticed immediately, thus eliminating any risk to the environment.
- d) even though the Chad oil-development project will follow strict environmental guidelines, a certain amount of rainforest will be destroyed.
- e) even though the Chad oil-development project will follow strict environmental guidelines, pygmies and gorillas will have to be removed from the rainforest.

36. You can infer that the author of the article probably believes that

- a) the oil-development project will inevitably put Chad in the same situation that similar projects put Nigeria and Congo.
- b) the World Bank's participation in the Chad oil development project is actually not so important as it appears.
- c) the 5% of the oil revenues that Chad plans to spend in the oil-producing region will not be enough.
- d) if Chad decides to misuse its revenues from the oil-development project, there is really no way to prevent it.
- e) because of its relatively small participation in the Chad oil-development project, the World Bank is not really paying attention to the risks involved.

IS A NEW WAR BREWING IN THE BALKANS?

1. It was a close call. Just a few hours before army and police troops were set to heavily bombard armed Albanian insurgents fighting to take control of the northwestern corner of the Balkan state of Macedonia, the rebels called for a ceasefire. "We think it is better to talk rather than start a fight between the two peoples, because blood will be shed and then there will be no room for talks," Ali Ahmeti, political spokesman for the so-called National Liberation Army declared on television in neighboring Kosovo on Mar. 21.

2. But the troubled Balkans may still be facing another war—and that could prove to be a dangerous test for President George W. Bush and the 37,000 NATO troops stationed in Kosovo. There's no telling how long the ceasefire will hold, and pressures have been building steadily in the region. Since late last year, armed Albanian insurgents have been trying to destabilize a 110-kilometer-long strip of territory running along Kosovo's border with Serbia—both part of Yugoslavia—and into Macedonia. Hundreds of rebels, as well as their weapons, have been streaming over the frontier.

3. The guerrillas have mainly attacked Serb police and the Macedonian police and army, but NATO troops have also come under fire. U.S. forces have engaged in skirmishes, and a German soldier was wounded on Mar. 16. He was one of some 4,000 troops that NATO has stationed in Macedonia to provide logistical support for the force in Kosovo.

4. That's why on Mar. 19, NATO officials decided to bolster patrols on the Kosovo border with Macedonia. Lieutenant General Carlo Cabigiosu, commander of the NATO force in Kosovo, says he is also sending armor and artillery troops into Macedonia to "provide a robust level of protection" for NATO logistical operations there. Meanwhile, Greece and Bulgaria are channeling aid to the Macedonian army, including helicopter gunships.

5. Why are diplomats still worried about a possible war? Although the Albanian insurgents say they want greater civil rights for the Albanian-Muslim minority in Macedonia, many observers believe there's a bigger goal. The guerrilla force is dominated by radicals who want independence for Kosovo and its merger into a greater Albanian state linking Kosovo, northwest Macedonia, and, eventually, Albania.

6. **RADICAL HOPES.** Some analysts say the insurgents fear warming relations between NATO and Yugoslavia, where democratically elected President Vojislav Kostunica replaced strongman Slobodan Milosevic last year. As long as Milosevic was in power, Albanian radicals clung to hopes that Kosovo might become independent, despite U. S. opposition.

7. But Kostunica, in contrast to Milosevic, is likely to work with the EU and the U.S. to seek a political solution to the conflict between Kosovar Albanians and Serbs. Albanian guerrillas launched their offensive precisely to stymie that process, analysts say. "Kostunica's election produced panic among [proindependence] Albanians," notes Michael Radu, a Balkans expert at the Foreign Policy Research Institute in Philadelphia.

8. Now, what European and U.S. diplomats fear is that the ceasefire will not hold and the rebels will touch off a wider war. If the fighting keeps up, pressure will grow on NATO to play a more active role. That could involve a controversial decision to send NATO troops to combat rebels in Macedonia. Washington, however, wants to avoid an escalation.

9. Strangely, NATO troops could yet find themselves increasingly under fire from the very people they were sent to protect—ethnic Albanians. That's the last thing the allies expected when they came to the Kosovars' defense back in 1999.

By Christopher Condon in Budapest, with Renée Cordes in Brussels and Stan Crock in Washington
BusinessWeek / April 2, 2001 IS A NEW WAR BREWING IN THE BALKANS?

37. The first sentence of the article, "It was a close call," most likely means approximately the same as which of the following?

- a) Only after hours of negotiations was it possible for the army and police troops to avoid a battle with the Albanian insurgents.
- b) The Albanian insurgents called for a ceasefire because they wanted to avoid bloodshed.
- c) By asking for a ceasefire, the Albanian insurgents narrowly escaped being bombarded by army and police troops.
- d) If a battle had taken place between the Albanian insurgents and the army and police troops, it's difficult to say what the result would have been.
- e) Only a call from Ali Ahmeti, political spokesman for the National Liberation Army, was able to prevent the army and police troops from bombarding the Albanian insurgents.

38. According to the information in the article, which of the following is very possibly the main goal of the Albanian insurgents?

- a) They want freedom for all ethnic Albanian Muslims.
- b) They want to form an independent country by uniting Albania, Kosovo, and northwestern Macedonia.
- c) In order to secure the civil rights of ethnic Albanian Muslims, they want to destabilize the Albanian area that runs along Kosovo's border with Serbia and into Macedonia.
- d) They want to prevent Yugoslavia from joining NATO, which they see as a betrayal of their cause.
- e) They hope that, by fighting a protracted and costly guerrilla war, they can convince the United States to support an independent Kosovo.

39. According to the information in the article, if war breaks out in the region of Kosovo and northwestern Macedonia, which of the following men will most likely have the **smallest** personal participation?

- a) George W. Bush
- b) Slobodan Milosevic
- c) Ali Ahmeti

- d) Carlo Cabigiosu
- e) Vojislav Kostunica

40. According to the information in the article, what is the main reason why the Albanian insurgents fear Vojislav Kostunica?

- a) As the new strongman of Yugoslavia, he has the capacity to wage total war against the Albanian insurgents.
- b) The fact that he was democratically elected gives him the legitimacy to take strong action against the Albanian insurgents.
- c) If he decides to bring Yugoslavia into an alliance with NATO, the Albanian insurgents will find themselves internationally isolated.
- d) As a non-Muslim, he is likely to insist that Kosovo remain under the control of other non-Muslims.
- e) If he finds a peaceful way to resolve the problems between Serbs and Albanians in Kosovo, Kosovo may never become an independent state.

41. According to the information in the article, in what way did the presence of Slobodan Milosevic encourage the hopes of Albanian radicals?

- a) As long as Slobodan Milosevic was head of Yugoslavia, Albanian radicals believed there was a chance that Kosovo would gain its independence.
- b) Albanian radicals felt that Slobodan Milosevic, as President of Yugoslavia, was much more sympathetic to their hopes for independence than current -President Vojislav Kostunica is.
- c) Albanian radicals believed that Slobodan Milosevic, if he could successfully oppose American and European intervention, would lead to the way to a creation of a new and independent ethnic Albanian state.
- d) Albanian radicals believed that the United States would send in troops to overthrow Slobodan Milosevic and thus allow ethnic Albanians to gain control of the Yugoslavian Government.
- e) As long as Slobodan Milosevic was the strongman of Yugoslavia and opposed to American and European influence in the Balkans, a free Kosovo coincided with the interests of Yugoslavia.

42. The great irony mentioned in the article is that

- a) though the Albanian insurgents are fighting to secure civil rights for the Albanian Muslim minority in northwestern Macedonia, they are disregarding the civil rights of non-Muslims in Serbia and Kosovo.
- b) though the Albanian insurgents were the ones who wanted to expand the armed conflict in northwestern Macedonia, they were also the first ones to try to stop that conflict.
- c) though Vojislav Kostunica is himself an ethnic Albanian, he is opposed to independence for Kosovo.
- d) the democratic principles upheld by the United States and the European Union may eventually work against the independence of northwestern Macedonia.
- e) though NATO soldiers were sent to Kosovo and northwestern Macedonia to protect ethnic Albanians, they may find themselves in armed conflict with those same people.

PAINTING BY NUMBERS

TORONTO

1. When C's younger sister was having trouble with her multiplication tables, C advised her to ignore the numbers and focus on the colours. Her sister was baffled, her mother demanded to know what she was on about, and for the first time C realised that not everybody sees numbers as colours.

2. C, who is participating in a study being conducted by Michael Dixon and Philip Merilke at the University of Waterloo, in Ontario, Canada, has what is known as coloured-number synaesthesia. For her, every numeral has a specific hue as well as a specific value. Those colours have been the same throughout her life, and they are elicited automatically, whether she thinks about them or not. Scientists have long debated the nature of synaesthesia, but they agree that this consistency and "automaticity" of response is what makes the phenomenon different from merely imagining things. And until now, they have also agreed that the synaesthetic experience has to be triggered by something external, be it a sound, an image or a taste.

3. Dr Dixon and Dr Merilke, with help from Daniel Smilek, a graduate student, decided to test C's synaesthesia to see if it conformed to those principles. They asked her to say in general what colour a digit was (in her world, for instance, "2" is red, "4" is blue and "5" is green) and then to provide very specific red-green-blue values on a computer screen for each digit from "0" to "9". In ten separate trials, the distinct colours she selected for each digit hardly varied. Consistency, it seems, is a real feature of her condition.

4. Next, the researchers presented digits in various colours. Sometimes the colour of a digit corresponded exactly to the one she had described in the first experiment. More often, however, colours were paired with the "wrong" numbers. When asked to read out the colour of the ink that a number was printed in, she

took—in those cases when the number was printed in the wrong colour—significantly longer to do so than non-synaesthetes. This, say the researchers, is evidence that the colour sensation in synaesthetes just pops up automatically and completely unbidden.

5. To test the third point, they decided to draw on C's own mathematical tricks, as described to her sister. On a computer screen, they presented her with a problem, such as $5 + 2 =$, and followed that with a patch of colour. Her job was to identify the colour, then give the correct numerical answer. When the patch of colour at the end was the "same" colour as the number answer, she found this easy. But when it differed, she took much longer.

6. The researchers say this shows that an external stimulus, such as an image of a "7", is not necessary to elicit the sensation of colour. "Rather," they write in this week's *Nature*, "activating the concept of a digit by a mental calculation was sufficient to induce a colour experience." According to Mr Smilek, the synaesthetic experience is somehow tied into mental processing of meaning. But just how the ideas of "greenness" and "fiveness" are actually linked in the brain remains a mystery.

43. According to the information in the article, when C gave her sister advice on certain mathematical problems,

- a) her mother thought that she could not see numbers, only colors.
- b) her sister was able to use that strange advice to solve the problems.
- c) she was indicating that, to her, colors were more "visible" than numbers.
- d) she realized that everybody sees colors and numbers in different ways.
- e) she soon understood that seeing numbers as colors wasn't a characteristic common to all humans.

44. The synaesthesia that C has means specifically that

- a) colors, whether associated with numbers or not, are an unchanging factor in her life.
- b) if she sees the wrong color, she is unable to understand the number.
- c) for her, each number has not only a numerical value but also a specific color associated with it.
- d) for her, the numerical value of a specific number is inextricably linked to a series of fixed, corresponding colors.
- e) though her mathematical calculations may err if she concentrates only on numbers, if uses colors she does not make mistakes.

45. In the context of paragraph 3, the sentence "Consistency, it seems, is a real feature of her condition" means approximately the same as which of the following?

- a) The color aspect of C's synaesthesia is apparently its most important factor.
- b) C's ability to link, inevitably and with almost no variation, the same numbers to the same colors appears to be an important factor of her synaesthesia.
- c) C's synaesthesia has remained at a consistent level throughout the research conducted at the University of Waterloo; this appears to be an important feature of her condition.
- d) Researchers at the University of Waterloo have discovered that, in contrast to her other symptoms, C's consistency has proven to be verifiable.
- e) It appears that, in C's case, consistency means her ability to link certain numbers – but not all numbers – to certain colors.

Gabarito

| INGLÊS | |
|--------|---|
| 31 | C |
| 32 | B |
| 33 | A |
| 34 | E |
| 35 | D |
| 36 | D |
| 37 | C |
| 38 | B |
| 39 | B |
| 40 | E |
| 41 | A |
| 42 | E |
| 43 | E |
| 44 | C |
| 45 | B |

**Provas Aplicadas no Vestibular de Graduação
para ingresso em fev/2002**

**FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – FEV -2002 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 10
PROVA DE INGLÊS
FATAL ATTRACTION**

1. Rats have evolved a strong, innate aversion to the smells of their predators. Healthy rats—even those bred for hundreds of generations in the laboratory—show distinct anxiety around feline odors. When the amoebic parasite *Toxoplasma gondii* gets into their brains, however, many of the rodents seem to lose their fear.

2. Zoologist Manuel Berdoy, epidemiologist Joanne Webster, and colleagues at the University of Oxford have studied the life cycle of *T. gondii* to test the hypothesis that the parasite manipulates the behavior of its intermediate host, the rat, to reach its ultimate target, the cat. The researchers infected captive rats with oocysts of the parasite and then placed them in large outdoor pens containing both cat and rabbit urine. Uninfected rats tended to shun the cat-scented areas, while the parasitized rats became substantially less afraid. With their fear of felines diminished, parasitized rats may become uninhibited about approaching their arch predators, with the predictable result of ending up as dinner.

3. Although all mammals are susceptible to infection by *T. gondii*, the amoebas can reproduce only within members of the cat family. Once *T. gondii* has bred in the brain of a cat that has ingested an infected rat, the parasite's oocysts are expelled with the cat's feces. After being washed away by rain, these oocysts can remain infectious in moist soil for more than a year. They can be ingested by beetles and worms, which are readily eaten by rats.

4. While the parasite affects rats' fear of cats, it appears to leave other aspects of rat behavior intact and to leave cat behavior completely unchanged. The Oxford researchers believe that *T. gondii* has evolved to alter rat behavior in this specific way and that the reduction of fear is not simply a side effect of cerebral malfunction.

("Fatal Attraction in Rats Infected With *Toxoplasma gondii*," *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B* 267, 2000)

Natural History 4/01

FATAL ATTRACTION

31. According to the information in the article, when the amoebic parasite *Toxoplasma gondii* (*T. gondii*) enters a rat's brain,

- a) the rat may experience certain behavioral alterations, which may include a greater aversion to cats.
- b) the rat experiences a unique behavioral alteration that can lead to greater aggression toward cats.
- c) the rat's aversion to cats, along with its physical ability to run away from cats, disappears.
- d) the rat's behavior remains the same in every aspect but one: its normal desire to stay away from cats decreases sharply.
- e) the rat becomes less afraid of cats while at the same time more willing to defend itself against cats.

32. You can infer from the information in the article that the *T. gondii* parasite

- A. can weaken the reasoning capacity of cats as well as rats, though it is particularly destructive to rats.
- B. can infect any mammal, though apparently it particularly needs rats and cats to continue as a species.
- C. can attack and weaken the muscles of any mammal, though it must infect rats and cats to reproduce.
- D. is a fundamental element in the life cycle of cats as well as rats, though it causes behavioral changes only in rats.
- E. seems to make any animal that it infects less susceptible to feelings of fear or anxiety.

33. In paragraph 3, "They" in "They can be ingested by beetles and worms..." most likely refers to

- a) the feces of the amoebic parasite known as *T. gondii*.
- b) the feces left in moist soil by cats infected with *T. gondii*.
- c) oocysts that enter moist soil from the feces of rats infected with *T. gondii*.
- d) *T. gondii* oocysts that enter moist soil after being deposited on the ground in the feces of cats.
- e) *T. gondii* oocysts that enter moist soil from the bodies of dead rats.

34. According to the information in the article, which of the following best describes the relationship linking rats, cats, and *T. gondii*?

- a) The rat, whose behavior has been altered, must bite the cat in order to infect its brain with the *T. gondii* parasite.

- b) For *T. gondii* to infect the cat's brain and then reproduce, the parasite must first infect the rat so that the rat may be eaten by the cat.
- c) For the cat to expell *T. gondii*, it must first ingest the rat's feces in order for its brain to be infected with the parasite.
- d) The rat must first be infected by *T. gondii* and lose its aversion to the cat in order to ingest the cat's feces and thus pass the parasite's oocysts into the soil.
- e) For *T. gondii* oocysts to pass out of the cat's brain and into its bloodstream, the cat must bite a rat whose behavior has been altered by the parasite.

35. According to the information in the article, the Oxford researchers most likely believe which of the following?

- a) By modifying the behavior of beetles, worms, and rats, *T. gondii* is able to infect cats.
- b) By reproducing in a rat's brain, *T. gondii* makes the rat less afraid of cats.
- c) *T. gondii* must be expelled with a cat's feces in order to reproduce in beetles, worms, and rats.
- d) *T. gondii*, in certain cases, has evolved to make cats more aggressive against rats.
- e) *T. gondii* has evolved in order to make rats less afraid of cats.

JAPAN NEEDS THE IMF'S HELP

1. Time is beginning to run out for Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's new administration. Despite Koizumi's promises of quick reform, he has not done much to change Japan's stagnating economy since he took office. The country's banking system, in particular, is in need of repair. After a decade with little progress on nonperforming loans, the country's financial system lacks credibility. There is still dispute over the quantity of bad loans carried by Japanese banks. So bad is the situation that the International Monetary Fund is starting to cast a gimlet eye on Japanese loan books and wants to dispatch a team of examiners to audit them. Japan's Financial Services Minister, Hakuo Yanagisawa, has thrown cold water on the idea. He should reconsider. The IMF can restore credibility to Japan.

2. With an advanced industrial economy, the Japanese obviously would feel somewhat stigmatized if the IMF'S SWAT team, were to fly into Tokyo. The IMF'S specialty is troubled developing economies such as Indonesia and Argentina, not a \$4.5 trillion economic giant such as Japan. But right now, the markets have pushed the Nikkei stock index to punishing lows because investors basically don't believe the government's published figures on the bad debt mess. Yanagisawa insists that about \$146 billion of nonperforming loans at 15 major banks can be written off and disposed of in about three years, without any public funds.

3. However, the IMF recently issued a report that's critical of Japan's banking system, casting plenty of doubt on the government's official bad debt figures. The IMF suspects the real problem is far bigger, and many private analysts agree with it. What's more, there is an additional \$700 billion worth of loans that need attention, according to the government, and some of those loans could turn bad as well.

4. Financial Services Minister Yanagisawa counters that his auditors have scoured the loan books of the country's major banks and have produced a credible figure. Yanagisawa also faults the IMF and private analysts for grossly overestimating the problem by extrapolating from macroeconomic trends that may change in the future. What's more, he complains about plugging numbers into computer programs that use flawed economic assumptions. It's a fair point. But to criticize the International Monetary Fund for hyping the bad debt problem and then not giving the Fund enough access to do a reality check on the government figures is a bit rich. If the Japanese want to dispel the meltdown rumors swirling around the country's banks, they should let the IMF shock troops in to check for themselves.

BusinessWeek / September 17, 2001

36. The first sentence of the article, "Time is beginning to run out for Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's new administration," most likely means approximately the same as which of the following?

- a) Junichiro Koizumi's administration will soon be in trouble if it doesn't find a way to bring about an economic recovery in Japan.
- b) If Junichiro Koizumi's administration doesn't soon find a way to rescue Japanese banks, the IMF will be forced to intervene.
- c) Junichiro Koizumi's administration has waited too long to rescue Japan's economy, and now the IMF must step in.
- d) If Junichiro Koizumi's administration does n't bring in the IMF to help the banking system, it will soon be too late.
- e) Junichiro Koizumi has waited so long to fix the Japanese economy that a total collapse appears inevitable.

37. In paragraph 1, the sentence "He should reconsider" most likely means approximately the same as which of the following?

- a) Junichiro Koizumi must let the IMF publish the truth about Japan's banking system.
- b) Hakuo Yanagisawa should verify whether his information about Japan's bad debt situation is accurate or not.
- c) Though Junichiro Koizumi has had bad relations with the IMF up to now, he should understand that the organization is not his adversary.
- d) Junichiro Koizumi should order Hakuo Yanagisawa to let the IMF audit Japan's loan books.
- e) Though Hakuo Yanagisawa has so far been against letting the IMF audit Japan's loan books, it would be good if he reversed his decision.

38. You can infer from the information in the article that

- a) the IMF considers the Japanese economy to be as fragile as the economies of Argentina and Indonesia.
- b) Hakuo Yanagisawa believes that the IMF is deliberately trying to undermine Japan's financial system by making the bad debt problem look worse than it is.
- c) Junichiro Koizumi and Hakuo Yanagisawa have no interest in solving Japan's banking problems.
- d) an IMF investigation into Japan's banking problems would be to some extent humiliating to the Japanese government.
- e) in order to audit Japan's loan books, the IMF would first have to agree not to publish any embarrassing information.

39. In paragraph 3, the figure of \$700 billion represents

- a) what the IMF and many private analysts think may be the total value of all bad debts in Japan.
- b) the value of additional Japanese bank loans that, according to the Japanese government, may be in trouble.
- c) the money that the Japanese government will have to spend in the next three years to rescue the Japanese economy.
- d) the money that the IMF will most likely have to lend to the Japanese government to help restore confidence in that country's financial system.
- e) the value of the loans that the Japanese banking system is in the process of approving for domestic borrowers.

40. According to the information in the article, which of the following is an argument that Hakuo Yanagisawa is using to counter those who attack the government's position on the bad debt situation?

- a) Japan's bad debt problem is due more to foreign exchange fluctuations than to any instability in the country's banking system.
- b) As Japan has a \$4.5 trillion economy, the so-called "bad loans" will in fact be paid back with little use of public funds.
- c) Those who criticize the government's numbers have put their own numbers into computer programs that rely on faulty economic suppositions.
- d) As macroeconomic trends are changing rapidly, even the Japanese government has over-estimated the seriousness of the bad debt problem.
- e) The Japanese banking system has traditionally been open, honest, and dynamic; therefore, to make accusations against it now is unfair.

LOOK, NO HANDS

1. The notion of driverless vehicles is not totally absurd. Automated vehicles already whisk people around Paris, London and Vancouver. One snag: they run on rails over predetermined routes. Not having to contend with manually driven vehicles and pedestrians doing unpredictable things, fully automated rail systems are feasible to build.

2. But automated road vehicles could work the same way, if they had their own lanes and some kind of infrastructure for guidance. Trials such as the well-publicised one in San Diego, California, in 1997 and an automated highway planned in Japan suggest that the concept can be made to work. In these cases, stretches of highway have instruments embedded in the surface of the tarmac to guide vehicles via sensors that pick up and feed the signals from the road to an onboard autopilot.

3. Researchers at the Institute of Transportation Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, have developed a road reference and sensing system that accurately determines a vehicle's position and orientation relative to the lane's centre line. Permanent magnets costing less than \$1 apiece are buried

about four feet apart beneath the centre of each lane. Installation costs are around \$6,000 per kilometre, a fraction of the cost of building the highway itself. The vehicles are then fitted with six magnetometers, which allow the onboard system to detect the centre of the lane and to steer along it.

4. The clever thing about the Berkeley system is that because each magnet is installed in the road in a binary fashion, with either its north or its south pole pointing upwards, it is possible to embed a binary code into the road for indicating mileposts, the curvature of bends or the gradients of hills. Japan's automated highway, which is expected to open in 2002-03, will use a derivative of the Berkeley system as part of a collection of advanced technologies both in the car and on the road.

5. Ultimately, the biggest problem in vehicle automation will be aligning the interests of local authorities, the motor industry and electronics manufacturers, as well as the motoring public, which all work on different time scales. When highways are built, they are expected to need little maintenance for their first ten years or so. Cars are replaced every six or seven years. Electronics change, and degrade, on even shorter time scales still. Warning: plenty of roadworks ahead.

The Economist Technology Quarterly June 23rd 2001

41. According to the information in the article, driverless vehicle systems

- a) are already functional in some places in the world, though they operate on rails and not on highways and roads.
- b) will be a reality only when Japan opens its automated highway in 2002-03.
- c) can be made to work, but only on the exclusive lanes of highways and roads.
- d) if properly constructed, will eliminate the possibility of accidents.
- e) were first installed in San Diego in 1997 and will later be installed in Japan in 2002-03.

42. In paragraph 2, "Trials" in "Trials such as the well-publicised one in San Diego..." most likely refers to

- a) a legal decision to allow work on automated road vehicles to continue.
- b) the rule that local authorities must follow strict guidelines in the construction of automated road vehicle systems.
- c) a public demonstration of support for automated road vehicle technology.
- d) the several successful tests of automated road vehicles that were conducted in San Diego in 1997.
- e) tests of automated road vehicle prototypes and technology.

43. You can infer from the information in the article that if the magnets used in the Berkeley road reference and sensing system were not installed in a binary fashion

- a) the driverless vehicle would not receive information about curves, hills, or how many miles have passed.
- b) the entire system would automatically shut down.
- c) the driverless vehicle would have to rely on a certain amount of manual interference from the passenger.
- d) it would be impossible for the driverless vehicle's onboard piloting system to detect the center of the lane.
- e) the onboard piloting system would probably register hills as curves and curves as hills while still measuring distances accurately.

44. For road vehicle automation to become a reality, which of the following does the article present as the main problem to solve?

- a) How can the motor industry convince local government authorities that automated road vehicle technology is safe as well as feasible?
- b) How can automobile drivers be persuaded to give up control of their cars when automated road vehicle technology becomes a reality?
- c) Considering that electronics technology changes so fast, how can road reference and sensing systems avoid rapid obsolescence while remaining cost-effective?
- d) How can the electronic sensing devices in cars, and the cars themselves, be made to last as long as the new automated road technology?
- e) How can the interests and schedules of the driving public, electronics manufacturers, the motor industry, and local authorities be made to work together in harmony?

45. The main purpose of the article is most likely to

- a) present two different forms of driverless vehicle technology and explain how each form works.
- b) describe how many countries are implementing automated road vehicle highway systems.
- c) explain something about automated road vehicles, how such a technology functions, and what problems it probably will face.

d) demonstrate how driverless vehicles on rail systems are at present more practical than automated road vehicle systems are.

e) show that, because the technology for automated road vehicles now exists, such technology will soon be common around the world.

Gabarito

| INGLÊS | |
|---------------|----------|
| 31 | D |
| 32 | B |
| 33 | D |
| 34 | B |
| 35 | E |
| 36 | A |
| 37 | E |
| 38 | D |
| 39 | B |
| 40 | C |
| 41 | A |
| 42 | E |
| 43 | A |
| 44 | E |
| 45 | C |

**Provas Aplicadas no Vestibular de Graduação
para ingresso em ago/2002**

**FGV- EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – AGO-2002 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 9
PROVA DE INGLÊS
Bertelsmann in Napster Bid**

1. BERLIN (AP) — Bertelsmann wants to take over Napster Inc., the pioneering online music service, the chief executive of the German media giant said in a newspaper interview published Friday.
2. "Our solution now is to completely take over Napster. We want to buy out the original shareholders," Thomas Middelhoff was quoted as saying in the Die Welt daily. "We have made them an offer, because we believe that our strategy is the right one for the future of the company."
3. Bertelsmann joined other music companies in filing lawsuits against Napster over copyright infringements, but then it allied with the Redwood City, Calif.-based company on a venture to distribute music legally over the Internet. Bertelsmann has extended about \$85 million in loans to Napster.
4. Napster, the world's most popular song-sharing service until it was shut down by court order last summer, plans to relaunch as a subscription service once it reaches a settlement with the music companies including Universal, Sony (news/quote) and Warner.
5. In the newspaper interview, Middelhoff said his priority was to buy out venture capitalist Hummer Winblad Venture Partners and John Fanning, the uncle of Napster founder Shawn Fanning. Hummer Winblad and John Fanning are locked in a legal battle which concerns mainly the division of funds from the sale of the company.
6. Because of these internal disputes, Middelhoff said the negotiations to buy Napster are "at a standstill."
April 5, 2002 New York Times (online - By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS Filed at 11:06 a.m. ET)
Bertelsmann in Napster Bid

31. What was German media company Bertelsmann's original intention towards Napster Inc.?

- a) To legally distribute music over the Internet.
- b) To become an ally to the California-based company.
- c) To buy out the original shareholders.
- d) To help Napster reach a settlement with music companies such as Sony.
- e) To sue Napster over copyright issues.

32. How will Napster manage to relaunch on the Internet?

- a) By settling with music companies such as Universal, Sony and Warner using Bertelsmann's \$85 million loan.
- b) By moving from Redwood City, California to Germany.
- c) By settling internal disputes between Hummer Winblad and John Fanning.
- d) By working alongside music companies using a subscription service.
- e) By winning the copyright infringement lawsuits against Bertelsmann.

33. Which of the following statements can not be inferred from the text:

- a) Chief executive Thomas Middelhoff believes that Bertelsmann can better help Napster by buying out the company's shareholders.
- b) Music companies such as Universal, Sony and Warner will have to come to a settlement with Napster before a subscription service can be set up.
- c) Once relaunched, Napster will no longer provide a free song-swapping service on the Internet.
- d) John Fanning is related to the founder of Napster.
- e) Napster founder Shawn Fanning will negotiate his company's sale to Bertelsmann as soon as internal disputes are settled.

34. According to the text, the main problem encountered by Napster was that

- A.** copyright infringement laws in California led to law suits.
- B.** the company's Internet song-sharing service became too popular.
- C.** copyright issues caused friction with music companies.

D. they needed \$85 million in loans to settle with music companies.

E. there were internal disputes between Middelhoff and his uncle John Fanning.

FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – AGO-2002 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 10

BBC Go Digital's Jon Wurtzel casts a wry eye over developments in the world of technology

Keeping tabs on kidnap victims

1. Kidnapping is an ever present threat in some parts of Latin America. But digital tracking technology may now be able to help potential victims.

What's involved is a surgically implanted identification chip, which can establish precisely who you are, and a wearable device about the size of a cassette tape.

2. The technology uses the US Global Positioning System (GPS) to track where you are.

If you are abducted, these gadgets will help you be found and rescued. Or so Applied Digital Solutions, the company marketing these products, hopes.

3. In partnership with risk management firms in three undisclosed Latin American countries, the company aims to offer that extra bit of personal security to business executives and other potential abduction and ransom targets.

4. This presumes the kidnappers do not discover and remove the GPS device in the first place.

Ethical concerns

5. This kind of tracking technology was developed with other purposes in mind, such as keeping track of criminals on parole.

6. It was also used by the caring professions to keep an eye on patients who may have a tendency to wander. And implanted identity tags have been inserted into pets for years.

7. But where people are concerned, there are medical and ethical concerns.

8. The new security proposal may seem a bit heavy-handed. But it is being considered because kidnapping is a growing problem in Latin America, specifically in Brazil, where some high-profile cases have occurred and in Colombia, where more than 3,000 people are snatched annually, according to the US State department.

Friday, 1 February, 2002, 08:48 GMT BBC online

Keeping Tabs on Kidnap Victims

35. The US Global Positioning System can help rescue kidnap victims by

A. implanting in potential victims a device the size of a cassette tape.

B. use of a wearable device which can be surgically implanted into an identification chip.

C. use of an identification chip which can be implanted into a cassette tape.

D. joint use of an identification chip and a small wearable device.

E. use of an identification chip which is the size of a cassette tape.

36. Some of the original uses planned for digital tracking technology were:

- A. keeping track of criminals on parole and health patients who must travel great distances.
 - B. identifying domestic animals and tracking paroled criminals.
 - C. tracking down criminals and protecting care givers from patients.
 - D. stopping criminals from leaving health care institutions and finding lost pets.
 - E. implanting identity tags into pets belonging to patients and criminals on parole.
- 37.** According to the information in this article, digital tracking technology
- A. may help potential abduction victims despite medical and ethical concerns.
 - B. will find abducted victims quickly before the kidnappers have time to remove the GPS device.
 - C. could help more than 3,000 kidnap victims in Colombia.
 - D. has medical and ethical concerns especially when used on criminals and patients.
 - E. can help kidnap victims in Colombia and Brazil if the US State department leave aside medical and ethical concerns.
- 38.** Which of the following do not benefit from digital tracking technology:
- A. risk management firms in Latin America.
 - B. business executives.
 - C. potential abduction and ransom targets.
 - D. health professionals with patients who may wander.
 - E. criminals on parole.

FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – AGO-2002 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 11

Taiwan's New Chinese Tourists

1. They toured the Chiang Kai-shek memorial Hall, snapped pictures at the Lungshan Temple and wandered through the National Palace Museum, with its imperial art treasures from Beijing's Forbidden City. The 13 tourists were, in fact, not much different from millions of others who visit Taiwan. But their trip last month was historic. They were the first citizens of mainland China allowed to visit Taiwan as tourists in more than 50 years.
2. The visit, made possible when Taiwan decided in November to open the way to mainland tourists (only a few, including those on business or affiliated with trade delegations, were allowed before), is being touted as a friendly attempt to improve cross-strait relations. But the going is slow. Taiwan is initially allowing only mainland tourists who are living or studying outside China. Still, the visit is the latest sign that tensions are easing. In a speech late last month, Beijing's top foreign policy czar indicated that he would have no problem if members of Taiwan's ruling party were to visit the mainland. Last week a senior official spoke of opening direct shipping and trade links between the two nations as soon as possible. At least one pioneering tourist is ready. After sampling a Taiwanese seafood banquet, he wants to import Taiwan fish to China.

By Hannah Beech and Don Shapiro

Time – Latin American Edition, February 18 2002, page 8

Taiwan's New Chinese Tourists

39. What was special about the group of Chinese tourists reported in the text?

A. They were all in Taiwan on business or with trade delegations.

B. They were the first Chinese tourists allowed in Taiwan in more than 50 years.

C. It was the first time in over 50 years that mainland Chinese were allowed to photograph the imperial art treasures from Beijing's Forbidden City.

D. It was the first time in over 50 years that mainland tourists not linked to business or trade affiliations were allowed to visit Taiwan.

E. Usually only businessmen and associates of Chinese trade delegations are given permission to photograph Taiwan's national treasures.

40. Which of the following statements is correct:

A. Only mainland Chinese living and studying outside China have been given permission to travel to Taiwan for business and trade.

B. There is talk of opening shipping and trade links between Taiwan and China.

C. Millions of tourists have visited Taiwan in the last 50 years.

D. Members of Taiwan's ruling party have agreed to visit mainland China.

E. The Chinese visit will help Taiwan's fish exports.

41. The phrase "their trip last month was historic" (paragraph 1) most likely infers that

A. the tourists visited many Taiwanese historical treasures.

B. the visit marks a new phase for the two countries.

C. for the first time in 50 years businessmen and trade representatives have not been included in Chinese tourist visits.

D. for the first time in over 50 years the Chinese are interested in visiting Taiwan.

E. from now on mainland Chinese tourists are free to visit Taiwan.

COMPANIES & FINANCE INTERNATIONAL

Afghans To Get GSM Phone Service

1. A long-awaited venture to bring wireless telecom munications to Afghanistan looks set to finally begin operating, after seven years of coups, invasions and terrorist attacks keeping the project on hold.

2. The Afghan Wireless Communication Company (AWCC) will launch a GSM mobile phone service today, according to Gavin Jeffery, AWCC managing director.

3. According to Mr Jeffery, the venture has raised Dollars 50m from its shareholders. AWCC is a joint venture between the Afghan ministry of communications and Telephone Systems International, a New Jersey-based company set up by Ehsan Bayat, an Afghan expatriate living in the US.

4. TSI is part owned by Network Telecom, a UKbased

communications company.

5. Afghanistan has virtually no land-line telecommunications, and the initial phase of the

FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – AGO-2002 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 12

project is supposed to put into place a primary telephony network that will substitute for the lack of fixed-line infrastructure.

6. "Fixed line service is practically non-existent in Afghanistan. They will use this as they would a fixed line system," said Mr Jeffery. "It is quicker and cheaper to build a wireless network than to lay all the cable for a fixed line service."

7. The venture expects to begin selling handsets in Kabul following the launch. The Motorola handsets, including connection fee and one month's access fee, will cost Dollars 350.

8. The system is only operational in Kabul for the moment, but AWCC has plans to expand to Herat, Mazar, Kandahar, and Jelalabad in the coming weeks.

9. While the cost of mobile phones are clearly out of reach of the majority of Afghans, the venture hopes that ordinary people will use the telephony services through public call offices. So far, 23 such offices have been built in Kabul, according to Mr Jeffery.

10. Internet access would be available through the network in a few weeks, he said.

Financial Times; Apr 6, 2002 By CHARLES CLOVER

Afghanistan Set For First Mobile Phone Service

42. According to the information in the article,

A. during the seven years of coups, war and terrorism, wireless telephones were forbidden in Afghanistan.

B. it is easier to set up a network for wireless telephones than for fixed telephones.

C. wireless telephones will slowly replace fixed telephone systems in Afghanistan.

D. the wireless system will be too expensive for most Afghans, who will have to continue to use the fixed telephone lines.

E. coups and invasions in Afghanistan have destroyed all fixed telephone lines, so Afghans will now have to rely on expensive wireless telephone systems.

43. Which of the following statements is incorrect:

A. The mobile phones will be too expensive for most Afghans.

B. Before long, Afghans will have access to the Internet.

C. Although expansion is predicted, the new network is limited to Kabul.

D. The lack of fixed-line service has made the venture very expensive.

E. The new venture has links with the United States and England.

44. Which of the following difficulties is not mentioned in the text:

A. Because American and English investors are involved, the venture had to wait for political and military problems to be solved.

- B.** The Motorola handsets will be too expensive for most Afghans, so the venture will try to sell the service through public call offices.
 - C.** Political and military problems have delayed the venture for several years.
 - D.** The system is at present only operating in Kabul.
 - E.** The telecommunications system in Afghanistan was almost non-existent.
- 45.** According to the text, Gavin Jeffery
- A.** contributed \$50 million towards the venture.
 - B.** hopes that the Afghan ministry of communications will join the venture.
 - C.** is the managing director of the Afghan ministry of communications.
 - D.** is an Afghan expatriate who lives in the United States.
 - E.** manages an international joint venture.

Gabarito

INGLÈS

| | |
|----|----------|
| 31 | E |
| 32 | D |
| 33 | E |
| 34 | C |
| 35 | D |
| 36 | B |
| 37 | A |
| 38 | E |
| 39 | D |
| 40 | B |
| 41 | B |
| 42 | B |
| 43 | D |
| 44 | A |
| 45 | E |

**FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – FEV-2003 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 11
PROVA DE INGLÊS**

**China attracts more foreign investors than
US**

By Chris Giles – The New York Times (online), September 22

1. China has for the first time supplanted the US as the most attractive destination for foreign direct investment, according to a survey of senior executives of the world's largest companies.
2. Chief executives and chief financial officers are attracted by the size of China's market, the vibrancy of its economy, and the perception of few competitors with entrenched positions.
3. But they are also disillusioned with the US as the world's most dynamic economy, according to the annual survey by AT Kearney, the consultancy.
4. After the surge of foreign investment into the US in recent years, executives who responded expressed growing concerns over the security of US investments.
5. For the first time since the Asian crisis of 1997-98, they also said they were less likely to consider investing abroad. Although confidence in the global economy has improved since September 11 last year, interest in foreign investment remains subdued.
6. In previous years, the survey has proved to be a good predictor of trends in foreign direct investment. Figures from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development last week confirmed the conclusion of AT Kearney's survey of 2001, which warned of waning investor confidence.
7. UNCTAD reported that the level of FDI more than halved last year, falling to \$735bn worldwide, with the largest reductions in industrial countries. In 2001, China attracted nearly \$50bn of FDI, compared with \$125bn in the US. But while foreign investment levels in China were growing, the level of FDI in the US was down from \$301bn in 2000.
8. Over the past year, the biggest change in the pattern of FDI has been a significant reduction in the number and size of foreign mergers and acquisitions. Two years ago, M&A was the favored route for 71 per cent of investors looking to gain a presence in another country. In this year's survey the figure was down to 40 per cent.

**China attracts more foreign investors than
US**

**31. Foreign Direct Investment is attracted to
China for a number of different reasons.**

Which of the following reasons is incorrect?

- A. The low number of entrenched competitors in China.
- B. Disillusionment with the US market.
- C. China's large market.
- D. The dynamic economy of the US.
- E. China's energetic economy.

32. According to the text, what is the most likely

cause for the drop in Foreign Direct Investment?

- A. The high number of investments in the US in recent years.
- B. The September 11th attacks in 2001.
- C. The Asian crisis of 1997-1998.
- D. The lowering of confidence in global economy.
- E. Security problems in the US banks.

33. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. Currently fewer executives are interested in Foreign Direct Investments.
- B. Foreign Direct Investments fell by more than half in 2001.
- C. The Asian crisis of 1997-1998 is still keeping Foreign Direct Investment subdued.
- D. The number of foreign mergers and acquisitions has fallen in the last year.
- E. Foreign Direct Investments in the US fell from \$301bn in 2000 to \$125bn in 2001.

34. According to the article, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

- A. believes that foreign investments will improve.
- B. reports that half of foreign investments happen in industrial countries.
- C. is using surveys by AT Kearny to predict market trends.
- D. found that China attracted half of American foreign investments.
- E. agreed with reports by AT Kearny on 2001 investments.

35. In paragraph 7, the number \$735bn represents:

FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – FEV-2003 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 12

- A. more than half of previous Foreign Direct Investments.
- B. Foreign Direct Investments in industrial countries in 2001.
- C. the number of Foreign Direct Investments in 2000, which was halved in 2001.
- D. investments made by industrial countries in worldwide markets.
- E. half of the investments made in industrial countries.

AIDS Spreading in CIS 'Virtually Unchecked'

Reuters (online) – September 18, 2002 02:23 PM ET

1. GENEVA (Reuters) - The HIV/AIDS epidemic has exploded in Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States, posing the greatest health threat to youth in the region, the United Nations said on Wednesday. In a report, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) warned that the killer disease was spreading "virtually unchecked" into the wider population through heterosexual contact with injecting drug users.

2. Russia and Ukraine account for nine-tenths of the estimated one million HIV/AIDS cases in the 27 transition countries, according to UNICEF's Social Monitor 2002. The figure, through 2001, compares to

700,000 a year earlier and 420,000 in 1998.

3. "HIV is spreading at a faster rate in some countries in the region than in any other part of the world," UNICEF said. "The HIV epidemic is the biggest threat to young people's health in the region... There is also little evidence that public interventions to halt the spread of HIV in the hardest hit countries have been sufficiently effective."

4. Estonia has the region's highest rate of new HIV infections, with more than one in every 1,000 people infected in 2001 -- almost 20 times the average rate in the European Union, according to the report produced by UNICEF's Innocenti Research Center in Florence, Italy.

5. In the CIS countries, a quarter of all officially registered infections between 1997 and 2000 were among women, suggesting increasing heterosexual transmission, it said. But awareness of the need to use condoms to prevent transmission remains poor in the region, where both the number of sex workers and injecting drug users is growing, it said.

AIDS Spreading in CIS 'Virtually Unchecked'

36. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- A.** The transition countries report an estimated one million HIV/AIDS cases.
- B.** One fourth of infections reported between 1997 and 2000 in Commonwealth of Independent States were among women.
- C.** Injecting drug users are one of the reasons for HIV/AIDS transmission.
- D.** In Commonwealth of Independent States countries heterosexuals are the cause of all officially registered infections.
- E.** More than one in every 1000 people in Estonia are infected with HIV/AIDS.

37. Which of the following is not stated as a reason for HIV/AIDS infection in Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States?

- A.** A growing number of sex workers.
- B.** Heterosexual contact with injecting drug users.
- C.** Insufficiently effective public intervention.
- D.** A low awareness of the need to use condoms.
- E.** The growing number of poor people in the region.

38. According to information in the article,

- A.** nine out of ten HIV/AIDS cases in the transition countries are in Russia and Ukraine.
- B.** in 2001 there were 700,000 HIV/AIDS cases in the transition countries.
- C.** of every 1000 people infected with HIV/AIDS in 2001, one is from Estonia.
- D.** twenty times more people are infected with HIV/AIDS in the European Union than in Estonia.
- E.** one quarter of all women infected with HIV/AIDS between 1997 and 2000 were heterosexuals.

39. "20 times" in paragraph 4 refers to:

- A.** the average number of times European citizens must be exposed to HIV before they become

infected.

B. the rate of HIV infection in the European Union, which is twenty times that of Estonia.

C. the fact that if one out of every 1000 people are infected with HIV in Estonia, than twenty out of every 1000 are infected in the European Union.

FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – FEV-2003 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 13

D. the rate of new HIV infections in Estonia compared to that of the European Union.

E. the number of HIV infections per 1000 people in Europe, especially Italy.

40. Which of these areas has been least affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in recent years?

A. The Ukraine.

B. The Commonwealth of Independent States .

C. The European Union.

D. Eastern Europe.

E. Estonia.

FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – FEV-2003 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 14

The Ultimate Job: Security

The war on terror creates a big need for biometrics

By Brad Stone - NEWSWEEK (online), Sept. 23 issue

1. Kim Browder was certain that she wanted to pursue a high-tech career. Then the 22-year-old senior at West Virginia University started learning more about biometrics, the field of identifying people by their unique physical characteristics like fingerprints, retinas and voices. Now Browder is a convert to technology that could help address the country's need for unimpeachable security. "After September 11th last year, I just thought, 'What would be different if biometrics were implemented at those airports?'" she says.

2. The biometrics industry is young but growing quickly: sales are supposed to swell to \$900 million in 2005 from \$300 million today, according to research firm IDC. And with the specter of September 11 placing a premium on safeguarding airports and office buildings, governments and corporations worldwide are studying biometrics. "The interest level has gone through the roof," says Damon Wright, spokesman for industry heavyweight Identix.

3. Though Identix is headquartered in Minnesota, West Virginia is making a bid to become the nexus of the nascent industry. The FBI already maintains its Automated Fingerprint ID System in the state, which stores the electronic prints of more than 43 million people with criminal records. The proximity of the government has also drawn a half-dozen other biometrics companies to the state's I-79 corridor, a region once better known for its poverty levels.

4. Some in the industry are a little guarded about short-term prospects. Companies like Identix say that many prospective buyers are waiting until the government sets an unofficial standard by choosing one or a combination of biometrics for its own use. There are many new technologies to consider, like one that senses people's distinct odor. But once

those key choices are made—most likely favoring a combination of fingerprint and retinal scanning—experts say the industry will likely grow sharply. That will mean not just better security for everyone, but job security for those in the field.

The Ultimate Job: Security

41. Which of the following statements is not inferred by the text?

- A. Biometrics can help protect airports and offices.
- B. The September 11th attacks could have been avoided with biometrics.
- C. Governments all over the world are interested in biometrics.
- D. The September 11th attacks have helped create worldwide interest in biometrics.
- E. Rapid growth is expected from the sector in the next 3 years.

42. According to information in the article:

- A. \$300 million have been spent on safeguarding airports and office buildings.
- B. the biometrics industry is rapidly being taken over by governments and worldwide corporations.
- C. West Virginia is attracting biometrics companies due to the FBI's presence.
- D. West Virginia is trying to buy Minnesota's shares in the new industry.
- E. the FBI wants the new industry to be centered in West Virginia where they can keep control over the companies.

43. Experts predict the biometrics industry will:

- A. wipe out poverty in West Virginia's I-79 corridor.
- B. grow quickly once the government decides on which biometric standards to use.
- C. use fingerprint and retinal scans to boost industry sales.
- D. guarantee better jobs for security professionals.
- E. move to West Virginia due to pressure from the FBI.

44. According to the article, which of the following can't be considered a result of the September 11th attacks?

- A. The worldwide interest in the biometrics industry.
- B. The USA's need for better security.
- C. The interest in using biometrics to protect airports and office buildings.
- D. A growing interest in the products of Damon Wright's company.
- E. Kim Browder's option to study biometrics in university.

45. The phrase "some in the industry are a little guarded about short-term prospects (paragraph 4) means:

- A. people in the industry are cautious about the immediate future.
- B. some people think the industry has a short future but will soon collapse.

FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – FEV-2003 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 15

- C. some people are unwilling to invest in such a new industry.

- D. people in the industry are keeping plans for the immediate future a secret.
- E. the industry needs protecting in the near future.

Gabarito

| INGLÊS | |
|--------|-------|
| 31 | D |
| 32 | B |
| 33 | C |
| 34 | E |
| 35 | ABCDE |
| 36 | D |
| 37 | E |
| 38 | A |
| 39 | D |
| 40 | C |
| 41 | B |
| 42 | C |
| 43 | B |
| 44 | E |
| 45 | A |

**FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – AGO-2003 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 10
PROVA DE INGLÊS**

PALESTINIANS LOOK TO LEBANON'S EXAMPLE

1. The contrast is stark, say Palestinians. They have long co-operated with the Israelis, whereas the Lebanese have been fighting them. Yet Israel is soon to end its occupation of Lebanon, while the Palestinians still struggle to get back as much as they can of their land. Perhaps, think some, warring is better than jawing.

2. For the past seven years, Yasser Arafat has been battling to regain Palestinian lands through negotiations with Israel and diplomatic ties to the West. He has won limited autonomy in most of Gaza and disconnected parcels of the West Bank. But he has not secured Israel's willingness to withdraw to its pre-1967 borders, to countenance shared sovereignty in Jerusalem, or to accept the return of Palestinian refugees.

3. Hizbullah, the Lebanese resistance force, has not said a word to Israel. But its actions will have forced the Israeli army out of south Lebanon by July. Moreover, should negotiations soon resume with Syria, it will have helped to oust Israeli soldiers and settlers from the Golan Heights. "This is why we identify with Hizbullah," says a Gazan. "It doesn't talk. It does."

4. Last month, Palestinian students at the West Bank's Bir Zeit University reacted angrily, even throwing stones, when France's prime minister, Lionel Jospin, talked of Hizbullah's "terrorism" in south Lebanon. When Mr Arafat ordered his security forces to round up the student ringleaders, other universities took to the streets. Mr Arafat quickly saw the way the wind was blowing and released the students.

5. More ominously, Hizbullah's example could be prompting a revival of "the armed struggle" by Mr Arafat's main rival, the Islamist movement, Hamas. For some time, Hamas militants have been kept quiet by the combined efforts of the Israeli and Palestinian intelligence services. But earlier this month the Israeli police killed four members of a Hamas cell inside an Israeli town, Taiba. They were apparently planning to kill Israeli soldiers inside Israel.

6. Hamas political leaders in Gaza agree that the targets of the Taiba cell were Israeli soldiers. They maintain that armed actions against Israel remain a "constant" of Hamas policy so long as Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza continues. But they admit, quietly, that the timing of their military actions is at least partly governed by the attitude of other Palestinians towards Hamas—and violence. *THE ECONOMIST MARCH 25TH 2000*

PALESTINIANS LOOK TO LEBANON'S EXAMPLE

31. In paragraph 1, when the Palestinians say, "The contrast is stark," they are most likely referring to the fact that.

- A.** the Israeli occupations of Lebanon and of Palestine are equally brutal.
- B.** Palestine has tried to cooperate but is still occupied by the Israelis, while Lebanon has fought and will soon be free of the Israelis.
- C.** it is absolutely clear to them that only by going to war can they expel the Israelis from their country.
- D.** there is an incredible difference between Palestine before the Israeli occupation and after that occupation.
- E.** they see no way to improve the condition of their country.

32. According to the information in paragraph 2, in the past seven years, Yasser Arafat has

- A.** attempted without success to establish diplomatic ties to the West.
- B.** made Israel promise to share sovereignty in Jerusalem.
- C.** agreed to accept the return of Palestinian refugees.
- D.** gained some concessions from Israel by negotiating instead of fighting.
- E.** won limited autonomy in most of Gaza by giving small parts of the West Bank to Israel.

33. According to the information in paragraph 3, which of the following is one of Hizbullah's great accomplishments?

- A.** It has been able to confront Israel without losing American support.
- B.** If it works closely with Syria, it may be able to expel Israeli troops from Lebanon by July.
- C.** It has been able to do its work in Lebanon without the assistance of Yasser Arafat.
- D.** It has put the Golan Heights under exclusive Lebanese control.
- E.** Its activities have ensured that Israeli troops will leave south Lebanon by July.

34. You can infer from the information in paragraph 4 that

- A.** Yasser Arafat is aware that going against Hizbullah is a bad idea.
- B.** Yasser Arafat and Lionel Jospin have the same opinion of Hizbullah.

FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – AGO-2003 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 11

C. the university students threw rocks at Lionel Jospin because he deliberately lied about the nature of Hizbullah's actions in Lebanon.

- D.** members of Hizbullah have infiltrated the student groups of Palestine.
- E.** by releasing the students he had just arrested, Yasser Arafat showed he no longer controls Palestine.

35. According to the information in paragraphs 5 and 6, Israeli officials and Hamas both agree that

- A. a long-lasting peace can only be achieved through negotiations.
- B. Yasser Arafat is the best man to lead the Palestinian people.
- C. Hizbullah's violent actions, though effective, will cause unsolvable problems in the near future.
- D. the Hamas-associated people who were killed in Taiba had intended to assassinate Israeli soldiers.
- E. assassinations on both sides of the Israel-Palestine conflict must continue until a permanent boundary is set up between the two countries.

MOON MATH

BY JOE RAO

1. The full Moon shows up twice in March, on the 2d and the 31st. Whenever two full Moons appear in a month, the second is christened a Blue Moon. Because approximately 29.5 days separate one full Moon from the next, all months in our Gregorian calendar, except February, are fair game for a Blue Moon.

2. The expression "once in a blue moon" suggests an indefinite interval, yet the frequency of Blue Moons can be precisely calculated. The Moon's phases recur on the same dates every nineteen years—a rhythm known as the Metonic Cycle. Packed into this period are 235 lunar months (236 full Moons) but only 228 calendar months, and thus 8 Blue Moons. So, mathematically, "once in a blue moon" is eight chances in 228, or 3.5 percent.

3. Why the second Moon is called Blue is not known, but it probably has nothing to do with color. One likely explanation has to do with the Old English word *belewe*, meaning "to betray." The Moon, this theory states, is *belewe* because it betrays the usual perception of one full Moon per month.

4. The Blue Moon that shines on March 31 will probably look just like any other full Moon. However, on several occasions, usually after extensive forest fires or violent volcanic eruptions, the Moon has reportedly taken on a blue, lavender, or even violet hue. Soot particles of a particular size, deposited high in Earth's atmosphere, selectively absorb parts of the red light spectrum, accounting for the color change.

NATURAL HISTORY 3/99

MOON MATH

36. According to the information in the article, the term "Blue Moon"

- A. is synonymous with "full Moon."
- B. refers to the two full Moons that occur in the month of March.
- C. at first was the name of a game that was played by using the Gregorian calendar.
- D. is used when 29.5 days separate one full Moon from the next one.
- E. refers to the second full Moon to occur in

one month.

37. According to the information in the article,

- A.** Blue Moons rarely occur in February.
- B.** full Moons rarely occur in February because the month is short.
- C.** March normally has more full Moons than other months.
- D.** February is the only month in which a Blue Moon cannot occur.
- E.** the invention of the Gregorian calendar made it possible to predict the occurrence of full Moons.

38. In paragraph 3, the verb "to betray" is utilized in which one of the following contexts?

- A.** As the Blue Moon is an optical illusion that looks like a full Moon but is not, the viewer's observation is thus "betrayed."
- B.** The common belief that a full Moon can appear only once a month is "betrayed" by the occurrence of a Blue Moon.
- C.** The Blue Moon "betrays" the Gregorian calendar's rule that a full Moon can occur only once a month.
- D.** The Blue Moon "betrays" traditional astronomy because it gives the false impression that it is common for months to have more than one full Moon.
- E.** "Blue" in "Blue Moon" comes from the word *be/ewe*, which in Old English means both "blue" and "to betray."

FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – AGO-2003 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 12

39. It is most likely that the Blue Moon of March 31, as described in paragraph 4,

- A.** will display a blue, lavender, or violent color.
- B.** will occur, as do all Blue Moons, exactly 29.5 days after a full Moon.
- C.** will display no special characteristics.
- D.** will be the first Blue Moon of the year.
- E.** will occur after a forest fire or volcanic eruption.

40. Which one of the following is most supported by information in paragraph 4?

- A.** The appearance of large concentrations of soot particles in the Earth's upper atmosphere means that a Blue Moon will occur.
- B.** Large concentrations of soot particles in the Earth's upper atmosphere make it difficult to note whether the Moon is full or not.
- C.** Soot particles in the Earth's upper atmosphere determine the Moon's color.
- D.** Soot particles in the Earth's upper atmosphere absorb light and thus determine the speed at which a full Moon's color changes from blue to lavender to violet.
- E.** Soot particles of a certain size, concentrated in the Earth's upper atmosphere, can make the Moon look blue, lavender, or violet.

41. Which of the following best explains the significance of the article's title, *Moon Math*?

- A. The article explains how the Moon's trajectory can be mathematically calculated.
- B. The article attempts to show the importance of mathematics and astronomy.
- C. The article discusses how mathematics can be used to determine the frequency of Blue Moons within a 19-year period.
- D. The article attempts to show how the full Moon's blue tones can be mathematically explained.
- E. The title is an ironic reference to the various unscientific theories used to explain the existence of Blue Moons.

THE ECONOMY NEEDS QUICKER ACTION

1. Recent weeks have made it clear that the Bush Administration's management of the economy isn't working. Growth is fading, and the economy is in danger of lapsing back into recession. The uncertainties of war in Iraq and what may come afterward is making investors, consumers, and business managers increasingly risk-averse. The possibility of problems with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the government-backed mortgage lending giants, is raising fears about what could go wrong in the housing market. And even optimists had to admit shock at the news that payrolls fell by more than 300,000 in February, the biggest decline since the September 11 terrorist attacks.
2. Of course, the Bush Administration can't be blamed for the economy's ills. Overcapacity remains in many industries and the cold winter is pushing up energy prices (with the impending war sending them even higher). But the White House is having trouble dealing with these problems. President Bush and his advisers have disparaged calls for short-term stimulus as ineffective and unnecessary. Instead, they have pushed long-term supply-side measures—permanently cutting tax rates on capital to increase the incentives for people to work and for businesses to invest.
3. These cuts may well be good for the economy in the long term, but they won't do much to spur growth this year. What's more, Bush's big tax reductions threaten to create chronic budget deficits when the Administration should be saving up for a costly fix of the alternative minimum tax, not to mention financing a war and funding Social Security and Medicare programs once the baby boomers start retiring.
4. Under pressure, President Bush already has backed off from tax-free retirement and lifetime savings accounts. He should also postpone the plan to make most dividends tax-free to individuals. Instead, Bush should press ahead with his plan to speed up income-tax cuts, which would help growth in both the short and long term. A temporary reduction in payroll taxes would immediately put more spending money in the hands of the middle class and working poor. And Bush would also be

wise to beef up his bonus depreciation plan, which lets businesses write off a portion of new capital spending immediately. Changing course will be tough for the President, but the fate of the economy requires a flexible, practical approach to fiscal policy. BusinessWeek / March 24, 2003

THE ECONOMY NEEDS QUICKER ACTION

42. The article expresses the opinion that

- A.** the Bush Administration is the cause of the country's economic problems.
- B.** American industries are unable to keep up with consumer demand.
- C.** energy prices will remain unnaturally high until the Iraq crisis has been solved.
- D.** the Bush Administration has erred by refusing to recognize the need for short-term economic stimulus.

FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – AGO-2003 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 13

E. the Bush Administration is wrong in believing that permanent tax cuts are an inefficient way to repair the economy.

43. In paragraph 3, "they", in "...they won't do much to spur growth this year", most likely refers to

- A.** the U.S. blue-collar and white-collar sectors.
- B.** U.S. business and industry.
- C.** permanent reductions of tax rates on capital.
- D.** President Bush and his advisors.
- E.** cuts in government spending to encourage private-sector expansion.

44. Which of the following probably best expresses President Bush's position on tax-free retirement and lifetime savings accounts?

- A.** He supports them, though many in Congress want him to change his mind.
- B.** He was once in favor of them but has now withdrawn his support.
- C.** He is in favor of them only if they will help relieve the budget deficit.
- D.** He believes that implementing them is a better option than making dividends tax-free to individuals.
- E.** He will most likely let that question be decided by Congress.

45. According to the information in paragraph 4, which of the following would allow many Americans who are not rich to buy more goods, products, and services now?

- A.** A temporary cut in payroll taxes.
- B.** Speedier processing of income tax information.
- C.** Abolishing taxes on individual dividends.
- D.** Establishing tax-free retirement and lifetime savings accounts.
- E.** A smaller government bonus depreciation plan.

Gabarito

| INGLÊS | |
|---------|-------------|
| Questão | Alternativa |
| 31 | B |
| 32 | D |
| 33 | E |
| 34 | A |
| 35 | D |
| 36 | E |
| 37 | D |
| 38 | B |
| 39 | C |
| 40 | E |
| 41 | C |
| 42 | D |
| 43 | C |
| 44 | B |
| 45 | A |

Provas Aplicadas no Vestibular de Graduação
para ingresso em fev/2004

**FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – FEV -2004 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 10
BETTER THIS TRIAL THAN NONE AT ALL**

- 1.** For more than four years the United Nations and Cambodia have been trying to reach an agreement that would put Khmer Rouge leaders on trial for genocide in an independent and impartial court. This week the two parties struck an outline deal on the arrangements for a tribunal. The prosecution will be handled jointly by Cambodia and the UN. Cambodian and foreign judges will preside. Trials will be held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia's capital.
- 2.** The UN legal team originally aimed for a tribunal entirely under its own authority, like those for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. The crimes against the Cambodian people when the Khmers Rouges governed the country in 1975-79 were so terrible that they were seen as of international importance, not simply a local matter. But China threatened to use its veto in the Security Council against such a plan, probably fearing that its reputation would be damaged by evidence of how closely it supported the Khmers Rouges over many years.
- 3.** The UN also found no favour with Hun Sen, the Cambodian prime minister. It had allowed the Khmers Rouges to occupy Cambodia's seat in the General Assembly even after they were deposed. The UN for its part did not trust Mr Hun Sen to act impartially, were the tribunal to be run by Cambodia's government.
- 4.** The UN was once opposed to Cambodia's plan for a "mixed tribunal", saying it did not meet international legal standards, and a year ago it unexpectedly pulled out of negotiations. But a number of states that took a special interest in Cambodia, notably France, the former colonial power, and Australia and Japan, urged the UN to continue talking. Now the UN and the government have decided to try to make a mixed tribunal work. The draft agreement now goes to the General Assembly and the Cambodian parliament for approval.
- 5.** Two Khmer Rouge suspects are in custody: Ta Mok, a regional commander known as "The Butcher", and Kang Kek Ieu, called Duch, who ran a prison where thousands died. Two other top men, Khieu Samphan, the Khmers Rouges' chief diplomat, and Nuon Chea, the number two in the regime, live in liberty in Cambodia. They deny being involved in atrocities, but are sure to be indicted. Ieng Sary, the first senior Khmer Rouge to surrender to the government, has been given a royal pardon, although it is unlikely

to protect him. At any rate, only top leaders will be indicted: the Cambodians and international jurists agree that wide-ranging trials would be destabilising.

6. All the suspects are getting old. Pol Pot, their leader, died in 1998. If trials are to be held at all, they must be soon.

The Economist March 22nd 2003

BETTER THIS TRIAL THAN NONE AT ALL

31. According to the information in the article, for more than four years the UN and Cambodia have been trying to

A. decide whether the leaders of the Khmers Rouges should or should not be put on trial for genocide.

B. work together to find a way to bring to justice the Khmer Rouge leaders allegedly involved in genocide.

C. establish once and for all if it is possible for Khmer Rouge leaders to receive an independent and impartial trial in Cambodia.

D. reach an agreement on how to punish Khmer Rouge leaders recently convicted of genocide.

E. decide whether Khmer Rouge atrocities in Cambodia can be called genocide or not.

32. According to the information in the article, which of the following might best explain why China interfered with UN efforts to have complete control of the tribunal for the judgment of the Khmers Rouges?

A. China was afraid that its long and supportive relationship with the Khmers Rouges would be exposed.

B. China feared that such a tribunal would neither understand the culture nor address the needs of the Cambodian people.

C. China believed that Khmer Rouge crimes were a local matter and should be handled by Cambodia alone.

FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – FEV -2004 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 11

D. China wanted to set up its own investigation into the genocide supposedly committed by the Khmers Rouges.

E. As a Communist country China still considered itself a close ally of the Khmers Rouges.

33. Which of the following best explains the UN's reason for once opposing a partnership with Cambodia to put Khmer Rouge leaders on trial?

A. The UN knew that the Cambodian government would not act impartially in such a partnership.

B. China threatened to veto any UN participation in a "mixed tribunal" with Cambodia.

C. France, Australia, and Japan were strongly

opposed to UN participation in such a "mixed tribunal."

D. A tribunal administered by both Cambodia and the UN would not be in agreement with established norms of international law.

E. It is impossible to design a "mixed tribunal" that can be independent and impartial and at the same time meet international standards of legal effectiveness.

34. Which one of the following statements is confirmed by information in the article?

A. The UN does not need Cambodian approval to put members of the Khmers Rouges on trial.

B. There is a clear danger that Hun Sen will try to cover up the crimes of Khmer Rouge leaders.

C. At the moment, all Khmer Rouge leaders are at liberty and are awaiting trial.

D. Pol Pot, the leader of the Khmers Rouges, has already been tried and executed.

E. Not every member of the Khmers Rouges will be put on trial.

35. In the last paragraph, the sentence "All of the suspects are getting old" most likely refers to which of the following?

A. Soon it will be impossible to find sufficient evidence to convict the Khmer Rouge leaders accused of genocide.

B. The person most responsible for genocide in Cambodia is dead, and thus can no longer testify against his colleagues.

C. The Khmer Rouge leaders accused of genocide may die of old age before they can be brought to trial.

D. Witnesses to the Cambodian genocide are getting old and do not remember in detail everything that happened.

E. Over the years, the Cambodian government has refused to modify its accusations against the Khmer Rouge leaders accused of genocide.

LOST TIME

1. Prior to the First World War, when the area that is now Iraq was part of the Ottoman Empire, excavations by foreign archaeologists were carried out under permits issued in Istanbul. Mid-nineteenth-century excavators were allowed to export whatever they wished. That is how the British Museum and the Louvre acquired the bulk of their renowned Mesopotamian collections. Stung by the empire's loss of irreplaceable treasures, and anxious to establish Istanbul as a center for the study of ancient art, the Ottoman statesman Hamdi Bey founded the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul in 1881. Thereafter, foreign archaeologists were obliged to share their discoveries with the museum.

2. After the First World War, Iraq became a separate state, initially administered by Britain. With the energetic guidance of a British official, Gertrude Bell, who advocated that antiquities be retained by the country of origin, the Iraq Museum was founded in 1923 in Baghdad. A decade later, Iraq began to take charge of its own patrimony. A law enacted in 1936 decreed that all the country's antiquities more than 200 years old were the property of the state; amendments in the 1970s eliminated the Ottoman tradition of dividing finds with their excavators. The Iraq Museum, in the heart of downtown Baghdad, now began to accumulate the most important collection of Mesopotamian antiquities in the world.

3. At the time of the 1991 Gulf War, archaeology was undergoing an extraordinary revival in Iraq. Dozens of foreign and Iraqi teams were working at an unprecedented rate. When Iraq invaded Kuwait in the summer of 1990, virtually all archaeological activity ceased, and the war and subsequent imposition of UN sanctions have left Iraq's patrimony in peril. Not only is almost no money available for the preservation of antiquities, but some Iraqi citizens, squeezed between ruinous inflation and shortages of basic necessities, have turned to looting and selling artifacts from excavated and unexcavated sites and even from museums.

JOHN MALCOLM RUSSELL
June 2003 NATURAL HISTORY

LOST TIME

36. Which of the following best explains a difference in Ottoman archaeological regulations before and after 1881?
- A. Before 1881, the finder of archaeological items could take them out of the country; after 1881, the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul had to receive part of what was discovered.
 - B. Before 1881, preference was given to British and French archaeologists; after 1881, that preference was abolished.
 - C. Before 1881, the Ottoman government issued permits for foreign archaeologists to excavate; after 1881, such permits were issued by the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul.
 - D. Before 1881, any archaeological treasure could leave the country; after 1881, only artifacts of relatively low historical value were permitted to leave.
 - E. Before 1881, foreign archaeologists were allowed to work independently; after 1881, their excavations had to be supervised by Ottoman officials.

37. Which of the following is most likely one reason why the Iraq Museum, as mentioned in paragraph 2, "began to accumulate the most important collection of Mesopotamian antiquities in the world"?

- A.** The British ended their control of the Iraqi government.
- B.** The Iraq Museum finally decided to adopt Gertrude Bell's policies regarding the retention of antiquities in their country of origin.
- C.** An Iraqi law enacted in 1936 decreed that over 200 kinds of antiquities were now the property of the state.
- D.** Interest in Iraqi archaeology boomed before the First World War.
- E.** Iraq finally abolished the Ottoman policy of allowing archaeologists to keep a part of what they found.

38. According to the information in the article, if in recent years some of Iraq's archaeological treasures have disappeared from sites and museums, one reason is probably the

- A.** basic dishonesty and barbarity of the Iraqi people.
- B.** brutality and anti-cultural attitude of the Iraqi government.
- C.** failure of American military officials to provide adequate protection for Iraq's archaeological patrimony during the recent war.
- D.** hard life of the Iraqi people.
- E.** deliberate destruction of some of Iraq's archaeological patrimony during the 1991 Gulf War.

39. This article could most likely be considered

- A.** a passionate appeal to save Iraq's archaeological patrimony.
- B.** an impartial account of progress in Iraqi archaeology followed by war and destruction.
- C.** a strong defense of Iraqi cultural nationalism.
- D.** an extensive examination of both the importance of archaeology and of the destructive effects of war.
- E.** one man's personal history of the failed attempt to preserve Iraq's cultural patrimony.

FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – FEV -2004 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 13

40. The title of the article, *Lost Time*, most likely refers to the

- A.** disappearance of Ottoman archaeological traditions in modern-day Iraq.
- B.** impossibility of carrying out Gertrude Bell's objectives.
- C.** deterioration and even disappearance of many of the archaeological treasures of

Iraq.

D. joint American-Iraqi effort to save Iraq's archaeological patrimony after the 1991 Gulf war.

E. effort to build a world-class archaeological museum in Baghdad.

THE HOUSE THAT FREDDY BUILT

1. Alfred H. Heineken died in January, 2002, at age 78, but the influence of "Freddy" at the company remains pervasive. Heineken CEO Anthony Ruys can feel it every time he opens the door to his office—it weighs a ton. That's because Freddy, after being kidnaped in 1983, ordered that the executive suite be bullet proofed. Luckily, the Dutch beer baron survived the three-week ordeal with his humor intact. "They tortured me," Freddy told Sir Frank Lowe, chairman of former Heineken ad agency Lowe & Partners Worldwide. "They made me drink Carlsberg!"

2. Although he was born into wealth, Freddy proved early on that he was one tough rich kid. Heineken was built by his grandfather, Gerard Adriaan Heineken, who in 1864 bought out a four-century-old Amsterdam brewery. But by 1942, debt, divorce, and bad management had deprived the Heineken family of majority control. By secretly buying up shares, 30-year-old Freddy regained control in 1954. "I wanted to prevent strangers from doing strange things under my name," he said at the time.

3. When it comes to the golden brew, Freddy was a visionary. He realized that beer can travel and expanded into countries such as France and Italy, turning Heineken into Europe's biggest brewer. "He saw, much earlier than others that Europe was going to be a continent," says Heineken biographer Barbara Smit. In partnership with distributor Leo van Munching Sr., Heineken became the leading imported beer in the U.S. Then, in 1968, Freddy engineered the takeover of Dutch rival Amstel. While Heineken remains the flagship brand, middle-market Amstel and its sister Amstel Light have carved important niches in places like Greece and the U.S.

4. A bon vivant who piloted his own plane and hosted the Dutch royal family aboard his yacht, Something Cool, Freddy had an adman's pizzazz. It was he who decided to dress Heineken in green—rather than the customary brown—and tip the "e"s slightly, to give the label a more friendly look. Yet the Netherlands' richest man was also famously tightfisted. Nico Nusmeier, who heads Heineken's operations in Poland, recalls how the boss cracked jokes and high-fived workers during a visit to a new bottling line years ago. "At the same time, he knew bloody well whether we had over-invested

or not," says Nusmeier.

By Jack Ewing in Amsterdam

BusinessWeek / September 8, 2003

THE HOUSE THAT FREDDY BUILT

41. You can infer from the information in the article that the door to Anthony Ruys's office

- A.** was placed there as a tribute to Alfred H. Heineken.
- B.** is much larger than normal.
- C.** cannot be pierced by bullets.
- D.** provides complete security against any type of assault.
- E.** is too heavy for one man alone to move.

42. Which of the following probably best explains why, as mentioned in paragraph 1, Alfred H. Heineken said, "They made me drink Carlsberg!"

- A.** Normally, Carlsberg is not his favorite beer.
- B.** He was telling Sir Frank Lowe what happened during a three-week vacation he took.
- C.** He was explaining what kind of circumstances would be necessary for him to drink Carlsberg.
- D.** He was inventing an excuse.
- E.** He was making a joke.

FGV-EAESP VESTIBULAR GRADUAÇÃO – FEV -2004 – PROVA DE INGLÊS 14

43. Which of the following does the article mention as an example of Alfred H. Heineken's strong business skills?

- A.** In 1942 Alfred H. Heineken took control of the family beer company.
- B.** Though his family had lost control of the company in 1942, Alfred H. Heineken regained control in 1954.
- C.** Though he had to face debt, divorce, and bad management, after 1942 Alfred H. Heineken never again lost control of the family beer company.
- D.** In 1954 Alfred H. Heineken made it a policy to let only certain people use the Heineken family name.
- E.** Alfred H. Heineken took control of the family company from his grandfather in 1954.

44. In paragraph 3, when Barbara Smit says "He saw much earlier than others that Europe was going to be a continent," she most likely means that Alfred H. Heineken

- A.** understood that it would be unnecessary and even wasteful to buy rival beer companies in other European countries.
- B.** knew before others that Europe would soon be considered a continent and not just a loose collection of countries.
- C.** became the biggest beer-maker in Europe by exporting his beer to France and Italy.
- D.** was the first person to realize that Western

and Eastern Europe would one day be united.

E. understood before most people did that it was important to establish his company and its products strongly in countries throughout Europe.

45. According to the information in the article, which one of the following probably best describes Alfred H. Heineken?

A. He was an excellent and far-sighted businessman who worked hard and enjoyed life.

B. He was a ruthless businessman who would stop at nothing to succeed.

C. Though a good businessman, he was too old fashioned and traditional to take full advantage of all of his business opportunities.

D. Though he was an excellent businessman, his European background limited his ability to understand and take advantage of the U.S. market.

E. As a businessman he was an expert at marketing and finance but had only a limited knowledge of production.

Gabarito

| Inglês | |
|--------|---|
| 31 | B |
| 32 | A |
| 33 | D |
| 34 | E |
| 35 | C |
| 36 | A |
| 37 | E |
| 38 | D |
| 39 | B |
| 40 | C |
| 41 | C |
| 42 | E |
| 43 | B |
| 44 | E |
| 45 | A |

| FGV-EAESP | CURSO DE GRADUAÇÃO | AGOSTO/2004 |

Pg. 10

PROVA DE INGLÊS

JAPAN'S CHANCE FOR REAL GROWTH

JAPAN TURNED IN ITS BEST performance in 15 years in the final quarter of 2003, growing at an annualized 7% rate. Profits were up, exports soared, and even capital spending rose. This is great news for the world's second-largest economy and has raised hopes for a sustained recovery after many aborted liftoffs. But before investors and policymakers get carried away with the notion that Japan is about to become, once again, a global locomotive of growth, they should remember what's behind the country's surprising turnaround: China.

Japanese corporations are riding the Chinese boom, exporting steel for skyscrapers, machinery for new factories, and cars and electronics for China's rising middle class. It is classic Japanese economic policy³/₄to export its way to growth. And that same strategy makes sustained Japanese growth highly vulnerable in the months ahead. The truth is that Japan has not yet cleaned up the financial mess of the boom-and-bust 1980s. "Zombie" companies are still being kept alive by banks that continue to lend to them (rather than to startups) and then carry their bad loans on the books. Gigantic public debts, equivalent to 160% of gross domestic product, weigh heavily on an aging population.

Perhaps most worrisome is the continued Japanese reluctance to embrace market capitalism and transparency. The initial public offering of Shinsei Bank, the once-powerful Long-Term Credit Bank that collapsed and was sold to Ripplewood Holdings, is causing a furor in Tokyo. Members of the Diet, the press, and CEOs are denouncing Ripplewood as a foreigner exploiting Japan and making too much money on the deal. This attitude explains why needed structural reforms in government and banking have yet to be made.

If China's property boom pops, if its factory overcapacity leads to trouble, or if the impending revaluation of the causes financial problems, Japan's economy could flounder once again. It would be wise for Japan to take advantage of its momentary prosperity to finish building a strong domestic foundation for sustained growth.

Business Week – March 1, 2004

JAPAN'S CHANCE FOR REAL GROWTH

The author of the article most likely believes that

- a) a growth rate of 7% a year will guarantee Japan's position as the world's second-largest economy.
- b) Japan's days as a global locomotive of growth are finished.
- c) Japan's final-quarter economic performance in 2003 is a clear sign of what the country can expect in

future quarters.

d) Japan will be unable to sustain its current economic recovery.

e) Japan's final-quarter economic performance in 2003 may be an example of temporary rather than sustained growth.

J

31

| FGV-EAESP | CURSO DE GRADUAÇÃO | AGOSTO/2004 |

Pg. 11

According to the information in the article,

a) China's economy is growing faster than Japan's and may soon dominate the region.

b) without China as a market for its goods, Japan would lose its position as the world's second-largest economy.

c) Japan and China have signed an exclusive trade agreement guaranteeing each other priority in all commercial negotiations.

d) Japan's recent growth, though significant, is based on a limited and possibly risky factor.

e) by concentrating on regional rather than global expansion, Japan is set to grow at a steady rate for the next few years.

In paragraph 2, the term "classic Japanese economic policy" most likely refers to which of the following?

a) The Japanese government has traditionally encouraged the economy to grow between 5% and 7% a year.

b) Traditionally, Japan has attempted to strengthen and expand its economy by selling its products overseas.

c) Historically, Japan has developed a strong commercial relationship with China as the key to expanding its economy.

d) Over the years Japan has weakened its currency in order to support an export-driven economy.

e) Traditionally, Japan's economic policy has been to expand its industrial base to supply both domestic and foreign demand.

You can infer from the information in the article that the "zombie" companies" mentioned in paragraph 3 are most likely

a) Japanese companies that went bankrupt in the 1980s but that are still officially listed as active.

b) the factor most responsible for Japan's enormous public as well as private debts.

c) Japanese companies that avoid bankruptcy by continuously borrowing money from Japanese banks.

d) Japanese companies that can survive only by exporting to China.

e) older Japanese companies that attempt to strangle any new competition.

The author of the article most likely mentions the Ripplewood Holdings purchase of Long-Term Credit Bank in order to show how

- a) the mentality of important segments of Japanese society impedes needed changes in government and banking.
- b) a legitimate Japanese business was victimized by an aggressive and unethical foreign company.
- c) Japan is finally opening its economy to foreign investors – and suffering the consequences.
- d) a foreign investment company was able to save a once-important Japanese bank.
- e) Japanese government and business officials are failing in their search for a way to fix the country's economy.

32

33

34

35

| FGV-EAESP | CURSO DE GRADUAÇÃO | AGOSTO/2004 |

Pg. 12

SWEET NOTHING

They may be suffering drought, famine and tyranny; they may be constantly on the verge of war with their far more numerous neighbours, the Ethiopians; but the people of Eritrea only seem to care about one thing. Their country has run out of sugar.

Nobody knows how it happened. (There is no free press in Eritrea, so no one knows much for sure.) One theory is that the government, aiming to prevent sugar wholesalers from making a profit, introduced so much new red tape that they stopped importing the stuff. Prices tripled.

Rationing was introduced. Soon sugar became unobtainable at any price. Eritreans are used to hardship, but this has made life intolerable.

Sugar is the only luxury many Eritreans enjoy.

Qat, a hallucinogenic plant popular in neighbouring countries, is banned. Alcohol is expensive. The state television is not worth watching, even if you have electricity. Eritreans get their buzz from strong, sugary coffee.

They consume it with great ceremony, much as genteel Japanese people do tea. Even the simplest homes have the necessary paraphernalia for a coffee ceremony. The ritual is held twice a day in most homes, and can last for hours. Beans are ground and roasted, then brewed over a small charcoal burner. Tiny cups, half-filled with sugar and topped up with thick, black coffee are handed round, along with sugared popcorn. The process is repeated three times. It is rude to leave early.

Sugar is an essential part of Eritrean life. Women bring lovingly gift-wrapped bags of it to weddings and baptisms. In the parched and barren countryside, children are weaned on sugared water. Veterans of the country's 30-year liberation war recall that even when other supplies dried

up, there was somehow always sugar for the troops.

Given all this, it seems extraordinary that the government should now allow it to run out. Sadly, since its current policy appears to be to stifle private enterprise, sugar will probably not be the last thing Eritrea runs short of.

The Economist February 21st 2004

SWEET NOTHING

Which of the following is **not** mentioned, either explicitly or implicitly, in paragraph 1?

- a) The people of Ethiopia and Eritrea are constantly fighting wars against each other.
- b) Ethiopia's population is larger than Eritrea's.
- c) The people of Eritrea have experienced hunger.
- d) Sugar is extremely important to the people of Eritrea.
- e) Sugar is unavailable in Eritrea.

The article provides information to support which of the following statements?

- a) The people of Eritrea drink coffee the way other people drink water – often and at any time of the day or night.
- b) Without sugar Eritrea's coffee ritual will be forgotten.
- c) In Eritrea's homes, it takes hours every day to grind and roast coffee beans.
- d) The people of Eritrea make a point of drinking coffee three times a day.
- e) The drinking of coffee in Eritrea is done in a special preparation and consumption ritual that follows certain traditional steps.

T

36 37

| FGV-EAESP | CURSO DE GRADUAÇÃO | AGOSTO/2004 |

Pg. 13

Which of the following can you infer from the information in the article?

- a) In Eritrea sugar is a necessity, not a luxury.
- b) Eritrea's economy is based on sugar.
- c) Sugar is the main ingredient in the Eritrean diet.
- d) Normally, Eritrea must import sugar in order to satisfy internal demand.
- e) If they are deprived of sugar, Eritrean soldiers refuse to fight.

With which of the following would the author of the article most likely agree?

- a) There is a good chance that other Eritrean consumer goods besides sugar will also disappear.
- b) The disappearance of sugar in Eritrea shows that free-market capitalism can hurt rather than help a primitive economy.
- c) A demand for luxury consumer goods can distort an emerging market.

d) The Eritrean government believes that the consumption of too much sugar can be as harmful as the consumption of too much alcohol.

e) Without the addition of a lot of sugar, Eritrean coffee is undrinkable.

Which of the following would the author of the article most likely use to describe the Eritrean government?

a) Tyrannical and bloodthirsty

b) Austere and careful

c) Incompetent and misguided

d) Fanatical and ideological

e) Fair and impartial

DRUGS FROM SEAWEED?

lants have no immune systems.

Chemical warfare is their way of fighting pathogens and parasites: they manufacture compounds that prevent the growth of specific disease-causing microorganisms. And sometimes those compounds are effective against human pathogens as well¼the basis for much pharmacological research as well as traditional medicine, and many exhortations to preserve biodiversity.

Julia Kubanek, a biochemist at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, and her colleagues at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, California, suggest that seaweed could be similarly tapped for future drugs. Marine plants literally live in a sea of bacteria, archaea, viruses, and fungi¼some of which are bound to be pathogenic¼yet they seldom get sick. Surprisingly little is known about seaweed's chemical defenses, but Kubanek and her team have begun to remedy that deficiency. From the brown alga *Lobophora variegata*¼a tropical seaweed especially dominant in the Caribbean¼the investigators have isolated a potent new compound they call lobophorolide. In laboratory tests, small quantities of it stunted the growth of two marine fungi that cause disease in marine plants.

Nevertheless, lobophorolide had no effect on a pathogenic bacterium, and did not repel herbivorous fishes. Kubanek and her team think other compounds may pick up where this one leaves off. Algae may turn out to be underwater pharmacies, deploying a variety of medicines, each aimed at a different affliction.

Natural History – September 2003

38

39

40

P

| FGV-EAESP | CURSO DE GRADUAÇÃO | AGOSTO/2004 |

Pg. 14

DRUGS FROM SEAWEED?

According to the information in the article,

- a) some pesticides help plants fight diseases.
- b) the immune systems of plants often manufacture chemicals that fight diseases.
- c) chemicals can damage a plant's ability to fight diseases.
- d) as plants are not immune to diseases and parasites, they must protect themselves by producing chemicals.
- e) plants that produce chemicals to fight diseases and parasites must release those chemicals before the diseases and parasites have attacked.

In paragraph 1, the author of the article most likely writes "...and many

exhortations to preserve biodiversity" because

- a) plants produce some chemical compounds that are poisonous to humans, and these must be studied.
- b) pharmacological research has so far concentrated almost exclusively on humans.
- c) traditional medicine makes no effort to preserve biodiversity.
- d) biodiversity will undoubtedly form the basis for all pharmacological research in the future.

e) if biodiversity is not preserved, many plant chemical compounds of potentially great medicinal value could be lost.

According to the information in the article, which of the following helps explain why seaweed may be a good source of drugs?

- a) Though underwater, seaweed is abundant and easy to harvest.
- b) Though surrounded by pathogens and parasites, seaweed is almost always healthy.
- c) Seaweed has a structure similar to that of other medicinal plants.
- d) The chemical compounds produced by seaweed have a structure similar to that of the compounds produced by other plants.
- e) Biodiversity had become increasingly important for pharmacological research, and seaweed has a greater biodiversity than any other plant.

In paragraph 2, the phrase "...Kubanek and her team have begun to remedy that deficiency" most likely means the same as which of the following?

- a) Kubanek and her team have made some progress in understanding the protective chemical compounds that marine plants produce.
- b) Kubanek and her team have started to understand how to correct chemical imbalances in seaweed.
- c) Kubanek and her team are now testing marine-plant chemical compounds on

human subjects.

d) Kubanek and her team have discovered that certain deficiencies in human immune systems can be remedied by the application of seaweed chemical compounds.

e) With their vast knowledge of marine plant chemical defenses, Kubanek and her team have begun to manufacture medicine applicable to both plants and humans.

41

42

43

44

| FGV-EAESP | CURSO DE GRADUAÇÃO | AGOSTO/2004 |

Pg. 15

The author of the article expresses the possibility that

a) lobophorolide may have no practical application in repelling human pathogens.

b) seaweed may produce a variety of chemical compounds, each designed to repel a specific pathogen or parasite.

c) seaweed chemical defenses may be more practical – and more valuable – than plant chemical defenses.

d) *lobophora variegata* may be one of the world's most valuable sources of chemical defense compounds.

e) the diseases that attack humans could be defeated if scientists fully understood the chemical defense systems of seaweed.

GABARITO

INGLÊS

| Questão | Alternativa |
|---------|-------------|
| 31 | E |
| 32 | D |
| 33 | B |
| 34 | C |
| 35 | A |
| 36 | A |
| 37 | E |
| 38 | D |
| 39 | A |
| 40 | C |
| 41 | D |
| 42 | E |
| 43 | B |
| 44 | A |
| 45 | B |

Provas Aplicadas no Vestibular de Graduação
para ingresso em fev/2005

| INGLÊS E INTERP. DE TEXTOS | GRADUAÇÃO | FEV/2005 | PG 11

MORE CRASH MYSTERIES

1 Russian officials finally confirmed that terrorism was the likely cause of two nearly simultaneous crashes of airliners that took off from Moscow's Domodedovo airport on Aug. 24. But to many Russians, the announcement took far too long. In the days immediately following the crashes, the government suggested they were caused by mechanical problems or contaminated fuel. Only after the Russian media reported the presence of two Chechen women (one on each flight) whose families had yet to come forward to claim them, did the Federal Security Service change tack, announcing that traces of the explosive hexogen had been found amid the wreckage of both planes. One theory: the crashes were the work of a cultlike band of militant Chechen women, known as "Black Widows" because their husbands were killed fighting Russian security forces.

2 In the past Moscow has been quick to blame Chechen rebels for mysterious explosions, with often thin evidence. But some Kremlin-watchers argue that pointing the finger at Chechnya right now could be politically dangerous for Russian President Vladimir Putin. With Kremlin-backed candidate Alu Alkhanov likely to win Chechen presidential elections on Aug. 29, the last thing Putin wants is more anti-Moscow sentiment in the region. "The elections have come under so much criticism," says Rustam Kaliyev, a Moscow-based Caucasus analyst. "Putin needs to show there's unity in the country." The Kremlin is particularly wary of offending Chechen voters, who are sensitive about being associated with terrorists, adds Kaliyev. A major new terrorist attack would also suggest that Putin has failed to achieve the stability he keeps promising in Chechnya. Two attacks would practically prove it.

-ANNA KUCHMENT and MARK HOSENBALL (NEWSWEEK)

MORE CRASH MYSTERIES

31 According to the information in the article, many Russians

A doubted that the two airliners could have crashed at the same time.

B thought the Russian government should have declared much sooner that the two airliners probably crashed as a result of terrorism.

C were at first skeptical when the Russian government confirmed that the two airliners probably crashed as a result of terrorism.

D still believe the Russian government's original explanation, that technical or fuel problems probably caused the crashes.

E really hoped that the two airliners crashed because of mechanical problems or contaminated fuel rather than because of terrorism.

32 Which of the following probably best explains

why the Federal Security Service finally announced that the wreckage of both airliners contained traces of hexogen?

- A** The Russian people simply refused to believe the story that the airliners had crashed accidentally.
- B** It was important to show that the crashes were not the result of Russian incompetence or carelessness.
- C** Hexogen is easy to disguise and at first was not detected by Russian investigators.
- D** The families of two Chechen women who died in the crashes refused to believe that the crashes had been accidental.
- E** The Russian media revealed that each airliner had one Chechen woman among its passengers and that their families had not claimed the bodies.

| INGLÊS E INTERP. DE TEXTOS | GRADUAÇÃO | FEV/2005 | **PG 12**

33 According to the information in the article, which of the following best describes the "Black Widows"?

- A** They are the terrorists responsible for the explosions that caused the two airliners to crash.
- B** That is the name given to women in Chechnya whose husbands have died during the conflict with Russian security forces.
- C** They are a dedicated group of Chechen women radicals whose husbands lost their lives fighting Russian security forces.
- D** They are a militant band of female Chechen suicide bombers dedicated to destabilizing the Chechen and Russian governments.
- E** They are an elite band of female Chechen Army soldiers involved in the fight against Russian security forces.

34 According to the information in the article, in what way was the Russian government's reaction to the airliner crashes unusual?

- A** This time the Russian government was reluctant to accuse Chechen terrorists of being responsible for the explosions.
- B** This time, after a detailed investigation, the Russian government really did believe that the airliner crashes were the result of technical problems.
- C** This time the Russian government allowed the media to publish uncensored proof of a Chechen plot to destroy the airliners.
- D** This time the Russian government did not attack Chechnya to avenge the explosions.
- E** This time Russia's Federal Security Service worked with the provisional Chechen government to discover the causes of the explosions.

35 You can infer from the information in the article that Chechnya

- A** may soon be involved in a civil war.

B is achieving, with Russia's help, real stability and is also beginning to enjoy a prosperous economy and solid democratic institutions.

C is trying to find a way to reconcile three conflicting issues: democracy, Islamic fundamentalism, and dependence on Russian military and financial aid.

D is beginning to have a certain stability and a better relationship with Russia, though both appear very fragile at the moment .

E will never achieve real stability and independence if Russia withdraws its military and financial support.

AMPHIBIAN ALERT!

1 Some frogs' skin is covered with a cocktail of protective toxins as a defense against predators, and many of these toxins are remarkably potent in the human body. Scientists study frog toxins for use in human medicine to treat such ailments as heart disease, depression, skin and colon cancers, and Alzheimer's. The phantasmal poison frog from Ecuador and Peru, for example, secretes a painkiller called epibatidine that is 200 times more powerful than morphine—and non-addictive. Chemists are working to perfect a less toxic version of the drug.

2 Frogs are perhaps the world's most adaptable denizens. There are more than 4,000 species of them, and they live on every continent except Antarctica. But over the past 50 years, scientists have recorded precipitous declines in frog populations, with some species vanishing completely. Frogs are delicate creatures, and are often the first casualties when pollution or human activity affects a habitat, making them important barometers of environmental change and giving an early warning for endangered ecosystems. Many frogs are also useful in other fields of

| INGLÊS E INTERP. DE TEXTOS | GRADUAÇÃO | FEV/2005 | **PG 13**

scientific study: their transparent eggs offer embryologists a chance to watch single cells grow into wriggling tadpoles, and scientists have also used frogs to study muscle function, perform pregnancy tests, and experiment with cloning—the first frog was cloned 30 years before Dolly the sheep.

(NATURAL HISTORY)

AMPHIBIAN ALERT!

36 According to the information in the article,

A only by producing and secreting lethal poisons can frogs defend themselves against predators.

B the poison that covers the skin of frogs can kill both small animals and humans.

C some frog toxins cure ailments such as colon cancer and Alzheimer's disease.

D some scientists believe that frog poisons may be useful in treating human health problems.

E some scientists hope they can discover a way to make humans immune to the most powerful frog toxins.

37 According to the information in the article, the phantasmal poison frog

A secretes a poison that is 200 times more lethal than morphine.

B defends itself by secreting a poison that paralyzes attackers.

C secretes epibatidine, which deadens pain but is also poisonous.

D secretes epibatidine, which is much more powerful than morphine and creates only a slight addiction.

E secretes a poison that is harmless when applied in small doses to humans.

38 Which of the following is supported by information in the article?

A It is possible that frogs have the greatest ability of any creature to live in different environments.

B There are more species of frogs than that of any other animal in the world.

C Frogs once inhabited Antarctica, but over the past 50 years have become extinct there.

D Scientists believe that the decline of the world's frog population is irreversible.

E Pollution and environmental changes have been making frog venom a less effective defense against predators.

39 In paragraph 2, "them" in "...making them important barometers of environmental change..." most likely refers to which of the following?

A frogs in general

B frogs that are especially susceptible to external stimuli

C extinct frog species

D human activities

E different kinds of habitat

40 Which of the following statements is most supported by information in the article?

A The absence of frogs in Antarctica shows that they are unable to survive in very cold climates.

B That there are now more than 4,000 frog species in the world is proof that frogs are robust animals able to resist abrupt environmental changes.

C As frogs are delicate animals, any drastic increase in pollution will wipe out the world's frog population.

D Industrial activity, not environmental change, is the reason that the world's frog population has declined.

E By monitoring frog population levels, scientists can quickly identify threatened ecological systems.

| INGLÊS E INTERP. DE TEXTOS | GRADUAÇÃO | FEV/2005 | PG 14

41 Which of the following best explains an advantage of using frogs' eggs in scientific study?

A They are the only single-cell embryos that can be found among the eggs of amphibian species.

B As the growth from frog's egg to tadpole occurs

quickly, scientists can study muscle function during a relatively short period.

C Their transparency gives scientists an opportunity to observe them as they develop into tadpoles.

D Their transparency gives scientists an opportunity to check their reaction to environmental change.

E Their transparency facilitates cloning.

SILENT DEATH

1 Mamoru Takuma got what he wanted: an early death. Three years ago, Mr Takuma shocked Japan when he rampaged through a primary school in Osaka prefecture, entering classrooms and stabbing as many children as he could grab. He killed eight pupils, wounded 15 other people, including two teachers, and apparently never showed a flicker of remorse. After receiving a death sentence just over a year ago, Mr Takuma, who had a history of mental illness, asked to be executed as soon as possible. Unusually, on September 14th, his wish was fulfilled: Japan tends to leave prisoners on death row for years, and in some cases decades. But, in other respects, the sudden execution of Mr Takuma was typical of Japan's murky system of capital punishment.

2 The lives, and deaths, of Japan's condemned men and women are shrouded in mystery. Without warning, the justice ministry simply announces that an execution has taken place. It does not reveal the convict's name. But it does inform his or her immediate family, which is how it emerged that Mr Takuma was one of the two men executed this week.

3 Neither would have had long to prepare for death. A death-row prisoner is informed that his time is up on the morning of the execution. Often without so much as a farewell phone call to his family, he is then hanged. Forum 90, a collection of Japanese groups opposed to capital punishment, has been especially critical of Japan's sudden methods, which it says force prisoners "to live each and every day in dread of the day the execution will be carried out."

4 Nominally, at least, Japan's criminal justice system stresses the virtues of atonement and remorse. But the precariousness of life on death row hardly seems designed to help condemned prisoners come to terms with their crimes. And if they did come to terms with them, they would struggle to express much remorse. Prisoners awaiting execution are denied most visitors, and their mail is heavily censored.

5 Most Japanese neither know nor seem to care much about how capital punishment is administered. So public opinion seems unlikely to change from its current state of passive approval of the practice. According to a 1999 survey, nearly 80% of those polled approved of it. Forum 90 protests that the survey question was awkwardly phrased. But even in response to a different question that the human -rights groups preferred, 57% of Japanese were still perfectly happy to "keep the current system in the future".

(THE ECONOMIST)

| INGLÊS E INTERP. DE TEXTOS | GRADUAÇÃO | FEV/2005 | PG 15

SILENT DEATH

42 According to the information in the article, what was strange about Mamoru Takuma's execution?

A Japanese officials usually wait a very long time before executing condemned prisoners, but they executed Mamoru Takuma in a relatively short time.

B Though Mamoru Takuma was arrested at the scene of the crime and confessed to the murders, he was never actually convicted in court.

C Japanese officials made a point of using Mamoru Takuma's execution to win continued support for the death penalty.

D Instead of receiving a lethal injection or being put in the electric chair, Mamoru Takuma was hanged.

E Because Mamoru Takuma was mentally ill, he should have received life in prison instead of the death penalty.

43 You can infer from the information in the article that Forum 90

A is the only organization in Japan actively opposed to capital punishment.

B wants to correct but not abolish Japan's capital punishment system.

C designed and conducted Japan's most recent capital punishment survey.

D believes that most Japanese voters are secretly opposed to capital punishment but are reluctant to express their opinion.

E believes that Japan's method of capital punishment, in which the prisoner is given little warning before his execution, constitutes a kind of psychological torture.

44 You can infer from the information in the article that even if Forum 90 continues its activities,

A the Japanese capital punishment system will probably not change, at least in the short term.

B the Japanese people will still demand that the death penalty be applied to more and more types of crimes.

C the Japanese people will never understand that capital punishment is just another form of murder.

D the Japanese government will still impose a more rigorous capital punishment system.

E the international community will never pressure the Japanese government to abolish the death penalty.

45 You can infer that the author of the article most likely believes that Japan's capital punishment system is

A adequately designed for the needs and aspirations of Japanese society as a whole.

B a monstrous anachronism that should not exist in a country that likes to consider itself

modern.

C a natural expression of the will of the Japanese people and thus should not be criticized by Westerners.

D administered without real transparency and has characteristics that are unfair and poorly planned.

E an example of a government institution that will never be changed, even if the majority of Japanese turn against it.

GABARITO

INGLÊS E INTERPRETAÇÃO

5 DE TEXTOS

| Questão | Alternativa |
|---------|-------------|
| 31 | B |
| 32 | E |
| 33 | C |
| 34 | A |
| 35 | D |
| 36 | D |
| 37 | C |
| 38 | A |
| 39 | A |
| 40 | E |
| 41 | C |
| 42 | A |
| 43 | E |
| 44 | A |
| 45 | D |

Provas Aplicadas no Vestibular de Graduação
para ingresso em ago/2005

| INGLÊS E INTERP. DE TEXTOS | GRADUAÇÃO | AGO/2005 |

PG 9

FAT CHANCE

1 Today the United States and many other countries are faced with an epidemic. Most people tend to think of an epidemic as an outbreak of a contagious illness. But to public health officials, obesity rates since the mid 1980s have exploded dramatically and unexpectedly, just as if they reflected the outbreak of a new infectious disease. Noting that obesity and physical inactivity, along with tobacco smoking, are the major causes of "noncommunicable diseases," the World Health Organization estimated that 60 percent of the 56 million deaths worldwide in 2001 were caused by such obesity-related illnesses as heart disease and type 2 diabetes.

2 Among children, obesity can have adverse effects that persist for life, just as surely as a virus can. For example, there is evidence suggesting that a person's general body weight reaches a "set point" sometime during puberty, and so extreme obesity in childhood, left untreated, carries with it all the health risks of obesity for the rest of one's life: substantial increases in the risks of diabetes, heart disease, and other adverse medical consequences. Some officials have even begun to respond with the kind of alarm that might greet the global resurgence of polio. As David L. Katz of the Yale School of Public Health puts it:

3 "Children growing up in the United States today will suffer more chronic disease and premature death because of the way they eat and [because of] their lack of physical activity than [they will] from exposure to tobacco, drugs, and alcohol combined."

4 Most people, of course, do not become severely obese, even in today's calorie-rich environment. The average person consumes between 7.5 million and 10 million calories per decade, yet Americans and people in other developed countries typically gain only half a pound to a pound a year throughout their adult lives. To gain any weight at all, they must eat more calories than they burn—but the amount needed to account for the typical weight gain is only about ten to twenty calories a day. That's about the equivalent of one Ritz cracker, or less than 1 percent of the average adult's daily intake.

by Susan Okie

Natural History – February 2005

FAT CHANCE

31 Which of the following is supported by the information in the article?

A In 2001 obesity was a factor in the majority of deaths around the world.

B Many doctors and public health officials fail

to understand the seriousness of the worldwide obesity problem.

C Doctors and public health officials ignored the worldwide obesity epidemic until the mid 1980's.

D Obesity has become a problem only in developed countries.

E Nowadays obesity is more prevalent among children than among adults.

32 Which of the following can you most likely infer from the information in the article?

A The World Health Organization believes that a combination of obesity, physical inactivity, and tobacco smoking causes type 2 diabetes.

B Considering that obesity affects only a small percentage of the world's population, it is not so great a problem as many public health officials believe.

C Public health officials were surprised when obesity became a serious problem.

D Lack of will power causes obesity.

E Noncommunicable diseases are only a problem in the world today because of the obesity factor.

| INGLÊS E INTERP. DE TEXTOS | GRADUAÇÃO | AGO/2005 |

PG 10

33 As discussed in paragraph 2, the term "set point" most likely refers to the

A greatest amount of excess weight that an adolescent's body can sustain.

B moment when an obese child becomes an obese adolescent.

C moment when childhood obesity begins to cause serious problems.

D moment during puberty when a young person's weight is likely to become a more or less permanent condition.

E moment during puberty when a young person's body begins to change.

34 In paragraph 2, the article probably cites David L. Katz in order to

A give an example of how a small group of public health officials are over-reacting hysterically to the obesity crisis.

B give an example of a public health professional who is very worried about the consequences of the spread of obesity.

C show how the American government is reacting to the obesity epidemic.

D show that public health officials are finally aware of the risks of obesity and are now taking steps to fight the epidemic.

E show that public health officials worldwide are as worried about obesity as they are about the current spread of polio.

35 As mentioned in the last paragraph, "about ten to twenty calories a day" most likely represents

A the excess caloric intake that contributes to a person's normal weight gain during his

adult years.

B the standard variation in normal caloric intake of non-obese adults in developed countries.

C the excess caloric intake that results in adult obesity.

D the caloric intake that maintains a stable weight level during adulthood.

E the minimum number of calories that an adult must eat in order to avoid losing weight.

PAINFUL MEMORIES

1 STALIN'S ghost must have smirked at the dilemma facing the three Baltic presidents. Should they accept President Vladimir Putin's invitation to join the 60th anniversary celebrations, in Moscow on May 9th, of the Soviet victory in the "Great Patriotic War" against Hitler—even though it cleared the way for the Soviet Union to occupy and oppress the Baltics for the next 45 years? Or should they stay away and risk accusations that they were soft on Nazi Germany, for which many of their citizens fought?

2 After hesitating for almost five months, President Vaira Vike-Freiberga of Latvia broke ranks this week to say she would go. Presidents Arrod Ruutel of Estonia and Valdas Adamkus of Lithuania said they would think a bit more, and sounded miffed by the Latvian move.

Conservatives will accuse Mrs Vike-Freiberga of naively agreeing to celebrate not so much the defeat of Hitler as the triumph of Soviet power under Stalin. But she has calculated that the diplomatic cost of staying away would be higher. A no-show would let Russia claim that Latvia and the other Baltic countries were "Russophobes" who upset east-west relations and stood apart from European values.

3 The Baltics know that Russia will seize any chance to drive wedges between them and the rest of Europe. It resents their independence, almost 15 years after they escaped from the Soviet Union. It thinks that they and the other ex-communist countries that joined the European Union in May are scheming to make the EU more anti-Russian.

4 Mrs Vike-Freiberga is snubbing Russia's offer to sign a border treaty as a reward for her attendance. The important thing, she says, is that

| INGLÊS E INTERP. DE TEXTOS | GRADUAÇÃO | AGO/2005 |

PG 11

the Baltic side of history should be heard. She has published a declaration in which she blames Stalin equally with Hitler for causing the 1939-45 war, by agreeing secretly to divide Europe. And she calls on Russia to "express its regret" for the Soviet "subjugation" of central and eastern Europe.

5 Some hope. Russia insists that the Soviet Union

was a law-abiding state that the Baltics joined by choice. Besides, Russia dodges responsibility for Soviet history except, now you come to mention it, for the victory over Hitler.

The Economist – January 2005

PAINFUL MEMORIES

36 According to the information in paragraph 1, the difficult decision that the three Baltic presidents must make is whether or not to

A celebrate the defeat of Nazi Germany in the Second World War.

B admit that their countries were secretly pro-Nazi during the Second World War.

C publicly acknowledge that many of their countries' citizens willingly fought on the side of the Nazis during the Second World War.

D make a united decision regarding the Russian Second World War victory celebrations in Moscow.

E go to Moscow to take part in the Russian celebrations of the Soviet defeat of Nazi Germany in the Second World War.

37 Which of the following can you most likely infer from the information in the article?

A When the Soviet Union defeated the Nazis 60 years ago, the Baltic countries at first greeted the Soviet troops as liberators.

B Russia can do nothing to prevent the Baltic countries from developing closer ties to the West.

C With respect to Russia's Second World War victory celebrations, the president of Latvia seems to be more worried about the consequences of not taking part than do the presidents of Estonia and Lithuania.

D Vladimir Putin invited the Baltic presidents to the 60th anniversary victory celebrations in order to strengthen his control over all aspects of the Russian government.

E The Baltic countries are in fact ashamed that they supported the Nazis during the Second World War.

38 According to the information in the article, if the three Baltic presidents stay away from the 60th anniversary victory celebrations in Moscow,

A Russia will probably cut off diplomatic relations with them.

B Russia will use that fact in order to keep their countries out of the European Union.

C Europe will see that as a symbolic act in favor of Hitler and his policies.

D Russia will become more isolated than ever from the rest of Europe.

E Russia could then claim that their countries did not support important European principles.

39 You can infer from the information in the article that Vaira Vike-Freiberga most likely

A wants no contact with Russia and Vladimir Putin.

B wants Russia to renounce forever its claims on certain central Asian countries.

C believes she can best serve the interests of Latvia by actively helping Russia strengthen its ties with the West.

D believes that the question of the Latvian-Russian border is not an urgent priority.

E will never cooperate with Vladimir Putin until he acknowledges and apologizes for Stalin's role in causing the Second World War.

| INGLÊS E INTERP. DE TEXTOS | GRADUAÇÃO | AGO/2005 |

PG 12

40 According to the information in the article, at the moment it appears useless to hope that Russia will

A admit that the Baltic countries were unwilling members of the Soviet Union.

B give up its imperialistic ambitions in Europe and Asia.

C establish diplomatic relations with the countries of the European Union.

D allow the Baltic countries to tell the truth about their participation in the Second World War.

E admit that Stalin secretly supported Hitler and his policies in the years leading up to the Second World War.

MIDDLE EAST

1 Every country, culture and people yearns for freedom. But building real, sustainable democracy with rights and protections is complex. In Lebanon, for example, the absence of Syria will not mean the presence of a stable democracy. It was the collapse of Lebanon's internal political order that triggered the Syrian intervention in 1976. That problem will have to be solved, even after Syrian forces go home. In Iraq, the end of the old order has produced growing tendencies toward separatism and intolerance. Building democracy takes patience, deep and specific knowledge and, most important, the ability to partner with the locals.

2 If President Bush is to be credited for the benefits of his policies, he must also take responsibility for their costs. Over the past three years, his administration has racked up enormous costs, many of which could easily have been lowered or avoided altogether. The pointless snubbing of allies, the brusque manner in which it went to war in Iraq, the undermanned occupation and the stubborn insistence (until last summer) on pursuing policies that were fueling both an insurgency and anti-Americanism in Iraq—all have taken their toll in thousands of American and Iraqi lives and almost \$300 billion.

3 Perhaps an even more lasting cost is the broad

and deep shifts in public opinion against America around the world. Look at countries as disparate as Britain, Poland, Turkey and Japan, all allies of the United States. In every one of them, public views have changed significantly in the past few years, and being pro-American is now a political liability. Tony Blair, once the most popular British leader in decades, has fallen far in public esteem, largely because of his unflinching support for the Bush administration.

4 For most countries, the debate over Iraq was not really about Iraq. It was about how America would wield its enormous global power. And to many countries, it seemed that the Bush administration was doing it irresponsibly. On this front, the signs from Bush's second term are heartening. In the Middle East, however, everything will depend on success on the ground. If, five years from now, Iraq, Afghanistan and perhaps an independent Palestine and a democratic Lebanon are thriving countries with modern political and economic systems, America will be honored and respected—and the talk of anti-American terror will have dissipated considerably. If, on the other hand, these countries are chaotic and troubled—more like Central Asia than Central Europe—people there will blame America. Remember, all politics is local.

by Fareed Zakaria

Newsweek - March 14, 2005

| INGLÊS E INTERP. DE TEXTOS | GRADUAÇÃO | AGO/2005 |

PG 13

MIDDLE EAST

41 With respect to the information in the article, which of the following can you most likely infer about the people of Lebanon and Iraq?

A They want an end to Syrian intervention in their countries.

B They want an end to dependence on American financial and military help.

C They want to build democratic institutions based on traditional Muslim values.

D They want to live their lives freely, without foreign or domestic oppression.

E They want to avoid dividing their countries along ethnic lines.

42 In paragraph 1, the phrase "...the ability to partner with the locals" most likely refers to which of the following?

A For democracy to form, the people in all regions of a country must be able to participate in an effective and meaningful way.

B To build a strong democracy, a central government must put an end to terrorism.

C Democracy means cooperation among dominant political and religious factions.

D To strengthen its democracy, Iraq must build

strong partnerships with neighboring countries.

E A strong democracy must consider opposing points of view.

43 The author of the article most likely believes that President Bush

A is more interested in strengthening American dominance in the Middle East than in establishing independent and democratic countries.

B has achieved some success in the Middle East but has also made serious and unnecessary mistakes.

C was justified in implementing his controversial Middle Eastern policies because they helped overthrow Saddam Hussein and establish democracy in Iraq.

D has implemented policies in the Middle East that have permanently damaged American prestige around the world.

E has achieved some success in the Middle East but in the end will find it impossible to end violence and build democracy.

44 According to the information in the article, a considerable number of countries around the world most likely believe that

A the United States had a duty to build a universal consensus before invading Iraq.

B the American invasion of Iraq was the first step in an attempt to gain total dominance over the Middle East.

C the American invasion of Iraq was regrettable but necessary.

D the United States will abandon Iraq before that country has built a stable democratic government.

E in invading Iraq as it did, the United States used its power in a way that was neither cautious nor wise.

45 You can infer from the information in the article that the last phrase, "...all politics is local," most likely means the same as which of the following?

A All politicians, even the most important ones, must come from the people.

B To be truly effective, governmental policies must take local customs and cultures into account.

C The ultimate success or failure of all politics depends on how it affects people at the local level.

D Arab leaders, as well as world leaders, will not forgive the United States if its policies fail in the Middle East.

E American foreign policy must reach out to all people in the Middle East.

GABARITO

**INGLÊS E INTERPRETAÇÃO
DE TEXTOS**

| Questão | Alternativa |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 31 | A |
| 32 | C |
| 33 | D |
| 34 | B |
| 35 | A |
| 36 | E |
| 37 | C |
| 38 | E |
| 39 | D |
| 40 | A |
| 41 | D |
| 42 | A |
| 43 | B |
| 44 | E |
| 45 | C |

This document was created with Win2PDF available at <http://www.daneprairie.com>.
The unregistered version of Win2PDF is for evaluation or non-commercial use only.