

# FUVEST 2009

INGLÊS

Prof. CHICO

Two in every three people on the planet—some 4 billion in total—are “excluded from the rule of law.” In many cases, this begins with the lack of official recognition of their birth: around 40% of the developing world’s five-year-old children are not registered as even existing. Later, people will find that the home they live in, the land they farm, or the business that they start, is not protected by legally enforceable property rights. Even in the rare cases when they can afford to go to court, the service is poor. India, for example, has only 11 judges for every 1million people. These alarming statistics are contained in a report from a commission on the legal empowerment of the poor, released on June 3rd at the United Nations. It argues that not only are such statistics evidence of grave injustice, they also reflect one of the main reasons why so much of humanity remains mired in poverty. Because they are outside the rule of law, the vast majority of poor people are obliged to work (if they work at all) in the informal economy, which is less productive than the formal, legal part of the economy.

The Economist, June 7th 2008.

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36 De acordo com o texto,

- a) dois terços da população mundial vivem à margem da lei.
- b) quarenta por cento dos recém-nascidos no mundo não são registrados.
- c) o comércio em países em desenvolvimento é rigidamente regulado.
- d) casos de posse ilegal de terra são combatidos pelos governos de países pobres.
- e) os cidadãos de países em desenvolvimento esperam muito tempo para obter documentos pessoais.

## Questão 36

36 De acordo com o texto,

a) dois terços da população mundial vivem à margem da lei.

No texto:

Two in every three people on the planet—some 4 billion in total—are “excluded from the rule of law.”

Dois terços = two in every three

População mundial = people on the planet

Vivem à margem da lei = are “excluded from the rule of law”

Palavras novas, mas que se equivalem em significado ao trecho original do texto.

37 O relatório citado no texto observa que

- a) a ilegalidade é uma condição combatida em países subdesenvolvidos.
- b) os dados estatísticos sobre a pobreza no mundo são incompletos.
- c) o fortalecimento do poder legal dos pobres melhoraria sua condição econômica e social.
- d) a pobreza só poderia ser combatida com a intervenção das Nações Unidas.
- e) a economia informal está em vias de ser abolida.

37 O relatório citado no texto observa que

c) o fortalecimento do poder legal dos pobres melhoraria sua condição econômica e social.

No texto:

a report from a commission on the legal empowerment of the poor, released on June 3rd at the United Nations. It argues that not only are such statistics evidence of grave injustice, they also reflect one of the main reasons why so much of humanity remains mired in poverty

Relatório = report

falta de acesso à justiça -> permanecem atolados na pobreza

o fortalecimento do poder legal dos pobres -> sairiam da pobreza = melhoraria sua condição econômica e social

Palavras novas, mas que se equivalem em significado ao trecho original do texto.

Two in every three people on the planet—some 4 billion in total—are “excluded from the rule of law.” In many cases, this begins with the lack of official recognition of their birth: around 40% of the developing world’s five-year-old children are not registered as even existing. Later, people will find that the home they live in, the land they farm, or the business that they start, is not protected by legally enforceable property rights. Even in the rare cases when they can afford to go to court, the service is poor. India, for example, has only 11 judges for every 1million people. These alarming statistics are contained in a report from a commission on the legal empowerment of the poor, released on June 3rd at the United Nations. It argues that not only are such statistics evidence of grave injustice, they also reflect one of the main reasons why so much of humanity remains mired in poverty. Because they are outside the rule of law, the vast majority of poor people are obliged to work (if they work at all) in the informal economy, which is less productive than the formal, legal part of the economy.

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In 1993, the dawn of the Internet age, the liberating anonymity of the online world was captured in a wellknown New Yorker cartoon. One dog, sitting at a computer, tells another: “On the Internet, nobody knows you’re a dog.” Fifteen years later, that anonymity is gone. Technology companies have long used “cookies,” little bits of tracking software slipped onto your computer, and other means, to record the Web sites you visit, the ads you click on, even the words you enter in search engines – information that some hold onto forever. They’re not telling you they’re doing it, and they’re not asking permission. Internet service providers (I.S.P.’s) are now getting into the act. Because they control your connection, they can keep track of everything you do online, and there have been reports that I.S.P.’s may have started to sell the information they collect. The driving force behind this prying is commerce. The big growth area in online advertising right now is “behavioral targeting.” Web sites can charge a premium if they are able to tell the maker of an expensive sports car that its ads will appear on Web pages clicked on by upperincome, middle-aged men.

The New York Times, April 5th 2008.

ISP = Provedores de serviço de internet.

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**38** As personagens dos quadrinhos, mencionadas no texto, se vangloriam de

a) sua alegria de viver.

b) seu **anonimato**.

c) sua capacidade de navegar na internet.

d) seu mundo longe das telas.

e) sua vida simples, como a de um cão.

39 Segundo o texto, os provedores de internet

- a) mantêm sigilo sobre os hábitos de navegação e comportamentos dos usuários.
- b) têm dificuldade de bloquear a invasão de programas espiões em nossos computadores.
- c) pedem autorização para indicar o endereço do usuário a terceiros, como sites de comércio eletrônico.
- d) obtêm dados a respeito de nossas ações na internet, havendo suspeita de que eles os vendem.
- e) cobram pela utilização de alguns sites de vendas, a eles conveniados.

39 Segundo o texto, os provedores de internet

d) obtêm dados a respeito de nossas ações na internet, havendo suspeita de que eles os vendem.

No texto

and there have been reports that I.S.P.'s may have started to sell the information they collect.

Provedores de internet = ISP's

havendo suspeita de que eles os vendem = may have started to sell the information they collect.

Palavras novas, mas que se equivalem em significado ao trecho original do texto.

40 De acordo com o texto, a evolução da internet nos últimos quinze anos permite concluir que

- a) o foco principal do comércio eletrônico são homens de meia idade.
- b) a liberdade de expressão é o bem mais cultuado no mundo digital.
- c) a supressão de “cookies” é um grande problema das empresas de tecnologia.
- d) as buscas dos usuários na internet são previsíveis.
- e) a vigilância a que somos submetidos é resultado de interesses comerciais.

40 De acordo com o texto, a evolução da internet nos últimos quinze anos permite concluir que

e) a **vigilância** a que somos submetidos é **resultado de interesses comerciais**.

No texto

**The driving force** behind **this prying** is **commerce**

Driving force = força motriz, que impulsiona → gera um resultado

Prying = espionagem → vigilância

Commerce → interesses comerciais

**Palavras novas**, mas que se **equivalem em significado** ao trecho original do texto.

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# Have a question?

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