

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

Leia o texto e responda à(s) questão(ões) a seguir.

**This is how UN scientists are preparing for the end of capitalism**

Capitalism as we know it is over. So suggests a new report commissioned by a group of scientists appointed by the UN secretary general. The main reason? We're transitioning rapidly to a radically different global economy, due to our increasingly unsustainable exploitation of the planet's environmental resources and the shift to less efficient energy sources.

Climate change and species extinctions are accelerating even as societies are experiencing rising inequality, unemployment, slow economic growth, rising debt levels, and impotent governments. Contrary to the way policymakers usually think about these problems these are not really separate crises at all.

These crises are part of the same fundamental transition. The new era is characterized by inefficient fossil fuel production and escalating costs of climate change. Conventional capitalist economic thinking can no longer explain, predict or solve the workings of the global economy in this new age.

**Energy shift**

Those are the implications of a new background paper prepared by a team of Finnish biophysicists who were asked to provide research that would feed into the drafting of the UN Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR), which will be released in 2019.

For the "first time in human history", the paper says, capitalist economies are "shifting to energy sources that are less energy efficient." Producing usable energy ("exergy") to keep powering "both basic and non-basic human activities" in industrial civilisation "will require more, not less, effort".

At the same time, our hunger for energy is driving what the paper refers to as "sink costs." The greater our energy and material use, the more waste we generate, and so the greater the environmental costs. Though they can be ignored for a while, eventually those environmental costs translate directly into economic costs as it becomes more and more difficult to ignore their impacts on our societies.

Overall, the amount of energy we can extract, compared to the energy we are using to extract it, is decreasing across the spectrum – unconventional oils, nuclear and renewables return less energy in generation than conventional oils, whose production has peaked – and societies need to abandon fossil fuels because of their impact on the climate.

Whether or not this system still comprises a form of capitalism is ultimately a semantic question. It depends on how you define capitalism.

Economic activity is driven by meaning – maintaining equal possibilities for the good life while lowering emissions dramatically – rather than profit, and the meaning is politically, collectively constructed. Well, this is the best conceivable case in terms of modern state and market institutions. It can't happen without considerable reframing of economic-political thinking, in short words: rethinking capitalism as it is nowadays.

Disponível em: <[https://www.independent.co.uk/news/long\\_reads/capitalism-un-scientists-preparing-end-fossil-fuels-warning-demise-a8523856.html](https://www.independent.co.uk/news/long_reads/capitalism-un-scientists-preparing-end-fossil-fuels-warning-demise-a8523856.html)>. Acesso em: 12 mar. 2019. (Adaptado).

1. (Ueg 2019) Considerando os aspectos linguísticos e estruturais presentes no texto, constata-se que
  - a) a sentença *It depends on how you define capitalism*, na forma interrogativa seria "Does it depends on how do you define capitalism?".
  - b) em *Though they can be ignored*, o vocábulo "though" pode ser substituído pelo termo "through" sem alterar o sentido na sentença.
  - c) na sentença *societies are experiencing rising inequality*, os termos "experiencing" e "rising" são verbos e estão função de gerúndio.
  - d) a sentença *societies need to abandon fossil fuels*, na forma negativa seria "societies don't need to abandon fossil fuels".
  - e) na sentença *unconventional oils, nuclear and renewables*, os termos "unconventional" e "renewables" são advérbios de modo.

2. (G1 - col. naval 2017) Complete the sentences with the correct use of the Simple Past and the Past Continuous.

- I was waiting for the bus when I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) her.
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ (argue) when the teacher arrived.
- Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music when the lights \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out.

To fill in the gaps respectively, mark the right option.

- a) saw / was arguing / were listening / went
- b) was seeing / was arguing / listened / were
- c) were seeing / argued / listened / were
- d) saw / were arguing / was listening / went

e) was seing / argued / listened / were going

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 2 QUESTÕES:

### Helping at a hospital

Every year many young people finish school and then take a year off before they start work or go to college. <sup>1</sup>Some of them go to other countries and work as volunteers. Volunteers give their time to help people. For example, they work in schools or hospitals, or they help with conservation.

Mike Coleman is 19 and \_\_\_\_\_ in Omaha, Nebraska, in the United States. He wants to become a teacher, but now he \_\_\_\_\_ in Namibia. He's working in a hospital near Katima Mulilo. He says, "I'm working with the doctors and nurses here to help sick people. For example, I help carry people who can't walk. Sometimes I go to villages in the mobile hospital, too. There aren't many doctors here so they need help from people like me. I don't get any money, but that's OK, I'm not here for the money."

"I'm staying here for two months, and I'm living in a small house with five others volunteers. The work is hard and the days are long, but I'm enjoying my life here. I'm learning a lot about life in Southern Africa and about myself! <sup>2</sup>When I finish the two months' work, I want to travel in and around Namibia for three weeks. For example, I want to see the animals in the Okavango Delta in Botswana."

<http://vyre-legacy-access.cambridge.org>

3. (G1 - col. naval 2017) Which verb forms respectively complete the gaps in the text?

- a) is living / leaves
- b) lives / is living
- c) is living / lives
- d) leaves / is living
- e) leaves / is leaving

4. (G1 - col. naval 2017) Read the fragment from the text.

"When I finish the two months' work, I want to travel in and around Namibia for three weeks." (reference 2)

Because it is a plan, it is possible to rewrite the sentence substituting the underlined part for:

- a) am traveling.
- b) like traveling.
- c) am going traveling.
- d) can travel.
- e) traveled.

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

### AFRICAN SLAVES' PLANT KNOW LEDGE VANISHING IN BRAZIL

John Roach

When Angela Leony visited the town of Lençóis in northeastern Brazil 18 years ago, she was unable to conceive. Yearning for a child, she [TO GO] to see Dona Senhorinha, an elder healer.

Senhorinha [TO TELL] Leony THE PROBLEM MIGHT BE SOLVED by drinking tea made from Estradeira-vermelha, a native pea plant with a bright red flower known for its ability to start the menstrual cycle and facilitate pregnancy.

Today Leony [TO HAVE] an 18-year-old daughter.

Senhorinha's ancestors were African slaves. In Brazil, Senhorinha is one of many elders of such descent who retain a deep understanding and belief in the healing and spiritual powers of South American plants. That cultural heritage is the focus of an ongoing study by Robert Voeks, a professor of geography at California State University, Fullerton.

Voeks [TO SAY] Africans had highly evolved, plant-based spiritual and healing traditions before they were brought to Brazil as slaves. Once in South America they adapted their traditions to the New World environment.

Africans were the only immigrants in the New World with tropical farming experience, notes Judith Carney, a geography

professor at the University of California, Los Angeles, and an expert on the traditional plant knowledge of Africans. This botanical knowledge allowed them to grow food for the colonial economy and eased their survival when they escaped from slavery.

With the support of the National Geographic Society Committee for Research and Exploration, Voeks is studying the Afro-Brazilians' relationship with the South American plant world and documenting how quickly this way of life [TO DISAPPEAR].

(Adapted from *National Geographic News*, April 6, 2004)

5. (Ufal 2007) Assinale como VERDADEIRAS as alternativas que contêm a forma correta dos verbos destacados no texto e como FALSAS as que não contêm.

No texto, a forma correta de

- ( ) TO GO é "went".
- ( ) TO TELL é "is telling".
- ( ) TO HAVE é "has".
- ( ) TO SAY é "says".
- ( ) TO DISAPPEAR é "is disappearing".

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

### STICKERNOMICS

#### Football albums

#### Got, got, got, got, got, need

THE World Cup is still two weeks away, but for children worldwide (plus <sup>6</sup>disturbing numbers of adults) the race to complete the Brazil 2014 sticker book started long ago. <sup>1</sup>Panini, an Italian firm, has produced sticker albums for World Cups since Mexico 1970; this year's version has 640 stickers to collect. <sup>7</sup>Collecting them is no idle pursuit, however. Getting every slot filled delivers an early lesson in probability, the value of statistical tests and the importance of liquidity.

When you start an album, <sup>8</sup>your first sticker (in Britain, they come in packs of five) has a 640/640 probability of being needed. <sup>2</sup>As the spaces get filled, the odds of opening a pack and finding a sticker you want fall. <sup>9</sup>According to Sylvain Sardy and Yvan Velenik, two mathematicians at the University of Geneva, the number of sticker packs that you would have to buy on average to fill the album by mechanically buying pack after pack would be 899. <sup>11</sup>That assumes there is no supply shock to the market (the theft of hundreds of thousands of stickers in Brazil in April <sup>12</sup>left many fearful that Panini would run short of cards).

It also assumes that <sup>10</sup>the market is not being rigged. Panini says that <sup>3</sup>each sticker is printed in the same volumes and randomly distributed. In a 2010 paper Messrs Sardy and Velenik gamely played the role of "regulator" by checking the distribution of stickers for a 660-sticker album <sup>13</sup>sold in Switzerland for that year's World Cup. Out of their sample of 6,000 stickers, they expected to see each sticker 9.09 times on average (6,000/660), <sup>4</sup>which was broadly borne out in practice.

Even in a fair market, it is inefficient to buy endless packs as an individual (not to mention bloody expensive for the parents). The answer is to create a market for collectors to swap their unwanted stickers. The playground is <sup>14</sup>one version of this market, <sup>5</sup>where a child who has a card prized by many suddenly understands the power of limited supply. Sticker fairs are another. As with any market, liquidity counts. The more people who can be attracted into the market with their duplicate cards, the better the chances of finding the sticker you want.

Messrs Sardy and Velenik reckon that a group of ten astute sticker-swappers would need a mere 1,435 packs between them to complete all ten albums, if they take advantage of Panini's practice of selling the final 50 missing stickers to order. Internet forums, where potentially unlimited numbers of people can swap stickers, make this number fall even further. The idea of a totally efficient market <sup>15</sup>should dismay Panini, which will sell fewer packs as a result. But as in all markets, behaviour is not strictly rational. <sup>16</sup>Despite entreaties, your correspondent's son is prepared to tear out most of his stickers to get hold of Lionel Messi.

Fonte: <http://www.economist.com/news/finance-and-economics/21603019-got-got-got-got-got-need-stickernomics> Acesso: 13/ago/2014

6. (Ita 2015) Marque a opção em que o uso do **ing** denota ação contínua.

- a) ... disturbing number of adults... (ref. 6)
- b) Collecting them is no idle pursuit... (ref. 7)

- c) ... your first sticker [...] has a 640/640 probability of being needed. (ref. 8)  
d) According to Sylvain Sardy and Yvan Velenik... (ref. 9)  
e) ... the market is not being rigged. (ref. 10)

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

### TEXT

BRASÍLIA — Brazil's highest court has long viewed itself as a bastion of manners and formality. Justices call one another "Your Excellency," dress in billowing robes and wrap each utterance in grandiloquence, as if little had changed from the era when marquises and dukes held sway from their vast plantations.

In one televised feud, Mr. Barbosa questioned another justice about whether he would even be on the court had he not been appointed by his cousin, a former president impeached in 1992. With another justice, Mr. Barbosa rebuked him over what the chief justice considered his **condescending** tone, telling him he was not his "capanga," a term describing a hired thug.

In one of his most scathing comments, Mr. Barbosa, the high court's first and only black justice, took on the entire legal system of Brazil — where it is still remarkably rare for politicians to ever spend time in prison, even after being convicted of crimes — contending that the mentality of judges was "conservative, pro-status-quo and pro-impunity."

"I have a temperament that doesn't adapt well to politics," Mr. Barbosa, 58, said in a recent interview in his quarters here in the Supreme Federal Tribunal, a modernist landmark designed by the architect Oscar Niemeyer. "It's because I speak my mind so much."

His acknowledged lack of tact notwithstanding, he is the driving force behind a series of socially liberal and establishment-shaking rulings, turning Brazil's highest court — and him in particular — into a newfound political power and the subject of popular fascination.

The court's recent rulings include a unanimous decision upholding the University of Brasília's admissions policies aimed at increasing the number of black and indigenous students, opening the way for one of the Western Hemisphere's most sweeping affirmative action laws for higher education.

In another move, Mr. Barbosa used his sway as chief justice and president of the panel overseeing Brazil's judiciary to effectively legalize same-sex marriage across the country. And in an anticorruption crusade, he is overseeing the precedent-setting trial of senior political figures in the governing Workers Party for their roles in a vast vote-buying scheme.

Ascending to Brazil's high court, much less pushing the institution to assert its independence, long seemed out of reach for Mr. Barbosa, the eldest of eight children raised in Paracatu, an impoverished city in Minas Gerais State, where his father worked as a bricklayer.

But his prominence — not just on the court, but in the streets as well — is so well established that masks with his face were sold for Carnival, amateur musicians have composed songs about his handling of the corruption trial and posted them on YouTube, and demonstrators during the huge street protests that shook the nation this year told pollsters that Mr. Barbosa was one of their top choices for president in next year's elections.

While the protests have subsided since their height in June, the political tumult they set off persists. The race for president, once considered a shoo-in for the incumbent, Dilma Rousseff, is now up in the air, with Mr. Barbosa — who is now so much in the public eye that gossip columnists are following his romance with a woman in her 20s — repeatedly saying he will not run. "I'm not a candidate for anything," he says.

But the same public glare that has turned him into a celebrity has singled him as well. While he has won widespread admiration for his guidance of the high court, Mr. Barbosa, like almost every other prominent political figure in Brazil, has recently come under scrutiny. And for someone accustomed to criticizing the so-called supersalaries awarded to some members of Brazil's legal system, the revelations have put Mr. Barbosa on the defensive.

One report in the Brazilian news media described how he received about \$180,000 in payments for untaken leaves of absence during his 19 years as a public prosecutor. (Such payments are common in some areas of Brazil's large public bureaucracy.) Another noted that he bought an apartment in Miami through a limited liability company, suggesting an effort to pay less taxes on the property. In statements, Mr. Barbosa contends that he has done nothing wrong.

In a country where a majority of people now define themselves as black or of mixed race — but where blacks remain remarkably rare in the highest echelons of political institutions and corporations — Mr. Barbosa's trajectory and abrupt manner have elicited both widespread admiration and a fair amount of resistance.

As a teenager, Mr. Barbosa moved to the capital, Brasília, finding work as a janitor in a courtroom. Against the odds, he got into the University of Brasília, the only black student in its law program at the time. Wanting to see the world, he later won admission into Brazil's diplomatic service, which promptly sent him to Helsinki, the Finnish capital on the shore of the Baltic Sea.

Sensing that he would not advance much in the diplomatic service, which he has called "one of the most discriminatory institutions of Brazil," Mr. Barbosa opted for a career as a prosecutor. He alternated between legal investigations in Brazil and studies abroad, gaining fluency in English, French and German, and earning a doctorate in law at Pantheon-Assas University in Paris.

Fascinated by the legal systems of other countries, Mr. Barbosa wrote a book on affirmative action in the United States. He still voices his admiration for figures like Thurgood Marshall, the first black Supreme Court justice in the United States, and William J.

Brennan Jr., who for years embodied the court's liberal vision, clearly drawing inspiration from them as he pushed Brazil's high court toward socially liberal rulings.

Still, no decision has thrust Mr. Barbosa into Brazil's public imagination as much as his handling of the trial of political operatives, legislators and bankers found guilty in a labyrinthine corruption scandal called the mensalão, or big monthly allowance, after the regular payments made to lawmakers in exchange for their votes.

Last November, at Mr. Barbosa's urging, the high court sentenced some of the most powerful figures in the governing Workers Party to years in prison for their crimes in the scheme, including bribery and unlawful conspiracy, jolting a political system in which impunity for politicians has been the norm.

Now the mensalão trial is entering what could be its final phases, and Mr. Barbosa has at times been visibly exasperated that defendants who have already been found guilty and sentenced have managed to avoid hard jail time. He has clashed with other justices over their consideration of a rare legal procedure in which appeals over close votes at the high court are examined.

Losing his patience with one prominent justice, Ricardo Lewandowski, who tried to absolve some defendants of certain crimes, Mr. Barbosa publicly accused him this month of "chicanery" by using legalese to prop up certain positions. An outcry ensued among some who could not stomach Mr. Barbosa's talking to a fellow justice like that. "Who does Justice Joaquim Barbosa think he is?" asked Ricardo Noblat, a columnist for the newspaper *O Globo*, questioning whether Mr. Barbosa was qualified to preside over the court. "What powers does he think he has just because he's sitting in the chair of the chief justice of the Supreme Federal Tribunal?"

Mr. Barbosa did not apologize. In the interview, he said some tension was necessary for the court to function properly. "It was always like this," he said, **contending** that arguments are now just easier to see because the court's **proceedings** are televised.

Linking the court's work to the recent wave of protests, he explained that he strongly disagreed with the violence of some demonstrators, but he also said he believed that the street movements were "a sign of democracy's exuberance."

"People don't want to passively stand by and observe these arrangements of the elite, which were always the Brazilian tradition," he said.

7. (Uece 2014) In the sentences "Mr. Barbosa took on the entire legal system," "he is overseeing the precedent-setting trial," and "Mr. Barbosa has at times been exasperated," the verbs are, respectively, in the

- simple present, present perfect, and present continuous.
- past perfect, simple present, and present perfect.
- simple past, present continuous, and present perfect.
- simple past, present perfect, and present continuous.

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

**How money works: Will China on us all?**

It's no secret China has been booming while the West declines. In fact, it's been growing so fast it's expanding overseas, too: buying up businesses in the UK, U.S. and elsewhere. So, how worried should we be?

Napoleon once said, apparently. 'Let China sleep because when she wakes she'll shake the world'.

Indeed, for much of the industrial revolution, China was taking a nap — so to speak. But in 1978 things began to change. The Communist country encouraged private enterprise and unleashed its biggest asset: 975 million citizens.

Where then ensued mass migrations to urban areas where people took up jobs in factories to manufacture goods for export. Since then the economy dubbed 'the dragon' has doubled its slice of the global economy and it's predicted that by 2016 China will be the world's biggest economy.

Can anything stand in the way of the Asian powerhouse?

From *Yahoo Finance* UK Friday Mar 8, 2013.

8. (Uepb 2014) In text, the Verb forms **booming**, **growing**, **expanding** and **buying** indicate that the events described are situated

- in the near future.
- in the present.
- long ago.
- in the era of the Communist Revolution.
- in the Napoleonic period.

9. (Ufsc 2013) Read the text and answer.

Introducing *Cordel*



Image from: <<http://images.google.com/search?num=10&hl=pt>>. Accessed on August 17<sup>th</sup>, 2012.

Brazil's "*literatura de cordel*" is a kind of folk-popular poetry \_\_\_\_\_ involves both the oral and written traditions and is very popular in northeastern Brazil. After a hiatus of \_\_\_\_\_ years when its production fell \_\_\_\_\_ because of economic and social change in Brazil, it is \_\_\_\_\_ a revival due primarily to the personal computer and printer which allow poets to \_\_\_\_\_ the high cost of typographies and printing shops. In addition, there is a large \_\_\_\_\_ of "cordel" type poetry on the internet.

Adapted from: <<http://www.currancordelconnection.com/en/what-is-cordel>>. Accessed on August 17<sup>th</sup>, 2012.

Choose the CORRECT proposition(s) to complete the text above.

- 01) what – many – chiefly – transforming – refuse – occurrence
- 02) which – some – significantly – experiencing – avoid – presence
- 04) there – various – largely – renovating – decline – attendance
- 08) who – few – extensively – increasing – change – existence
- 16) that – several – considerably – undergoing – escape – incidence

TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

BRAZIL'S NETWORK BOOM

BRAZIL IS ON THE VERGE OF A NETWORK SURGE. BUT EXACTLY HOW THEY'LL ALL IS STILL UP IN THE AIR.

Probably the only thing that Brazil's two pay TV heavyweights, Globo and TVA, agree \_\_\_(I)\_\_\_ is that the country's multichannel business is on the verge of a boom.

The two companies, which have fought one of the most IMPASSIONED battles for dominance to be found anywhere in the pay TV world, \_\_\_(II)\_\_\_ the intensity of their cable and wireless competition and extending it to direct-to-home television this year. And with the number of Brazilian pay TV subscribers expected to \_\_\_(III)\_\_\_ fivefold to 5 million by the end of the decade, both sides are FEVERISHLY putting together new programming services to make their packages as ALLURING as possible. (...)

by Ian Katz

*Multichannel News. International, April, 1996*

10. (Ita 1997) Quais os verbos que devem preencher as lacunas II a III respectivamente?

- a) are rising - raise
- b) are raising - rise
- c) are rising - rise
- d) is raising - raise
- e) is rising - rise

**Gabarito:****Resposta da questão 1:**

[D]

A alternativa [D] está correta, pois a forma negativa da terceira pessoa do plural do *simple present* é **don't**.

**Resposta da questão 2:**

[D]

A alternativa [D] está correta, pois completa corretamente as lacunas com o *Simple Past* e *Past Continuous*.

## Tradução das frases:

Eu estava esperando o ônibus quando eu a **vi**.

As crianças **estavam discutindo** quando o professor chegou.

Todo mundo **estava ouvindo** música quando as luzes se **apagaram**.

**Resposta da questão 3:**

[B]

A alternativa [B] está correta, pois a primeira lacuna deve ser completada pelo *Simple Present* do verbo *to live* (*viver*) por se tratar de um fato. A segunda lacuna, por sua vez, deve ser completada pelo *Present Continuous* do mesmo verbo, uma vez que se trata de uma quebra de rotina (o fato de estar morando **momentaneamente** na Namíbia).

**Resposta da questão 4:**

[A]

**Gabarito Oficial:** [C]**Gabarito SuperPro®:** [A]

A alternativa correta é a [A], pois se trata do uso do *Present Continuous* como uma **ideia futura planejada**. Desse modo, a oração "am traveling" pode ser entendida como "viajarei".

A alternativa [B] está errada, pois modifica o sentido original para "gosto de viajar".

A alternativa [C] está gramaticalmente errada, pois deveria ter a forma "am going to travel".

A alternativa [D] está errada, pois modifica o sentido original para "posso viajar".

A alternativa [E] está errada, pois modifica o sentido original para "viajei".

**Resposta da questão 5:**

V F V V V

**Resposta da questão 6:**

[E]

A única alternativa em que a forma *-ing* está sendo usada em um tempo contínuo (no caso, o *present continuous*) é a [E]. Tradução: "o mercado não está sendo fraudado".

**Resposta da questão 7:**

[C]

O verbo "took" é *simple past* de "to take"; "is overseeing" é *present continuous* de "to oversee" e "has been" é *present perfect* de "to be". Assim, a alternativa correta é a [C].

**Resposta da questão 8:**

[B]

A alternativa correta é a [B], pois os verbos destacados foram retirados de exemplos de uso do **present perfect continuous**, cuja função é descrever **ações que foram iniciadas no passado e que ainda são feitas no presente**, e do **present continuous**, o qual possui como uma de suas funções a descrição de **eventos que ocorrem no momento em que se fala**. A seguir, encontram-se grifadas as estruturas com esses tempos verbais: “It’s no secret China **has been booming** while the West declines. In fact, it’s **been growing** so fast it’s **expanding** overseas, too: **buying up** businesses in the UK, U.S. and elsewhere”.

**Resposta da questão 9:**

02 + 16 = 18.

A primeira lacuna deve ser completada pelos pronomes relativos *that* ou *which*, pois possuem a função sintática de sujeito e se referem a *poetry* (poesia). A segunda lacuna pode ser completada por quaisquer dos *indefinites* sugeridos. A terceira lacuna pode ser completada por quaisquer dos advérbios sugeridos. A quarta lacuna deve ser completada pelos verbos *experiencing* (experimentando) ou *undergoing* (passando por). A quinta lacuna deve ser completada pelos verbos *avoid* (evitar) ou *escape* (escapar). A sexta lacuna deve ser completada pelos substantivos *occurrence* (ocorrência), *presence* (presença) ou *incidence* (incidência). Assim, as únicas duas opções que contemplam todas as possibilidades corretamente são [02] e [16], perfazendo um total de 18.

**Resposta da questão 10:**

[B]

# Fábrica

**D**