EsPCEx

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PROVA 2

Inglês

Curso EsPCEx
2021

PROVA DE INGLÊS

Escolha a única alternativa correta, dentre as opções apresentadas, que responde ou completa cada questão, assinalando-a, com caneta esferográfica de tinta azul ou preta, no Cartão de Respostas.

Leia o texto a seguir e responda às questões 45, 46 e 47.

This migrant crisis is different from all others

2015 was unquestionably the year of the migrant. The news was dominated for months by pictures of vast crowds shuffling through the borders of yet another European country, being treated with brutality in some places and given a reluctant welcome in others.

When researching a report for radio and television about the migrant phenomenon, it is possible to realize that there was nothing new about it. For many years, waves of displaced and frightened people have broken over Europe again and again and the images have been strikingly similar each time.

In 1945, _____ (1) the ethnic Germans, forced out of their homes in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Russia and obliged to seek shelter in a shattered and divided Germany. More recently, we can see floods of Albanian refugees escaping from the ethnic cleansing of the Serbian forces in Kosovo in 1998 and 1999.

Yet there is one major difference between these waves of migrants in the past and the one we saw in 2015. Professor Alex Betts, director of the Refugee Studies Centre at Oxford University says that it was the first time Europe faced people coming in from the outside in large numbers as refugees. He explains: "The fact that many are Muslims is perceived as challenging Europe's identity." European societies are changing very fast, indeed, as a result of immigration. In London, for instance, more than 300 languages are now spoken, according to a recent academic study. The influx of migrants reinforces people's sense that their identity is under threat.

But how can the world deal conclusively with the problem? The former UN under-secretary-general for humanitarian affairs, Sir John Holmes, blames global governance. "Other powers are rising," he says - Syria is an example of this. "And the United States doesn't have the influence it once did, so the problem's not being fixed, no-one's waving the big stick and we're having to pick up the pieces." We have endured an entire century of exile and homelessness and the cause is always the same - conflict and bad government. Unless these are dealt with, the flow of migrants will never be stopped.

Adapted from http://www.bbc.com/news/world-35091772

45 **Choose the alternative containing the correct verbal tense to complete gap (1) in paragraph 3.**

[A] there to be   [C] there are   [E] there have been

[B] there will be   [D] there were

46 **Choose the alternative that correctly substitutes the expression** *for instance* **in the sentence "In London,** for instance**, more than 300 languages..." (paragraph 4).**

[A] for example   [C] on the other hand   [E] no exception

[B] such as   [D] however

47 **According to the text, read the statements and choose the correct alternative.**

I – There isn't anything new about the current migrant crisis.
II – The former migrant phenomena happened in London.
III – This migrant phenomenon is interfering in Europe's society.
IV – Europeans are concerned about learning new languages.
V – Syria is becoming powerful and apparently there is no control over it.
VI – Conflicts and poor governance are the reasons for the migration.

[A] I, IV and V are correct.   [C] III, V and VI are correct.   [E] I, II and IV are correct.

[B] I, IV and VI are correct.   [D] II, III and V are correct.

Leia o texto a seguir e responda às questões 48, 49 e 50.

How Brazil Crowdsourced a Pioneering Law

The passage of the *Marco Civil da Internet*, an "Internet bill of rights" commonly referred to in English as the Brazilian Civil Rights Framework for the Internet, demonstrates how the Internet can be used to rejuvenate democratic governance in the digital age. The law is important not only for its content, but for the innovative and participatory way it was written, bypassing traditional modes of legislation-making to go directly to the country's citizens. At a moment when governments of all kinds are viewed as increasingly distant from ordinary people, Brazil's example makes an argument that democracy offers a way forward.

The pioneering law was signed in 2014 and has three components. First, it safeguards privacy by restricting the ability of private corporations and the government to store Internet users' browsing histories. Second, it mandates a judicial review of requests to remove potentially offensive or illegal material, including content that infringes copyrights. And third, it prohibits Internet service providers from manipulating data transfer speeds for commercial purposes. The bill was acclaimed by activists as an example the rest of the world should follow.

What makes this law even more interesting is that it became one of the largest-ever experiments in crowdsourcing legislation. The law's original text was written through a website that allowed individual citizens and organizations — including NGOs, businesses, and political parties — to interact with one another and publicly debate the law's content. This process was markedly different from the traditional method of writing bills "behind closed doors" in the halls of Congress, a process that favored well-connected families and large corporations.

Policymakers in other countries have tried to capture citizen input using social media before, but never on this scale, in a country of roughly 200 million people. Whether it would succeed was far from certain. During the website's public launch, in 2009, one of the government lawyers summed up the organizers' high hopes: "This experience could transform the way we discuss not just legislation about the Internet, but also the way we discuss other bills in Brazil, and, in so doing, reconfigure our democracy."

Adapted from http://foreignpolicy.com/2016/01/19/how-brazil-crowdsourced-a-landmark-law/

48 **In the title "**How Brazil Crowdsourced a Pioneering Law**", the verb** *crowdsource* **means**

[A] obtain ideas by soliciting contributions from diverse groups of people.
[B] favor common citizens who don't have Internet connection.
[C] draft a new law according to large corporations' interests.
[D] remove contributions from politicians that prefer the traditional method.
[E] allow the congress to pass a bill that infringes copyrights.

49 **Choose the alternative that correctly substitutes the word** *bypassing* **in the sentence "...** *bypassing* **traditional modes of legislation-making ..." (paragraph 1).**

[A] offending
[B] destroying
[C] praising
[D] avoiding
[E] accepting

50 **According to the text, choose the correct statement.**

[A] Organizers were sure the experience would be totally successful.
[B] Other laws from now on can be written and discussed the same way.
[C] The content of the law is more important than the way it was written.
[D] This innovative way to develop a law puts democracy at risk.
[E] Brazil's example made activists and political parties disappointed.

Leia o texto a seguir e responda às questões 51, 52 e 53.

Operation Desert Storm Was Not Won By Smart Weaponry Alone

Technology has long been a deciding factor on the battlefield, from powerful artillery to new weaponry to innovations in the seas and the skies. Twenty-five years ago, it was no different, as the United States and its allies proved overwhelmingly successful in the Persian Gulf War. A coalition of U.S. Army Apache attack helicopters, cruise missiles from naval vessels, and Lockheed F-117 Nighthawk "stealth fighters" soundly broke through Saddam Hussein's army defenses in Kuwait during Operation Desert Storm, which became known as the "100-hour war".

But for all the possibilities that this "Computer War" offered, Operation Desert Storm was not won by smart weaponry, alone. Despite the "science fiction"-like technology deployed, 90 percent of the pieces of ammunition used in Desert Storm were actually "dumb weapons". The bombs, which weren't guided by lasers or satellites, were lucky to get within half a kilometer of their targets after they were dumped from planes. While dumb bombs might not have been exciting enough to make the headlines during the attack, they were cheaper to produce and could be counted on to work. But frequency of use doesn't change why history will remember Desert Storm for its smart weapons, rather than its dumb ones.

Adapted from http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/ operation-desert-storm-was-not-won-smart-weaponry-alone- 180957879/

51 **Choose the alternative that has the sentence "***Operation Desert Storm was not won by smart weaponry***" (paragraph 2) correctly changed into active voice.**

[A] Smart weaponry hasn't won operation desert storm.
[B] Smart weaponry didn't win operation desert storm.
[C] Smart weaponry doesn't win operation desert storm.
[D] Smart weaponry isn't winning operation desert storm.
[E] Smart weaponry won't win operation desert storm.

52 **According to the text,** *"dumb weapons"* **(paragraph 2) were**

[A] bombs that couldn't reach any coalition planes.
[B] bombs that were "science fiction"-like targets.
[C] bombs that weren't guided by lasers or satellites.
[D] bombs that became known as smart weaponry.
[E] bombs that were exciting enough for the headlines.

53 **Choose the alternative that correctly substitutes the expression** *rather than* **in the sentence "... history will remember Desert Storm for its smart weapons,** *rather than* **its dumb ones." (paragraph 2).**

[A] as well as
[B] besides
[C] in addition to
[D] aside from
[E] instead of

Leia o texto a seguir e responda às questões 54, 55 e 56.

Would it be wrong to eradicate mosquitoes?

The mosquito is the most dangerous animal in the world, carrying diseases that kill one million people a year. Now the Zika virus, which is carried by mosquitoes, has been linked with thousands of babies born with brain defects in South America. There are 3,500 known species of mosquitoes, but only the females from just 6% of species draw blood from humans - to help them develop their eggs. Of these, just half carry parasites that cause human diseases.

More than a million people, mostly from poorer nations, die each year from mosquito-borne diseases, including Malaria, Dengue Fever and Yellow Fever. Some mosquitoes also carry the Zika virus, which was first thought to cause only mild fever and rashes. However, scientists are now worried that it can damage babies in the womb. There's a constant effort to educate people to use nets and other tactics to avoid being bitten. But would it just be simpler to make an entire species of disease-carrying mosquito extinct?

In Britain, scientists at Oxford University and the biotech firm Oxitec have genetically modified (GM) the males of Aedes aegypti - a mosquito species that carries both the Zika and Dengue viruses. These GM males carry a gene that stops their offspring from developing properly. This second generation of mosquitoes then die before they can reproduce and become carriers of disease themselves.

So are there any downsides to removing mosquitoes? Mosquitoes, which mostly feed on plant nectar, are important pollinators. They are also a food source for birds and bats while their young - as larvae - are consumed by fish and frogs. This could have an effect further ahead in the food chain. Mosquitoes also have limited the destructive impact of humanity on nature. Mosquitoes make tropical rainforests, for humans, virtually uninhabitable. Rainforests are home to a large share of our total plant and animal species, and nothing has done more to delay man-made destruction over the past 10,000 years than the mosquito.

Adapted from http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-35408835

54 **According to the text, choose the correct statement.**

[A] Female mosquitoes from all the species cause the diseases mentioned.
[B] People from wealthy countries are the most bitten by mosquitoes.
[C] Mosquitoes are also important for food chain balance and pollination.
[D] A few species of male mosquitoes were genetically modified.
[E] Mosquitoes carry diseases, infect animals and destroy the rainforests.

55 **In the sentence "... a gene that stops their *offspring* from developing properly." (paragraph 3), the word *offspring* means**

[A] wombs.
[B] viruses.
[C] diseases.
[D] brains.
[E] babies.

56 **In the sentence "This could have an effect *further* ahead in the food chain." (paragraph 4), the word *further* expresses**

[A] addition.
[B] distance.
[C] contrast.
[D] time.
[E] conclusion.

Final da Prova de Inglês

Inglês

45	D
46	A
47	C
48	A
49	D
50	B
51	B
52	C
53	E
54	C
55	E
56	D

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Diagramação:

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