



EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2015

PROVA DE INGLÊS

**2º Dia: 25/09/2013 – QUINTA-FEIRA
HORÁRIO: 10h30m às 12h45m (horário de Brasília)**

Instruções

1. Este **CADERNO** é constituído de **quinze** questões objetivas.
2. Caso o **CADERNO** esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, o(a) candidato(a) deverá solicitar ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que o substitua.
3. Nas questões do tipo A, recomenda-se não marcar ao acaso: cada item cuja resposta divirja do gabarito oficial acarretará a perda de $\frac{1}{n}$ ponto, em que n é o número de itens da questão a que pertença o item, conforme consta no Manual do Candidato.
4. Durante as provas, o(a) candidato(a) não deverá levantar-se ou comunicar-se com outros(as) candidatos(as).
5. A duração da prova é de **duas horas e quinze minutos**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação – que será feita no decorrer da prova – e ao preenchimento da **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**.
6. Durante a realização das provas **não** é permitida a utilização de calculadora ou qualquer material de consulta.
7. A desobediência a qualquer uma das recomendações constantes nas presentes Instruções e na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS** poderá implicar a anulação das provas do(a) candidato(a).
8. Só será permitida a saída de candidatos, levando o Caderno de Provas, **somente a partir de 1 hora e 15 minutos após o início da prova** e nenhuma folha pode ser destacada.

AGENDA

- **29/09/2014 – 10 horas** – Divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, no endereço: <http://www.anpec.org.br>
- **29/09 a 30/09/2014** – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos até às 12h do dia 30/09 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no Manual do Candidato.
- **03/11/2014 – 14 horas** – Divulgação do **resultado** na Internet, no *site* acima citado.

OBSERVAÇÕES:

- Em nenhuma hipótese a ANPEC informará resultado por telefone.
- É **proibida** a reprodução total ou parcial deste material, por qualquer meio ou processo, sem autorização expressa da ANPEC.
- Nas questões de **1 a 15** marque, de acordo com a instrução de cada uma delas: itens **VERDADEIROS** na coluna **V**; itens **FALSOS** na coluna **F**, ou deixe a resposta **EM BRANCO**.

Based on your interpretation of the texts that follow, determine if each statement is **true** or **false**.

Text 1

(from The Economist print edition, Feb. 8th – 14th, 2014)

The European Commission

Lagarde for president

If ever Europe needed a competent reformer with new ideas, it is now

CHANCES for a new beginning in Europe are rare and should be seized. In the coming months, after five can-kicking years of crisis and austerity, the European Union will clean out its executive suite and appoint new presidents of the European Commission (the EU's executive arm) and European Council (representing national governments), as well as a new foreign-policy chief.

The EU desperately needs a fresh vision. Its citizens are disenchanted with the remote machinations inside Brussels. Insurgent political parties, many of them anti-EU, are snapping at the heels of the centrists. If the EU were a company, its board would have been sacked: if it were a football team, it would have been relegated. It needs new leadership.

Unfortunately, Europe's leaders have not got the message. The names being canvassed for commission president include two former prime ministers of smallish countries, Jean-Claude Juncker (Luxembourg) and Guy Verhofstadt (Belgium), an assortment of obscure European commissioners and the president of the dysfunctional European Parliament, Martin Schulz of Germany. It is an uninspiring list of Eurocrats, still mouthing nostrums about ever-closer union.

One person—who is not a declared candidate—would be far better: Christine Lagarde, head of the IMF. She is a French former finance minister, yet her years in Washington dealing with the euro crisis, as well as running a huge law firm in Chicago, give her the clarity of an outsider's view about what is wrong with the EU. A liberal, she would be keen to complete the single market, promote free trade and cut the burden of regulation. She is also a persuasive saleswoman in both French and English, a bonus given her own country's sour view of the EU and Britain's possible referendum on whether to leave.

One supposed mark against Ms Lagarde is that, unlike the present commission president, José Manuel Barroso, and his two predecessors, she has never been elected. But the most effective recent commission president was not a former prime minister, but Jacques Delors, another French former finance minister, who—although for a while a member of the European Parliament—was also a technocrat. And the job now needs the skills of a

technocrat as much as of a politician. (The place for a former prime minister is the presidency of the European Council; Mario Monti, a reforming Italian leader who also served as a commissioner, might do that job well.)

The bigger obstacle to Ms Lagarde becoming commission president lies in the Lisbon treaty. This says that the European Council, mindful of European elections (which are due in May), must nominate a candidate whom the European Parliament then “elects” as president. Political groups in the parliament are exploiting this to put forward their preferred choices now—Mr Schulz for the centre-left Socialists, Mr Verhofstadt for the centrist Liberals and, next month, a front-runner for the centre-right European People’s Party (EPP) who seems likely to be Mr Juncker. The claim is that this process will seem more democratic to ordinary Europeans.

Dream on. Most European voters neither know nor care who any of these people are or what they stand for. The suggestion that EU leaders should accept the candidate of whichever political group gets most seats in May is a recipe not just for ending up with the wrong person, but also for making the commission even more beholden to the parliament.

Don’t let the parliament decide

There is a way through this muddle. As it happens, Ms Lagarde comes from the centre-right EPP, which is likely to remain the biggest group in the parliament. The open support of Europe’s three main leaders would probably get her the job. France’s president, François Hollande, is a Socialist, but he would surely welcome a French president. David Cameron knows he is far more likely to win a referendum with a reformer like Ms Lagarde as the face of Europe. Angela Merkel also wants a more open Europe, and her policy of appointing dull unknowns to EU posts has hardly been a resounding success.

The argument for Ms Lagarde is similar to that two years ago for making Mario Draghi president of the European Central Bank: he brought outside experience, market knowledge and good ideas. To many then he seemed tainted by his link to an American investment bank, Goldman Sachs, but he is now the most respected Eurocrat of all. So ignore the parliament, Mrs Merkel, and pick the best woman for the job.

Question 01

It is implied in the text that:

- Ⓒ Europe should grasp the opportunity for reform;
- ① Chances for a new beginning often come up in Europe;
- ② Only a new president for the European Commission will be appointed shortly;
- ③ No appointment of a new foreign-policy chief is expected in the near future;
- ④ The European Council is the European Union’s executive arm.

Question 02

According to the text:

- Ⓒ The EU has settled down satisfactorily and nothing should be altered;
- Ⓐ EU citizens are not pleased at the way things are run in Brussels;
- Ⓑ EU is also the name of a football team;
- Ⓓ Nobody would dream of changing the present leadership;
- Ⓔ The EU has managed to control insurgent political parties.

Question 03

According to the text:

- Ⓒ European leaders have finally understood what their citizens expect from their leadership;
- Ⓐ Inspiring names have been chosen to run for Commission president;
- Ⓑ Only leaders of great countries have been considered for the position of commission president;
- Ⓓ The current prime minister of Belgium could be one of the candidates;
- Ⓔ Unfortunately not all the possible candidates are well known.

Question 04

According to the text Ms. Lagarde:

- Ⓒ is a former head of the IMF;
- Ⓐ worked in Washington as a finance minister;
- Ⓑ is absolutely against promoting free trade;
- Ⓓ is not a good saleswoman;
- Ⓔ has dealt with difficult issues like the euro crisis.

Question 05

It can be inferred from the text that:

- Ⓒ Ms. Lagarde has never been elected;
- Ⓐ Neither José Manuel Barroso nor either of his two predecessors had ever been elected;
- Ⓑ Jacques Delors was neither a politician nor a technocrat;
- Ⓓ Mario Monti is a former president of the European Council;
- Ⓔ Jacques Delors' tenure as Commission president has been considered a disaster.

Question 06

We understand from the text that:

- Ⓒ Mr. Schultz and Mr. Juncker are both from Germany;
- Ⓐ Of the possible candidates, only Mr. Schultz can be considered a Eurocrat;
- Ⓑ Ms. Lagarde's own country is enthusiastic about the EU;
- Ⓓ A possible referendum looms about Britain's permanence in the EU;
- Ⓔ Ms. Lagarde also runs an engineering firm in the US.

Question 07

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Ms. Lagarde's chances are enhanced by the Lisbon Treaty;
- Ⓐ The Lisbon Treaty says that the president should be elected by the European Parliament;
- Ⓑ European elections will take place before May;
- Ⓓ Political groups in the parliament are trying to put up a candidate of consensus;
- Ⓔ It is said that the Lisbon Treaty favours that many candidates be put forward.

Question 08

The text states that:

- Ⓐ Most European voters do not know the candidates;
- Ⓑ Accepting the candidate whose group gets the most seats in May will ensure the right person is chosen;
- Ⓒ Most European voters are enthusiastic about the elections;
- Ⓓ The commission is completely independent from parliament;
- Ⓔ The parliament should decide.

Question 09

According to the text:

- Ⓐ The situation is hopeless;
- Ⓑ The biggest group at the moment is the left-wing EPP;
- Ⓒ Ms. Lagarde comes from the EPP;
- Ⓓ Europe's three main leaders will work together to defeat Ms. Lagarde;
- Ⓔ Angela Merkel has appointed brilliant people to EU posts.

Question 10

We learn from the text that:

- Ⓐ François Hollande would surely welcome Ms. Lagarde as president as she is a Socialist;
- Ⓑ Ms. Lagarde's stance as a traditionalist could help David Cameron win the referendum;
- Ⓒ Ms. Lagarde, unlike Mario Draghi, has outside experience, market knowledge and good ideas;
- Ⓓ Mario Draghi resigned from the presidency of the European Central bank two years ago;
- Ⓔ Many looked unfavourably on Mario Draghi's links with Goldman Sachs.

Text 2

(from The Economist print edition, Feb. 8th – 14th, 2014)

Excerpts from:

Bello

Dilma's tight skirt

Brazil's president has left herself little room for economic manoeuvre ahead of a difficult re-election campaign

IF BRAZILIANS find themselves in a tight spot, they say they are in a *saia justa* (a tight skirt). Although she usually prefers trouser suits, that is precisely where Dilma Rousseff finds herself. Later this month she will launch her campaign to win a second term in a presidential election due on October 5th. Normally at this stage of the political cycle, as in the run-up to elections in 2006 and 2010, the government would be ramping up spending. But when Ms Rousseff spoke to the World Economic Forum in Davos last month, with the São Paulo stockmarket and the real dipping along with other emerging economies, she felt impelled to stress her commitment to being strait-laced.

Brazil's economy has disappointed since she took office in January 2011. Growth has averaged just 1.8% a year; inflation has been around 6%; and the current-account deficit has ballooned, to 3.7% of GDP. Her government has some good excuses. She inherited an overheating economy, the world has grown sluggishly, and cheap money in the United States and Europe prompted an exaggerated appreciation of the real.

(...)

A weaker currency is just what Brazil needs if it is to balance its external accounts and its manufacturers are to thrive. But it also risks adding to inflation, the upward creep of which was one factor (along with poor public services) in mass protests that shook Ms Rousseff's government last year. This has prompted a change of mind. Alexandre Tombini, the Central Bank governor, has been allowed to raise interest rates (from 7.25% to 10.5%). At Davos, Ms Rousseff for the first time said that her aim was to bring inflation down to 4.5%; she previously seemed content merely for it to stay below the ceiling of the target range of 2.5-6.5%. Lula, her political mentor, "surely told Dilma that interest rates won't lose her the election, but inflation might," says a senior opposition economist.

(...)

Some market analysts include Brazil as one of five "fragile" emerging economies, but the government rightly counters that it does not belong in the same company as Argentina or Turkey. As Mr Tombini points out, Brazil has a strong banking system and the reserves (\$376 billion) to smooth a gradual exchange-rate adjustment. While talking of fiscal responsibility, the signs are that the government thinks it can get away with postponing belt-tightening until after the election.

But what if a mixture of outside events and fiscal fudging at home (and even a possible downgrade by credit-rating agencies) prompts a bigger decline in the real? So far the pass-through of devaluation to domestic prices has been low, but the history of price-setting in Brazil suggests that this might suddenly change if the currency weakens further, says Monica Baumgarten de Bolle, an economist at Rio de Janeiro's Catholic University. "This is what really worries the Central Bank," she says. It would have to respond with a monetary squeeze, killing growth.

In the same Datafolha poll 66% of respondents said they want the next president to act differently from Ms Rousseff, a generic yearning for change that suggests her support may be less solid than it seems. By allowing inflation to become a campaign issue, she has strayed on to the opposition's ground. Her past mistakes have led her to a situation in which her promise to spend more on public services is uncomfortably dependent on the humours of international investors. That is the tight skirt she has donned. The next few months will show whether she can wriggle out of it.

Question 11

According to the text, when Brazilians use the expression "saia justa", they refer to:

- Ⓐ President's Rousseff's favourite style of dressing;
- Ⓑ An elegant style of dressing;
- Ⓒ Finding themselves in a difficult situation;
- Ⓓ A shopping spree;
- Ⓔ The spending of an enormous amount of money.

Question 12

We learn from the text that:

- Ⓐ In an election year the government usually remains strait-laced;
- Ⓑ Brazil is the only emerging economy where the stock exchange is stable;
- Ⓒ The real is a strong stable currency;
- Ⓓ Ms. Rousseff found it necessary to promise sobriety in the management of the economy;
- Ⓔ Brazil's economy has met all expectations since Ms. Rousseff took office.

Question 13

We can infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ A weaker currency would harm Brazil's economy;
- Ⓐ Manufacturers need a stronger currency;
- Ⓑ The rise in inflation rates was one of the causes of the mass protests in 2013;
- Ⓓ The Central Bank governor has been forbidden to raise interest rates;
- Ⓔ Lula recommended that Dilma keep interest rates low.

Question 14

According to the text:

- Ⓒ All market analysts include Brazil as one of five "fragile" emerging economies;
- Ⓐ The Brazilian government is right in opposing the country being placed in the company of Argentina or Turkey;
- Ⓑ Brazil's weak point is its banking system;
- Ⓓ Apparently, the government will take immediate belt-tightening measures;
- Ⓔ The election will not influence the government's actions as concerns the economy.

Question 15

From the text:

- Ⓒ There is no danger of a bigger decline in the real;
- Ⓐ It is unlikely that outside events influence the value of the real;
- Ⓑ It is not impossible that the Central Bank would have to resort to monetary squeeze;
- Ⓓ A downgrade by credit-rating agencies is impossible to occur;
- Ⓔ A monetary squeeze would not affect growth.

LEGENDA

V - Verdadeiro

F - Falso

D - Dezena

U - Unidade

ORIENTAÇÕES:

- 1) Questões do tipo V/F: assinale V, se verdadeiro; F, se falso; ou deixe em branco (sem marcas).
- 2) Questões numéricas: marque o algarismo da dezena na coluna (D) - mesmo que seja 0 (zero), e o das unidades na coluna (U). Você pode também deixar a questão em branco, sem resposta.

CUIDADO:

O candidato que deixar **toda a prova sem resposta** (em branco), será **desclassificado**.

INSTRUÇÕES PARA PREENCHIMENTO:

- USE SOMENTE CANETA ESFEROGRÁFICA PRETA PARA MARCAR SUA RESPOSTA.
- LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES NO CADERNO DE PROVA.
- PREENCHA OS ALVÉOLOS CORRETAMENTE CONFORME EXEMPLO INDICADO A SEGUIR:



5 - INGLÊS

- 01 -		
V	F	
0-	○ ○	
1-	○ ○	
2-	○ ○	
3-	○ ○	
4-	○ ○	

- 02 -		
V	F	
0-	○ ○	
1-	○ ○	
2-	○ ○	
3-	○ ○	
4-	○ ○	

- 03 -		
V	F	
0-	○ ○	
1-	○ ○	
2-	○ ○	
3-	○ ○	
4-	○ ○	

- 04 -		
V	F	
0-	○ ○	
1-	○ ○	
2-	○ ○	
3-	○ ○	
4-	○ ○	

- 05 -		
V	F	
0-	○ ○	
1-	○ ○	
2-	○ ○	
3-	○ ○	
4-	○ ○	

- 06 -		
V	F	
0-	○ ○	
1-	○ ○	
2-	○ ○	
3-	○ ○	
4-	○ ○	

- 07 -		
V	F	
0-	○ ○	
1-	○ ○	
2-	○ ○	
3-	○ ○	
4-	○ ○	

- 08 -		
V	F	
0-	○ ○	
1-	○ ○	
2-	○ ○	
3-	○ ○	
4-	○ ○	

- 09 -		
V	F	
0-	○ ○	
1-	○ ○	
2-	○ ○	
3-	○ ○	
4-	○ ○	

- 10 -		
V	F	
0-	○ ○	
1-	○ ○	
2-	○ ○	
3-	○ ○	
4-	○ ○	

- 11 -		
V	F	
0-	○ ○	
1-	○ ○	
2-	○ ○	
3-	○ ○	
4-	○ ○	

- 12 -		
V	F	
0-	○ ○	
1-	○ ○	
2-	○ ○	
3-	○ ○	
4-	○ ○	

- 13 -		
V	F	
0-	○ ○	
1-	○ ○	
2-	○ ○	
3-	○ ○	
4-	○ ○	

- 14 -		
V	F	
0-	○ ○	
1-	○ ○	
2-	○ ○	
3-	○ ○	
4-	○ ○	

- 15 -		
V	F	
0-	○ ○	
1-	○ ○	
2-	○ ○	
3-	○ ○	
4-	○ ○	

