



## **EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2016**

### **PROVA DE INGLÊS**

**2º Dia: 24/09/2015 – 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

- **28/09/2015 – 10 horas** – Divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, no endereço: <http://www.anpec.org.br>
- **28/09 a 29/09/2015** – 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.
- **03/11/2015 – 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

### Germany, Greece and history

Pointing fingers

#### **With the euro zone on the brink again, neither childish squabbles nor historical arguments are helpful to Germany or Greece**

Mar 21st 2015 | BERLIN | From the print edition

THE level of debate between Germany and Greece, protagonists in a drama that could make or break the euro zone, could hardly be called edifying. Take, for example, the YouTube video from 2013 which shows Yanis Varoufakis, then a left-leaning economics professor, arguing that Greece should simply default on its debts and “stick the finger to Germany”, and making an appropriate hand gesture for emphasis. When Mr Varoufakis, now Greece’s finance minister, was confronted with the clip on March 15th during a talk show on German television, he claimed the footage was doctored. The ensuing “Fingergate” lasted days, as the German media proved that the video was genuine, albeit taken out of context. Germany’s pundits spluttered with rage: the Greeks were mendacious as well as impertinent.

This week marked a nadir in relations between Greece and its largest creditor. The tone has been deteriorating ever since January when Alexis Tsipras, leader of the far-left Syriza party, took over as Greek prime minister. It is clear that Wolfgang Schäuble, Germany’s finance minister, and Mr Varoufakis no longer trust each other as partners in negotiations to extend Greece’s bail-out. When Mr Schäuble called his counterpart “foolishly naive”, Greece’s ambassador in Berlin filed a diplomatic protest.

Greece’s defence minister has threatened to let masses of Syrian refugees, possibly including terrorists, pass through to Germany. Europe has only itself to blame if that happens, he said. The Greek justice minister suggested that, as part of his country’s ongoing claims against its old oppressor, he might even seize the Athens property of the Goethe Institute, Germany’s cultural agency.

Arguments over a tactless hand gesture might be called a childish spat. But historically based threats to seize German assets carry a heavier payload because they recall some dark spectres that have never ceased to haunt both countries. Between 1941 and 1944 the Nazis occupied Greece with a brutality exceeded only in Slavic countries. Greece has never formally dropped claims on Germany which date from that time. Now, in the midst of a debate about recently incurred Greek debts, the government in Athens suddenly wants Germany to settle some much older obligations, both financial and moral, as well.

Germans don't like being reminded of the past by others, because they have their own very formal rituals of recollection. Remembering and drawing lessons from the past is baked into the German approach to politics, psychologically and even physically. When legislators walk to debates in Berlin's Reichstag building, they see walls covered in Cyrillic graffiti. These were scribbled by Red Army soldiers after they stormed to victory in 1945, and meticulously preserved as silent exhortations to responsible governance. Germany's politicians generally go out of their way to be sensitive to countries which the Nazis invaded or occupied.

(...)

### Question 01

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Germany and Greece are involved in discussions about the joint construction of a power plant;
- ① The debate between the two countries has been remarkably dignified;
- ② Yanis Varoufakis, the Greek finance minister in 2013, supported the country's default on its debts;
- ③ A YouTube video showing Mr. Varoufakis stating his position was shown to him on March 15<sup>th</sup>;
- ④ The so-called "Fingergate" has been raging for months.

### Question 02

We can infer from text that:

- Ⓒ Relations between Greece and Germany are at their best;
- ① Germany's finance minister and Prime Minister Varoufakis no longer trust each other;
- ② Mr. Schäuble called Mr. Tsipras "foolishly naive";
- ③ Germany is Greece's largest creditor;
- ④ There has been a centre-right government in Greece since January.

### Question 03

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Terrorists will certainly be among refugees allowed by Greece to pass through to Germany;
- Ⓐ Greece's defence minister has threatened to take strong measures to keep Syrian refugees out of Europe;
- Ⓑ Syrian refugees might include terrorists;
- Ⓓ Syria is looked upon by Greece as an old oppressor;
- Ⓔ The Goethe Institute in Athens now belongs to Greece.

### Question 04

According to the text, Greece:

- Ⓒ was an ally of Nazi Germany;
- Ⓐ was leniently treated by Germany during World War II;
- Ⓑ has decided not to press claims on Germany about compensation derived from the 1941-44 occupation;
- Ⓓ has not incurred in new debts recently;
- Ⓔ was not treated as badly by Nazi Germany as the Slavic countries.

### Question 05

We can infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ Germany has accepted its responsibilities for the past but on its own terms;
- Ⓐ In Berlin all traces of the occupation by the Red Army have been obliterated;
- Ⓑ German politicians generally ignore references to the suffering undergone by countries occupied by the Nazis;
- Ⓓ Walls in Berlin have been carefully cleaned of Cyrillic graffiti;
- Ⓔ Germans don't mind being reminded of the past by others.

## Text 2

### Pandemic disease

Never again

#### **As the Ebola epidemic draws gradually to its close, how should the world arm itself against the risks of insurgent infections?**

Mar 21st 2015 | From the print edition

THE outbreak of Ebola fever brought to the world's attention on March 22nd 2014 by Médecins Sans Frontières, an international charity, has infected some 25,000 people and killed more than 10,000 of them—almost all in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. It is abating. Liberia is close to declaring itself free of the virus and infection rates are falling in Sierra Leone. But it is not over yet, for in Guinea Ebola still kills dozens of people a week. Moreover, the aftermath will harm the three countries' economies, costing at least \$1.6 billion in forgone economic growth this year, according to the World Bank.

Though it could have been a lot worse (at the height of the crisis some epidemiologists were talking of hundreds of thousands of deaths) it might also have been a lot better. Previous Ebola outbreaks killed dozens or hundreds. The whole episode therefore suggests that the world's defences against epidemics, though they have been strengthened since the rapid spread of SARS in 2002 and 2003 demonstrated their weaknesses, could do with reinforcing still further.

The prime directive of epidemic prevention is early detection. That means good surveillance. Unfortunately, only 64 of the 194 members of the World Health Organisation (WHO) have surveillance procedures, laboratories and data-management capabilities good enough to fulfil their obligations under an agreement known as the International Health Regulations. This, though, is changing. In Africa, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Uganda have sharpened up. So has Vietnam. America is now helping 30 other countries, including the three affected by Ebola, to follow suit while, at the same time, improving their networks of clinics. Groups of neighbours are also coming together to form regional surveillance networks that can follow outbreaks across borders. Researchers in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam, for example, have formed what they call the Asian Partnership on Emerging Infectious Diseases Research.

Along with early detection, the world needs to get better at responding—both institutionally and technologically. The WHO, notoriously slow off the mark when it came to Ebola, is widely regarded as too ponderous and bureaucratic to react with the speed needed to nip an emerging epidemic in the bud. There is talk of setting up a specialist international epidemic-prevention organisation. Bill Gates, a philanthropist whose foundation does a lot of work on disease control in poor countries, encourages this idea in this week's *New England Journal of Medicine*. He notes that epidemics and war are similarly costly of blood and treasure, but that only war is taken seriously by politicians—at least in terms of preparations such as standing armies. As if to prove the point, the threat of bioterrorism has been one motive for what preparations have been put in place.

An army, of course, needs weapons. And, in the case of epidemics, it is important to think about what those might be. The temptation is to put money into high-profile areas like vaccines and drugs. It may, though, be more useful to concentrate on diagnosis, because this can stop people spreading a disease. The science of diagnostic testing is advancing rapidly, making it easier to come up quickly with a test for a new pathogen. That, Mr Gates believes, presents an opportunity. But it is one, he says, which requires the establishment of a rapid approval and procurement process, so that diagnostic tests can be made available quickly during outbreaks. They also need to be portable, like pregnancy tests, to keep people out of clinics where they might otherwise spread infection.

Drugs and vaccines are still important, of course. Research is going on into ways to make new vaccines quickly, so trials can start within days of an outbreak. Modern biological techniques mean a pathogen's genome can be copied and stuck into other cells to turn out proteins which might be used as a vaccine's active ingredients. Once a vaccine has been identified, the same techniques could be used to make it quickly, and possibly locally if a portable factory were shipped to an affected area.

### **The sinews of war**

But none of this rapid response can happen without cash. One lesson of an earlier incident, the H1N1 influenza ("swine flu") pandemic of 2009, was the lack of a contingency fund to deal with such things. This is a problem Jim Yong Kim, president of the World Bank, is determined to solve. He has been meeting with politicians and the private sector to advance the case for a "global pandemic emergency financing facility".

One more modest possibility is that pools of research funding could be set up in advance, along with agreed research protocols, allowing health studies to start more quickly. An existing example of this is a fund created by the Wellcome Trust, a British medical charity.

Even on the coldest of calculations, a contingency fund would be a wise precaution. The damage caused by Ebola to west Africa's economy is trivial compared with the cost of, say, a global influenza pandemic. The World Bank reckons that might reduce global economic activity by almost 5%. How many would die would depend on the virus's virulence. But even a 1% death rate, for something that was truly worldwide, would add up to millions. That is too much blood, and too much treasure, for politicians to ignore.

From the print edition: Science and technology

### Question 06

From the text, the outbreak of Ebola fever:

- Ⓐ is still raging mainly in Sierra Leone;
- Ⓑ has only affected people in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone;
- Ⓒ was brought to the world's attention by the World Bank;
- Ⓓ has infected approximately one quarter of one hundred thousand people;
- Ⓔ has been declared over in Liberia.

### Question 07

According to the text:

- Ⓐ There had been Ebola outbreaks before;
- Ⓑ Epidemiologists never expected more than a few dozen deaths;
- Ⓒ Only the economy of Guinea will be harmed this year;
- Ⓓ The world's defences against epidemics are completely effective;
- Ⓔ There has been no response to the rapid spread of SARS in 2002 and 2003.

### Question 08

We understand from the text that:

- Ⓐ It is impossible to detect epidemics early;
- Ⓑ Good surveillance is essential;
- Ⓒ The majority of the members of WHO have effective surveillance procedures;
- Ⓓ Most countries have laboratories that meet the International Health Regulations requirements;
- Ⓔ Ethiopia, Rwanda and Uganda are lagging behind.

### Question 09

The text states that:

- Ⓒ Vietnam is taking seriously its obligations towards the International Health Regulations;
- Ⓐ Neighbouring countries have, up to now, refused to work together;
- Ⓑ Some Asian countries are considering the formation of a partnership to do research into Emerging Infectious Diseases;
- Ⓓ The WHO has always reacted promptly to the challenges of an emerging epidemic like Ebola;
- Ⓔ The WHO has now shed its bureaucratic approach.

### Question 10

We can infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ The setting up of an organization to prevent epidemics has never been considered;
- Ⓐ Bill Gates will set up a foundation to work on disease control in poor countries;
- Ⓑ Bill Gates has never written for the “New England Journal of Medicine”;
- Ⓓ Bill Gates believes that there are similarities between epidemics and war;
- Ⓔ Epidemics are not as costly in blood as war.

### Question 11

According to the text:

- Ⓒ The threat of bioterrorism has not been taken seriously;
- Ⓐ The science of diagnostic testing is not progressing;
- Ⓑ Although important, diagnosis won't stop people spreading a disease;
- Ⓓ Diagnostic tests should be made available at clinics;
- Ⓔ Areas like vaccines and drugs attract more investment.

## Question 12

We understand from the text that:

- Ⓒ Financial resources have long been in place for a rapid response to epidemics;
- Ⓐ The H1N1 influenza pandemic of 2009 had a contingency fund to help deal with it;
- Ⓑ Bill Gates has decided to set up “a global pandemic emergency financing facility”;
- Ⓓ America is helping the three countries affected by Ebola to improve their networks of clinics;
- Ⓔ China has decided not to join the Asian partnership on Emerging Infectious Diseases Research.

## Question 13

It can be inferred from the text that:

- Ⓒ It might be easier to fund pools of research in advance;
- Ⓐ No research protocols would be needed;
- Ⓑ Unfortunately there are no funds for pools of research at the moment;
- Ⓓ The Wellcome Trust is considering setting up a fund to help research;
- Ⓔ The Wellcome Trust deals with economic problems in poor countries.

## Question 14

From the text, we can infer that:

- Ⓒ The setting up of a contingency fund is not necessary;
- Ⓐ The setting up of a contingency fund should be considered seriously;
- Ⓑ The damage caused by Ebola to West Africa’s economy could be comparable to the cost of a possible global influenza pandemic;
- Ⓓ The World Bank doesn’t even dare measure the impact of a global influenza pandemic on the global economic activity;
- Ⓔ It is not urgent for health studies to start quickly.

## Question 15

According to the text:

- Ⓒ The number of deaths would have to do with the strength of the virus;
- Ⓐ A 1% death rate worldwide would account for the loss of thousands of lives;
- Ⓑ Politicians would probably ignore the loss of so many lives;
- Ⓓ Politicians would probably ignore a reduction of almost 5% in the global economic activity;
- Ⓔ Mr. Jim Yong Kim is the head of the Wellcome Trust.



LOCAL DO EXAME:

DATA/HORÁRIO DO EXAME:

INSCRIÇÃO:

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NOME:

RG / ÓRGÃO:

**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:



ASSINATURA:

CANDIDATO AUSENTE: ☐

**PROVA:**

1 2 3 4 5 6

**5 - INGLÊS**

**LEGENDA**

V - Verdadeiro      D - Dezena  
F - Falso              U - Unidade

- 01 -

V	F
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- 02 -

V	F
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- 03 -

V	F
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- 04 -

V	F
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- 05 -

V	F
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**ORIENTAÇÕES:**

- Questões do tipo V / F : assinale V, se verdadeiro; F, se falso; ou deixe em branco (sem marcas).
- 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**.

- 06 -

V	F
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- 07 -

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- 08 -

V	F
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- 09 -

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- 10 -

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- 11 -

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- 12 -

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- 13 -

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- 14 -

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- 15 -

V	F
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