



INGLÊS – TIPO C

Text 1

Save the Earth, Save Money—There's No Need to Choose

A new website set up to ease the chore of shopping for solar panels, EnergySage, has described two financial benefits of solar which I hadn't thought about before. First, solar panels can help you save for retirement; in fact, it's hard to imagine an investment that anyone could make for such a high return and such a low risk. Second, photovoltaic power can cut the cost of driving an electric car—which, mile for mile, is already a third or fourth of a gasoline car—in half.

My own panels have earned me about \$2,000 a year in electricity savings as well as the tradable certificates I receive for each megawatt-hour of energy they generate. Considering how much I had to pay up front, that amounts to a return of just under 20%. That outdoes the stockmarket, not to mention the lower-yielding investments that many retirees rely on. The investment isn't completely risk-free; you're subject to the vagaries of weather, equipment failure, fluctuations in the certificate market price, and family members who evidently take the solar array as an excuse to leave all the lights on. At one point, we had a run of cloudy days and our array fell behind its expected monthly output. We later caught up, though.

EnergySage's CEO, Vikram Aggarwal, who has a background in financial planning, told me: "It's one of the best financial products you can buy. All financial advisors should be promoting solar." He also argued that the panels increase the resale value of a house.

Regarding the electric car, the EnergySage blog cited Neeraj Aggarwal (no relation to Vikram) and I contacted him to follow up. He told me he leased a BMW i3 at the same time he was preparing to install a solar array and decided to increase the array size from 8 kW to 10 kW. Working through the cost of charging the battery and the savings afforded by his array, he reckoned the electric car costs 2 to 3 cents per mile to operate. An equivalent gasoline-powered car might cost 20 cents per mile.

Whenever the subject of electric cars comes up, people always ask about range. Aggarwal said he gets 80 to 100 miles on a full charge, which is just enough for his daily commute. He uses special mapping apps to get driving directions that take charging stations in account, so he can top off his battery over dinner. "You have to be a little more prepared or analytical in terms of driving the car," he said. This minor inconvenience is offset by lessened routine maintenance—no oil changes, for example.

(Adaptado de <http://blogs.scientificamerican.com/solar-at-home/> 2013/09/13
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Answer questions 1 to 4 according to Text 1.

01. According to EnergySage

- 0-0) the use of solar energy is a high-return investment.
- 1-1) the investment in solar energy can increase one's savings for retirement.
- 2-2) driving a gasoline car is twice as expensive as driving an electric car.
- 3-3) the use of solar energy at home can make the driving of electric cars a bit more expensive.
- 4-4) the investment in solar energy is risk-free.

GABARITO: VVFFF

JUSTIFICATIVAS:

- (0-0) VERDADEIRA: O investimento em placas solares é bastante compensador.
- (1-1) VERDADEIRA: A economia com energia pode ser revertida para a aposentadoria.
- (2-2) FALSA: Dirigir um carro a gasolina custa três a quatro vezes mais que dirigir um carro elétrico.
- (3-3) FALSA: O uso de energia solar torna o uso do carro elétrico ainda mais econômico.
- (4-4) FALSA: O investimento em energia solar não é totalmente livre de riscos.

TIPO C

02. The author of the text

- 0-0) has saved \$2,000 a year since he installed solar panels in his house.
- 1-1) estimates he had a return of almost 20%.
- 2-2) thinks that it is safer to invest in the stockmarket than in solar panels.
- 3-3) says that the use of solar energy is not affected by weather variation.
- 4-4) states that in order to have a good return it is important to avoid waste of energy.

GABARITO: VVFFV

JUSTIFICATIVAS:

- (0-0) VERDADEIRA: Ele tem economizado \$2.000 por ano.
- (1-1) VERDADEIRA: O retorno estimado é de aproximadamente 20%.
- (2-2) FALSA: Ele acha que o investimento em energia solar é mais seguro.
- (3-3) FALSA: Ele diz que as variações meteorológicas afetam o uso da energia solar.
- (4-4) VERDADEIRA: Ele comenta que desperdício de energia pode diminuir o retorno.

03. EnergySage's CEO, Vikram Aggarwal,

- 0-0) considers solar energy a financial product.
- 1-1) believes the resale value of a house is increased with the installation of solar panels.
- 2-2) had a cousin of his cited in the blog as to the use of electric cars.
- 3-3) thinks that solar energy should be promoted by financial advisers.
- 4-4) has no experience in financial planning.

GABARITO: VVFFV

JUSTIFICATIVAS:

- (0-0) VERDADEIRA: Ele vê a energia solar como um produto financeiro.
- (1-1) VERDADEIRA: Ele acha que a instalação de painéis solares aumenta o valor de revenda do imóvel.
- (2-2) FALSA: Embora tenha o mesmo sobrenome, Neeraj não tem parentesco com Vikram.
- (3-3) VERDADEIRA: Ele acha que os consultores financeiros devem recomendar o uso de energia solar.
- (4-4) FALSA: Ele tem formação em planejamento financeiro.

04. The text says that

- 0-0) range is a frequent topic in the discussions about electric cars.
- 1-1) drivers need not worry much about range since there has been a considerable increase in the number of charging stations.
- 2-2) the estimated cost of driving a gasoline-powered BMW is 20 cents a mile.
- 3-3) the driving of an electric car requires more careful planning of journeys.
- 4-4) the maintenance of gasoline-powered cars is simpler than the one of electric cars.

GABARITO: VFVVF

JUSTIFICATIVAS:

- 0-0) VERDADEIRA: A autonomia do carro elétrico é a preocupação mais frequente quando se discutem as suas vantagens e desvantagens.
- 1-1) FALSA: O texto não menciona tal aumento.
- 2-2) VERDADEIRA: Dirigir um BMW a gasolina custa 20 cents a milha.
- 3-3) VERDADEIRA: O uso do carro elétrico exige maior planejamento já que é preciso prever onde será possível recarregar a bateria.
- 4-4) FALSA: A manutenção do carro elétrico é muito mais simples.

Text 2

Bolshoi artistic director returns after acid attack to reveal new ballet season

The man in the dark glasses sat quietly on the Bolshoi's stage, unIntroduced for over half an hour. Vladimir Urin, the Bolshoi's new director, officially opened the new season by reading a list of planned premieres and tours.

It was almost as if there were nothing unusual about the upcoming season, the theatre's 238th. But the world's media, were not here to hear the finer details of upcoming operatic stagings: they were here to see the man in the dark glasses, back for the first time since one of the most horrific episodes in the theatre's long history, in January.

Sergei Filin, the artistic director of the Bolshoi's ballet troupe, was attacked with sulphuric acid by a hooded assailant outside his Moscow apartment eight months ago. He has spent the past half a year recovering in a German clinic. Doctors have performed more than a dozen operations to recover his sight, and he now has 80% vision in one eye, although the other is still almost blind.

"There is no need to hide that it was not an easy season for the Bolshoi last year," Urin said, employing considerable understatement in his only reference to the events. Eventually, after several other people had spoken, Filin was given the floor, to prolonged applause from the gathered masses.

He greeted the audience with a wry smile, did not mention the attack and immediately launched into plans for new ballet premieres this season. Filin will now be based in Moscow, and renew his work at the theatre, with periodic travel to Germany for further operations on his eyes.

One of the Bolshoi's leading male dancers, Pavel Dmitrichenko, is facing trial for ordering the attack. He has admitted to hiring an accomplice to beat up Filin, whose leadership he disliked, but he denies wanting him splashed with acid. Dmitrichenko and the two people who carried out the attack could face 12 years in jail if convicted.

Many in the Moscow theatre world also linked the attack to Nikolai Tsiskaridze, the Bolshoi's premier dancer, who had long been in conflict with Filin and the theatre management, keen on taking top job for himself. Tsiskaridze denied involvement but the theatre chose not to extend his contract this summer.

The Russian government also fired the Bolshoi's longtime general director, Anatoly Iksanov, who oversaw years of discord and scandal. The attack on Filin was the violent climax of a long controversy over corruption in the theatre. The hope at the theatre now is that the departures of Iksanov and Tsiskaridze will finally allow the focus to return to the stage.

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Answer questions 5 to 8 according to text 2.

05. The acid attack which victimized Sergei Filin

- 0-0) was the main topic of his speech during the opening of the new Bolshoi season.
- 1-1) was ordered by one of the ballet dancers.
- 2-2) has never been elucidated.
- 3-3) was perpetrated as he was living in Germany.
- 4-4) caused severe damage to his sight.

GABARITO: FVFFV

JUSTIFICATIVAS:

- 0-0) FALSA: O ataque esteve apenas implícito na fala do diretor do teatro.
- 1-1) VERDADEIRA: O responsável pelo ataque foi um dos principais dançarinos do Bolshoi.
- 2-2) FALSA: O mandante do ataque confessou a culpa.
- 3-3) FALSA: O ataque ocorreu em Moscou.
- 4-4) VERDADEIRA: A vítima ficou com a visão extremamente reduzida.

06. Filin

- 0-0) has been treated in a German clinic.
- 1-1) has undergone more than a dozen operations to recover his sight.
- 2-2) has lost 20% of his vision.
- 3-3) is not sure to be back to his work at Bolshoi.
- 4-4) stayed in Germany for six months.

GABARITO: VVFFV

JUSTIFICATIVAS:

- 0-0) VERDADEIRA: Ele precisou se tratar na Alemanha.
- 1-1) VERDADEIRA: Os médicos tiveram que operá-lo mais de 12 vezes.
- 2-2) FALSA: Ele tem 80% da visão de um olho, mas é quase totalmente cego do outro.
- 3-3) FALSA: Ele retomou seu trabalho no Bolshoi.
- 4-4) VERDADEIRA: O tratamento exigiu a permanência dele na Alemanha por seis meses.

07. During the opening of the upcoming Bolshoi season,

- 0-0) the new diretor preferred to avoid mentioning the acid attack.
- 1-1) Filin was the first one invited to speak.
- 2-2) the massive presence of the world's media was due to Filin's return.
- 3-3) Filin seemed to be in a very good mood.
- 4-4) Filin made a brief comment on the attack.

GABARITO: VFVFF

JUSTIFICATIVAS:

- 0-0) VERDADEIRA: O novo diretor não mencionou o ataque.
- 1-1) FALSA: Ele falou depois de várias outras pessoas.
- 2-2) VERDADEIRA: O interesse da mídia era a volta de Filin ao Bolshoi.
- 3-3) FALSA: Filin aparentava tristeza.
- 4-4) FALSA: Ele falou apenas de seus planos para a nova temporada do Bolshoi.

08. According to the text

- 0-0) the attack on Filin was preceded by many years of infighting and suspicion of corruption in the theatre.
- 1-1) Pavel Dmitrichenko admits he was responsible for hiring a person to attack Filin with sulfuric acid.
- 2-2) Bolshoi's premier dancer Tsiskaridze was also a suspect of the attack.
- 3-3) it is hoped that without Tsakaridze and Iksanov the focus will be brought away from discord and scandal and back to the stage.
- 4-4) Sergei Filin used to be admired by all members of the Bolshoi ballet.

GABARITO: VFVVF

JUSTIFICATIVAS

- 0-0) VERDADEIRA: Quando Filin foi atacado com ácido, o Bolshoi atravessava uma longa fase de brigas internas e suspeitas de corrupção.
- 1-1) FALSA: Ele admite ter ordenado um ataque a Filin, mas nega responsabilidade pelo uso do ácido.
- 2-2) VERDADEIRA: Tsakaridze, por sua oposição a Filin, também tornou-se suspeito do ataque.
- 3-3) VERDADEIRA: Com o afastamento de Iksanov, bem como o de Tsakaridze, esperam-se dias melhores para a Companhia cujo foco deverá voltar-se para o palco.
- 4-4) FALSA: Pelo menos dois dos principais dançarinos odiavam Filin.

Text 3

Women in African politics: a vote of confidence

On a sunny day in early May, in Ndu, northwest Cameroon, a group of women, many of whom have taken the day off from work on their farms, are evaluating the performance of an aspiring politician. One suggests smiling more, another that the candidate project her voice more and not look at her feet while talking. The women are here in the Bishop Shanahan Centre to improve their public-speaking skills and learn more about electoral procedures. There are no party divisions in the room – women from the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (CPDM) sit cheek by jowl with the women of the Social Democratic Front (SDF) – because the issue of women's participation in politics transcends petty party politics.

The look of African politics is decidedly male. Leaders fall into the "grand statesman" mould, Nelson Mandela; the tyrant, Charles Taylor and Sani Abacha; misunderstood man of the people, Robert Mugabe; and the curiously long-lasting, Equatorial Guinea's Teodoro Obiang and Angola's José Eduardo dos Santos. In recent years, however, things have begun to look a little less XY. In 2006, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was elected president of Liberia, and five years later, won a second term. In April last year, Malawi elected its first female president, Joyce Banda; Forbes placed her as the 47th most powerful woman in the world. Only last week, Aminata Touré was elected as prime minister of Senegal (although her cabinet consists of four women and 28 men).

Last year, the executive director of UN Women, Michelle Bachelet, called for "stronger commitment by leaders to increase women's participation in politics", and went on to argue that quotas were the way to change the gender inequality at the heart of so many national parliaments. The often-lauded Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark have high rates of female representation at parliamentary level: 40%, 45% and 39% respectively, according to the World Bank. But they pale in comparison with the small central African state of Rwanda, which stands at a whopping 56% – the highest proportion of female parliamentarians in the world and well above its 30% quota. By contrast, the UK has a middling 23%. A report by UN Women and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) found that 17 of the 59 countries that held elections in 2011 had introduced quotas and, in those 17, women gained 27% of parliamentary seats, compared with 16% in those without quotas.

Quotas are very much on the minds of the would-be candidates gathered at the training session in Cameroon, as local and parliamentary elections will take place on 30 September. This will be the first election in which the parties have been pressured by campaigners into meeting them. Quotas – and other routes to equal representation – are also being closely monitored by Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), which last summer launched its Women In Power campaign, working to increase the involvement of women in decision-making at all levels

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Answer questions 9 to 12 according to Text 3.

09. African politics

0-0) has been traditionally dominated by men.

1-1) has had a range of leaders as different as the statesman Nelson Mandella and the tyrants Charles Taylor and Sani Abacha.

2-2) does not give signs of reducing gender inequality.

3-3) has never adopted quotas in parliamentary elections.

4-4) has had one of its female presidents on Forbes's list of the most powerful women in the world.

GABARITO: VVFFV

JUSTIFICATIVAS:

0-0) VERDADEIRA: A política africana tem sido liderada por homens.

1-1) VERDADEIRA: Houve diversos tipos de líderes: de estadistas a tiranos.

2-2) FALSA: A desigualdade de gêneros tem caído muito nos últimos anos.

3-3) FALSA: A política africana não é mais monopólio masculino.

4-4) VERDADEIRA: A presidente de Malawi ocupou o 47º lugar na lista das mulheres mais poderosas.

10. Women's participation in politics

0-0) has been growing in many states of Africa.

1-1) is exemplified by the election of women presidents in Liberia and Malawi.

2-2) is hindered by disagreement between political parties.

3-3) is not an issue for discussion among women farmers.

4-4) has been increasing with the adoption of quotas.

GABARITO: VVFFV

JUSTIFICATIVAS:

- 0-0) VERDADEIRA: Este crescimento tem sido observado em vários estados.
- 1-1) VERDADEIRA: Libéria e Malawi têm mulheres na presidência.
- 2-2) FALSA: O tema da participação feminina independe de diferenças partidárias.
- 3-3) FALSA: As mulheres interrompem as tarefas nas fazendas para participar de reuniões políticas.
- 4-4) VERDADEIRA: O uso de cotas tem aumentado a participação feminina.

11. A group of women in Ndu (Cameroon) meet in the Bishop Shanahan Centre to

- 0-0) learn more about elections.
- 1-1) improve their farming skills.
- 2-2) discuss the attributes of aspiring politicians.
- 3-3) train their public-speaking abilities.
- 4-4) discuss their roles as members of the Social Democratic Front (SDF).

GABARITO: VFVVF

JUSTIFICATIVAS:

- 0-0) VERDADEIRA: A finalidade de tais reuniões é a formação política.
- 1-1) FALSA: A motivação das reuniões é estritamente política.
- 2-2) VERDADEIRA: Um dos temas discutidos é o perfil adequado para um candidato.
- 3-3) VERDADEIRA: O treinamento para falar em público é também um dos objetivos.
- 4-4) FALSA: Diferenças partidárias não são consideradas.

12. The text states that

- 0-0) Norway, Sweden and Denmark have the highest rates of female parliamentary representation in the world.
- 1-1) the African state of Rwanda's proportion of female parliament members exceeds by a considerable margin its quota of 30%.
- 2-2) Michelle Bachelet has argued that quotas can solve the problem of gender inequality in parliamentary representation.
- 3-3) the possible candidates in that training group in Cameroon do not seem to count on the introduction of quotas in the upcoming election.
- 4-4) Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) is also campaigning to increase women's participation in politics.

GABARITO: FFVVFV

JUSTIFICATIVAS:

- 0-0) FALSA: A mais alta taxa de representação parlamentar feminina é a do Estado africano de Rwanda.
- 1-1) FALSA: A proporção de participação parlamentar em Rwanda é a mais alta do mundo.
- 2-2) VERDADEIRA: Bachelet acredita que o sistema de quotas é a solução para o problema de desigualdade de gênero na política.
- 3-3) FALSA: As participantes do grupo de Camarões estão conscientes da importância das cotas para a próxima eleição.
- 4-4) VERDADEIRA: O VSO lidera a campanha "Women in Power".

Text 4

**A secret weapon in the battle to save the snow leopard?
Tibetan monks and endangered cats**

A new study of the snow leopard's habitat across the Tibetan plateau has found that Tibetan Buddhist monasteries may be better equipped than formal preservation programmes to protect the endangered cats from poaching, retaliatory killing by farmers and other deadly perils. The key is their ability to extend their influence across administrative boundaries and maintain safe space for the animals.

The research, led by Juan Li of Peking University and sponsored by the wildcat protection group Panthera, focused on the snow leopard's habitat on the Sanjiangyuan Nature Reserve, a 360,000 sq km area in north-western China. Researchers found that the region's more than 300 Tibetan monasteries lie close to important snow leopard habitats, and that monks are critical to protecting the cats. About 4,000 snow leopards remain in China, most living in the Sanjiangyuan region.

"Monks on the Tibetan plateau serve as de facto wildlife guardians," Panthera said in a news release about the study. "Tibetan Buddhism considers the snow leopard and its habitats strictly sacred, and the monks patrol wild landscapes surrounding monasteries to enforce strict edicts against killing wildlife."

Until recently Tibet had a thriving trade in wild animal skins. Tiger and leopard skins featured prominently in clothing. Monks were not allowed to kill animals, but they wore the skins. In January 2006 Tibet's spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, put an end to that. The displays, he said, were counter to Buddhist principles and within weeks Tibetans were burning tiger skins in the streets and the trade was halted. Today, conservationists say, land near monasteries provides safe haven and cats tend to stay in close proximity.

Other wildcat researchers not involved with the Panthera report agree there is a clear connection between religion and species survival: Buddhist monks will not intentionally kill the animals. Monasteries make for natural protective grounds, but there is disagreement over whether Tibetan monks ought to be made guardians of the snow leopards and given funding or equipment, as Panthera recommends. Ma Ming, a research fellow in Xinjiang with the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said there is an obvious link between monasteries and safe space for leopards, but he argues that government programmes make the wisest use of funding, and that the Chinese government—as it has proven with giant pandas—can save a species if it wants.

(Adaptado de <http://www.economist.com/blogs/analects/09/16/2013>)

Acessado em 17.09. 2013)

Answer questions 13 to 16 according to Text 4.

13. Tibetan Buddhist monks

- 0-0) are considered by some preservationists more capable of protecting the snow leopard than formal preservation programmes.
- 1-1) have been appointed as wildlife guardians by the government.
- 2-2) have never worn skins.
- 3-3) consider the protection of leopards and their habitats as a religious obligation.
- 4-4) ensure that laws about wildlife preservation are obeyed.

GABARITO: VFFVV

JUSTIFICATIVAS:

- 0-0) VERDADEIRA: Uma pesquisa recente sobre o habitat do leopardo das neves considera os monges do planalto do Tibet mais capacitados para a preservação dessa espécie.
- 1-1) FALSA: Os monges não foram designados pelo governo para a missão de preservação.
- 2-2) FALSA: Os monges costumavam usar peles de animais como vestimenta.
- 3-3) VERDADEIRA: Para os monges, os leopardos e seu habitat são sagrados.
- 4-4) VERDADEIRA: Os monges garantem o cumprimento das leis contra a matança de animais selvagens.

14. A recent study of the snow leopard's habitats in Tibet

- 0-0) has focused on two of the main nature reserves in China.
- 1-1) was sponsored by the Chinese government.
- 2-2) found that more than 300 Tibetan Buddhist monasteries are close to the leopards' habitats.
- 3-3) was led by the Chinese Academy of Sciences.
- 4-4) found that the monks play a crucial role in the preservation of that endangered species.

GABARITO: FFVVFV

JUSTIFICATIVAS:

- 0-0) FALSA: O estudo focalizou a reserva de Sanjiangyuan no noroeste da China.
- 1-1) FALSA: O estudo foi patrocinado pelo grupo Panthera.
- 2-2) VERDADEIRA: Os leopardos ocupam áreas bem próximas aos mais de 300 mosteiros do planalto tibetano.
- 3-3) FALSA: O responsável pela pesquisa foi Juan Li da Universidade de Pequim.
- 4-4) VERDADEIRA: O estudo comprova o papel crucial dos monges na preservação dos leopardos da neve.

15. The Panthera group

- 0-0) aims to protect wildlife in general.
- 1-1) argues that the monasteries should be given funding and equipment to facilitate their preservation action.
- 2-2) and other preservationists agree that religion and species survival are clearly linked.
- 3-3) is supported by the Chinese government.
- 4-4) says that the monks patrol the areas surrounding the monasteries in order to avoid the killing of wild animals.

GABARITO: FVVVFV

JUSTIFICATIVAS:

- 0-0) FALSA: O grupo Pantera dedica-se especificamente à preservação de felinos selvagens.
- 1-1) VERDADEIRA: O grupo Pantera defende a concessão de fundos e equipamentos para ajudar os monges na tarefa de preservação.
- 2-2) VERDADEIRA: Muitos preservacionistas concordam que a proximidade dos mosteiros oferece segurança aos leopardos.
- 3-3) FALSA: O grupo Panthera não é financiado pelo governo.
- 4-4) VERDADEIRA: Segundo o Panthera, os monges patrulham os arredores dos mosteiros para evitar a matança dos animais.

16. The text states that

- 0-0) all of the snow leopards remaining in China live in the Sanjiangyuan Reserve.
- 1-1) not long ago the selling of wild animal skins was a flourishing business in Tibet.
- 2-2) the Dalai Lama was responsible for the end of the trade of wild animal skins in Tibet.
- 3-3) there is no consensus among preservationists as to the need to provide monasteries with funds and equipment.
- 4-4) Chinese government has failed to protect giant pandas.

GABARITO: FVVVFV

JUSTIFICATIVAS:

- 0-0) FALSA: Embora a maioria dos leopardos da China estejam na Reserva, outras áreas também são habitadas pela espécie.
- 1-1) VERDADEIRA: Até recentemente o comércio de peles era muito comum no Tibet.
- 2-2) VERDADEIRA: Em 2006, o Dalai Lama proibiu a comercialização e o uso de peles.
- 3-3) VERDADEIRA: Alguns preservacionistas não concordam que os monges devem receber fundos do governo.
- 4-4) FALSA: O governo chinês obteve sucesso na preservação dos pandas gigantes.

