

Leia o texto a seguir e responda às questões 01 e 02.

OTHER VIEWS / Opinions from around the world Irrational agricultural subsidies LONDON: Agricultural subsidies were vital to cure the postwar food shortage, but that was long ago. Their main function now is to prevent developing countries from exploiting one of the few activities where they have a natural advantage. It is difficult to think of a single rational argument why U.S. taxpayers should shell out \$3 billion to bribe farmers to grow cotton, a subsidy of 100 percent of the value of output. As a result the United States has captured 40 percent of the world cotton market, depriving labor-intensive developing countries of countless jobs. Europe is worse. Oxfam claims the European Union, scandalously, spends €3.3 for every euro of exports of sugar beet (another product better grown in the third world). Japan is even worse. It imposes import tariffs on rice of almost 500 percent. Agriculture has become a gravy train without brakes and the subsidies have got to stop.

(International Herald Tribune, Wednesday, June 23, 2004. p. 6.)

01- Segundo o texto, os subsídios agrícolas:

- a) São necessários em função da escassez de comida no mundo.
- b) Impedem a exploração de atividades agrícolas em países em desenvolvimento.
- c) Afetam as atividades de importação e exportação na Europa.
- d) Elevaram os impostos em 100 por cento nos EUA.
- e) Levam agricultores e pecuaristas a superfaturarem no Japão.

02- O comentário é ilustrado com os subsídios dados a três produtos:

- a) Arroz, beterraba e algodão.
- b) Trigo, carne e soja.
- c) Carne, açúcar e soja.
- d) Açúcar, trigo e arroz.
- e) Algodão, soja e carne.

Leia o texto a seguir e responda às questões 03 a 05.

Alternatives to Economic Globalization [A Better World is Possible]

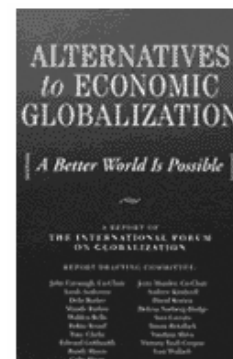
Alternatives to Economic Globalization remains the only comprehensive set of alternative proposals to economic globalization that answer the question "if you are not for globalization, then what are you for?" In 2002, the International Forum on Globalization (IFG) released Alternatives to Economic Globalization [A Better World is Possible], a 260-page report detailing alternatives to the current rules and institutions of economic globalization. Written over three years by 19 leading researchers and activists from around the world, the report is a bold answer to critics who assert that the anti-corporate globalization movement does not have alternative proposals.

Written, not as separate essays, but by group consensus, by Jerry Mander, John Cavanagh, Sarah Anderson, Debi Barker, Maude Barlow, Walden Bello, Robin Broad, Tony Clarke, Teddy Goldsmith, Randy Hayes, Colin Hines, Andy Kimbrell, David Korten, Sarah Larrain, Helena Norberg-Hodge, Simon Retallack, Vandana Shiva, Vicky Tauli-Corpuz and Lori Wallach, the report offers detailed proposals, including:

- ? the emerging principles that groups around the world assert should underpin new rules, policies and institutions;
- ? an outline of the rules and institutions that could replace the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and World Trade Organization, and that would promote democracy and sustainable societies;
- ? new proposals for responsibly managing the world's water and other natural resources;
- ? a compendium of actual alternative systems in agriculture, energy, transportation, and manufacturing around the world; and
- ? a spectrum of proposals to end corporate dominance.

Alternatives to Economic Globalization proposes concrete steps that people can take today to bring about the better world that we all know is possible. We envision a three-year process that will include meetings in every region among interested groups to advance dialogue and consensus building toward a revised and expanded report that we hope will take the discussion to a new level of sophistication and concreteness.

(Disponível em <<http://www.ifg.org/programs/alternatives.htm>> Acesso em: 23 jul. 2004.)



03- O texto reproduzido da internet apresenta características de:

- a) Um relatório.
- b) Um editorial.
- c) Uma resenha.
- d) Uma notícia.
- e) Uma reportagem.

04- O livro, ao qual se reporta o texto, desconsidera propostas relacionadas:

- a) Ao manejo de recursos naturais.
- b) Ao fim do domínio corporativista.
- c) À implementação de sistemas alternativos.
- d) À manutenção de políticas econômicas atuais.
- e) À sustentabilidade de princípios de governação.

05- Com base na organização textual – introdução, apresentação geral e apreciação – assinale a alternativa cujos itens lexicais sinalizam a apreciação geral da obra.

- a) *Concrete steps, possible, process.*
- b) *Economic globalization, meetings, discussion.*
- c) *Interested groups, know, consensus.*
- d) *Expanded report, dialogue, hope.*
- e) *Better world, sophistication e concreteness.*

Leia o texto a seguir e responda às questões 06 a 08.

Retire the abuse

I feel that writer Florence Wadley is completely right. I wish we could stop putting our loved ones in homes where they may be abused. I have seen the effects of nursing home abuse and neglect.

My grandfather had to be put in a home after living with my family for many years. He got sick and we had no other choice. He hated it and would call us every five minutes to see when we were going to get him.

The second home he went to was more like a hospital because he had a severe stroke. There, he had to deal with a lady hitting him and even slapping him across his face. When he was finally able to talk, he told us everything and we got him out of there as fast as we could.

In the next hospital nursing home, the attendants were extremely mean and would yell at him. I'm sure that it gets frustrating working with people who cannot help themselves, but they need to have lots of patience and be loving. That nursing home eventually got rid of most of the mean employees and the nicer ones had a really hard time when my grandfather passed away.

I would definitely like to find nice people for every nursing home so that the elderly would be treated well. I may even go into a career where I can help the elderly and make sure they are safe and happy as I wish my own grandfather had been.

Carly Gartrell, Murray, UT

(Teen Ink, March 2004, p. 4.)

06- De acordo com o texto, as palavras *neglect* e *mean* caracterizam, respectivamente:

- a) A família e o tipo de experiência dos atendentes de saúde.
- b) As casas de familiares e o atendimento médico a idosos.
- c) Os profissionais de saúde e os estabelecimentos de recuperação.
- d) Os estabelecimentos de recuperação e os profissionais que cuidam de idosos.
- e) As clínicas e as pessoas da família que cuidam de idosos.

07- A experiência com o avô levou Carly a:

- a) Generalizar o abuso e a negligência dos estabelecimentos visitados.
- b) Pensar na possibilidade de escolha de sua profissão.
- c) Denunciar os estabelecimentos pelos quais seu avô passou.
- d) Solicitar a demissão de muitos funcionários dos estabelecimentos.
- e) Maltratar as pessoas que estavam juntas com seu avô.

08- Com base no texto, infere-se que Carly mostra reação à:

- a) Leitura de livro.
- b) Solicitação de conselho.
- c) Obra de cinema.
- d) Apresentação de dança.
- e) Peça de teatro.

Leia o texto a seguir e responda às questões 09 e 10.

About Compulsive Gambling

Compulsive gambling is the obvious symptom of an emotional disorder. The emotional factors involved are: inability or unwillingness to accept reality, emotional insecurity, basic immaturity, and lack of self-esteem. The gambler finds that he or she is most comfortable when gambling. Many psychiatrists feel that the gambler has an underlying need for self-destruction.

Compulsive gambling brings despair and humiliation into the lives of countless thousands of men, women and children. The compulsive gambler is a person who is dominated by an irresistible urge to gamble. Coupled with this is the obsessive idea that a way will be found not only to control the gambling, but to "make it pay" and enjoy it besides. This disease causes deterioration in almost all areas of the person's life.

The compulsive gambler attempts to create an image as a philanthropist and an all around "good fellow". Much of the time the gambler lives in a dream world which satisfies his or her emotional needs. The gambler dreams of a life filled with friends, new cars, furs, penthouses, yachts, etc. Pathetically there seems never to be big enough winnings to make even the smallest dream come true; probably because whatever monies won are, to the gambler, sacred. He or she must always return to win more; no amount is sufficient. Ultimately the gambler gambles in reckless desperation and his or her dream world brings no relief. The gambler destroys himself or herself and everyone the gambler touches. When the compulsive gambler reaches the point where he or she is willing to admit to having a problem and has a desire to stop gambling, the gambler will find help through Gamblers Anonymous.

To contact Gamblers Anonymous write to:

Gamblers Anonymous International Service Office, Inc.
PO Box 17173
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Phone: 213-386-8789
Fax: 213-386-0030
Website: www.gamblersanonymous.org
E-mail: isomain@gamblersanonymous.org

(Disponível em <<http://www.gamblersanonymous.org>> Acesso em: 19 jul. 2004.)

09- O objetivo do texto é:

- a) Mapear o número de compulsivos por algum tipo de atividade.
- b) Relatar casos de pessoas que decidiram parar de jogar.
- c) Incentivar a filantropia e apontar os bens que ela proporciona.
- d) Apontar os fatores que levam à compulsão de qualquer natureza.
- e) Divulgar um espaço de ajuda para os apostadores compulsivos.

10- As palavras _____, _____ e psychiatrists referem-se a _____, enquanto _____ e _____ referem-se a qualidades negativas.

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta as palavras que completam correta e ordenadamente as lacunas presentes na questão.

- a) philanthropist, unwillingness, qualidades positivas, self-destruction, immaturity
- b) gambling, furs, ciências, disorder, self-esteem
- c) gambler, philanthropist, pessoas, insecurity, inability
- d) unwillingness, friends, pessoas, underlying, desperation
- e) disease, gambler, ciências, irresistible, reckless