



# PUC - Rio

## VESTIBULAR 2018

Outubro / 2017

### INGLÊS - RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS

#### LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES ABAIXO.

- 01 - O candidato recebeu do fiscal o seguinte material:
- este Caderno, com o enunciado das 20 questões objetivas de **INGLÊS - RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS**, sem repetição ou falha;
  - um **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**, com seu nome e número de inscrição, destinado às respostas das questões objetivas formuladas na prova de **INGLÊS - RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS**.
- 02 - O candidato deve verificar se este material está em ordem e se o seu nome e número de inscrição conferem com os que aparecem no **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**. Caso não esteja nessas condições, o fato deve ser **IMEDIATAMENTE** notificado ao fiscal.
- 03 - Após a conferência, o candidato deverá assinar, no espaço próprio do **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**, a **caneta esferográfica transparente de tinta na cor preta**.
- 04 - No **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**, a marcação das letras correspondentes às respostas certas deve ser feita cobrindo a letra e preenchendo todo o espaço compreendido pelos círculos, a **caneta esferográfica transparente de tinta na cor preta**, de forma contínua e densa. A leitura ótica do **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA** é sensível a marcas escuras; portanto, os campos de marcação devem ser preenchidos completamente, sem deixar claros.
- Exemplo: (A)      ●      (C)      (D)      (E)
- 05 - O candidato deve ter muito cuidado com o **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**, para não o **DOBRAR, AMASSAR ou MANCHAR**. O **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA** somente poderá ser substituído se, no ato da entrega ao candidato, já estiver danificado.
- 06 - Para cada uma das questões objetivas são apresentadas 5 alternativas classificadas com as letras (A), (B), (C), (D) e (E); só uma responde adequadamente ao quesito proposto. O candidato só deve assinalar **UMA RESPOSTA**: a marcação em mais de uma alternativa anula a questão, **MESMO QUE UMA DAS RESPOSTAS ESTEJA CORRETA**.
- 07 - As questões são identificadas pelo número que se situa acima de seu enunciado.
- 08 - **SERÁ ELIMINADO** do Concurso Vestibular o candidato que:
- for surpreendido, durante a prova, em qualquer tipo de comunicação com outro candidato;
  - portar ou usar, durante a realização da prova, aparelhos sonoros, fonográficos, de comunicação ou de registro, eletrônicos ou não, tais como agendas, relógios de qualquer natureza, *notebook*, transmissor de dados e mensagens, máquina fotográfica, telefones celulares, *paggers*, microcomputadores portáteis e/ou similares ou fontes de consulta de qualquer espécie;
  - se ausentar da sala em que se realiza a prova levando consigo este Caderno de Questões e/ou o **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**;
  - não assinar a Lista de Presença e/ou o **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**.
- Obs.:** Iniciada a prova, o candidato só poderá se ausentar do recinto da prova após **60 (sessenta) minutos** contados a partir do efetivo início da mesma.
- 09 - O candidato deve reservar os 30 (trinta) minutos finais para marcar seu **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**. Os rascunhos e as marcações assinaladas no **CADERNO DE QUESTÕES NÃO SERÃO LEVADOS EM CONTA**.
- 10 - O candidato deve, ao terminar a prova, entregar ao fiscal o **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA** e este **CADERNO DE QUESTÕES** e **ASSINAR** a **LISTA DE PRESENÇA**.
- 11 - **O TEMPO DISPONÍVEL PARA ESTA PROVA DE QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS É DE 2 (DUAS) HORAS.**

**BOA PROVA!**

## INGLÊS - RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS

### Dairy godfathers

#### Beirut

#### For Syria's new elite, peace might be bad for business

Amid the ruins of Syria, Mohieddine Manfoush has carved out a kingdom built on cheese. An unremarkable man in Damascus. Even with such competition, with 25 cows to his name before the conflict began, Mr. Manfoush now has his own militia, a heard of 1,000 cattle and a company whose dairy products have become ubiquitous in Damascus.

For those with the right connections and an appetite for risk, the war has opened up lucrative sources of revenue. For Mr. Manfoush, his new-found wealth is directly bound to the regime's preferred tactic of siege warfare. This has proved effective at isolating, containing and stranding rebel redoubts into submission without consuming too much of the regime's dwindling manpower. The sieges have generated lots of money, too.

Mr. Manfoush's cash cow has been the siege of Eastern Ghouta, a large rebel-held region east of Damascus. In mid-2003, regime forces surrounded the area, whose rich farmland supplied the capital with most of its meat and cheese before the war began. As the siege tightened, its dairy farmers slowly lost access to their customers in the capital. With the ensuing milk glut in the enclave, prices collapsed.

Using his contacts, Mr. Manfoush, who owned a small cheese business, struck a deal with the regime. He began to bring cheap milk from rebel territory in Eastern Ghouta to regime-held Damascus, where he could sell it for double the price. The regime received a cut of the profit. Mr. Manfoush reinvested his share. He snapped up the region's best cows and dairy machinery from farmers and businessmen whose livelihoods had been hammered by the siege. As the business evolved, the trucks that left Ghouta with milk and cheese came back laden with the barley and wheat he needed to feed his growing dairy herd there and run the bakeries he bought.

As the only trader allowed to bring goods in and out of Syria's largest besieged area, Mr. Manfoush could control prices. When these peaked in the winter of 2003, as the regime tightened the siege after killing 1,400 people in a sarin gas attack Mr. Manfoush was charging \$19 for a kilo of sugar (in Damascus the same amount cost less than \$1). With a captive market of 390,000 people and the sole right to import food, fuel, medicine and other necessities, Mr. Manfoush's profits - and those of his patrons in the regime - rocketed. The rebels dug tunnels out of the enclave to try to diversify supply, causing prices

to fall back, though they are several times higher than in Damascus. Even with such competition, the checkpoint through which Mr. Manfoush trucked his goods became known as the "Million Crossing". Residents believe it generates \$5,000 per hour in bribes for the soldiers who man it.

Foreign aid further boosted Mr. Manfoush's profits. Organisations funding bakeries and local councils were forced to rely on him to transfer hard currency into Eastern Ghouta. This in turn generated even more money for the cheese king, who benefited from the different exchange rates inside and outside the rebel enclave.

Estimates of Mr. Manfoush's wealth vary. What is known is that the cheese trader can afford to keep a private militia of about 500 men and a workforce of around 1,500 who are paid as much as \$250 month - more than rebel commanders pay their fighters. He has bought up property in Damascus and his factories inside the rebel enclave churn out dairy products, crisps, canned goods and juice.

Aside from its cut, the regime has also won a degree of quiet from Mr Manfoush's part of Eastern Ghouta. People see him as a sort of Robin Hood character. He's the only one bringing in food and their area is not being bombed like the others. They love him. People don't want the rebels to upset things," said Youssef Sadaki, a Syrian political analyst who has studied the siege economy in Eastern Ghouta.

The new business elite does not just make money from the sieges, but from the general economic breakdown. During the course of the war, the country's economy has progressively withered. International sanctions and damage to infrastructure have crippled its oil and gas sector, once the main source of government revenue. The government has financed its huge deficits by printing money and eating up its foreign reserves. The Syrian pound has lost four-fifths of its value, and reserves have dropped from \$20bn to \$1bn since 2010. The IMF says Syria's GDP today is less than half of what it was before the war.

Whether Mr. Manfoush and his kind retain their wealth after the war will depend on how the conflict plays out and on the peace that follows. "He is swimming with the sharks," said a businessman who knows the cheese trader. "He doesn't know when the regime will bite him but they will, and they'll spit him out when he's no longer any use." Others, however, believe he will endure; that the networks and connections that war millionaires have built will survive. If they do, they will be well placed to benefit from the reconstruction money that will flow once the war ends. Those who have grown rich during their country's darkest hour may thus be the ones who are paid to rebuild it.

*The Economist* June 3<sup>rd</sup> 2017.

1

The main objective of the text is to

- (A) blame the new Syrian business elite for the general economic breakdown of the country.
- (B) criticize the implications of the Syrian tactics of town blockades to the welfare of dairy farmers.
- (C) claim that affluent Syrian traders must be held responsible for the government's huge deficits.
- (D) warn the international community about the excessive empowerment of greedy Syrian militia.
- (E) discuss how Syrian war tactics have benefited some traders and generated a new business elite.

2

In the subtitle of the text "For Syria's new elite, peace might be bad for business" the implied idea is that peace is

- (A) possibly bad for business.
- (B) necessarily bad for business.
- (C) certainly bad for business.
- (D) certainly important for business.
- (E) urgently necessary for business.

3

The fragment "This has proved effective at isolating, containing and stranding rebel redoubts into submission without consuming too much of the regime's dwindling manpower. The sieges have generated lots of money, too" (lines 12 -16) is structured by

- (A) definition.
- (B) classification.
- (C) time sequence.
- (D) cause and effect.
- (E) comparison and contrast.

4

Based on the information presented in paragraph 3 (lines 17-24), one can say that all the issues below contributed to Mr. Manfoush's wealth from 2003 onwards, **EXCEPT** the

- (A) tightening of the siege of Eastern Ghouta.
- (B) decrease of the price of milk inside the enclave.
- (C) presence of regime forces around Eastern Ghouta.
- (D) huge consumption of meat and cheese by the rebel forces.
- (E) isolation of Eastern Ghouta farmers in relation to their customers.

5

According to paragraph 4 (lines 25-37), the deal Mr. Manfoush made with the Syrian regime included

- (A) selling cheap milk in the city of Damascus.
- (B) passing on part of his profits to the government.
- (C) opening a chain of bakeries to feed the famished citizens.
- (D) reinvesting a share of his profits to provide for the needy population.
- (E) buying dairy machinery from impoverished farmers to help them survive.

6

From the fragment "When these peaked in the winter of 2003, [...], Mr. Manfoush's profits - and those of his patrons in the regime - rocketed." (lines 40-48), one can infer that

- (A) Mr. Manfoush's fortune increased after the winter of 2003.
- (B) The killing of 1,400 people in 2003 made Mr. Manfoush's profits decrease.
- (C) Mr. Manfoush's profits shrank due to the sarin gas attack in 2003.
- (D) Mr. Manfoush's patrons in the regime became richer than he did after 2003.
- (E) After 2003, Mr. Manfoush had to deal with competition to import food and other necessities.

7

The phrase "such competition" (line 51) in the context of the paragraph in which it is inserted refers to the competition between the

- (A) Damascus residents and the corrupt soldiers.
- (B) wealthy traders and the official Syrian regime.
- (C) profits of Mr. Manfoush and those of his patrons in the regime.
- (D) prices charged by Mr. Manfoush and those charged in Damascus.
- (E) goods provided by the rebels and those provided by Mr. Manfoush.

8

According to paragraph 6 (lines 56-62), Mr. Manfoush's profits increased even more because

- (A) bakeries and local councils were forced to buy cheese from him at very high prices.
- (B) the prices of his goods started to decrease as never before inside the rebel enclave.
- (C) his goods became more expensive outside the rebel enclave than they were inside the enclave.
- (D) he began making currency exchange for international organizations established in the enclave.
- (E) hard currency became more expensive in Eastern Ghouta.

9

According to paragraph 7 (lines 63-70), one can state that

- (A) Mr. Manfoush is currently the wealthiest and most powerful man in the whole Syria.
- (B) Mr. Manfoush's wealth has been incorrectly estimated by international organizations.
- (C) the precise amount of Mr. Manfoush's wealth is unknown to the international community.
- (D) Most people are now convinced that Mr. Manfoush is not as rich as they used to think some time ago.
- (E) Mr. Manfoush is now so rich that his militia and workforce are paid as much as rebel commanders pay their fighters.

10

The comparison established between Mr. Manfoush and the legendary character Robin Hood in the fragment "People see him as a sort of Robin Hood character" (lines 73-74) is due to the fact that

- (A) people don't believe in his existence, as they think Robin Hood was a legend.
- (B) most international organizations regard Mr Manfoush as a generous person.
- (C) some people are thankful to him for food supply and protection.
- (D) Mr Manfoush's militia is the only force now opposing the rebels in the region.
- (E) Mr Manfoush takes money from wealthy people and gives it to the needy ones.

11

Among the economic impacts generated by the war in Syria, the one which is **NOT** mentioned in the text is the

- (A) decrease in financial reserves.
- (B) devaluation of the Syrian pound.
- (C) fall of the gross domestic product.
- (D) appreciation of the national currency.
- (E) disintegration of the oil and gas sector.

12

The sentence "He is swimming with the sharks" (lines 93-94) is used to refer to the fact that Mr. Manfoush will be

- (A) forced to cooperate with the regime for as long as his collaboration is considered useful.
- (B) paid large sums of money to help rebuild the devastated country and feed the impoverished population.
- (C) compelled to share his profits with the Syrian businessmen who did not benefit from the war.
- (D) requested to establish illicit connections with other war millionaires to survive in the new regime.
- (E) hired by the Syrian government the moment the conflict is over and peace is restored.

13

The expression "darkest hour" in the fragment "their country's darkest hour" (lines 103) makes reference to the

- (A) enrichment of people like Manfoush.
- (B) Civil War Syria has been undergoing.
- (C) siege of Eastern Ghouta in 2003.
- (D) increase in the prices of food supplies.
- (E) economic depression in the country.

14

Based on the meanings of the words in the article, it can be said that

- (A) "unremarkable" (line 3) can be replaced by *outstanding*.
- (B) "ubiquitous" (line 7) and *exceptional* express similar ideas.
- (C) "bound to" (line 11) and *subject to* express opposite ideas.
- (D) "dwindling" (line 15) and *diminishing* are synonyms.
- (E) "boosted" (line 56) and *incremented* are antonyms.

15

In terms of pronominal reference,

- (A) "this" (line 12) refers to "wealth" (line 11).
- (B) "its" (line 21) refers to "regime" (line 19).
- (C) "these" (line 40) refers to "prices" (line 40).
- (D) "those" (line 47) refers to "necessities" (line 46).
- (E) "This" (line 59) refers to "currency" (line 59).

16

In terms of numerical reference,

- (A) "less than \$1" (line 44) refers to amount charged by Mr. Manfoush for one kilo of sugar.
- (B) "390,000" (line 45) refers to the number of people who had the right to import goods during the war.
- (C) "\$5,000" (line 54) refers to the estimated amount of illegal money hourly paid to those whose facilitate Mr. Manfoush's circulation of goods.
- (D) "1,500" (line 66) refers to the number of Mr. Manfoush's personal soldiers.
- (E) "\$250" (line 66) refers to exact amount monthly paid to those who work for Mr. Manfoush.

17

In the fragments "Organisations funding bakeries and local councils were forced to rely on him to transfer hard currency into Eastern Ghouta." (lines 57-59)" and "The government has financed its huge deficits by printing money and eating up its foreign reserves." (lines 85-87), **rely on** and **eat up** mean, respectively,

- (A) count on – put aside
- (B) depend on – preserve
- (C) dismiss – devastate
- (D) request – throw out
- (E) put trust in – consume wholly

18

The word in bold can be replaced by the word(s) in parentheses, without change in meaning, in

- (A) "**Whether** Mr. Manfoush and his kind retain their wealth after the war..." – lines 91-92 (Although).
- (B) "Others, **however**, believe he will endure" - lines 97-98 (on the other hand).
- (C) "**If** they do, they will be well placed to benefit from the reconstruction money..." - lines 100-101 (Since).
- (D) "...that will flow **once** the war ends." - lines 101-102 (given that).
- (E) "... may **thus** be the ones who are paid to rebuild it." – lines 103-104 (even though).

**19**

The authors, in the original publication of this text, used the following paragraph to support one of their arguments. "As the fighting dragged on, many of Syria's big businessmen fled, moving their assets abroad. Those who remained, mostly the owners of smaller firms, have filled the vacuum. The services they provide vary, but most involve facilitating the flow of goods into regime-held areas. Others have helped the regime skirt sanctions, establishing front companies that import fuel, food and luxury items."

This paragraph fits in immediately before the paragraph that starts in

- (A) "Foreign aid further boosted Mr. Manfoush's profits." (lines 56-57)
- (B) "Estimates of Mr. Manfoush's wealth vary." (line 63)
- (C) "Aside from its cut, the regime has also won a degree of quiet from Mr Manfoush's part of Eastern Ghouta." (lines 71-73)
- (D) "The new business elite does not just make money from the sieges, but from the general economic breakdown." (lines 79-81)
- (E) "Whether Mr. Manfoush and his kind retain their wealth after the war will depend on how the conflict plays out and on the peace that follows." (lines 91-93)

**20**

The title of the article – "Dairy Godfathers" – implies that

- (A) the author highlights the religious aspects which are discussed in the text.
- (B) Syrians need the protection of religious leaders to survive the civil war in the country.
- (C) the traditional American mob is operating in Syria, due to the civil war social convulsion.
- (D) the author establishes a comparison between the Christian and the Muslim cultures in Syria.
- (E) the author's attitude is the one of regarding Mr. Manfoush as the head of a criminal organization in Syria.