



# PUC - Rio

## VESTIBULAR 2017

Outubro / 2016

### 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 em suas margens superior e/ou inferior - **DELIMITADOR DE RECONHECIMENTO PARA LEITURA ÓTICA**.
- 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

### The politics of anger

#### The triumph of the Brexit campaign is a warning to the liberal international order

Many Brexiteers built their campaign on optimism. Outside the European Union, Britain would be free to open up to the world. But what secured their victory was anger.

5 Anger stirred up a winning turnout in the depressed, down-at-heel cities of England. Anger at immigration, globalisation, social liberalism and even feminism, polling shows, translated into a vote to reject the EU. As if victory were a licence to spread  
10 hatred, anger has since lashed Britain's streets with an outburst of racist abuse.

Across Western democracies, from the America of Donald Trump to the France of Marine Le Pen, large numbers of people are enraged. If they cannot  
15 find a voice within the mainstream, they will make themselves heard from without. Unless they believe that the global order works to their benefit, Brexit risks becoming just the start of an unravelling of globalisation and the prosperity it has created.

#### 20 The rest of history

Today's crisis in liberalism - in the free-market, British sense - was born in 1989, out of the ashes of the Soviet Union. At the time the thinker Francis Fukuyama declared "the end of history", the moment  
25 when no ideology was left to challenge democracy, markets and global co-operation as a way of organising society. It was liberalism's greatest triumph, but it also engendered a narrow, technocratic politics obsessed by process. In the ensuing quarter-century the majority has prospered, but plenty of voters feel  
30 as if they have been left behind.

Their anger is justified. Proponents of globalisation, including this newspaper, must acknowledge that technocrats have made mistakes and ordinary people paid the price. The move to a  
35 flawed European currency, a technocratic scheme par excellence, led to stagnation and unemployment and is driving Europe apart. Elaborate financial instruments bamboozled regulators, crashed the world economy and ended up with taxpayer-funded  
40 bail-outs of banks, and later on, budget cuts.

Even when globalisation has been hugely beneficial, policymakers have not done enough to help the losers. Trade with China has lifted hundreds  
45 of millions of people out of poverty and brought immense gains for Western 'consumers. But many factory workers who have lost their jobs have been unable to find a decently paid replacement.

50 Rather than spread the benefits of globalisation, politicians have focused elsewhere. The left moved on to arguments about culture - race, greenery, human rights and sexual politics. The right preached

meritocratic self-advancement, but failed to win everyone the chance to partake in it. Proud industrial  
55 communities that look to family and nation suffered alienation and decay. Mendacious campaigning mirrored by partisan media amplified the sense of betrayal.

60 Less obviously, the intellectual underpinnings of liberalism have been neglected. When Mr. Trump called for protectionism this week, urging Americans to "take back control", he was both parroting the Brexiteers and exploiting how almost no politician has been willing to make the full-throated case for trade  
65 liberalisation as a boost to prosperity rather than a cost or a concession. Liberalism depends on a belief in progress but, for many voters, progress is what happens to other people. While American GDP per person grew by 14% in 2001-15, median wages grew  
70 by only 2%. Liberals believe in the benefits of pooling sovereignty for the common good. But, as Brexit shows, when people feel they do not control their lives or share in the fruits of globalisation, they strike out. The distant, baffling, overbearing EU makes an  
75 irresistible target.

#### Back to the future

Now that history has stormed back with a vengeance, liberalism needs to fight its ground all over again. Part of the task is to find the language to make  
80 a principled, enlightened case and to take on people like Ms. Le Pen and Mr. Trump. The flow of goods, ideas, capital and people is essential for prosperity. The power of a hectoring, bullying, discriminatory state is a threat to human happiness. The virtues of  
85 tolerance and compromise are conditions for people to realise their full potential.

Just as important is the need for policies to ensure the diffusion of prosperity. The argument for helping those mired in deprivation is strong. But a culture  
90 of compensation turns angry people into resentful objects of state charity. Hence, liberals also need to restore social mobility and ensure that economic growth translates into rising wages. That means a relentless focus on dismantling privilege by battling  
95 special interests, ex-posing incumbent companies to competition and breaking down restrictive practices. Most of all, the West needs an education system that works for everyone, of whatever social background and whatever age.

100 Just as global trade rules allow countries to counter surges of goods, so there is a case for rules to cope with surges in people. But it would be illiberal and self-defeating to give in to the idea that immigration is merely something to tolerate. Sooner than curb  
105 numbers, governments should first invest in schools, hospitals and housing. In Britain new migrants from the EU contribute more to the exchequer than they take out. Without them, industries such as care homes and the building trade would be short of labour. Without  
110 their ideas and their energy, Britain would be much the poorer.

Liberalism has been challenged before. At the end of the 19th century, liberals embraced a broader role for the state, realising that political and economic freedoms are diminished if basic human needs are unmet. In the 1970s liberals concluded that the embrace of the state had become smothering and oppressive. That rekindled an interest in markets.

When Margaret Thatcher was prime minister, amid the triumph of Soviet collapse, an aide slipped Mr. Fukuyama's essay on history into her papers. The next morning, she declared herself unimpressed. Never take history for granted, she said. Never let up. For liberals today that must be the rallying cry.

Adapted from The Economist – July 2<sup>nd</sup> 2016.

**1**

Based on the opening lines of the text “Many Brexiteers built their campaign on optimism. Outside the European Union, Britain would be free to open up to the world. But what secured their victory was anger” (lines 1-4), one can infer that

- (A) Britain's economic development depends on the European Union.
- (B) Britain's economic development has been obstructed by the Brexit campaign.
- (C) Brexiteers' optimism was responsible for their victory in the referendum.
- (D) the discourse of Brexit campaign represented the feelings of the whole nation.
- (E) there was no harmony between the discourse of many Brexiteers and what motivated the vote of great part of the population.

**2**

The fragment “If they cannot find a voice within the mainstream, they will make themselves heard from without.” (lines 15-16) means that, in case enraged people cannot find representation within the mainstream, they

- (A) are doomed to fail.
- (B) will not find support at all.
- (C) are likely to be disappointed.
- (D) will have to find resonance elsewhere.
- (E) will have to look for other internal solutions.

**3**

Francis Fukuyama is mentioned in Paragraph 4 (lines 21-31) because he

- (A) compared the crisis in liberalism to the crisis of the British free-market.
- (B) believed that 1989 would soon become a landmark for the supporters of liberalism.
- (C) anticipated today's crisis in liberalism immediately after the fall of the Soviet Union.
- (D) disagreed with the idea that democracy, markets and global co-operation were viable options for the modern society.
- (E) envisaged the fall of the Soviet Union as a momentous event, after which no other ideology would be likely to threaten democracy.

**4**

The fragment “It was liberalism's greatest triumph, but it also engendered a narrow, technocratic politics obsessed by process” (lines 27-29) is structured by

- (A) chronological sequence.
- (B) comparison-contrast.
- (C) problem-solution.
- (D) description.
- (E) listing.

**5**

In the fragments “The move to a flawed European currency ... led to stagnation and unemployment and is driving Europe apart.” (lines 35-38) and “When Mr. Trump called for protectionism this week” (lines 60-61), “driving apart” and “called for” mean, respectively

- (A) polarizing - refused
- (B) uniting - demanded
- (C) dividing - requested
- (D) breaking up - rejected
- (E) integrating - summoned

**6**

The fragment “But many factory workers who have lost their jobs have been unable to find a decently paid replacement.” (lines 46-48) is correctly paraphrased in

- (A) many factory employees have been discharged since they did not consider their payment decent.
- (B) many factory employees who have been sacked were considered not skilled enough to obtain a proper salary.
- (C) many factory employees have been fired since employers have been unable to pay them average salaries.
- (D) many dismissed factory workers have not yet found a position in the job market that pays them a satisfactory salary.
- (E) many discharged factory workers were replaced by other more decent professionals, with higher salaries.

**7**

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

- (A) “unravelling” (line 18) and *collapse* are synonyms.
- (B) “bamboozled” (line 39) and *confounded* are antonyms.
- (C) “lifted” (line 44) can be replaced by *downgraded*.
- (D) “partake” (line 54) and *participate* express opposite ideas.
- (E) “mendacious” (line 56) and *truthful* express similar ideas.



8

The option in which the phrase in bold is correctly explained is

- (A) **down-at-heel cities of England** (line 6) - affluent English cities
- (B) **an outburst of racist abuse** (line 11) – an abuse committed by frenzied racists
- (C) **the ensuing quarter-century** (line 29) – the previous twenty-five years
- (D) **Elaborate financial instruments** (lines 38-39) – instruments elaborated by financiers
- (E) **the intellectual underpinnings of liberalism** (lines 59-60) - the intellectual foundations of liberalism

9

In paragraph 7 (lines 49-58), the author blames politicians because they were **NOT**

- (A) qualified for promoting progress in all layers of society.
- (B) concentrated on disseminating the advantages of globalisation.
- (C) accountable for fraudulent elections and biased media campaigns.
- (D) responsible for the decadence of all prosperous industrial communities.
- (E) able to grant the population's right to discuss themes such as race, greenery and human rights.

10

In the fragment "...almost no politician has been willing to make the full-throated case for trade liberalisation..." (lines 63-65) the expression "make the full-throated case" means

- (A) express a point of view loudly or vigorously.
- (B) discuss alternative measures to solve a case.
- (C) reveal polemic intentions or expectations.
- (D) put into words some obscure plans.
- (E) hide a controversial problem.

11

The author affirms that "liberalism needs to fight its ground all over again" (lines 78-79).

In order to support this point of view, the author considers

- (A) fostering discriminatory and bullying acts.
- (B) promoting attitudes of patience and understanding.
- (C) cooperating with people like Ms. Le Pen and Mr. Trump.
- (D) restraining the circulation of goods, ideas, capital and people.
- (E) planning a revenge against principled and enlightened people.

12

In terms of pronominal reference,

- (A) "it" (line 19) refers to "Brexit" (line 17).
- (B) "their" (line 32) refers to "majority" (line 30).
- (C) "it" (line 54) refers to "chance" (line 54).
- (D) "they" (line 72) refers to "people" (line 72).
- (E) "their" (line 86) refers to "conditions" (line 85).

13

The expression in bold and the item in *italics* convey equivalent ideas in

- (A) "**As if** victory were a licence to spread hatred" (lines 9-10) – *Due to the fact that*
- (B) "**Unless** they believe that the global order works to their benefit" (lines 16-17) – *Provided that*
- (C) "**While** American GDP per person grew by 14% in 2001-15" (lines 68-69) – *Given that*
- (D) "**But**, as Brexit shows, when people feel they do not control their lives or share in the fruits of globalization" (lines 71-73) – *Besides*
- (E) "**Hence**, liberals also need to restore social mobility and ensure that economic growth translates into rising wages." (lines 91-93) – *Thus*

14

The fragment "Sooner than curb numbers, governments should first invest in schools, hospitals and housing." (lines 104-106) expresses an idea of

- (A) strong advice
- (B) weak permission
- (C) improbable guess
- (D) unreal necessity
- (E) unquestionable truth

15

The author claims that "Without their ideas, and their energy, Britain would be much the poorer" (lines 109-111) given to the fact that migrants

- (A) are welcomed by all members of society.
- (B) provide a valuable help for economic growth.
- (C) encourage the market to open more job positions.
- (D) accept low-paid jobs in care homes and the building trade.
- (E) force the government to invest in schools, hospitals and housing.



**16**

In the fragment “That rekindled an interest in markets.” (line 118), “That” refers to the fact that

- (A) liberalism has already been confronted.
- (B) 19<sup>th</sup> century liberals welcomed less interference from the state.
- (C) 1970s liberals concluded that the state had become suffocating and heavy-handed.
- (D) essential human needs are far more relevant than political and economic freedom.
- (E) political and economic freedoms are weakened when basic human needs are not fulfilled.

**17**

The communicative intention of paragraph 13 (lines 119-124) is to

- (A) convince liberals that Mr. Fukuyama was right in his analysis.
- (B) encourage present-day liberals not to give up on their convictions.
- (C) inform that Mr. Fukuyama’s essay on history was not trustworthy.
- (D) reveal that Margareth Thatcher was unimpressed by the Soviet collapse.
- (E) announce that the value of historical analysis should never be underestimated.

**18**

The title of the last section of the text – “Back to the future” – brings in itself a paradox between the words “back” and “future”.

It may be inferred that this paradox refers to the fact that

- (A) Britain is about to enter a time of prosperity equal to past ones.
- (B) the great immigration flows of the past will be part of the British future again.
- (C) Britain’s culture of compensation is to be implemented in a new form of liberalism.
- (D) liberals lost their hegemony more than once in the past and are about to lose it again.
- (E) the economic and political models of the past proved to be more effective and should be implemented in the future.

**19**

According to the text, the victory of the Brexit campaign can be attributed to anger since

- (A) racial abuse was the core issue that motivated the British to abandon the EU.
- (B) ordinary British citizens feel that they have been paying a high price for democracy.
- (C) Donald Trump and Marine Le Pen, two traditionally enraged politicians, were central inspirations in this campaign.
- (D) deep dissatisfaction with a myriad of problems led the British to vote against their permanence in the EU.
- (E) local politicians have betrayed the British desire for a greater flexibility in immigration laws.

**20**

In the original publication of this text, a paragraph was introduced by the following sentences:

*“The fight for liberalism is at its most fraught with immigration. Given that most governments manage who comes to work and live in their country, the EU’s total freedom of movement is an anomaly.”*

These sentences would fit in immediately before the paragraph that begins with

- (A) “Now that history has stormed back with a vengeance, liberalism needs to fight its ground all over again.” (lines 77-79)
- (B) “Just as important is the need for policies to ensure the diffusion of prosperity.” (lines 87-88)
- (C) “Just as global trade rules allow countries to counter surges of goods, so there is a case for rules to cope with surges in people.” (lines 100-102)
- (D) “Liberalism has been challenged before.” (line 112)
- (E) “When Margaret Thatcher was prime minister, amid the triumph of Soviet collapse, an aide slipped Mr. Fukuyama’s essay on history into her papers.” (lines 119-121)