



## **EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2017**

### **PROVA DE INGLÊS**

**2º Dia: 29/09/2017 – 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

- **03/10/2016 – 10 horas** – Divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, no endereço: <http://www.anpec.org.br>
- **03/10 a 04/10/2016** – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos até às 12h do dia 04/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no Manual do Candidato.
- **03/11/2016 – 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

### Charlemagne

The necessity of culture

## Europe's shared history should be treasured, not ignored

Mar 12th 2016 | From the print edition of The Economist.

THE Mausoleum of Augustus in Rome is a sad place: fenced off and closed to visitors. In most other countries this huge tomb in the city centre would be a treasured national monument. Yet for years the only use Romans made of it was to take their dogs to relieve themselves in the encircling weeds. The latest plans to restore it were approved in 2007. But it was only last month that some of the funding was set aside. With a new mayor due to be elected soon, the money might yet be diverted elsewhere.

The plight of the final resting place of Rome's first emperor illustrates an irony. The European states with the greatest ancient cultural heritage, Italy and Greece, are those whose governments spend least on the preservation of that heritage and promotion of the arts. In 2013 spending on culture accounted for 0.2% of public expenditure in Greece, the lowest share of any EU country, and a measly 0.6% in Italy, the second-lowest, jointly with Portugal and Britain. Culture's most avid patrons were the Renaissance men and women of the government of Latvia, who gave it 3.2% of their budget.

The parsimony of Italy and Greece is partly connected with their economic difficulties. They are the member states with the heaviest public debts (133% and 179% of GDP respectively). Some of the severest cuts prompted by the euro-zone crisis were made in their culture budgets. But even before the upheaval, Italy and Greece had a propensity for low official spending on culture, which was all the more damaging since private funding has traditionally been scorned in both countries.

Culture has special relevance at a moment when Europeans are questioning their common identity more intensely than at any time since the second world war. There are two arguments for the claim that Europeans have more in common than base economic self-interest. One, promoted by the former pope, Benedict XVI, emphasises the continent's Christian heritage. But many Europeans are understandably wary of defining themselves in terms of religion when Europe is secularising rapidly, and when many of its enemies use religion as a badge of identity.

An alternative argument reaches back to classical times and finds in the Roman empire and Greek philosophy the continent's earliest unification and common beliefs, most notably in democracy. Like other founding myths, this one contains a fair measure of

wishful thinking: Plato was no fan of democracy. Even so, the classical narrative that weaves through history from ancient Athens by way of the Renaissance to the Enlightenment and beyond offers an identity for Europe rooted in cultural and intellectual, as well as religious, values. Culture is frequently cited by Greek and Italian officials as an implied reproach to uncouth northerners obsessed with rules: kicking either state out of the euro zone would be tantamount to Europe ripping out its heart.

(...)

In Greece the situation is radically different. Over 800,000 refugees arrived there in 2015. Trying to deal with this crisis, as well as pushing through pension reforms and bringing down national debt, has absorbed much of the government's time and energy.

But another reason why so little cash is available for culture is a view that Greece's heritage is solely a matter of national concern. "Greece exists because of its heritage: other Europeans decided that, because of that heritage, it should be freed from Ottoman rule," says Evangelos Kyriakidis of the Initiative for Heritage Conservation, a research organisation. The state lays claim to total ownership of the past: take a metal detector to hunt for ancient coins, as you can in many countries, and in Greece you could wind up in jail. Private cultural initiatives, even those funded by Greeks, are often met with disdain.

### **Wine-dark seas**

Yet the state can no longer afford to protect all of the nation's treasures. The archaeological service is overwhelmed. Of more than 10,000 formally recognised sites, fewer than 200 are open.

Just as greater European involvement is needed to resolve the migration crisis, so there could be a case for closer European co-operation in cultural matters. The inauguration in June of an excavated site on Crete will make the point well. The EU provided more than 90% of the funds for one of the few on-site museums in Greece. Nikos Stampolidis, a professor of archaeology at the University of Crete who has made the excavation his life's work, says the museum at Eleftherna will "shine a light into what archaeologists have chosen to call the Greek Dark Ages, before the Classical period." That encompasses the time when Homer wrote. As Europe appears to fall into its own, darker period, what better way to celebrate shared, but increasingly questioned values than a museum that illuminates the times of its first great writer?

## **QUESTION 01**

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Money should not be spent on the restoration of ancient European monuments;
- Ⓐ Romans walk their dogs near the Mausoleum of Augustus;
- Ⓑ The Mausoleum was built in 2007;
- Ⓓ There have never been any plans to restore the Mausoleum;
- Ⓔ Rome has just elected a new mayor.

## QUESTION 02

We can infer from text that:

- Ⓒ The Mausoleum of Augustus is now open to visitors;
- Ⓐ The money for the restoration of the Mausoleum is sure to be spent on it;
- Ⓑ Italy's expenditure on culture is the lowest of any EU country;
- Ⓓ Latvia spends 0.6% of its public expenditure on culture;
- Ⓔ Greece is one of the European countries with the greatest cultural heritage.

## QUESTION 03

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Italy has traditionally been very generous with its public spending on culture;
- Ⓐ In both Greece and Italy private funding for culture has always been rejected;
- Ⓑ Greece's economy is no longer under the burden of a heavy public debt;
- Ⓓ Both Portugal and Latvia are the most generous patrons of their cultural heritage;
- Ⓔ Europeans have finally accepted their common identity.

## QUESTION 04

According to the text:

- Ⓒ It is argued that Europeans have a common Christian heritage;
- Ⓐ Europe is still a deeply religious continent;
- Ⓑ It is argued that the continent's earliest unification dates back to the Middle Ages;
- Ⓓ Many Europeans favour defining themselves in terms of religion ;
- Ⓔ The fact that many of their enemies use religion to justify their actions does not seem to affect Europeans at all.

## QUESTION 05

We can infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ Each individual member of the EU should take care of its own cultural heritage;
- Ⓐ The excavation on Crete was mostly funded by the EU;
- Ⓑ The Greek Prime Minister, Nikos Stampolidis, is enthusiastic about the new museum;
- Ⓓ The Greek Dark Ages was the period before Homer's lifetime;
- Ⓔ The Museum at Eleftherna will display artifacts from the Classical Period.



## Text 2

Elections in the Philippines

### A family affair

## MANILA

# After a Supreme Court ruling, the presidential field takes shape, dominated by familiar names

Mar 12 2016 | From the print edition of The Economist

FOR decades political instability, a boom-and-bust economy and endemic corruption earned the Philippines the moniker of the "sick man of Asia". But during the six years that Benigno Aquino has been president the country's prospects have markedly improved. The economy has zipped along at an average growth rate of 6 a year, while foreign investment has more than tripled, with manufacturing, agribusiness and call centres all showing particular strength. Mr Aquino, whose family, huge landowners, is not short of a bob, has made a stand against corruption, and his approval ratings are high. But presidents may serve only one term, and an election for his successor takes place on May 9th. The question is whether Mr Aquino's successor can keep the Philippines on the upswing. Five presidential candidates want to have a go.

In America, a vice-president might present himself as the candidate for continuity. But in the Philippines voters elect the vice-president separately, and Mr Aquino has long been at odds with his number two Jejomar Binay, now a leading prospect to replace him. Until 2010 Mr Binay was mayor of Makati, the wealthy business and financial district of Manila. It is home to the country's stock exchange and the biggest banks and corporations; it also has the capital's least-awful traffic. Over the past year Mr Binay has faced a stream of corruption allegations from his time running Makati, including not declaring properties, city contracts awarded to family members, the existence of bogus charities and hundreds of ghost employees on the government payroll. But the allegations seem hardly to dent his standing. Ordinary Filipinos care more about their own poverty and about lower-level graft: sticky-fingered bureaucrats and policemen. In Mr Binay they see less a corrupt politician than one who gets things done: he makes much of having got Makati residents free health care and better schools. In a televised election debate last month Mr Binay slammed the government for under-spending on development and poverty alleviation (you could for a moment pretend that he was not part of the government he was railing against).

One of the candidates jostling with Mr Binay for pole position is Grace Poe, a 47-year-old senator with a thin record but a compelling back story. She is said to have been abandoned at a cathedral as a baby, and was adopted by a popular film star, Fernando Poe, himself a presidential candidate in 2004. With bags of charm, in 2013 she won the

highest ever number of votes for a Senate candidate. She shone when handling a congressional hearing into a botched raid against terrorists last year in which 44 policemen died.

For some months Ms Poe's candidacy had been in doubt. In December the election commission disqualified her, claiming that, as a foundling, she could not prove that she was a natural-born Filipina and that, as a former American resident, she had not lived in the Philippines for ten years - both constitutional requirements. Ms Poe appealed, and on March 8th the Supreme Court ruled in her favour.

Though an independent, Ms Poe has backed Mr Aquino in the Senate. Now the president may be backing her behind the scenes, even though he has formally endorsed Manuel "Mar" Roxas, an old family ally. A former banker and interior minister, and the grandson of an earlier president, Mr Roxas has promised to carry on along Mr Aquino's "straight path" fighting corruption. But he struggles to connect with ordinary Filipinos. Ms Poe, all sparkle, stands a better chance of winning.

The other candidate with a chance is Rodrigo Duterte, or "Dirty Harry", the crime-busting mayor of Davao, the largest city on the southern island of Mindanao. Though Muslims in western Mindanao have long waged a separatist battle, Davao is among the country's safest cities, though the methods are dubious: vigilante execution squads that the mayor has endorsed. Mr Duterte speaks his mind. When a visit to Davao by Pope Francis last year caused traffic mayhem, Mr Duterte spluttered: "Pope, you son of a bitch, go home." Asked about his womanising, he admitted to having two girlfriends, but complained that "without Viagra, I have a difficult time". He appeals to people who want a strong leader. Others worry about how his rough edges will go down abroad.

In the end, the race may come down to Ms Poe's star power versus Mr Binay's support from his party and business, and his strong links with local governments. No candidate promises to upend Mr Aquino's programme, but then policy has never figured strongly in Philippine politics. For all of the country's robust economy and its growing middle class, politics is driven by personalities and dominated by a few powerful families. Whoever wins in May, that will not change .•

## QUESTION 06

The text states that:

- Ⓒ The Philippines economy has been deteriorating steadily under Benigno Aquino;
- Ⓐ Foreign investment in the country is now more than three times what it was before Aquino;
- Ⓑ Mr. Aquino is now seeking re-election;
- Ⓓ Mr. Aquino comes from a family of scientists;
- Ⓔ Mr. Aquino's family has always been short of money.

## QUESTION 07

According to the text:

- Ⓒ The economic situation in the Phillipines is improving;
- Ⓐ Mr. Aquino unfortunately has never bothered about fighting corruption;
- Ⓑ Agribusiness is still one of the weak points in the Filipino economy;
- Ⓓ No dates have been set for an election;
- Ⓔ Mr. Aquino's popularity is very low.

## QUESTION 08

We understand from the text that:

- Ⓒ In the Phillipines the vice - president is elected separately;
- Ⓐ The present vice – president is an old time ally of the president;
- Ⓑ Mr. Jejomar Binay has few chances to be elected president;
- Ⓓ Mr. Binay has no political experience;
- Ⓔ Traffic in Makati is the most awful in the capital.

## QUESTION 09

The text states that:

- Ⓒ Allegations of corruption are badly damaging Mr. Binay's reputation;
- Ⓐ Ordinary Filipinos care above all about Mr. Binay's awarding city contracts to family members;
- Ⓑ Makati houses the country's stock exchange;
- Ⓓ No banks or corporations are to be found in Makati;
- Ⓔ In a television debate, Mr. Binay showered praise on the government of which he is part.

## QUESTION 10

We can infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ One of the candidates for the presidency is Fernando Poe;
- Ⓐ Fernando Poe and his wife Grace Poe are popular film stars;
- Ⓑ Grace Poe has a dramatic back story;
- Ⓓ Grace Poe is now a Senate candidate;
- Ⓔ Fernando Poe has never run for president before.

## QUESTION 11

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Ms. Poe was born in America;
- Ⓐ Ms. Poe is a foundling;
- Ⓑ Ms. Poe has lived all her life in the Phillipines;
- Ⓓ Ms. Poe is waiting for a decision from the Supreme Court;
- Ⓔ The election commission states that MS. Poe has certainly not been born in the Phillipines.

## QUESTION 12

We understand from the text that:

- Ⓒ President Aquino has formally backed Ms. Poe as his candidate for the presidency;
- Ⓐ Mr. Manuel Roxas has never been part of any government;
- Ⓑ Mr. Roxas is extremely popular among the Filipinos;
- Ⓓ Mr. Roxas is the son of a former president;
- Ⓔ Ms. Poe has been an ally of Mr. Aquino in the Senate.

### QUESTION 13

It can be inferred from the text that:

- Ⓐ Ms. Poe has a retiring personality;
- Ⓑ Ms. Poe was originally a banker;
- Ⓒ Mr. Roxas has never vowed to fight corruption like Mr. Aquino;
- Ⓓ Davao's mayor is a presidential candidate;
- Ⓔ "Dirty Harry" is the name of a criminal in Davao.

### QUESTION 14

From the text, we can infer that:

- Ⓐ Davao is on one of the islands in the Phillipines;
- Ⓑ Davao's Muslims make the town very unsafe;
- Ⓒ Davao's mayor has been trying to curb execution squads;
- Ⓓ Mr. Duterte is a smooth, polite politician;
- Ⓔ Mr. Duterte, as a strong leader, is the favourite to win the election.

### QUESTION 15

According to the text:

- Ⓐ Mr. Duterte keeps his womanizing under wraps;
- Ⓑ Ms. Poe and Mr. Binay will probably come at the top of the presidential race;
- Ⓒ The Filipino economy is in tatters;
- Ⓓ Mr. Duterte's abrasive personality is unanimously seen as an advantage;
- Ⓔ The few powerful families that used to dominate politics in the Philipines do not have a say in the political process anymore.

# RASCUNHO



ASSOCIAÇÃO NACIONAL DE CENTROS DE  
PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM ECONOMIA  
- 2017 -

LOCAL DO EXAME:

DATA/HORÁRIO DO EXAME:

INSCRIÇÃO:

NOME:

## 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:

RG / ÓRGÃO:

## PROVA

1 2 3 4 5 6

## 5 - INGLÊS

### LEGENDA

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

### 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**.

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