



## **EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2018**

### **PROVA DE INGLÊS**

**2º Dia: 28/09/2017 – 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**

- **02/10/2017 – 10 horas** – Divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, no endereço: <http://www.anpec.org.br>
- **02/10 a 03/10/2017** – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos até às 12h do dia 03/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no Manual do Candidato.
- **03/11/2017 – 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

### Brazilian sport **Something new to cheer**

*Why rugby could be the next craze*

Print edition | The Americas

Oct 27th 2016 | SÃO PAULO

WHEN Charles Miller, son of an English railway engineer posted to Brazil, returned to São Paulo from a British boarding school in 1894, he brought back a football—and popularised a game that would help define Brazilian identity. Miller's other sporting import, rugby, had less appeal. It was played at a few posh boarding schools and almost nowhere else. But now rugby is beginning to find a mass audience.

Asked which sport would grow most, more Brazilians picked rugby than any other in a survey conducted in 2011 by Deloitte, a consultancy. Since then its popularity has shot up as if propelled by a well-taken conversion kick. Some 60,000 Brazilians are thought to play rugby, far fewer than the 30m who play football or the 5m-10m who take part in volleyball—but up from 10,000 five years ago. The national team, the Tupis, named after a family of indigenous peoples, draw audiences of 10,000 to stadiums and 7m to television screens. (The league is still amateur.) Highlights from European games pop up on the São Paulo metro's in-train television.

Rugger's return to the Olympics at the Rio de Janeiro games last August, after a 92-year hiatus, spurred interest. The sport's good governance helps win fans in a country beset by corruption scandals. The Brazilian Rugby Confederation (CBRu), which replaced an amateurish association in 2010, is run like a business. Its chief executive, Agustin Danza, holds an MBA and answers to a 12-member board. In November last year a non-profit group gave the CBRu Brazil's first sport-governance trophy. The volleyball federation has sent five scouts to learn its management tricks.

Sponsors have taken note. The Tupis now have two dozen, including Unilever, a consumer-goods giant, and Bradesco, a Brazilian bank. The CBRu's budget has swelled from 1.3m reais in 2011 to 18m reais (\$6m). Mr Danza has used the money to lure coaches from rugby powerhouses like New Zealand and Australia. His objective is to qualify for the World Cup in 2023.

It will take plenty of training. Brazilian women came a respectable ninth in the Olympic seven-a-side tournament, but the men came last. They are ranked 36th in the world.

Argentina, Brazil's rival in all things sporting and otherwise, is ninth. Mr Danza (himself Argentine) is banking on support, and cash, from the sport's global governing body. He is hoping that World Rugby will soon name Brazil as one of its priority markets. With more exposure and money, the amateur league could turn professional.

The CBRu is trying broaden the sport's appeal—and talent pool—beyond the upper class. "In my day the team was all pale posh guys," recalls Jean-Marc Etlin, a financier and former Brazil forward. Thanks to programmes that promote the sport in state schools, his son's team-mates on the under-19s national side now include players from poor backgrounds.

The biggest obstacle to rugby's popularity remains Brazilians' obsession with football. "Every other sport is peripheral," sighs Mr Etlin. Mr Danza thinks football's woes, including sleaze in the federation and the national team's underwhelming performance (by Brazilian standards), give rugby an opening: "When the footballers disappoint, Brazilians start looking for someone else to cheer."

## QUESTION 01

The following conclusion can be drawn from the text:

- Ⓒ Charles Miller went to school in São Paulo;
- Ⓐ Miller made both football and rugby equally popular in Brazil;
- Ⓑ Rugby was mostly played at posh schools;
- Ⓓ Volleyball was considered by Brazilians who answered a 2011 survey the sport which would grow most ;
- Ⓔ The Brazilian national rugby team is formed by a family from an indigenous tribe.

## QUESTION 02

We can infer from text that:

- Ⓒ The Brazilian Rugby Confederation (CBRu) is looked upon with distrust by fans;
- Ⓐ The volleyball federation is giving CBRu tips on good management;
- Ⓑ People can watch highlights from European rugby games on the São Paulo in-metro's television;
- Ⓓ The Tupis are the national champions;
- Ⓔ Agustin Danza is the coach of the national team.

### QUESTION 03

According to the text:

- Ⓒ The Tupis are having trouble attracting sponsors;
- ① The CBRu's budget has increased since 2011;
- ② Rugby is played only in New Zealand;
- ③ Brazil has already qualified for the World Cup in 2023;
- ④ Both the Brazilian Women's and Men's teams came last in the Olympic seven-a-side tournament.

### QUESTION 04

We learn from the text that:

- Ⓒ Argentina and Brazil rank nine in the world;
- ① Mr. Danza has already managed to turn the amateur into a professional league;
- ② Jean-Marc Etlin played for Brazil in the past;
- ③ The Under-19s national side includes only upper-class players ;
- ④ There is no hope that World Rugby will name Brazil as one of its priority markets in the near future.

### QUESTION 05

We understand from the text that:

- Ⓒ Programmes that promote the sport in state schools have never been made available to students;
- ① Brazilians' enormous interest in football might help increase the popularity of rugby;
- ② The performance of the Brazilian national football team has been outstanding;
- ③ Mr. Danza thinks that rugby can profit from disappointment with football;
- ④ The Football Federation is widely respected.

## Text 2

### Lexington Meet Kamala Harris

*California's tough, technocratic attorney-general will be a star of the next Senate*

[Print edition](#) | [United States](#)

Oct 27th 2016

IF THE Democratic Party were a business, investors would mutter that it has a succession crisis. Its presidential nominee is 69 years old, and its leaders in Congress—Representative Nancy Pelosi and Senator Harry Reid—are both 76. That pin-up of the campus left, Senator Bernie Sanders, is 75. The young thruster set to lead Senate Democrats after January, Charles Schumer of New York, is 65. Nor is the galaxy of Democrats outside Washington thick with dazzling stars: after several bruising elections, the party currently holds just 18 out of 50 governors' mansions.

Talk to thoughtful Democrats about the future and one name inspires more hope than most: Kamala Harris, the attorney-general of California and, barring a meteor-strike between now and November 8th, that state's next member of the Senate. Insiders noticed when Ms Harris, 52, was endorsed by President Barack Obama, even though, under a run-off election system used in California, her opponent is a long-serving Democratic congresswoman, Loretta Sanchez.

Ms Sanchez has ascribed this snub to race solidarity between her opponent and the president, sniffing: "She is African-American, he is too." In fact, Ms Harris and Mr Obama share bonds more subtle than similarly complex life-stories (the attorney-general's parents, an Indian-born cancer researcher and a Jamaican economist, met at the University of California, Berkeley, and divorced when she was young). Both began political careers in places where success required coalition-building across party lines: Mr Obama in the fusty, cronyish Illinois state Senate, and Ms Harris in the lock-'em-up world of elected public prosecutors, starting as a district attorney for San Francisco, before becoming head of law enforcement across California in 2010.

A recent weekday found Ms Harris at John Muir Elementary School in San Francisco. As happy playground shrieks drifted through the windows, she faced TV cameras to unveil her fourth annual report on chronic school truancy. A populist firebrand would not have lacked for material. Surrounded by Victorian houses snapped up by tech millionaires, stoking local resentments, John Muir serves mostly poor families from other, less gentrified neighbourhoods. Ms Harris began studying truancy after learning that 94% of San Francisco's murder victims under 25 were high-school dropouts. Research showed that



three-quarters of young children who often miss days at kindergarten later fail California's maths and reading tests in third grade. Pupils who fail those tests are in turn four times likelier to drop out of high school, and those who drop out are eight times likelier to end up in jail. Chronic truancy is much more common among black children, moreover. Yet as she explained her findings, the attorney-general did not thunder about racial injustice or inequality. Instead she noted that high-school dropouts cost the state more than \$46bn a year in public-safety and public-health spending. Letting children miss school offers taxpayers a poor "return on investment" and deprives California of a skilled workforce, Ms Harris argued. It stops government being "efficient and effective".

That technocratic tone does not surprise a long-standing ally, Lateefah Simon. When the pair first met, Ms Harris was a young city lawyer, working on sex-trafficking cases. Ms Simon was just out of her teens, a radical activist working with troubled young women, and, she recalls proudly, "known for bringing hundreds of young girls into police commission meetings, shutting them down." Ms Harris finally advised her that systems change under pressure from the outside and the inside: "Kamala said to me, you can't always win with a bullhorn." When Ms Harris became district attorney she hired Ms Simon to run a programme for low-level, non-violent drug offenders. Though strikingly cheap, it drew national attention for preventing 90% of its graduates from reoffending. Ms Simon explains how Ms Harris would tell youngsters their chances of going to jail or dying if they did not change course. Then she would offer help with everything from housing to remedial education and apprenticeships—even dentistry cadged from a local university, after she read research linking job prospects to bad teeth. Ms Simon calls her old boss both "data-driven" and tough: "If you hurt a woman, she wants you in jail."

More than a decade later, Ms Harris still puts her faith in data, as she cites crises that Republicans and Democrats alike know need to be addressed, in fields as diverse as criminal justice, immigration, the costs of higher education or the drugs epidemic that is as cruel a scourge in conservative rural states as it is in inner cities. Over a stop for iced coffees on the campaign trail, she says transparency is the key to building trust among people, and then between communities and government. To that end in 2015 her department began releasing torrents of statistics about arrests and deaths in custody across California. Nor is keeping the trust of the police forgotten: Ms Harris's department publicises data on law-enforcement officers killed or assaulted on duty.

### **The case for the prosecutor**

Washington sceptics may dismiss Ms Harris as a typical Californian progressive. It is true that her campaign ads boast of suing big banks for fraud. She also has a distinctly paternalist streak. Greeting an eight year old in his classroom, the attorney-general solemnly coaches

him: “We shake hands and look each other in the eyes.” Asked by a little girl about favourite foods, Ms Harris replies: “I like French fries, but I *love* spinach.”

But Ms Harris is a prosecutor to her core, who approaches voters as she would 12 jurors of different backgrounds: “You have to point to the facts.” Contemplating a country where millions feel displaced by change, she yearns to see another approach to politics tried: “to give people an image of what the future looks like, and to paint that image in a way that they can see themselves in it.” Fierce, charming and eloquent, Ms Harris may be a big part of the Democratic Party’s future too.

## QUESTION 06

It is inferred from the text that:

- Ⓒ The Democratic Party is a successful business;
- Ⓐ The Democratic Party’s top representatives at most levels are good candidates for the future;
- Ⓑ The Democrats have been very successful in the gubernatorial elections recently;
- Ⓓ The Democratic Party holds less than half of the governors’ positions in the country;
- Ⓔ The left-wing star, Senator Bernie Sanders, will lead Senate Democrats from next January.

## QUESTION 07

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Ms. Harris is a clear favourite to win California’s seat in the Senate in November;
- Ⓐ Ms. Sanchez does not count on President Obama’s support;
- Ⓑ Ms. Harris is a long-serving Democratic congresswoman;
- Ⓓ Loretta Sanchez is one of the Democratic Party’s most dazzling stars outside Washington;
- Ⓔ Charles Schumer is the attorney-general of California.

## QUESTION 08

We learn from the text that:

- Ⓒ Ms. Harris and President Obama first met at the University of California, Berkeley;
- Ⓐ The only bond between Mr. Obama and Ms. Harris is that they are both African-American;
- Ⓑ Both Mr. Obama and Ms. Harris started their political lives as district attorneys;
- Ⓓ Ms. Harris was an elected public prosecutor in Illinois;
- Ⓔ Ms. Sanchez gave a reason for Mr. Obama's endorsement of Ms. Harris.

## QUESTION 09

The text states that:

- Ⓒ Ms. Harris has recently visited John Muir Elementary School in Berkeley;
- Ⓐ Ms. Harris has been reporting on chronic school truancy;
- Ⓑ John Muir's students are mostly from tech millionaires' families;
- Ⓓ Truants are generally good at maths;
- Ⓔ At John Muir School, Ms. Harris was speaking to an audience of tech millionaires.

## QUESTION 10

According to the text, truants:

- Ⓒ account for over 94% of San Francisco's murder victims under 25;
- Ⓐ would hardly ever end up in jail;
- Ⓑ are mostly children with Latino backgrounds;
- Ⓓ are not considered a burden on public safety spending;
- Ⓔ deprive California of a skilled workforce.

## QUESTION 11

We understand from the text that:

- Ⓒ Lateefah Simon has recently become Ms. Harris's ally;
- Ⓐ Ms. Simon had never expected Ms. Harris's technocratic approach;
- Ⓑ In her youth, Ms. Simon worked with troubled young women;
- Ⓓ Ms. Simon was a district attorney as a young woman;
- Ⓔ At a time, Ms. Simon was Ms. Harris's boss.

## QUESTION 12

From the text, Ms. Harris:

- Ⓐ is a great believer in statistics;
- Ⓑ once ran a programme to help young drug-offenders;
- Ⓒ is lenient to crimes against women;
- Ⓓ as a lawyer, worked on sex-trafficking cases with Ms. Simon;
- Ⓔ has bad teeth.

## QUESTION 13

In the text, it is mentioned that:

- Ⓐ Democrats and Republicans are aware of existing crises;
- Ⓑ Only in the inner cities is the drugs epidemics present;
- Ⓒ Ms. Harris believes details about different problems should be kept from the public;
- Ⓓ No data is available about arrests in California;
- Ⓔ It is not known how many law-enforcement officers have been killed when on duty.

## QUESTION 14

From the text:

- Ⓐ Ms. Harris's approach has been widely praised in Washington;
- Ⓑ Ms. Harris sometimes acts paternalistically;
- Ⓒ Ms. Harris's favourite food is French fries ;
- Ⓓ Kamala Harris prefers not to challenge big banks;
- Ⓔ Ms. Harris has no inclination to act as a prosecutor.

## QUESTION 15

We infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ Facts are crucial in Ms. Harris's way of assessing evidence;
- Ⓐ Ms. Harris feels that people are satisfied with politics as it is now;
- Ⓑ Charming though she may be, Ms.Harris has been discarded by the Democratic Party;
- Ⓓ Ms. Harris has difficulty in passing her messages across to people;
- Ⓔ Ms. Harris approach to voters is unlike her approach to jurors.

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.

- 01 -		- 02 -		- 03 -		- 04 -		- 05 -	
V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F
0- ○	○	0- ○	○	0- ○	○	0- ○	○	0- ○	○
1- ○	○	1- ○	○	1- ○	○	1- ○	○	1- ○	○
2- ○	○	2- ○	○	2- ○	○	2- ○	○	2- ○	○
3- ○	○	3- ○	○	3- ○	○	3- ○	○	3- ○	○
4- ○	○	4- ○	○	4- ○	○	4- ○	○	4- ○	○

  

- 06 -		- 07 -		- 08 -		- 09 -		- 10 -	
V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F
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- 11 -		- 12 -		- 13 -		- 14 -		- 15 -	
V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F	V	F
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