



EXAME NACIONAL DE SELEÇÃO 2019

PROVA DE INGLÊS

**2º Dia: 27/09/2018 – 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

- **01/10/2018 – 14 horas** – Divulgação dos **gabaritos** das provas objetivas, no endereço: <http://www.anpec.org.br>.
- **01/10 a 02/10/2018** – Recursos identificados pelo autor serão aceitos até às 14h do dia 02/10 do corrente ano. Não serão aceitos recursos fora do padrão apresentado no Manual do Candidato.
- **05/11/2018 – 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

Sweden **Gangs of Stockholm**

STOCKHOLM

Young men with Kalashnikovs have upset Sweden's sense of security

The Economist print edition | Europe

March 10th -16th 2018 |

IT WAS supposed to be a sneaky afternoon cigarette break. Then a gunman in black appeared and shot 15-year-old Robin Sinisalo in the head. His older brother Alejandro was shot four times. Robin died immediately on the doorstep of his home in north-west Stockholm. Alejandro was left in a wheelchair for life. Two years later, the boys' mother, Carolina, says the police still have no leads.

Robin's fate is increasingly common in Sweden. In 2011 only 17 people were killed by firearms. In 2017 the country had over 300 shootings, leaving 41 people dead and over 100 injured. The violence mostly stems from street gangs running small-time drug operations in big cities such as Stockholm, the capital, Malmö and Gothenburg. Gang members have even used hand grenades to attack police stations. Between 2010 and 2015, people were killed by illegal firearms at the same rate as in southern Italy. Though Sweden is still a relatively peaceful place, this is worrying.

Gangs are nothing new: bikers and Balkan mafiosi have traded drugs and occasional bullets in Sweden since the early 1990s. But the gangs emerging today are less organised and more prone to commit petty crime. Acquiring a legal gun requires strict screening, but Kalashnikovs from the Yugoslav wars are readily available on the black market. To sweeten the deal, smugglers often throw in hand grenades (there were 43 grenade incidents in Sweden last year). The victims and perpetrators of gang violence are nearly always young men.

How to explain the rise of gang violence? It cannot be the economy, which is doing well, or Sweden's quality of life, which is among the best in the world. And crime in general is in decline. So what has gone wrong?

Some blame the refugee crisis of 2015, when Sweden took in the most asylum-seekers per capita in Europe. But shootings with illegal guns have been rising since the mid-2000s. Most gang members are indeed first- or second-generation immigrants—72% of them, according to one report, but they tend not to be new arrivals. It takes years for migrants to be settled enough to be sucked into crime, says Amir Rostami of Stockholm University. Sweden accepted lots of asylum-seekers in the 1980s and 1990s from countries like Iraq, Somalia and the former Yugoslavia.

Sweden built them homes and taught them its language, but it failed to integrate them into the labour market. The Swedish welfare system offers good education and generous benefits. But for immigrants

there is little social mobility. Powerful unions insist on high wages for entry-level jobs, so firms often find it uneconomical to hire immigrants with limited education or not much Swedish. Today, 16% of people born abroad are unemployed—one of the highest rates in the OECD. Gangs offer frustrated young men an alternative. “They let you feel like a king, even if for one day,” says Mr Rostami.

Alarmed, the government has provided additional funding for integrating migrants, imposed harsher punishments for gun crimes and granted a weapons amnesty. Police have stepped up surveillance and co-operation with other European countries to curb weapons-smuggling. In January the Swedish government set up a centre to combat violent extremism.

Still, witnesses are scared to talk and the police are stretched. Not one firearm-homicide case in Stockholm was solved in 2016. The government hopes to turn that around: police wages have been bumped up, and officers who left during a reorganisation three years ago (which coincided with a rise in crime) have been re-hired. Preliminary results for 2017 show that the clear-up rate for firearm murders has risen to a (still woeful) 30% in Stockholm. But over 100 cases remain unsolved.

Swedish politicians can no longer ignore the problem, especially so close to an election in September. Carolina Sinisalo has toured Sweden to raise awareness of gun violence. She says she thinks about moving elsewhere every day, “but this was Robin’s home. I can’t leave”.

QUESTION 01

The following conclusion can be drawn from the text:

- Ⓒ Sweden cannot any longer be considered as safe a place as it was in the past;
- Ⓐ Robin Sinisalo and his brother died instantly in the shooting;
- Ⓑ Their mother says the police took two years to catch the gunman;
- Ⓓ Street gangs operate mainly in small towns;
- Ⓔ Hand grenades were used in the attack against Robin and his brother.

QUESTION 02

We can infer from text that:

- Ⓒ Police stations have never been attacked;
- Ⓐ Bikers and Balkan Mafiosi have traditionally worked together;
- Ⓑ Gangs emerging today avoid committing petty crime;
- Ⓓ Kalashnikovs are easy to be acquired legally;
- Ⓔ Many street gangs are also involved in the drug trade.

QUESTION 03

We understand from the text that

- Ⓒ Hand grenades were used in over 43 incidents in Sweden last year;
- ① Sweden`s poor quality of life might have caused the rise in violence;
- ② Sweden took in quite a number of asylum-seekers during the refugee crisis of 2015;
- ③ The Swedish economy is in bad shape;
- ④ Most gang members are newly-arrived immigrants.

QUESTION 04

The following conclusion can be drawn from the text:

- Ⓒ Sweden was receptive to asylum-seekers;
- ① Asylum-seekers are totally integrated into the Swedish labour market;
- ② The Swedish welfare system makes it difficult for immigrants to have a good education;
- ③ Firms favour the hiring of immigrants;
- ④ Unions help find jobs for immigrants by accepting lower wages for entry-level jobs.

QUESTION 05

The text implies that:

- Ⓒ The government has not done anything to ease the situation;
- ① The Swedish police prefer to act on its own;
- ② One quarter of people born abroad are unemployed;
- ③ Immigrants have the possibility of great social mobility;
- ④ Young men find that membership in a gang offers them an opportunity for a better life.

Text 2

Russia and NATO

Outgunned

The Atlantic alliance faces superior conventional forces near Russia's borders

The Economist [print edition](#) | [Europe](#)

March 10th -16th 2018 |

BOASTING about nuclear weapons is something Vladimir Putin clearly enjoys. In his annual state-of-the-nation speech on March 1st, he listed five new weapons. Russia's president gave pride of place to the development of a nuclear-powered cruise missile with, in effect, unlimited range, which was guaranteed to thwart America's missile defences (see Science). He got the headlines he wanted, though there is nothing new about Russia being able to devastate America with nuclear weapons, nor anything likely to change on that front. What should concern Europe more than Mr Putin's nuclear sabre-rattling are the formidable conventional forces that Russia is steadily building up, particularly in the Baltic region.

On most measures, NATO appears comfortably ahead of Russia. Between them, America and its European NATO allies spent \$871bn on defence in 2015, compared with Russia's \$52bn. But as a recent report by the RAND Corporation, a think-tank, argues, the reality on the ground is rather different. It finds that Russia would now enjoy significant local superiority in any confrontation with NATO close to its own border. NATO's latent strengths, once they were brought to bear, would be too much for Russia to cope with. But in the early stages of a conflict, for at least the first month and possibly for a good deal longer, the alliance would find itself outnumbered, outranged and outgunned.

Since Russia's invasion of eastern Ukraine in 2014, NATO has bolstered its forces in the Baltic region with what it calls its "enhanced forward presence". By last summer, the alliance had a total of 4,530 troops near the border with Russia in four battle-groups led by Germany (in Lithuania), Britain (in Estonia), Canada (in Latvia) and the United States (in Poland). But, in accord with the 1997 NATO-Russia Founding Act, an anachronistic agreement that reflected a more optimistic time, the soldiers are not permanently based, but constantly rotate.

NATO has also beefed up its "very high readiness joint task-force" of about 5,000 more troops who can be deployed within a week. But it admits that neither force is more than a tripwire to convince Russia that any attack on them would be seen as an attack on the alliance as a whole.

Over the past decade, Western forces and their Russian counterparts have diverged in terms of capability. NATO members adjusted for counter-insurgency operations in places such as Afghanistan by restructuring with light expeditionary forces. Russia concentrated on rebuilding forces with the mobility and firepower to wage high-intensity warfare against a peer adversary. As part of a comprehensive effort at military reform following a disjointed performance in the war against Georgia in 2008, Russia has professionalised its forces (largely relegating conscripts to a second echelon), equipped

them with modern heavy weapons, and honed them with frequent large-scale exercises and combat experience in Ukraine and Syria.

What worries NATO commanders, such as General Sir Nicholas Carter, chief of Britain's general staff, and his American opposite number, General Mark Milley, is the sheer amount of combat power Russia can concentrate at very short notice in the Baltic region. RAND found that in main battle tanks, Russia would outnumber NATO by 5.9 to 1; in infantry fighting vehicles by 4.6 to 1; in rocket artillery by 270 to none. And while NATO would enjoy a substantial advantage in combat aircraft, their effectiveness would be greatly reduced when faced with the world's most powerful integrated theatre air defences.

Russia's edge over NATO, says Ben Barry of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, is increased by its ability to use its internal lines to reinforce at speed. By contrast, NATO has neglected to preserve its cold-war military-transport infrastructure. Bridges cannot take the weight of tanks, and rail systems are not designed for trucks carrying heavy armour.

There is plenty that NATO could do to enhance conventional deterrence. It could permanently station forces in the Baltic region with more hitting power; it could hold regular large-scale short-notice exercises; it could invest in strengthening its internal lines; individual member countries could do more to meet their spending obligations and use the money to restructure their ground forces for high-intensity conflict.

Whether NATO is capable of such focus is debatable. Its southern members worry more about refugee flows; France is fighting an insurgency in the Sahel; Germany's new coalition agreement relegated the (wretched) state of its armed forces to page 156 of a 177-page document. Mr Putin's priorities are very different.

QUESTION 06

We understand from the text that:

- Ⓒ Mr. Putin is extremely modest about Russia's nuclear weapons;
- Ⓐ No new weapons have been developed by Russia lately;
- Ⓑ The capacity of Russia's nuclear weapons to obliterate America has always been known;
- Ⓓ Mr. Putin's announcement went mostly ignored by the press;
- Ⓔ Mr. Putin was cagey about the number of Russia's new weapons.

QUESTION 07

The text implies that:

- Ⓒ Russia's forces in the Baltic region consist of nuclear weapons;
- Ⓐ A recent report confirms that NATO would be comfortably ahead of Russia in a confrontation;
- Ⓑ In case of a conflict, NATO would outgun and outnumber Russia from the start;
- Ⓓ NATO has just published a report on the subject of its forces;
- Ⓔ RAND Corporation finds that, in the early stages of a conflict, Russia would have the supremacy over the Atlantic alliance.

QUESTION 08

According to the text,

- Ⓒ Russia invaded western Ukraine in 2014;
- Ⓐ NATO forces are not present in the Baltic region;
- Ⓑ British and Canadian battlegroups are based in Poland;
- Ⓓ According to the 1997 NATO-Russia Founding Act, the soldiers are meant to be constantly rotating;
- Ⓔ By last summer, the Atlantic alliance had about 5,000 troops near the Russian border.

QUESTION 09

NATO's joint taskforce

- Ⓒ is strong enough to dissuade Russia from attacking the alliance;
- Ⓐ can be deployed within a week;
- Ⓑ has had the same number of troops for some time;
- Ⓓ is the only NATO force that can face Russia
- Ⓔ has a total of 4,530 troops.

QUESTION 10

We infer from the text that

- Ⓒ NATO and Russian forces have the same focus in terms of capability;
- Ⓐ Operations in Afghanistan demanded the use of light expeditionary forces by NATO;
- Ⓑ Russian forces do not have the firepower to engage in high-intensity warfare;
- Ⓓ Russian forces had an outstanding performance against Georgia in 2008;
- Ⓔ Russian forces consist mainly of conscripts.

QUESTION 11

According to the text:

- Ⓒ Russia has been training its forces in Georgia;
- Ⓐ Russian forces do not use heavy weapons;
- Ⓑ Russian forces are present in Syria;
- Ⓓ NATO has neglected preparations for counter-insurgency operations;
- Ⓔ There is a large concentration of Russian forces near the border with Ukraine.

QUESTION 12

The text lets us know that:

- Ⓒ NATO commanders are concerned about a possible rapid concentration of Russian troops in the Baltic region;
- Ⓐ NATO aircraft forces would be easily bested by Russia;
- Ⓑ Russia would outnumber NATO in battle tanks by 4.6 to 1;
- Ⓓ NATO is strong in rocket artillery;
- Ⓔ RAND is a department of NATO armed forces.

QUESTION 13

From the text,

- Ⓒ Ben Barry is a journalist;
- Ⓐ Russia's edge over NATO is solely its ability to use its internal lines to reinforce at speed;
- Ⓑ NATO's cold war military-transport infrastructure has been maintained;
- Ⓓ Tanks are too heavy for the existing bridges;
- Ⓔ Rail systems have been restructured for trucks carrying heavy armour.

QUESTION 14

From the text, NATO

- Ⓒ could do very little to discourage aggression;
- Ⓐ could deploy more powerful forces in the Baltic region;
- Ⓑ should avoid holding large scale exercises;
- Ⓓ should halt short-notice exercises;
- Ⓔ has adequate internal lines.

QUESTION 15

We infer from the text that:

- Ⓒ NATO members have similar priorities;
- Ⓐ Refugee flows are a serious problem for NATO northern members;
- Ⓑ The German government has made the condition of its armed forces top priority;
- Ⓓ Mr. Putin's forces are fighting in the Sahel;
- Ⓔ NATO should take steps to strengthen its conventional forces in the Baltic region.

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
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- ○	○

- 11 -		- 12 -		- 13 -		- 14 -		- 15 -	
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- ○	○

