

# INGLÊS

## Text 1

If only more of the region's higher-education institutions were like the University of São Paulo

LATIN AMERICA boasts some giant universities and a few venerable ones: the University of Buenos Aires and the National Autonomous University of Mexico enroll several hundred thousand students apiece, while Lima's San Marcos was founded in 1551. Even so, the region is hardly synonymous with excellence in higher education. Research output is unimpressive, teaching techniques are old-fashioned and students drop out in droves. Faster economic growth is driving a big rise in demand for higher education in the region and a large crop of new universities.

Quacquarelli Symonds has published the first ranking of Latin American universities, combining measures of reputation, research output, academics' qualifications and staff-student ratios. Of the 200 top universities, 65 are in Brazil, 35 in Mexico, 25 apiece in Argentina and Chile. The University of São Paulo, the richest and biggest university in Brazil, came top.

Founded and supported by the government of São Paulo state, USP's climb up the rankings has been helped by a big increase in private funding and in international collaborations and recognition. USP is becoming a world leader in tropical medicine, parasitology and biofuels.

At many Latin American public universities students pay nothing, staff are unsackable, and the curriculum is old-fashioned and politicised. Good teaching and research are not rewarded with extra funding or promotions; institutions do not lose money if their students drop out.

If Latin America's universities are to flourish their governance must be reformed. In most countries the flagship public universities are simply too big to be managed. Creating a world-class modern university needs flexibility in hiring, promotion and pay rather than the rigid rules that are traditional in the region. Stronger mechanisms to ensure quality and more equitable student financing would also make a big difference.

Adaptado de:  
<<http://www.economist.com/node/21531468>> Acessado em 9 de outubro de 2011.

Answer questions 1 to 4 according to Text 1.

### 01. Universities in Latin America

- 0-0) are well known for their size and excellence.
- 1-1) enroll many hundred thousand students each.
- 2-2) feature some giant ones among them.
- 3-3) have outstanding research production.

- 4-4) face problems concerning teaching techniques.

Resposta: FFVFV

Justificativa

0-0) FALSA: as universidades latino americanas não são conhecidas por sua excelência.

1-1) FALSA: apenas algumas matriculam números tão expressivos.

2-2) VERDADEIRA: é verdade que algumas são consideradas gigantes.

3-3) FALSA: também não têm produção de pesquisa científica relevante no cenário mundial.

4-4) VERDADEIRA: as técnicas de ensino são consideradas atrasadas.

### 02. The fast growing economic pace in Latin America

0-0) has created an imperative need for new universities.

1-1) shows a close connection between education and progress.

2-2) is forcing universities to open agriculture majors.

3-3) calls for more investments in higher education.

4-4) exercises negligible influence on education demands.

Resposta: VVFVF

Justificativa

0-0) VERDADEIRA: a crescente economia da região demanda novas universidades.

1-1) VERDADEIRA: esse crescimento aponta para necessidade de afinidade entre a educação e o desenvolvimento.

2-2) FALSA: o termo "plantação de universidades" é usado metaforicamente e não tem relação com a implantação de cursos na área de agronegócios.

3-3) VERDADEIRA: o crescimento da economia exige investimento na educação.

4-4) FALSA: pelo contrário; há uma influência direta do crescimento econômico na educação superior.

### 03. According to the text, one can state that

0-0) USP is taking the helm of research in areas such as tropical medicine.

1-1) USP is second to none among all Latin American universities.

2-2) USP has been financed by public and private money as well.

3-3) Latin American universities lose funding if student drop-out is reported.

4-4) workers can be fired in all public universities in Latin America.

Resposta: VVFFF

Justificativa

0-0) VERDADEIRA: a USP tem se tornado líder em áreas como a medicina tropical.

1-1) VERDADEIRA: a USP se encontra na melhor posição do ranking entre as universidades da América Latina.

2-2) VERDADEIRA: tanto dinheiro público como privado fazem parte do financiamento da USP nos dias atuais.

3-3) FALSA: não há perda de financiamento por evasão de alunos.

4-4) FALSA: não é verdade que se pode demitir funcionários em algumas universidades públicas da região.

#### 04. It is argued that

0-0) universities in Latin America need minor changes in management in order to thrive.

1-1) excellence in teaching and research get no extra financial benefits.

2-2) the administration of leading public universities comprises an easy endeavor.

3-3) Brazil outnumbers all its rivals regarding the best ranked universities in Latin America.

4-4) Latin American universities have flexible hiring, pay and promotion schemes.

Resposta: FVFVF

Justificativa

0-0) FALSA: é necessário haver mudanças administrativas significativas se se pretende fazer as universidades crescerem.

1-1) VERDADEIRA: o ensino e a pesquisa de qualidade não são premiados financeiramente.

2-2) FALSA: administrar as melhores universidades públicas não é tarefa fácil.

3-3) VERDADEIRA: o Brasil tem o maior número de universidades melhor ranqueadas na região.

4-4) FALSA: o sistema de contratação, pagamento e promoção são rígidos na região.

Text 2

The revolution is mobile

For around 30 years PCs in various forms have been people's main computing devices. Indeed, they were the first machines truly to democratise computing power, boosting personal productivity and giving people access, via the internet, to a host of services from their homes and offices. Now the rise of smartphones and tablet computers threatens to erode the PC's dominance.

PCs are not about to disappear. Forecasters expect 350m-360m of them to be sold this year and the market is likely to keep growing, if slowly. With their keyboards, big screens and connectivity to the web, PCs are still ideal for many tasks. Even so, the Wintel era—dominated by PCs using Microsoft's Windows operating system and Intel's microchips—is drawing to a close. The recent news that HP, the world's largest computer-maker, is thinking of spinning off its PC business to focus on faster-growing areas is just a sign of just how much has changed.

A new tech landscape is taking shape that offers consumers access to computing almost anywhere and on many different kinds of device. Smartphones are at the forefront of this change. The Yankee Group, a research firm, thinks that sales of these phones will overtake those of ordinary "feature" phones in many more countries in the next few years. But other kinds of machine which allows gamers to contact friends while they play, and also web-enabled television sets, are also helping people stay connected.

In part, this emerging array of devices reflects changes in society. As people come to rely more heavily on the web for everything from shopping to social networking, they need access to computing power in many more places. And as the line between their personal and their work lives has blurred, so demand has grown for devices that can be used seamlessly in both.

Adaptado

de:

<<http://www.economist.com/node/21531109>> Acessado em 9 de outubro de 2011.

Answer questions 5 to 8 according to Text 2.

#### 05. Personal Computers (PCs)

0-0) are to keep the helm by bravely withstanding the threat of other computing gadgets.

1-1) have been the most important means of computing power for decades.

2-2) brought services within the reach of users from their own home through the internet.

3-3) can be said to have had a meager impact on how people use computers.

4-4) have already lost their leading position for smartphones and tablet computers.

Resposta: FVFFF

Justificativa

0-0) FALSA: os PCs devem ceder espaço cada vez mais e eventualmente sucumbir diante dos concorrentes.

1-1) VERDADEIRA: os PCs têm sido a principal forma de uso de computação há décadas.

2-2) VERDADEIRA: eles permitiram a aquisição de serviços a partir do próprio lar através da internet.

3-3) FALSA: o impacto na forma como as pessoas usam computadores foi tremendo.

4-4) FALSA: apesar de sofrer ameaça séria, os PCs ainda não perderam sua posição de liderança para outros aparelhos que usam computação.

**06.** Despite the slower pace of growth in sales, PCs

0-0) should go on as the flagship item produced by HP.

1-1) and the Wintel era should be dominant for a long time yet.

2-2) are still more convenient for certain task purposes.

3-3) are still expected to sell into the hundreds of millions.

4-4) market is not to plunge any time soon.

Resposta: FFVVV

Justificativa

0-0) FALSA: a HP deverá centrar seus esforços somente em alguns aparelhos descartando os PCs.

1-1) FALSA: a era dos PCs com o Windows e a Intel está por acabar em algum tempo.

2-2) VERDADEIRA: são melhores para algumas tarefas.

3-3) VERDADEIRA: apesar de tudo, os PCs deverão vender milhões ainda.

4-4) VERDADEIRA: o mercado vai desacelerar, mas não despençar.

**07.** Computing experience

0-0) has now reached the world of TV sets.

1-1) is less and less pervasive.

2-2) and smartphones have made a perfect match.

3-3) is far from being expanded to mobile devices.

4-4) can now be lived through a number of devices.

Resposta: VFVFV

Justificativa

0-0) VERDADEIRA: as TVs agora contam com a possibilidade de conexão com a internet.

1-1) FALSA: a computação está, mais do que nunca, em todos os lugares.

2-2) VERDADEIRA: os smartphones são as "namoradinhas" da era da computação.

3-3) FALSA: os aparelhos móveis são os que, talvez, mais recebam benefícios do mundo da computação.

4-4) VERDADEIRA: pode-se viver a experiência da computação através de muitos tipos de aparelhos hoje em dia.

**08.** The evolution of computing experience has

0-0) caused unperceivable changes in society and how things are done.

1-1) turned the internet into a must for a whole lot of people.

2-2) called for multipurpose gadgets which can be used indistinctly.

3-3) made personal and professional lives become hard to distinguish.

4-4) kept interaction between people from taking place virtually.

Resposta: FVFFF

Justificativa

0-0) FALSA: as mudanças provocadas pela computação na sociedade são notórias.

1-1) VERDADEIRA: a internet é uma parte indissolúvel da vida de muitas pessoas.

2-2) VERDADEIRA: os aparelhos devem ter usos múltiplos.

3-3) VERDADEIRA: os aparelhos são usados de tal forma que nem sempre se sabe se certos aparelhos estão sendo usados para fins pessoais ou profissionais.

4-4) FALSA: as pessoas interagem mais do que nunca de forma virtual.

Text 3

A genius departs

**The astonishing career of the world's most revered chief executive**

On October 4th Apple staged a press conference to launch its latest iPhone and other gadgets. Tim Cook, the computing giant's new chief executive, and his colleagues did a perfectly competent job of presenting its latest wares. But it was inevitable that comparisons would be drawn between Mr Cook's understated approach on stage and that of Steve Jobs, his predecessor, whose sense of showmanship had turned so many Apple product launches into quasi-religious experiences. The news the following day that Mr Jobs had finally died turned the feeling of disappointment into one of deep sadness.

Many technologists have been hailed as visionaries. If anyone deserves that title it was Mr Jobs. Back in the 1970s, the notion that computers might soon become ubiquitous seemed fanciful. In those days he was among the first to appreciate the potential that lay in the idea of selling computers to ordinary people. Apple launched Macintosh in 1984. Mr Jobs expected to sell "zillions" of his new machines. But the Mac was not the success that he had hoped for, and Mr Jobs was ousted from Apple by its board in 1985.

Mr Jobs's remarkable second act began in 1996 when Apple, having lost its way, acquired NeXT, and Mr Jobs returned to put its software at the heart of a new range of Apple products.

More recently, under his guidance, Apple went from being a company on the brink of bankruptcy to a firm that has reshaped entire industries and brought rivals to their knees.

Few corporate leaders in modern times have been as dominant—or, at times, as dictatorial—as Mr Jobs. His success was the result of his unusual combination of technical smarts, strategic vision, flair for design and sheer force of character. But it was also because in an industry dominated by engineers and marketing people, he had a different and much broader perspective. Mr Jobs had an unusual knack for looking at technology from the outside, as a user, not just from the inside, as an engineer.

Adaptado de:  
<http://www.economist.com/node/21531530>  
 Acessado em 9 de outubro de 2011.

Answer questions 9 to 12 according to Text 3.

**09.** It is true to say of Steve Jobs that he

- 0-0) ran out of ideas.
- 1-1) has passed away.
- 2-2) never put up a show.
- 3-3) wasn't looked up to.
- 4-4) was well-off.



Resposta: FVFFV

Justificativa

0-0) FALSA: sua parada não se deu por falta de idéias, mas pela doença.

1-1) VERDADEIRA: ele morreu.

2-2) FALSA: ele sempre fazia das apresentações dos novos produtos, verdadeiros shows.

3-3) FALSA: ele era muito respeitado.

4-4) VERDADEIRA: Como presidente de uma empresa do porte da Apple, podemos concluir que ele vivia em condições muito prósperas.

**10.** Apple's success

- 0-0) was due to Jobs.
- 1-1) took place in spite of Jobs.
- 2-2) owes a lot to Jobs.
- 3-3) stems from Jobs' vision.
- 4-4) worked against Jobs.

Resposta: VFVVF

Justificativa

0-0) VERDADEIRA: o sucesso da Apple devia-se a Jobs.

1-1) FALSA: foi através dele e não apesar dele que o sucesso veio.

2-2) VERDADEIRA: muito se deve a Jobs pelo sucesso da Apple.

3-3) VERDADEIRA: a visão inovadora de Jobs é responsável pelo sucesso da Apple.

4-4) FALSA: trabalhou a favor dele. e não contra.

**11.** Mr Jobs' creativity was

- 0-0) way lower than everybody else's.
- 1-1) just as good as anybody else's.
- 2-2) less brilliant than his competitors'.
- 3-3) thought of as being higher than his peers'.
- 4-4) more engendering than his competitors'.

Resposta: FFFVV

Justificativa

0-0) FALSA: não era menor do que a criatividade dos outros.

1-1) FALSA: não era simplesmente tão boa quanto a dos outros; era, sim, melhor.

2-2) FALSA: não era menos brilhante do que a dos outros.

3-3) VERDADEIRA: era tida como superior a dos demais colegas.

4-4) VERDADEIRA: era mais produtora do que a dos demais.

**12.** On account of Mr Jobs' death,

0-0) Apple may face problems in the future.

1-1) Apple will soon stop doing business.

2-2) Apple can't substitute him for anyone else.

3-3) Tim Cook should do a better job than his predecessor.

4-4) technology industry could lack an engineer with a user's view.

Resposta: VFFFV

Justificativa

0-0) VERDADEIRA: a Apple pode ter problemas no futuro sem seu maestro principal.

1-1) FALSA: A posição da Apple não permite tal previsão apesar da morte de Jobs.

2-2) FALSA: Ele antes mesmo de morrer já foi substituído por Tim Cook.

3-3) FALSA: Apesar de bom, Tim não deve chegar ao patamar de Jobs conforme sua estréia.

4-4) VERDADEIRA: a indústria de tecnologia pode ficar sem alguém que veja as coisas do ponto de vista do usuário, caso não surja um novo Jobs.

Text 4

How half of Mexico ended up without driving tests

SIX out of ten road deaths worldwide take place in just 12 countries, one of which is Mexico. Every year some 24,000 people lose their lives on Mexico's potholed roads, almost double the number that die at the hands of its drug mafias. A further 600,000 are injured.

In Mexico's case the main problem is the drivers. Fourteen of Mexico's 32 states grant licences without setting a practical driving test. Three of those 14 run compulsory courses which students pass merely by attending. Five others have multiple-choice written exams. In six areas, including Mexico City, there is no compulsory training or test of any sort.

Mexico was not always so freewheeling. Until the 1990s driving tests were near-universal, but it took unusual robustness of character to pass without paying a bribe. Rather than tackle corruption, some states simply abolished the test.

The disregard for road safety goes wider. The ring roads that roar around Mexico's big cities have speed limits of up to 80kph. By contrast in Costa Rica the urban speed limit is 40kph. Drivers are slack about seat belts and child-seats are rarer still.

A breathalyser blitz has helped to reduce drink-driving. The new menace is texting, which is not yet banned. (Talking on the phone is, though enforcement is weak.) Since 2004 the city has denied bail to those arrested for drink-driving or hit-and-run accidents, following a case in which an American banker escaped jail despite drunkenly mowing down five policemen.

Given the right training, Mexico's drivers are as safe as any other country's. An American study found that Mexican truckers had fewer accidents in the United States than their American counterparts. Until testing becomes universal, Mexico's roads will remain lethal.

Adaptado de: <  
<http://www.economist.com/node/21531484>>  
Acessado em 9 de outubro de 2011.

Answer questions 13 to 16 according to Text 4

**13.** Road traffic accidents in Mexico

0-0) are closely associated with the driving skills of its population.

1-1) claim the lives of more than half a million Mexicans every year.

2-2) have no connection with the quality of its well preserved roads.

3-3) involving deaths outnumber those caused by the Mexican drug mafia.

4-4) which wipe out lives rank among the highest in the whole world.

Resposta: VFFVV

Justificativa

0-0) VERDADEIRA: motoristas no México precisam ser qualificados.

1-1) FALSA: não são tantas mortes, embora o número seja expressivo.

2-2) FALSA: as estradas mexicanas contribuem para tantos problemas.

3-3) VERDADEIRA: mais pessoas são mortas pelo trânsito do que pela máfia da droga.

4-4) VERDADEIRA: tem entre os maiores índices de morte por acidentes de trânsito do mundo.

#### 14. In Mexico

0-0) passing a driving test a decade ago often involved corruption.

1-1) every driver has to sit a test before being licenced to hit the road.

2-2) some states have done away with the driving tests while some haven't.

3-3) there is a uniform mechanism for the granting of a driver's licence.

4-4) in order to get a driver's licence it's mandatory to pass a practical test.

Resposta: VFVFF

Justificativa

0-0) VERDADEIRA: havia muita corrupção na aquisição de uma licença de motorista há dez anos atrás.

1-1) FALSA: em apenas alguns lugares se exige uma prova.

2-2) VERDADEIRA: só há obrigatoriedade para exames em alguns estados.

3-3) FALSA: não há uniformidade na forma como se obtém uma licença para dirigir.

4-4) FALSA: também não é compulsório um teste prático para se obter a carta de motorista.

#### 15. Drivers in Mexico

0-0) care about the use of seat belts and do wear them all the time.

1-1) can use speed limits in urban areas which are not compatible there.

2-2) carry their children in child-seats as mandated by law.

3-3) are not likely to comply with the traffic laws at any rate.

4-4) also break the law by driving under the effect of alcohol.

Resposta: FVFVV

Justificativa

0-0) FALSA: cintos são, via de regra, negligenciados no México.

1-1) VERDADEIRA: há limites considerados pelo escritor do texto como incompatíveis para área urbana.

2-2) FALSA: os assentos infantis são também negligenciados.

3-3) VERDADEIRA: o descumprimento de leis de trânsito são comuns no México.

4-4) VERDADEIRA: dirigir depois de beber é algo corriqueiro no México.

#### 16. Driving drunk and texting while driving are forbidden

0-0) despite being harmless for both drivers and pedestrians.

1-1) and neither has been a reason for arresting drivers.

2-2) and more likely to take place among untrained Mexican drivers.

3-3) however, these are still rather popular among Mexican drivers.

4-4) whereas using a cell phone is allowed on Mexican roads.

Resposta: FFVVF

Justificativa

0-0) FALSA: essas são práticas extremamente danosas tanto para motoristas quanto para pedestres.

1-1) FALSA: dirigir bêbado tem gerado prisões sem fiança no México depois de um episódio que envolveu um americano bêbado que atropelou policiais mexicanos.

2-2) VERDADEIRA: quando treinados adequadamente, os motoristas mexicanos tem provado ser tão bons quanto os americanos ou melhores até.

3-3) VERDADEIRA: os mexicanos continuam usando o celular para SMS e também dirigindo sob o efeito de álcool.

4-4) FALSA: o uso do celular é proibido embora não seja fiscalizado efetivamente.