



REINGRESSO E MUDANÇA DE CURSO	2019	LÍNGUA INGLESA
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CADERNO DE QUESTÕES

INSTRUÇÕES AO CANDIDATO

- Você deverá ter recebido o Caderno com a Proposta de Redação, a Folha de Redação, dois Cadernos de Questões e o Cartão de Respostas com o seu nome e o número de inscrição e modalidade de ingresso. Confira se seus dados no Cartão de Respostas estão corretos e, em caso afirmativo, assine-o e leia atentamente as instruções para seu preenchimento.
- Verifique se este Caderno contém enunciadas 20 (vinte) questões de múltipla escolha de **LÍNGUA INGLESA** e se as questões estão legíveis, caso contrário **informe imediatamente ao fiscal**.
- Cada questão proposta apresenta quatro opções de resposta, sendo apenas uma delas a correta. A questão que tiver sem opção assinalada receberá pontuação zero, assim como a que apresentar mais de uma opção assinalada, mesmo que dentre elas se encontre a correta.
- Não é permitido usar qualquer tipo de aparelho que permita intercomunicação, nem material que sirva para consulta.
- O tempo disponível para a realização de todas as provas, incluindo o preenchimento do Cartão de Respostas é, no mínimo, de **uma hora e trinta minutos** e, no máximo, de **quatro horas**.
- Para escrever a Redação e preencher o Cartão de Respostas, use, exclusivamente, caneta esferográfica de corpo transparente de ponta grossa com tinta azul ou preta (preferencialmente, com tinta azul).
- Certifique-se de ter assinado a lista de presença.
- Quando terminar, entregue ao fiscal a Folha de Redação, que será desidentificada na sua presença, e o Cartão de Respostas, que poderá ser invalidado se você não o assinar. Se você terminar as provas antes de três horas do início das mesmas, entregue também ao fiscal os Cadernos de Questões e o Caderno com a Proposta de Redação.

AGUARDE O AVISO PARA INICIAR SUAS PROVAS.

Read the two texts below and answer the questions which follow them.

TEXT 1

The gender pay gap

In the rich and middle-income countries that make up the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development), the median wage of a woman working full-time is 85% that of a man. This is not, as many assume, because employers pay a woman less than they would have paid a man in her place. Data from 25 countries collected by Korn Ferry, a consultancy, show that women earn 98% as much as men who do the same job for the same employer. The real reason is twofold. Women outnumber men in positions with lower salaries and little chance of promotion. And men and women are segregated between occupations and industries; those where women predominate pay less.

Just a fifth of senior executives in G7 countries are female. Across the European Union supervisors are more likely to be male, even when most of their underlings are female. Nearly 70% of working women in the EU are in occupations where at least 60% of workers are female. The top four jobs done by American women—teacher, nurse, secretary and health aide—are all at least 80% female.

Occupations dominated by women have lower status and pay. Primary teachers in the OECD earn 81% of the average for graduate jobs. Nurses earn less than police officers; cleaners less than caretakers. Women's lower earnings mean that after divorcing or being widowed, they often end up poor. And skewed workforces can be a problem for firms—and for society. BHP Billiton, a mining company, has found that sites with more women are run more safely. Heavily male police forces and female nursing corps are unlikely to have the best mix of skills, experience and priorities to deal with crime victims and patients of the opposite sex. One theory for why boys do worse than girls in school is the shortage of male academic role models.

The gender pay gap would shrink if men moved into female-dominated jobs and vice versa. But in America such workplace gender integration stalled about a decade ago after steadily increasing for more than two decades. A study of 12 European countries concluded that between 1995 and 2010 the share of female workers in most occupations changed little. A similar pattern has been found in Australia.

Adapted from: <<https://www.economist.com/international/2017/10/07/the-gender-pay-gap>>
Access: 04 Dec. 2018

Glossary: *underlings*: subordinados; *skewed*: desigual; *shrink*: encolher; *stalled*: parado.

01 According to the article, one of the main reasons why women still earn lower salaries than men is that:

- (A) there are more women in senior positions.
- (B) there are more women working in jobs that pay less.
- (C) women have fewer chances of promotion in their jobs.
- (D) companies pay lower salaries to women who do the same job as men.

02 It is important to have both men and women in jobs that are usually dominated by one gender because:

- (A) women run mining sites more safely.
- (B) men usually do better than women in academic areas.
- (C) women are usually more skillful with people of the opposite sex.
- (D) there can be a mix of skills when dealing with people of the opposite sex.

03 The study of 12 European countries found out that between 1995 and 2010, the share of female workers in most occupations:

- (A) increased.
- (B) decreased.
- (C) remained almost the same.
- (D) remained exactly the same.

04 In America, workplace gender integration:

- (A) has increased for some years, but then it stopped changing.
- (B) has been successful in the last two decades.
- (C) has not changed for more than two decades.
- (D) has decreased in the last decade.

05 One direct consequence of women's lower earning is that:

- (A) they get little chance of promotion.
- (B) they are segregated in industries.
- (C) they have fewer chances of becoming supervisors.
- (D) they do not earn enough money to support their families by themselves.

06 According to the article, gender pay gap would reduce if:

- (A) men and women shared the same jobs.
- (B) women had more supervising positions.
- (C) firms hired more female employees.
- (D) occupations dominated by women had a lower status.

07 One explanation to the fact that boys do worse than girls in schools is because:

- (A) male teachers are not good.
- (B) there are few male teachers.
- (C) girls have better intellectual skills than boys.
- (D) female teachers have less experience in teaching the opposite sex.

08 In the sentence "*Across the European Union supervisors are more likely to be male, even when most of their underlings are female*", the adverb "even" expresses:

- (A) result.
- (B) condition.
- (C) surprise.
- (D) comparison.

09 In the sentence, “*Heavily male police forces and female nursing corps are unlikely to have the best mix of skills, experience and priorities to deal with crime victims and patients of the opposite sex*”, the word “unlikely” has the same meaning as:

- (A) not good.
- (B) not approved.
- (C) not possible.
- (D) not probable.

10 According to the article, it is correct to say that:

- (A) female-dominated jobs have lower pay.
- (B) employers pay male and female differently for the same job.
- (C) women earn exactly the same as men who do the same job for the same employer.
- (D) the average wage of a woman is superior to that of a man.

TEXT 2

The sustainable development agenda - Frequently Asked Questions

What is sustainable development?

- Sustainable development has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- Sustainable development calls for concerted efforts towards building an inclusive, sustainable and resilient future for people and planet.
- For sustainable development to be achieved, it is crucial to harmonize three core elements: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. These are interconnected and all are crucial for the well-being of individuals and societies.
- Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. To this end, there must be promotion of sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion, and promoting integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems.

How does climate change relate to sustainable development?

- Climate change is already impacting public health, food and water security, migration, peace and security. Climate change, left unchecked, will roll back the development gains we have made over the last decades and will make further gains impossible.
- Investments in sustainable development will help address climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and building climate resilience.
- Conversely, action on climate change will drive sustainable development.
- Tackling climate change and fostering sustainable development are two mutually reinforcing sides of the same coin; sustainable development cannot be achieved without climate action.

How much will the implementation of this new sustainable development agenda cost?

- In order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), substantial investment will be required, in both developed and developing countries. This agenda will require the mobilization of significant resources—in the trillions of dollars. But these resources already exist. There are far more than enough savings in the world to finance the new agenda. How to direct investment so that it supports sustainable development will be crucial for achieving our Goals.
- Resources need to be mobilized from domestic and international sources, as well as from the public and private sectors.
- Official development assistance is still necessary to help the countries most in need, including the least developed countries, to achieve sustainable development.

Adapted from: <<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>>Access: 04 Dec. 2018.

Glossary: *concerted*: acordados.

- 11 According to the article, sustainable development can be described as:
- (A) development that meets future generation needs.
 - (B) development that will not cause harm to future generations.
 - (C) development that enables great economic growth.
 - (D) development that builds a sustainable present.
- 12 In order to achieve sustainable development, it is extremely important to:
- (A) reduce basic standards of living.
 - (B) increase greenhouse gas emissions.
 - (C) balance social, economic and environmental issues.
 - (D) promote economic growth in developed countries.
- 13 An essential prerequisite for sustainable development is to:
- (A) put an end to poverty.
 - (B) reduce food and water security.
 - (C) increase greenhouse gas emissions.
 - (D) promote natural resources.
- 14 According to the webpage, climate change:
- (A) builds climate resilience.
 - (B) prevents sustainable development.
 - (C) does not impact development gains.
 - (D) has a direct effect on social and health issues.
- 15 In the sentence “*Conversely, action on climate change will drive sustainable development*”, the conjunction “conversely” has the same meaning as:
- (A) additionally.
 - (B) contrarily.
 - (C) consequently.
 - (D) subsequently.
- 16 In the sentence “*Tackling climate change and fostering sustainable development are two mutually reinforcing sides of the same coin*”, the expression “two mutually reinforcing sides of the same coin” means that:
- (A) both climate change and sustainable development actions require a lot of money.
 - (B) sustainable development is totally independent of climate change.
 - (C) climate change and sustainable development are very closely related although they seem to be different issues.
 - (D) climate change and sustainable development are different issues and need to be handled separately, one at a time.
- 17 The trillions of dollars needed for the implementation of the SDGs:
- (A) have already been raised.
 - (B) have already been spent.
 - (C) haven’t been raised yet.
 - (D) will still be raised.

18 A key factor to achieve the new sustainable development agenda will be:

- (A) mobilizing resources in developed countries.
- (B) investing in developing countries.
- (C) deciding how to direct investments to the new agenda.
- (D) raising the resources to finance the new agenda.

19 In the sentence "In order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), substantial investment will be required, in both developed and developing countries", the conjunction "in order to" has the same meaning as:

- (A) because of.
- (B) due to.
- (C) only if.
- (D) for the purpose of.

20 The pronoun "these" in "These are interconnected..." (6th line) refers to:

- (A) individual and society.
- (B) the elements that are necessary to achieve sustainable development.
- (C) actions that promote environmental protection.
- (D) elements that prevent economic growth and social inclusion.