 FACULDADES INTEGRADAS DE TAQUARA

PROGRAMA DE MESTRADO EM DESENVOLVIMENTO REGIONAL

**PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA**

**EM LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA – INGLÊS**

**Instruções gerais**:

1) Esta prova inclui três fragmentos de textos (A, B e C) sobre os quais são formuladas 10 (dez) questões, no total. Deve ser respondido o total das dez (10) questões relativas aos três textos;

2) o conjunto de respostas relativas ao total dos três trechos (A, B e C) terá um valor máximo de 10,0 (dez) pontos na somatória das questões relativas aos três fragmentos de texto (A, B e C);

3) as respostas devem ser redigidas a caneta em cor preta ou azul, na própria folha da prova fornecida pela instituição;

4) as respostas devem ser formuladas em língua portuguesa, salvo seja requerido citação textual;

5) não é permitido o uso de nenhum tipo de anotação e/ou material de auxílio, mas é permitido o uso de dicionário convencional (não eletrônico), de uso individual e exclusivo, não podendo haver permuta e/ou empréstimo do mesmo durante a realização do exame;

6) ao final da prova, assine a ata de comparecimento;

7) a prova terá uma duração **máxima** de 3 (três) horas;

8) antes de entregar a prova com as respostas, identifique a(s) folha(s) apenas escrevendo o nome completo na primeira folha de apresentação e sua rubrica nas demais folhas da prova.

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Data, local e nome do (a) candidato (a) (legível)

**Leia atentamente os textos a seguir (A, B e C) e responda às questões relativas a cada um deles:**

**Texto A**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 01  02  03  04  05  06  07  08  09  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21  22  23  24  25  26  27  28  29  30  31  32  33  34  35  36  37  38  39  40  41 | **What International Law Has to Say About the Israel-Hamas War**  Hamas’s killing of at least 1400 Israeli civilians (including children) during its surprise attack on Israeli territory violated international humanitarian law provisions designed to protect civilians and their property during war. They include [Common Article 3](https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/ihl-treaties/gciii-1949/article-3) of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, which requires humane treatment of civilians and noncombatants; [Article 51](https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/ihl-treaties/api-1977/article-51) of the conventions’ Protocol I, which protects civilian populations from attack; and a host of provisions on war crimes and crimes against humanity in Articles 7 and 8 of the [Rome Statute](https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/RS-Eng.pdf)  of the International Criminal Court (ICC), which reflect customary international law and apply to Hamas leaders and fighters. Moreover, Hamas’s continuous, indiscriminate rocket attacks against Israeli targets put civilian structures and individuals at risk, also violating these treaty provisions and customary international law.  Another paramount [objective](https://www.gov.il/en/departments/news/event-statement071023) for Israel is to rescue or release the roughly two hundred Israeli, American, and other foreign hostages. Hamas’s taking of hostages from Israeli territory and using them, illegally, as human shields in Gaza under [life-](https://www.nytimes.com/article/israel-hostages-hamas-explained.html" \o "life-imperiling" \t "_blank)threatening conditions pose particular challenges for Israeli military action. If Hamas had not taken hostages, Israel’s strategy for confronting the militant group might have been different.  Though much debated among international lawyers and governments, there is a [legal right](https://openyls.law.yale.edu/bitstream/handle/20.500.13051/17766/VJIL_Defending_Nationals_Abroad_12_21_07.pdf?) for states to use force to rescue hostages, as long as their actions meet four criteria:   * many hostages are seized, particularly during an armed attack (as occurred on October 7), * the actions are necessary (there is a threat of violence against Hamas’s hostages, and non-forcible recovery options, such as a negotiated deal with the group, may prove futile), * there is an immediacy (a quickly negotiated release is not possible, and the fate of the hostages appears to worsen with each passing day), and * the use of force is proportional.   The final criterion of proportionality would be superseded by the anticipated Israeli incursion into Gaza because that intervention would be made under the right of self-defence a much larger-scale objective, and not only to rescue the hostages. Whatever the debate may be about Palestinian statehood, the applicability of various treaties, and whether Israel is an occupying power over Gaza, Israel should take care to follow the powerful requirements of customary international law as it defends itself against Hamas and pursues the rescue of hostages.  Texto extraído e adaptado do endereço eletrônico:  <https://www.cfr.org/article/what-international-law-has-say-about-israel-hamas-war> |

**Responda às questões sobre o texto A (questões de 1 a 4)**

1 - Leia as afirmações e escreva **V** (para as verdadeiras) e **F** (para as falsas) para as alternativas I., II. e III. Em seguida, assinale a alternativa que contém a ordem correta, de cima para baixo. (1,0)

1. (**F**) Both Hamas and Israel put civilian structures and individuals at risk, in violation of these treaty provisions and customary international law.
2. (**F** ) Both Hamas and Israel are seeking a speedy negotiated release.
3. ( **T** ) Israel should comply with the requirements of international law, ensure compliance with customary international law by protecting itself from Hamas and working to secure the release of the hostages.
4. V F F
5. F F V
6. V F V
7. V V F
8. F V V

2 - Traduza para a língua portuguesa, fazendo as adequações necessárias, as seguintes palavras e fragmentos (1,0)

“which reflect customary international law” (linhas 09-10) (0,2)

que refletem o direito internacional consuetudinário

“Israel should take care”(linha 36) (0,2)

Israel teria de tomar cuidado

“Another paramount [objective](https://www.gov.il/en/departments/news/event-statement071023" \t "_blank" \o "objective)”(linha 14) (0,2)

Outro objetivo primordial

“Whatever the debate may be”(linha 34) (0,2)

Qualquer que seja o debate

“it defends itself” *(*linha 37) (0,2)

quando se defende sozinho

3 – **Mencionando as indicações numéricas das linhas**, **selecione e cite em língua portuguesa**, no texto A, a (s) passagem (ns) que diz (em) respeito ao direito que os governos têm de usar a força para resgatar reféns: (1,0)

Linhas 20-22 Embora muito debatido entre juristas internacionais e governos, existe um direito legal para os Estados usarem a força para resgatar reféns, desde que suas ações atendam a quatro critérios

4 - De acordo com o texto A, **cite literalmente (não é necessário traduzir), o trecho** onde explica a(s) razão(ões) pela(s) qual(is) Israel optou pela invasão e não outra medida diferente: (1,0)

Linhas 25-27 the actions are necessary (there is a threat of violence against Hamas’s hostages, and non-forcible recovery options, such as a negotiated deal with the group, may prove futile),

**Responda às questões sobre o texto B (questões de 5 a 6)**

**Texto B**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 01  02  03  04  05  06  07  08  09  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21  22  23  24  25  26  27  28  29  30  31 | **Argentina election 2023: Here’s what to know.**  Argentine voters go to the polls on Sunday amid soaring inflation and as the country struggles to pay its debts, nevertheless, the economy is perhaps Argentina's biggest problem as inflation continues to soar, peaking at 138% in September. In addition, Argentina is also struggling to repay a large amount of international debt to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).  The incoming candidate will have to face the challenge of reviving Argentina’s economy, which continues to worsen. JP Morgan has postulated that inflation will 210 percent at the end of 2023, whereas a poll conducted by Central Bank forecasts 180 percent.  Argentina is also part of the South American trade bloc [Mercosur](https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/6/19/brazils-lula-to-discuss-trade-deal-with-macron-on-france-visit) which is hoping to sign a trade deal with the European Union. The incoming candidates’ decisions could determine the trajectory of this deal. Milei has pledged to pull out of Mercosur. Overall, the election’s results will affect Argentina’s relationship with other South American countries including Brazil.  **Climate change** is also an issue that looms over Argentina’s political landscape after the country experienced [historic droughts](https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/3/9/argentinas-grain-harvest-suffers-under-worst-drought-in-60-years) this year. As a result, food prices went up and the economy suffered.  Also at stake is the future of **abortion rights** in Argentina. In 2020, the country’s Congress [legalized the procedure](https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/12/30/argentine-senate-approves-bill-to-legalise-abortion) up to the 14th week of pregnancy, permitting it at later stages as well in cases of rape or risk to the mother’s health. But Milei has promised to hold a [referendum on abortion rights](https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/10/20/with-milei-leading-argentinas-presidential-race-abortion-is-on-the-line). He has described abortion as “murder”. How do elections work in Argentina? By law, Argentinians between the ages of 18 and 70 are required to vote.  To win the presidency in the general elections, a candidate needs 45 per cent of the vote, or 40 per cent plus a 10-point lead over their closest competitor.  Texto extraído e adaptado do endereço eletrônico: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/10/22/argentina-election-2023-heres-what-to-know> |

5 - No trecho do texto B onde diz “Argentine voters go to the polls on Sunday amid soaring inflation and as the country struggles to pay its debts, nevertheless, the economy is perhaps Argentina's biggest problem as inflation continues to soar”: Traduza a frase e explique o significado deste elemento de ligação: *“nevertheless”*,dentro do contexto do período e se ele expressa uma**situação condicional,** de **simultaneidade** ou de **oposição**. (linhas 02-03-04). (linhas 24-25). (1,0)

“*nevertheless*’ expressa uma situação de oposição, se por um lado, os argentinos estão em época de eleições e isto parece ser o problema principal, por outro lado, contrariamente, o texto afirma que a questão econômica é mais importante que a eleição já que a inflação sobe aceleradamente.

6 - **Mencionando as indicações numéricas das linhas**, **selecione** e **cite em língua portuguesa**, no texto B, a (s) passagem (ns) que faça (m) menção à ideia de um candidato à presidência submeter à votação do eleitorado, para aprovação ou rejeição, do direito ao aborto. (1,0)

Linhas 21-23 Mas Milei prometeu realizar um referendo sobre o direito ao aborto. Ele chamou o aborto de “assassinato”.

**Responda às questões sobre o texto C (questões de 7 a 10)**

**Texto C**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 01  02  03  04  05  06  07  08  09  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21  22  23  24  25  26  27  28  29  30  31  32  33  34  35  36  37  38 | **World Bank report recommends new development model for Brazil's Amazonian states.**  A complementary emphasis on productivity (urban and rural) and forest protection would raise living standards while preserving the region's exceptionally rich natural forests. The report, A Balancing Act for Brazil's Amazonian States: An Economic Memorandum, stresses that raising living standards and maintaining standing forests can be complementary objectives if a standard development model is adopted that simultaneously promotes urban and rural productivity, forest protection and sustainable rural livelihoods. Conservation finance can play a key role in this model.  According to the report, about 28 million Brazilians live in the Amazon states, of whom more than one third are poor. Whereas the majority of the poor live in urban areas, however, rural poverty shows itself to be particularly severe in rural areas. The Amazon states have the largest proportion of Brazil's indigenous population, around 380,000 inhabitants, who often face worse living conditions.  Furthermore, deforestation threatens the exceptional natural wealth of the Amazon states, which are home to about 60% of the Amazon rainforest and parts of other important biomes, such as the Cerrado and the Pantanal. The annual value of the Amazon rainforest alone is estimated to be at least US$ 317 billion: the Amazon regulates the world's climate, is home to 25% of known terrestrial biodiversity, provides livelihoods for many rural populations, and its "flying rivers" are critical to South American agriculture and hydropower. The risk of reaching points of no return dramatically increases the cost of deforestation, the report warns. There is an urgent need to protect Amazon forests.  Expanding frontiers destroy natural wealth without boosting the economy. Greater productivity growth in sectors beyond commodities is needed, both in the Amazon states and across the country, to revitalize economic progress and reduce poverty, while moving away from a development model based on natural resource extraction.  "As three out of four people still live in Amazonian towns and cities, focusing on urban productivity may be complementary to other efforts that increase incomes and protect the region's forests. A Brazilian growth model focused on productivity in all sectors will also benefit the Amazon population and the forests," has argued Marek Hanusch, World Bank senior economist and coordinator of the report.  Texto extraído e adaptado do endereço eletrônico:  <https://www.bancomundial.org/es/news/press-release/2023/05/09/brazil-world-bank-report-calls-for-a-new-development-model-amazonian-states> |

7 - No texto C há uma referência clara da advertência do Banco Mundial sobre o desmatamento da Amazônia, cujo aumento significativo se aproxima ao nível de atingir um ponto irreversível, caso não seja protegida prementemente. **Mencionando as indicações numéricas das linhas**, **selecione** e **cite em língua portuguesa**, no texto C, a passagem no texto que caracteriza esta referência: (1,0)

Linhas 22-24 O risco de atingir pontos de não retorno aumenta drasticamente o custo do desmatamento, alerta o relatório. Há uma necessidade urgente de proteger as florestas amazônicas.

8 - Traduza para o português as seguintes palavras e expressões **fazendo as adequações necessárias** e **mantendo a equivalência semântica com o inglês**: (1,0)

“sectors beyond commodities”(linha 26) (0,30)

setores além das commodities

“who often face” (linha 15) (0,30)

eles frequentemente enfrentam

“a standard development model” (linha 07) (0,20)

modelo de desenvolvimento padrão

*“*has argued Marek Hanusch*”* (linhas 33-34) (0,20)

afirmou Marek Hanusch

9 – **Traduza**, para a língua portuguesa, **fazendo as adequações necessárias** e **mantendo a equivalência semântica com o inglês**, o trecho citado: “Whereas the majority of the poor live in urban areas, however, rural poverty shows itself to be particularly severe in rural areas.” (linhas 12-13): (1,0)

Embora a maioria dos pobres viva em áreas urbanas, a pobreza rural, no entanto, se mostra particularmente grave nas áreas rurais

10 - Assinale a opção que descreve melhor traduza, sem mudar o seu significado semântico entre a língua inglesa e a portuguesa, o trecho: “As three out of four people still live in Amazonian towns and cities, focusing on urban productivity may be complementary”(linhas 30-31): (1,0)

a) “Já que três em cada quatro pessoas vivem em vilas e cidades amazônicas, o foco na produtividade urbana indubitavelmente seja complementar.”;

b) “No entanto, como três em cada quatro pessoas vivem em vilas e cidades amazônicas, o foco na produtividade urbana não seja complementar.”;

c) “Todavia, três em cada quatro pessoas vivem em vilas e cidades amazônicas, o foco na produtividade urbana ainda seja complementar.”;

d) “Já que três em cada quatro pessoas vivem em vilas e cidades amazônicas, o foco na produtividade urbana ainda deveria ser complementar”;

e) “Como três em cada quatro pessoas ainda vivem em vilas e cidades amazônicas, o foco na produtividade urbana talvez seja complementar”.