



PUC - RIO VESTIBULAR 2011

Outubro/2010

INGLÊS - RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS

LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES ABAIXO.

- 01 - Você recebeu do fiscal o seguinte material:
a) este Caderno, com o enunciado das 20 questões objetivas de **INGLÊS - RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS**;
b) um **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**, com seu nome e número de inscrição, destinado às respostas das questões objetivas formuladas na prova de **INGLÊS - RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS**.
- 02 - Verifique se este material está em ordem, se o seu nome e número de inscrição conferem com os que aparecem no **CARTÃO**. Caso contrário, notifique **IMEDIATAMENTE** ao fiscal.
- 03 - Após a conferência, o candidato deverá assinar no espaço próprio do **CARTÃO**, preferivelmente a caneta esferográfica de tinta na cor preta.
- 04 - No **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**, a marcação das letras correspondentes às respostas certas deve ser feita preenchendo todo o espaço do círculo, a **lápiz preto nº 2 ou caneta esferográfica de tinta na cor preta**, com um traço contínuo e denso. A LEITORA ÓTICA utilizada na leitura do **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA** é sensível a marcas escuras, portanto, preencha os campos de marcação completamente, sem deixar claros.
- Exemplo: (A) ● (C) (D) (E)
- 05 - Tenha muito cuidado com o **CARTÃO**, para não o **DOBRAR, AMASSAR ou MANCHAR**. O mesmo **SOMENTE** poderá ser substituído caso esteja danificado em suas margens superiores e/ou inferiores – **BARRA DE RECONHECIMENTO PARA LEITURA ÓTICA**.
- 06 - Para cada uma das questões objetivas são apresentadas 5 alternativas classificadas com as letras (A), (B), (C), (D) e (E); só uma responde adequadamente ao quesito proposto. Você só deve assinalar **UMA RESPOSTA**: a marcação em mais de uma alternativa anula a questão, **MESMO QUE UMA DAS RESPOSTAS ESTEJA CORRETA**.
- 07 - As questões são identificadas pelo número que se situa acima de seu enunciado.
- 08 - **SERÁ ELIMINADO** do Concurso Vestibular o candidato que:
a) se utilizar, durante a realização das provas, de máquinas e/ou relógios de calcular, bem como de rádios gravadores, *headphones*, telefones celulares ou fontes de consulta de qualquer espécie;
b) se ausentar da sala em que se realizam as provas levando consigo este **CADERNO DE QUESTÕES** e/ou o **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**;
c) não assinar a Lista de Presença e/ou o **CARTÃO**.
- 09 - Reserve os 30 (trinta) minutos finais para marcar seu **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**. Os **rascunhos** neste Caderno de Questões **NÃO SERÃO LEVADOS EM CONTA**.
- 10 - Quando terminar, entregue ao fiscal este **CADERNO DE QUESTÕES** e o **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA** e **ASSINE** a **LISTA DE PRESENÇA**.
- 11 - **O TEMPO DISPONÍVEL PARA ESTA PROVA DE QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS É DE 2 (DUAS) HORAS**.

BOA PROVA!

INGLÊS - RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS

TEXT I

Rethinking the “third world”

The poor world has changed fundamentally. Others are barely coming to grips with the implications.

THE ECONOMIST, Jun 10th 2010

EARLIER this year, Bob Zoellick, the president of the World Bank, grandly declared that “2009 saw the end of what was known as the third world” – that is, the end of a distinct, separate section of humanity that is poor, aid-dependent and does not matter very much. Is he right?

Suppress, for a moment, the thought that the term itself went out of fashion long ago. This still seems a plausible time to consider the idea. While the rich world stumbles out of recession, Asia, Africa and Latin America are accelerating and contributing more than ever to world output. Two fast-growing countries, Turkey and Brazil, struck a deal in May that was intended to break the deadlock over Iran’s nuclear programme. Though less than meets the eye, the agreement was still an intriguing case of emerging-nation diplomacy.

Yet at the same time, Mr. Zoellick’s bank is not in any danger of going out of business. Aid still flows. Whatever you call it, the category still matters (“third world” later became “developing countries” or “less developed countries”). It matters for trade, to non-governmental organisations and in the United Nations. Poor countries are treated differently under the UN framework convention on climate change, for instance, with fewer commitments to cut emissions. The European Union has a special trade and aid agreement with 79 poor nations. The world is still split between haves and have-nots (though the group of seven richest haves is now a group of 20 of them). Not surprisingly, many NGOs dislike Mr. Zoellick’s assertion because, they fear, it will encourage Westerners to ignore poverty abroad.

The term “third world” did not originally refer to geopolitics. The first to use it in its modern sense was Alfred Sauvy, a French demographer who drew a parallel with the “third estate” (the people) during the French revolution. In 1952 Sauvy wrote that “this ignored, exploited, scorned Third World, like the Third Estate, wants to become something, too.” The salient feature of the third world was that it wanted economic and political clout.

It is getting both. Cold-war terminology implied that third-world countries had limited room for independent manoeuvre. They aligned themselves with one side, or got ground between millstones. That is changing. Walter Russell Mead, an American foreign-policy analyst, argues that Brazil and Turkey are both countries once within America’s circle of influence where new leaders have challenged longstanding domestic elites and are trying to shake off their reliance upon America. In both cases their ambitions are global.

For richer, for poorer

50 These trends have been going on a long time but the end of the great recession has speeded them up dramatically. Richer countries have not fully recovered: their income is still below what it was before the crisis. But in poorer ones – notably in Asia, the Middle East and Africa – income now exceeds pre-crisis levels by wide margins.

55 All this has – or should have – changed attitudes towards poor countries. The term “third world” used to mean poor and dependent. “Third world” countries often ran irresponsible fiscal and monetary policies and, even when growing fast, they still relied on the West for capital and markets.

60 One part of this picture is still true. The world remains binary. Over 1 billion people live on \$1.25 or less a day, more than they did when the term third world was coined. Many live in countries, like Brazil and India, which seem to have escaped from the third world. And 60 or so small poor countries retain third-world characteristics: aid dependency, corruption, violence.

65 Still, some generalisations are justified. Most developing countries have rejected populism. Now, it is rich countries that are running vast budget deficits. The economic mainstream has moved and it is no longer possible to distinguish between third and first worlds on the basis of economic policy.

70 Nor are emerging markets as dependent on aid from the West as they used to be. China recently agreed to finance oil refineries in Nigeria worth over \$23 billion – nearly twice the total increase in aid to Africa over five years in one deal.

75 The upshot is that it is no longer clear who depends on whom. Poorer economies still depend on Western markets: their slump at the end of 2008 showed that. But their recovery reveals that they are more resilient than they used to be, partly because their economic policies are better and partly because they trade more with each other and protect one another from the worst of rich-nation recession.

80 As a result, the prudent members of the third world are becoming safer places to invest than the profligate ones of the first. South Africa has a higher credit rating than Greece. Brazil, Indonesia, Turkey and Peru have all had their credit ratings upgraded this year. Those of the PIGS – Portugal, Ireland, Greece and Spain – have all been downgraded. Remarkably, the yield on ten-year government bonds is the same in Thailand as it is in America. Amar Bhattacharya, the head of the Group of 24 (a body of poorer countries), argues that the first world depends at least as much on the third as vice versa because the large and growing contribution to global demand and high returns in poorer countries are indispensable to rich ones in their attempts to return to growth and reduce debt.

Retrieved from http://www.economist.com/node/16329442?story_id=16329442, on August 1st, 2010. (slightly adapted)

1

The main purpose of this text is to

- (A) claim that the third world nations are undoubtedly the safest places to invest nowadays.
- (B) report on the financial drawbacks recently faced by some of the richest nations of the world.
- (C) praise the Turkish and Brazilian governments that dared to escape America's circle of influence.
- (D) reject modern economic definitions that characterize the relations between poorer and richer nations.
- (E) show that recent political and economic facts have called for a reconceptualized view of the binary division of the world.

2

In "Others are barely coming to grips with the implications." (subtitle), "coming to grips with" means the same as

- (A) relying on. (B) coping with.
- (C) rejoicing on. (D) disapproving of.
- (E) complaining against.

3

According to the explanation provided by the writer in lines 3-5, the 'third world' is generally considered

- (A) an affluent area of the globe that must be taken into account.
- (B) a highly relevant part of the world that should be better known.
- (C) a segregated group of nations that is terribly devastated by misery and disease.
- (D) a relatively insignificant group of nations which need to count on external help.
- (E) the only region of the world that is characterized by poverty and economic failure.

4

In "Though less than meets the eye, the agreement was still an intriguing case of emerging-nation diplomacy." (lines 13-15), "less than meets the eye" can be explained as something that is

- (A) really outstanding and extraordinary.
- (B) completely irrelevant and unimportant.
- (C) secret and should be kept away from the public.
- (D) considered unacceptable by many other nations.
- (E) less interesting or complicated than it appears at first sight.

5

According to paragraph 3 (lines 16-30), the World Bank is not in danger of going out of business because

- (A) the group of poor nations has been increasing lately.
- (B) richer nations tend to ignore poverty outside their borders.
- (C) poor countries are not committed to the reduction of gas emissions.
- (D) poor countries must still be financially helped due to their relevance in the world.
- (E) richer nations are still willing to encourage the creation of NGOs in less developed nations.

6

Bob Zoellick's statement about the end of the third world may be considered controversial because many NGOs believe it

- (A) clearly denies that poverty has been eradicated from all parts of the globe.
- (B) might force an exclusion of the more developed nations from UN aid-grants.
- (C) may lead to the conclusion that there is no need to help poor countries anymore.
- (D) presupposes that the group of richest countries will definitely continue to increase.
- (E) will emphasize the limits between 'developing countries' and 'less developing countries'.

7

Alfred Sauvy is mentioned in paragraph 4 (lines 31-38) since he

- (A) updated a term of the past to refer to a 20th century situation.
- (B) coined the term "third world" during the French Revolution.
- (C) established a parallel between the French people and the developed nations.
- (D) affirmed that both the "Third World" and the "Third Estate" had always been ignored in France.
- (E) was the first demographer to identify the existence of less developed nations in the world.

8

In the fragments "While the rich world stumbles out of recession," (lines 8-9) and "...new leaders have challenged longstanding domestic elites and are trying to shake off their reliance upon America." (lines 45-47), the expressions **stumble out** and **shake off** mean, respectively,

- (A) turn away from – ignore.
- (B) plunge into – surrender to.
- (C) slip up – leave behind.
- (D) trip into – get away from.
- (E) find its way out – get rid of.

9

The fragment "These trends" (line 50) refers to the fact that

- (A) third world countries have faced limited room for independent political actions.
- (B) third world countries have been trying to break free from America's circle of influence.
- (C) third-world countries have been aligning themselves with the American foreign-policy.
- (D) new leaders in Brazil and Turkey have been challenged by long-lasting domestic elites.
- (E) Brazil and Turkey have been trying to escape the American influence ever since the Cold War.

10

In "All this has – or should have – changed attitudes towards poor countries." (lines 56-57), the use of **should have** implies a(an)

- (A) absolute obligation. (B) unquestionable truth.
- (C) logical necessity. (D) concrete possibility.
- (E) improbable guess.

11

The argument used to support “The world remains binary” (lines 62-63) is that

- (A) the world can still be divided into more developed and less developed regions.
- (B) there are still many contrasts among the small poor countries that belong to the third world.
- (C) all emerging nations still belong to the third world group due to their dependence on external help.
- (D) it is relevant to distinguish between first and third world nations based on their economic policies.
- (E) countries like Brazil and India have escaped the third world while others will always remain poor and dependent.

12

The term in parentheses expresses the idea introduced by the term in **bold** in

- (A) “**Yet** at the same time, Mr. Zoellick’s bank is not in any danger of going out of business.” – lines 16-17 – (classification)
- (B) “Poor countries are treated differently under the UN framework convention on climate change, **for instance**, with fewer commitments to cut emissions.” – lines 21-24 – (reason)
- (C) “(**though** the group of seven richest haves is now a group of 20 of them).” – lines 26-27 – (consequence)
- (D) “**Still**, some generalisations are justified.” – line 69 – (contrast)
- (E) “**As a result**, the prudent members of the third world are becoming safer places to invest than the profligate ones of the first.” – lines 88-90 – (exemplification)

13

Based on the meanings of the words in the text, it can be said that

- (A) output (line 11) and *productivity* have opposite meanings.
- (B) clout (line 38) and *prestige* express contradictory ideas.
- (C) slump (line 82) and *prosperity* are synonyms.
- (D) downgraded (line 94) and *depreciated* are antonyms.
- (E) yield (line 94) and *return* express similar ideas.

14

Amar Bhattacharya’s claim (lines 97-98) that “the first world depends at least as much on the third as vice versa...” is sustained by the following justification:

- (A) The have-nots need the haves for financial aids that will reduce their foreign debts, while the latter do not depend on the former.
- (B) The income of richer countries is below the pre-crisis rates; the poorer nations, though, now have much higher incomes than they had before.
- (C) The world is divided into rich and poor countries which fight for economic power; the poor countries merely supply the raw materials, while the rich the industrialized goods.
- (D) Both third and first world countries are currently subject to financial troubles, but the emerging nations are more vulnerable because of their great dependence on Western markets.
- (E) Third world countries, though still somewhat dependent on international aid, have become important economic markets for rich economies, as these strive to regain their growth rates and financial stability.

CARTOON 1



CARTOON 2



Cartoons 1 and 2 above can be used to illustrate some of the ideas expressed in Text 1. The appropriate match between the cartoon and the paragraph it illustrates is

- (A) Cartoon 1/paragraph 1 (lines 1-5) – Cartoon 2/ paragraph 3 (lines 16-30)
- (B) Cartoon 1/paragraph 3 (lines 16-30) – Cartoon 2/ paragraph 6 (lines 50-55)
- (C) Cartoon 1/paragraph 6 (lines 50-55) – Cartoon 2/ paragraph 8 (lines 62-68)
- (D) Cartoon 1/paragraph 8 (lines 62-68) – Cartoon 2/ paragraph 10 (lines 75-79)
- (E) Cartoon 1/paragraph 12 (lines 88-102) – Cartoon 2/ paragraph 10 (lines 75-79)

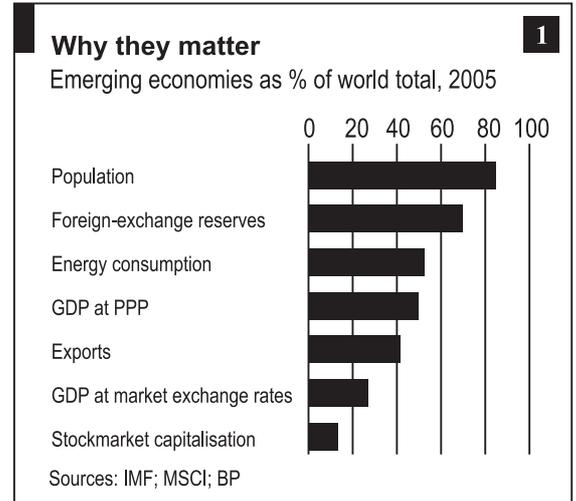
TEXT II

Emerging countries are looming larger in the world economy by a wide range of measures (see chart). Their share of world exports has jumped to 43%, from 20% in 1970. They consume over half of the world's energy and have accounted for four-fifths of the growth in oil demand in the past five years. They also hold 70% of the world's foreign-exchange reserves.

5 Of course there is more than one respectable way of doing the sums. So although measured at purchasing-power parity (which takes account of lower prices in poorer countries) the emerging economies now make up over half of world GDP, at market exchange rates their share is still less than 30%. But even at market exchange rates,
 10 they accounted for well over half of the increase in global output last year. And this is not just about China and India: those two together made up less than one-quarter of the total increase in emerging economies' GDP last year.

There is also more than one definition of emerging countries, depending
 15 on who does the defining. Perhaps some of these countries should be called re-emerging economies, because they are regaining their former eminence. Until the late 19th century, China and India were the world's two biggest economies. Before the steam engine and the power loom gave Britain its industrial lead, today's emerging economies dominated world output. Estimates by Angus Maddison, an economic historian, suggest that in the 18
 20 centuries up to 1820 these economies produced, on average, 80% of world GDP. But they were left behind by Europe's technological revolution and the first wave of globalisation. By 1950 their share had fallen to 40%.

Now they are on the rebound. In the past five years, their annual growth has averaged almost 7%, its fastest pace in recorded history and well above the 2.3% growth in rich economies. The International Monetary Fund forecasts that in the next five years emerging economies will grow at an average of 6.8% a year, whereas the developed economies will notch up only
 25 2.7%. If both groups continued in this way, in 20 years' time emerging economies would account for two-thirds of global output (at purchasing-power parity). Extrapolation is always risky, but there seems every chance that the relative weight of the new pretenders will rise.



The New Titans. *The Economist*, Sept. 14th, 2006. Retrieved from <http://www.economist.com/node/7877959>, on August 15th, 2010.

16

It can be said that Text II

- (A) rejects the idea of a binary division of the world exposed in Text I.
- (B) conflicts with Zoellick's view of third world countries introduced in Text I.
- (C) sets the scene for the discussion of the growth of emerging markets exposed in Text I.
- (D) adds a counter-argument to the assertion that emerging nations are more diplomatic, as indicated in Text I.
- (E) reinforces the thesis of the end of the "third world", discussed in Text I, by explaining the current political scenario.

17

The author of Text II defends the use of the term "re-emerging economies" (line 16) because

- (A) the third world countries are becoming politically more stable.
- (B) no definition that classifies China and India as potentially emerging countries can be considered correct.
- (C) some of the emerging countries had been strong commercial nations in the world before the industrial revolution.
- (D) such countries are unlikely to gain eminence in the 21st century and surpass the so-called rich countries of the 20th century.
- (E) such countries have been resisting incentives to achieve high economic status since Europe's technological revolution.

18

The fragment "...whereas the developed economies with notch up only 2.7%." (lines 24-25) could be paraphrased by

- (A) providing that the developed world only steps up another 2.7%.
- (B) while the first world countries will score a mere 2.7% growth rate.
- (C) since the richer nations will merely cut down 2.7% of their GDP.
- (D) as far as the rich nations can boost a 2.7% growth index over the others.
- (E) moreover the economic growth of the haves will outdo that of the have-nots in 2.7%.

19

In terms of numerical reference

- (A) 43% (line 2) refers to the recent increment in the amount of world exports by emerging countries.
- (B) 30% (line 9) refers to the emerging countries' previous share of market exchange rates.
- (C) 80% (line 20) refers to the actual amount of the world GDP currently produced by today's emerging economies.
- (D) 40% (line 21) refers to the share of the world GDP produced by the so-called emerging economies in mid-20th century.
- (E) 7% (line 22) refers to the average annual growth of rich European economies.

20

The fragment "Now they are on the rebound" (line 22) refers to the fact that

- (A) emerging economies are regaining their former economic condition.
- (B) emerging economies will experience slower economic growth than rich nations.
- (C) rich economies have been facing a sudden increase in their annual growth rates.
- (D) emerging economies will grow as much as developed economies in 20 years' time.
- (E) developed economies will grow more than emerging economies in the next five years.