

INGLÊS

Read the texts below carefully and then answer the questions about them.

TEXT 1**Brazil and the Olympics****Rio's expensive new rings**

Oct 8th 2009 | RIO DE JANEIRO
From The Economist print edition

Winning the contest to stage the Olympics in 2016 was the easy part

PLAYED by heads of state, marketing jocks and heavyweight lobbyists, the game of winning the Olympic games has become just as fierce as any contest on the track or in the pool. To win the 2016 games for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil spent some \$50m. It fielded the likes of Pelé, Paulo Coelho, a bestselling author, and the entire Brazilian diplomatic corps. Whereas Barack Obama, on behalf of Chicago, breezed into the meeting of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in Copenhagen minutes before the decision was taken on October 2nd, Brazil's president, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, spent two days there, having earlier written personal letters to the 106 voting members and had each hand-delivered by an ambassador. Why did Rio win? "We wanted it more," said Carlos Roberto Osório, of Brazil's Olympic committee.

That was the easy bit. Holding the games will require effort and expense on a scale that Rio, a problem-studded metropolis of 12m (half of whom live in the city itself), has never seen. Apart from new stadiums and other sports facilities of all kinds, the plans call for new bridges and roads, and a doubling in the number of hotel rooms. To revamp a chaotic transport system, engineers will blast through granite mountains to extend the metro from Ipanema to Barra da Tijuca, 13.5km (8.4 miles) away. Tens of thousands of athletes must be squired to scattered events through some of the worst traffic in the Americas.

QUESTION 57

The words the likes of in “It fielded the likes of Pelé...” (paragraph 1) can be best replaced by

- a) people like
- b) things Pelé liked
- c) people’s preferences
- d) Pelé’s preferred things

Resposta: A.

A expressão “the likes of” significa “pessoas como”.

QUESTION 58

The word whereas in “ Whereas Barack Obama, on behalf of Chicago...” (paragraph 1) conveys an idea of

- a) place
- b) purpose
- c) contrast
- d) reason

Resposta: C.

A palavra “whereas” (“enquanto que”, “ao passo que”) expressa um contraste entre a presença de Barack Obama no COI (poucos minutos antes da votação) e a de Lula (que passou dois dias lá).

QUESTION 59

According to the text,

- a) Rio didn't deserve to be the host of the Olympics 2016
- b) the president of the USA did nothing to help his country win the contest
- c) Barack Obama didn't show up in the meeting of the IOC
- d) Lula had personal letters delivered to each voting member

Resposta: D.

De acordo com o primeiro parágrafo do texto (linhas 7-9) Lula fez com que cada embaixador (com direito a voto) recebesse em mãos uma carta pessoal.

QUESTION 60

To host the Olympics 2016, Rio will have to improve

- a) not only its traffic systems but also its sports facilities
- b) both public safety and hotel rooms
- c) either its transport lines or its bridges and roads
- d) both its decaying suburbs and number of hotel rooms

Resposta: A.

De acordo com o texto (parágrafo 2, linhas 3-6), para sediar as Olimpíadas 2016, o Rio precisará melhorar o sistema de transporte ("to revamp a chaotic transport system") e renovar e/ou contruir novas instalações esportivas.

TEXT 2

Presidential politics in Brazil

A wounded force in search of a new compass

Aug 27th 2009 | SÃO PAULO
From The Economist print edition

Lula's plan to anoint Dilma Rousseff (pictured below with the president) as his successor has started to go awry amid the splintering of the Workers' Party

WHEN the Workers' Party (PT) was founded in 1980 it saw itself as a different kind of political outfit: socialist, ethical, youthful, even romantic. But little by little its role has been reduced to getting its founding and unrivalled leader, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, a former lathe operator and trade-union leader, into power and keeping him there. This has meant disappointments and compromises that are now causing the party harm. This month two of its 12 senators (out of a total of 81) walked out. One, Flávio Arns, accused his colleagues of "throwing morality in the dustbin". The other, Marina Silva, a PT stalwart since the 1980s and a celebrated environmental campaigner, left to join the smaller Green Party.

The latest troubles stem mainly from Lula using his power to swing the party behind José Sarney, the Senate president and the kind of old-fashioned political boss whom many in the PT went into politics to get rid of. Mr Sarney commands a chunk of the Party of the Brazilian Democratic Movement (PMDB), a centrist bunch that follows where opportunity leads, but is Brazil's largest and best organised political force. Mr Sarney has had troubles with the Senate's ethics committee but has clung to his job thanks to Lula's support. This is in aid of keeping the governing coalition together and swinging Mr Sarney's block behind Dilma Rousseff, Lula's chief of staff and chosen candidate for the presidential election in October 2010. "Lula had no choice," judges David Fleischer, a political scientist at the University of Brasília, "but he has almost destroyed the PT."

The turmoil has exposed problems that had been camouflaged by success. The biggest is that the party which became a vehicle for Lula's election never really came up with a plan B. Having almost completed two terms, the president is out of the electoral picture until 2014 at least. Several of Lula's most prominent

lieutenants were taken out of contention for the top job by a corruption scandal in 2005, when it emerged that party leaders had bought votes in the Congress. This also had the effect of damaging the party's image among its supporters and the wider electorate.

QUESTION 61

According to the text,

- a) Lula's Workers' Party is still faithful to its early principles.
- b) the Workers' Party has compromised itself to get Lula into power.
- c) the PT has overcome its problems caused by success.
- d) the PT's image among its voters hasn't been hit.

Resposta: B.

Para eleger Lula (e mantê-lo no poder), o PT fez concessões a seus princípios (parágrafo 1).

QUESTION 62

According to the text,

- a) a former PT member joined the Green Party.
- b) a corruption scandal damaged Dilma Rousseff's image.
- c) José Sarney has been struggling against Dilma Rouseff.
- d) Lula's most prominent lieutenants camouflaged their success.

Resposta: A.

Marina Silva, membro do PT, deixou o partido e se filiou ao Partido Verde. (Parágrafo 1, linhas 11-13).

QUESTION 63

All can be said about PMDB, but:

- a) It is Brazil's largest political party.
- b) It has the Senate president as one of its members.
- c) It is a centrist political party .
- d) It is responsible for the governing coalition.

Resposta: D.

O texto não credita ao PMDB a coalisão governista.

QUESTION 64

Acording to the David Fleischer, Lula almost destroyed the PT by supporting

- a) a PT stalwart.
- b) a centrist bunch.
- c) a chief of state.
- d) an old-fashioned political boss.

Resposta: D.

Ao apoiar José Sarney, no texto descrito como "an old-fashioned political boss" (parágrafo 2, linhas 2-3), Lula quase destruiu o PT.