

TEXT 1

PREVENTING ANOTHER WALL STREET MELT DOWN

By BARBARA KIVIAT Friday, Apr. 23, 2010



President Obama speaks about financial reform at Cooper Union in New York, April 22, 2010

Jim Young / Reuters

As Senate Democrats gear up to start trying to pass their version of a bill to re-regulate Wall Street and other finance firms, President Obama swung by New York City for a speech in the nation's financial capital. "I believe in the power of the free market," he said on April 22 at Cooper Union, just a couple of miles from the headquarters of firms like Citigroup, Goldman Sachs and AIG. "But a free market was never meant to be a free license to take whatever you can get, however you can get it."

In December, the House passed a 1,279-page bill to overhaul federal regulation of financial institutions. The Senate's version — which rings in at 1,336 pages — has passed out of committee and will probably soon be considered by the full chamber. What's in those thousands of pages and what are the chances that the changes will prevent another Wall Street meltdown? Here we take apart seven key areas of reform.

<http://www.time.com/>

Questão 80

Read the text carefully and answer the questions on them. Check only ONE correct answer.

The speech of president Obama was

- A) to pass a resolution on the free market.
- B) to point out the strength of the free market.
- C) to criticize the way the market operates.
- D) to brag about the power of the free market.
- E) to underline the operation of the free market.

Resposta: C.

Presidente Obama critica a forma como o mercado vem atuando fazendo o que deseja.

"But a free market was never meant to be a free license to take whatever you can get, however you can get it."

Questão 81

The House passed a bill to overhaul federal regulation of financial institutions in order to

- A) keep the market from plunging .
- B) make the market soar.
- C) interfere in its regulation to operate.
- D) change its legislation.
- E) reform its range of targets.

Resposta: A.

A casa Branca Passou uma resolução para prevenir que o mercado financeiro tenha um colapso.

What's in those thousands of pages and what are the chances that the changes will prevent another Wall Street meltdown? Here we take apart seven key areas of reform.

TEXT 2

HOW TO HANDLE FEAR

Often we don't face up to what we fear. We try to hide it in the bottom of our minds, **so that** perhaps we don't even know what we are afraid of, or are worrying about. It is important to find out exactly what we are afraid of, and also try to understand how the fear started. There may be a particular time, or event, which started it off.

Then here are some ideas to help you look at the problem:

Facing up to it

Sometimes, when you face up to the problem, it doesn't seem so bad. Sometimes, the fear of something is worse than the thing itself! Perhaps tomorrow, the problem may seem less! Remember, "Today is the tomorrow that you spent your time worrying about yesterday."

Talk to someone

This always helps. Find someone you can trust, and share how you feel. In some cultures, this is more difficult than others. You will probably find they have had a similar experience, and can help you.

Look at yourself

Are you one of life's worriers? Your character or family upbringing may make you worry easily. But learn to change

negative ways of thinking. There are two ways of looking at a cup of water. The negative way says, "The cup is half empty". But the positive way sees the same cup, yet says, "The cup is half full." OK, its difficult. What we actually need is a new mind, that thinks differently! But yes, this is possible! You can find out later.

Adapted from SOON Educational publications

Questão 82

According to the text, it is correct to say that:

- A) We cannot handle fear if we face it up.
- B) If we don't know what we fear we can manage it.
- C) We can deal with fear if we find out its origin.
- D) If we hide fear in the bottom of our minds we will overcome it.
- E) If fear is out of sight it will be out of our minds.

Resposta: C.

Podemos lidar com o medo se encontrarmos sua origem. It is important to find out exactly what we are afraid of, and also try to understand how the fear started.

Questão 83

According to the sentence "Today is the tomorrow that you spent your time worrying about yesterday.", it is correct to say that:

- A) If you worry too much about today you won't have tomorrow.
- B) Your tomorrow will be what you have worried about yesterday .
- C) Don't waste your time concerning about yesterday because of tomorrow.
- D) If you live your yesterday today ,you are going to catch up your tomorrow.
- E) Don't leave for tomorrow what you can face today.

Resposta: B.

Seu amanhã será aquilo que se preocupou no seu passado.

Questão 84

According to the text, it is correct to say that:

- A) Your problem may be worse than what it seems.
- B) Your problem may be enhanced if you delve into it.
- C) Your problem may be less important than what you fear.
- D) You can ignore your problem if it is not what you expect.
- E) Your problem can't be worse than what it is.

Resposta: C.

Seu problema pode ser menos importante daquilo que você teme.

Sometimes, the fear of something is worse than the thing itself! Perhaps tomorrow, the problem may seem less!

Questão 85

According to the text, If you tell somebody about you fears, it will

- A) disappear.
- B) enhance.
- C) melt away.
- D) be solved.
- E) be helpful.

Resposta: E.

Dizer a alguém seu problema pode ajudar.

This always helps. Find someone you can trust, and share how you feel.

Questão 86

According to the text, If you look at yourself...

- A) You will end up finding your upbringing.
- B) You will be able to manage your feelings.
- C) You can deal with your fears .
- D) You will learn how to change your optimistic attitude.
- E) You fears will outweigh the positive aspects of your life.

Resposta: C.

Você pode lidar com seus medos se você se olhar.

Your character or family upbringing may make you worry easily.

Questão 87

According to the text, what should be the positive way to look at a cup of water. The cup of water is

- A) half full.
- B) half empty.
- C) half filled up.
- D) half drunk.
- E) completely full.

Resposta: A.

O copo esta meio cheio.

But the positive way sees the same cup, yet says, "The cup is half full."

Questão 88

The word **so that** refers to...

- A) Purpose
- B) Cause
- C) Reason
- D) Condition
- E) Hypotheses

Resposta: A.

So that representa propósito na frase.

We try to hide it in the bottom of our minds, so that perhaps we don't even know what we are afraid of, or are worrying about.

Questão 89

The message that can be inferred is...

- A) We must hope against hope.
- B) Opportunity makes the thief.
- C) What the heart thinks, the mind speaks.
- D) The more awareness, the less insecurity.
- E) One word to the wise is sufficient.

Resposta: D.

Quanto mais consciente menos insegurança. Esta é a idéia implícita em todo no texto.

Questão 90

Complete the text below, so that the sentences express, respectively:

- (1) Opposition
- (2) Concession
- (3) Contrast
- (4) Addition
- (5) Condition

São Paulo is known through the world over as the place of the skyscrapers, the beautiful gardens, museums and restaurants. The city is also renowned for its cruel climate, which can be unbearably cold in winter, _____(1) unbearably hot in summer. And yet, _____(2) this amazing list of achievements, the "Concrete City" is more immediately recognizable for having been the home of notorious politicians. _____(3) some paulistas are proud of the politician's heritage, members of the city's

large community tend to resent any mention of them. _____(4), the people also raise the question of _____(5) São Paulo is still run by "the corruption".

The correct expressions to complete the text above are:

- A) (1) and; (2) although; (3) Despite; (4) And; (5) if
- B) (1) but; (2) furthermore; (3) Yet; (4) But; (5) whereas
- C) (1) despite; (2) whereas; (3) Though; (4) In addition; (5) if
- D) (1) but; (2) in spite of; (3) Whereas; (4) Besides, (5) whether
- E) (1) although; (2) albeit; (3) if; (4) nevertheless; (5) as a result

Resposta: D.

As conjunções estão representadas de acordo com o sentido de cada frase.