

PROVA DE INGLÊS

PALESTINIANS LOOK TO LEBANON'S EXAMPLE

1. The contrast is stark, say Palestinians. They have long co-operated with the Israelis, whereas the Lebanese have been fighting them. Yet Israel is soon to end its occupation of Lebanon, while the Palestinians still struggle to get back as much as they can of their land. Perhaps, think some, warring is better than jawing.

2. For the past seven years, Yasser Arafat has been battling to regain Palestinian lands through negotiations with Israel and diplomatic ties to the West. He has won limited autonomy in most of Gaza and disconnected parcels of the West Bank. But he has not secured Israel's willingness to withdraw to its pre-1967 borders, to countenance shared sovereignty in Jerusalem, or to accept the return of Palestinian refugees.

3. Hizbullah, the Lebanese resistance force, has not said a word to Israel. But its actions will have forced the Israeli army out of south Lebanon by July. Moreover, should negotiations soon resume with Syria, it will have helped to oust Israeli soldiers and settlers from the Golan Heights. "This is why we identify with Hizbullah," says a Gazan. "It doesn't talk. It does."

4. Last month, Palestinian students at the West Bank's Bir Zeit University reacted angrily, even throwing stones, when France's prime minister, Lionel Jospin, talked of Hizbullah's "terrorism" in south Lebanon. When Mr Arafat ordered his security forces to round up the student ringleaders, other universities took to the streets. Mr Arafat quickly saw the way the wind was blowing and released the students.

5. More ominously, Hizbullah's example could be prompting a revival of "the armed struggle" by Mr Arafat's main rival, the Islamist movement, Hamas. For some time, Hamas militants have been kept quiet by the combined efforts of the Israeli and Palestinian intelligence services. But earlier this month the Israeli police killed four members of a Hamas cell inside an Israeli town, Taiba. They were apparently planning to kill Israeli soldiers inside Israel.

6. Hamas political leaders in Gaza agree that the targets of the Taiba cell were Israeli soldiers. They maintain that armed actions against Israel remain a "constant" of Hamas policy so long as Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza continues. But they admit, quietly, that the timing of their military actions is at least partly governed by the attitude of other Palestinians towards Hamas—and violence.

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31. In paragraph 1, when the Palestinians say, "The contrast is stark," they are most likely referring to the fact that.

- A. the Israeli occupations of Lebanon and of Palestine are equally brutal.
- B. Palestine has tried to cooperate but is still occupied by the Israelis, while Lebanon has fought and will soon be free of the Israelis.
- C. it is absolutely clear to them that only by going to war can they expel the Israelis from their country.
- D. there is an incredible difference between Palestine before the Israeli occupation and after that occupation.
- E. they see no way to improve the condition of their country.

32. According to the information in paragraph 2, in the past seven years, Yasser Arafat has

- A. attempted without success to establish diplomatic ties to the West.
- B. made Israel promise to share sovereignty in Jerusalem.
- C. agreed to accept the return of Palestinian refugees.
- D. gained some concessions from Israel by negotiating instead of fighting.
- E. won limited autonomy in most of Gaza by giving small parts of the West Bank to Israel.

33. According to the information in paragraph 3, which of the following is one of Hizbullah's great accomplishments?

- A. It has been able to confront Israel without losing American support.
- B. If it works closely with Syria, it may be able to expel Israeli troops from Lebanon by July.
- C. It has been able to do its work in Lebanon without the assistance of Yasser Arafat.
- D. It has put the Golan Heights under exclusive Lebanese control.
- E. Its activities have ensured that Israeli troops will leave south Lebanon by July.

34. You can infer from the information in paragraph 4 that

- A. Yasser Arafat is aware that going against Hizbullah is a bad idea.
- B. Yasser Arafat and Lionel Jospin have the same opinion of Hizbullah.

- C. the university students threw rocks at Lionel Jospin because he deliberately lied about the nature of Hizbullah's actions in Lebanon.
- D. members of Hizbullah have infiltrated the student groups of Palestine.
- E. by releasing the students he had just arrested, Yasser Arafat showed he no longer controls Palestine.

35. According to the information in paragraphs 5 and 6, Israeli officials and Hamas both agree that

- A. a long-lasting peace can only be achieved through negotiations.
- B. Yasser Arafat is the best man to lead the Palestinian people.
- C. Hizbullah's violent actions, though effective, will cause unsolvable problems in the near future.
- D. the Hamas-associated people who were killed in Taiba had intended to assassinate Israeli soldiers.
- E. assassinations on both sides of the Israel-Palestine conflict must continue until a permanent boundary is set up between the two countries.

MOON MATH

BY JOE RAO

1. The full Moon shows up twice in March, on the 2d and the 31st. Whenever two full Moons appear in a month, the second is christened a Blue Moon. Because approximately 29.5 days separate one full Moon from the next, all months in our Gregorian calendar, except February, are fair game for a Blue Moon.

2. The expression "once in a blue moon" suggests an indefinite interval, yet the frequency of Blue Moons can be precisely calculated. The Moon's phases recur on the same dates every nineteen years—a rhythm known as the Metonic Cycle. Packed into this period are 235 lunar months (236 full Moons) but only 228 calendar months, and thus 8 Blue Moons. So, mathematically, "once in a blue moon" is eight chances in 228, or 3.5 percent.

3. Why the second Moon is called Blue is not known, but it probably has nothing to do with color. One likely explanation has to do with the Old English word *belewe*, meaning "to betray." The Moon, this theory states, is *belewe* because it betrays the usual perception of one full Moon per month.

4. The Blue Moon that shines on March 31 will probably look just like any other full Moon. However, on several occasions, usually after extensive forest fires or violent volcanic eruptions, the Moon has

reportedly taken on a blue, lavender, or even violet hue. Soot particles of a particular size, deposited high in Earth's atmosphere, selectively absorb parts of the red light spectrum, accounting for the color change.

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MOON MATH

36. According to the information in the article, the term "Blue Moon"

- A. is synonymous with "full Moon."
- B. refers to the two full Moons that occur in the month of March.
- C. at first was the name of a game that was played by using the Gregorian calendar.
- D. is used when 29.5 days separate one full Moon from the next one.
- E. refers to the second full Moon to occur in one month.

37. According to the information in the article,

- A. Blue Moons rarely occur in February.
- B. full Moons rarely occur in February because the month is short.
- C. March normally has more full Moons than other months.
- D. February is the only month in which a Blue Moon cannot occur.
- E. the invention of the Gregorian calendar made it possible to predict the occurrence of full Moons.

38. In paragraph 3, the verb "to betray" is utilized in which one of the following contexts?

- A. As the Blue Moon is an optical illusion that looks like a full Moon but is not, the viewer's observation is thus "betrayed."
- B. The common belief that a full Moon can appear only once a month is "betrayed" by the occurrence of a Blue Moon.
- C. The Blue Moon "betrays" the Gregorian calendar's rule that a full Moon can occur only once a month.
- D. The Blue Moon "betrays" traditional astronomy because it gives the false impression that it is common for months to have more than one full Moon.
- E. "Blue" in "Blue Moon" comes from the word *belewe*, which in Old English means both "blue" and "to betray."

39. It is most likely that the Blue Moon of March 31, as described in paragraph 4,
- A. will display a blue, lavender, or violent color.
 - B. will occur, as do all Blue Moons, exactly 29.5 days after a full Moon.
 - C. will display no special characteristics.
 - D. will be the first Blue Moon of the year.
 - E. will occur after a forest fire or volcanic eruption.
40. Which one of the following is most supported by information in paragraph 4?
- A. The appearance of large concentrations of soot particles in the Earth's upper atmosphere means that a Blue Moon will occur.
 - B. Large concentrations of soot particles in the Earth's upper atmosphere make it difficult to note whether the Moon is full or not.
 - C. Soot particles in the Earth's upper atmosphere determine the Moon's color.
 - D. Soot particles in the Earth's upper atmosphere absorb light and thus determine the speed at which a full Moon's color changes from blue to lavender to violet.
 - E. Soot particles of a certain size, concentrated in the Earth's upper atmosphere, can make the Moon look blue, lavender, or violet.
41. Which of the following best explains the significance of the article's title, *Moon Math*?
- A. The article explains how the Moon's trajectory can be mathematically calculated.
 - B. The article attempts to show the importance of mathematics and astronomy.
 - C. The article discusses how mathematics can be used to determine the frequency of Blue Moons within a 19-year period.
 - D. The article attempts to show how the full Moon's blue tones can be mathematically explained.
 - E. The title is an ironic reference to the various unscientific theories used to explain the existence of Blue Moons.

THE ECONOMY NEEDS QUICKER ACTION

1. Recent weeks have made it clear that the Bush Administration's management of the economy isn't working. Growth is fading, and the economy is in danger of lapsing back into recession. The uncertainties of war in Iraq and what may come afterward is making investors, consumers, and business managers increasingly risk-averse. The

possibility of problems with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the government-backed mortgage lending giants, is raising fears about what could go wrong in the housing market. And even optimists had to admit shock at the news that payrolls fell by more than 300,000 in February, the biggest decline since the September 11 terrorist attacks.

2. Of course, the Bush Administration can't be blamed for the economy's ills. Overcapacity remains in many industries and the cold winter is pushing up energy prices (with the impending war sending them even higher). But the White House is having trouble dealing with these problems. President Bush and his advisers have disparaged calls for short-term stimulus as ineffective and unnecessary. Instead, they have pushed long-term supply-side measures—permanently cutting tax rates on capital to increase the incentives for people to work and for businesses to invest.

3. These cuts may well be good for the economy in the long term, but they won't do much to spur growth this year. What's more, Bush's big tax reductions threaten to create chronic budget deficits when the Administration should be saving up for a costly fix of the alternative minimum tax, not to mention financing a war and funding Social Security and Medicare programs once the baby boomers start retiring.

4. Under pressure, President Bush already has backed off from tax-free retirement and lifetime savings accounts. He should also postpone the plan to make most dividends tax-free to individuals. Instead, Bush should press ahead with his plan to speed up income-tax cuts, which would help growth in both the short and long term. A temporary reduction in payroll taxes would immediately put more spending money in the hands of the middle class and working poor. And Bush would also be wise to beef up his bonus depreciation plan, which lets businesses write off a portion of new capital spending immediately. Changing course will be tough for the President, but the fate of the economy requires a flexible, practical approach to fiscal policy.

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42. The article expresses the opinion that

- A. the Bush Administration is the cause of the country's economic problems.
- B. American industries are unable to keep up with consumer demand.
- C. energy prices will remain unnaturally high until the Iraq crisis has been solved.
- D. the Bush Administration has erred by refusing to recognize the need for short-term economic stimulus.

- E the Bush Administration is wrong in believing that permanent tax cuts are an inefficient way to repair the economy.
43. In paragraph 3, "they", in "...they won't do much to spur growth this year", most likely refers to
- A. the U.S. blue-collar and white-collar sectors.
 - B. U.S. business and industry.
 - C. permanent reductions of tax rates on capital.
 - D. President Bush and his advisors.
 - E. cuts in government spending to encourage private-sector expansion.
44. Which of the following probably best expresses President Bush's position on tax-free retirement and lifetime savings accounts?
- A. He supports them, though many in Congress want him to change his mind.
 - B. He was once in favor of them but has now withdrawn his support.
 - C. He is in favor of them only if they will help relieve the budget deficit.
 - D. He believes that implementing them is a better option than making dividends tax-free to individuals.
 - E. He will most likely let that question be decided by Congress.
45. According to the information in paragraph 4, which of the following would allow many Americans who are not rich to buy more goods, products, and services now?
- A. A temporary cut in payroll taxes.
 - B. Speedier processing of income tax information.
 - C. Abolishing taxes on individual dividends.
 - D. Establishing tax-free retirement and lifetime savings accounts.
 - E. A smaller government bonus depreciation plan.

FIM DA PROVA DE INGLÊS

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