

Língua Estrangeira: INGLÊS

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Trafficking in persons, also known as human trafficking, is the modern practice of slavery. It is the third largest criminal industry in the world today, after arms and drug dealing, and is the fastest growing. Victims of trafficking are forced or coerced into labor and sexual exploitation, with approximately 50% of all victims being children. Sex trafficking is the most lucrative sector of the trade in people, and involves sexual exploitation in prostitution or pornography, bride trafficking, and commercial sexual abuse of children.

Millions of women and children are victims of trafficking each year, with an estimated 20,000 foreign nationals trafficked annually into the United States alone. The number of US citizens trafficked within the country is even higher, with an estimated more than 200,000 American children at high risk for trafficking into the sex industry each year.

Despite this staggering reality, governments around the world are only beginning to address the problem. In many countries, traffickers operate with almost total impunity even in the most severe cases. Inaction on the part of authorities is compounded by a lack of awareness in the general public.

Join us in leading the anti-trafficking movement forward to end the modern practice of slavery. Learn more and get involved with our programs in the [Take Action](#) section of [PolarisProject.org](#). We need *your* support to help end the horror for the victims of human trafficking.

UNDERSTANDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

MYTH #1: Human trafficking is the forced transportation of people across state or national borders.

Reality: Forced transportation in the absence of slavery-like labor or commercial sexual exploitation is usually considered the crime of kidnapping. Human trafficking is modern-day slavery through labor or commercial sexual exploitation, and does *not* require transportation to occur.

MYTH #2: Trafficking victims are only foreign nationals.

Reality: Most trafficked persons are believed to be victims of *internal trafficking* - trafficking within the borders of a single country.

MYTH #3: Poverty and inequality are the causes of human trafficking.

Reality: While poverty and inequality are important factors in making certain populations more vulnerable to being trafficked, they are not the cause of trafficking. Trafficking is a criminal industry driven by 1) the ability to make large profits due to high demand, and 2) negligible-to-low risk of prosecution. As long as demand is unchecked and

the risks for traffickers are low, trafficking will exist regardless of other contributing factors.

Blaming poverty and inequality is not only inaccurate and disheartening, it tends to deflect blame from the key factors that perpetuate trafficking - the traffickers themselves and their customers.

MYTH #4: There's not much I can do about such a huge issue.

Reality: Together - we can make a huge difference! We were founded by regular community members like you, as were historic organizations like the Underground Railroad. Organizations like the Polaris Project live and breathe based on the contributions and dedication of community members. Making a financial donation, a lot of time, goods, or services, or helping to raise awareness are examples of the collective activity that help victims everyday. Please [join us](#) and be welcomed into the growing movement to combat slavery today!

Adapted from: http://www.polarisproject.org/polarisproject/trafficking_p3/trafficking.htm

QUESTÃO 41

Com base no texto, é possível afirmar que

- A) human trafficking is the largest criminal activity.
- B) human trafficking is rapidly increasing.
- C) more than 50% of children are sexually exploited.
- D) one million children are victims of drug dealing.

QUESTÃO 42

Segundo o texto, é possível afirmar que

- A) women are the primary target of trafficking.
- B) US citizens are trafficked abroad each year.
- C) sex trafficking is extremely profitable.
- D) sex trafficking avoids sexual exploitation.

QUESTÃO 43

De acordo com o texto, é possível afirmar que

- A) governments have been dealing with the staggering reality of trafficking for years.
- B) generally, traffickers conduct their affairs without serious legal liability.
- C) the general public is aware of the problem of trafficking.
- D) traffickers around the world are addressing the most severe cases of human trafficking.

QUESTÃO 44

Considerando a realidade sobre o tráfico de humanos mencionada pelo autor, podemos afirmar que

- A) inequality is one of the causes of human trafficking.
- B) on the whole, people are trafficked as foreigners.
- C) being poor is a meaningless factor in the development of trafficking.
- D) the crime of kidnapping occurs when there is forced transportation.

QUESTÃO 45

De acordo com o texto, no fragmento “...we can make a **huge** difference!...”, a palavra em destaque pode ser substituída por

- A) big.
- B) better.
- C) bleak.
- D) baneful.

QUESTÃO 46

O fragmento “...Please join us and be welcomed into the growing movement to combat slavery today!” apresenta a idéia de

- A) exigência.
- B) questionamento.
- C) apelo.
- D) convocação.

QUESTÃO 47

Com base no texto, considere os itens abaixo.

- I – Human trafficking is modern-day slavery through labor or commercial sexual exploitation, and does not require transportation to occur.
- II – Most trafficked people are believed to be victims of foreign trafficking.
- III – As long as demand is controlled and the risks for traffickers are low, trafficking will exist regardless of poverty and inequality.
- IV – We can do only very little about such a huge issue.

Com relação aos mitos acerca do tráfico de pessoas, assinale a alternativa que contém somente assertivas corretas.

- A) I e II.
- B) II e IV.
- C) I e III.
- D) III e IV.

QUESTÃO 48

Com relação ao tráfico de humanos, considere as afirmativas abaixo.

- I – arms and drug dealing currently lead the criminal industry, followed by human trafficking.
- II – victims of trafficking are in general only for sexual exploitation, with approximately 50% being rape victims.
- III – sex trafficking is economically profitable in terms of trade in people, and generally involves prostitution.
- IV – trafficking in persons hardly represents the modern practice of slavery.

Assinale a alternativa correta.

- A) III e IV estão corretas.
- B) II e IV estão corretas.
- C) I e III estão corretas.
- D) I, II e IV estão corretas.

QUESTÃO 49

De acordo com o texto, pode-se afirmar que

- I – the ability to make large profits justifies trafficking as a criminal industry.
- II – there is a high risk of prosecution for trafficking as a criminal industry.
- III – the high demand stimulates trafficking as an illegal activity.
- IV – there is a disregard for checking demand in trafficking.

Assinale a alternativa correta.

- A) I, II e IV estão corretas.
- B) I, III e IV estão corretas.
- C) II, III e IV estão corretas.
- D) I, II e III estão corretas.

QUESTÃO 50

Sobre a impunidade para o tráfico de humanos, pode-se afirmar que

- I – in most countries, traffickers operate with total punishment by governments.
- II – where human trafficking is concerned, government action is limited, even in severe cases.
- III – in most countries governments have started addressing the problem of human trafficking.
- IV – there is an excess of punishment for traffickers in most countries.

Assinale a alternativa correta.

- A) Somente I e III estão corretas.
- B) Somente II e III estão corretas.
- C) Somente IV está correta.
- D) Somente II está correta.