

INGLÊS

BETTER THIS TRIAL THAN NONE AT ALL

1. For more than four years the United Nations and Cambodia have been trying to reach an agreement that would put Khmer Rouge leaders on trial for genocide in an independent and impartial court. This week the two parties struck an outline deal on the arrangements for a tribunal. The prosecution will be handled jointly by Cambodia and the UN. Cambodian and foreign judges will preside. Trials will be held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia's capital.
2. The UN legal team originally aimed for a tribunal entirely under its own authority, like those for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. The crimes against the Cambodian people when the Khmers Rouges governed the country in 1975-79 were so terrible that they were seen as of international importance, not simply a local matter. But China threatened to use its veto in the Security Council against such a plan, probably fearing that its reputation would be damaged by evidence of how closely it supported the Khmers Rouges over many years.
3. The UN also found no favour with Hun Sen, the Cambodian prime minister. It had allowed the Khmers Rouges to occupy Cambodia's seat in the General Assembly even after they were deposed. The UN for its part did not trust Mr Hun Sen to act impartially, were the tribunal to be run by Cambodia's government.
4. The UN was once opposed to Cambodia's plan for a "mixed tribunal", saying it did not meet international legal standards, and a year ago it unexpectedly pulled out of negotiations. But a number of states that took a special interest in Cambodia, notably France, the former colonial power, and Australia and Japan, urged the UN to continue talking. Now the UN and the government have decided to try to make a mixed tribunal work. The draft agreement now goes to the General Assembly and the Cambodian parliament for approval.
5. Two Khmer Rouge suspects are in custody: Ta Mok, a regional commander known as "The Butcher", and Kang Kek leu, called Ouch, who ran a prison where thousands died. Two other top men, Khieu Samphan, the Khmers Rouges' chief diplomat, and Nuon Chea, the number two in the regime, live in liberty in Cambodia. They deny being involved in atrocities, but are sure to be indicted. Ieng Sary, the first senior Khmer Rouge to surrender to the government, has been given a royal pardon, although it is unlikely to protect him. At any rate, only top leaders will be indicted: the Cambodians and international jurists agree that wide-ranging trials would be destabilising.
6. All the suspects are getting old. Pol Pot, their leader, died in 1998. If trials are to be held at all, they must be soon.

BETTER THIS TRIAL THAN NONE AT ALL

31 b

According to the information in the article, for more than four years the UN and Cambodia have been trying to

- a) decide whether the leaders of the Khmers Rouges should or should not be put on trial for genocide.
- b) work together to find a way to bring to justice the Khmer Rouge leaders allegedly involved in genocide.
- c) establish once and for all if it is possible for Khmer Rouge leaders to receive an independent and impartial trial in Cambodia.
- d) reach an agreement on how to punish Khmer Rouge leaders recently convicted of genocide.
- e) decide whether Khmer Rouge atrocities in Cambodia can be called genocide or not.

Resolução

"For more than four years the United Nations and Cambodia have been trying to reach an agreement that would put Khmer Rouge leaders on trial for genocide in an independent and impartial court."

De acordo com o texto, "Há mais de 4 anos, a ONU e o Camboja vêm tentando chegar a um acordo que levaria os líderes de Khmer Rouge a julgamento por genocídio em um tribunal independente e imparcial."

32 a

According to the information in the article, which of the following might best explain why China interfered with UN efforts to have complete control of the tribunal for the judgment of the Khmers Rouges?

- a) China was afraid that its long and supportive relationship with the Khmers Rouges would be exposed.
- b) China feared that such a tribunal would neither understand the culture nor address the needs of the Cambodian people.
- c) China believed that Khmer Rouge crimes were a local matter and should be handled by Cambodia alone.
- d) China wanted to set up its own investigation into the genocide supposedly committed by the Khmers Rouges.
- e) As a Communist country China still considered itself a close ally of the Khmers Rouges.

Resolução

"But China threatened to use its veto in the Security Council against such a plan, probably fearing that its reputation would be damaged by evidence of how closely it supported the Khmers Rouges over many years."

De acordo com o texto, "Mas a China ameaçou usar seu veto no Conselho de Segurança contra tal plano,

provavelmente temendo que sua reputação fosse prejudicada pela evidência de seu forte apoio aos Khmers Rouges."

33 d

Which of the following best explains the UN's reason for once opposing a partnership with Cambodia to put Khmer Rouge leaders on trial?

- a) The UN knew that the Cambodian government would, not act impartially in such a partnership.
- b) China threatened to veto any UN participation in a "mixed tribunal" with Cambodia.
- c) France, Australia, and Japan were strongly opposed to UN participation in such a "mixed tribunal."
- d) A tribunal administered by both Cambodia and the UN would not be in agreement with established norms of international law.
- e) It is impossible to design a "mixed tribunal" that can be independent and impartial and at the same time meet international standards of legal effectiveness.

Resolução

"The UN was once opposed to Cambodia's plan for a "mixed tribunal", saying it did not meet international legal standards, ..."

De acordo com o texto, "A ONU opôs-se uma vez ao plano do Camboja por um "tribunal misto", afirmando que isto não iria de encontro aos padrões legais internacionais,..."

34 e

Which one of the following statements is confirmed by information in the article?

- a) The UN does not need Cambodian approval to put members of the Khmers Rouges on trial.
- b) There is a clear danger that Hun Sen will try to cover up the crimes of Khmer Rouge leaders.
- c) At the moment, all Khmer Rouge leaders are at liberty and are awaiting trial.
- d) Pol Pot, the leader of the Khmers Rouges, has already been tried and executed.
- e) Not every member of the Khmers Rouges will be put on trial.

Resolução

"At any rate, only top leaders will be indicted: ..."

De acordo com o texto, "De qualquer forma, somente os principais líderes serão indiciados: ..."

35 c

In the last paragraph, the sentence "All of the suspects are getting old" most likely refers to which of the following?

- a) Soon it will be impossible to find sufficient evidence to convict the Khmer Rouge leaders accused of genocide.

- b) The person most responsible for genocide in Cambodia is dead, and thus can no longer testify against his colleagues.
- c) The Khmer Rouge leaders accused of genocide may die of old age before they can be brought to trial.
- d) Witnesses to the Cambodian genocide are getting old and do not remember in detail everything that happened.
- e) Over the years, the Cambodian government has refused to modify its accusations against the Khmer Rouge leaders accused of genocide.

Resolução

"If trials are to be held at all, they must be soon."

De acordo com o texto, "Se os julgamentos devem acontecer de uma vez, eles devem acontecer logo."

LOST TIME

1. Prior to the First World War, when the area that is now Iraq was part of the Ottoman Empire, excavations by foreign archaeologists were carried out under permits issued in Istanbul. Mid-nineteenth-century excavators were allowed to export whatever they wished. That is how the British Museum and the Louvre acquired the bulk of their renowned Mesopotamian collections. Stung by the empire's loss of irreplaceable treasures, and anxious to establish Istanbul as a center for the study of ancient art, the Ottoman statesman Hamdi Bey founded the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul in 1881. Thereafter, foreign archaeologists were obliged to share their discoveries with the museum.

2. After the First World War, Iraq became a separate state, initially administered by Britain. With the energetic guidance of a British official, Gertrude Bell, who advocated that antiquities be retained by the country of origin, the Iraq Museum was founded in 1923 in Baghdad. A decade later, Iraq began to take charge of its own patrimony. A law enacted in 1936 decreed that all the country's antiquities more than 200 years old were the property of the state; amendments in the 1970s eliminated the Ottoman tradition of dividing finds with their excavators. The Iraq Museum, in the heart of downtown Baghdad, now began to accumulate the most important collection of Mesopotamian antiquities in the world.

3. At the time of the 1991 Gulf War, archaeology was undergoing an extraordinary revival in Iraq. Dozens of foreign and Iraqi teams were working at an unprecedented rate. When Iraq invaded Kuwait in the summer of 1990, virtually all archaeological activity ceased, and the war and subsequent imposition of UN sanctions have left Iraq's patrimony in peril. Not only is almost no money available for the preservation of antiquities, but some Iraqi citizens, squeezed between ruinous inflation and shortages of basic necessities, have turned to looting and selling artifacts from excavated and unex-

cavated sites and even from museums.

JOHN MALCOLM RUSSELL
June 2003 *NATURAL HISTORY*

LOST TIME

36 a

Which of the following best explains a difference in Ottoman archaeological regulations before and after 1881?

- a) Before 1881, the finder of archaeological items could take them out of the country; after 1881, the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul had to receive part of what was discovered.
- b) Before 1881, preference was given to British and French archaeologists; after 1881, that preference was abolished.
- c) Before 1881, the Ottoman government issued permits for foreign archaeologists to excavate; after 1881, such permits were issued by the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul.
- d) Before 1881, any archaeological treasure could leave the country; after 1881, only artifacts of relatively low historical value were permitted to leave.
- e) Before 1881, foreign archaeologists were allowed to work independently; after 1881, their excavations had to be supervised by Ottoman officials.

Resolução

"... the Ottoman statesman Hamdi Bey founded the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul in 1881. Thereafter, foreign archaeologists were obliged to share their discoveries with the museum."

De acordo com o texto, "... o estadista Otomano Hamdi Bey fundou o Museu Arqueológico de Istambul em 1881. Depois disso, arqueólogos estrangeiros foram obrigados a compartilhar suas descobertas com o museu."

37 e

Which of the following is most likely one reason why the Iraq Museum, as mentioned in paragraph 2, "began to accumulate the most important collection of Mesopotamian antiquities in the world"?

- a) The British ended their control of the Iraqi government.
- b) The Iraq Museum finally decided to adopt Gertrude Bell's policies regarding the retention of antiquities in their country of origin.
- c) An Iraqi law enacted in 1936 decreed that over 200 kinds of antiquities were now the property of the state.
- d) Interest in Iraqi archaeology boomed before the First World War.
- e) Iraq finally abolished the Ottoman policy of allowing archaeologists to keep a part of what they found.

Resolução

"... amendments in the 1970s eliminated the Ottoman tradition of dividing finds with their excavators. The Iraq Museum, in the heart of downtown Baghdad, now began to accumulate the most important collection of Mesopotamian antiquities in the world."

De acordo com o texto, "... as emendas dos anos 70 eliminaram a tradição Otomana de dividir suas descobertas com os escavadores. O Museu do Iraque, no coração do centro de Bagdá, a partir de então começou a acumular a coleção mais importante do mundo de antiguidades da Mesopotâmia."

38 d

According to the information in the article, if in recent years some of Iraq's archaeological treasures have disappeared from sites and museums, one reason is probably the

- a) basic dishonesty and barbarity of the Iraqi people.
- b) brutality and anti-cultural attitude of the Iraqi government.
- c) failure of American military officials to provide adequate protection for Iraq's archaeological patrimony during the recent war.
- d) hard life of the Iraqi people.
- e) deliberate destruction of some of Iraq's archaeological patrimony during the 1991 Gulf War.

Resolução

"Not only is almost no money available for the preservation of antiquities, but some Iraqi citizens, squeezed between ruinous inflation and shortages of basic necessities, have turned to looting and selling artifacts from excavated and unexcavated sites and even from museums."

De acordo com o texto, "Não somente, quase não existe dinheiro disponível para a preservação de antiguidades, mas alguns iraquianos, "espremidos" entre a inflação que os arruina e a escassez de produtos básicos começaram a saquear e a vender artefatos de sítios arqueológicos escavados ou não e até mesmo de museus."

39 b

This article could most likely be considered

- a) a passionate appeal to save Iraq's archaeological patrimony.
- b) an impartial account of progress in Iraqi archaeology followed by war and destruction.
- c) a strong defense of Iraqi cultural nationalism.
- d) an extensive examination of both the importance of archaeology and of the destructive effects of war.
- e) one man's personal history of the failed attempt to preserve Iraq's cultural patrimony.

Resolução

De acordo com o texto, "Um relato imparcial sobre o progresso da arqueologia iraquiana seguido pela guerra e destruição."

The title of the article, *Lost Time*, most likely refers to the

- a) disappearance of Ottoman archaeological traditions in modern-day Iraq.
- b) impossibility of carrying out Gertrude Bell's objectives.
- c) deterioration and even disappearance of many of the archaeological treasures of Iraq.
- d) joint American-Iraqi effort to save Iraq's archaeological patrimony after the 1991 Gulf war.
- e) effort to build a world-class archaeological museum in Baghdad.

Resolução

O título "*Tempo Perdido*", muito provavelmente, refere-se à deterioração e até mesmo ao desaparecimento de muitos dos tesouros arqueológicos do Iraque.

THE HOUSE THAT FREDDY BUILT

1. Alfred H. Heineken died in January, 2002, at age 78, but the influence of "Freddy" at the company remains pervasive. Heineken CEO Anthony Ruys can feel it every time he opens the door to his office – it weighs a ton. That's because Freddy, after being kidnaped in 1983, ordered that the executive suite be bullet proofed. Luckily, the Dutch beer baron survived the three-week ordeal with his humor intact. "They tortured me," Freddy told Sir Frank Lowe, chairman of former Heineken ad agency Lowe & Partners Worldwide. "They made me drink Carlsberg!"

2. Although he was born into wealth, Freddy proved early on that he was one tough rich kid. Heineken was built by his grandfather, Gerard Adriaan Heineken, who in 1864 bought out a four-century-old Amsterdam brewery. But by 1942, debt, divorce, and bad management had deprived the Heineken family of majority control. By secretly buying up shares, 30-year-old Freddy regained control in 1954. "I wanted to prevent strangers from doing strange things under my name," he said at the time.

3. When it comes to the golden brew, Freddy was a visionary. He realized that beer can travel and expanded into countries such as France and Italy, turning Heineken into Europe's biggest brewer. "He saw much earlier than others that Europe was going to be a continent," says Heineken biographer Barbara Smit. In partnership with distributor Leo van Munching Sr., Heineken became the leading imported beer in the U.S. Then, in 1968, Freddy engineered the takeover of Dutch rival Amstel. While Heineken remains the flagship brand, middle-market Amstel and its sister Amstel Light have carved important niches in places like Greece and the U.S.

4. A bon vivant who piloted his own plane and hosted the Dutch royal family aboard his yacht, Something

Cool, Freddy had an adman's pizzazz. It was he who decided to dress Heineken in green – rather than the customary brown – and tip the “e”s slightly, to give the label a more friendly look. Yet the Netherlands’ richest man was also famously tightfisted. Nico Nusmeier, who heads Heineken’s operations in Poland, recalls how the boss cracked jokes and high-fived workers during a visit to a new bottling line years ago. “At the same time, he knew bloody well whether we had over-invested or not,” says Nusmeier.

By Jack Ewing in Amsterdam
BusinessWeek / September 8, 2003

THE HOUSE THAT FREDDY BUILT

41 c

You can infer from the information in the article that the door to Anthony Ruys’s office

- a) was placed there as a tribute to Alfred H. Heineken.
- b) is much larger than normal.
- c) cannot be pierced by bullets.
- d) provides complete security against any type of assault.
- e) is too heavy for one man alone to move.

Resolução

*“That’s because Freddy, after being kidnaped in 1983, ordered that the executive suite be bullet proofed.”
De acordo com o texto, é porque Freddy, depois de ser seqüestrado em 1983, ordenou que a sala do executivo fosse à prova de balas.*

42 e

Which of the following probably best explains why, as mentioned in paragraph 1, Alfred H. Heineken said, “They made me drink Carlsberg!”

- a) Normally, Carlsberg is not his favorite beer.
- b) He was telling Sir Frank Lowe what happened during a three-week vacation he took.
- c) He was explaining what kind of circumstances would be necessary for him to drink Carlsberg.
- d) He was inventing an excuse.
- e) He was making a joke.

Resolução

*“Luckily, the Dutch beer baron survived the three-week ordeal with his humor intact.”
De acordo com o texto, felizmente o barão da cerveja holandesa sobreviveu à provação de três semanas com seu humor intacto.*

43 b

Which of the following does the article mention as an example of Alfred H. Heineken’s strong business skills?

- a) In 1942 Alfred H. Heineken took control of the family

- beer company.
- b) Though his family had lost control of the company in 1942, Alfred H. Heineken regained control in 1954.
 - c) Though he had to face debt, divorce, and bad management, after 1942 Alfred H. Heineken never again lost control of the family beer company.
 - d) In 1954 Alfred H. Heineken made it a policy to let only certain people use the Heineken family name.
 - e) Alfred H. Heineken took control of the family company from his grandfather in 1954.

Resolução

"But by 1942, debt, divorce, and bad management had deprived the Heineken family of majority control. By secretly buying up shares, 30-year-old Freddy regained control in 1954."

De acordo com o texto, "Mas por volta de 1942, dívidas, divórcio e má administração retiraram a família do controle majoritário. Comprando ações secretamente, Freddy, de 30 anos, recuperou o controle em 1954."

44 e

In paragraph 3, when Barbara Smit says "He saw much earlier than others that Europe was going to be a continent," she most likely means that Alfred H. Heineken

- a) understood that it would be unnecessary and even wasteful to buy rival beer companies in other European countries.
- b) knew before others that Europe would soon be considered a continent and not just a loose collection of countries.
- c) became the biggest beer-maker in Europe by exporting his beer to France and Italy.
- d) was the first person to realize that Western and Eastern Europe would one day be united.
- e) understood before most people did that it was important to establish his company and its products strongly in countries throughout Europe.

Resolução

"Freddy was a visionary. He realized that beer can travel and expanded into countries such as France and Italy, turning Heineken into Europe's biggest brewer."

De acordo com o texto, "Freddy era um visionário, pois percebeu que a cerveja podia viajar e expandiu para países, tais como França e Itália, transformando a Heineken na maior cervejaria da Europa."

45 a

According to the information in the article, which one of the following probably best describes Alfred H. Heineken?

- a) He was an excellent and far-sighted businessman who worked hard and enjoyed life.
- b) He was a ruthless businessman who would stop at nothing to succeed.
- c) Though a good businessman, he was too old fashion-

- ned and traditional to take full advantage of all of his business opportunities.
- d) Though he was an excellent businessman, his European background limited his ability to understand and take advantage of the U.S. market.
- e) As a businessman he was an expert at marketing and finance but had only a limited knowledge of production.

Resolução

"A bon vivant ... the boss cracked jokes and high-fived workers ... he knew bloody well whether we had over-invested or not, ..."

De acordo com o texto, "Freddy era um bon vivant ... contava piadas e cumprimentava informalmente seus funcionários ... e sabia muito bem se eles investiam demais ou não, ..."

Comentário de Inglês

A prova da GV manteve tradicionalmente o bom nível na escolha dos três textos propostos.

Exigiu leitura fluente do aluno e excelente capacidade interpretativa na escolha das alternativas de cada teste.

