



Vestibular 2009

1ª Fase

INGLÊS

Instruções Gerais:

- No dia de hoje (02/11), você deverá elaborar uma **Redação** e responder às questões de **Língua Portuguesa** e de **Inglês**.
- Você terá **4 horas** para realizar as três provas.
- O verso das páginas poderá ser utilizado para rascunho. Os **rascunhos não serão considerados** para efeito de correção.
- As repostas das questões, bem como a Redação, deverão ser redigidas nos espaços destinados a elas, com letra legível e, obrigatoriamente, **com caneta azul ou preta**.
- Desconsidere a numeração presente ao final de cada questão.
- Não se esqueça de **assinar as tarjetas das capas de todos os cadernos de prova**, no local indicado.
- Não se identifique em nenhuma das folhas do corpo da Prova, pois isso implicará risco de anulação.

Instruções para a prova de Inglês:

- A prova de **Inglês** é composta por três questões e vale 100 pontos no total, assim distribuídos: **Questão A – 30 pontos**; **Questão B – 30 pontos**; e **Questão C – 40 pontos**.
- Não se esqueça: todas as questões devem ser respondidas **em inglês**.
- Estará automaticamente eliminado do processo seletivo o candidato que obtiver **nota bruta inferior a 3,0** na prova de **Inglês**.

Bom trabalho!

This article is about a social understanding of poverty. Read the text and answer the questions below. You are advised to read the questions carefully, giving answers that are of direct relevance and written in English.

A Social Perspective on Poverty

Poverty entails more than the lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion, as well as the lack of participation in decision-making. Various social groups bear a disproportionate burden of poverty.

A social perspective on development requires addressing poverty in all its dimensions. It promotes a people-centred approach to poverty eradication, advocating the empowerment of people living in poverty through their full participation in all aspects of political, economic and social life, especially in the design and implementation of policies that affect the poorest and most vulnerable groups of society. An integrated strategy towards the eradication of poverty necessitates implementing policies geared to more equitable distribution of wealth and income and social protection.

Equality and Equity

Equality can be understood as parity in the enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms, and equality of opportunities with regards to education and work and the fulfilment of potential. Equity relates to a degree of equality in the living conditions of people, especially in terms of income and wealth, that society considers desirable.

A social perspective on development emphasizes the view that inequality impairs growth and development, including efforts to eradicate poverty, and that equity itself is instrumental for economic growth and development. It aims at providing a better understanding of the effects of economic and social policies on equity in societies and promotes ways of advancing policies contributing to the reduction of inequalities. Policies for both inequality and poverty reduction are mutually reinforcing.

Unemployment and underemployment lie at the core of poverty. For the poor, labour is often the only asset they can use to improve their well-being. Hence, the creation of productive employment opportunities is essential for reducing poverty and for sustainable economic and social development.

Given the importance of employment for poverty reduction, job-creation should occupy a central place in national poverty reduction strategies. Many employment strategies are often related to agricultural and rural development and include using labour-intensive agricultural technologies; developing small and medium-size enterprises, and promoting micro projects in rural areas.

Such strategies, however, often address the quantity of employment while the qualitative dimensions, such as equity, security, dignity and freedom are often absent or minimal. In general, national poverty reduction strategies do not comment on employment programmes, social protection or rights at work. Neither do they offer in-depth analysis of the effects of policies on poverty reduction.

There should be a focus on creating better and more productive jobs. Social economy institutions and organizations play an important role in promoting livelihoods and job creation in the fight against poverty. Social economy enterprises offer an important source of employment in the face of the global unemployment and underemployment problems.

Cooperatives

Currently, it is estimated that the global cooperative movement directly provides productive self-employment for several hundred million workers-owners of production and services cooperatives, as well as the non-member employees and other cooperative enterprises. Agricultural cooperatives create employment in areas such as food production, marketing, credit, insurance and transportation. Cooperatives also provide more quality job opportunities for youth, women, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups. Cooperatives contribute to poverty reduction by typically placing more emphasis on job security for employee-members and employees' family members, paying competitive wages, promoting additional income through profit-sharing, distribution of dividends and other benefits, and supporting community facilities such as health clinics and schools that do private sector businesses.

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<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/social/poverty>

Question A

This question tests your understanding of the text and your ability to identify and paraphrase the relevant pieces of information.

You **must** answer in **full sentences**, using your **own words**.

- The text suggests that the creation of jobs might reduce poverty. What other measures could alleviate poverty, according to the text? (1,2,3)
