



### Roteiro de estudos para recuperação final

<b>Disciplina:</b>	Inglês
<b>Professor (a):</b>	Sara Neves Maioli

<b>Conteúdo:</b>	Interpretação de texto Técnicas de leitura Aquisição de vocabulário geral e específico a partir de interpretação textual e conhecimento prévio
<b>Referência para estudo:</b>	Apostilas Textos trabalhados em sala
<b>Sites recomendados:</b>	<a href="http://www.mundovestibular.com.br/articles/5929/1/Tecnicas-de-Leitura-em-Ingles/Paacutegina1.html">http://www.mundovestibular.com.br/articles/5929/1/Tecnicas-de-Leitura-em-Ingles/Paacutegina1.html</a> <a href="http://www.infoescola.com/ingles/tecnicas-de-leitura-e-compreensao-de-textos-em-lingua-inglesa/">http://www.infoescola.com/ingles/tecnicas-de-leitura-e-compreensao-de-textos-em-lingua-inglesa/</a> <a href="http://brasilecola.uol.com.br/ingles/skimming-x-scanning.htm">http://brasilecola.uol.com.br/ingles/skimming-x-scanning.htm</a>

#### **China has created a monster it can't control** (By Jeremy Warner - 3 Sep 2015)

When in trouble, shoot the messenger. This time-honoured approach to dealing with unwelcome news was much in evidence in China this week when nearly 200 people were rounded up and criminally charged with spreading “false” rumours about the stock market and the economy, or otherwise profiting from their travails.

One luckless financial journalist was ritually paraded on state TV, tearfully confessing his “crimes”. Meanwhile, the head of the Chinese desk of one London-based hedge fund group was summoned to a “meeting” with regulators, and hasn’t been heard of since. Her Chinese husband says “she’s gone on holiday”. We can only hope it is not to the re-indoctrination of the asbestos mines. Despite the massive progress of recent decades, old habits die hard.

China was meant to have embraced free market reform, yet these latest actions suggest an altogether different approach. Roughly summarised, it amounts to: “Reform good, but woe betide the free market if it doesn’t do what the high command wants it to.” When the stock market was going up, the Chinese authorities were perfectly happy to tolerate what, to virtually all Western observers, looked like a dangerously speculative bubble, vaingloriously believing it to be a fair reflection of the wondrous successes of the Chinese economy.

The first rule of stock market investment – that share prices can go down as well as up – seems to have been almost wholly forgotten in the scramble for instant riches. When, inevitably, the stock market crashed, the authorities threw the kitchen sink at the problem, but they failed to halt the carnage. This was an even ruder awakening – for it demonstrated to an already disillusioned public that policy-makers were no longer in control of events. Perhaps they hadn’t noticed, but there are today more Chinese with stock trading accounts – some 90 million – than there are members of the Communist Party – “just” 80 million. In any case, powerless before the storm, the authorities have instead turned to scapegoating.

Apparently more liberal, advanced economies, it ought to be said, are by no means averse to this kind of behavior either. A few years back, Italian prosecutors charged nine employees of Standard & Poor’s and Fitch Rating with market abuse for daring to downgrade Italy’s credit rating, while it is still commonplace in France to blame Anglo-Saxon speculators and their cronies in the London press for any financial or economic setback.

Nor are Western governments and central bankers averse to a little market manipulation when it suits them. What is “quantitative easing” other than money printing to prop up asset prices, including stocks and shares? Chinese refusal to accept the judgments of “Mr Market”, it might be argued, is just a more extreme version of the same thing. Small wonder that European officials sometimes look longingly across at the state-directed capitalism practised in

China, and pronounce it a model we might perhaps aspire to ourselves.

As recent events have demonstrated, we should not. China's stock market crash is not the work of malicious financial journalists and short-selling hedge funds, but a signal of difficult time ahead and perhaps even of an economic road crash to come. After nearly 35 years of spectacular progress, the Chinese economy faces multiple challenges on many fronts which are not going to be solved by denying harsh realities and imprisoning journalists.

The progress of recent decades belies an industrial sector which in truth has become quite seriously uncompetitive by international standards. Many of China's factories need completely retooling to keep up with developments in robotics and other forms of mechanisation. Yet if industry is to get less labour intensive, this only further steepens the challenge of employment creation.

It is reckoned that China needs to create some 20 million jobs a year just to keep pace with employment demand as the population shifts from land to town, eight million of them in high-end professions to cater for the country's burgeoning output of graduates. China's modernisation has created a monster which it is struggling to feed.

As the export-growth story waned, China compensated by unleashing a massive investment boom, which internal demand is now struggling to keep up with, rendering many of the country's shiny new constructs uneconomic and overburdened with bad debts.

The Chinese leadership looks to growth in consumption and service industries to plug the gap, but these new sources of demand can't do so without further free-market reform, which in turn requires further loosening of the shackles of political control. Without growth, the Communist Party loses its political legitimacy, yet the old growth model is broken, and to achieve a new one, the authorities must cede the very power and influence that sustains them. Rumour-mongering journalists and short-selling speculators can only be blamed for so long.

(<http://www.telegraph.co.uk>. Adapted)

**Questão 01** - O texto mostra que a administração chinesa

- a) tentou proteger os altos e baixos do mercado de investimentos.
- b) estava interessada em fazer membros do partido cada dia mais rico, investindo no mercado.
- c) foi capaz de controlar alguns dos efeitos da queda do mercado financeiro usando medidas severas.
- d) não sabe que existem mais investidores do mercado do que membros do partido na China.
- e) não pode realmente controlar os fatores de mercado na economia do país.

**Questão 02** - O sétimo parágrafo começa com a afirmação – “como os acontecimentos recentes têm demonstrado, não devemos.” – que aponta para a opinião do autor, significando que ele

- a) está extremamente preocupado com o rumo que a economia chinesa está tomando nos últimos tempos.
- b) jornalistas mal-intencionados acham que devem ser mais rigidamente controlados mesmo em países ocidentais.
- c) aconselha economias ocidentais a adotar uma abordagem econômica diferente daquele tomado pela China.
- d) considera uma grande ameaça em economias livre desde que podem manipular os mercados ao extremo os fundos de hedge.
- e) acredita que os desafios enfrentados agora pela economia chinesa são temporários e não afetará a oeste.

**Questão 03** - De acordo com o décimo parágrafo,

- a) a demanda interna na China teve que ser reduzida a fim de priorizar as exportações.
- b) a China está enfrentando problemas econômicos e tem exportado menos do que costumava.
- c) a indústria chinesa está tendo dificuldades para acompanhar a demanda interna em expansão.
- d) dívidas terão que ser reavaliadas para impulsionar a construção.
- e) mais investimentos serão necessários se o boom exportador reagir.

**Questão 04** - As informações contidas nos dois primeiros parágrafos e o famoso dito popular citado “When in trouble, shoot the messenger.” implica que

- a) a liberdade de imprensa é uma das causas principais para o controle do mercado.
- b) falsos rumores espalhados pela mídia podem realmente afetar os mercados.
- c) velhos hábitos na China mudaram drasticamente nas últimas décadas.
- d) o estado chinês se recusa a aceitar as regras naturais de mercado.
- e) reuniões de operadores de mercado e reguladores do governo são comuns na China.

**Questão 05** - Em relação ao trabalho de mercado, o oitavo e nono parágrafos apontam para

- a) as vantagens das indústrias intensivas de trabalho.
- b) os esforços de modernização da indústria na China.
- c) um aumento recente de robótica na China.

- d) um paradoxo atual na economia chinesa.
- e) a criação de mais postos de trabalho pela modernização da indústria.

**Questão 06** - O último parágrafo leva o leitor a concluir que

- a) se China pretende se desenvolver ainda mais, seu governo tem que diminuir o controle econômico e perder um pouco do seu poder político.
- b) o aumento no consumo interno e nas indústrias de serviço é a única saída para a China melhorar a sua economia.
- c) as reformulações do livre-mercado nunca serão alcançadas na China, a menos que o governo aceite um modelo mais livre para a imprensa.
- d) o poder político do partido comunista está sendo um pouco ameaçado pelo novo tipo de jornalismo presente na China.
- e) os fundos de hedge e suas práticas de venda curtas são susceptíveis de ser controlados com mais cuidado pelo poder central na China.

When it comes to information and connection, we rarely want for anything these days. And that's a problem, argues journalist Michael Harris in his new book *The End of Absence: Reclaiming What We've Lost in a World of Constant Connection* (Current, August 2014). Harris suggests that modern technology, especially the smartphone, has taken certain kinds of absence from our lives – it has eliminated our time for solitude and daydreaming, and filled even short moments of quiet with interruptions and distractions. Harris worries that these “absences” have fundamental value in human lives, and maintains that we ought to try to hold on to them.

Certain generations alive today will be the last to remember what life was like before the Internet. It is these generations who are uniquely able to consider what we've lost, even as we have gained the vast resources and instant connectivity of the Web and mobile communications. Now would be a good time for society to stop and think about protecting some aspects of our pre-Internet lives, and move toward a balanced future that embraces technology while holding on to absence.

Scientific American, July 15, 2014. Adaptado.

**Questão 07** - Qual é a opinião de Michael Harris sobre a tecnologia moderna, em especial sobre o smartphone?

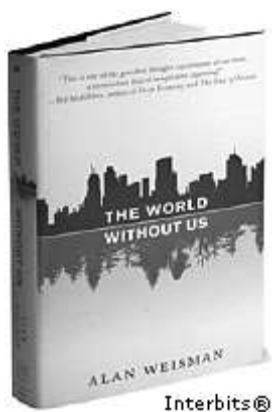
**Questão 08** - Como as gerações mais velhas se situam face ao uso das novas tecnologias na era da internet?

School - BY DANIEL J. LANGTON

I was sent home the first day  
with a note: Danny needs a ruler.  
My father nodded, nothing seemed so apt.  
School is for rules, countries need rulers,  
graphs need graphing, the world is straight ahead.  
It had metrics one side, inches the other.  
You could see where it started  
and why it stopped, a foot along,  
how it ruled the flighty pen,  
which petered out sideways when you dreamt.  
I could have learned a lot,  
understood latitude, or the border with Canada,  
so stern compared to the South  
and its unruly river with two names.  
But that first day, meandering home, I dropped it.

**Questão 09** - Após o primeiro dia na escola, o menino voltou para casa com um bilhete que dizia: "Danny precisa de uma régua". Por que a exigência de uma régua pareceu apropriada?

**Questão 10** - O que aconteceu no caminho de volta para casa e qual a consequência desse acontecimento para o aprendizado do menino?



The World Without Us by Alan Weisman – a book review

Imagining the consequences of a single thought experience – what would happen if the human species were suddenly extinguished – Weisman has written a sort of pop-science ghost story, in which the whole earth is the haunted house. Among the highlights: with pumps not working, the New York City subways would fill with water within days, while weeds and then trees would retake the streets. Texas's unattended petrochemical complexes might ignite, scattering hydrogen cyanide to the winds – a "mini chemical nuclear winter." After thousands of years, rubber tires, and more than a billion tons of plastic might remain, and eventually a polymer-eating microbe could evolve, and, with the spectacular return of fish and bird populations, the earth might revert to Eden.

(Adaptado de <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/031234729/sc/sciencedaily-20>. Acessado em 10/10/2011.)

**Questão 11** - O que, segundo o texto, aconteceria em Nova York, caso ocorresse uma repentina extinção da espécie humana?

**Questão 12** - Segundo o texto, quais poderiam ser as consequências da permanência de pneus e plásticos na Terra, milhares de anos após o desaparecimento dos seres humanos?

**VERIFICAR FOLHA DE RESOLUÇÃO EM SEGUIDA**



**FOLHA DE RESOLUÇÃO: Roteiro de estudos para recuperação final**

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<b>Turma:</b>	

**GABARITO – PROIBIDO RASURAS/ QUESTÕES FECHADAS**

Nº 01	Nº 02	Nº 03	Nº 04	Nº 05	Nº 06

**QUESTÕES ABERTAS**

Nº 07	
Nº 08	
Nº 09	
Nº 10	
Nº 11	
Nº 12	