

II- LÍNGUA INGLESA

Politics: mobilizations and transformations

Read the text below and answer questions 11 to 16, according to it.

Brazil: Advanced Voting Technology Mixed with Political Censorship

1 Brazil is a country internationally recognized as having one of the most advanced voting systems in the world. Electronic urns, available in all voting stations, allow for a fast count of votes and the release of results just a few hours after the end of voting. For example, this past Sunday, the 5th of October, nearly 128 million Brazilians voted for mayors in cities throughout the country. The results of these elections were 5 available less than six hours after the voting ended.

But there is a darker side to this modern voting system: censorship is widespread in political campaigns, especially when it comes to the use of the internet. While freedom of speech is a guaranteed constitutional right, there are many restrictions on the ways candidates and parties can communicate with voters. National legislation prohibits electronic media to disseminate opinions in favor or against candidates. 10 This means that the creation of sites, blogs, and communities for or against candidates is punishable by law. Printed newspapers and magazines are not subject to any censorship, creating an even greater confusion: for example, an article against a candidate published in a magazine cannot be posted in a blog or even on that newspaper's website.

15 These restrictions create a barrier in communication and restrict valuable information to voters. With no widespread political discussion in interactive media, voters are less aware of what each politician really stands for and are thus less conscientious and informed. This is especially true when compared to other countries where not only the internet, but also mobile phones, are widely used in political campaigns as a tool to better inform voters.

Disponível em: <<http://www.psfk.com200810brazil-advanced-voting-technology-mixed-with-political-censorship.html>>. Acesso em: 23 out. 2008.

11. According to the text, it is right to say that

- a) Brazil has the most modern voting technology in the world.
- b) candidates and parties can freely communicate with voters anywhere.
- c) emails are allowed in Brazilian campaigns to better inform voters.
- d) electronic media can publicize opinions about candidates and parties.
- e) political campaigns can occur in any kind of media, but the internet.

12. The sentence “[...] *the creation of sites, blogs, and communities for or against candidates is punishable by law.*” (line 10) means that Brazilian legislation

- a) consents to the creation of sites and communities for political beliefs.
- b) guarantees the creators of blogs the right to choose their candidate.
- c) penalizes the disseminators of technological ideas through the internet.
- d) forbids political orientation throughout interactive media.
- e) allows the use of the internet to inform voters about their candidates' policies.

13. According to paragraph I of the text, it is correct to say that

- a) the count of votes is quicker now due to an advanced voting system.
- b) Brazilian voting system is the most sophisticated among third world countries.
- c) the electronic urns are now being used for voting in major Brazilian towns.
- d) the electronic voting system is partially available for Brazilian voters.
- e) the results of the last election were known early on the sixth of October.

14. In the sentence “[...] *nearly 128 million Brazilians voted for mayors in cities throughout the country.*”, the word **nearly** (lines 3-4) means:

- a) Precisely 128 million Brazilians
- b) Over 128 million Brazilians
- c) Almost 128 million Brazilians
- d) Exactly 128 million Brazilians
- e) Beyond 128 million Brazilians

15. According to paragraph II of the text, identify the true (T) and the false (F) statements:

- () Contact between candidates and voters can happen freely whatever the media.
- () Censorship in Brazilian political campaigns follows national legislation.
- () Electronic and printed papers are allowed to make political propaganda.
- () The use of the internet for political campaign is unrestrained in Brazil.

The correct sequence is :

- a) TFTF b) FTFF c) FTFT d) TTFF e) FFTT

16. According to paragraph III, media censorship in Brazilian political campaigns

- a) improves access to better knowledge of candidates’ political profiles.
- b) helps Brazilians be better informed and thus vote more conscientiously.
- c) limits voters’ awareness of what a politician actually represents.
- d) restricts the use of non-electronic papers as tools to inform voters.
- e) permits the use of the internet for interactive political discussion.

Read the text below, and answer questions 17 to 20, according to it.

Euroscola

1 The European Union has a significant effect on the lives of all Europeans. Young people in particular need information on how the European Union and its institutions will affect their future.

5 It was to reach out to these young people that the European Parliament launched the EUROSCOLA programme. The aim of the programme is to bring together secondary school students from the 25 European Union countries and enable them to gain an insight into the workings of the European Parliament while learning about the lives, views and expectations of young people from other EU countries.

10 A group of about 500 students from all over the European Union is invited to spend a day in Strasbourg discussing together the effects that European integration will have on their future. The majority of Euroscola days are for students aged 16-18 but a few days each year are set aside for the younger, 14-16 age group.

15 Coming from different cultures and countries, and speaking a variety of languages, the students divide into multilingual working parties of about 100 members. Each working party chooses a spokesperson to present the conclusions of its discussions to all 500 participants at the end of the afternoon. The participants then vote on these conclusions.

20 As working groups consist of students from several member states it is essential that participants have at least a basic knowledge of one of the other European Union languages. By using their languages to communicate with other participants, students come to see foreign languages not as a barrier but rather as a way of understanding the problems, opinions and expectations of young people from other European countries. The day is generally more successful when the students have prepared for the meeting and considered some of the themes in advance.

At the end of the day, each participant receives a certificate of attendance signed by the President of the European Parliament.

Disponível em: <<http://www.globalgateway.org/default.aspx?page=3078>>. Acesso em: 10 nov. 2008.

ATENÇÃO: As questões de 17 a 20 apresentam **mais de uma afirmativa correta**. Preencha, na **FOLHA DE RESPOSTA**, apenas os espaços **(bolhas)** correspondentes às **afirmativas corretas**.

17. In the text, the following ideas are explored:

- I. Methodology of the meetings and cultural differences.
- II. Election of the President of the European Parliament.
- III. Integration of people in spite of language differences.
- IV. Objectives of the Euroscola programme for students.
- V. Relevance of the EU to the President of the Parliament.

18. Identify the correct statements about the Euroscola programme:

- I. Students must be over twenty-five years of age.
- II. One should be selected to report the conclusions.
- III. Regular attendance is rewarded by the programme.
- IV. Monolingual groups have to gather for discussion.
- V. Participants are able to vote at the end of the meeting.

19. Considering the participants in the Euroscola programme, identify the correct statements:

- I. They get aware of other EU countries problems.
- II. They come from all countries of Eastern Europe.
- III. They always prepare themes for discussion.
- IV. They come to Strasbourg in an indicated number.
- V. They learn a lot about the European Parliament.

20. According to the text, identify the correct statements:

- I. Different cultures cause problems to the programme.
- II. The students join in multilingual working parties.
- III. Only secondary students are allowed to participate.
- IV. Different age groups meet on separate days.
- V. Each meeting lasts for more than two weeks.

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