

TEXT I

01 NEW YORK (AP*) – The majority of journalists who died in the line of duty during the last decade
02 were killed in direct reprisal for their reporting, not while covering combat, according to the
03 Committee to Protect Journalists - CPJ. The New York-based group, which annually publishes a
04 report on the dangers faced by journalists around the world, stated that of the 389 journalists killed
05 between 1992 and 2001, 62 of them, 16 percent, died in cross fire, while 298, or 77 percent, were
06 targeted for their work. Those who allegedly ordered a journalist's murder had been arrested and
07 prosecuted in just 20 cases. The report also said that 1994 was the deadliest year, when 66
08 journalists were killed.

* Associated Press

Adapted from: "Most journalists murdered in 1990s in reprisals, not combat" The Associated Press, June 3-10 and 14, 2002.
http://www.dartcenter.org/News/news_061402.CPJreprisals.html

HELPING VOCABULARY

in the line of duty (line 01): no exercício do trabalho

reprisal (line 02): represália

cross fire (line 05): fogo cruzado

be targeted (lines 05 and 06): ser alvo, ser alvejado

allegedly (line 06): supostamente

ANSWER QUESTIONS 01 TO 05 ACCORDING TO TEXT I.

01. The text can be given the title:

- A) "Press dangers"
- B) "The death of a journalist"
- C) "Journalist's death finally confirmed"
- D) "Journalists killed while covering combats"
- E) "Journalist's death calls for official investigation"

Questão 01, alternativa A

Para responder à questão, o candidato deveria compreender que o texto versa sobre os perigos enfrentados por jornalistas (imprensa), principalmente retaliações sofridas como consequência de reportagens feitas e/ou veiculadas. O único título que se adequa ao texto é o proposto em A.

Resposta correta: A

02. After reading lines 01, 02 and 03, we may say that:

- A) less than half of the journalists who died in service during the 90s were killed in direct retaliation for their reporting.
- B) the majority of journalists who died in the line of duty during the 90s were killed for no apparent reason.
- C) more than half of the journalists who died in the line of duty during the 90s were killed covering combats.
- D) the majority of journalists who died in service during the 90s were killed because of their reporting.
- E) most journalists who died in service during the 90s were victimized in war conflicts.

Questão 02, alternativa D

Para optar pelo item correto, cumpria ao candidato conhecer o significado de *the majority* (linha 01) para poder cotejá-lo com as expressões *less than half of*, *more than half of*, e *most ...* (nas opções). O candidato deveria ainda recorrer à informação explícita de que a maioria dos jornalistas foi assassinada por causa de suas reportagens (linhas 01 –03).

Resposta correta: D

03. According to the text, the Committee to Protect Journalists:

- A) releases annual reports on the dangers experienced by journalists.
- B) reports entirely and solely on the dangers journalists face while covering combats.
- C) publishes detailed annual reports exclusively on retaliation for journalists' reporting.
- D) gives support to a New York-based group by publishing its annual reports.
- E) helps to arrest and prosecute journalists' murderers.

Questão 03, alternativa A

Para chegar ao item correto, o candidato deveria recorrer à informação explícita (*which annually publishes a report on the dangers faced by journalists around the world*) de que o Comitê de Proteção aos Jornalistas – CPJ, sediado em Nova York, publica anualmente um relatório sobre os perigos (agressões de todos os tipos, inclusive assassinatos) enfrentados pelos jornalistas no desenvolvimento de suas tarefas. O relatório dá conta de dados levantados no mundo todo.

Resposta correta: A

04. Complete the sentence:

_____ during the 90s remain unsolved.

- A) The killings of 20 journalists
- B) The majority of journalists' killings
- C) Less than 16% of journalists' killings all over the world
- D) Half of the killings of journalists all over the world
- E) The deaths of 389 journalists

Questão 04, alternativa B

Apenas 20 dos 298 casos de assassinato de jornalistas (6,7%), no período que compreende 1992 a 2001, foram resolvidos, com os culpados presos e condenados. Assim sendo, a grande maioria dos casos (278 ou 93,2%) ainda se encontra sem solução.

Resposta correta: B

05. According to the New York-based group, 1994 was _____ any other year in the decade.

- A) as much as deadly as
- B) not as deadly as
- C) less deadly than
- D) deadlier than
- E) so deadly as

Questão 05, alternativa D

A compreensão específica do significado do adjetivo “*deadliest*” (linha 07) e o reconhecimento de que o mesmo se encontra em seu grau superlativo induziriam o candidato ao item correto. Se 1994 foi o ano mais mortal para os jornalistas (dentro do período que o texto estabelece como década), conclui-se que *[it] was deadlier than any other year in the decade*.

Resposta correta: D

TEXT II

01 Mario Coelho de Almeida Filho, editor of the small thrice-weekly *A Verdade*, distributed in the
02 towns of Magé and Duque de Caxias (50 km from Rio de Janeiro), was shot dead with four
03 bullets on his way home on 16 August 2001. The killer was seen by several people and an
04 identikit picture was made of him. The murder came the day before the journalist was to give
05 evidence in a defamation case brought against him by the mayor of Duque de Caxias, José
06 Camilo Zito dos Santos, and his wife Narriman Zito, the mayor of Magé. The family of Coelho
07 de Almeida, who had accused the pair of fraud and handling the public funds and Mrs. Zito of
08 adultery, said he had received threats that may have come from the two mayors. Retired
09 military police sergeant Manoel Daniel de Abreu Filho was arrested on 15 September but then
10 freed on 9 October when the case had already been transferred to the Rio Police. The first
11 investigator in charge of the case said the murder was clearly linked to the revelations in the articles.

Adapted from: "Brazil – Annual Report 2002", Reporters sans frontiers. In
http://www.rsfs.org/article.php3?id_article=1380/http://www.freemedia.at/Death_Watch/d_watch2001.htm

HELPING VOCABULARY

thrice-weekly (line 01): com três publicações semanais

threats (line 08): ameaças

ANSWER QUESTIONS 06 TO 12 ACCORDING TO TEXT II.

06. Put the facts below in chronological order.

- () Abreu Filho was arrested.
- () The journalist was killed.
- () The mayors started a legal case against the journalist.
- () The journalist was to supply proofs of his allegations.
- () The journalist published articles about official corruption in the municipalities of Magé and Duque de Caxias.

The option that contains the correct sequence is:

- A) 4 – 5 – 2 – 3 – 1
- B) 5 – 4 – 2 – 3 – 1
- C) 4 – 5 – 3 – 1 – 2
- D) 5 – 4 – 3 – 2 – 1
- E) 5 – 4 – 1 – 3 – 2

Questão 06, alternativa B

Para responder à questão, o candidato deveria identificar a relação de coerência temporal expressa no texto pelos marcadores temporais *on 16 August 2001* (linha 03), *on 15 September (2001)* (linha 09), *on 9 October (2001)* (linha 10), *the day before* (linha 04); assim como pelas formas verbais – passado perfeito/*past perfect tense* (*had accused*/linha 07, *had received*/linha 08) / *when the case had already been transferred* (linha 10) e passado simples/*simple past tense*, presentes no texto. Também deveria compreender que o que desencadeou a seqüência de fatos foi a denúncia feita pelo jornalista nos artigos publicados em *A Verdade*.

A seqüência correta é 5 – 4 – 2 – 3 – 1.

Resposta correta: B

07. Insert T (true) or F (false) in parentheses.

- () Before being shot to death, Coelho de Almeida gave evidence in the defamation case brought against him by the mayors of the towns of Magé and Duque de Caxias.
- () The identikit picture was made based on the killer's and witnesses' testimonies.
- () The mayors of Magé and Duque de Caxias were accused of fraud and handling the public funds by Coelho de Almeida.
Coelho de Almeida died before providing evidences that could implicate José Camilo Zito dos Santos and his wife Narriman Zito in fraud and improper handling of public funds.
- () Zito dos Santos and his wife Narriman Zito in fraud and improper handling of public funds.

The correct option is:

- A) F – T – F – T
- B) T – F – F – F
- C) F – F – T – T
- D) T – F – T – F
- E) T – T – F – F

Questão 07, alternativa C

Esta questão pretende verificar o potencial do candidato quanto à recuperação de informações implícitas e explícitas no texto:

- (F) *Before being shot to death, Coelho de Almeida gave evidence in the defamation case brought against him by the mayors of the towns of Magé and Duque de Caxias.* Coelho de Almeida foi assassinado no dia anterior à apresentação das provas: *The murder came the day before the journalist was to give evidence in a defamation case brought against him ...* (linhas 03-06).
- (F) *The identikit picture was made based on the killer's and witnesses' testimonies.* O retrato falado foi feito a partir do depoimento de testemunhas oculares apenas (linhas 03-04).
- (T) *The mayors of Magé and Duque de Caxias were accused of fraud and handling the public funds by Coelho de Almeida.* (Linha 07).
- (T) *Coelho de Almeida died before providing evidences that could implicate José Camilo Zito dos Santos and his wife Narriman Zito in fraud and improper handling of public funds.* (linhas 03-06)

Resposta correta: C

08. Coelho de Almeida was:

- A) killed by several people.
- B) shot by unidentified gunmen.
- C) killed in the courtroom.
- D) killed by armed men.
- E) shot four times.

Questão 08, alternativa E

Nesta questão, procurou-se avaliar a capacidade do candidato de identificar informações explícitas no texto. Para respondê-la, o candidato deveria compreender que ... *was shot dead with four bullets* (linhas 02 e 03) tem significado equivalente a *(was) shot four times*, apresentado na alternativa E.

Resposta correta: E

09. Mark the option that contains the correct statement.

- A) Abreu Filho was freed before the case was transferred to Rio.
- B) The Rio police was already in charge of the case when Abreu Filho was finally arrested.
- C) When Abreu Filho was set free, the case was already under the responsibility of the Rio police.
- D) Abreu Filho had already been set free, when the Rio police became in charge of the case.
- E) The case was transferred to Rio after 9 October.

Questão 09, alternativa C

Para responder à questão, o candidato deveria identificar a relação de coerência temporal expressa no texto pelo marcador temporal *9 October* (linha 10) e as formas verbais – passado simples/voz passiva (*was arrested, [was] freed*) e o passado perfeito (*had already been transferred*). Primeiro, o caso foi transferido para o Rio de Janeiro e só depois Abreu Filho foi libertado. Assim sendo, quando Abreu Filho foi libertado (em 09 de outubro), o caso já estava sob a responsabilidade da polícia do Rio (linha 10)/*was already under the responsibility of the Rio police*.

Resposta correta: C

10. After reading the text, we can infer that:

- A) Coelho de Almeida was wearing a bullet-proof vest on the day of his death.
- B) Abreu Filho was set free because the police didn't believe the witnesses' testimony.
- C) police investigators were not convinced about the connection between the murder and the articles published by the editor.
- D) Coelho de Almeida was killed because he had no incriminating evidences against the mayors of Magé and Duque de Caxias.
- E) the mayors brought a defamation case against Coelho de Almeida because they felt their reputation had been damaged by the journalist's articles.

Questão 10, alternativa E

Nesta questão, o recurso da inferência configurou a base da resposta. Para concluir que o item correto era o **E**, cumpria observar que havia uma estreita relação entre a denúncia feita por Coelho de Almeida, através da publicação de seus artigos (causa), e o processo de calúnia e difamação movido contra ele pelos prefeitos de Magé e Duque de Caxias (consequência) - ... *in a defamation case brought against him by the mayor of Duque de Caxias, José Camilo Zito dos Santos, and his wife Narriman Zito, the mayor of Magé* (linhas 04–06). Através dessa observação, o candidato poderia inferir que os prefeitos de Magé e Duque de Caxias processaram o jornalista por terem sentido que suas reputações haviam sido denegridas com acusações infundadas, uma vez que nenhuma prova fora oficialmente apresentada.

Resposta correta: E

11. Mark the only question that can be answered by referring to the text.

- A) What kind of gun was used by the murderer of Coelho de Almeida?
- B) How far was Coelho de Almeida from home when he was killed?
- C) What seems to have been the reason for the journalist's death?
- D) How did Coelho de Almeida manage to escape from death?
- E) Who was Mrs. Zito's love affair?

Questão 11, alternativa C

Nesta questão, o candidato deveria escolher a única pergunta que poderia ser respondida com informações do texto. Assim, a resposta para a pergunta apresentada na opção **C** (*What seems to have been the reason for the journalist's death?*/O que parece ter sido a causa do assassinato do jornalista?) seria a acusação, feita através de artigos publicados no A Verdade, de que os prefeitos das cidade de Magé e Duque de Caxias estariam envolvidos em fraude e uso indevido do dinheiro público (linha 07). Tal acusação teria provocado a ira dos prefeitos que moveram processo contra o jornalista. Este deveria apresentar provas que confirmassem suas acusações. Contudo, Coelho de Almeida foi assassinado no dia anterior àquele em que submeteria evidências à Justiça.

Resposta correta: C

12. The sentence *who fitted the description of the killer and was identified by witnesses* has been intentionally taken from the story. Decide where it fits in the text.

- A) After "Mario Coelho de Almeida Filho" (line 01).
- B) After "killer" (line 03).
- C) After "murder" (line 04).
- D) After "Manoel Dias de Abreu Filho" (line 09).
- E) After "investigator" (line 11).

Questão 12, alternativa D

Para identificar a opção correta, o candidato deveria estabelecer relação de coesão entre a oração subordinada adjetiva *who fitted the description of the killer and was identified by witnesses*, introduzida pelo pronome relativo *who* e seu co-referente (*retired military police sergeant*) Manoel Daniel de Abreu Filho (linha 09).

Resposta correta: D

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