



Rua Rui Barbosa, 724 Centro/Sul  
Fone: (86) 2106-0606 • Teresina – PI  
Site: www.procampus.com.br  
E-mail: procampus@procampus.com.br

## GRUPO EDUCACIONAL PRO CAMPUS JUNIOR

aluno(a) \_\_\_\_\_

3ª Série - Ensino Médio

TURMA \_\_\_\_\_

MANHÃ

FLÁVIA

### TRABALHO DE INGLÊS - ENSINO REMOTO

#### TEXTO PARA A PRÓXIMA QUESTÃO:

Instrução: A(s) quest(ões) a seguir refere(m-se) ao texto abaixo.

Mark Twain (1835-1910), <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_ real name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens, was the first writer of importance born west of the Mississippi River. His novels, short stories, essays, and lectures vividly portray the life of the American era in which he lived. Probably the most striking element of his writings is its <sup>2</sup>down-to-earth, honest humor.

(Source: Lado, R. (1973). English Series, vol. 6. Regents Publishers, New York, p.268)

1. (Imed 2015) Twain NÃO foi autor de

- a) romances.
- b) ensaios.
- c) contos.
- d) palestras.
- e) Leituras.

#### TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 2 QUESTÕES:

#### JOBS OF THE FUTURE



*“There is no future in any job. The future lies in the person who holds the job.” – George W. Crane*

One of my primary complaints with higher education is that they tend to prepare students for jobs of the past. Similarly, the best paying jobs of the future are all jobs that currently exist today. Many of <sup>1</sup>them will still exist in the future, but with some changes as technology and communication systems make their impact.

As a rule of thumb, 60% of the jobs 10 years from now haven't been invented yet. With that in mind, I've decided to put together a list of some jobs that will be in high demand in the future.

#### Jobs before 2020

Many of the changes we see today will cause new jobs to materialize quickly. This first section deals with new positions that will <sup>2</sup>likely be developed within the next 10 years.

**3D printing engineers** – Classes in 3D printing are already being introduced into high schools and the demand for printer-produced products will <sup>3</sup>rise quickly. The trend will be for these worker-less workshops to enter virtually different fields, at the same time, driving the need for competent technicians and engineers to design and maintain the next wave of this technology.

**Nano-medics** – Health professionals capable of working on the nano-level, both in designing diagnostics systems, remedies, and monitoring solutions will be in high demand.

**Organ agents** – The demand for transplantable organs is <sup>4</sup>exploding and people who can track down and deliver healthy organs will be in hot demand.

**Octogenarian service providers** – As the population continues to <sup>5</sup>age we will have record numbers of people living into their 80s,

90s, and 100s. This growing group of active oldsters will provide a demand for goods and services currently not being addressed in today's marketplace.

### Jobs in 2030 and beyond

A number of technologies currently on the drawing board will require a bit longer lead time before the industry comes into its own. Here are a few examples of these kinds of jobs:

**Body part & limb makers** – The organ agents listed before will quickly find themselves out of work as soon as we figure out how to efficiently grow and mass produce our own organs from scratch.

**Earthquake forecasters** – While scientists are developing skills to work with nanoscale precision on the earth's surface, the best we can know about below the surface is blindfolded guesswork done with 100-mile precision. What we don't know is literally killing us – over 226,000 killed in 2010 alone. But that will change over time as we begin to understand the inner working of the earth and accurately forecast when the next big quakes are about to hit.

**"Heavy air" engineers** – Compressed air is useful in a wide variety of ways. However, we have yet to figure out how to compress streams of air as they pass through our existing atmosphere. Once we do, it will create untold opportunity for non-surface based housing and transportation system, weather control, and other kinds of experimentation.

### Final thoughts

<sup>7</sup>The jobs and occupations listed above are just scratching the surface. This list is intended to help stretch your imagination and start you down a path of imagining your own future.

(Adapted from <http://www.futuristspeaker.com/2011/11/55-jobs-of-the-future>)

2. (Epcar (Afa) 2015) The text's main goal is to
- force some jobs out of the marketplace.
  - call people's attention to future professional opportunities.
  - increase the number of educated people in high school.
  - create careers for people who predict the future.
3. (Epcar (Afa) 2015) Read the statements and mark the right option.
- Universities and colleges prepare students for jobs that already exist.
  - All jobs of the future will be better paid than today's jobs.
  - The majority of future jobs are still unknown.

The correct statement(s) is (are)

- I, II and III.
- II.
- III.
- I and III.

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 3 QUESTÕES:

### Brazil cotton deal perpetuates an unhealthy status quo of subsidies

When is a victory for the United States not a victory for the American taxpayer? When it's an international agreement like the one the Obama administration has just reached to settle a long-running dispute with Brazil over cotton subsidies. The roots of that dispute <sup>1</sup>lie in this country's history of showering federal funds on crop producers, including cotton growers. That particular business received \$32.9 billion from Washington between 1995 and 2012, according to the Environmental Working Group, largely through programs that had the effect of rewarding farmers for increasing production. The extra supply dampened prices on the world market, so, in 2002, Brazil complained to the World Trade Organization, which ruled that US cotton subsidies were indeed "trade-distorting" and authorized Brazil to retaliate against US exports. The United States avoided sanctions — not by reforming its programs but by agreeing in 2010 to pay Brazil's cotton farmers \$147.3 million per year.

In short, the US government bought off Brazil's cotton farmers so that it could <sup>2</sup>keep on buying off its own. Under the new settlement, announced Wednesday, Brazil agreed to drop its case at the WTO and to <sup>3</sup>forgo any new ones during the five-year term of the farm bill Congress enacted last year. In return, the United States agreed to trim the modest US cotton export credit subsidy program and, most important, to pay Brazil one last dollop of taxpayer cash, in the amount of \$300 million.

This is good news to the extent that it fortifies US-Brazil relations on the eve of a new presidential term in that country and that it spares US exporters from the threat of Brazilian retaliation, which could have reached a total of \$829 million per year. Yet, in essence, the new deal perpetuates the unhealthy status quo whereby the United States pays Brazil \_\_\_\_\_ the right \_\_\_\_\_ continue propping \_\_\_\_\_ a domestic cotton industry that can \_\_\_\_\_ should learn to compete \_\_\_\_\_ its own.

Published by The Washington Post (The text below has been slightly modified to better suit the exam)

4. (Acafe 2015) According to the information provided in the text, why did the US government have a dispute with Brazil?
- Because of the Obama administration's subsidies for industry in general.
  - Because of the US subsidies for cotton producers.
  - Because the United States has a history of withholding federal funding from its crop producers.
  - Because of the US subsidies for several local businesses.
5. (Acafe 2015) Based on the information given in the text, who did the US government buy off?
- Brazilian farmers in general.
  - Only Brazilian cotton farmers.
  - Brazilian and American cotton farmers.
  - Brazilian and American farmers in general.
6. (Acafe 2015) Who had the legal power to decide whether the US subsidies, described in the text, were acceptable or not?
- The Obama administration.
  - The Brazilian authorities.
  - The World Trade Organization.
  - Brazilian farmers.

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 2 QUESTÕES:

Answer question(s) according to text.

### 'King County Kicks Off Bag Recycling Campaign With 'Bus Full Of Bags'

## Recycle Plastic Bags At This Store

The best way to recycle plastic bags is to stuff them all in a single bag, tie it up and bring them back to this store.

### ACCEPTABLE

- Plastic Grocery Bags** ◀
- Bread Bags** ◀  
(Dry, Clean, No Food Residue)
- Produce Bags** ◀  
(Dry, Clean, No Food Residue)
- Plastic Wrap from Paper Products** ◀  
(such as paper towels/toilet paper)
- Plastic Bubble Wrap** ◀
- Dry Cleaning Bags** ◀
- Shrink Wrap** ◀  
(such as around boxes)

### NOT ACCEPTED

- ▶ **Plastic Zipper Bags**  
(with rigid plastic closing mechanism)
- ▶ **Plastic Food Containers**
- ▶ **Plastic Bottles**
- ▶ **Plastic Bags with Strings**
- ▶ **Frozen Food Bags**

King County  
Department of  
Natural Resources and Parks  
Solid Waste Division

All bags must be dry and clean with no food residue.

For more information visit [www.bagyourbags.com](http://www.bagyourbags.com) or contact the King County Solid Waste Division at 206-296-4466 • 1-800-325-6165 ext. 6-4466 • TTY Relay: 711

(Retrieved from <http://b-townblog.com/2011/10/10/king-county-kicks-off-plastic-bag-recycling-campaign-with-bus-full-of-bags/>. Access on October 1st, 2014)

7. (Upf 2015) In general, the advertisement brings information on:
- when and where it is admissible to hand over bags.
  - why and to whom it is possible to deliver bags.
  - how and where it is possible to deliver bags.
  - how and where it is admissible to get bags.
  - how many bags and where it is admissible to get them.

8. (Upf 2015) It is possible to affirm the advertisement:
- a) publicizes a campaign to buy bags to recycle them.
  - b) announces a campaign to collect bags in a store, besides informing how to reuse them.
  - c) announces a campaign to collect bags to recycle them.
  - d) spreads a campaign to buy bags in order to transform them in another type of bag.
  - e) spreads a campaign to gather bags in order to transform them in plastic bottles.

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 2 QUESTÕES:

Answer question(s) according to text.

### **Bag your Bags, Bring 'em Back**

The best way to recycle your plastic bags and film is to bring them back to a store that collects them for recycling. Just stuff them clean and dry into a single plastic bag, tie it up, and drop it into a plastic bag collection container found at the retail partners. **Note:** The stores listed below have partnered with King County to promote the Bag Your Bag campaign. There may be other stores not listed that accept plastic bags for recycling.

<sup>1</sup>Plastic bags and film collected at grocery stores stay cleaner and are easier for recycling facilities to process than bags placed in your home recycling collection bin. The bags are turned into new products like decking, benches, playground structures, and new plastic bags. And remember to bring along your reusable bags when you shop.

The Bag your Bags, Bring 'em Back campaign is a partnership between the King County Solid Waste Division and local grocery stores to show the best way to recycle plastic bags.

(Retrieved and adapted from <http://your.kingcounty.gov/solidwaste/garbage-recycling/bag-your-bags.asp>. Access on September 28th, 2014)

9. (Upf 2015) Considering the fragment "Plastic bags and film collected at grocery stores stay cleaner and are easier for recycling facilities to process than bags placed in your home recycling collection bin" (ref. 1), the alternative in which there is no change in meaning is:
- a) Bags placed in your home recycling collection bin stay dirtier and are more difficult for recycling facilities to process than plastic bags and film collected at grocery stores.
  - b) Bags placed in your home recycling collection bin stay as clean and are easy for recycling facilities to process as plastic bags and film collected at grocery stores.
  - c) Bags placed in your home recycling collection bin stay cleaner and are easier for recycling facilities to process than plastic bags and film collected at grocery stores.
  - d) Bags placed in your home recycling collection bin are the cleanest and the easiest ones for recycling facilities to process.
  - e) Bags placed in your home recycling collection bin do not stay dirtier and are not more difficult for recycling facilities to process than plastic bags and film collected at grocery stores.
10. (Upf 2015) Read the statements bellow.
- I. The stores listed by the King County Solid Waste Division are the only ones which accept plastic bags for recycling.
  - II. Grocery stores are not going to collect used plastic bags at the local residents' home.
  - III. The campaign encourages shoppers to stop buying at grocery stores.

According to the content of the text:

- a) only statements I and II are true.
- b) only statements II and III are true.
- c) only statements I and III are true.
- d) only statement I is true.
- e) only statement II is true.

**TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 6 QUESTÕES:**

Leia o texto para responder à(s) questão(ões).

**Oxfam study finds richest 1% is likely to control half of global wealth by 2016**

By Patricia Cohen  
January 19, 2015

The richest 1 percent is likely to control more than half of the globe's total wealth by next year, the anti-poverty charity Oxfam reported in a study released on Monday. The warning about deepening global inequality comes just as the world's business elite prepare to meet this week at the annual World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland.

The 80 wealthiest people in the world altogether own \$1.9 trillion, the report found, nearly the same amount shared by the 3.5 billion people who occupy the bottom half of the world's income scale. (Last year, it took 85 billionaires to equal that figure.) And the richest 1 percent of the population controls nearly half of the world's total wealth, a share that is also increasing.

The type of inequality that currently characterizes the world's economies is unlike anything seen in recent years, the report explained. "Between 2002 and 2010 the total wealth of the poorest half of the world in current U.S. dollars had been increasing more or less at the same rate as that of billionaires," it said. "However since 2010, it has been decreasing over that time."

Winnie Byanyima, the charity's executive director, noted in a statement that more than a billion people lived on less than \$1.25 a day. "Do we really want to live in a world where the 1 percent own more than the rest of us combined?" Ms. Byanyima said. "The scale of global inequality is quite simply staggering."

Investors with interests in finance, insurance and health saw the biggest windfalls, Oxfam said. Using data from Forbes magazine's list of billionaires, it said those listed as having interests in the pharmaceutical and health care industries saw their net worth jump by 47 percent. The charity credited those individuals' rapidly growing fortunes in part to multimillion-dollar lobbying campaigns to protect and enhance their interests.

(www.nytimes.com. Adaptado.)



The world's business elite will meet this week at the annual World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland.  
Credit Jean-Christophe Bott/European Pressphoto Agency

11. (Unesp 2015) According to the information presented in the second paragraph,
- 50% of the world's wealth have been transferred to emerging middle-class since 2010.
  - the total number of billionaires in the world decreased from 85 to 80 last year.
  - the wealth pyramid has always been stable with the exception of some small fluctuations.
  - the richest 1% of the population owns the same amount as 85 billionaires in the world.
  - the amount owned by 80 wealthy people is almost equivalent to the one owned by 3.5 billion poorest people.
12. (Unesp 2015) No título do texto, o termo "likely" indica
- certeza.
  - tendência.
  - desigualdade.
  - comparação.
  - aprovação.
13. (Unesp 2015) A partir das informações apresentadas sobre o relatório da Oxfam, a resposta esperada por Winnie Byanyima à sua pergunta "Do we really want to live in a world where the 1 percent own more than the rest of us combined?" seria:
- Why not?
  - Of course not.
  - For sure.
  - Maybe not.

e) No, she doesn't.

14. (Unesp 2015) No trecho do segundo parágrafo "Last year, it took 85 billionaires to equal that figure.", "that figure" refere-se a
- 1%.
  - 85.
  - 50%.
  - 80.
  - 1,9 trilhão.
15. (Unesp 2015) Segundo o texto, o relatório da Oxfam
- mostra que a pobreza diminuiu em 2014, mesmo que em pequena escala.
  - foi apresentado no Fórum Econômico Mundial na Suíça.
  - pronuncia o aprofundamento da concentração de riquezas no mundo.
  - causou celeuma entre a elite de empresários em Davos.
  - teve o apoio de investidores da área farmacêutica e de saúde.
16. (Unesp 2015) De acordo com o terceiro parágrafo do texto,
- a desigualdade entre ricos e pobres no mundo aumentou a partir de 2010.
  - a diferença entre a renda dos 50% mais pobres e a dos 50% mais ricos está diminuindo desde 2010.
  - desde 2010 a crise mundial vem atingindo tanto os pobres como os ricos.
  - o número de bilionários no mundo ficou estável entre 2002 e 2010.
  - em 2010, a renda dos mais pobres foi igual à do ano de 2002.

TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 2 QUESTÕES:

Leia a charge para responder à(s) questão(ões).



(<http://keepthemiddleclassalive.com>. Adaptado.)

17. (Unesp 2015) Segundo a charge, o homem rico
- considera que a divisão do bolo é desigual.
  - está feliz por poder compartilhar o bolo com os pobres.
  - deixou a maior parte do bolo para os pobres.
  - representa os 10% mais ricos que detêm 50% da renda.
  - acredita que 90% da população pobre está satisfeita com sua parte do bolo.
18. (Unesp 2015) O trecho "What are you, greedy?" indica que o homem rico
- desqualifica as reivindicações de 50% da população pobre.
  - não está disposto a abrir mão de sua parte.
  - convenceu os pobres de que 90% da renda é o suficiente.
  - percebeu as necessidades dos pobres.
  - está aberto a negociações.



**TEXTO PARA AS PRÓXIMAS 2 QUESTÕES:**

Read the following passage and choose the option which best completes each question, according to the text:

**Bubblews pays users to use social network**

Social media startup Bubblews wants to revolutionize social networking by paying users to share their content. "It's a new perspective on the social networking model," said Arvind Dixit, the 26 year-old Bubblews CEO (Chief Executive Officer). "One of our fundamental beliefs is that when someone is providing a service to you, you should compensate them." Bubblews is sharing a portion of its ad revenue with users, paying a penny for a like, view, or comment on its site. Payments are made to a 'Bubblews bank' and, after reaching \$50, can be cashed out.

At least one analyst thinks that the Bubblews model could shake things up in a social networking world dominated by titans like Facebook and Twitter. "The idea that social media users will continue to contribute to networks for free has a fixed limit, because most people have bills to pay and should, over time, favor sites that share profits with them over those that do not," wrote Rob Enderle, principal analyst at tech research firm Enderle Group.

Bubblews is encouraging people to share their passions in a minimum of 400 characters, supplemented by photos. 'Although in the last stage of testing up until now, the site has over 20 million visitors a month from more than 240 countries. Each post on Bubblews is known as a 'bubble', and the site uses a plus sign (+) instead of hashtags.

Jason Zuccari, Bubblews president told FoxNews.com that the site has already had a positive financial impact on members of its user community. "People aren't going to be able to quit their job, but it's good to add things to their life that they never had before," he said, using the example of a woman in the Philippines who was able to buy a refrigerator.

(<http://www.foxnews.com>. Acesso: 16/07/2014. Adaptado.)

19. (Pucmg 2015) What does Rob Enderle think about Bubblews?
- a) It will probably not last as long as any other sites.
  - b) It will become bigger than Facebook or Twitter.
  - c) It may make things change in the social networking world.
  - d) It may be treated differently by other social networking sites.
20. (Pucmg 2015) The idea of paying users to share their content
- a) has been prohibited.
  - b) has been largely used.
  - c) is extremely ineffective.
  - d) is something innovative.





