

Número de ordem: _____

PROVAS DE COMPETÊNCIA 2022/2

ATENÇÃO

O cartão de respostas será distribuído após transcorridos 30 minutos de prova. Preencha-o com cuidado, pois o cartão de respostas é único e não será substituído. Ao final, entregue ao fiscal de sala a prova e o cartão de respostas e assine a ata de presença.

Língua Inglesa

Nome: _____

Prédio: _____ Sala _____

Língua Inglesa

TEXTO 1



The Commonwealth

1 **Our history**

2 The Commonwealth is one of the world's oldest political associations of states. Its roots go back to the British
3 Empire, _____ countries around the world were ruled by Britain.

4 **The early Commonwealth**

5 Over time different countries of the British Empire gained different levels of freedom from Britain. Semi-
6 independent countries were called Dominions. Leaders of the Dominions attended conferences with Britain from
7 1887.

8 The 1926 Imperial Conference was attended by the leaders of Australia, Canada, India, the Irish Free State,
9 Newfoundland, New Zealand and South Africa. At the 1926 conference Britain and the Dominions agreed that
10 they were all equal members of a community within the British Empire. They all owed **allegiance** to the British
11 king or queen, but the United Kingdom did not rule over them. This community was called the British
12 Commonwealth of Nations or just the Commonwealth.

13 **Birth of the modern Commonwealth**

14 The Dominions and other territories of the British Empire gradually became fully independent of the United
15 Kingdom.

16 India became independent in 1947. India wanted to become a republic _____ didn't owe allegiance to the
17 British king or queen, but it also wanted to stay a member of the Commonwealth.

18 At a Commonwealth Prime Ministers meeting in London in 1949, the London Declaration said that republics and
19 other countries **could** be part of the Commonwealth. The modern Commonwealth of Nations was born.

20 King George VI was the first Head of the Commonwealth, and Queen Elizabeth II became Head when he died.
21 But the British king or queen is not automatically Head of the Commonwealth. Commonwealth member countries
22 choose _____ becomes Head of the Commonwealth.

23 Speaking on this new association in 1953 Her Majesty the Queen said: "Thus formed, the Commonwealth bears
24 no resemblance to the Empires of the past. It is an entirely new conception, built on the highest qualities of the
25 spirit of man: friendship, loyalty and the desire for freedom and peace. To that new conception of an equal
26 partnership of nations and races I shall give myself heart and soul every day of my life."

27 **The modern Commonwealth**

28 Since 1949 independent countries from Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and the Pacific have joined the
29 Commonwealth. Membership today is based on free and equal voluntary co-operation.

30 The last four countries to join the Commonwealth - Rwanda, Mozambique, Gabon and Togo - have no historical
31 ties to the British Empire.

32 **The Commonwealth Secretariat** was created in 1965 as a central intergovernmental organization to manage
33 the Commonwealth's work.

Retrieved from: <https://thecommonwealth.org/history> - Access on 12th September, 2022

Countries

- 56 independent countries, both advanced economies and developing countries
- Africa (21 countries) / • Asia (8) / • Caribbean and Americas (13) / • Europe (3) / • Pacific (11)
- 32 small states, usually with a population under 1.5 million
- 25 small island developing states

Retrieved and adapted from: <https://thecommonwealth.org/about/facts>
Access on 13th September, 2022

As questões de 1 a 8 referem-se ao TEXTO 1.

Questão 1. De acordo com o texto, hoje, a Commonwealth é uma associação de

- a) colônias britânicas.
- b) ex-colônias britânicas.
- c) países monárquicos.
- d) países com vínculos históricos com o império britânico.
- e) países com ou sem vínculos históricos com o império britânico.

Questão 2. Dentre as questões abaixo, a única que não pode ser respondida com o conteúdo do texto é

- a) Where are the roots of the Commonwealth?
- b) Who is Head of the Commonwealth?
- c) Who were the first members of the Commonwealth?
- d) What is the smallest Commonwealth country?
- e) What is the modern conception of the Commonwealth?

Questão 3. A alternativa cujo país mencionado poderia se enquadrar no conceito de “Dominion” é

- a) South Africa.
- b) Rwanda.
- c) Mozambique.
- d) Gabon.
- e) Togo.

Questão 4. Considere as informações a seguir:

I – Queen Elizabeth II served as the second Head of the Commonwealth.

II – Over the years, a reconsideration of the nature of the Commonwealth was required.

III – There are countries on different continents that make up the Commonwealth.

São verdadeiras as afirmações das alternativas

- a) I e II.
- b) I e III.
- c) II e III.
- d) I, II e III.
- e) I, apenas.

Questão 5. De acordo com o texto, é possível inferir que os Estados-membros da Commonwealth

- a) cooperam balizados por princípios comuns.
- b) são todas nações em desenvolvimento.
- c) agregam países pouco populosos.
- d) são governados pelo rei ou pela rainha do Reino Unido.
- e) têm, na hereditariedade, o critério da definição de sua liderança política.

Questão 6. As lacunas do texto, nas linhas 3, 16 e 22, são corretamente preenchidas, respectivamente, por

- a) when – which - who
- b) which – who – when
- c) who – which – when
- d) when – who – which
- e) who – when – which

Questão 7. No contexto, o vocábulo **could** (linha 19) indica

- a) habilidade.
- b) possibilidade.
- c) obrigatoriedade.
- d) superioridade.
- e) igualdade.

Questão 8. No contexto, o vocábulo **allegiance** (linha 10) **não** poderia ser substituído, de forma alguma, por

- a) deference.
- b) subjection.
- c) obedience.
- d) faithfulness.
- e) disloyalty.

TEXTO 2

Queen Elizabeth II and the end of Britain's imperial age



Analysis by [Ishaan Tharoor](#)
Columnist
September 8, 2022 at 6:10 p.m. EDT

Britain's Queen Elizabeth II smiles as she travels down the Mall in a horse-drawn carriage after attending the Trooping the Colour ceremony in London on June 11, 2011. (Dylan Martinez/Reuters)

1 (I) _____. Her seven-decade reign can be seen as its own Elizabethan age. Through political
2 upheaval and economic crises, family dramas and 15 prime ministers, the queen was serene and enduring. She
3 rarely gave interviews or offered a public opinion, and put forward a regal presence defined by her reticence. Her
4 stoic continuity was a form of grace. The days to come will see a surfeit of analysis of the depth of that legacy.
5 But one narrative is inescapable: Elizabeth ascended the throne 70 years ago as the head of a globe-spanning
6 empire. But she died at a moment of contraction and uncertainty, with most of Britain's colonies gone, its place
7 in Europe a source of tension, and its global status diminished.

8 (II) _____ she was throughout a ceremonial figure. But in her role, she seemed to embody
9 a story of her nation. Elizabeth understood this herself. She said in 1947, on her 21st birthday during a visit to
10 South Africa, "that my whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service, and the service of
11 our great imperial family to which we all belong." A few months after that speech, Britain's most important imperial
12 possessions — India and the newly created Pakistan — finally declared their independence. Nothing conveyed
13 the grandeur of Britain's world-striding empire better than Queen Victoria's earlier assumption of the title of
14 "Empress of India." For more than a century, the pillaged wealth of the Asian subcontinent had turbocharged the
15 British economy and undergirded Britain's rise to global preeminence. Gems looted from India made their way
16 into the crowns of British royals, including that of Elizabeth's mother, a reminder of a link that India finally sundered
17 when it officially became a republic.

18 In 1952, Britain possessed more than 70 overseas territories. Now it counts only 14 — mostly scattered
19 islands, the geographically largest of which is the Falkland Islands, a South Atlantic archipelago inhabited by
20 fewer than 3,000 people. Under her watch, not only did the empire contract, but the United Kingdom devolved
21 power to constituent home nations Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The febrile politics of Brexit have raised
22 the prospect — albeit, still remote — of the latter two also breaking away.

23 Elizabeth was perhaps not privy to all the sordid details of the operations carried out to preserve her empire
24 after the end of World War II and through the 1960s. Those included brutal counterinsurgencies in what's now
25 Malaysia, Yemen, Cyprus and Kenya — where tens of thousands of people were detained and tortured by colonial
26 authorities as they tried to crack down on the anti-colonial Mau Mau movement. Those misdeeds have only
27 belatedly led to a reckoning in Britain, with the government paying compensation to some victims of its colonial
28 policies, while activists push for the removal of statues and the revision of school curriculums glorifying the empire.

29 Elizabeth cast herself as the happy steward of the Commonwealth, (III) _____ that all, at
30 some point, were ruled by the British crown. "The Commonwealth had its origins in a racist and paternalistic
31 conception of British rule as a form of tutelage, educating colonies into the mature responsibilities of self-
32 government," noted Harvard University historian Maya Jasanoff. "Reconfigured in 1949 to accommodate newly
33 independent Asian republics, the Commonwealth was the empire's sequel and a vehicle for preserving Britain's
34 international influence."

35 The Commonwealth's present is mundane. For all the global relevance it gave the queen and her scions, it's
36 a grouping of limited stature and influence. In many instances their member states don't share political values or
37 economic interests. Nor do they look to Britain for any guidance or leadership.

38 The most notable phenomenon of the last years of Elizabeth's reign was a movement among Caribbean
39 nations to remove her as the titular head of their states and press demands for reparations for the abuses and
40 exploitation of the colonial era. Barbados led the way, officially becoming a republic last November. To its credit,
41 the British monarchy acknowledged the occasion with poise and humility.

(Retrieved and adapted from <https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2022/09/08/queen-elizabeth-empire-death-imperial/>. Access on
September 15th, 2022).

As questões de 9 a 16 referem-se ao TEXTO 2.

Questão 9. Observe os excertos a seguir.

1. Little of this was directly due to the queen herself:
2. now a bloc of 56 independent countries
3. Queen Elizabeth II died at the age of 96.

A ordem dos fragmentos a serem inseridos para completar as lacunas I, II e III do texto, respectivamente, é

- a) 3 – 1 – 2
- b) 1 – 2 – 3
- c) 2 – 1 – 3
- d) 2 – 3 – 1
- e) 3 – 2 – 1

Questão 10. Com base no texto, é **incorreto** afirmar que

- a) a rainha era reservada e raramente dava entrevistas ou expressava sua opinião em público.
- b) a rainha morreu em um momento de incerteza, com a maioria das colônias Britânicas desaparecendo.
- c) o status global da monarquia tem diminuído e seu lugar na Europa é fonte de tensão.
- d) o reinado de seis décadas da rainha foi marcado por crises políticas, econômicas e por dramas familiares.
- e) Índia e Paquistão se tornaram independentes do império britânico.

Questão 11. Analise as seguintes assertivas:

- I. O governo da Grã-Bretanha nunca, mesmo que tardiamente, pagou indenização a algumas vítimas de suas políticas coloniais.
- II. Nos lugares onde hoje é a Malásia, Iêmen, Chipre e Quênia, dezenas de milhares de pessoas foram detidas e torturadas pelas autoridades coloniais enquanto tentavam reprimir o movimento anticolonial Mau Mau.
- III. Ativistas pressionam pela remoção de estátuas e pela revisão dos currículos escolares que glorificam o império britânico.

Com base no texto, está **correto** o que se afirma em

- a) I e II.
- b) II e III.
- c) I e III.
- d) nenhuma das alternativas.
- e) todas as alternativas.

Questão 12. Para o autor do texto, atualmente, a *Commonwealth* consiste em um bloco de 56 países

- a) independentes, de estatura e influência limitadas.
- b) independentes, com grande influência mundial.

- c) dependentes da Grã-Bretanha em termos de orientação política.
- d) dependentes da Grã-Bretanha em termos de orientação econômica.
- e) que compartilham interesses políticos e econômicos, apoiando pautas globais referentes ao meio ambiente.

Questão 13. No texto, a historiadora da Universidade de Harvard, Maya Jasanoff,

- a) critica a tolerância da rainha à tortura praticada pelas autoridades coloniais, e enfatiza suas atitudes coniventes.
- b) nega que o *Commonwealth* foi uma forma paternalista de educar as colônias em relação ao autogoverno.
- c) não reconhece o cunho racista histórico da *Commonwealth*.
- d) define *Commonwealth*, trazendo uma visão sócio-histórica atualizada e crítica.
- e) exalta a *Commonwealth* como a continuação do império e um veículo para preservar a influência internacional da Grã-Bretanha.

Questão 14. O adjetivo **enduring** (linha 2) pode ser substituído, sem prejuízo de sentido, por:

- a) stable.
- b) immortal.
- c) suffering.
- d) eternal.
- e) inconsiderable.

Questão 15. As palavras “the latter two” (linha 22) fazem referência, respectivamente, às palavras

- a) Wales and Scotland.
- b) Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- c) Scotland and Wales.
- d) United Kingdom and Wales.
- e) United Kingdom and Northern Ireland.

Questão 16. No trecho “Nothing conveyed the grandeur of Britain’s world-striding empire better than Queen Victoria’s earlier assumption of the title of ‘Empress of India’.” (linhas 12 a 14), as partes em negrito indicam, respectivamente

- a) forma possessiva / is.
- b) is / forma possessiva.
- c) forma possessiva / forma possessiva.
- d) has / is.
- e) plural / has.