



PUC - Rio VESTIBULAR 2016

Outubro / 2015

INGLÊS - RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS

LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES ABAIXO.

- 01 - O candidato recebeu do fiscal o seguinte material:
- este Caderno, com o enunciado das 20 questões objetivas de **INGLÊS - RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS**, sem repetição ou falha;
 - um **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**, com seu nome e número de inscrição, destinado às respostas das questões objetivas formuladas na prova de **INGLÊS - RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS**.
- 02 - O candidato deve verificar se este material está em ordem e se o seu nome e número de inscrição conferem com os que aparecem no **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**. Caso não esteja nessas condições, o fato deve ser **IMEDIATAMENTE** notificado ao fiscal.
- 03 - Após a conferência, o candidato deverá assinar, no espaço próprio do **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**, a caneta esferográfica transparente de tinta na cor preta.
- 04 - No **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**, a marcação das letras correspondentes às respostas certas deve ser feita cobrindo a letra e preenchendo todo o espaço compreendido pelos círculos, a **caneta esferográfica transparente de tinta na cor preta**, de forma contínua e densa. A leitura ótica do **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA** é sensível a marcas escuras; portanto, os campos de marcação devem ser preenchidos completamente, sem deixar claros.
- Exemplo: (A) ● (C) (D) (E)
- 05 - O candidato deve ter muito cuidado com o **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**, para não o **DOBRAR, AMASSAR ou MANCHAR**. O **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA** somente poderá ser substituído se, no ato da entrega ao candidato, já estiver danificado em suas margens superior e/ou inferior - **DELIMITADOR DE RECONHECIMENTO PARA LEITURA ÓTICA**.
- 06 - Para cada uma das questões objetivas são apresentadas 5 alternativas classificadas com as letras (A), (B), (C), (D) e (E); só uma responde adequadamente ao quesito proposto. O candidato só deve assinalar **UMA RESPOSTA**: a marcação em mais de uma alternativa anula a questão, **MESMO QUE UMA DAS RESPOSTAS ESTEJA CORRETA**.
- 07 - As questões são identificadas pelo número que se situa acima de seu enunciado.
- 08 - **SERÁ ELIMINADO** do Concurso Vestibular o candidato que:
- se utilizar, durante a realização da prova, de máquinas e/ou relógios de calcular, bem como de rádios gravadores, *headphones*, telefones celulares ou fontes de consulta de qualquer espécie;
 - se ausentar da sala em que se realiza a prova levando consigo este Caderno de Questões e/ou o **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**;
 - não assinar a Lista de Presença e/ou o **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**.
- Obs.:** Iniciada a prova, o candidato só poderá se ausentar do recinto da prova após **30 (trinta) minutos** contados a partir do efetivo início da mesma.
- 09 - O candidato deve reservar os 30 (trinta) minutos finais para marcar seu **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA**. Os rascunhos e as marcações assinaladas no **CADERNO DE QUESTÕES NÃO SERÃO LEVADOS EM CONTA**.
- 10 - O candidato deve, ao terminar a prova, entregar ao fiscal o **CARTÃO-RESPOSTA** e este **CADERNO DE QUESTÕES** e **ASSINAR** a **LISTA DE PRESENÇA**.
- 11 - **O TEMPO DISPONÍVEL PARA ESTA PROVA DE QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS É DE 2 (DUAS) HORAS.**

BOA PROVA!

INGLÊS - RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS

Bangladesh: 2 Years After Rana Plaza, Workers Denied Rights Enforce Labor Law and End Mistreatment of Unions

Garment workers in Bangladesh face poor working conditions and anti-union tactics by employers including assaults on union organizers, Human Rights Watch said in a report released today. In the two years
5 since more than 1,100 workers died in the catastrophic collapse of the Rana Plaza factory on April 24, 2013, efforts are underway to make Bangladesh factories safer, but the government and Western retailers can and should do more to enforce international labor
10 standards to protect workers' rights, including their right to form unions and advocate for better conditions.

"If Bangladesh wants to avoid another Rana Plaza disaster, it needs to effectively enforce its labor law and ensure that garment workers enjoy the right
15 to voice their concerns about safety and working conditions without fear of retaliation or dismissal," said Phil Robertson, Asia deputy director. "If Bangladesh does not hold factory managers accountable who attack workers and deny the right to form unions, the
20 government will perpetuate practices that have cost the lives of thousands of workers."

Workers report violations including physical assault, verbal abuse – sometimes of a sexual nature – forced overtime, denial of paid maternity leave,
25 and failure to pay wages and bonuses on time or in full. Despite recent labor law reforms, many workers who try to form unions to address such abuses face threats, intimidation, dismissal, and sometimes physical assault at the hands of factory management
30 or hired third parties.

At Rana Plaza, factory managers compelled reluctant workers to enter the building despite major cracks in the complex's walls. At the Tazreen factory, where a fire killed at least 112 workers on November
35 24, 2012, managers refused to let workers escape even after the fire alarms went off. None of the factories involved had a union to represent workers to help them to push back against the managers' deadly demands.

While changes to some labor laws since Rana Plaza, including provisions easing the union registration process, have facilitated registration of new unions, still fewer than 10 percent of garment
40 factories in Bangladesh have unions. Union leaders told Human Rights Watch that they continue to be targeted by factory management, risking abuse by both managers and supervisors, or thugs acting
45 at their behest. In some factories, workers leading

efforts to form unions have been dismissed for
50 their organizing activities. Factory owners and management reject these allegations. A Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA) official told Human Rights Watch: "We have a bitter experience about unions. They believe they
55 don't need to work and they will get paid."

A union leader at a factory in Gazipur said that when she and others tried to set up a union in January 2014, they were brutally assaulted and scores of workers were fired. She said she was beaten while
60 pregnant, forced to work at night, and eventually fired, without receiving all the back wages she was owed, all because she refused to stop unionizing. "I was beaten with metal curtain rods in February when I was pregnant. I was called to the chairman's
65 room and taken to the third floor management room which is used by the management and directors and there I was beaten by the local goons."

Companies sourcing from Bangladesh factories should immediately take action to ensure that factory
70 inspections conducted on their behalf or with their support are effective in ensuring that their supplier factories comply with the companies' codes of conduct and the Bangladesh labor law. Audits and inspections undertaken by or on behalf of international apparel
75 companies should be reviewed to ensure that they are capable of effectively detecting and investigating factory management actions and practices that deny workers' rights to freedom of association and protection against anti-union discrimination.
80 International apparel companies and clothing retailers should also agree to supply chain transparency and regularly and publicly disclose all Bangladesh-based factories from which they source.

The Human Rights Watch report also examines
85 the aftermath of the Rana Plaza and Tazreen disasters. Three separate initiatives to inspect the factories for safety are underway. However, more remains to be done to adequately support the victims of the collapse of Rana Plaza and the deadly fire at the Tazreen
90 Fashions factory. Survivors told Human Rights Watch that the compensation they have received until now is not sufficient to pay their medical bills and cover their loss of livelihood. An independent commission has estimated that US\$30 million needs to be paid to the
95 survivors of Rana Plaza and the dependents of those that died, but only about \$21 million had been paid or pledged as of March 2015. For victims of the Tazreen fire, the situation is much worse in the absence of a sustained campaign for compensation, such as in the
100 case of the Rana Plaza collapse. In November 2014, the European retailer C&A pledged a "significant amount towards full and fair compensation" for the victims of Tazreen, and the Hong-Kong-based

company Li & Fung made a donation to support victims soon after the disaster. However, several other companies have paid nothing, claiming the factory was making or storing their products without their knowledge or authorization.

The readymade garment industry accounts for almost 80 percent of the country's export earnings and contributes to more than 10 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP), employing more than four million workers, a majority of them women. The industry, which includes more than 4,500 factories of various sizes, has a crucial role in alleviating poverty in Bangladesh.

"Continuing the economic success of the Bangladesh garment sector offers benefits for everyone – the retail companies and their consumers, factory owners, and the government," Robertson said. "But those gains should not come at the cost of lives and the suffering of garment workers struggling for a better future."

Published on Human Rights Watch – April 22, 2015
Adapted from <http://www.hrw.org/news/2015/04/22/bangladesh-2-years-after-rana-plaza-workers-denied-rights>

1

The communicative intention of the article is to

- (A) accuse the Bangladesh factory workers of negligence in the disaster that took place on April 24, 2013.
- (B) criticize Bangladesh authorities for not allowing factory workers to form unions.
- (C) denounce the dreadful working conditions faced by Bangladesh factory workers.
- (D) alert society about the insufficient compensation paid to victims of the Rana Plaza and Tazreen disasters.
- (E) blame international apparel companies for not undertaking inspections of Bangladesh factories to ensure acceptable safety conditions.

2

Based on the fragment "...the government and Western retailers can and should do more to enforce international labor standards to protect workers' rights." (lines 8-10)" one can infer that Bangladesh government and Western retailers

- (A) ought to enable the global market to strengthen worker's rights.
- (B) are not considered powerful enough to change international labor laws.
- (C) are not capable of creating new stricter working regulations to ensure safety at work.
- (D) are expected to have a more active role in safeguarding employees' rights.
- (E) have to force the international market to establish acceptable working standards.

3

According to Phil Robertson in paragraph 2 (lines 12-21), garment workers in Bangladesh are

- (A) allowed to form professional associations in their working sites.
- (B) under constant threat due to poor safety and working conditions.
- (C) free to express their allegations of inadequate working conditions.
- (D) prevented from hiding their frequent fear of retaliation or dismissal.
- (E) expected to engage in collective bargaining for better wages and benefits.

4

According to paragraph 3 (lines 22-30), Bangladesh workers have suffered all the violations below, **EXCEPT**

- (A) delayed or suspended payments.
- (B) physical and verbal intimidation.
- (C) denial of basic labor rights.
- (D) discharges from their jobs.
- (E) violent sexual abuse.

5

According to paragraph 4 (lines 31-39), the circumstances that led to thousands of deaths and injuries in the two Bangladesh's disasters could have been prevented if

- (A) workers at both factories had more of a voice.
- (B) the cracks in the buildings had not been noticed.
- (C) workers had heard the sound of the siren alarms.
- (D) workers had been denied permission to escape the buildings.
- (E) factory managers had forced workers to work in the buildings.

6

The expression "these allegations" (line 51) in the context of the paragraph it is inserted in refers to the

- (A) registration of new trade unions by Bangladesh factory workers.
- (B) fact that union leaders in Bangladesh do not need to work to get paid.
- (C) increasing percentage of trade unions in the garment factories in Bangladesh.
- (D) violent reactions of factory owners and management against changes in labor laws.
- (E) abuses suffered by Bangladesh factory workers who have tried to form trade unions.

Continua

7

In the full version of this report, the authors included excerpts of union leaders' interviews as an illustration of their complaint.

The statement that could be used to support the union leaders' complaint as in "*Union leaders told Human Rights Watch that they continue to be targeted by factory management, risking abuse by both managers and supervisors, or thugs acting at their behest.*" (lines 44-48) is

- (A) "The managers say they will pay us on the 10th of every month but sometimes they give it on the 12th, or maybe the 14th, or even after the 20th."
- (B) "Often I am given a target that I cannot meet. But I have to make up for it by working an extra hour or two without pay."
- (C) "We avoid drinking more water so that we don't need to go to toilet. Spending more time in the toilet means falling behind the target."
- (D) "In our factory, 80 percent of workers are female and they will get pregnant, but the managers are not doing anything about maternity leave and bonuses."
- (E) "They were threatening me saying 'You need to stop doing the union activities in the factory, why did you try and form the union?'"

8

According to paragraph 5 (lines 40-55), union leaders in Bangladesh have been

- (A) making an effort to get along with managers and supervisors.
- (B) treated in an offensive and harmful way by factory management.
- (C) holding an envied position because they usually earn very good salaries.
- (D) spreading their influence across most of the country's garment factories.
- (E) rejecting the offer to accelerate the union registration process in factories.

9

According to paragraph 5 (lines 40-55), garment manufacturers believe that union representatives

- (A) have been sacked due to workers' reports.
- (B) are lazy but need to be paid wages and bonuses.
- (C) have eased the registration of all garment workers.
- (D) enforce employers' bitter tactics against retailers.
- (E) expect to be paid even when they do not work.

10

The expression "on their behalf" in the fragment "Companies sourcing from Bangladesh factories should immediately take action to ensure that factory inspections conducted on their behalf..." (lines 68-70) can be replaced, without change in meaning, by

- (A) in their name.
- (B) against their will.
- (C) despite their orders.
- (D) without their consent.
- (E) under their strict control.

11

The word(s) in **bold** is substituted by the word(s) in parentheses, without change in meaning, in

- (A) "**If** Bangladesh does not hold factory managers accountable who attack workers and deny the right to form unions," – lines 17-19 (Whereas)
- (B) "**Despite** recent labor law reforms, many workers who try to form unions to address such abuses..." – lines 26-27 (Due to)
- (C) "**While** changes to some labor laws since Rana Plaza, including provisions easing the union registration process, have facilitated registration of new unions..." – lines 40-43 (Even though)
- (D) "**However**, more remains to be done to adequately support the victims of the collapse of Rana Plaza and the deadly fire at the Tazreen Fashions factory." – lines 87-90 (Hence)
- (E) "**But** those gains should not come at the cost of lives and the suffering of garment workers struggling for a better future." – lines 121-123 (Furthermore)

12

In the fragments "...ensuring that their supplier factories comply with the companies' codes of conduct and the Bangladesh labor law" (lines 71-73)" and "The readymade garment industry accounts for almost 80 percent of the country's export earnings and contributes to more than 10 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP)," (lines 109-112), 'comply with' and 'accounts for' mean, respectively,

- (A) oppose to – justifies
- (B) back up – regulates
- (C) agree with – controls
- (D) protest against – represents
- (E) abide by – is responsible for

13

Based on the meanings of the words in the text, it can be said that

- (A) underway (line 7) and *in progress* are antonyms.
- (B) ensure (line 14) and *ignore* are synonyms.
- (C) accountable (line 18) and *unreliable* have opposite meanings.
- (D) behest (line 48) and *command* express similar ideas.
- (E) eventually (line 60) and *in the long run* express contradictory ideas.

14

In the original publication of this text, a paragraph was introduced by the following sentence:

The 78-page report, "Whoever Raises Their Head, Suffers the Most: Workers' Rights in Bangladesh's Garment Factories," is based on interviews with more than 160 workers from 44 factories, most of them making garments for retail companies in North America, Europe, and Australia.

This sentence would fit in immediately before the paragraph that begins with

- (A) "Garment workers in Bangladesh face poor working conditions and anti-union tactics"... (lines 1-2)
- (B) "Workers report violations including physical assault, verbal abuse"... (lines 22-23)
- (C) "While changes to some labor laws since Rana Plaza, including provisions easing the union registration process"... (lines 40-42)
- (D) "Companies sourcing from Bangladesh factories should immediately take action to ensure"... (lines 68-69)
- (E) "The readymade garment industry accounts for almost 80 percent of the country's export"... (lines 109-110)

15

One of the functions of the grammatical construction called passive voice is to focus on the person or object that experiences an action.

Mark the alternative in which the person (or persons) is **NOT** the recipient of the action.

- (A) "... when she and others tried to set up a union in January 2014," (lines 57-58)
- (B) "... they were brutally assaulted and scores of workers were fired." (lines 58-59)
- (C) "... she was beaten while pregnant, forced to work at night, and eventually fired," (lines 59-61)
- (D) "I was called to the chairman's room and taken to the third floor management room." (lines 64-65)
- (E) "...which is used by the management and directors and there I was beaten by the local goons." (lines 66-67)

16

According to the explanation provided by the writer in paragraph 7 (lines 68-83),

- (A) factory inspections should detect abusive workplace practices.
- (B) investigated factory managers comply with the Bangladesh labor law.
- (C) abuses and violations are simply not noticed by monitors inspecting factories.
- (D) frequent audits and inspections are effectively reviewed to protect union members.
- (E) workers' right to freedom of association is denied by audits and factory inspectors.

17

Considering the reality of Bangladesh, paragraph 7 (lines 68-83) suggests that supplier factories should

- (A) protect international garment brands' codes of conduct and the country's employment law.
- (B) conform to international apparel companies' codes of conduct and Bangladesh labor law.
- (C) supply fashion stores with products that conform to Bangladesh work laws.
- (D) comply with international codes of conduct offered by inspectors and audits.
- (E) ensure that their codes of conduct are in accordance with Bangladesh work laws.

18

According to the Human Rights Watch report, the victims of the two major catastrophes have received

- (A) a significant amount to adequately help support them.
- (B) little compensation to pay for the expenses with medical care.
- (C) full compensation to meet their needs, paid into a trust fund.
- (D) a donation from C&A to support them, soon after the disaster.
- (E) US\$30 million to cover for the loss of their relatives and dependents.

19

In terms of numerical reference,

- (A) "fewer than 10 percent" (line 43) refers to the percentage of new unions registered in the country.
- (B) "almost 80 percent" (line 110) refers to an increment in Bangladesh's import earnings.
- (C) "more than 10 percent" (line 111) refers to the share of the garment industry in the GDP.
- (D) "more than four million workers" (lines 112-113) refers to the majority of female workers.
- (E) "more than 4,500" (line 114) refers to the exact number of factories in Bangladesh.

20

"Continuing the economic success of the Bangladesh garment sector offers benefits for everyone – the retail companies and their consumers, factory owners, and the government," Phil Robertson said. "But those gains should not come at the cost of lives and the suffering of garment workers struggling for a better future." (lines 117-123)

This excerpt can be said to

- (A) disclose information on the Bangladesh garment sector.
- (B) express sorrow for the two major calamities to hit Bangladesh.
- (C) support the views of Phil Robertson on the cost of retail companies.
- (D) reinforce the report's conclusion on profit and respect to the garment workers.
- (E) contrast Phil Robertson's version with the union leaders' report.