

Prova de Proficiência em Língua Inglesa
Text 1

'I slept on the floor in a flat near Harrods': stories of modern slavery

More than 200 years since it was abolished, slavery is common all over the world. People who have escaped describe their ordeal

Annie Kelly and Kate Hodal

When Elvira arrived at Heathrow in 2014, she thought she had escaped the abuse she had faced as a domestic worker in Qatar. Yet the exploitation the Filipino woman was about to suffer would surpass anything she experienced in the Middle East. The 50-year-old was taken to a luxury flat in Kensington, where her boss, the sister of her “madam” in Qatar, made her work 20 hours a day, allowing her only one piece of bread and no wages. She was trapped in a life of servitude, while meters away central London bustled with shoppers.

More than 200 years since it was abolished, slavery is thriving. The UN’s International Labor Organization estimates that 21 million people around the world are trapped in some form of modern slavery. In many cases, the physical shackles of the past have been replaced by less visible but equally effective forms of coercion and control: a worker on a factory line crippled by recruitment debts he or she cannot pay back; a man on a construction site in a foreign country without his passport or wages; a woman selling drugs on a roadside threatened with beatings and rape if she doesn’t earn enough. Dig deep into the supply chain of the world’s major commodities, and you’ll find instances of slavery. From the food we eat to the phones we use and the clothes we wear, its influence is pervasive.

Record numbers of people are fleeing violence and poverty, and traffickers are ready to exploit them. The International Office for Migration believes 70% of migrants arriving in Europe by boat have been victims of human trafficking, organ trafficking or exploitation. In the UK, the government estimates there are 13,000 people trapped in slavery, working in hotels, care homes, nail bars and car washes, or locked in private houses that have been turned into brothels.

“As a business model, slavery is a no-brainer,” says Siddharth Kara, an economist and director of human trafficking and modern slavery at Harvard’s Kennedy school of government. “It’s a low-cost, low-risk business that generates huge profits. To be two or three centuries on from the first efforts to eradicate slavery and still to have it permeating every corner of our economy is a damning indictment of our failure to tackle this highly lucrative criminal industry.”

In London, Elvira managed to make a bold escape, waiting until her “employer” was taking a nap before running to a nearby church for sanctuary. She is still waiting for justice. Much exploitation goes unpunished and unrecognized: data from the US State Department shows that in 2016 there were only 9,071 convictions globally for forced labor and trafficking offences.

Adapted from <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2017/jul/29/slept-floor-flat-near-harrods-stories-modern-slavery>. Access on October 30th, 2021.

The questions from **1 to 5** are related to the Text 1.

1 - According to the text, check T (true) or F (false) to the following options.

a - () Elvira was taken to work at a poor house in London suburbs.

b - () Elvira had to work around 10 hours a day.

c - () Most people that arrive by boat in Europe find proper jobs that allow them to live well.

d - () The managers of hotels, home cares and car washes in the United Kingdom (UK) do not offer jobs to immigrants.

Choose the alternative with the corresponding order.

a) FFTF

b) FTTF

c) TTTF

d) FFFF

e) FTFT

2 - Which words can replace without changing in meaning the ones marked in **bold** at the following sentence (lines.....)

“The UN’s International **Labor** Organization **estimates** that 21 million people **around** the world are **trapped** in some form of modern slavery.”

a – Work; guesstimates; across; confined.

b – Peace; finds; round; got.

c – Leisure; predicts; about; shut.

d – Peace; affirms; nearby; shut.

e – Work; determines; outside; taken.

3 – Consider the following sentences about the text.

I – Nowadays, after more than 200 years of abolition, the slavery does not exist anymore.

II – Unfortunately, there is still much injustice concerning slavery in Europe.

III – Elvira is still expecting for justice concerning her case.

Check the right alternative.

a) Only I and II are correct.

b) Only II and III are correct.

- c) Only I and III are correct.
- d) I, II and III are correct.
- e) I, II and III are incorrect.

4 – Choose the correct answer.

According to the economist Siddharth Kara, slavery is a non-brainer matter because:

- a – It is a business that does not give any profit.
- b – It is a business with high risks.
- c – It is a business that is not lucrative.
- d – It is a business that doesn't happen anymore.
- e – It is a non-risky business, and it makes profit.**

5 – Choose the correct answer.

According to the author, we can find examples of “slavery” in the following examples.

- I – people working in factories.
- II – doctors working in hospitals.
- III – people selling drugs on the road.
- IV – professors working in universities.

Check the right alternative.

- a) Only I and II are correct.
- b) Only II and III are correct.
- c) Only I and III are correct.**
- d) I and IV are correct.
- e) III and IV are incorrect.

The requests from **6 to 8** concern to the understanding and use of English language.

6 – Connect the two clauses with one of the following linking words: **because; yet; so**.

I – Much of the soil on Mars is very delicate; () when the Martian winds blow, they cause huge and strong storms.

II – No water flows on Mars today; () markings show us that some time in the past it certainly did.

III – The Martian climate is too hard for humans; () it is not possible for people to live there.

IV – Sometimes Mars can be compared to the Earth () it has seasons, polar ice caps and an atmosphere.

The connectors that can be placed in the parentheses **in order of appearance** are:

a) yet; yet; because; so.

b) so; yet; so; because.

c) so, because; because; yet.

d) because; so; because; yet.

e) yet; because; so; yet.

7 – Complete the following sentences with the following words: **emigration** or **immigration**.

I – Whenever the economy is unstable, people begin to call for limits on _____ into the country.

II – The _____ from Ireland to The United States was at its height during the years of the potato famine, in the 1800's.

III – The _____ of large numbers of good professionals of Information Technology from emergent countries makes it difficult to institutions be maintained in the countries they leave.

IV – The _____ of workers to this area has been crucial to the success of our cars' factories.

The order of appearance of the emigration and immigration is:

a – immigration; emigration; emigration; immigration.

b - immigration; immigration; emigration; immigration.

c - emigration; immigration; emigration; immigration.

d - emigration; emigration; immigration; emigration.

e – immigration; emigration; emigration; emigration.

Texto 3

Organizing for innovation in the digitized world

Rapid developments in digital technology have brought several challenges in innovation research. First, digital technology has radically reduced the communication cost for remote collaboration and coordination, which has led to the emergence of new organizing structures that transcend the traditional organizational boundaries and space limitations. Open innovation, for example, allows organizations to tap into a much broader source of new ideas by democratizing the innovation process and taking advantage of reduced communication cost and access to shared digital resources. By overcoming constraints on communication and coordination, the use of digital technology has enabled organizations to radically decentralize the way they manage innovation across networks of increasingly heterogeneous actors. Examples of such networked, distributed innovation abound; from software engineering companies that work with the global hacker community to improve their software, to manufacturing companies sourcing innovation, from customers and suppliers to mass media companies drawing on digital content created by users.

Adapted from: <https://pubsonline.informs.org/doi/pdf/10.1287/orsc.1080.0416>. Accessed on October 30th, 2021.

Based on the text 3, do the activity 10.

10 – Write a summary, in Portuguese, containing between 4 and 6 lines, about the text “Organizing for innovation in the digitized world”. Remember that a text summary consists of its main ideas, without showing any personal opinions or changing of the subjects developed at the text.
