

**Leia o texto abaixo e responda as questões de 01 a 05. Há apenas uma alternativa correta.** (0,6 cada questão = total 3,0 pontos)

### **Rich Muslim Countries Urged to Do More for Syrian Refugees**

\*(Voice of America)  
Iftikhar Hussain  
September 21, 2015 5:15 PM

1 Muslim countries, especially the oil-rich nations, and China could do more to  
2 resolve the ongoing Syrian refugee crisis, analysts tell VOA\* Deewa. Alam Payind,  
3 director of Middle East Studies Center at Ohio University, said political, ethnic or  
4 sectarian differences play a major role in shaping the thinking of the ruling  
5 families when it comes to accepting refugees, and the ruling families in oil-rich  
6 countries try not to accept refugees with whom they have these  
7 differences. Syrian refugees have been leaving the country in droves, many taking  
8 desperate measures and resorting to dangerous land and sea journeys to get to  
9 Europe. European nations have been in crisis as governments try to deal with the  
10 influx, some closing borders. Hungary, for instance, has been building razor wire  
11 fences at its borders.

12 Payind also said China should play a more meaningful role in the ongoing  
13 refugee crisis. "Since China's population is so large, it is obviously reluctant to  
14 accept more people." But he says China and Russia can use their political  
15 influence to resolve the Syrian crisis that can keep these people from leaving their  
16 country. Some analysts are criticizing rich Muslim nations like Saudi Arabia,  
17 Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain for not accepting Syrian refugees. Yahaya Lawal, head  
18 of the political affairs department of the Organization of Islamic Conference,  
19 admitted that rich Arab nations could do more to help the refugees, but added  
20 that the United Nations should play a more constructive role as an international  
21 body. "The U.N. needs to create environment so that the people could stay in their  
22 country and the mass exodus of the people could be stopped," he said.

#### 23 **US Role**

24 U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry on Sunday announced an increase to  
25 100,000 in the number of refugees the country takes in by 2017. He did not say  
26 how many would be from Syria. But John Dalhuisen, Amnesty International's  
27 director for Europe, calls on the United States and some of its rich allies to do  
28 more. "Certainly it [the refugee crisis] needs global solutions and regional

29 solidarity, Gulf states, Australia, the U.S., Canada and South American nations  
30 should come to the table and begin to talk on more sophisticated solutions," he  
31 said. But Payind says the United States should not be expected to accept a large  
32 number of refugees. "The U.S. is criticized for not accepting a large number given  
33 its economic power, but this is unfair. America accepts a large number of  
34 immigrants from around the world including conflict zones, like Somalia,  
35 Afghanistan, Libya etc."

36 The United States admitted 70,000 refugees last year at a cost of \$1.1 billion  
37 to the federal government, covering the cost of screening and up to five years'  
38 resettlement services.

<http://www.voanews.com/content/rich-muslims-countries-urged-to-do-more-for-syrian-refugees/2972863.html>  
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**D) De acordo com o texto, marque a alternativa que corresponde ao solicitado pela questão.**

**1) O artigo destaca que os Sírios deveriam**

- a) receber mais ajuda das nações muçulmanas ricas em petróleo e da China.
- b) ajudar as nações ricas em petróleo a resolver o problema da crise dos refugiados.
- c) resolver a situação atual através da análise dos dados apresentados pela VOA.
- d) pedir ajuda à China, uma vez que os países muçulmanos ricos em petróleo não podem ajudá-los devido à crise que eles mesmos vivem.

**2) De acordo com o artigo, está INCORRETO afirmar**

- a) Multidões de refugiados têm tomado medidas desesperadas e recorrido a viagens perigosas por terra e mar para chegar à Europa.
- b) Alam Payind, diretor do centro de estudos do Oriente Médio da Universidade de Ohio, acha que a China deveria assumir um papel mais significativo na atual crise de refugiados.
- c) Alam Payind afirma que a China e a Rússia podem usar as suas influências políticas para resolver a crise Síria deixando que os refugiados fiquem e se mantenham naqueles dois países.
- d) Alguns governos europeus tentam solucionar a situação da entrada em massa de pessoas fechando as fronteiras.

**3) Segundo o texto, podemos afirmar que os Estados Unidos**

- a) não vão receber muitos refugiados porque são alvo de muitas críticas.
- b) foram convocados pelo diretor da Anistia Internacional a fazer mais pelos refugiados da Síria e pela crise econômica mundial.
- c) aceitam um grande número de refugiados, mas não cobrem os custos de reassentamento dessas pessoas no novo país.
- d) anunciaram um aumento no número de refugiados que receberão até 2017.

4) De acordo com o trecho entre as linhas 03 e 07 é possível afirmar que

- a) os políticos éticos ou sectários são diferentes, no sentido de determinar o papel na formação do pensamento das famílias que irão receber os refugiados.
- b) famílias pertencentes a países ricos em petróleo não são aceitas pelos refugiados por serem muito diferentes no que se refere às escolhas políticas e étnicas.
- c) Ética e sectarismo têm um papel fundamental na aceitação dos imigrantes pelas famílias pertencentes a países ricos em petróleo.
- d) diferenças políticas, étnicas e sectárias fazem com que muitos refugiados não sejam aceitos por famílias que atualmente governam países ricos em petróleo.

5) Após a leitura do artigo, podemos concluir que

- a) a China está lutando para abrigar os refugiados, uma vez que, devido ao tamanho de seu território, pode absorver a demanda vinda do Oriente.
- b) as nações ricas não estão se envolvendo tanto com a questão Síria quanto poderiam.
- c) as Nações Unidas deveriam fomentar a criação de novos ambientes de trabalho na Síria para que sua população possa se estabelecer em seu próprio país.
- d) países do Golfo, países sul-americanos, Canadá e Austrália estão desempenhando um papel decisivo para solucionar a grave crise migratória na Europa.

#### GRADE DE RESPOSTAS - QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS

Questão	1	2	3	4	5
Resposta	A	C	D	D	B

Respostas rasuradas serão desconsideradas.

II) Conte, em português, utilizando entre 70 e 80 palavras, sobre o que se trata o resumo do trabalho abaixo. (3,0 pontos)

**Observação:** note que as informações referentes à fonte do texto não devem ser consideradas nesta questão.

Abstract:

Culture's consequences: Economic barriers to owning mobile phones experienced by women in India

This study broadens our understanding of the gender digital divide in India. **Cultural** factors create economic barriers for Indian women to own a mobile phone. Financially independent women cannot own some of the most inexpensive mobile phones. Economic barriers play the most significant role in precluding women from owning ICTs in developing nations. This qualitative study explores the factors responsible for creating economic barriers for 245 women in India, which prevent them from owning a mobile phone. Study findings reveal the specific ways in which *cultural factors* like (i) the long power distance between men and women, (ii) the gender role defined by Indian society for women, (iii) women's attitudes of avoiding uncertainty, and (iv) collectivistic practices, create *economic barriers* for the financially independent study participants. Due to the unfair economic disadvantages generated by the above **cultural** factors, it becomes challenging for the participants earning a little less than \$2 a day to own some of the least expensive mobile phone handsets worth \$15 or so on installments of \$1 a month.

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**III) Leia o texto abaixo e responda as questões de 01 a 04. Todas as perguntas devem ser respondidas em português. (1,0 cada questão = total 4,0 pontos)**

**Lab-grown kidneys work in animals**

1 Scientists say they are a step closer to growing fully functioning replacement  
2 kidneys, after promising results in animals. When transplanted into pigs and  
3 rats, the kidneys worked, passing urine just like natural ones. Getting the  
4 urine out has been a problem for earlier prototypes, causing them to balloon  
5 under the pressure. The Japanese team got round this by growing extra  
6 plumbing for the kidney to stop the backlog, PNAS (Proceedings of the  
7 National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America) reports.

8 Although still years off human trials, the research helps guide the way  
9 towards the end goal of making organs for people, say experts. In the UK,  
10 more than 6,000 people are waiting for a kidney - but because of a shortage of  
11 donors, fewer than 3,000 transplants are carried out each year. More than 350  
12 people die a year, almost one a day, waiting for a transplant. Lab-grown  
13 kidneys using human stem cells could solve this problem. Dr Takashi Yokoo  
14 and colleagues at the Jikei University School of Medicine in Tokyo used a stem  
15 cell method, but instead of just growing a kidney for the host animal, they set  
16 about growing a drainage tube too, along with a bladder to collect and store  
17 the urine. When they connected this to the animal's existing bladder, the  
18 system worked. Urine passed from the transplanted kidney into the  
19 transplanted bladder and then into the rat bladder. And the transplant was  
20 still working well when they checked again eight weeks later. They then  
21 repeated the procedure on a much larger mammal - a pig - and achieved the  
22 same results. Prof Chris Mason, an expert in stem cells and regenerative  
23 medicine at University College London, said: "This is an interesting step  
24 forward. The science looks strong and they have good data in animals. "But  
25 that's not to say this will work in humans. We are still years off that. It's very  
26 much mechanistic. It moves us closer to understanding how the plumbing  
27 might work. "At least with kidneys, we can dialyse patients for a while so  
28 there would be time to grow kidneys if that becomes possible."  
29 Other scientists have looked at rejuvenating old organs that would not  
30 normally be suitable for transplanting. Prof Harald Ott and colleagues have  
31 been testing out a method that washes away the tissue from dead organs to  
32 leave a scaffold that can be repopulated with healthy new cells. They have  
33 built kidneys, hearts and lungs in this way. Prof Ott says using a scaffold is a  
34 good short cut, rather than having to grow whole structures from scratch.

By Michelle Roberts Health editor, BBC News online

<http://www.bbc.com/news/health-34312125> acessado em 21/09/2015 às 22:38

**1) Por que os cientistas acreditam estar mais perto de produzir rins artificiais?**

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**2) Os rins de laboratório serão testados em humanos em um futuro próximo?  
Justifique, copiando, em inglês, uma passagem do texto que confirme sua resposta.**

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**3) Segundo o texto, qual é o cenário do Reino Unido, hoje, em relação aos transplantes de rins? Explique.**

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**4) Explique o experimento do doutor Takashi no Japão.**

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