

The Obama administration sought to expand and improve legal aid in civil as well as criminal courts, sometimes by intervening in local lawsuits around the country with so-called statements of interest filed by the Justice Department. [...] The Biden administration would be smart to renew that crusade. [...]

The Washington Post, 24 Jan. 2021. Disponível em: https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/how-president-biden-can-advance-rights-for-marginalized-groups/2021/01/24/7a015652-5cf6-11eb-a976-bad6431e03e2_story.html. Acesso em: 8 set. 2025.

uproar surrounding: tumultuado contexto.
to wrench: arrancar com violência.
lawsuits: ações judiciais.

1. Após a leitura do editorial, responda:
 - a) Considerando os tipos de editorial estudados ao longo deste capítulo, como o texto analisado pode ser classificado? Explique.
 - b) Qual é o tópico apresentado?
 - c) Qual é a crítica feita à administração federal?
2. Releia o editorial e assinale a alternativa correta.
 - a) Efforts have been made by Trump's administration to guarantee that migrant children have the same rights as their migrant parents in order to face the process of deportation.
 - b) Trump's administration favors the rights of Americans who live below the poverty-line.
 - c) Marginalized people used to have more legal help under Obama's administration, but not any longer under Trump's.
 - d) The federal government has been facing pressure from states and localities in order to provide legal assistance for marginalized people.
3. No trecho "The Obama administration **sought** to expand and **improve** legal aid in civil as well as criminal courts, sometimes by **intervening** in local lawsuits around the country with so-called statements of interest filed by the Justice Department", os verbos destacados são transitivos ou intransitivos?

 Texto para as questões de 4 a 7.

Forgetting our past could cost us our future

Cultural amnesia refers to the phenomenon where societies ignore significant historical events, lessons, and cultural practices, leading to a fragmentation of knowledge and identity. This forgetfulness can arise from various factors, including the rapid pace of modernization, globalization and the overwhelming influence of technology, which often prioritizes immediacy over historical context. As a result, vital lessons from the past may be disregarded, leaving individuals and communities disconnected from their heritage and the wisdom embedded in historical narratives.

It is widely known that this fragmentation frequently undermines a society's ability to learn from past mistakes. This phenomenon of cultural amnesia is not merely a contemporary issue; it has been observed throughout history.

Many societies have experienced periods of forgetting or neglecting significant events due to political motives, societal shifts or collective trauma. For example, the aftermath of wars often sees nations rewriting histories to foster national unity or to justify certain actions, leading to a distorted collective memory. In some cases, governments may actively suppress historical truths to maintain power, creating a dangerous precedent where the past is selectively remembered or entirely erased. Actually, the frequency of cultural amnesia varies across societies and historical contexts, but it is a recurring theme that has profound implications.

Cultural amnesia frequently highlights a troubling tendency to overlook the lessons of history, leading to a fragmented understanding of identity and heritage. When the emphasis is placed on the new and the immediate, the rich tapestry of history can become fragmented, leading to a shallow understanding of cultural identity. To counteract this trend, it is essential for communities to prioritize historical awareness, engage with their narratives.

Addressing cultural amnesia is not simply a matter of saying "Ok, let's accept that History has a role". What ordinary citizens should keep in mind is that facts and data provide some of the basic elements of history as a field of study that connects to other areas, but by themselves they have limited meaning. It requires a conscious effort to engage with history, celebrate memories and ensure that significant events and lessons are passed on to the next generations.

It seems unlikely that there would be mutual respect and understanding between different groups without awareness of these narratives. This awareness has been shown to dismantle stereotypes, challenge prejudices and build bridges between different cultural groups, fostering a more cohesive and harmonious society. When societies overlook significant historical events, they may fail to learn from previous injustices, conflicts or failures.

When people recognize the fragility of cultural memory, they may feel compelled to engage with their history, whether through storytelling, education or community activities. This active participation can strengthen communal bonds and promote intergenerational knowledge transfer, ensuring that valuable lessons from the past are not lost to time. Finally, when individuals do engage with the histories and experiences of others, they are more likely to appreciate the complexities of cultural identities and the impact of historical events on various communities.

(Adaptado de bohotide.com.)

4. Uerj 2026 *Forgetting our past could cost us our future* (título)

The idea expressed by the title is represented in the sentence below:

- a) This phenomenon of cultural amnesia is not merely a contemporary issue; it has been observed throughout history. (l. 14-15)
- b) In some cases, governments may actively suppress historical truths to maintain power, creating a dangerous precedent (l. 21-23)
- c) What ordinary citizens should keep in mind is that facts and data provide some of the basic elements of history as a field of study (l. 36-39)
- d) When societies overlook significant historical events, they may fail to learn from previous injustices, conflicts or failures. (l. 48-50)

5. **Uerj 2026** To counteract this trend, it is essential for communities to prioritize historical awareness, engage with their narratives. (l. 32-34)

In relation to the first part of the third paragraph, the function of this sentence is the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a) establish comparison | c) propose solution |
| b) impose condition | d) offer explanation |

6. **Uerj 2026** "Ok, let's accept that History has a role". (l. 36)

Regarding history, this quote reveals that ordinary people tend to:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) minimize its importance | c) highlight its narratives |
| b) disregard its tendency | d) analyse its changes |

7. **Uerj 2026** According to the article, to ensure that the past is preserved it's necessary to take the action below:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| a) suggest policies | c) curb advancements |
| b) value memories | d) strengthen citizenship |



Texto para as questões de 8 a 10.

Asylum-seeker smuggling is a symptom, not a root cause

Robert Falconer/Craig D. Smith – Jan. 31, 2022

Earlier this month, the Patels – a family of four from India – died of cold exposure trying to walk south through the Canada-U.S. border, near Emerson, Man.

Canadian politicians and news media, rather than look at how policies incentivize such irregular migration and produce such tragedies, have been quick to parrot rhetoric from other rich countries, speculating about the responsibility of criminal smugglers and wider networks of nefarious actors. "It is so tragic to see a family perish like this, victims of human traffickers, misinformation and people who have taken advantage of their desire to build a better world," Prime Minister Justin Trudeau said.

The U.S., which for decades has forced irregular migrants to make deadly desert crossings, has criminalized humanitarian groups as smugglers. But while the man arrested in the Patels' case allegedly sought to profit from their desperation, he did not cause it.

What the political rhetoric around irregular migration misses is that human smuggling is a symptom of the friction between the desire to migrate or find protection, and the absence of safe and legal pathways to do so. Prohibition in the face of high demand only fosters illicit markets, and cracking down on small-time criminals addresses symptoms, not the causes.

_____ 2004, Canada and the U.S. have returned asylum seekers to each other _____ a Safe Third Country Agreement (STCA), which applies only to official ports _____ entry, leading to what is often called a "loophole"¹ in the agreement. In fact, governmental discussions in 2001 recognized that sealing the border would mean more smuggling and a larger undocumented population.

Many asylum seekers have crossed between border points to avoid being returned to the U.S... Where they would likely face imprisonment and deportation. The route the Patels were using developed precisely because the STCA incentivized irregular crossings.

Canada is at a crossroads.² It can choose hard line policies to the benefit of the Canadian security establishment and create more smugglers, even as its politicians heap blame on them when tragedy strikes. Or it can choose to manage the border by investing in a timelier, fairer asylum system and rethinking how it responds to demand for migration.

Source: <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/opinion/article-asylum-seeker-smuggling-is-a-symptom-not-a-root-cause/>

8. **PUC-RS 2023** Circle the alternative that brings the right prepositions to fill in the blanks in paragraph 5.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) In – within – after | c) After – about – on |
| b) From – for – since | d) Since – under – of |

9. **PUC-RS 2023** The word "loophole" (ref. 1), in this context, denotes

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) a grant | c) an opportunity |
| b) a prohibition | d) an obstruction |

10. **PUC-RS 2023** Choose the alternative that best expresses the idea presented in this excerpt (ref. 2).

"It can choose hard line policies to the benefit of the Canadian security establishment and create more smugglers, even as its politicians heap blame on them when tragedy strikes."

- a) The Canadian security establishment is thought to have chosen hard line policies against smugglers in order to avoid tragedies.
- b) Every time a tragedy happens, politicians will insist on saying it is the smugglers' fault, even if the hard line policies are discontinued.
- c) Keeping these tough policies will lower smuggling although politicians will carry on blaming the traffickers for the ensuing suffering.
- d) Politicians will still go on blaming smugglers for the striking tragedies, even if hard line policies against trafficking are implemented.

Exercícios propostos



Leia o texto para responder às questões de 1 a 8.

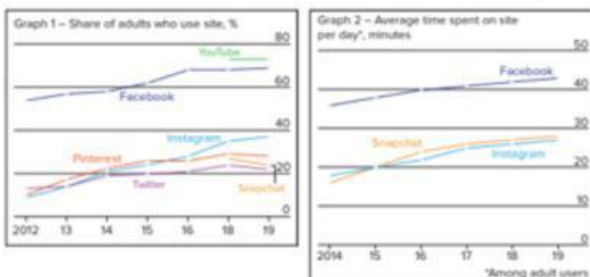
America's social-media addiction is getting worse

Logging on: United States, social-media usage, by site
(Sources: Pew Research Centre; e Marketer)

A survey in January and February 2019 from the Pew Research Centre, a think tank, found that 69% of American adults use Facebook; of these users, more than half visit the site "several times a day". YouTube is even more popular, with 73% of adults saying they watch videos on the platform. For those aged 18 to 24, the figure is 90%. Instagram, a photo-sharing app, is used by 37% of adults. When Pew first conducted the survey in 2012, only a slim majority of Americans used Facebook. Fewer than one in ten had an Instagram account.

Americans are also spending more time than ever on social-media sites like Facebook. There is evidence that limiting such services might yield health benefits. A paper published last year by Melissa Hunt, Rachel Marx, Courtney Lipson and Jordyn Young, all of the University of Pennsylvania, found that limiting social-media usage to 10 minutes a day led to reductions in loneliness, depression, anxiety and fear. Another paper from 2014 identified a link between heavy social-media usage and depression, largely due to a "social comparison" phenomenon, whereby users compare themselves to others and come away with lower evaluations of themselves.

(www.economist.com, 08.08.2019. Adaptado.)



(Sources: Pew Research Centre; e Marketer)

- Unifesp 2020** According to the first paragraph and the graphic images, nowadays the most popular social-media platform among American adults is
 - Snapchat.
 - Instagram.
 - Twitter.
 - YouTube.
 - Facebook.
- Unifesp 2020** No trecho do primeiro parágrafo "of these users, more than half", a expressão sublinhada refere-se
 - a 69% dos estadunidenses adultos.
 - a cerca de 50% dos estadunidenses.
 - aos estadunidenses entre 18 e 24 anos de idade.
 - à metade dos usuários do Facebook.
 - aos estadunidenses que usam Facebook todos os dias.

- Unifesp 2020** O trecho do primeiro parágrafo "Fewer than one in ten had an Instagram account" está ilustrado pela curva correspondente ao Instagram
 - no gráfico 2, no ano de 2015, quando empata com o Snapchat.
 - no gráfico 1, no ano de 2012, junto à curva correspondente ao Pinterest.
 - no gráfico 1, no ano de 2018, quando se destaca das demais mídias sociais.
 - no gráfico 2, no ano de 2014, quando a pesquisa do Pew Research Centre começou.
 - no gráfico 1, no ano de 2014, quando há quase um empate com a curva correspondente ao Pinterest e ao Twitter.
- Unifesp 2020** According to the second paragraph, the excessive use of social-media raises questions about
 - fake identities.
 - privacy.
 - loss of reality.
 - procrastination.
 - mental health.
- Unifesp 2020** According to the second paragraph, the paper published by researchers of the University of Pennsylvania showed that
 - people who interrupt the social-media addiction can feel lonely or anxious, among other symptoms.
 - the self-image people present in social-media does not match reality and generates stress.
 - a reduction of the period of time people use social-media improves their health.
 - a previous study published in 2014 had a misconception related to depression in heavy social-media users.
 - youngsters should be allowed at the most 10 minutes social-media use per day.
- Unifesp 2020** In the excerpt from the second paragraph "limiting such services might yield health benefits", the underlined expression may be replaced, without meaning change, by
 - should impair.
 - can damage.
 - must deliver.
 - could produce.
 - will bring.
- Unifesp 2020** No trecho do segundo parágrafo "largely due to a 'social comparison' phenomenon", a expressão sublinhada pode ser substituída, sem alteração de sentido, por
 - in spite of.
 - as a result of.
 - apart from.
 - instead of.
 - in order to.
- Unifesp 2020** No trecho do segundo parágrafo "a 'social comparison' phenomenon, whereby users compare themselves to others and come away with lower evaluations of themselves", a parte sublinhada tem função, no texto, de

- a) elucidação. d) opinião.
b) avaliação. e) síntese.
c) suposição.



Texto para as questões de 9 a 11.

Brazil can lead the way on managing the world's refugee crisis

by Adriana Erthal Abdenur and Maiara Folly
June 5, 2018

Soccer teams of refugees from Mali, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Syria, Angola, Burkina Faso and Gambia who had migrated to Brazil became the protagonists in a recent soccer competition: the Multicultural Cup, organized by Instituto Adus, a nongovernmental organization, to promote the integration of refugees into Brazilian society.

The challenges of displacement have worsened drastically in recent years. Today, there are 22 million refugees globally and more than 40 million internally displaced people, 84 percent of whom are living in low- and middle-income countries. Despite their generosity, these countries are the least prepared to provide the extensive help that refugees and displaced people need.

Last year, 33,865 people requested asylum in Brazil alone, with Venezuelans corresponding arrival to 47,11 percent. There has been a 2,000 percent increase in the number of Venezuelan nationals seeking asylum worldwide since 2014, according to the UN refugee agency.

Nevertheless, many governments and civil society groups are committed to strengthening the international regime that manages forced and other types of migration. Now, more than ever, Latin American and Caribbean countries, including Brazil, should redouble their commitment to receiving migrants and refugees. These countries will need to ensure that their national refugee legislations, which are among the most advanced in the world, are enforced and accompanied with appropriate policies, including at the border.

Latin Americans can call for policies that welcome refugees and bolster integration and urge the United Nations (UN) to take steps to fight the so-called "root causes" of forced migration. Brazil can bolster its own credentials as a regional leader in protecting and receiving refugees.

The arrival of a growing number of Venezuelans to Brazil offers an excellent entry point to reimagine and restructure how the country deals with forced migration. A proactive approach that integrates refugees and migrants can generate economic dividends. Moreover, it can lend credence to Brazil's claims that it supports the rights of all people, including refugees.

Source: <https://www.passblue.com/2018/06/05/brazil-can-lead-the-way-on-managing-the-worlds-refugee-crisis>. [Adapted].
Accessed on: August 10th, 2018.

9. **UFSC 2019** Select the proposition(s) which is (are) true according to the text.
- 01 The participants of the Multicultural Cup intend to immigrate to Brazil.
02 Currently, most refugees live in rich countries.
04 Caribbean and Latin America countries need to create refugee laws.
08 Brazil could become a front runner in the treatment of refugees.

- 16 By integrating refugees and migrants, Brazil can obtain economic benefits.
32 The Multicultural Cup was organized by the Brazilian government.
64 Brazil affirms that it is a nation that endorses people's rights.

Soma:

10. **UFSC 2019** Select the correct translation(s) according to the way the underlined words are used in the text.

- 01 despite: despistar
02 requested: solicitaram
04 seeking: adoecendo
08 welcome: bem-vindo
16 commitment: comitê
32 strengthening: fortalecimento

Soma:

11. **UFSC 2019** Select the question(s) that can be answered with information from the text.

- 01 Who organized the Multicultural Cup?
02 Who won the Multicultural Cup?
04 How many refugees live in Brazil?
08 What is the percentage of Venezuelans in the number of asylum seekers in Brazil last year?
16 Where did the Multicultural Cup take place?

Soma:



Texto para as questões de 12 a 14.

The End of Poverty

Equality is a very big idea, connected to freedom, but an idea doesn't come for free. In a world where distance no longer determines who your neighbor is, paying the price for equality is not just heart, it's smart. The destinies of the "haves" are intrinsically linked to the fates of the "have-nothing-at-alls". If we didn't know this already, it became too clear on September 11, 2001. Africa is not the front line in the war against terror, but it soon could be.

"The war against terror is bound up in the war against poverty." Who said that? Not me. Not some beatnik peace group. Secretary of State Colin Powell. And when a military man starts talking like that perhaps we should listen. In tense, nervous times isn't it cheaper – and smarter – to make friends out of potential enemies than to defend yourself against them?

We could be the first generation to outlaw the kind of extreme, stupid poverty that sees a child die of hunger in a world of plenty, or of a disease preventable by a twenty-cent inoculation. We are the first generation that has enough power to do that. The first generation that is powerful enough to unknot the whole tangle of bad trade, bad debt, and bad luck. The first generation that can end a corrupt relationship between the powerful and the weaker parts of the world which has been so wrong for so long.

If the rich nations decided they could become slightly "poorer", they would truly help the nations in need. If they agreed to write off the old debts of the poor countries, the whole world would be safer. This year millions of people gathered to persuade world leaders to invest more in fighting poverty and disease in Africa.

We cannot save energy life. But the ones we can, we must. It is – or it ought to be – unacceptable that an accident of longitude determines whether a child lives or dies. Fifteen thousand people dying needlessly every day from AIDS, TB, and malaria. Behind each of these statistics is someone's daughter, someone's son, a mother, a father, a sister, a brother.

This is Africa's crisis. That it's not on the nightly news, that we do not treat this as an emergency – that's our crisis.

(adapted from Bono's foreword to the *End of Poverty*, Jeffrey Sachs, Penguin Press, and "This is Generation's Moon Shot", by Bono in Time)

12. **Univesp 2020** Sobre a ideia principal do texto, assinale a alternativa correta.
- to increase public awareness of the different social problems in the whole world.
 - to focus on donations for the campaign against poverty in the world.
 - to promote Bono as a rock-star.
 - to put pressures on political leaders of the world's richest countries into doing much more to fight poverty and disease, especially in Africa.
 - to raise money for charity.
13. **Univesp 2020** Assinale a alternativa correta para o verbo em destaque na frase abaixo.
Africa is not the front line in the war against terror, but it soon **"could"** be.
- capacity
 - permission
 - possibility
 - prohibition
 - advice
14. **Univesp 2020** Assinale a alternativa correta para o verbo em destaque na frase abaixo.
— The first generation that **"can"** end a corrupt relationship between the powerful and the weaker parts of the world....
- capacity
 - probability
 - permission
 - obligation
 - advice
15. **UEL-PR 2025** Leia os textos a seguir.



All staff in NHSGGC should feel safe, respected and valued. Our workplace should be a place where

discrimination is unacceptable and where everyone has the chance to thrive, regardless of their background or identity. Our anti-racism campaign is based on the words of our own staff from their experiences at work. NHSGGC is an inclusive employer and there is no place for racism in our services.

Racism takes many forms, from stereotyping to blatant harassment, physical harm and direct discrimination. 'Everyday racism', such as thoughtless, demeaning or offensive comments, can be subtle and difficult to challenge. For example, constantly being asked "Where are you from?" when generations of the family have been born in Scotland. Or hearing a mimicked accent in workplace banter.

It's up to all of us to stand against racism. Here are some ways we can make a difference: speak up, support colleagues or report it!

(Disponível em: <https://www.nhsggc.scot/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Anti-Racism-Poster-3-scaled.jpg>. Acesso em: 1 fev. 2024.)

Com base nos textos, responda, em português, aos itens a seguir.

- Descreva o principal objetivo da campanha, indicando o contexto de produção e as justificativas para a sua necessidade.
- Indique como a fala utilizada na campanha reflete uma situação de racismo.



Texto para as questões de 16 a 18.

The dangers of preconceived judgement: look beyond stereotypes

People often say "Don't judge a book by its cover", and it holds true in many aspects of life. We are all guilty of making snap judgements about others based on their appearance, actions or even just a brief encounter. But have you ever wondered why it's important not to judge someone before getting to know them? Do you ever consider that?

- Imagine that you are at a party and, out of the corner of your eye, you spot a person with a unique hairstyle and an outfit that screams "fashion forward". Your brain, always ready for action, instantly springs into snap judgement mode. "They must be an avant-garde artist or a fashion model", it enthusiastically proclaims. This is thin slice judgement! It refers to the action of making lightning-fast judgements based on minimal information. An example is when you are at a job interview, and the person in the hot seat glances at your handwriting before making a quick assessment of your personality. It sounds ludicrous, but our brain has a way of magnifying minor details and turning them into grand narratives. As amusing as it may seem, such judgements can have real-life consequences.

- While snap judgements can provide an amusing story to share at parties, they can perpetuate stereotypes, reinforce biases and limit our ability to see the true beauty in diversity. Instead of jumping to conclusions, it's better to lean into curiosity. Ask questions, seek out diverse perspectives and recognize that everyone has a unique story to tell. By embracing our inquisitive nature, we can uncover the richness of human experiences and challenge our own biases.

Empathy is the secret weapon against prejudice. To truly understand someone, you must put yourself in their shoes and see the world through their eyes. Actually, prejudice is when we form an opinion or make assumptions about someone without having all the facts. It's like trying to write a book review after Only reading the first chapter. We should strive to give people a fair chance before passing judgement. Besides, it's essential to remember that nobody is perfect, and we should embrace diversity instead of assuming we're always right. Rather than acting as self-appointed judges, we should approach people with empathy and understanding.

Practicing self-compassion and recognizing our own imperfections can help us show more compassion towards others. Harsh judgement can stem from a variety of factors, such as insecurity, fear or simply our own experiences and biases, but it's okay, we've all been there! What's important is to take a step back and reflect on why we are quick to judge. And, if we always do that, it's time to think outside the box.

PATRICK TURNER. Adaptado de appgecet.co.in.

16. Uerj 2025

The dangers of preconceived judgement: look beyond stereotypes

The title of the text recommends a way of behaving in relation to stereotypes.

An example of such recommendation is clearly expressed in:

- a) We are all guilty of making snap judgements about others (l. 2-3)
- b) It refers to the action of making lightning-fast judgements (l. 14-15)
- c) As amusing as it may seem, such judgements can have real-life consequences. (l. 20-21)
- d) We should strive to give people a fair chance before passing judgement. (l. 33-34)

17. Uerj 2025 But have you ever wondered why it's important not to judge someone before getting to know them? Do you ever consider that? (l. 4-7)

The verb forms underlined above express different ideas due to their tenses.

These ideas are, respectively:

- a) repetition before the present – result in the present
- b) result in the present – experience up to the present
- c) experience up to the present – behaviour in the present
- d) behaviour in the present – repetition before the present

18. Uerj 2025 In line 13, the term **thin slice** refers to judgement that is characterized as:

- a) uncommon
- b) impulsive
- c) impartial
- d) nuclear

📌 Texto para as questões de 19 a 21.



BARRY DEUTSCH
Adaptado de
leftycartoons.com.

19. **Uerj 2020** A história em quadrinhos retrata uma situação contraditória na sociedade estadunidense. Explique essa contradição.
20. **Uerj 2020** *All those people, including Alamar, spend money in the local economy*, (3^a quadrinho)
Identifique o referente da expressão sublinhada. Aponte, ainda, a consequência da ação descrita no trecho citado.
21. **Uerj 2020** Em histórias em quadrinhos, recursos tipográficos e de linguagem não verbal acrescentam significados às falas dos personagens.
Cite dois desses recursos visuais presentes no último quadrinho e aponte o significado que expressam.

Reading practice

"I am not afraid": Barcelona holds peace march after terror attacks

Angela Dewan, CNN



Half a million people took part in a colorful peace protest in Barcelona on Saturday after Spain's Catalonia region was hit with two terror attacks that killed 16 people.

5 The march was organized with the hashtag #NoTincPor — Catalan for "I am not afraid" — a slogan shouted repeatedly by the protesters as they made their way down the Passeig de Gràcia shopping avenue. Spanish King Felipe VI and Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy attended the protest. Protesters held signs saying "No to Islamophobia" as they marched alongside members of the city's Muslim community.

10 Some Muslim marchers held signs reading "I am Muslim. I am not a terrorist," and "Islam is peace." "The solution is peace. Peace is equal for all," one protester told CNN Espanol. Another woman in the crowd looked dejected and said simply, "it's enough already."

15 Marchers handed roses to the police and paramedics to thank them for their response to the attacks, and some adorned their vehicles with the flowers.

20 The Catalan Police confirmed that around 500,000 people attended the protests. On its Twitter account, police posted pictures of the march and wrote: "Today there is only one message and it is the rejection of terrorism. Respect all cultures and let's say #Imnotafrat #NoTincPor."

Protesters also added their tributes to a mountain of roses laid at Las Ramblas, where a driver plowed a van into crowds on August 17, killing 14 people and leaving more than 100 others injured.

30 Police believe 22-year-old Moroccan national Younes Abouyaaqoub was the driver in the attack. He is also accused of killing a man as he hijacked a vehicle to escape the attack scene. Abouyaaqoub was killed during a police operation on Monday.

35 Another victim died in a second attack in the early hours of August 18, when a vehicle mowed down pedestrians in the coastal town of Cambrils. Five assailants in the car were shot dead by police at the scene. They and Abouyaaqoub were wearing fake suicide belts when they were killed, police said.

40 (Retrieved and adapted from <http://edition.cnn.com/2017/08/27/europe/barcelona-demonstration-spain-attacks/index.html>. Accessed on: September 1st, 2017.)

- UPF-RS 2018** Based on the article, the reader is able to infer people organized the demonstration
 - on social media.
 - on the city hall's website.
 - on the main Spanish newspapers.
 - with the objection of the Spanish police.
 - with the approval of worldwide authorities.
- UPF-RS 2018** The protest against terrorism in Barcelona also represented
 - its people's disapproval concerning diversity.
 - how crowded a Muslim protest should be.
 - the city's unity and cultural diversity.
 - the marchers and the police's disagreement.
 - the Muslim support on the police force.
- UPF-RS 2018** From the sentences "I am Muslim. I am not a terrorist" (lines 13-14) and "Islam is Peace." (line 14), it is possible to affirm that
 - not a single Muslim is believed to be a terrorist.
 - terrorism is highly supported by every Muslim.
 - people barely see a Muslim as a terrorist.
 - people usually associate Muslims with terrorism.
 - all a Muslim wants is to fight terrorism and peace.



Veja os principais assuntos e conceitos trabalhados neste capítulo acessando a seção **Resumindo** no livro digital, na Plataforma Poliedro.



Quer saber mais?



Livros

A crise dos refugiados: a fuga como perspectiva, de Fabrício Toledo de Souza. Rio de Janeiro: Autografia, 2020.

O livro apresenta uma reflexão sobre as diferentes perspectivas relacionadas à migração, à intolerância e à questão dos refugiados. Partindo de uma análise sobre a "crise de refugiados", a obra retrata a busca por paz e segurança que faz com que pessoas abandonem seus locais de origem.

Longe de casa, de Malala Yousafzai. São Paulo: Seguinte, 2019.

A ganhadora do prêmio Nobel da Paz conta sua história de migração, além de dar voz a outras nove garotas refugiadas pelo mundo. Com essa obra, Malala procura lembrar que os refugiados são mais que um número: eles têm histórias, sonhos e direitos que devem ser garantidos.



Migração e intolerância, de Umberto Eco. Rio de Janeiro: Record, 2020.

Nessa obra, Umberto Eco apresenta quatro ensaios sobre dois dos temas mais comentados nos últimos anos: migração e intolerância. Com linguagem acessível e formato estruturado como se fosse uma conversa com o leitor, o autor discorre sobre os fenômenos de migração e imigração, apontando suas causas e consequências.

Site

Agência ONU para refugiados. Disponível em: <http://p.p4ed.com/YECLR>.

Página que traz notícias e publicações sobre os refugiados pelo mundo e as ações da ONU nessa causa. Por meio do site, é possível contribuir com doações e também se cadastrar para receber informes mensais sobre o trabalho da ACNUR no Brasil e no mundo em prol dos refugiados. Acesso em: 8 set. 2025.

Exercícios complementares



Texto para a questão 1.

Finally, Aisha finished with her customer and asked what colour Ifemelu wanted for her hair attachments.

"Colour four."

"Not good colour," Aisha said promptly.

"That's what I use."

"It look dirty. You don't want colour one?"

"Colour one is too black, it looks fake," Ifemelu said, loosening her headwrap. "Sometimes I use colour two, but colour four is closest to my natural colour."

[...]

She touched Ifemelu's hair. "Why you don't have relaxer?"

"I like my hair the way God made it."

"But how you comb it? Hard to comb," Aisha said.

Ifemelu had brought her own comb. She gently combed her hair, dense, soft and tightly coiled, until it framed her head like a halo. "It's not hard to comb if you moisturize it properly," she said, slipping into the coaxing tone of the proselytizer that she used whenever she was trying to convince other black women about the merits of wearing their hair natural. Aisha snorted; she clearly could not understand why anybody would choose to suffer through combing natural hair, instead of simply relaxing it. She sectioned out Ifemelu's hair, plucked a little attachment from the pile on the table and began deftly to twist.

ADICHIE, C. *Americanah: A novel*. New York: Anchor Books, 2013.

1. **Enem 2020** A passagem do romance da escritora nigeriana traz um diálogo entre duas mulheres negras: a cabeleireira, Aisha, e a cliente, Ifemelu. O posicionamento da cliente é sustentado por argumentos que
- a) reforçam um padrão de beleza.
 - b) retratam um conflito de gerações.
 - c) revelam uma atitude de resistência.
 - d) demonstram uma postura de imaturidade.
 - e) evidenciam uma mudança de comportamento.



Texto para as questões de 2 a 6.

O fragmento de texto a seguir faz parte do romance *Americanah*, de Chimamanda N. Adichie. Nele, a protagonista, Ifemelu, uma imigrante nigeriana, narra dois episódios de sua vida nos Estados Unidos.

Ifemelu decided to stop faking an American accent on a sunlit day in July. It was convincing, the accent. She had perfected, from careful watching of friends and newscasters, but the accent creaked with consciousness, it was an act of will. It took an effort, the twisting of lip, the curling of tongue, the sentences starting with "So". If she were in a panic, or terrified, she would not remember how to produce those American sounds. And so she resolved to stop, on that summer day.

- 10 On that July morning, her weekend bag already packed for Massachusetts, she was making scrambled eggs when the phone rang. It was a telemarketer, a young, male American who was offering better long-distance and international phone rates. She always hung up on telemarketers, but there was something about his voice that made her turn down the stove and hold on to the receiver, something poignantly untried, untested, the slightest of tremors, an aggressive customer service friendliness that was not aggressive at all. She asked whether he had rates better than fifty cents a minute to Nigeria.

He came back and said his rates were the same.

"May I ask who I'm talking to?"

"My name is Ifemelu."

- 25 He repeated her name with exaggerated care. "Is it a French name?"

"No, Nigerian."

"Oh, really? How long have you been in the U.S.?"

"Three years."

"Wow. Cool. You sound totally American."

- 30 "Thank you."

Only after she hung up did she begin to feel the stain of a burgeoning shame spreading all over her, for thanking

him, for crafting his words "You sound American" into a garland that she hung around her own neck. Why was it a compliment, an accomplishment, to sound American? And so she finished eating her eggs and resolved to stop faking the American accent. She first spoke without the American accent that afternoon at Thirtieth Street Station, leaning towards the woman behind the Amtrak counter.

"Could I have a round-trip to Haverhill, please? Returning Sunday afternoon", she said, and felt a rush of pleasure from giving the t its full due in "advantage", from not rolling her r in "Haverhill." This was truly her; this was the voice with which she would speak if she were woken up from a deep sleep during an earthquake. Still, she resolved that if the Amtrak woman responded to her accent by speaking too slowly as though to an idiot, then she would put on her Mr. Agbo voice, the mannered, overcareful pronunciations she had learned during debate meetings in secondary school when the bearded Mr. Agbo played BBC recordings on his cassette player and then made all the students pronounce words over and over until he beamed and cried "Correct"! But there was no need to do any of these because the Amtrak woman spoke normally. "Can I see an ID, miss?"

Adaptado de ADICHIE, Chimamanda Ngozi. *Americanah*. Londres: Fourth Estate, 2014.

ID: identity card.

2. **Uerj 2020** Os dois acontecimentos narrados se referem a um mesmo tema. No entanto, esses acontecimentos geram reações diferentes da protagonista. Aponte esse tema e, também, a diferença de reações da protagonista.
3. **Uerj 2020** De acordo com a narrativa, apesar de nunca atender chamadas de telemarketing, Ifemelu acaba se interessando por uma ligação. Aponte duas características do atendente que motivaram esse interesse. Em seguida, reescreva em discurso direto a pergunta que a personagem formulou para não encerrar essa ligação.
4. **Uerj 2020** Why was it a compliment, an accomplishment, to sound American? (l. 34-35)
A pergunta acima tem papel fundamental para uma mudança de comportamento de Ifemelu. Traduza essa pergunta. Explique, ainda, sua importância para essa mudança.
5. **Uerj 2020** Mr. Agbo foi professor de Ifemelu no ensino médio. Indique duas de suas ações em sala de aula, ao ensinar inglês.
6. **Uerj 2020** No último parágrafo, Ifemelu imagina que talvez precise se dirigir à vendedora de passagens de trens do mesmo modo como Mr. Agbo, seu professor, se expressava em aula. Identifique o modo como o professor se expressava. Em seguida, explique por que a protagonista não precisou lançar mão daquele modo de se expressar.

7. UEA-AM 2023



Although often used interchangeably by the general public, there are crucial distinctions between the terms "refugee" and "migrant":

Refugee

Refugees are persons who are outside their country of origin for reasons of feared persecution, conflict, generalized violence, or other circumstances that have seriously disturbed public order and, as a result, require international protection. The refugee definition can be found in the 1951 Convention and regional refugee instruments, as well as United Nations Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) Statute.

Migrant

While there is no formal legal definition of an international migrant, most experts agree that an international migrant is someone who changes his or her country of usual residence, independently of the reason for migration or legal status. Generally, a distinction is made between short-term or temporary migration, covering movements with a duration between three and 12 months, and long-term or permanent migration, referring to a change of country of residence for a duration of one year or more.

(<https://refugeemigrants.un.org>. Adaptado.)

The text intends to

- a) point out the problems migrants and refugees face in a foreign country.
- b) provide information and advice to migrants and refugees.
- c) present the differences between the concept of refugee and migrant.
- d) discuss arguments for and against migration.
- e) make readers feel sorry for both migrants and refugees.



Texto para as questões de 8 a 17.

Pope Francis disappoints Rohingya by failing to condemn persecution

As the crowds trickled out of the Yangon sports ground where Pope Francis delivered his first public mass before tens of thousands of people, Khin Maung Myint, a Rohingya activist, sat on the sidelines. He was disappointed. Not in Francis, but in the advisers who appear to have dissuaded the pontiff from bringing up the plight of the Rohingya people. "Rohingya are not the ones who lost their dignity, but the people who silence the pope's expression," he said. "Those who pushed the pope not to use the word Rohingya, they are the ones who lost their dignity."

Francis is nearing the end of a four-day visit to Myanmar, previously known as Burma, in which he has not publicly spoken about the persecuted Muslim minority, more than 620,000 of whom have fled to Bangladesh in recent months, escaping what western leaders are calling ethnic cleansing.

Among the guests in the VIP section, where a gazebo provided protection from the hot Myanmar sun, was Aye Ne Win, the grandson of the country's first dictator who attracted public derision recently after he dressed up as the pope for Halloween. Beside him, in a black veil, sat a beauty queen who has described the Rohingya in a YouTube video as "harbingers of terror and violence".

In his homily on Wednesday, the pope talked about the need for forgiveness and ignoring the desire for revenge, but declined to reference violence meted out against the Rohingya, a campaign allegedly marked by gang-rape, massacres and arson. "We think that healing can come from anger or revenge," Francis said, speaking of the many "wounded" people in Myanmar. "Yet the way of revenge is not the way of Jesus," he said. It was his second public address in Myanmar, coming after he shared a stage with the state counsellor, Aung San Suu Kyi, on Tuesday, telling an audience of diplomats and journalists that all of Myanmar's religious and minority ethnic groups – "none excluded" – should be respected.

Both speeches have fallen short of what many expected from the pope, whose advocacy for refugees has been a benchmark of his papacy. He has previously referred to "our Rohingya brothers and sisters". At a press conference in Yangon on Wednesday night, papal spokesman Greg Burke said the moral authority of the Pope "still stands". "You can criticize what is said or not said but the Pope is not going to lose any moral authority on this question here," he said.

The Rohingya have suffered decades of persecution in Myanmar, where their freedoms have been slowly eroded and tens of thousands are confined to internment camps. They are widely deemed illegal immigrants from Bangladesh and labelled "Bengalis". "For years the international community has towed the government of Myanmar's line, refusing to say 'Rohingya' for fear of doing harm," said David Baulk, a Myanmar researcher for Fortify Rights. "There should be nothing controversial about the pope identifying people by the name they want."

Whether or not the pope should address the crisis has been a matter of debate within the Vatican since the visit was announced, according to a source familiar with discussions. "There are probably a mix of voices in the Vatican," they said. "Those who are old school diplomats for whom caution is always their watchword and others who are a bit more bold."

The most vocal was until recently Charles Maung Bo, Myanmar's first cardinal, a powerful orator who has fiercely defended the Rohingya and condemned "merchants of hatred" in the form of Buddhist ultranationalists who have sanctioned the violence.

Before this week's visit he urged the pope not to use the word, though he has made it clear he would have been happy with a compromise phrase, according to the source. "I think one factor in this was almost certainly pressure from within the church on him because he has been so outspoken until now and I think there would have been an enormous amount of pressure from other bishops," the source said.

Who are the Rohingya?

At the press conference on Wednesday night, the split between the bishops was apparent, with one saying there was a lack of "reliable evidence" of atrocities and was not sure what was going on because he had not seen it himself.

The silence is likely to appease many Catholics in the country who either share prejudices against the Rohingya or

are afraid of a nationalist backlash against the 650,000-strong Catholic community in Myanmar.

Francis is scheduled to fly to Dhaka in Bangladesh where he will meet Rohingya refugees on Thursday. But for some in Myanmar, the leader of the church has a moral obligation not to leave the country without commenting on its most pressing crisis.

After the mass, Father Thomas, a Yangon priest, said he hoped the pope brought the matter up in closed-door meetings this week with the army chief, Min Aung Hlaing, and Aung San Suu Kyi.

"This is the main issue in Burma," he said.

Disponível em: www.theguardian.com/. Acesso em: 27 nov. 2017.

8. Uece 2018 The sad fact about the Rohingya people in Myanmar is that they

- a) have not been invited to the Pope's homily.
- b) have been denied their civil rights.
- c) have never been able to speak with Father Thomas.
- d) have not been defended by Myanmar's first cardinal.

9. Uece 2018 One of the criticisms about the Pope's visit to the country is that

- a) he has failed to speak about the persecution of the Rohingya people.
- b) some of the bishops did not attend the homily on Wednesday.
- c) his advocacy for poor refugees has not helped anyone.
- d) he is only interested in the Catholics of Myanmar.

10. Uece 2018 As to Charles Maung Bo, the article says that he

- a) could not attend the press conference.
- b) shares prejudices against the Rohingya people.
- c) has decided not to go to Bangladesh next week.
- d) has condemned the violence against the Rohingya people.

11. Uece 2018 According to the text, the Catholics who live in Myanmar probably

- a) fear a nationalist backlash against themselves.
- b) worry about the many Rohingya refugees.
- c) expect Pope Francis to help the Muslim community.
- d) believe the Pope's moral authority no longer stands.

12. Uece 2018 It is David Baulk's opinion that Pope Francis should have

- a) flown to Dhaka to meet the Rohingya refugees.
- b) addressed this humanitarian crisis in 2016.
- c) identified the Rohingya people by their name.
- d) remained in the Vatican instead of going to Myanmar.

13. Uece 2018 Although Aung San Suu Kyi said that all of her country's religious and minority groups deserve respect,

- a) Jewish immigrants have not been well treated in Myanmar.
- b) there has been a violent campaign against the Muslim community.
- c) many Catholic children cannot attend school.
- d) only Lutheran pastors have medical insurance.

14. **Uece 2018** The sentence "For years the international community has towed the government of Myanmar's line" (lines 47-48), contains an example of
- indirect object.
 - object complement.
 - participle phrase.
 - direct object.
15. **Uece 2018** The -ING words "cleansing" (line 15), "healing" (line 27), and "refusing" (line 48) function respectively as
- noun, noun, and verb.
 - verb, verb, and verb.
 - verb, noun, and adjective.
 - adjective, adverb, and verb.
16. **Uece 2018** The underlined verbs in "Both speeches have fallen short of what many expected from the pope, whose advocacy for refugees has been a benchmark of his papacy" (lines 35-37) are respectively
- irregular, regular, and regular.
 - regular, irregular, and irregular.
 - regular, irregular, and regular.
 - irregular, regular, and irregular.
17. **Uece 2018** In terms of grammatical voice, the underlined verbs in "Francis is scheduled to fly to Dhaka in Bangladesh where he will meet Rohingya refugees on Thursday" (lines 80-81) are respectively
- passive and active.
 - active and passive.
 - passive and passive.
 - active and active.

BNCC em foco

EM13LGG103, EM13LGG104 e EM13LPA2

1. Pesquise, em mídias jornalísticas publicadas em língua inglesa, artigos recentes sobre a questão da migração e dos refugiados no mundo. Se desejar, utilize as sugestões a seguir. Depois, leia o artigo e faça uma síntese para identificar:

- as situações, os valores e/ou as condutas problematizadas no artigo.
- o modo como as formas de desigualdade, preconceito, intolerância e/ou discriminação são caracterizadas.

Sugestões de mídias:

- *BBC News*, disponível em: <http://p.p4ed.com/YECZT>. Acesso em: 8 set. 2025.
- *The Standard*, disponível em: <http://p.p4ed.com/YECZY>. Acesso em: 8 set. 2025.
- *Voice of America news*, disponível em: <http://p.p4ed.com/YECZU>. Acesso em: 8 set. 2025.



Texto para as questões 2 e 3.

Refugees in Germany

Cheering crowds greeted the new arrivals and handed out toys and chocolate as they filed off trains and into tents for basic medical checks.

They are then taken by bus to conference centres, school halls and other large spaces that have been pressed into service as temporary housing centres, part of a complex system for managing the influx set up almost overnight. Dieter Reiter said he was surprised at how effectively his city had responded to the crisis. The mayor said: "Of course there are some limits in response to the space we have in Munich but that is not the question I am asking myself."

"Every day I am asking myself how can we accommodate these people, these refugees, how can we give them a feeling that they are safe here in Munich, here in Germany. I am not really thinking about how many people can we afford and can we take here in Munich. That is not the question," he told journalists at a news conference.

On Saturday 6,780 people arrived in Munich on trains, many of them from the large group that had set off to walk

from Budapest after days stranded at a train station in the Hungarian capital. After a long day's march, most were picked up by buses and taken to the border, but many arrived exhausted and ill. The city is expecting another 4,000 people to arrive on Sunday. The first 1,200 came in the early hours of the morning, but their trains were diverted straight away to other German cities, including Frankfurt, to ease the pressure on Munich.

There were so many well-wishers at Munich's station that police had to push back barricades to give those arriving more space, and volunteers were turning away people with clothes to donate away. Many of those at Munich station think maybe Germany should act as a role model for other nations and Robert Bogner, a Munich's citizen, says: "These people have left enough behind."

Disponível em: <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/sep/06/munich-mayor-i-dont-think-about-numbers-only-refugees-safety>.

Acesso em: 4 out. 2015. (adaptado).

EM13LGG101 e EM13LGG403

2. **USF-SP 2016** According to the text, you can infer that
- Germans can't handle the refugees at the moment.
 - only few Germans are willing to help the refugees.
 - Munich isn't prepared to receive as many refugees as they arrived.
 - many of those at Munich station are proud that their country is taking in people ignored by other countries.
 - Munich will be the only city in Germany hosting the refugees.

EM13LGG102, EM13LGG104 e EM13LGG403

3. **USF-SP 2016** According to Munich's Mayor,
- he was surprised at how his city overreacted to the world crisis.
 - there isn't a space limit to host the refugees in Munich.
 - he is concerned about the refugees' welfare.
 - fewer than 10,000 refugees arrived over the weekend.
 - these people left a lot behind.