

### INGLÊS

#### TALE OF TWO TERRORISTS

- 1 Hardly anyone was more surprised by Iraq's insurgency than Osama bin Laden. He had never foreseen its sudden, ferocious spread, and he was likewise unprepared for the abrupt rise of its most homicidal commander, Abu Mussab al-Zarqawi. Bin Laden and his aides knew the Jordanian-born Palestinian from Zarqawi's Afghan days, but mostly as a short-tempered bully and a troublemaker. So in the late summer of 2003, unwilling to sit on the sidelines, bin Laden sent two of his most trusted men to assess the Iraqi resistance and carve out a leading role for Al Qaeda. "The resistance happened faster than we expected, and differently, so we were not prepared to assist and direct it," one of the two envoys later told a senior Taliban official. "The sheik sent me to see how we could help."
- 2 The Taliban man recently told the envoy's story to NEWSWEEK. He personally heard the account from the envoy, a top-ranking Qaeda member known as Abdul Hadi al-Iraqi, at a meeting last December in western Pakistan. The Taliban official, who uses the name Zabihullah, is a liaison between his group and Al Qaeda. Many of the account's details are borne out by interviews with other well-informed jihadis. U.S. intelligence sources, while refusing to discuss many of the story's specifics, have confirmed that its fundamentals are accurate.
- 3 The two bin Laden envoys traveled overland from Afghanistan separately. One never got to Iraq. Authorities in Iran later announced that they had apprehended the Egyptian-born Saif al-Adel, and he seems to be there still. Al-Iraqi did better.
- 4 Those who know him say he fits in perfectly wherever he goes. Born in Iraqi Kurdistan about 1960, he rose to the rank of major in Saddam Hussein's Army before joining the jihad in Afghanistan in the late 1980s. He speaks not only Arabic but Urdu, Kurdish, the Waziri tribal dialect of Pashtu and a courtly form of Persian. In the palatial salons of the gulf states he has raised

millions of dollars for Al Qaeda. But dressed for the part he can easily pass for a mountain tribesman. "He's just like any Afghan," says Zabihullah. "He doesn't have the arrogance and formality of other Arabs."

- 5 Al-Iraqi needed all the poise and charm he could muster for his mission to the insurgents. By the time he reached Iraq, in late 2003, Zarqawi had built a fearsome team of resistance fighters. The Jordanian considered himself to be the obvious choice for Al Qaeda's top man in Iraq. He was livid at the news that bin Laden had chosen al-Iraqi for the job. "I'm already here!" Zarqawi told al-Iraqi. "So why is the sheik sending someone else?" No one but Zarqawi could see much mystery there. Zarqawi was widely disliked in Afghanistan. Even bin Laden was repulsed by reports of his vicious temper and gratuitous cruelty. In the late 1990s, commanding a unit of Arab irregulars near Afghanistan's Iranian border, the Jordanian terrorized local civilians and infuriated Taliban leaders. Mullah Mohammed Omar's men had just taken control of the area and were trying to win the trust of its mostly Shiite inhabitants. When Zarqawi wasn't busy persecuting Shiites, he wrangled with other Arabs and with the local Taliban chief.
- 6 Zarqawi had "a terrifying face," al-Iraqi recalled later. But the envoy said he knew at once that Zarqawi was exactly what Al Qaeda needed. "There is no doubt that he is the best man to lead foreign and Iraqi insurgents in Iraq," al-Iraqi told bin Laden when he got back to the caves, according to Zabihullah's account. "He deserves our support." The envoy has made three trips to Iraq since then. Just before the last, in September, a London-based Arabic language daily quoted Zarqawi as repudiating bin Laden and Al Qaeda: "I have not sworn allegiance to the sheik and I am not working within the framework of his organization. "But after meeting again with al-Iraqi, the Jordanian proclaimed his loyalty to bin Laden and announced a new name for his terrorist group: "Al Qaeda in the Land of the Two Rivers." "I'm a loyal soldier and ready to sacrifice myself to the sheik, who is our leader," he told al-Iraqi.

*Sami Yousafzai, Ron Moreau and Mark Hosenball.  
Newsweek, April 18, 2005.*

41. According to the information in the article, the insurgency in Iraq
- was caused by Abu Mussab al-Zarqawi's attempt to act independently, without interference from Osama bin Laden and Al Qaeda.
  - though initially well planned and executed by Zarqawi, soon spread out of his control.
  - in the beginning had several leaders besides Zarqawi.
  - needed Al Qaeda's support and participation in order not to lose momentum.
  - was such a surprise to bin Laden that he only had two men available to send as envoys to Zarqawi.

**Resolução:** Encontra-se a resposta no seguinte trecho do texto: "Hardly anyone was more surprised by Iraq's insurgency than Osama bin Laden. He had never foreseen its sudden, ferocious spread, and he was likewise unprepared for the abrupt rise of its most homicidal commander, Abu Mussab al-Zarqawi".

**Alternativa A**

42. Which of the following best describes Osama bin Laden's relationship with Abu Mussab al-Zarqawi in Afghanistan?
- Bin Laden maintained a discrete silence about Zarqawi's brutality because Zarqawi was useful to him and Al Qaeda.
  - Bin Laden and Zarqawi mutually detested each other and refused to work together.
  - Bin Laden, in partnership with the Taliban, did everything possible to get Zarqawi out of Afghanistan.
  - Bin Laden found Zarqawi disagreeable and excessively violent, and didn't like working with him.
  - Bin Laden believed that the war in Afghanistan justified Zarqawi's excessive brutality.

**Resolução:** Lê-se a resposta no trecho que segue: "Even bin Laden was repulsed by reports of his vicious temper and gratuitous cruelty".

**Alternativa D**

43. Which of the following can you most likely infer from the information in the article?
- Without Zarqawi's help, Al Qaeda might have found it more difficult to establish a significant presence in Iraq.
  - It was Zarqawi's experience in Afghanistan that gave him the leadership skills necessary to take control of Iraq's insurgency.
  - Though Al Qaeda entered Iraq's insurgency late, within a month it was playing the dominant role.
  - It was bin Laden's prestige that convinced Zarqawi to join forces with Al Qaeda.
  - To win success in Iraq's insurgency, Zarqawi had to modify the tactics he had used in Afghanistan.

**Resolução:** Entende-se, a partir da leitura do texto, que com a presença de Zarqawi no Iraque, torna-se mais fácil de se estabelecer uma presença significativa da Al Qaeda naquele território.

**Alternativa A**

44. With respect to Abdul Hadi al-Iraqi, which of the following is not supported by information in the article?
- He was a military officer before he went to Afghanistan.
  - He adapts very well to different environments.
  - After Osama bin Laden, he is the most important member of Al Qaeda.
  - Al Qaeda has a lot more money because of him.
  - He was not prepared when the insurgency in Iraq erupted.

**Resolução:** Com relação a Abdul Hadi al-Iraqi, o texto não afirma que ele seja o membro mais importante da Al Qaeda, após Osama bin Laden.

**Alternativa C**

45. In paragraph 3, the sentence "Al-Iraqi did better" most likely refers to which of the following?
- Unlike Saif al-Adel, Abdul Hadi al-Iraqi completed the journey from Afghanistan to Iraq.
  - The insurgency in Iraq was more successful than the one in Afghanistan.
  - Abdul Hadi al-Iraqi's performance in Iraq was more successful than his performance in Afghanistan.
  - Unlike Saif al-Adel, Abdul Hadi al-Iraqi succeeded in convincing Iranian authorities to support Al Qaeda.
  - Unlike Saif al-Adel, Abdul Hadi al-Iraqi convinced Iranian authorities to release him from prison.

**Resolução:** O texto afirma que um dos dois enviados por bin Laden do Afeganistão para o Iraque nunca chegou, enquanto o outro se deu melhor. A expressão grifada nos leva a crer que Abdul Hadi al Iraqí tenha completado a viagem.

**Alternativa A**

46. Which of the following most likely could not be used to describe Abu Mussab al-Zarqawi's performance as a leader?
- He easily becomes angry and attacks those who are weaker than he is.
  - In Iraq he has put together an efficient fighting force that inspires fear and respect.
  - He is capable of committing murder.
  - His belligerent nature sometimes causes him to quarrel with those who should be his allies.
  - Though an independent-minded leader, he always makes a point of working closely with other leaders in order to achieve common objectives.

**Resolução:** Lê-se a resposta no trecho que segue: “Just before the last, in September, a London – based Arabic language daily quoted Zarqawi as repudiating bin Laden and Al Qaeda: ‘I have not sworn allegiance to the sheik and I am not working within the framework of his organization’.”

**Alternativa E**

47. In paragraph 5, the sentence “No one but Zarqawi could see much mystery there” most likely refers to which of the following?
- Of all the insurgency leaders, Zarqawi best understood the situation in Iraq.
  - Excluding Zarqawi, it was obvious to all concerned why bin Laden at first wanted someone else to lead Al Qaeda in Iraq.
  - It was inevitable that Zarqawi, with his vast experience in Iraq, would be chosen to lead Al Qaeda there.
  - Though angered by the decision, Zarqawi understood why bin Laden wanted Abdul Hadi al-Iraqi to lead Al Qaeda in Iraq.
  - Zarqawi never discovered why bin Laden had chosen Abdul Hadi al-Iraqi to lead Al Qaeda in Iraq.

**Resolução:** A partir da leitura do texto, entende-se que, excluindo-se Zarqawi, era óbvio para todos os interessados o motivo pelo qual Osama bin Laden a princípio queria que outra pessoa liderasse a Al Qaeda no Iraque.

**Alternativa B**

48. You can most likely infer from the information in the article that Abdul Hadi al-Iraqi
- chose Zarqawi to lead the insurgency in Iraq because there were no other leaders to choose from.
  - was never really frightened by Zarqawi.
  - is willing to give up his life for Al Qaeda.
  - is a better negotiator than either Zarqawi or bin Laden.
  - is a competent judge of character and ability.

**Resolução:** Encontra-se a resposta no trecho que segue: But the envoy said he knew at once that Zarqawi was exactly what Al Qaeda needed.”There is no doubt that he is the best man to lead foreign and Iraqi insurgents in Iraq”, al-Iraqi told bin Laden when he got back to the caves, according to Zabihullah's account.

**Alternativa E**

49. You can most likely infer from the information in the article that when Abdul Hadi al-Iraqi first met Abu Mussab al-Zarqawi, one emotion he felt was
- rage. b) envy. c) hate. d) fear. e) bitterness.

**Resolução:** Lê-se a resposta no trecho que segue: “Zarqawi had 'a terrifying face', al-Iraqi recalled later.”

**Alternativa D**

50. In paragraph 6, “He” in “He deserves our support” most likely refers to which of the following men?

- Abdul Hadi al-Iraqi
- Osama bin Laden
- Mullah Mohammed Omar
- Zabihullah
- Abu Mussab al-Zarqawi

**Resolução:** Entende-se que quando Abdul Hadi al Iraqí afirma: “Ele merece nosso apoio”, está se referindo a Abu Mussab al-Zarqawi.

**Alternativa E**

### OWN GOAL

- China may already be regretting its decision to adopt an anti-secession law aimed at keeping Taiwan in check. For Taiwan’s independence-minded president, Chen Shuibian, it has been a political boost, enabling him to rally hundreds of thousands of people last weekend in one of the island’s biggest ever demonstrations. And it has introduced Taiwan — hitherto mainly a problem between China and America — as a tricky new factor in China’s relations with the European Union.
- Privately, Chinese officials say the bill, which was adopted by China’s rubberstamp parliament on March 14th, arose from the perception last year that Mr Chen was likely to gain control of the legislature in polls last December, dislodging the Kuomintang (KMT) and its pro-unification allies. Mr Chen, the theory went, would then step up his efforts to assert Taiwan’s independence.
- Unexpectedly, the electorate disappointed Mr Chen. But the political momentum in China to adopt a bill threatening war against a secessionist Taiwan proved unstoppable, or so officials now say. They may have hoped that by keeping the law’s wording in line with China’s existing policy on Taiwan, repercussions abroad would be minimal and that Taiwan itself would sulkily brush it off.
- China certainly did not intend to hand Mr Chen a political gift. The huge protest march in Taipei on March 26th, which Mr Chen attended, enabled him to demonstrate rare solidarity between supporters of formal independence and those who want to keep the status quo. Mr Chen’s loss of support among the latter group had caused his party’s difficulties in the recent polls. Pro-independence activists had been upset by Mr Chen’s post-election moves to reach out to China.

5 And China probably did not anticipate the bill's impact in the European Union, where its passage is now being cited by some officials as grounds for delaying plans to lift a 16-year-old embargo on weapons sales to China. Shi Yinhong of Renmin University of China in Beijing says relations between China and the European Union, hitherto largely unfettered by the differences over security issues that mar ties between China and America, have suddenly become "much more complicated".

6 But all is not lost. Mr Chen did not make any speech at the demonstration, clearly to avoid raising tensions further. And the KMT, calculating that the public would still prefer to avoid confrontation with China, has gone ahead with a goodwill trip to the mainland this week by the party's vice-chairman, Chiang Pin-kung. It is the first by an official KMT delegation to the mainland since 1949, when the party lost the civil war to the communists. Philip Yang of National Taiwan University in Taipei says that after a few weeks, Mr Chen, mindful of the need to capture the political middle ground, is likely to resume efforts to establish air links with China. China, eager to show that the law is not that bad, may well be quite keen to talk.

*The Economist*, April, 2nd 2005.

51. You can infer from the information in the article that the author most likely believes that

- the adoption of the anti-secession law was a typical example of China's badly planned and poorly executed foreign policy.
- if a Kuomintang (KMT) party member were president of Taiwan, China might not have adopted the anti-secession law.
- the anti-secession law's repercussions mean that both China and Taiwan must buy weapons exclusively from the United States rather than from the European Union.
- though controversial, China's anti-secession law will ensure an eventual reunification of China and Taiwan.
- the anti-secession law has revealed that China, though attempting to present itself as a modern, free-market country, is still an authoritarian state that will not hesitate to use violent means to achieve its goals.

**Resolução:** A adoção da lei anti-secessão foi um exemplo típico da falta de planejamento e má execução da política externa.

**Alternativa A**

52. Which of the following is an irony discussed in the article?

- China expected that adoption of the antiseccession law would improve rather than worsen its chances for buying foreign weapons.
- China believed that adoption of the antiseccession law would guarantee Chen Shuibian's defeat in Taiwan's recent presidential elections.
- China proposed the anti-seccession law in anticipation of a political situation in Taiwan that in fact never materialized.
- China believed that adoption of the antiseccession law would help the KMT maintain rather than lose its dominant position in Taiwan's legislature.
- China hoped that adoption of the antiseccession law would turn world public opinion against Taiwan rather than against China.

**Resolução:** A ironia discutida no artigo foi a proposta chinesa da lei anti-secessão contra Taiwan nunca ter de fato se materializado.

**Alternativa C**

53. Which of the following statements most likely does not apply to the anti-seccession law?

- The law achieved its goal of severely damaging Taiwan's pro-independence movement.
- The law was written so as to conform to China's standard position on Taiwan.
- The law strengthened the desire of many Taiwanese to establish formal independence for their country.
- The law hurt China's relations with the European Union.
- Some members of the Chinese government believe that, for political reasons, it was impossible not to adopt the law.

**Resolução:** A alternativa A não se aplica à lei anti-secessão, pois não atingiu o objetivo de danificar o movimento pró-independência.

**Alternativa A**

54. The "political gift" mentioned in the first sentence of paragraph 4 most likely refers to which of the following?

- The controversy caused by the anti-seccession law has allowed Chen Shui-bian to dominate Taiwan's legislature.
- Because China must wait to buy weapons from the European Union, Chen Shui-bian can declare, truthfully, that China is no longer a threat to Taiwan.
- China's adoption of the controversial antiseccession law allows Chen Shui-bian to declare, truthfully, that China is threatening to destroy Taiwan's fragile democracy.

- d) China's adoption of the controversial antiseccession law has enabled Chen Shui-bian's party to assert its supremacy over the rival KMT party.
- e) The controversy caused by the anti-seccession law allowed Chen Shui-bian to strengthen his position with Taiwanese in favor of Taiwan's formal independence as well as with those who want Taiwan's situation to remain unchanged.

**Resolução:** A resposta encontra-se no seguinte trecho do quarto parágrafo: "China certainly did not intend to hand Mr Chen **a political gift**. The huge protest march in Taipei on March 26th, which Mr Chen attended, **enabled him to demonstrate rare solidarity between supporters of formal independence and those who want to keep the status quo.**"

**Alternativa E**

55. In the last paragraph, the first sentence, "All is not lost," most likely refers to which of the following?

- a) Diplomatic relations between the China and the European Union can still be repaired.
- b) By proceeding with caution, Chen Shui-bian may be able to make Taiwan independent without going to war with China.
- c) There is still a chance that Chinese-Taiwanese relations will calm down and return to a relatively normal state.
- d) There is still a chance that China will be able to buy weapons from the European Union without repealing the anti-seccession law.
- e) There is still a chance that, if necessary, China will accept peaceful co-existence with an independent Taiwan.

**Resolução:** O termo "All is not lost" refere-se à possível retomada das relações entre China e Taiwan a uma certa normalidade.

**Alternativa C**

56. According to the information in the article, which of the following is not a consequence of China's adoption of the antiseccession law?

- a) Chen Shui-bian's party has gained some support from Taiwanese pro-independence activists.
- b) Chinese-European Union relations have deteriorated, while Chinese-American relations have improved.
- c) Chen Shui-bian's party has gained some support from Taiwanese in favor of maintaining the status quo.
- d) Both Chinese-European Union and Chinese-Taiwanese relations have deteriorated.
- e) Both Chinese and Taiwanese officials are trying to repair the damage the antiseccession law has caused to relations between their countries.

**Resolução:** A adoção da lei anti-seccessão não favoreceu as relações entre China e Estados Unidos.

**Alternativa B**

57. According to the information in the article, Chiang Pin-kung's goodwill trip to China

- a) is partly the result of the KMT's belief that the people of Taiwan want no trouble with China.
- b) is the result of the KMT's desire to gain international prestige as a peacemaker.
- c) is an attempt by the KMT to usurp the power of Chen Shui-bian.
- d) is the first time the KMT has officially recognized the communist government of China.
- e) marks the beginning of an alliance between the Chinese and Taiwanese governments.

**Resolução:** A resposta encontra-se no trecho: "But all is not lost. Mr Chen did not make any speech at the demonstration, clearly to avoid raising tensions further. And the KMT, calculating that **the public would still prefer to avoid confrontation with China**, has gone ahead with a goodwill trip to the mainland this week by the party's vice-chairman, Chiang Pin-kung. It is the first by an official KMT delegation to the mainland since 1949, when the party lost the civil war to the communists."

**Alternativa A**

58. The author of the article most likely believes that China's adoption of the antiseccession law is

- a) a threat to world peace and economic equilibrium.
- b) a peace initiative that has been misinterpreted by most Western observers.
- c) a risky but intelligent diplomatic maneuver.
- d) a badly planned action that in some ways runs counter to Chinese interests.
- e) innocuous, as it doesn't really change anything in Chinese-Taiwanese relations.

**Resolução:** O autor do texto passa a idéia de que a adoção da lei anti-seccessão tenha sido mal planejada, usando como base o trecho: "**China may already be regretting its decision to adopt an anti-seccession law aimed at keeping Taiwan in check**. For Taiwan's independence-minded president, Chen Shuibian, it has been a political boost, enabling him to rally hundreds of thousands of people last weekend in one of the island's biggest ever demonstrations."

**Alternativa D**

59. According to the information in the article, in adopting the anti-secession law, China may have believed in the possibility that

- Taiwan wouldn't attach a great deal of importance to the law.
- the world would agree that the Chinese government had the right to block any Taiwanese attempt at independence.
- Chen Shui-bian would change his point of view and begin to work for the reunification of China and Taiwan.
- the United States would not interfere in the European Union's sale of weapons to China.
- the law would guarantee Chen Shui-bian's reelection as president of Taiwan.

**Resolução:** A resposta encontra-se no trecho: "They may have hoped that by keeping the law's wording in line with China's existing policy on Taiwan, repercussions abroad would be minimal and that Taiwan itself would sulkily brush it off."

**Alternativa A**

60. After China's adoption of the antiseccession law, it appeared that Chen Shui-bian

- was determined to intensify the controversy over the law for his own political benefit.
- tried to interrupt the sale of European Union weapons to China.
- finally decided to travel with the KMT delegation on its goodwill trip to China.
- was careful not to intensify the controversy over the law.
- finally inaugurated air service between China and Taiwan.

**Resolução:** De acordo com o último parágrafo do texto, sabemos que Chen Shui-bian agiu cautelosamente ao não intensificar a controvérsia a respeito da lei anti-secessão.

**Alternativa D**

## COMENTÁRIO DA PROVA DE INGLÊS

Consideramos a prova de Inglês do Exame de Seleção ao CEAG-FGV muito bem preparada, com um nível de cobrança superior ao exigido por qualquer outra existente em nosso país, exigindo do aluno cada vez mais cuidado na escolha dos textos que lerá, a fim de se preparar para tal exame. A FGV valeu-se de fontes comumente utilizadas nas aulas pelos professores do CPV para a elaboração de seu exame: as revistas *Newsweek* e *The Economist*, o que nos faz acreditar que nossos alunos conseguiram um resultado favorável, visto que foram semanalmente treinados por meio da leitura de publicações muito semelhantes, extraídas das mesmas fontes, e interpretando testes com mesmo nível de exigência. Foi uma prova extremamente bem elaborada, que exige um preparo cada vez mais apurado por parte do aluno, para ingressar num curso de excelência como é o CEAG-FGV.

## DISTRIBUIÇÃO DA PROVA DE INGLÊS

