



# UNILASALLE



## CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO LA SALLE

Credenciamento: Decreto de 29/12/98 - D.O. U. de 30/12/98  
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### Exame de Proficiência em Língua Inglesa Instituto de Idiomas do Unilasalle – UNIDIOMAS

Nome: .....

Data: 18/07/2014

Horário: 19 às 22h

Atividade profissional:.....

Instituição de Ensino:.....

#### INSTRUÇÕES:

- 1) É facultativo o uso do dicionário.
- 2) Use caneta preta ou azul para responder.
- 3) As respostas devem ser na língua portuguesa.
- 4) Rubrique todas as folhas do material recebido.
- 5) A duração da prova é de 3 horas.

Serão considerados aprovados os candidatos que demonstrarem, no mínimo, 70% de compreensão do texto

**Instructions:** Below, you will find two texts. Following each text, you will have 5 questions to be answered. Answer the questions based on the corresponding text.

### Texto 1

## German economic strength: The secrets of success



The German education system is much more geared to vocational training than many of its economic competitors.

1 Imagine a country whose inhabitants work fewer hours than almost any others, whose workforce is not  
2 particularly productive and whose children spend less time at school than most of its neighbours. Hardly a  
3 recipe for economic success, you might think. But the country described above is none other than  
4 Germany, Europe's industrial powerhouse and the world's second largest exporter; a country whose  
5 economy has single-handedly stopped the Eurozone falling back into recession and the only nation rich  
6 enough to save the euro.

7 When you consider that only the Dutch work fewer hours among the 34 members of the OECD, that  
8 German children spend 25% less time in the classroom than **their** Italian counterparts, and that there are  
9 six more productive economies in Europe alone, these facts appear all the more remarkable.

10 So why is the German economy so powerful, and what lessons can the rest of us learn from it?

### 11 Euro bliss

12 There is no doubt that Germany has benefited greatly from the euro. By getting into bed with more  
13 sluggish economies in southern Europe, Germany adopted a much weaker currency than would otherwise  
14 have been the case - as one of the very few countries in the world running a balance of payments surplus,  
15 the deutschmark would have been a great deal stronger than the euro. This has provided a terrific boost to  
16 German exports, which are cheaper to overseas consumers as a result. But this goes only some way to  
17 explaining Germany's current economic might.

18 Just as important are the relatively low levels of private debt. While the rest of Europe gorged on cheap  
19 credit throughout the 1990s and 2000s, German companies and individuals refused to spend beyond their  
20 means. One reason for this, says David Kohl, deputy chief economist at Frankfurt-based Julius Baer bank,  
21 is that real interest rates in Germany remained stable, unlike **those** in other European economies.

22 "In the UK, Italy, Spain and Portugal, for example, higher inflation meant real rates moved down, so there  
23 was a huge incentive to borrow money," he says.

24 But cultural differences are just as significant - quite simply, Germans are uncomfortable with the concept  
25 of borrowing money and prefer to live within their own means. "In German, borrowing is 'schulden', (the  
26 same word for) guilt. There is an attitude that if you have to borrow, there is something wrong with you,"  
27 says Mr Kohl. This has been particularly beneficial to Germany in recent years - unlike its European  
28 counterparts, consumers and businesses did not need to slash spending to cut their debt levels when  
29 banks stopped lending during the recession.

## 30 **Labour reforms**

31 But there are other, deep-rooted reasons behind Germany's current economic pre-eminence in Europe,  
32 not least in fact the relatively low number of hours spent at work and in the classroom. Germany  
33 embarked upon a programme of fundamental labour market reform in 2003, sparked by the excesses of  
34 post-unification wage increases.

35 Strong employment protection legislation and a degree of trust on behalf of the workforce in well-  
36 capitalized companies that had not over-borrowed, meant the Social Democratic government was able to  
37 use its close ties with labour unions to push for moderation in wage inflation. The reforms laid the  
38 foundation for a stable and flexible labour market. While unemployment across Europe and the US soared  
39 during the global downturn, remarkably the jobless number in Germany barely flickered.

40 German workers were simply willing to work fewer hours, knowing that **they** would keep their jobs  
41 because of it. They were all the more willing to do so due to the stronger bond that exists between workers  
42 and employers compared with many other countries. "There is a culture of business owners  
43 acknowledging and rewarding the efforts of the workforce," says Andreas Woergoetter, head of country  
44 studies at the OECD's economics department.

45 No wonder, then, that Germans work fewer hours than most.

## 46 **Job skills**

47 More important still to Germany's industrial strength is the country's education system. School finishes at  
48 lunchtime across much of Germany due to what Mr Woergoetter calls a "societal preference", designed to  
49 allow children to spend more time with their families. But it's in the later years of schooling that the  
50 German model really stands apart. "Half of all youngsters in upper secondary school are in vocational  
51 training, and half of these are in apprenticeships," says Mr Woergoetter. Apprentices aged 15 to 16 spend  
52 more time in the workplace receiving on-the-job training than they do in school and after three to four  
53 years are almost guaranteed a full-time job. And in Germany, there is fewer stigmas attached to vocational  
54 training and technical colleges than in many countries.

55 "They are not considered a dead end," says Mr Woergoetter. "In some countries, company management  
56 comes from those who attended business school, but in Germany, if you're ambitious and talented, you  
57 can make it to the top of even the very biggest companies."

58 The German education system, therefore, provides a conveyor belt of highly skilled workers to meet the  
59 specific needs of the country's long-established and powerful manufacturing base, which is rooted in the  
60 stable, small-scale family businesses that have long provided the backbone of the economy.

## 61 **Lessons learned**

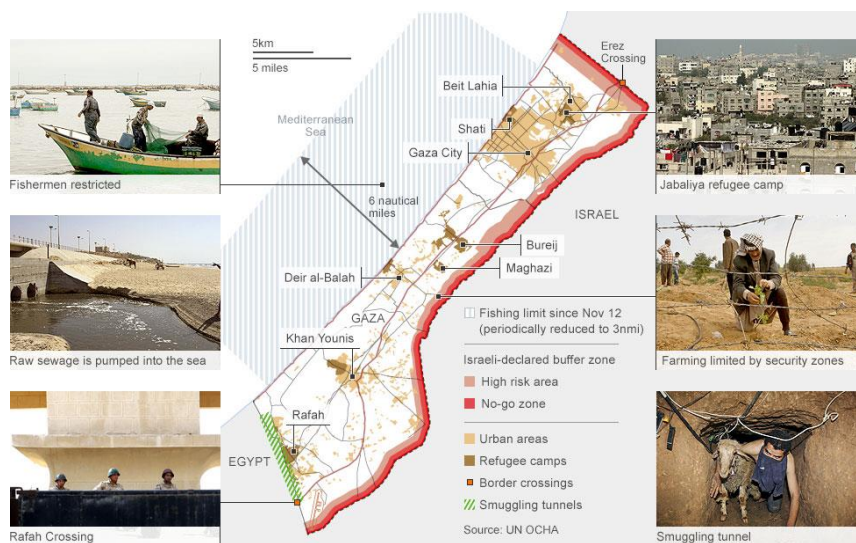
62 There is clearly much to learn from the German model, but blind replication may not be the answer. Many  
63 economies jealously covet Germany's manufacturing prowess, particularly while demand for its industrial  
64 products in emerging markets such as China continues to boom. And yet, not so long ago, the roles were  
65 reversed.





## Text 2

# Life in the Gaza Strip



Home to 1.7 million people, Gaza is 40km (25 miles) long and 10km wide, an enclave bounded by the Mediterranean Sea, Israel and Egypt.

1 Originally occupied by Egypt, which retains control of Gaza's southern border, the coastal territory was  
2 captured by Israel during the 1967 Middle East war. In 2005, Israel withdrew its troops and some 7,000  
3 settlers. A year later, the militant Islamist group Hamas won Palestinian legislative elections. It ruled Gaza  
4 from 2007 to 2014 following a violent rift with the rival Fatah faction of Palestinian Authority President  
5 Mahmoud Abbas. When Hamas **took over** in Gaza, Israel swiftly imposed a blockade on the territory,  
6 restricting the movement of goods and people in and out. Egypt meanwhile blockaded Gaza's southern  
7 border.

8 Already limited, freedom of movement and access to Gaza was reduced significantly after mid-2013, when  
9 Egypt put new restrictions in place at the Rafah border crossing and launched a crackdown on the  
10 network of smuggling tunnels under the Egypt-Gaza border. In the first half of 2013, 40,000 people were  
11 crossing each month at Rafah. From July to December 2013, the traffic was reduced to about 9,550 per  
12 month.

13 In recent years, Rafah had become the primary entry and exit point to Gaza for Palestinians as a result of  
14 Israeli restrictions at the Erez crossing in the north. The smuggling tunnels had meanwhile proliferated  
15 after the tightening of the blockade of Gaza. They were used to import construction materials, livestock,  
16 fuel, food, cash and weapons. The easing of the blockade in June 2010 saw the number of operating  
17 tunnels decrease from about 1,000 to approximately 200 to 300. Smugglers focused on transferring  
18 construction materials for the private sector and fuel that was cheaper to purchase in Egypt than Israel.  
19 The crackdown on the tunnels that started in June 2013 resulted in an almost total halt in smuggling,  
20 triggering shortages of building materials and fuel, and a surge in the price of food.

## 21 Economy

22 Gazans are, on average, worse off than in the 1990s. Twenty-one percent are in deep poverty, living on  
23 less than 1,832 shekels (\$534; £313) a month, compared with 7.8% in the West Bank. The unemployment  
24 rate in the Strip is 40.8%, significantly higher than in the West Bank. Of particular concern is the high  
25 youth unemployment rate, which stands at more than 50% in Gaza.

26 The Hamas-run economy ministry estimated that the crackdown on smuggling had cost Gaza's economy  
27 \$460m in 2013. The reduction of revenue from tax collection on smuggling also led the government to  
28 delay the payment of salaries to Gaza's 50,000 civil servants.

29 The severe shortage of building materials led to a surge in prices and a sharp slowdown in the  
30 construction sector, which employs about 10% of the workforce. The fuel shortage saw meanwhile  
31 thousands of workers employed in the transport, fishing and agricultural sectors lose income.

## 32 **Education**

33 Gaza's school system is under pressure. The UN, which runs many of the territory's schools, says an  
34 additional 440 schools are needed by 2020 to **cope with** the expected growth in the population. Some  
35 463,600 children attend 694 primary and secondary schools. To make up for the shortage of educational  
36 facilities, 67% of government and 71% of UN schools run on double shifts, limiting instruction time.  
37 Classes are also large, with anywhere between 40 to 50 pupils in each. This has led to shorter school  
38 days and lower enrolment in the secondary system. Training and vocational opportunities are also few and  
39 far between. That said, official figures for literacy are high; 93% for women, 98% for men. Thirteen schools  
40 are located in areas near the Gaza-Israel fence which often see clashes between Israeli troops and  
41 Palestinian militants.

## 42 **Population**

43 Gaza's population is expected to grow to 2.13 million by the end of the decade. This will also result in an  
44 increase in the population density which is already one of the highest in the world. On average, some  
45 4,505 people live on every square kilometer in Gaza. That's expected to rise to 5,835 people per square  
46 kilometer by 2020.

47 The UN says there is a shortage of 70,000 housing units due to natural population growth, as well as the  
48 damage caused by Israel's ground offensive in December 2008-January 2009. Some 12,000 people  
49 remain displaced after the destruction of their homes. The ratio of young people between the ages of 15  
50 and 29 to the total over-15 population is exceptionally high, at 53%. This leads to a high dependency rate.  
51 Should the economy pick up there will be plenty of young people of working age. But if not, there is the  
52 potential for social tension, violence and extremism, according to the UN.

## 53 **Health System**

54 The UN says that while health indicators in Gaza are comparable to middle and high-income countries,  
55 quality needs to be improved. It says most health facilities are unable to provide adequate care and need  
56 to be upgraded. Access to public health services has worsened as a result of the measures adopted by  
57 the Egyptian authorities in mid-2013, according to the UN.

58 The closure of the Rafah crossing reduced the number of patients travelling to Egypt for treatment from a  
59 monthly average of 4,146 to 305, with only very sick people or special cases allowed to enter, and  
60 disrupted the supply of critical medicines. Gaza's ministry of health had previously depended on Egypt to  
61 treat 20% of its outside referrals and for 25% of its drug supplies. Since 2008 Israel has increased the  
62 number of medical cases it allows in from Gaza for treatment.

63 Egypt's closure of smuggling tunnels led to severe fuel and electricity shortages that disrupted the  
64 functioning of medical facilities. Frequent and prolonged power cuts strained hospitals' back-up power  
65 sources, affecting medical equipment and leading to interrupted or postponed treatment.

## 66 **Water and Sanitation**

67 Gaza has little rain and no major fresh water source to replenish its underground water supplies which are  
68 not large enough to **keep up** with demand. Salt from the sea has seeped into underground supplies  
69 raising salination levels above acceptable levels for drinking water. Only 5.5% of the piped water meets  
70 World Health Organization (WHO) quality standards and some 340,000 people in the Strip were forced to  
71 consume drinking water of unacceptable quality in 2013, according to the UN.





