

Teste de Inglês - Tipo C

Para o texto abaixo, utilize o seguinte glossário:

Thereafter: após isso

To roar: urrar, clamar

To struggle: lutar, esforçar-se

Martin Luther King's Speech

Martin Luther King, Jr. gave his famous speech on a hot summer day in August 1963, before a huge crowd of half a million people spread across the Mall in Washington, D.C. It is now often called the greatest speech of the twentieth century, due both to its impact and its construction. What exactly made it so great?

Many people have heard of the "I Have a Dream" speech. But few know that the speech (and the audience) really came alive about halfway through King's prepared text when, sensing that he was not reaching his audience as he wanted to, King actually began speaking spontaneously. He put down the prepared speech, looked directly at the audience, and spoke from the heart. The result was electric. The audience began to respond shortly thereafter, shouting their approval of phrase after phrase, until they were roaring in unison.

As King warmed to his task, he quoted Biblical phrases and national songs well-known to his listeners. Then he elaborated upon those references and made them relevant to his arguments of working toward racial equality and harmony. By referring to simple, well-known material, he brought his audience along with him, allowing them better to understand his message when he connected it to the familiar stories.

Finally, King made his position crystal clear. An often-forgotten detail when making a presentation is to explain: why do you care about your topic? What do you feel about it? Audiences always want to know the answers to those questions, because they help listeners know the essential points of the presentation. King left no doubt about his feelings. Charisma comes from passion about the topic, and King excelled here. "With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day." It is said that even the FBI informants among the listeners were impressed with King's power and sincerity.

Fonte: Adaptado de Guide to Persuasive Presentations (Harvard Business Review), p. 35-36.

1. According to the text, the first half of King's speech:
 - a) Was inspired in the Bible.
 - b) Was well-prepared but bland.**
 - c) Was highly spontaneous.
 - d) Became famous for its quality.

2. Why did King quote Biblical phrases and national songs?
 - a) To discuss the importance of traditional values.
 - b) To demonstrate his cultural knowledge.
 - c) To make his message clearer and more familiar.**
 - d) To promote harmony by using elaborate arguments.

3. According to the last paragraph, if you want to be charismatic:
 - a) You should forget the details and focus on your main message.
 - b) You should be passionate when talking about your topic.**
 - c) You should not let your feelings obstruct your argumentation.
 - d) You should adapt your position according to the audience's reactions.

4. What is the main purpose of the last sentence?
 - a) To explain a detail of King's position.
 - b) To show that some listeners did not agree with King.
 - c) To emphasize the impact of King's speech.**
 - d) To claim that the FBI opposed King's actions.

Solar Power in Brazil

Sunny days have long been considered a competitive advantage for Brazil. During the 2014 World Cup, for example, a tourism website listed the sunny weather as one of the many reasons for Americans and Europeans to visit Brazilian cities.

But while tourism has been making good use of the sunshine, the solar industry has not. According to statistics from the Brazilian electricity regulatory agency, Aneel, solar power represents just 0.02% of the country's energy. Most of the country's energy generation (70%) is from hydropower. The government is now making efforts to diversify the country's energy sources; one plan estimates that 7 Gigawatts of solar plants will be installed by 2024, making up 3.3% of Brazil's energy mix.

However, it could be smaller companies and social startups that fuel the spread of solar power, especially in the favelas where access to electricity is not widespread. Revolusolar is a nonprofit organisation located in Babilônia, a favela in Rio de Janeiro. It was founded in 2015 by a group of six local residents, aiming to bring green power to the people of the favela. One co-founder, Pol Dhuyvetter, installed a set of 12 solar panels in the roof of his house, which now supply 50% of his family's energy consumption. Other households with Revolusolar panels have had similar results. "It is difficult to understand how a country with such potential is not developing its solar energy system," says Dhuyvetter.

If panels were installed on the rooftops of every house in the country, solar energy could supply more than double the Brazilian residential demand, according to Rodrigo Sauaia, president of the Brazilian Solar Power Association. He believes that new government regulations will soon stimulate the adoption of personal solar panels.

"In 2015 we had only 1,731 small-scale solar systems connected to the energy grid, but we expect this number to grow to 1.2 million in 2024," he says.

Fonte:

<https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2016/may/24/favelas-solar-energy-projects-brazil> (Adaptado, 24/05/2016)

1. Until recently, Brazil's sunny weather was an advantage mainly because of:
 - a) **Its popularity among foreigners as a tourist attraction.**
 - b) Its usefulness in sports events such as the World Cup.
 - c) Its important role in the country's energy generation.
 - d) Its widespread availability in favelas without electricity.

2. Which of the claims below is not supported by the text?
 - a) The solar industry does not make good use of the country's climate.
 - b) **Brazil's energy mix needs to be diversified due to environmental reasons.**
 - c) A set of solar panels can supply half the energy a family consumes.
 - d) Revolusolar was founded by residents of a favela called Babilônia.

3. What is Revolusolar's main activity?
 - a) **Installing solar panels on the rooftops of favela houses.**
 - b) Creating regulations to stimulate the spread of solar power.
 - c) Encouraging favela residents to use less electricity.
 - d) Founding social startups to promote solar power.

4. According to Rodrigo Sauaia:
 - a) Government regulations are an obstacle to the expansion of solar power.
 - b) Solar power alone is not enough to supply Brazil's residential demand.
 - c) Solar plants are a more viable option than personal solar panels.
 - d) **Small-scale solar systems will become more common in the future.**