

SPOILED BY WAR

- 1 “WHEN did you last see your father?” is not a question to ask many of the 350 children in Srinagar’s main orphanage. Over half are victims of Kashmir’s 19-year-old insurgency, having lost one or both parents to the war between Indian soldiers and separatists.
- 2 Wasim Ahmed Bhatt, 16, is more forthcoming than most. His father, a member of a local Islamist outfit, Hizbul Mujahideen, was shot dead 14 years ago while on an operation against the army. After a long struggle to feed their three children, the dead man’s widow deposited Wasim at the orphanage four years ago. There he has learnt English, which he wants to study at university. He says he has no interest in fighting for Kashmir’s freedom – though many, if not all, orphans seem to favour independence.
- 3 Rough estimates suggest there may be between 70,000 and 100,000 orphans in India’s only Muslim-majority state. Many are victims of a war that claimed a dozen lives a day in 2001, its bloodiest year on record. When the war began, there was just one small orphanage in Srinagar, Kashmir’s lake-rimmed capital. Now there are half a dozen much bigger establishments, including one run by the army for orphans of its dead retainers.
- 4 The orphanages mean wretched children, but also a depressing cultural change. “Before, people would never have taken their brother’s children to a strange place and left them there,” says the main orphanage’s director, Saifullah Khalid. But with the huge number of deaths, it became impossible not to.
- 5 The killing in Kashmir continues. On July 24th at least five people died in a bombing in Srinagar. But last year’s still horrific official death-count, 777, was the lowest since the war began. Improved relations between India and Pakistan have helped.

And the army, which has 600,000 troops and a reputation for brutality in Kashmir, has been showing greater restraint.

- 6 That is good news for Kashmiris. But it may not end their struggle. Last month saw the biggest pro-independence protests in Kashmir since the early 1990s. They were prompted by a decision of the state government to donate land to Hindu pilgrims – and led to the state government’s collapse. Until a state election, due by November, Kashmir is being ruled from Delhi. In Srinagar’s main orphanage, some express strong views on these recent events. “They were trying to bring Hindus to Kashmir; this was unacceptable,” said Gazi Abdullah, 11, meaning India, whose army killed his father.

The Economist – July 26th 2008

Questão 31

Which of the following is most supported by the information in paragraph 1?

- a) The majority of the 350 children in Srinagar’s main orphanage do not remember the last time they saw their parents.
- b) In Srinagar’s main orphanage it is not permitted to ask the children certain questions about their dead parents.
- c) The majority of the children in Srinagar’s main orphanage are under the age of 19.
- d) The majority of the children in Srinagar’s main orphanage are there because of the war between Indian soldiers and Kashmiri separatists.
- e) Only Indian soldiers and Kashmiri separatists have died in Kashmir’s 19-year-old insurgency.

alternativa D

No texto:

“... having lost one or both parents to the war between Indian soldiers and separatists.”

Questão 32

According to the information in paragraph 2, how is Wasim Ahmed Bhatt probably different from many other orphans in Kashmir?

- a) His parents are in fact alive.
- b) He knew how to speak English before coming to the orphanage.
- c) He is Hindu rather than Muslim.
- d) He doesn't want to live outside the orphanage.
- e) He appears to be a little apathetic about Kashmir's independence.

alternativa E

No texto:

"He says he has no interest in fighting for Kashmir's freedom..."

Questão 33

The "cultural change" mentioned in paragraph 4 most likely refers to which of the following?

- a) Because so many have died in the war in Kashmir, it has become necessary to build more and more orphanages.
- b) Because so many have died in the war in Kashmir, there are simply not enough families available to adopt orphans.
- c) Before the war in Kashmir began, a person would never have put his dead brother's children in an orphanage.
- d) Before the war in Kashmir began, it wasn't considered a disgrace to be an orphan.
- e) The war in Kashmir has forced many parents to abandon their children.

alternativa C

No texto:

"Before, people would never have taken their brother's children to a strange place and left them there..."

Questão 34

According to the information in paragraph 5, what was unique about last year?

- a) Fewer people were killed than in any previous year of the war.
- b) The government finally confirmed the number of people killed.
- c) The number of war orphans reached its highest point.
- d) The Indian army killed fewer people than the Pakistani army did.
- e) For the first time, the number of war orphans decreased.

alternativa A

No texto:

"But last year's still horrific official death-count, 777, was the lowest since the war began."

Questão 35

Which of the following is most supported by information in the article?

- a) The main goal of Kashmiri separatists is to unite their state with Pakistan.
- b) A friendlier situation between India and Pakistan is one reason that the killing has decreased in the war in Kashmir.
- c) Pakistan has never forgiven India for annexing Kashmir.
- d) The war in Kashmir is really a fight between Indian and Pakistani troops.
- e) The creation of an independent but neutral Kashmiri nation is the only way to end the war there.

alternativa B

No 5º parágrafo:

"Improved relations between India and Pakistan have helped..."

Questão 36

In paragraph 6, "That" in "That is good news for Kashmiris" most likely refers to the fact that

- a) the war in Kashmir will soon end.
- b) there have recently been fewer terrorist attacks in the war in Kashmir.
- c) the Indian army will soon remove its soldiers from Kashmir.

- d) the Indian army has been acting less aggressively in Kashmir.
- e) Indian and Pakistani troops stationed in Kashmir have been working together to establish peace.

alternativa D

No texto:

"And the army (...) has been showing greater restraint."

Questão 37

According to the information in paragraph 6, which of the following is most likely the specific cause of the recent protest in Kashmir?

- a) The Indian government refused to allow Kashmir to become independent.
- b) Hindus from India launched an attack in Kashmiri territory.
- c) Kashmir's state government gave some land to Hindus.
- d) The Indian government abolished Kashmir's state government.
- e) Kashmir's state government cancelled elections.

alternativa C

No texto:

"They [pro-independence protests] were prompted by a decision of the state government to donate land to Hindu pilgrims..."

Questão 38

According to the information in paragraph 6, which of the following is most likely the opinion of Gazi Abdullah?

- a) He hates Hindu pilgrims because they killed his father.
- b) He believes that Hindus and Muslims should live together peacefully in Kashmir.
- c) He doesn't care whether Kashmir becomes independent or not.
- d) He doesn't want Hindus to come to Kashmir.
- e) He has forgiven the Indian army for killing his father.

alternativa D

No texto:

"They were trying to bring Hindus to Kashmir; this was unacceptable..."

THE MAGIC OF THE MARKET

By Michael Mandelbaum

- 1 THE WORLDWIDE demand for democratic government in the modern era arose due to the success of the countries practicing it. The United Kingdom in the nineteenth century and the United States in the twentieth became militarily the most powerful and economically the most prosperous sovereign states. The two belonged to the winning coalition in each of the three global conflicts of the twentieth century: the two world wars and the Cold War. Their success made an impression on others. Countries, like individuals, learn from what they observe. For countries, as for individuals, success inspires imitation. The course of modern history made democracy seem well worth emulating.
- 2 The desire for a democratic political system does not by itself create the capacity for establishing one. The key to establishing a working democracy, and in particular the institutions of liberty, has been the free-market economy. The institutions, skills, and values needed to operate a free-market economy are those that, in the political sphere, constitute democracy. Democracy spreads through the workings of the market when people apply the habits and procedures they are already carrying out in one sector of social life (the economy) to another one (the political arena). The market is to democracy what a grain of sand is to an oyster's pearl: the core around which it forms.
- 3 The free market fosters democracy because private property, which is central to any market economy, is itself a form of liberty. Moreover, a successfully functioning market economy makes the

citizens of the society in which it is established wealthier, and wealth implants democracy by, among other things, subsidizing the kind of political participation that genuine democracy requires. Many studies have found that the higher a country's per capita output, the more likely that country is to protect liberty and choose its government through free and fair elections.

- 4 Perhaps most important, the free market generates the organizations and groups independent of the government – businesses, trade unions, professional associations, clubs, and the like – that are known collectively as civil society, which is itself indispensable to a democratic political system. Private associations offer places of refuge from the state in which individuals can pursue their interests free of government control. Civil society also helps to preserve liberty by serving as a counterweight to the machinery of government. Popular sovereignty, the other half of modern democratic government, also depends on elements of civil society that the free market makes possible, notably political parties and interest groups.

Foreign Affairs – September/October, 2007

Questão 39

According to the information in paragraph 1, the United Kingdom and the United States

- became democratic only after achieving military and economic success.
- have used their military power to impose democracy on other parts of the world.
- have become successful and prosperous through imperialism rather than through democracy.
- rose to positions of wealth and power by avoiding international military conflicts.
- are examples of the military and economic benefits of democracy.

alternativa E

No texto:

"... the success of the countries practicing it [democratic government]. The United Kingdom (...) and the United States (...) became militarily the most powerful and economically the most prosperous sovereign states."

Questão 40

In paragraph 1, the sentence "For countries, as for individuals, success inspires imitation" most likely means the same as which of the following?

- A successful country inspires its citizens.
- Both countries and people tend to copy the successful behavior and practices of others.
- Individual countries often look for models of success that can be imitated.
- For countries and individuals, the quickest and easiest way to success is through imitation.
- The people of one country often imitate the habits and customs of the people of other countries.

alternativa B

No contexto:

"Countries, like individuals, learn from what they observe (...). The course of modern history made democracy seem well worth emulating [= imitating]."

Questão 41

In paragraph 2, the reasoning in the first sentence, "The desire for a democratic political system does not by itself create the capacity for establishing one," is probably best expressed by which of the following?

- A good attitude is necessary for success.
- Success is an equal mixture of desire and ability.
- Just wanting something doesn't give you the ability to get it.
- Desire creates opportunity.
- The desire to succeed is based on the ability to succeed.

alternativa C

No contexto:

"Just wanting something [the desire for a democratic political system] doesn't give you the ability [does not by itself create the capacity] to get it [for establishing one]."

Questão 42

Which of the following is most supported by the information in the article?

- Factors that make a free-market economy work may also be successfully applied to the area of democratic government and politics.
- In any country, democracy is a product of culture, not politics.
- Because a free-market economy is fundamentally honest, it cannot support a corrupt government.
- If a country is already wealthy, it has no reason to establish a democratic political system.
- Not all countries want or need a free-market economy.

alternativa A

No texto:

"The institutions, skills, and values needed to operate a free-market economy are those that, in the political sphere, constitute democracy."

Questão 43

According to the information in the article,

- the United States developed its free-market economy by copying the United Kingdom's model.
- the richer the country, the more it will tend to be democratic.
- history shows that when democracy is established in a country, a free-market economy inevitably follows.
- even state-run corporations are more lucrative in a free-market economy.
- democracy is the only political system that guarantees honest government.

alternativa B

No texto:

"... the higher a country's per capita output, the more likely that country is to protect liberty and choose its government through free and fair elections."

Questão 44

Which of the following does the author consider absolutely fundamental if a democratic political system is to exist?

- A disciplined population.
- A rigid system of laws.
- A successful democratic country that can be imitated.
- Regularly scheduled elections.
- Civil society.

alternativa E

No texto:

"... civil society (...) is itself indispensable to a democratic political system."

Questão 45

Of the following items, which does the article **not** consider an important part of a healthy working democracy?

- private property
- a relatively wealthy population
- strong governmental participation in civil society
- political parties
- a population that knows how to make a free-market economy work

alternativa C

No texto:

"Private associations offer places of refuge from the state in which individuals can pursue their interests free of government control."