Text
READING COMPREHENSION

SHIPPING INDUSTRY FACES NEW RISKS, SAYS ALLIANZ.

Increasing ship sizes, human error and the challenge of shipping in arctic waters are among the biggest risks facing the modern maritime industry, according to Allianz Global Corporate and Speciality.

5 The challenge of shipping in arctic waters is among the biggest challenges facing the modern maritime industry, the report said.

Marking 100 years since the sinking of Titanic, the insurers yesterday published a report which noted
10 that, while the world commercial shipping fleet has trebled to over 100,000 vessels over that period, overall shipping loss rates have declined significantly. (In 1912, they were one ship per 100 per year; in 2009 they had fallen to one ship per 670 per
15 year).

Despite this, *Safety and shipping 1912-2012: from Titanic to Costa Concordia*, based on research from Cardiff University, said the industry faced several key challenges. These include the growing trend to
20 'super-size' ships and cost pressures which are forcing ship-owners to source crews from emerging economies where training standards can be inconsistent.

Other emerging risks include reduced crew numbers,
25 which can compromise safety and encourage human error, increasing bureaucracy on board ships and the increased threat of piracy in Somalia and elsewhere. The emergence of 'ice shipping' and its associated navigational and environmental complications also
30 poses a risk, the report said.

Dr. Sven Gerhard, AGCS's global product leader for hull & marine liabilities, said the industry needed to address the new risks facing them proactively.

35　　　For example, ultra-large ships pose challenges for insurers due to their sheer size and value, while others raise concerns on structural integrity and failure. While scale alone does not make these ships riskier, the increased sizes introduce
40　specific risks that need to be addressed, such as salvage and recovery considerations and emergency handling, he said.

　　　AGCS noted that, despite hundreds of years of improvements in safety, human error remained
45　a challenge. According to the report, over 75% of marine losses can be attributed to a wide range of 'human error' factors, including fatigue, inadequate risk management and competitive pressures, as well as potential deficiencies in
50　training and crewing levels.

　　　Dr. Gerhard: said: 'As technological improvements reduce risk, so does the weakest link in the system – the human factor – become more important. This is where the industry
55　should focus most closely, so that best practice risk management and a culture of safety becomes second nature across the world fleet.'

　　　Allianz did, however, note that major accidents have often been the catalysts for key changes
60　in maritime industry safety. In light of this, Dr. Gerhard said the Costa Concordia disaster earlier this year was likely to be 'no different', regardless of the outcome of investigations into the incident itself.

(*The Actuary Newsdesk*: Nick Mann 27/Mar 2012)

Questão 1

According to Allianz Global Corporate and Speciality, the maritime industry has been facing emerging risks, the odd one out is:

(A) Incorrect decisions or improper lack of action aboard.
(B) Crew numbers have been thriving.
(C) Ultra large vessels are on the increase
(D) Robbery on the high seas.
(E) Red tape on board ships.

De acordo com *Allianz Global Corporate and Speciality*, a indústria marítima vem enfrentando riscos emergentes. Estes são:

(A) tomada errônea de decisões (linhas 43-45).
(B) o tamanho dos navios gerando riscos (linhas 38-42).
(D) roubos em alto mar (linha 27).
(E) o aumento da burocracia à bordo dos navios (linha 26).

A alternativa correta, de acordo com a solicitação do enunciado "*the odd one out*", é a opção B, pois, no texto, não foi mencionada a proliferação "thriving" da tripulação e sim, sua diminuição (linha 24).

Questão 2

In lines 33-34: '(...) facing them *proactively*', is the same as:

(A) Complying with the rules of safety.
(B) Keeping track of risks.
(C) Foreseeing difficulties.
(D) Putting off decisions.
(E) Making deals.

To act "proactively" é, o mesmo que controlar a situação através da tomada de ações ao invés de esperar para agir no momento que acontecerem.

(*Oxford Dictionary of English*, 8a ed, 2001.)

A alternativa correta é opção C – prever dificuldade.

Questão 3

In lines 16-17: '*Despite <u>this</u>, safety and shipping 1912-2012: from Titanic to Costa Concordia, (...)*', the underlined word refers to:

(A) The sinking of Titanic.
(B) Maritime industry.
(C) Commercial shipping fleet.
(D) General shipping loss rate.
(E) Shipping in arctic waters.

Questão interrogativa de referência pronominal que remete ao parágrafo anterior. (linhas 12–13)

Questão 3

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Gabarito: Letra D.

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Questão 4

In lines 58-59: '*(...) major accidents have often been the catalysts for key changes (...)*', the underlined word can be replaced by:

(A) goads.   (D) troubles.
(B) clogs.   (E) excuses.
(C) obstructions.

Gabarito: Letra A.

O candidato deve primeiramente compreender que o "catalyst" é algo que potencializa/gera. Em seguida, ele deve buscar nas opções a palavra com sentido similar.
As opções são:

(A) goad (boost – encorajar.)
(B) clog (impede – impedir.)
(C) obstruction (bar – obstruir.)
(D) trouble (problem – problema.)
(E) excuse (forgive – desculpar.)

Questão 5

What can be inferred from the text?

(A) Technology is the sole solution for casualties at sea.
(B) Improper lack of action is still a defiance.
(C) Ultra large vessels are not hazardous to navigation.
(D) Maritime industry has been collapsing.
(E) Mishaps seldom happen at sea.

Observando a opção A, a palavra "sole", (única) em "sole solution" restringe a afirmativa.
A opção C afirma que navios extremamente grandes não são perigosos para navegação.
A opção D afirma que a indústria marítima está em colapso.
A opção E afirma que acidentes raramente acontecem no oceano.
Todas as afirmativas acima não são ancoradas naturalmente pelo texto.
A alternativa correta é a opção B, ao afirmar que a tomada de ação inapropriada ainda é um desafio.

Questão 6

People who think of other people's feelings are very_____ .

(A) insensible
(B) impolite
(C) inconsiderate

(D) brutal
(E) sensitive

Questão que exige do candidato a identificação de itens lexicais através de sua definição.
Opção A – insensible – insensato.
Opção B – impolite – mal educado.
Opção C – inconsiderate – insensível.
Opção D – brutal – brutal.
Opção E – sensitive – sensível.

Questão 7

I can remember _____ voices in the middle of the night.

(A) to hear
(B) hear
(C) heard
(D) hearing
(E) have heard

O verbo que segue "remember" pode ter duas formas.
– Infinitivo com to quando se trata de uma ação referente ao presente ou ao futuro.
Ex.: I always remember to do my homework.
– Ing quando remete a uma ação do passado.
Ex.: I remember playing video games with my brothers.

O falante refere-se ao fato de lembrar algo que ocorreu no meio da noite, justificando o uso do gerúndio.

Questão 8

I. Jack is _____ charge of the marketing department.
II. Thanks for looking _____ me when I was ill.
III. He is _____ his third year in the company.
IV. She used to be a dancer, but now she works _____ a sales manager.

(A) on / for / on / as
(B) in / after / in / as
(C) in / after / on / as

(D) in / for / in / with
(E) on / after/ on / with

Gabarito: Letra B.

Questão gramatical que exige do candidato os conhecimentos abaixo:
I. In charge of – expressão idiomática.
II. Look after – verbo frasal.
III. In this third year – preposição de tempo.
IV. As a sales manager – conectivo.

Questão 9

The boss <u>refused</u> her request for a day off. The underlined word can be replaced by:

(A) turned out.
(B) turned over.
(C) turned off.

(D) turned in.
(E) turned down.

Gabarito: Letra E

Questão que exige a identificação de um verbo frasal com sentido análogo ao verbo sublinhado "<u>refuse</u>"
(A) turned out – To make an electric light stop working.
(B) turned over – To move so that you are facing a different direction while you are lying down
(C) turned off – To make an electric ligth stop working
(D) turned in – To give a finished piece of work to a teacher or you manager.
(E) turned down – refuse

Questão 10

We can't go along here because the road is:

(A) been repaired.
(B) being repaired.
(C) repair.

(D) repaired.
(E) be repair.

Gabarito: Letra B.

Questão sobre voz passiva no presente contínuo " We can't go along here becase the road is being repaired. Estrutura be + being+ particípio passado.

Questão 11

Janet was out of breath because _____ .

(A) she does run
(B) she didn't run
(C) she's been running

(D) she's run
(E) she' d been running

Gabarito: Letra E.

Nesta questão, Janet está sem fôlego em consequência de uma atividade realizada anteriormente. Isso justifica o uso do Past Perfect; o aspecto contínuo revela que a atividade não sofreu interrupção, o que só reforça a falta de fôlego de Janet.

Questão 12

There was no one else at the box office. I _____ a queue.

(A) needn't wait
(B) mustn't wait
(C) needn't have waited

(D) didn't need to wait
(E) must wait

Gabarito: Letra D.

Nesta questão, a situação comunicativa apresenta-se da seguinte maneira: não havia ninguém na frente do falante na bilheteria. Portanto, este, sem obrigação externa, não viu necessidade de esperar numa fila. Sintaticamente, para este fim, usa-se a estrutura "didn't need to".

Questão 13

'Could I help you, sir?'
'Would you be so kind as to tell me how much _____?'

(A) does this CD player cost
(B) this CD player costs
(C) cost this CD player
(D) is the cost of this CD player
(E) cost is the CD player

Gabarito: Letra B.

Na interrogativa da questão 13, encontramos uma oração embutida (*embedded clause*).
Neste caso, a oração embutida não apresenta a inversão sintática característica das interrogativas. Deste modo, a resposta deve apresentar, no eixo sintagmático, o sujeito e, em seguida, o verbo corretamente flexionado.

Questão 14

I.   Let' s start the presentation, _____?
II. Nobody phoned, _____?
III. Don't open your books,_____?
IV. There is a nice restaurant near here_____?

(A) won' t we/ did they/ do you/ is there
(B) will we/ didn't they/ don't youl isn't there
(C) shall we/ did they/ do you/ isn't there
(D) shall we/ did they/ will you/ isn 't there
(E) will we/ didn't they/ will you/ is there

Nesta questão, é verificado o conteúdo de *tag questions*.
Os *tag ending* adequados à estrutura "let's" e ao imperativo são, respectivamente, "shall we" e "will you".
Na oração 2, "nobody phoned"; o verbo aparece na forma afirmativa do Simple Past por conta da negatividade do pronome indefinido. já o sujeito é "they" em virtude do pronome indefinido "nobody".
Na última oração, usa-se a estrutura existencial "there to be" na sua forma interrogativa negativa "isn't there".

Questão 15

He says he's not wealthy, and _____ he the owns a house at the beach and drives a BMW.

(A) so
(B) so that
(C) because
(D) unless
(E) yet

Nesta questão, entre as 2 orações, sobressai uma noção de surpresa e espanto pelo fato de o sujeito não ser rico e, mesmo assim, ter uma casa na praia e dirigir um BMW. Essa noção é traduzida pela conjunção YET.

Questão 16

When Martin _____the car, he took it out for a drive.

(A) were washing.
(B) had washed.
(C) has washed.
(D) washed.
(E) was washing.

Nesta questão, Martin só foi dar uma volta com seu carro depois de tê-lo [o carro] lavado. Temos, portanto, uma que ação ocorreu no passado antes de outra ação no passado.
Para isso, usamos o Past Perfect Tense "had washed".

Questão 17

'John's birthday is tomorow.' '_____ I known about it, I would have bought him a gift.'

(A) Would
(B) Did
(C) Could
(D) Had
(E) Have

Nesta questão, observamos a ocorrência de uma condicional do tipo 3 (impossível) com uma alteração. A conjunção condicional foi eliminada e o verbo auxiliar HAD foi invertido sintaticamente com o sujeito para atingir efeito de ênfase.

Questão 18

I.   I wish you _____ all the water! I'm thirsty.
II. If you hadn't helped me, I _____ the task so easily.
III. If you _____ me back. I wouldn 't have to borrow money from my parents.
IV. If it _____ for the goalkeeper, our team would have lost.

(A) didn't drink / wouldn't finish / had paid / weren't
(B) hadn't drunk / wouldn't finish / had paid / hadn't been
(C) hadn't drunk / I wouldn't have finished / have paid / wasn't
(D) didn't drink / wouldn't have finished / paid/ weren't
(E) hadn't drunk / wouldn't have finished / paid/ hadn't been

Na primeira sentença desta questão, o falante deseja que o seu interlocutor não tivesse bebido toda a água. Tal desejo sobre o passado é expresso pelo uso de wish com o Past Perfect Tense: "Hadn't drink".
Ne segunda sentença, temos, novamente, uma condicional do tipo 3 (impossível), com a seguinte estrutura:
[If + Past Perfect] + [Would have + Past Participle of the main verb]: "Wouldn't have finished"
Na terceira sentença, observamos uma condicional do tipo 2 (improvável), que requer a seguinte sintaxe:
[If + simple past] + [would + infinitivo sem TO do verbo principal]: "paid"
Na quarta sentença da questão 18, outra vez uma condicional do tipo 3, a lacuna deve ser preeenchida com "hadn't been".

Questão 19

I've lost the key. I ought _____ in a safe place.

(A) that I put
(B) to be putting
(C) to have put

(D) to put
(E) put

Gabarito: Letra C.

Nesta questão acerca da perda da sua chave (no passado), o falante faz um comentário em tom de autocrítica e recomendação, recriminando-se e dizendo que deveria tê-la [a chave] colocado em local seguro.
Esse comentário é traduzido por um verbo modal "ought to" e por uma estrutura de presente perfect tense.

Questão 20

Were he not busy, he _____ your cousin.

(A) will accompany
(B) can accompany
(C) would accompany
(D) had accompanied
(E) should accompany

Gabarito: Letra C.

Nesta questão, observamos novamente uma condicional do tipo 2 (improvável), com inversão sintática de sujeito e verbo auxiliar, eliminação da conjunção condicional **If** e o uso do verbo modal "would".

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