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**EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LEITURA E COMPREENSÃO DE TEXTOS
ACADÊMICOS EM LÍNGUA INGLESA**

TEXT 1

Israel 'at war' after Hamas surprise attack, with civilians and soldiers taken hostage

Militants fired thousands of rockets and sent dozens of fighters into Israeli towns near the Gaza Strip, killing at least 250 and wounding 1,590.

Le Monde with AP

Published on October 7, 2023, at 6:45 pm (Paris), updated on October 9, 2023, at 5:08 pm

Hamas militants fired thousands of rockets and sent dozens of fighters into Israeli towns near the Gaza Strip in an unprecedented surprise early morning attack during a major Jewish holiday on Saturday, October 7, killing at least 250 and wounding 1,590, stunning the country. Israel said it is now at war with Hamas and launched airstrikes in Gaza, vowing to inflict an "unprecedented price."

Hours after the incursion began, Israeli troops were still fighting Hamas gunmen in 22 locations near the Gaza Strip, including towns and other communities, army spokesman Daniel Hagari said – a startling sign of the breadth of the assault.

Before daybreak on Sunday, October 8, militants fired more rockets from Gaza, hitting a hospital in the Israeli coastal town of Ashkelon. The hospital sustained damage, said senior hospital official Tal Bergman. Video provided by Barzilai Medical Center showed a large hole punched into a wall and chunks of debris scattered on the ground of what appeared to an empty room and a hallway. There was no report of casualties.

At least 232 people in the Gaza Strip have been killed and nearly 1,700 wounded in Israeli strikes, the Palestinian Health Ministry said. Hamas fighters took an unknown number of

civilians and soldiers captive in Gaza, a deeply sensitive issue for Israel, in harrowing scenes posted on social media videos. Airstrikes in the evening flattened a 14-story residential tower that also holds Hamas offices in central Gaza City. Israeli fired a warning just before, and the number of casualties was not immediately known.

The strength, sophistication and timing of the attack shocked Israelis. Hamas fighters used explosives to break through the border fence enclosing the long-blockaded Mediterranean territory, then crossed with motorcycles, pickup trucks, paragliders and speed boats on the coast.

Bodies of dead Israeli civilians and Hamas militants were seen on streets of Israeli towns. Associated Press photos showed an abducted elderly Israeli woman surrounded by gunmen being brought back into Gaza on a golf cart and another woman squeezed between two fighters on a motorcycle. Images on social media appeared to show fighters parading what seemed to be captured Israeli military vehicles through Gaza streets and a dead Israeli soldier being dragged and trampled by a crowd of Palestinians.

Conflicting threatened to spiral further

The conflict threatened to spiral dramatically further. Previous conflicts between Israel and Gaza's Hamas ruler brought widespread death and destruction in Gaza and days of rocket fire on Israeli towns. The mix is potentially more volatile now, with Israel's far-right government stung by the security breach and with Palestinians in despair over a never-ending occupation.

"We are at war," Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said in a televised address, declaring a mass army mobilization. "Not an 'operation,' not a 'round,' but at war." "The enemy will pay an unprecedented price," he added, promising that Israel would "return fire of a magnitude that the enemy has not known."

Israel will stop supplying electricity, fuel, and goods to Gaza, according to a statement from Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's office Saturday night. Much of Gaza was already thrown into darkness by nightfall after electrical supplies from Israel, which supplies almost all of the territories' power, were cut off earlier in the day. Netanyahu also said the "first phase" of the counter-operation had ended, and that Israel had fought off the majority of Hamas militants.

He vowed to continue the offensive "without reservation and without respite."

The shadowy leader of Hamas' military wing, Mohammed Deif, said the assault was in response to the 16-year blockade of Gaza, Israeli raids inside West Bank cities over the past year,

violence at Al Aqsa – the disputed Jerusalem holy site sacred to Jews as the Temple Mount – increasing attacks by settlers on Palestinians and growth of settlements.

"Enough is enough," Deif, who does not appear in public, said in the recorded message. He said the morning attack was only the start of what he called "Operation Al-Aqsa Storm" and called on Palestinians from east Jerusalem to northern Israel to join the fight. "Today the people are regaining their revolution."

At a meeting of top security officials Saturday, Netanyahu said the first priority was to "cleanse" southern Israel of infiltrators, followed by a greater retaliation in Gaza.

Memories of the 1973 war

The Hamas incursion on Simchat Torah, a normally joyous day when Jews complete the annual cycle of reading the Torah scroll, revived painful memories of the 1973 Mideast war practically 50 years to the day, in which Egypt and Syria launched a surprise attack on Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the Jewish calendar, aiming to take back Israeli-occupied territories.

Comparisons to one of the most traumatic moments in Israeli history sharpened criticism of Netanyahu and his far-right allies, who had campaigned on more aggressive action against threats from Gaza. Political commentators lambasted the government over its failure to anticipate what appeared to be a Hamas attack unseen in its level of planning and coordination.

Abduction of Israeli civilians and soldiers

The abduction of Israeli civilians and soldiers also raised a particularly thorny issue for Israel. Israel has a history of making heavily lopsided exchanges in order to bring captive Israelis home. Their number was not immediately known. Videos released by Hamas appeared to show at least three Israelis captured alive, and Associated Press (AP) photos showed at least three civilians brought in Gaza, including the two women. Israeli television showed images of a young man stripped down to his pants being led on foot in a chokehold and reported that elderly women with dementia as well as workers from Thailand and the Philippines were among the captives.

The Israeli military confirmed that a number of Israelis had been taken captive. A top Hamas official, Saleh Arouri, told Al-Jazeera TV that his group is holding "a large number" of Israeli prisoners including senior officers adding that they will be used in a prisoner exchange to free Palestinian detainees in Israeli jails. Neither side said how many. The assault brought scenes of bloodshed into towns of southern Israel.

In the town of Sderot, the bodies of at least six people gunned down at a bus shelter were laid out on stretchers on the street. The bags they had been carrying sat at the curb and unmatched shoes were scattered on the sidewalk. In the kibbutz of Nahal Oz, just 4 kilometers from the Gaza Strip, terrified residents who were huddled indoors said they could hear constant gunfire echoing off the buildings as firefights continued.

In a televised address, Israeli Defense Minister Yoav Gallant warned that Hamas had made "a grave mistake" and promised that "the state of Israel will win this war."

The attack comes at a time of historic division within Israel over Netanyahu's proposal to overhaul the judiciary. Mass protests over the plan have sent hundreds of thousands of Israeli demonstrators into the streets and prompted hundreds of military reservists to avoid volunteer duty – turmoil that has raised fears over the military's battlefield readiness and concerns about its deterrence over its enemies.

It also comes at a time of mounting tensions between Israel and the Palestinians, with the peace process effectively dead for years. Over the past year, Israel's far-right government has ramped up settlement construction in the occupied West Bank, Israeli settler violence has displaced hundreds of Palestinians there, and tensions have flared around a flashpoint Jerusalem holy site.

Israel has maintained a blockade over Gaza since Hamas seized control of the territory in 2007. The bitter enemies have fought four wars since then. The blockade, which restricts the movement of people and goods in and out of Gaza, has devastated the territory's economy. Israel says the blockade is needed to keep militant groups from building up their arsenals. The Palestinians say the closure amounts to collective punishment.

Source: <https://www.lemonde.fr/en/international/article/2023/10/07/israel-at-war-after-hamas-surprise-attack-with-civilians-and-soldiers-taken-hostage_6155696_4.html>

QUESTÃO 1 - Qual foi o motivo da surpresa matinal do ataque do Hamas em Israel?

- a) Uma celebração religiosa
- b) Uma reunião de líderes políticos
- c) Um feriado nacional
- d) Um conflito de fronteira
- e) Um evento esportivo

QUESTÃO 2 - Quantas pessoas foram mortas durante o ataque do Hamas em Israel?

- a) 50

- b) 150
- c) 232
- d) 250
- e) 1590

QUESTÃO 3 - O que o Hamas usou para atravessar a cerca de fronteira para entrar em Israel?

- a) Submarinos
- b) Túneis subterrâneos
- c) Pontes
- d) Helicópteros
- e) Explosivos

QUESTÃO 4 - O que aconteceu em Ashkelon durante o ataque do Hamas?

- a) Uma reunião diplomática foi realizada
- b) Uma grande manifestação ocorreu
- c) Um hospital foi atingido por foguetes
- d) Uma equipe de resgate chegou
- e) Um novo centro comercial foi inaugurado

QUESTÃO 5 - Por que o ataque do Hamas foi comparado a um evento histórico em Israel?

- a) Porque aconteceu no dia da independência de Israel
- b) Porque foi comparado ao ataque de 1973
- c) Porque coincidiu com o Dia do Holocausto
- d) Porque foi uma resposta a um tratado de paz
- e) Porque marcou o aniversário da criação de Israel

QUESTÃO 6 - Qual foi a resposta de Israel ao ataque do Hamas?

- a) Uma oferta de paz imediata
- b) Uma retirada total das forças de Israel
- c) Uma declaração de guerra e ataques aéreos em Gaza
- d) Uma negociação de paz mediada pelos Estados Unidos
- e) Uma oferta de ajuda humanitária a Gaza

QUESTÃO 7 - O que Mohammed Deif, líder da ala militar do Hamas, disse sobre o ataque?

- a) Ele se desculpou por qualquer dano causado
- b) Ele disse que o ataque é só o começo
- c) Ele pediu um cessar-fogo imediato
- d) Ele afirmou que o ataque foi um erro
- e) Ele não fez nenhuma declaração pública

QUESTÃO 8 - Como Israel planejou responder à captura de civis e soldados pelo Hamas?

- a) Com negociações de prisioneiros
- b) Com um ataque cibernético ao Hamas
- c) Com um bloqueio marítimo de Gaza
- d) Com uma invasão terrestre em Gaza
- e) Com a retirada de todas as tropas de Israel da região

QUESTÃO 9 - Qual foi o impacto dos protestos em Israel sobre a prontidão militar?

- a) Fortaleceram a moral das tropas
- b) Tiveram um impacto neutro na prontidão militar
- c) Comprometeram a prontidão militar e o poder de dissuasão
- d) Levaram a um aumento no orçamento militar
- e) Resultaram em um aumento na adesão das forças armadas

QUESTÃO 10 - O que é a "Operação Al-Aqsa Storm" mencionada no texto?

- a) Um plano de paz entre Israel e a Palestina
- b) Uma ofensiva militar israelense em Gaza
- c) Um projeto de ajuda humanitária para Gaza
- d) Um tratado de paz internacional
- e) Uma missão de resgate de reféns em Gaza

Text 2

Severe Drought Causes Negro, Solimões, Amazonas, and Madeira Rivers to Reach Historic Lows

The severe drought is the result of a combination of phenomena, such as El Niño, which is above-average warming in the Pacific Ocean near the Equator, and the warming of the North Tropical Atlantic

Vinicius Sassine

MANAUS The extreme drought in the western Amazon has led to historic minimum levels in points along the Negro, Solimões, Amazonas, and Madeira rivers, according to data compiled or produced by the Port of Manaus, the Brazilian Geological Service (SGB), and the Civil Defense of Amazonas.

In Manaus, the Negro River reached its lowest point on Monday (16), when the gauge at the Port of Manaus recorded 13.59 meters – the previous minimum was 13.63 meters, recorded on October 24, 2010.

The river continued to recede throughout the week and reached a level of 13.29 meters on Thursday (19). In 120 years of measurement, there have never been such low indicators as those recorded since Monday.

Historical records were also broken in other rivers within the Amazon basin. On Thursday (19), the SGB reported that monitoring stations recorded historic lows in Manacapuru (AM), along the lower Solimões River, and in Itacoatiara (AM), along the Amazon River.

The severe drought is the result of a combination of phenomena, such as El Niño, which is above-average warming in the Pacific Ocean near the Equator, and the warming of the North Tropical Atlantic.

The anomalies caused by El Niño in the Amazon, resulting in reduced rainfall, are expected to persist in the region. There have already been below-average rains during periods that are

typically not very rainy. Now, this pattern is expected to continue during the rainy season in the Amazon.

Source: <<https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/internacional/en/scienceandhealth/2023/10/severe-drought-causes-negro-solimoes-amazonas-and-madeira-rivers-to-reach-historic-lows.shtml>>. Last access: 20 Oct, 2023.

QUESTÃO 11 - De acordo com o texto, qual a causa da atual seca na Amazônia ocidental?

- a) O El Niño e o aquecimento do Atlântico Tropical Norte.
- b) Atividades humanas que degradam o meio ambiente e derrete as calotas polares.
- c) Fatores meramente históricos e geopolíticos que afetam a região norte do Brasil.
- d) Conflitos de interesses entre o SGB e a Defesa Civil do estado do Amazonas.
- e) Problemas de imperícia e de falhas técnicas do Serviço Geológico do Brasil (SGB).

QUESTÃO 12 - Com base no texto, quais rios atingiram níveis historicamente baixos devido à seca severa na Amazônia?

- a) Rio Amazônia, Rio Solimões, Rio Itacoatiara e Rio Negro.
- b) Rio Manacapuru, Rio Madeira, Rio Solimões e Rio Ganges.
- c) Rio Amazonas, Rio Solimões, Rio Manacapuru e Rio Branco.
- d) Rio Madeira, Rio Negro, Rio Solimões e Rio Amazonas.
- e) Rio Solimões, Rio Nilo, Rio Madeira e Rio São Francisco.

QUESTÃO 13 - De acordo com o texto, quando o Rio Negro atingiu seu ponto mais baixo na cidade de Manaus?

- a) Na quinta-feira (19) às 13:59 (horário de Brasília).
- b) No domingo, dia 24 de outubro de 2010.
- c) Na sexta-feira, dia 20 de outubro de 2023.
- d) Há 120 anos.
- e) Na segunda-feira, dia 16.

QUESTÃO 14 - De acordo com o texto, como a seca atual se compara aos recordes anteriores?

- a) O texto não fornece informações sobre medições anteriores.
- b) Trata-se da maior seca já registrada na história daquela localidade.
- c) A atual seca é ligeiramente inferior ao mínimo anterior.
- d) É a menor já registrada em 120 anos de medição e registro.
- e) Os registros e medições atuais apontam equivalência com os índices anteriores.

QUESTÃO 15 - Considerando o título do texto, podemos afirmar que:

- a) Está inadequado diante da proposta textual como um todo.

- b) Apresenta um desvio da norma culta padrão.
- c) Apresenta problemas de ortografia, gramática e pontuação.
- d) Está relacionado à problemática do trabalho escravo na Amazônia brasileira.
- e) Está adequadamente relacionado à proposta do texto como um todo.

QUESTÃO 16 - De acordo com o texto, o que se espera que aconteça com o padrão de chuvas na região amazônica?

- a) Chuvas abaixo da média devem continuar durante o período chuvoso na Amazônia.
- b) A previsão é de chuvas acima da média, de acordo com a Defesa Civil do Amazonas.
- c) O padrão de chuvas voltará ao normal, semelhante ao que ocorria 120 anos atrás.
- d) O texto não faz menção a padrões futuros de chuvas na Amazônia.
- e) A previsão é de temporais que entrarão para a história da população ribeirinha.

QUESTÃO 17 - De acordo com o texto, qual o papel do El Niño na presente seca da Amazônia?

- a) O El Niño não tem qualquer relação com a referida seca na Amazônia.
- b) O El Niño vem trazendo excesso de chuvas para a região norte do Brasil.
- c) O El Niño vem causando aquecimento acima da média no Pacífico, perto do Equador.
- d) O El Niño está levando chuvas para outras regiões do Brasil.
- e) O El Niño vem causando incêndios a cada 120 metros entre uma cidade e outra.

QUESTÃO 18 - De acordo com o texto, quais autoridades, organizações ou entidades governamentais forneceram os dados apresentados acerca da atual seca na Amazônia?

- a) Folha de São Paulo, Amazon Prime e Vinícius Sassine.
- b) Vinícius Sassine, prefeitura municipal de Manaus e Defesa Civil do Amazonas.
- c) Relatórios climáticos da NASA, Folha de São Paulo e IBGE.
- d) Porto de Manaus, Serviço Geológico do Brasil e Defesa Civil do estado do Amazonas.
- e) North Tropical Atlantic, Amazon e prefeitura municipal de Manacapuru.

QUESTÃO 19 - Quanto aos prováveis objetivos do texto, pode-se afirmar que seriam, nomeadamente:

- a) Apresentar e difundir informações sobre pessoas negras escravizadas na Amazônia.
- b) Apresentar dados relevantes a respeito da seca mais severa já registrada na Amazônia.
- c) Denunciar o trabalho infantil na fronteira entre Brasil e países hispanohablantes.
- d) Definir e descrever os arranjos produtivos, sociais e culturais locais da Amazônia.
- e) Apresentar e descrever a hidrografia atual do estado do Amazonas.

QUESTÃO 20 - No trecho *“There have already been below-average rains during periods that are typically not very rainy. Now, this pattern is expected to continue during the rainy season*

in the Amazon.” (no último parágrafo), os termos em destaque podem ser corretamente classificados como:

- a) Verbo regular no *present continuous tense*.
- b) Verbo irregular no *present progressive tense*.
- c) Verbo no gerúndio porque termina com “-ing”.
- d) Preposição que denota período de tempo.
- e) Advérbio que se refere, ao mesmo tempo, a noções de tempo e de espaço.