

LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS SEGUINTE INSTRUÇÕES

01. Todas as instruções estão na prova. Lembre-se de que uma leitura competente é requisito essencial para sua realização.
02. Verifique, nos espaços devidos do CARTÃO-RESPOSTA os seus dados pessoais.
03. Leia atentamente as instruções do CARTÃO-RESPOSTA.
04. Escreva as respostas das questões no RASCUNHO DO GABARITO, a fim de transcrevê-las, posteriormente, no CARTÃO-RESPOSTA.
05. Não se esqueça de que o tempo disponível para esta prova é de 2h30min, inclusive para marcar seu CARTÃO-RESPOSTA.

INGLÊS

TWO DECADES AFTER BEING SOLD AS BRIDE, NORTH KOREAN WOMAN FINDS SALVATION IN SEOUL

Erik Ortiz, February 2018

Lee Meng Zu was 18 when she illegally entered the hinterlands of China, lured by the promise of a dishwashing job at a restaurant that surreptitiously employed North Koreans.

In 1998, after crossing a river near her home in North Korea's Hamgyong Province, she said she learned the awful truth: The restaurant owner was buying her as a bride for one of his sons. She's not sure the exact amount the man paid the broker, but Lee learned that other women in similar positions were worth about \$1,000 to \$2,000.

"It's all very embarrassing," Lee said Thursday through a translator. "It was never my will to be sold."

She eventually managed to escape to South Korea, and, 20 years later, Lee reflected on her brief life as a pawn in the human and sex trafficking trade with a sense of relief. As the problem persists — with little repercussions against those who buy or sell women — Lee says she is one of the lucky ones.

"I'm sad about it for others trapped," she said, "and I'm angry."

While the exact number of North Korean defectors who are forced into human trafficking in China and other Asian nations is unclear, experts say there is an uptick in women who are leaving the North to defect to South Korea.

In 1998, at the height of a famine that ravaged North Korea, just 12 percent of the nearly 950 North Korean defectors were women, according to the South Korean government's Ministry of Unification.

In 2017, an estimated 83 percent of the more than 1,120 North Koreans who defected were female.

That switch has taken place over the past several years, observers say, as women generally have an easier time going unnoticed when they cross into China.

In addition, North Korean women are wanted as sex slaves or to be married off in China, which has 30 million more men than women, government data shows.

Liberty in North Korea, a nongovernmental organization that has aided in more than 700 refugee rescues, says women who flee also live in fear of being sent back to the North because the Chinese government forcibly repatriates North Koreans. They might be tortured, forced to undergo an abortion if they became pregnant by a Chinese man, or interned in a prison camp, according to the group.

The experiences of North Korean defectors are often difficult to verify.

Sokeel Park, the Seoul-based director of research and strategy for Liberty in North Korea, said the women are caught between two dire extremes: remaining in China against their will or being rescued by the Chinese only to be sent back to North Korea.

"If you're a North Korean woman who has been trafficked, you can't just run away," Park said. "If you're being exploited or abused or in sex work, you don't want to go to the police. That vulnerability is what contributes to this continued exploitation."

He added that while the international community, including the United Nations, has come down on China in recent months for failing to adequately fight human trafficking and protect refugee defectors, there's nothing to suggest the government in Beijing will change course.

"This is just so bad. There's no other way of saying it," Park said.

As a teenager in the North, Lee said, she went to a school that groomed entertainers, with dreams of being selected to sing and dance on state-run television or before important figures in the Kim family regime.

The height requirement was just over 5-foot-2. She was about 2 inches too short.

Desperation during North Korea's famine of the 1990s made her realize that opportunities were ultimately limited if she couldn't rise in the ranks of society. Some estimated that more than 2 million people died in one of modern history's rare peacetime famines.

Lee heard from Chinese-Korean businessmen who would visit her grandmother's market about job opportunities across the border. That's how she ended up being sold as a bride. But the restaurant owner's son, whom she was to marry, was still in the army and had yet to return, she said.

In the nick of time, Lee made her escape.

She and a cousin who had also fled North Korea ended up meeting other Koreans in China. In 1999, Lee said, she got passage on a ship that allowed people without passports to travel to South Korea. But the ship was infiltrated by North Korean officers who ended up sending them back.

Lee said she was thrown into a North Korean prison, but because she was still a teenager, they released her after one month. Undeterred by her experience of being bought and captured, she reconnected with her family, and explained how China's shift to capitalism could afford a better life. She said her father gave her the equivalent of \$20 — enough to bribe a North Korean military guard to let her cross the border.

Once in China, she was on her own. She eventually met a South Korean man living in China with whom she had a son, ultimately staying in the country for nine years.

After they broke up, Lee found work as a tour guide in the city of Shenyang, about 235 miles from the North Korean border. She said she met producers of a documentary who introduced her to a faith-based group called Durihana and its businessman-turned-Christian pastor, Ki-won Chun, who had helped North Korean refugees start fresh in South Korea since 1999.

Chun said about 99 percent of defectors to China enter the country via human trafficking.

"Because there's high demand for women in China, people in China will pay border patrol to bring women over," he added. "The North Koreans know that they're being sold when they escape, so they naturally fall into human trafficking."

Chun has become one of South Korea's best-known advocates for rescuing North Korean refugees, earning the nickname the "Asian Schindler," after Oskar Schindler, the German industrialist who is credited with saving Jewish workers from the Nazis during World War II.

"North Korea announces that they'll kill me once or twice a year," Chun said. "China is emphatic about wanting to capture me."

His group has helped hundreds of people like Lee settle into South Korea, where the government temporarily houses and educates defectors before giving them financial assistance.

Lee changed her name after arriving in the South in 2008, but still fears reprisals by the North Korean government against her parents and a sister living there.

In South Korea, Lee met a man through her job as an office assistant. On their first date, he took her to a movie. They married in 2011 and have two sons.

"I felt like he was being protective of me," she said. "I'm lucky."

Today, Lee has found salvation in Seoul. While she never got to be an entertainer, she isn't shy about picking up a guitar and singing the South Korean songs that she secretly learned while growing up in the North.

While recently watching the Winter Olympics, taking place about 80 miles to the east in the mountain resort of PyeongChang, she saw a group of North Korean musicians on television performing as part of the North's Olympic delegation.

She said she remembered those long-forgotten melodies, thought of the family she may never see again, and cried.

<https://www.nbcnews.com/news/north-korea/north-korean-woman-sold-bride-finds-new-life-south-korea-n850181>

1

É correto afirmar que a estória relatada por Lee Meng Zu evidencia que o problema persiste

- (a) apesar do considerável impacto negativo sobre aqueles que praticam o tráfico de mulheres.
- (b) com pequenos impactos negativos sobre aqueles que praticam o tráfico de mulheres.
- (c) apesar da grande repercussão negativa sobre aqueles que praticam o tráfico de mulheres.
- (d) apesar da significativa redução no número de casos relativos ao tráfico de mulheres.
- (e) apesar dos efeitos negativos sobre aqueles que praticam o tráfico de mulheres.

2

No sexto parágrafo, a sentença *Experts say there is an uptick in women who are leaving the North to defect to South Korea* **pode ser compreendida como:**

- (a) Especialistas dizem que há uma redução no número de mulheres que estão deixando a Coréia do Norte e desertando para a Coréia do Sul.
- (b) Especialistas dizem que há um considerável declínio no número de mulheres que estão

deixando a Coréia do Norte e desertando para a Coréia do Sul.

- (c) Especialistas dizem que há um ligeiro aumento no número de mulheres que estão deixando a Coréia do Norte e desertando para a Coréia do Sul.
- (d) Especialistas dizem que o número de mulheres que estão deixando a Coréia do Norte e desertando para a Coréia do Sul permanece o mesmo desde a década de 90.
- (e) Especialistas dizem que há uma estimativa de aumento no número de mulheres que estão deixando a Coréia do Norte e desertando para a Coréia do Sul.

3

O autor do texto revela que a maioria das desertoras norte-coreanas **são convencidas a fugirem para a China em razão das(s)**

- (a) facilidade de entrada no país sem serem notadas e das propostas de empregos em estatais.
- (b) facilidade de entrada no país sem serem notadas e das propostas de casamento com homens chineses.
- (c) propostas de casamento com homens chineses e facilidades na obtenção da cidadania chinesa.

- (d) facilidade de entrada no país sem serem notadas e das propostas de empregos na indústria de tecnologia e comunicação.
- (e) facilidade na obtenção da cidadania chinesa e bolsas de estudos em escolas e universidades.

4

Na linha 21 o termo *flee* pode ser substituído pelo sinônimo

- (a) remain.
- (b) come back.
- (c) confront.
- (d) escape.
- (e) evaporate.

5

Marque a alternativa INCORRETA: De acordo com o diretor da organização não governamental *Liberty*, o receio das mulheres norte-coreanas de denunciar os abusos sofridos para as autoridades,

- (a) colabora para o significativo aumento do número de fugas.
- (b) colabora para a continuidade da exploração.
- (c) colabora com a impunidade dos exploradores.
- (d) evidencia a falta de credibilidade nas autoridades.
- (e) colabora para a legitimização dessa prática entre outras mulheres norte-coreanas.

6

Segundo o texto, o/os motivo(s) que levaram a norte-coreana Lee Meng Zu a fugir para a China é/são:

- (a) o baixo número de homens norte-coreanos em condições de constituir matrimônio.
- (b) a fome e a falta de vagas para mulheres nas estatais norte-coreanas.
- (c) a falta de oportunidades para uma vida melhor e o aumento no número de matrimônios arranjados.
- (d) a falta de oportunidades na indústria do entretenimento norte-coreana.
- (e) a falta de oportunidades para uma vida melhor e a fome.

7

O pronome pessoal *them* (linha 45) refere-se a

- (a) A prima de Lee Meng Zu e outras pessoas sem passaportes a bordo.
- (b) Lee Meng Zu e outros norte-coreanos sem passaportes a bordo.
- (c) cidadãos coreanos a bordo.
- (d) oficiais norte-coreanos a bordo.
- (e) Lee Meng Zu, sua prima e pessoas sem passaportes a bordo.

8

Os termos *bribe* (linha 48) e *pay border control* (linha 56) referem-se ao

- (a) pagamento de impostos.
- (b) pagamento de serviços prestados.
- (c) pagamento de multas.
- (d) pagamento de taxas extras.
- (e) pagamento de subornos.

9

Atualmente Lee Meng Zu vive na Coreia do Sul e

- (a) trabalha como assistente de escritório.
- (b) gerencia um restaurante de comida chinesa.
- (c) trabalha na indústria do entretenimento.
- (d) gerencia uma das organizações não governamentais que ajudam mulheres norte-coreanas.
- (e) gerencia o comitê das Olimpíadas de Inverno.

10

É INCORRETO afirmar que o texto apresenta

- (a) o relato de uma desertora norte-coreana sobre suas diversas tentativas de entrar em países vizinhos.
- (b) as dificuldades e consequências que as desertoras norte-coreanas enfrentam quando deixam seu país.
- (c) a negligência das autoridades em combater a exploração de mulheres norte-coreanas na China.
- (d) um relato das medidas tomadas pelo governo chinês para combater a exploração de mulheres norte-coreanas em seu território.
- (e) o aumento no número de mulheres norte-coreanas que buscam oportunidades para melhorarem suas condições de vida.