



The responsibility of models' welfare traditionally falls with the casting agent, who chooses the models, oversees the fittings and is responsible for the models during the show. James Scully, a casting director and former booking agent for Harper's Bazaar, became a whistle-blower earlier this year when he used social media to shine a spotlight on the mistreatment of models at Balenciaga's autumn/winter show, which subjected 150 models to "sadistic and cruel" treatment. The label sacked its casting agency.

The incident comes in the midst of a sea change surrounding mistreatment. Some changes have been clearer than others. Days before Emmanuel Macron won the presidential election, two new French laws were passed, and from this October excessively thin models will be required to provide medical certificates proving they are healthy for work. Many other countries, including India and Israel, have implemented measures to promote wellbeing within the industry, and the Council of Fashion Designers of America has guidelines for its members. Pressure is growing to administer the same practice in the UK.

Charlie Howard is a 26-year-old plus-size model who appeared in Glamour and Harper's Bazaar. She left mainstream modelling after being dropped by her agency a few years ago. Then a size 6, she recalls how after stepping off the Eurostar in Paris for a casting, she was told by her French agency to lose two inches from her waist in a week, and encouraged to walk and run everywhere. She went on to develop an eating disorder before leaving her agency, going up to a size 10, and joining a plus-size agency, Muse, in New York.

Howard has since set up the All Woman Project, a campaign group for diverse, unretouched images. "If only the fashion industry could grasp that making clothes that are representative of all women was a positive thing," she said. Speaking about Høyer's experience, she said: "It should be about clothes that fit the model, not the model fitting the clothes." She adds: "I'm a size 10 and it's crazy that I'm plus-size, but here we are."

She describes the "advice" given by casting agents as akin to an unspoken order: "It's rare for people to actually tell you not to eat, but it's implied when they say you are the wrong size or that you need to lose a few inches. The higher the brand, the stricter the requirements," says Howard, talking about Høyer's alleged experience with Louis Vuitton. "But there is a belief that you either moan or accept it, and if you don't accept it, there is always someone behind you who will." Speaking out can "absolutely" damage your career, she says.

Adaptado de: <https://www.theguardian.com/fashion/2017/may/19/danish-model-told-to-drink-only-water-for-24-hours-to-slim-down>. Acesso em: jun/2017.

1-. Em língua portuguesa, responda às questões abaixo, referentes ao **Texto 1**.  
(VALOR: 2,6)

A). Qual foi a atitude da modelo Ulrikke Louise Lahn Høyer após ter sido recusada pela Louis Vuitton em Quioto? O que a modelo relata sobre a condição das modelos de modo geral? (VALOR: 1,0)

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B). Atualmente, quais são as mudanças implementadas em vários países com relação aos maus tratos das modelos? (VALOR: 0,8)

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C). Explique detalhadamente de que modo as histórias de Ulrikke Louise Lahn Høyer e Charlie Howard se assemelham. (VALOR: 0,8)

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2-. Assinale com um **X** apenas a(s) assertiva(s) cuja(s) informação(ões) possa(m) ser confirmada(s) pelo **Texto 1**.  
(VALOR: 1,2 – 0,3 cada)

- A). ( ) O artigo veicula a ideia de que o tamanho 6 (no Reino Unido) é considerado pequeno embora algumas agências de moda e marcas reconhecidas mundialmente não pensem da mesma maneira.
- B). ( ) Tanto Ulrikke Louise Lahn Høyer quanto James Scully utilizaram as mídias sociais para expor a problematização em torno do mau tratamento recebido pelas modelos no mundo da moda.
- C). ( ) A modelo Charlie Howard, que veste atualmente o manequim 10 (no Reino Unido), não concorda em ser rotulada como modelo de tamanhos grandes.
- D). ( ) Charlie Howard aconselha as modelos a falar abertamente dos maus tratos que sofrem por parte das agências e marcas de roupas.

3-. Considerando os aspectos linguísticos do **Texto 1**, marque verdadeiro (**V**) ou falso (**F**) nas seguintes alternativas: (VALOR: 1,2 – 0,3 cada)

- A). ( ) A palavra **despite** no subtítulo introduz a ideia de incoerência entre o tamanho que a modelo veste e o fato de ela ter sido demitida mesmo assim.
- B). ( ) No excerto "Ulrikke Louise Lahn Høyer, a 20-year-old model from Denmark, who is a US size 2 or UK size 6, was **allegedly** sent home from the Louis Vuitton Cruise show in Kyoto last week after a clothes fitting" a palavra em destaque indica que a modelo em questão foi legalmente demitida da Louis Vuitton.
- C). ( ) No trecho "**If only** the fashion industry could grasp that making clothes that are representative of all women was a positive thing", a expressão em destaque denota o desejo de que a indústria da moda seja capaz de compreender que é uma boa ideia produzir roupas que representem todas as mulheres.
- D). ( ) A frase "The higher the brand, the stricter the requirements" indica que os requisitos são mais exigentes quando as marcas são mais importantes.

## TEXTO 2

### **UN warns of millions missing school in conflict zones**

By Sean Coughlan Education correspondent

*Warfare and conflict are preventing twenty-five million young people from getting any access to school, says Unicef.*

The United Nations children's agency warns of the long-term cost of political violence, particularly in parts of sub-Saharan Africa. In south Sudan, Unicef says, almost three-quarters of primary-school-age children are missing out on education.

According to Josephine Bourne, Unicef Chief of Education, this threatens the "stability of families, communities and economies". In conflict zones in twenty-two countries, about one in five school-age children is missing out on education. Bourne says there have been warnings that without any chance of school, young people will be condemned to a cycle of poor employment, poverty and risk of exploitation and recruitment into violence.

Among the worst-affected countries is Chad, where about half of children are unable to get to school, with girls particularly likely to miss out. Highlighting the global scale of the challenge, Unicef brought an education campaigner to the country. Muzoon Almellehan, 19, visited education projects in Chad trying to support families who had fled from violence by Boko Haram insurgents in Nigeria.

Among child refugees arriving in Chad from Nigeria, Unicef says 90% have never been in school. Ms Almellehan, who was herself a refugee from the civil war in Syria, said that meeting children in Chad who had fled *Boko Haram* reminded her of her own experiences in Syria.

"Education gave me the strength to carry on. I wouldn't be here without it. Conflict can take away your friends, your family, your livelihood, your home. It can try to strip you of your dignity, identity, pride and hope. But it can never take away your knowledge", said the education campaigner.

In Chad, Ms Almellehan met a Nigerian girl who had been abducted by *Boko Haram* and then "drugged, exploited and abused" for three years before escaping. The Islamist militant group is still holding about 195 of the schoolgirls abducted three years ago from Chibok in north-eastern Nigeria. One of the schoolgirls who escaped, speaking last month, called on the international community not to forget those still in captivity. The Chibok student, speaking on condition of anonymity, said: "These girls are human beings, not something that we can forget about."

But Unicef has warned its work in supporting education is struggling with inadequate funding. The UN agency says in Chad it has only 40% of the budget needed for this year's education work.

Conflict and violence have been significant barriers to the goal of providing a primary school place for all children. There have also been warnings about inequality



6-. Traduza o excerto abaixo, retirado do **Texto 2**. Observe que além da correspondência de sentido com o texto de partida, seu texto traduzido deve ter fluência, coesão e coerência. (VALOR: 2,0)

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