

Inglês I Época de Recurso

25 January 2012

9h – 11h

A. Writing (13.5 points)

Consider the cartoon and the information in the table below. **Analyse** the cartoon and **comment** on its message. (Length ¾-1 page) Your text will be marked on breadth and relevance of content, clarity of organisation and information flow, range and appropriacy of structures and vocabulary, and grammatical accuracy.

Figure 1

HindustanTimes.com; Wisdom Quarterly



Figure 2

GDP 2010 - composition by sector (%)

	China	India	U.S.
Services	43%	54.7%	76.6%
Agriculture	10.2%	19%	1.2%
Industry	46.9%	26.3%	22.2%

B. Reading Comprehension (4.55 points)

Read the text, then answer the questions that follow.

Overlooked oil and gas sector comes to life

By James Lamont

1. Manvendra Singh watched Royal Dutch Shell pack up and leave India. A decade ago, the Indian MP was told by an executive of the oil company, as he closed up his trailer near the arid city of Jaisalmer, that the quality of the oil beneath the Rajasthan desert was good, but there was not enough of it. So the Anglo-Dutch oil group, after
5. drilling four exploration wells, was going home. It could not have been more wrong. Today Rajasthan is on its way to becoming a mini-Texas, supplying the world's fastest growing economy after China. Its 125,000 barrels a day of oil represents almost 20 per cent of domestically generated oil supplies to a country home to nearly a fifth of humanity.
10. Rajasthan's transformation into an oil economy is part of a bigger struggle for India to secure its energy security. Energy weakness is a key vulnerability for the emerging power as it still imports more than 70 per cent of its oil. Its dependence has been highlighted in recent months by the threat of international sanctions against Iran, one of its main suppliers, and a weak local currency. Supplying India's power stations
15. with coal and gas and securing oil supplies to refineries is causing increasing concern and will be the subject of a high-level meeting between the country's industrialists and Manmohan Singh, the prime minister, in New Delhi on Wednesday. Mr Singh is likely to face a barrage of complaints about environmental restrictions on coal and slow approvals of power projects. However, he can take heart from a reawakening domestic oil and gas
20. sector. Ignored by the world's big energy companies for most of India's post-independence history, this sector is showing new life, with energy investments representing the lion's share of India's \$19.43bn in foreign direct investment in 2011.
Two stand out: one by BP, the British oil group; the other by Vedanta Resources, the UK-listed resources company. India was traditionally sidestepped by the global
25. energy giants. Exploration to the east held better prospects in countries such as Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia, while smaller countries, such as Nepal and Sri Lanka, were left to the smaller explorers. India, distrustful of western participation, turned to the Russians to help its state oil companies such as the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, the developer of the Bombay High field, and the Indian Oil Corporation. Liberalisation in the early
30. 1990s, under Manmohan Singh, the then finance minister, invited the private sector to develop what were considered small fields and catalysed a local industry, led by Reliance Industries in gas production and refining capacity.
But disputes and the threat of value destruction chased away others, such as
35. Enron, and the wider US oil industry. Now the landscape is rapidly changing and Indian energy assets hold renewed international appeal. Simultaneously, Indian companies are trailing their Chinese counterparts in a search beyond home shores. Gail, the state-owned Indian gas company, and the overseas arm of ONGC are potential buyers of Cove Energy's 10 per cent share in the Rovuma gas fields off Mozambique. The deal could be worth \$1.2bn.
40. Mr Singh has to harness this dynamism quickly to strengthen his country's energy profile and has already made significant moves to de-politicise and professionalise the petroleum ministry. However, challenges remain. First, he must streamline the investment process to minimise interference by a lumbering bureaucracy to make it easier for transactions to take place. It took 18 months for Vedanta to buy
45. Cairn Energy's stake in its subsidiary, while BP mulled its India investment for three years. Second, he needs to reinvigorate India's New Exploration Licensing Policy, which rather than inviting foreign participation to find energy reserves, in recent rounds has acted as a powerful disincentive. Finally, New Delhi needs to globalise its state-owned oil companies to capture foreign energy assets. The overseas arm of ONGC, seemingly
50. unlucky in developing an international portfolio, would do well to partner a big global energy company. India turned one unpromising desert into a productive resource. It needs to repeat the miracle to boost its local production from 650,000 barrels of local production a day to more than 1m to take it to higher rates of growth.

Name:

Number:

B. Reading comprehension (cont.)Write your answers on this page in the column marked **Answers**. [e.g. 1 c)]

Choose the best answer to complete the sentence or to answer the question. (0.35 points each)

	Answers
1. The main purpose of the article is ... a) to report on recent developments in India's energy sector; b) to explain how India is becoming more energy self-sufficient; c) to point out how legislation on energy needs to change to make the industry more efficient.	1.
2. Why doesn't Indian industry use more coal as an energy source? a) Coal is generally considered to be harmful for the environment; b) Legislation limits the use of coal; c) India has few reserves of coal.	2.
3. Which statement is true? a) India remains independent of oil imports; b) India's energy needs outstrip its production; c) Neither a) nor b) is true.	3.
4. In the past why didn't western major oil companies invest in India? a) Because India was working with the Russians; b) Because they thought that countries such as Thailand and Malaysia had more oil than India; c) Both a) and b).	4.
5. In 2011 a) most foreign direct investment was in energy. b) India invested \$19.43bn in energy. c) direct foreign investment in energy totalled \$19.43bn.	5.
6. What factors threaten India's energy security? a) Complicated bureaucratic processes to create new projects and Iran's energy policy; b) Disputes among foreign companies such as BP and Vedanta and domestic government policy; c) External events that affect its suppliers and the value of the rupee.	6.
7. Which statement is true? a) India is becoming less attractive to foreign oil companies; b) India's oil industry is expanding; c) India relied on Russian know-how to develop the Rajasthan desert oil field.	7.
8. What is the general tone of the article with regard to India's petroleum industry? a) Positive and objective; b) Critical and objective; c) Negative and objective.	8.

What do the following reference items (highlighted in the text) refer to? (0.35 points each)

- 9. Its (line 7)
- 10. the emerging power (lines 11-12)
- 11. this sector (line 21)
- 12. the deal (line 38)
- 13. the miracle (lines 52)

C. Vocabulary (1.95 points)

Complete each sentence with an expression similar in meaning to the explanation in brackets. The first letter of the keyword is given to help you. You may need to add a preposition and you will need to conjugate verbs. (0.39 points each)

- 1. Scottish & Newcastle, maker of Kronenbourg and Newcastle Brown Ale, continued to sail against the tide yesterday by stressing its commitment to *v..... i.....* (the merging of two or more companies involved in different aspects of the same business, e.g.

.....

- 2. Argos, the high street catalogue retailer, adds cut-rate phone calls to its *p..... r.....* (the variety or spectrum of goods or services sold by a company)

.....

- 3. The cost of *r..... m.....* for manufacturers rose sharply in July as oil prices hit record levels, official figures showed today (unprocessed minerals or commodities used to produce other goods)

.....

- 4. Downing Street's former director of shared services has called for *s.....* of IT across government to help cut costs (the changing [of the products or services] so that they all have the same features)

.....

- 5. Coca-Cola is pinning its hopes on stars such as legendary boxer Muhammad Ali and a belching Penelope Cruz to reverse a decline in sales of its *f..... b.....* . (the core product which is most recognisable by the public and embodies the values and qualities of the brand)

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Inglês I

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Answers

B. Reading Comprehension

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. Its = Rajasthan's
10. the emerging power = India
11. this sector = the oil and gas sector
12. The deal = the buying of Cove Energy's 10% share in the Rovuma gas fields off Mozambique
13. the miracle = turning the unpromising Rajasthani desert into a productive resource of oil

C. Vocabulary

1. Scottish & Newcastle, maker of Kronenbourg and Newcastle Brown Ale, continued to sail against the tide yesterday by stressing its commitment to *vertical integration*. (the merging of two or more companies involved in different aspects of the same business, e.g.)
2. Argos, the high street catalogue retailer, adds cut-rate phone calls to its *product range*. (the variety of goods or services sold by a company)
3. The cost of *raw materials* for manufacturers rose sharply in July as oil prices hit record levels, official figures showed today (unprocessed minerals or commodities)
4. Downing Street's former director of shared services has called for *standardisation* of IT across government to help cut costs (the changing [of the products or services] so that they all have the same features)
5. Coca-Cola is pinning its hopes on stars such as legendary boxer Muhammad Ali and a belching Penelope Cruz to reverse a decline in sales of its *flagship brand* (the brand of goods that are most high profile and represent the qualities of the brand)