

DEPARTAMENTO DE LINGUÍSTICA, LETRAS E ARTES

PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA

2017/II

Nome: _____ Data: ___/___/___

Nota:

() Proficiente

() Não Proficiente

Instruções:

1. Esta prova consta de oito questões objetivas e duas questões discursivas.
2. Há apenas uma alternativa correta para cada questão objetiva.
3. Atribuir-se-á 1 (um) ponto para cada questão objetiva e 1(um) ponto para cada questão discursiva.
4. Só é permitida a utilização de dicionário impresso.
5. Trocas ou empréstimos de dicionários são expressamente proibidos, bem como utilização de equipamentos eletrônicos, como dicionários, tradutores e celulares.
6. A prova deverá ser respondida à caneta, azul ou preta.
7. A duração da prova é de três horas; não haverá prorrogação para o horário da mesma.
8. Na última página desta prova você encontrará uma grade de respostas que deverá ser preenchida com letra maiúscula. A grade de respostas é importantíssima, pois a correção das questões objetivas será efetuada diretamente nela.
9. Serão considerados aprovados os candidatos que demonstrarem, no mínimo, 70% de compreensão dos textos, envolvendo as questões objetivas e as discursivas.

TEXT 01

The Era of Science

We take a lot for granted nowadays, especially as far as our daily activities are concerned: we talk on the phone practically anywhere, we cook our food in microwave ovens, we watch shows on thin high-definition screens, we surf the web wirelessly where we can find nearly anything we wish, from information to household appliances.

We often forget, though, that all such modern conveniences are a result of man's great scientific achievements. Life is easier for us today than for those who lived three or four centuries ago because our knowledge of who and where we are has been increasing steadily as science advances.

The impact of scientific progress can be felt in practically all areas of human activity and academic research. In physics, for example, quantum theory and the theory of relativity have increased our understanding of the atom and that has not only had an enormous influence upon the practical aspects of our day-to-day lives, but has also made us see our place in the cosmos through new eyes. In practical terms, such newly acquired knowledge of the structure of matter has enabled chemists to synthesize a number of substances, thus contributing to a better understanding of biological issues. We have since been capable of producing cures for many of today's illnesses. From a metaphysical perspective, the more we learn about ourselves and our environment the more comfortable we feel in rejecting fear and superstition.

Word Force

Take something for granted: presumir
Wirelessly: usando tecnologia sem fio
Knowledge: conhecimento
Fear: medo
Quote: citar
Leap: pulo

Reading Comprehension

- 1) Check the statement that best summarizes the main idea expressed in the text.
- A) () On the whole, life is easier today than several centuries ago.
- B) () Scientific advances are more than ever an integral part of modern life.
- C) () A clear understanding of the structure of the atom has completely changed the past two centuries.
- D) () The impact of scientific development can be felt in academic research.

2) We often forget that...

- A) () scientific knowledge is behind a lot of what we do and use in our everyday lives.
- B) () we can use microwave ovens to cook.
- C) () life in the 21st century is more comfortable than in previous centuries.
- D) () we can connect to the Internet effortlessly and wirelessly.

3) The production of certain medical drugs has ultimately been made viable by...

- A) () advances in metaphysical research.
- B) () human fear and superstition.
- C) () our knowledge of the structure of matter.
- D) () chemists who also studied physics.

TEXT 02

Work and Leisure

Many people say they are working more than ever and have very little time for fun. But a new study says this isn't true. North Carolina State University economist Mike Walden explains the study's findings.

"I think a lot of people will disagree - but perhaps see the explanation here. The authors define work very broadly - not just time you spend at your job but time in household chores like cooking, shopping, keeping house, running errands," says Walden, a specialist with the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service.

"And they say when you look at this comprehensive measure of work - both work in the job place as well as in the home - there's been a big drop in total work among Americans over the last 40 years.

A large reason for this is the advent of modern conveniences at home, as well as the fact that many households now pay to have some household chores done rather than do them themselves.

So, why might people feel as if they are working more? The authors say there could be two reasons: Number one, your time is more valuable today. And number two: There is so much more for us to do with our time that it may put pressure on us. And so we think: 'Gee, we can never get all these things done.' "

4) Mike Walden says the authors define work as time spent on:

- A) () hard work and leisure.
- B) () activities we like doing outside.
- C) () all sorts of entertainment.
- D) () tasks we do at our job and at home.

5) The idea that summarizes the last paragraph in the text is:

- A) () The authors give a far-reaching meaning to work.
- B) () Reasons for the big fall in work as a whole.
- C) () A study contradicts common opinion on work today.
- D) () Motives that explain people's feeling towards work.

TEXT 03

ABSTRACT

Based on concepts of citizenship and human rights, this article aims to show how inclusive education policies, notwithstanding the progressive legislation, are limited by the lack of an effective basic education policy. The three stages of basic education do not form a universal path, since kindergarten and high school are not universal. Besides, the presence of Brazil on the international scene, associated with its historical uneven distribution of wealth, stimulate targeted compensatory policies rather than public policies that would ensure equal opportunities. The traditional efforts made by educators and intellectuals are not enough - only a vigorous social movement can assure the effectiveness of these rights.

Fonte: CURY, C. R. J. Inclusive and compensatory policies in elementary education. Cad. Pesqui., São Paulo, v. 35, n. 124, 2005.

6) De acordo com o resumo acima, o fator que prejudica as políticas inclusivas de educação no Brasil é:

- A) () A legislação bastante ultrapassada.
- B) () A política educacional básica ineficiente.
- C) () A distribuição desigual de renda associada à falta de esforços de educadores e intelectuais.
- D) () A falta de consciência coletiva sobre os conceitos de cidadania e direitos humanos.

7) Segundo o autor, esse quadro pode ser revertido por meio de:

- A) () Políticas compensatórias que priorizem a educação básica.
- B) () Solicitação de auxílio internacional.
- C) () Um movimento social forte.
- D) () Aprimoramento do ensino nos três estágios básicos da educação.

TEXT 04

New technologies have made us less tolerant of each other, myself included. The iPod is brilliantly named: we want to be in our own little worlds and not acknowledge other people. If there's something in life you don't like, you want to drag it into a little trashcan or just hit delete.

8) Choose the suitable headline for the text:

- A) () Everyone avoids technologies at the present time.
- B) () Everyone is so rude these days.
- C) () Everyone cares about each other nowadays.
- D) () People are kind and busy nowadays.

QUESTÕES DISCURSIVAS

TEXT 05

TEACHING HUMANITY

IN OUR GLOBALIZED WORLD, AN ARTS EDUCATION IS MORE CRUCIAL THAN EVER AS A WAY TO CULTIVE SYMPATHY FOR OTHERS.

By Martha Nussbaum

We live in a world that is dominated by the profit motive--which suggests to concerned citizens that education in science and technology is crucially important to the future success of their nations. I have no objection to good scientific and technical education, and I don't wish to suggest that nations should stop trying to improve it. But I worry that other abilities, equally crucial, are at risk of getting lost in the competitive flurry. The abilities associated with the humanities and the arts are also vital, both to the health of individual nations and to the creation of a decent world culture. These include the ability to think critically, to transcend local loyalties and to approach international problems as a "citizen of the world." And, perhaps most important, the ability to imagine sympathetically the predicament of another person.

Newsweek, Aug. 21/Aug.28, 2006:80

9) Com base no texto, cite, em português as quatro habilidades que, segundo a autora, a educação atual deveria desenvolver:

TEXT 06

How to feed a hungry world

With the world's population expected to grow from 6.8 billion today to 9.1 billion by 2050, a certain Malthusian alarmism has set in: how will all these extra mouths be fed? The world's population more than doubled from 3 billion between 1961 and 2007, yet agricultural output kept pace — and current projections suggest it will continue to do so. Producing enough food for the world's population in 2050 will require a wholesale realignment of priorities in agricultural research. There is an urgent need for new seed varieties that offer higher yields but use less water, fertilizers or other inputs and are more resistant to drought, heat and pests. Equally crucial is lower-tech research into basics such as crop rotation, soil management and curbing waste – between one-quarter and one-third of the food produced worldwide is lost or spoiled.

Adaptado de Nature, n. 466, p. 531–532, jul. 2010.

Responda em português.

10) Além de investigações sobre novas variedades de sementes, que outras pesquisas seriam necessárias, segundo o texto, para garantir uma produção suficiente de alimentos em 2050?



Grade de respostas

Questão	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Letra da resposta (maiúscula)								