



DEPARTAMENTO DE LINGUÍSTICA, LETRAS E ARTES

PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA

2021/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.



TEXTO 1

Leia atentamente o texto e marque a única alternativa correta

Brazil might have a solution. By 2050, the world's population will hit 9 billion – so how will we feed everyone?

The answer, according to a recent article in *The Economist*, is that we will have to become more like Brazil. In the “The Miracle of the Cerrado”, the publication examines the giant farms that have transformed Brazilian agriculture over last 30 years, and how other countries might be able to learn from them to become more productive.

In less than 30 years Brazil has turned itself from a food importer into one of the world's great breadbaskets. It is the first country to have caught up with the traditional “big five” grain exporters (America, Canada, Australia, Argentina and the European Union). It is also the first tropical food giant, the big five are all temperate producers.

(from <http://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2010/08/how-to-feed-a-growing-world-brazil-might-have-a-solution/62221/>)

1. The text predicts that in the future the world's population will be:
 - A. () smaller;
 - B. () shorter;
 - C. () younger;
 - D. () larger.
2. According to the article mentioned in the text, other countries should:
 - A. () provide less food to the population;
 - B. () import more food from America;
 - C. () follow the Brazilian example;
 - D. () bake different kinds of bread.
3. In the first sentence, the question “ how will we feed everyone?” refers to the problem of:
 - A. () nutrition;
 - B. () heating;
 - C. () clothing;
 - D. () housing.



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TEXTO 2

We all have a tendency to get hooked on something – be it alcohol, tranquilizers, cigarettes, cocaine, heroin, crack, pot (marijuana), gambling, even sugar or caffeine. Fortunately most of us manage to escape from such a tendency by exercising will power and by avoiding situations of risk.

Chemical addictions occur when the body demands regular quantities of a certain substance to function smoothly. When we lose the ability to distinguish between our wants and our real needs, when we start to use some form of behavior as an emotional support, then we may need professional help. The treatment of addiction is often best carried out by an experienced psychiatrist working in a drug addiction program.

There are also many community self-help groups in the USA and abroad. For example, Alcoholics Anonymous, Pill Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Gamblers Anonymous and Overeaters Anonymous. The sympathetic support of family and friends is essential during the treatment.

4. Segundo o texto, muitas pessoas não se deixam levar pelo vício porque:
- A. não tem tendência a ele;
 - B. se apegam a alguma outra coisa;
 - C. nunca experimentaram qualquer droga;
 - D. usam sua força de vontade.
5. Os vícios químicos ocorrem quando:
- A. o corpo exige quantidades constantes de certas substâncias químicas;
 - B. perdemos a capacidade de distinguir entre o certo e o errado;
 - C. o corpo quer cada vez mais do que realmente precisa;
 - D. passamos a não ter habilidades emocionais.



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TEXTO 3

What's in a smile. Smiling is ...

Universal. In his travels, Charles Darwin discovered that smiling is the only facial expression which was recognized instantly all over the world.

Simple. You only use one facial muscle to smile. This is the zygomatic major muscle, which reaches down from the cheekbone to the corners of the lips. To look sad or angry, you need to use at least two muscles.

Good for you. Studies in the USA have shown that when you smile your heart rate slows down, your blood pressure goes down and the body begins to relax. This happens whether you are feeling happy or not. In fact, if you are feeling unhappy, the simple act of smiling is the first step to feeling better.

Attractive. According to American dentists Melvin and Elaine Denholtz, an attractive smile should show most of the upper teeth, at least two thirds of the length, and just the tips of the lower teeth.

6. The text informs:

- A. () Charles Darwin believed that people who had smiling expression were best adapted to new situations.
- B. () Happiness is the most difficult feeling to hide.
- C. () Darwin found out that smiling was a human being's reaction, present all over the world.
- D. () There are situations in which a person smiles and cries at the same time.

7. According to the text, when people smile they:

- A. () become pale whenever they are afraid;
- B. () make an involuntary noise with the mouth;
- C. () do not change their facial expression;
- D. () use just an upward curve of the mouth, provoked by the zygomatic muscle.

8. Researches in the United States have shown that:

- A. () it is very difficult to smile when people have contradictory feelings;
- B. () smiling is healthy because the blood pressure falls and then you become less tense;
- C. () the eyes are more expressive to demonstrate feelings than smiles;
- D. () people who suffer from heart diseases should refrain smiling overmuch.



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QUESTÕES DISCURSIVAS

Responder em português

TEXT 04

“People are starting to blame invasive advertising for the stress in their lives. A few generations ago, people encountered only a few dozen ads in a typical day. Today, 3000 marketing messages a day flow into the average North American brain. That’s more than many of us can handle on top of all the other pressures of modern life. The fun image that advertising has traditionally enjoyed is now giving way to a much darker picture of advertising as mental pollution.”

9. Segundo o texto, a percepção que as pessoas têm da propaganda está mudando. Como a propaganda era vista antes e como ela está começando a ser vista hoje?

TEXT 05

“I can’t foresee the day when no man will be richer than any other, but I can imagine the day when the rich will refuse to get richer at the expense of the poor.”

Ghandi

10. Qual a mensagem central da citação de Ghandi?
