

DEPARTAMENTO DE LINGUÍSTICA, LETRAS E ARTES**PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA****2025/I**

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 I

BLACK FRIDAY

"Black Friday" is the first Friday after Thanksgiving in the United States.

"Black Friday" officially marks the beginning of the holiday shopping season in the US.

Due to the surge of holiday shopping traffic, many retailers are thought to officially turn profitable for the year on this day, or "move into the black".

Many retailers run in the red (meaning, they lose money) up until this day, and then when people start pulling out their wallets and purses for holiday shopping, the retailers start turning a profit for the year.

For this reason, "Black Friday" is an immensely important day of the year for retailers in the United States. The strength of "Black Friday" usually gives a very good indication as to how the entire holiday shopping season will turn out.

In an effort to get as much foot traffic as possible, retailers will unleash some pretty crazy deals on "Black Friday". Expect more of the same this year, especially given the weak economy.

1. Qual o enunciado que NÃO está contemplado no texto acima.
 - A. () Black Friday é a primeira sexta-feira após o dia Mundial de Ação de Graças.
 - B. () É chamado de Black Friday em virtude de muitos acidentes que acontecem no feriado de Thanksgiving. Simboliza o luto.
 - C. () É chamado de Black Friday porque naquele dia as lojas saem do vermelho devido ao grande fluxo de compradores nas lojas.
 - D. () Muitos acreditam que as compras no dia do Black Friday sinalizam como serão as compras, em geral, nos feriados de fim de ano.

TEXT II

It's a bit like how Thomas Edison is credited with 'inventing' the electric light bulb, when in fact he didn't, nor did he even hold the first patent. He only improved on technology that already existed for 50 years. Furthermore, Edison's light bulb was an almost exact copy of Joseph Swan's light bulb, which the latter invented 10 years before. Edison (or rather the scientists/engineers he hired) just made it better.

2. Assinale a ÚNICA alternativa que corresponde ao sentido do texto.
 - A. () Thomas Edison não inventou a lâmpada elétrica, mas foi ele que conseguiu a primeira patente pelo invento.
 - B. () A invenção de Thomas Edison continuou sendo copiada 50 anos após sua morte.
 - C. () Joseph Swan inventou uma lâmpada elétrica 10 anos antes de Thomas Edison.
 - D. () A lâmpada elétrica de Joseph Swan fora copiada da lâmpada de Thomas Edison.

TEXT III

Read the text and answer question 3 and 4.

All communication is a two-way process involving a speaker or writer and listeners or readers (the audience). In written communication, because the audience is not present, the audience is easy to ignore. However, the kind of audience you write for determines what you write and how you write. In describing the

World Series baseball championship to a British reader, you would have to include definitions, explanations, and facts that a reader in the United States would not need. Similarly, if you write about cricket (a British sport) for an audience in the United States, you would need to include a lot of basic information. If you wrote about the international banking systems for bankers, your language and information would be more technical than a paper written for readers who don't know much about the subject. A discussion of acid rain written for an audience of environmentalists would be quite different from one written for factory owners.

Adapted from: Coyle W. (1990) *The Macmillan Guide to Writing Research Papers*
(p.8). New York:Macmillan.

3. Which sentence best states the main idea of the paragraph?
- A. () It is important to consider the audience when you write.
 - B. () British readers would need special information to understand an article on the World Series.
 - C. () Communication is a process that involves speakers and writers.
 - D. () Only when writing about sports and the international banking system do we need to consider the audience.
4. Which statement is true in relation to the text?
- A. () The audience can be defined as being speakers, writers, listeners and readers.
 - B. () Americans are familiar with the rules in cricket.
 - C. () Environmentalists know much less about acid rain than factory owners.
 - D. () The examples show different audience needs according to the topic of a text.

TEXT IV

Mozart makes you smarter! Researchers at the University of California at Irvine discovered that people who listened to ten minutes of Mozart before taking an intelligence test scored higher than people who listened to ten minutes of relaxation instructions or who, for ten minutes, sat in silence. Scientists speculate that some kinds of music stimulate neural pathways in the brain. For a period of up to fifteen minutes after listening, the group that heard Mozart improved significantly in abstract and spatial reasoning. The one downer - that improvement is temporary - may be because listening is a passive activity. No one knows if listening longer results in staying smarter longer.

Although some studies suggest that children as young as two can benefit intellectually from music, you can be any age to take advantage of the Mozart Effect. You don't have to be a musician. You can profit from it regardless of your level of formal education. It doesn't matter what kind of job you do, nor if you've never listened to a note of Mozart in your life. You don't even have to like music! The Mozart Effect works automatically.

As a man, Mozart was playful, mercurial, ebullient: a quick thinker. The rapidity with which he processed information and went from one level of understanding to the next is echoed in the meticulous organization of his frequently complicated but always clear music. Mozart's music induces widely varied emotional responses in us, but it never allows us to wallow: it changes too fast.

Mozart had a notable career as a child virtuoso. His father, Leopold, had him playing piano at four, composing by five. Mozart's neural pathways, widened at an early age and stimulated constantly (Mozart composed more than six hundred works before he died at thirty-five), facilitated his fluent expression of musical thought. What is it in Mozart that heightens our perceptivity? Perhaps it has something to do with being able to pay attention.

(Source: Adapted from "Mozart for Your Mind: Boost Your Brain Power with Wolfgang Amadeus", Philips Classics Productions, CD 11.649.77.412, 1995.)

5. According to the text, the objective of the research at the University of California was to test:
- A. ☐ The effect of music on children.
 - B. ☐ People's ability to listen to relaxation instructions.
 - C. ☐ People's ability to remain silent.
 - D. ☐ The way some types of music stimulate the brain.
6. Consider the following sentences referring to people who took an intelligence test after listening to 10 minutes of Mozart:
- I. They did better than those that sat in silence for 10 minutes.
 - II. They did better than those who listened to relaxation instructions for 10 minutes.
 - III. They did not do as well as those who sat in silence.
 - IV. They did worse than those who listened to relaxation instructions.
- Choose the CORRECT alternative:
- A. ☐ Only I is true.
 - B. ☐ I and II are true.
 - C. ☐ II and IV are true.
 - D. ☐ I and III are true.
7. According to the text, it is INCORRECT to say that listening to Mozart:
- A. ☐ Stimulates your brain.
 - B. ☐ Improves abstract thinking.
 - C. ☐ Improves your brain permanently.
 - D. ☐ Makes you more intelligent.
8. According to the text, it is CORRECT to say that:
- A. ☐ People at any age can profit from the Mozart Effect.
 - B. ☐ Only musicians can take advantage of the Mozart Effect.
 - C. ☐ It is easier for adults to benefit from the Mozart Effect.
 - D. ☐ Only music lovers benefit from the Mozart Effect.

QUESTOES DISCURSIVAS.
(As respostas devem ser em Língua Portuguesa.)

Don't Drink and Ride

Alcohol can increase your risk of being hurt in a car accident, even if you aren't behind the wheel. A new University of Michigan study reports that men who've been drinking are 50 percent more likely to experience a serious injury during a car accident than sober passengers. Even worse, those injuries tend to be up to 30 percent more severe than in accidents in which alcohol isn't involved. And the increased risk isn't just from poor judgment. Researchers believe alcohol may temporarily weaken cell membranes, making them more likely to rupture during a crash.

9. Que alerta é feito no texto?

10. Segundo a pesquisa descrita no artigo, pessoas alcoolizadas tornam-se mais vulneráveis em acidentes automobilísticos. Por quê?

GRADE DE RESPOSTAS**(Preencher sem rasuras e em letras maiúsculas)**

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