

***Seu modelo de prova está na página seguinte**

Curso de Inglês Instrumental Online

**preparatório para Provas de
Proficiência do Mestrado e
Doutorado com Certificado de
Proficiência**

SAIBA MAIS





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EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA – MODELO –

Nome: _____

Data: ____/____/____

Grade de respostas

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	A	B	C	D	D	B	C	A	D

ATENÇÃO: RESPOSTAS NA GRADE, À CANETA E SEM RASURA.

NOTA DA PARTE I: _____ NOTA DA PARTE II: _____ FINAL: _____

PARTE I

As questões 1 e 2 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

Your feelings. When a sneeze isn't just a sneeze.

Did you ever experience an uncontrollable string of sneezes, one after the other, that couldn't be blamed on hay fever or the common cold?

New research suggests that sneezing may be your body's unconscious way of reacting to stress.

In the journal *Psychosomatics*, Laura Fochtmann, a psychiatrist at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, reports that 3 out of 38 cases of unstoppable sneezing she studied were the result of psychological problems that the patient faced.

Dr. Fochtmann cites the case of a teenage boy who couldn't stop sneezing for six days. The reaction began after the boy was badly frightened by a playground bully who said he would beat up the boy the next day if he showed up in class. According to the doctor, the boy's unconscious mind triggered the sneezing attack so he would have a bona fide medical excuse for not going back to school.

While she isn't sure how common the phenomenon is, Dr. Fochtmann is convinced that our minds use uncontrollable sneezing to protect us in some way.

She says that sneezes may have psychological roots if they:

- have a locomotive "choo-choo" sound rather than the irregular "ah-choo" sound usually associated with them.
- don't cause your face to scrunch up in an "about-to-sneeze" way or your eyes to close.
- occur only when you are awake.

(Source: Britain Now)

1. The research found out that

- (A) Patients with psychological problems are more stressed and have more colds.
- (B) Intermittent sneezing may be the result of a badly cured cold.
- (C) Sneezes may be an unconscious way to react to stress.
- (D) Among older people, constant sneezing may be the result of fears.
- (E) There are teenagers that make up colds in order not to go to school.

2. Sneezes may have psychological causes

- (A) if they occur only when you are awake.
- (B) if your face becomes red.
- (C) if it sounds like any other sneezes.
- (D) if it is associated with physical causes.
- (E) if you, to sneeze, close your eyes.

As questões 3, 4 e 5 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

According to a recent Health Authority survey, eating habits among the great majority of teenagers are changing for the better. However, the habit of eating too many sweet foods still persists.

The report found that a third of 11-year-old boys and two-thirds of 11-year-old girls are on a diet. However, two out of three boys still eat fried food at least every other day, although a staggering seventy-five per cent now prefer to eat healthier cereal and whole meal bread for breakfast rather than the traditional British "fry-up". In addition, almost all young people appear to be cutting down on food such as hamburgers and sausages. Nevertheless, over half of those interviewed still eat meat every day.

The report concluded that, despite much more awareness of healthier eating among the 11-16 age group, sweet snacks are still the weakness for most young people. Four out of five teenagers still find fizzy drinks, crisps and chocolate irresistible, but hardly any of the teenagers said they would give them up.

(Source : Youth Today)

3. The expression the great majority of may be replaced by

- (A) more
- (B) most
- (C) the most
- (D) mostly
- (E) many

4. What do adolescents find difficult to give up?

- (A) Hamburgers.
- (B) Cereal and bread.
- (C) Sweet foods.
- (D) Meat.
- (E) Sausages.

5. According to the text,

- (A) nearly half of the adolescents are reducing hamburgers in their meals.
- (B) 1/3 of the girls in the UK are regularly on a diet.
- (C) 2/3 of the girls interviewed eat fried food every day.
- (D) among young boys and girls, it's girls that diet more.
- (E) 75% of the boys interviewed said they prefer bread and cereals to coffee or milk.

As questões 6 e 7 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illness are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially of the colon. Different cultures are more prone to contrast certain illness because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures.

That food is related to illness is not anew discovery. In nineteen forty-five, government researches realized that nitrates and nitrites, commonly used to preserve the color in meats, and other food additives, caused cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful.

The additives which we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of the treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs administrated to animals not for medical purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

(Source: The Health Encyclopedia)

6. Assinale a única alternativa verdadeira, segundo o texto:

- (A) 40% dos casos de câncer de cólon são causados por hábitos alimentares.
- (B) Drogas são injetadas nos animais apenas por razões médicas.
- (C) Alguns produtos químicos e microorganismos são adicionados aos alimentos.
- (D) Algumas doenças são mais comuns em certas culturas.
- (E) É possível saber quais substancias em alimentos processados são prejudiciais ou não.

7. Os nitratos são geralmente utilizados

- (A) para manter o sabor em alimentos industrializados.
- (B) na preservação da cor natural das carnes.
- (C) em pesquisas científicas sobre alimentos.
- (D) para engordar animais antes do abate.
- (E) para aumentar a durabilidade dos alimentos enlatados.

A questão 8 refere-se ao texto abaixo.

A single mutation

By Brendan A Maher

A research team headed by Hansell H. Stedman unearthed a previously unregistered human gene, MYH16, using degenerate polymerase chain reaction. The gene encodes a myosin heavy chain protein—or rather it would, if it didn't have a frame shift deletion at code 660. _____ the group needed to make sure that the deletion was more than an artifact. _____ they looked and found that it was presented in at least six geographically distinct human populations. _____, they found full-length orthologs in at least seven nonhuman primate species.

Humans and macaques both transcribe mRNA from the gene, but apparently only in muscles of mastication. The experiments suggested that indeed this fixed mutation causes a proteomic difference between humans and other primates. At a press briefing in Philadelphia last Friday (March 19), Stedman called the finding a “slam dunk.”

Source: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/news/20040324/04>

8) Which sequence of words complete the gaps in the text above:

- (A) Yet , but , however
- (B) But, yet, moreover
- (C) But , so, moreover
- (D) Yet , so, however
- (E) instead, yet, moreover

A questão 9 refere-se ao texto abaixo.

Should she get tested for HIV?

I recently found out that my boyfriend was unfaithful to me, and now I'm concerned about AIDS. We've always had safe sex, except for a few times when we didn't have condoms handy. Should I be tested for HIV?

Yes, you should – and for other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) as well. Unprotected sex puts you at risk, even if it only happens once.

If you and your boyfriend didn't use a condom every time, he may have had unprotected sex with the other woman, too. Although there's a good chance that neither he nor she is infected with HIV, it's a possibility that should be checked out. And he may have exposed you to a less lethal but more common STD, like Chlamydia, which can have dangerous complications if not detected early.

Thirty-five percent of American women ages 15 to 44 have been tested for HIV; while 55 percent of those were tested when donated blood, 16 percent just wanted to know their HIV status. The vast majority of these women tested negative, and the odds are overwhelmingly in your favor that you will do too. But if you are infected with HIV, it's better to know so that you can take advantage of early treatments to delay the onset of illness.

Encourage your boyfriend to get tested as well. And after you take care of the health concerns, you should think very seriously about whether you think it's safe – or smart – to stay with someone who put you at risk.

(Source: Youth Today)

9. What is it meant in the text by the “odds are overwhelmingly in your favor that you will too”?

- (A) You will most probably test negative.
- (B) You will have to change your partner.
- (C) You are likely to have the HIV.
- (D) You will have to get tested at once.
- (E) You must avoid putting somebody at risk.

A questão 10 refere-se ao texto abaixo.

Women scientists in the academia

By Charles Q Choi

Women scientists experience less collaboration than their male colleagues, and roughly 63% find that balancing work and family is their biggest challenge, according to new surveys presented at the annual American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) meeting in Seattle, on February 13, 2004.

While the number of women majoring in science and technology has increased since the 1960s, according to a 2000 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (NSF) study, the percentage of those moving into the academic community remains low. Only 19.5% of science and engineering faculty at 4-year colleges and universities in the United States are women, and 10.4% of full professors. At large research institutions, the numbers are even smaller, that study noted.

In her studies of faculty recruitment, physicist Patricia Rankin of the University of Colorado in Boulder said her preliminary findings suggest academics have to follow “a perfect trajectory” to become faculty. “They need...to have avoided anything that derailed them,” she said. “Getting off track does not only happen to women, but it does seem to occur more frequently to women at crucial career points.”

(Source: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/news/20040216/05>)

10. According to the text which is the correct alternative:

- (A) Female scientists face fewer problems collaborating with others.
- (B) The number of women entering the academic community is stable.
- (C) Men have as many problems as women to follow a perfect trajectory in their academic lives.
- (D) Female scientists consider career and family a key issue.
- (E) Fewer women are choosing scientific careers.

PARTE II

Resuma em PORTUGUÊS o texto abaixo em no máximo 120 palavras. Tradução literal do texto será desconsiderada. Rasuras serão descontadas.

Why a Great Books Education is the Most Practical!

By David Crabtree

Modern society has adopted the historically recent perspective that the purpose of education is training for the workplace. In this view, college should provide students with skills and knowledge that will prepare them to procure reasonably high-paying, satisfying employment for the rest of their lives. The common wisdom says that the best way to achieve this goal is: first, as an undergraduate, select a promising occupation and major in the appropriate field of study; and second, after graduating, enter directly into the work force or attend a graduate or professional school for more specialized training. The logic seems to be that the sooner one concludes one's education and begins work in one's field, the less will be the cost of education and the better the prospects for advancement into secure, high-paying positions. While this was once a reasonable strategy, it is not suited to the economic environment currently developing.

The world is changing at a bewildering pace. Anyone who owns a computer and tries to keep up with the developments in hardware, software, and the accompanying incompatibilities is all too aware of the speed of change. This rapid change, especially technological change, has extremely important implications for the job market.

In the past, it was possible to look at the nation's work force, determine which of the existing occupations was most desirable in terms of pay and working conditions, and pick one to prepare for. But the rapid rate of change is clouding the crystal ball. How do we know that a high paying job today will be high paying tomorrow?

A photographer told me about a talented and highly skilled artisan who touched up photographs. He was the best in our region of the country, and people knew it; because the demand for his skill was so great, he was unable to keep up with the work. A few years ago, however, this artisan suddenly closed his shop; he did not have enough work to stay in business. Due to developments in computer hardware and software, anyone with just a little training can now achieve results previously attainable by only a few highly skilled artisans. Technology had rendered this artisan's skills obsolete. And this is not an isolated case; technology is antiquating many skills.

In sum, No matter what occupation one chooses, the future is full of question marks. Such unpredictability calls for a different strategy in preparing for the job market. Rather than spending one's undergraduate years receiving specialized training, one ought to learn more general, transferable skills which will provide the flexibility to adjust to whatever changes may occur. A well-educated worker should be able to communicate clearly with co-workers, both verbally and in writing, read with understanding, perform basic mathematical calculations, conduct himself responsibly and ethically, and work well with others. These skills would make a person well-suited to most work environments and capable of learning quickly and easily the requisite skills for a new career, should the need arise. Thus a hard-headed realism, with long-term economic security as the goal, would seem to dictate an undergraduate educational strategy of focusing on sound general learning skills—just what a great books education provides.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Nome do(a) Candidato(a): _____ Data: ____/____/____