*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







	NOTA FINAL
CADERNO DE QUESTÕES	
MASTER'S DEGREE IN INTELLEC	TUAL PROPERTY ADMISSION

EXAM

Before reading the text, pay attention to these important and essential remarks

- 1. All the answers must be written in Portuguese;
- 2. You must hold precisely on all the questions given. Vague answers that have nothing to do with what is being asked will not be considered at all;
- 3. Each question must be answered within 30 lines.
- 4. The exam will begin at 2 PM until 4 PM of 28th September, 2012.



"In order to improve its innovative capacity, Brazil needs to create adequate conditions to encourage a greater number of firms to invest and become involved in technological developments. It is generally believed that the 'locus' of innovative developments is the firm. In Brazil, however, the Ministry of Science and Technology estimates that 70% of R&D expenses are financed with public resources. In addition, 80% of Brazilian researchers carry out their activities within public institutions (universities or research centers), concentrating on the production of scientific papers. As a result, the country has managed to consolidate strong scientific capabilities and produce a considerable volume of scientific publications, which represent 1.5% of the worldwide total in scientific fields. This percentage is similar to the rate achieved by Korea. In contrast, technological performance measured by the number of patents suggests a different scenario. In 1980, the USPTO awarded 33 patents to Brazilian inventors. In 2000, this number rose to 113. However, Korea managed to increase the number of patents registered from 30 in 1980 to 3472 in 2000, an increase that places the country among the most important innovators.

The Innovation Law is expected to provide the legal framework needed to improve the country's capacity to generate and commercialize technology. The Law deals with incentives to increase the establishment of cooperative links between public scientific and technological institutions (STI) and enterprises. It also regulates the use and the negotiation of IP generated from collaborative activities between STIs and firms.

For the majority of Brazilian researchers who are affiliated with or employed by public institutions, the new innovation Law will serve as an incentive to establish partnerships aiming at developing new technologies. Researchers will have the possibility to work in other STIs for the time necessary to conclude joint-projects and will continue to receive their regular salaries. Researchers will also be able to request special leave without pay if they decide to become involved with a 'start-up' company in order to further develop their new technologies. In both cases, benefits from the commercialization of intellectual property are expected to be shared among researchers, STIs, and private firms. This more flexible scenario will expand and deepen the experience and know-how already present in public STIs, stimulating the links between academic institutions and industry".

PÁSCOA-BORHER, Maria Beatriz Amorim (2004) http://www.wipo.int/sme/en/documents/brazil_innovation.htm



What is the main suggestion of the author as a solution to the gap between production of academic articles and applied research?	QUESTÃO 01	NOTA	
	What is the main suggestion of the author as a of academic articles and applied research?	solution to the gap	between production
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QUESTÃO 02	NOTA	
What is the impact of the Brazilian Innovation context?	Law, as presented b	y the author, in that
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RASCUNHO
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