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Curso de Inglês Instrumental Online

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

SAIBA MAIS





UNIVERSIDADE DE PASSO FUNDO
INSTITUTO DE FILOSOFIA E CIÊNCIAS HUMANAS

Curso de Letras

CAMPUS I - BR 285, Bairro São José, Caixa Postal 611 - CEP 99001-970
Passo Fundo/RS - Fone (54) 3316-8100 / Fax Geral (54) 3316-8125

EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LEITURA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA

Passo Fundo, 8 de outubro de 2014.

Nome completo: _____

Instituição de vínculo: _____

Número da matrícula (para alunos da UPF) : _____

PPG (curso): _____

Este exame tem como objetivo principal comprovar sua proficiência em leitura e compreensão de textos em língua inglesa. Para tanto:

- **leia, atentamente, os textos e as questões que a eles se referem;**
- **evite traduzir o texto todo, mas, apenas, o vocabulário necessário para compreendê-lo;**
- **responda às questões em português, com base nas informações de cada texto;**
- **use o dicionário impresso, se desejar.**

Para realizar este exame:

- **use caneta azul ou preta;**
- **confira o número de questões;**
- **rubrique todas as folhas da prova;**
- **não é permitido o uso de dicionários eletrônicos ou qualquer outro equipamento eletrônico;**
- **não é permitido emprestar dicionários.**

A duração da prova é de 3 (três) horas.

TEXTO 1

1	Training might teach the brain to prefer healthy food Sept. 1, 2014 - Courtesy of Tufts University, Health Sciences Campus and World Science staff
	It may be possible to train the brain to prefer healthy low-calorie foods over unhealthy higher-calorie foods, according to new research.
5	“We don’t start out in life loving French fries and hating, for example, whole wheat pasta,” said Susan B. Roberts, director of the Energy Metabolism Laboratory at the U.S. Agriculture Department’s Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging. “This conditioning happens over time in response to eating – repeatedly!—what is out there in the toxic food environment.”
10	Roberts is senior author of the study, published online Sept. 1 in the journal <i>Nutrition & Diabetes</i> . The findings suggest one could reverse the addictive power of unhealthy food, the investigators said. <u>They</u> enrolled 13 overweight and obese adults for the study, eight of whom joined a new weight loss program designed by researchers at Tufts University in Boston. The program included behavior change education and high-fiber, “low-glycemic” menu plans. Low-glycemic foods are ones that don’t abruptly affect blood sugar levels.
15	Both groups underwent brain scans at the beginning and end of a six-month period. Among those who underwent the weight loss program, the brain scans revealed changes in areas of the brain reward center associated with learning and addiction, the researchers said. After six months, they added, this area showed more sensitivity to healthy, lower-calorie foods, and less sensitivity to the unhealthy higher-calorie foods.
20	“The weight loss program is specifically designed to change how people react to different foods, and our study shows those who participated in <u>it</u> had an increased desire for healthier foods along with a decreased preference for unhealthy foods, the combined effects of which are probably critical for sustainable weight control,” said co-author Sai Krupa Das, a scientist in the Energy Metabolism Laboratory at the center. “To the best of our knowledge this is the first demonstration of this important switch.”
25	“Although other studies have shown that surgical procedures like gastric bypass surgery can decrease how much people enjoy food generally, this is not very satisfactory because it takes away food enjoyment generally rather than making healthier foods more appealing,” added co-author Thilo Deckersbach, a psychologist at Massachusetts General Hospital.
30	“There is much more research to be done here, involving many more participants, long-term follow-up and investigating more areas of the brain,” Roberts said. “But <u>we</u> are very encouraged that the weight loss program appears to change what foods are tempting to people.”
	Retrieved and adapted from http://www.world-science.net/othernews/140901_brain.htm

AS QUESTÕES 1 A 8 REFEREM-SE AO TEXTO 1.

1. Qual a novidade noticiada pelo Texto 1 e quantos cientistas estão envolvidos diretamente no estudo?

2. O que a Diretora Susan B. Roberts diz sobre a preferência das pessoas por comidas que não são saudáveis? Por que isso acontece, na opinião dela?

3. A quem ou a que se referem as expressões destacadas no texto?

a) they (linha 10) -	
b) it (linha 21) -	
c) we (linha 30) -	

Escreva em português os significados dos grupos nominais abaixo, no contexto do Texto 1:

4. Director of the Energy Metabolism Laboratory -
5. The U.S. Agriculture Department's Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging -
6. Areas of the brain reward center -
7. The weight loss program -

8. Escreva uma síntese do estudo relatado no Texto 1. Informe: a) o número e a condição física dos participantes; b) tempo de duração da pesquisa; c) programa do qual eles participaram; d) resultados evidenciados.

TEXTO 2

	Battling Ebola: Two doctors for a county of 85,000 people By Elizabeth Cohen, Senior Medical Correspondent September 25, 2014
1	Monrovia, Liberia (CNN) -- Meet Dr. Gobe Logan, the county health director for Bomi County in Liberia. You have now met half the medical team in Bomi County. There are two doctors in the entire county. I don't mean two doctors to treat Ebola patients but two doctors, period.
5	Two doctors to take care of Ebola patients, plus the 100 patients in their general hospital, plus the rest of the county. That's two doctors for about 85,000 people. Logan doesn't complain, even though he's been working around the clock since June, when the first Ebola case appeared in this agricultural county.
10	He would, however, like an actual Ebola treatment center. He's been taking care of patients in a holding facility, <u>which</u> has only 12 beds. Sometimes they have nearly double that number, and patients overflow onto mattresses on the floor. He can't send these patients to real Ebola treatment centers because they're all full.
15	Logan has been begging the federal government for more than a month for an official Ebola treatment unit, one with more beds and a quarantine area for people who've come in close contact with Ebola patients but aren't sick. My team and I saw firsthand Tuesday night just how much he needs a real hospital.
20	About 7 p.m., an ambulance arrived at Logan's facility in Tubmanburg with five people who, the day before, had washed the bodies of a mother and daughter <u>who</u> had died of Ebola. After they'd done the washing, their community kicked them out, Logan told us. Now the five relatives -- three adults, a 13-year-old and a 5-year-old -- were in the ambulance in Ebola limbo. They couldn't go back home, and they couldn't go into the facility because they might get infected.
25	By the light of a single bulb outside the facility, it was decided they'd look for a government building of some kind <u>where</u> the family could spend the 21-day quarantine. The county health department would feed them and take care of their needs. But they weren't going to find a place until the morning. The five relatives would have to spend the night in the ambulance. Logan put in an order for a second ambulance so they could stretch out and sleep more comfortably.
30	Logan and his staff are doing a heroic job of taking care of Ebola patients under difficult circumstances. He's strict about infection control -- no health care workers have died on his watch -- and he resourcefully tries different drugs to save his dying patients. Here's what I don't understand: With the millions upon millions of dollars spent in West Africa on Ebola, why doesn't this man get his treatment center? These centers are the single most important way to prevent the transmission of the disease, since they isolate the infected. <i>Retrieved and adapted from http://edition.cnn.com/2014/09/25/health/reporter-notebook-cohen-ebola-doctor/index.html. Access on September 28th, 2014.</i>

AS QUESTÕES 9 A 15 REFEREM-SE AO TEXTO 2.

9. Assinale as alternativas que apresentam aspectos denunciados pela autora, ao longo do texto, em relação ao atendimento aos pacientes infectados pelo vírus Ebola:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| a. () Falta de alimentos. | b. () Falta de infraestrutura. |
| c. () Falta de remédios. | d. () Falta de direcionamento adequado de recursos financeiros. |

10. No contexto relatado pela jornalista, dentre as diferentes necessidades para melhoria no atendimento aos pacientes, qual é a prioridade do Dr. Logan?

11. Identifique se as informações que seguem são verdadeiras ou falsas, de acordo com o texto:

- a. () Dr. Logan trabalha exclusivamente com pacientes contaminados pelo vírus Ebola.
- b. () Até o momento, nenhum integrante da equipe de trabalho de Dr. Logan morreu, em consequência do vírus Ebola.
- c. () Os pacientes em quarentena necessitam permanecer em isolamento por 40 dias.

12. Em relação ao episódio presenciado pela equipe de jornalistas, complete as informações:

a) Motivo pelo qual os pacientes foram enviados ao Dr. Longan	
b) Motivo pelo qual os pacientes não puderam deixar a ambulância durante a noite	
c) Solução indicada para a situação	

13. Por que Dr. Logan não consegue enviar seus pacientes aos centros de tratamento de Ebola?

14. Na sentença "... he's been working around the clock" (linhas 5 e 6), o que a expressão sublinhada permite inferir?

15. A quem ou a que se referem as expressões destacadas no texto?

a) which (linha 8) -	
b) who (linha 16) -	
c) where (linha 21) -	