

***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





**FUNDAÇÃO UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO TOCANTINS/UFT
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIAS DA SAÚDE
PROCESSO DE SELEÇÃO PARA ALUNO DO
MESTRADO PROFISSIONAL EM CIÊNCIAS DA SAÚDE
EDITAL Nº 05/2014 – PGCS/UFT**

A Universidade Federal do Tocantins, por meio do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências da Saúde, torna público o gabarito da prova de suficiência de língua inglesa do processo seletivo ao Curso de Mestrado Profissional em Ciências da Saúde, com entrada em 2014 e 2015.

English Test

Texto 1

Metabolic syndrome is based on visceral fat accumulation and brings about various metabolic abnormality such as hypertension, dyslipidemia, and glucose intolerance with the insulin resistance. Dyslipidemia in metabolic syndrome and diabetes mellitus features hypertriglycemia and low HDL cholesterolemia. The lipoprotein of triglycerides is consisted of mainly high remnant and VLDL lipoprotein. In addition, small dense LDL appears in these state. Small dense LDL is a high risk for atherosclerosis. For a treatment strategy, not only drug treatment such as fibrates, anti-diabetic drug, but we pay attention to visceral fat accumulation, and stratificate pathologically to appropriate treatment orientation. Early lifestyle intervention for example health instruction should be needed.

Baseado apenas no que está no Texto 1 marque a alternativa correta:

- a) A síndrome metabólica é o acúmulo de açúcares na região periférica
 - b) Residência vascular é uma consequência da doença supracitada
 - c) A intervenção tardia é medida necessária
 - d) Dislipidemia na síndrome metabólica e diabetes mellitus apresenta hipertrigliceridemia
 - e) O LDL é um fator protetor
-

The text above (Text 1) speaks of intervention in lifestyle to control dyslipidemia. Which of the following measures is not about changing lifestyle?

- a) Running
 - b) Medication
 - c) Dietary
 - d) Sleep hygiene
 - e) Stress control
-

Texto 2

Malaria is an important disease that has a global distribution and significant health burden. The spatial limits of its distribution and seasonal activity are sensitive to climate factors, as well as the local capacity to control the disease. Malaria is also one of the few health outcomes that has been modeled by more than one research group and can therefore facilitate the first model intercomparison for health impacts under a future with climate change. We used bias-corrected temperature and rainfall simulations from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 climate models to compare the metrics of five statistical and dynamical malaria impact models for three future time periods (2030s, 2050s, and 2080s). We evaluated three malaria outcome metrics at global and regional levels: climate suitability, additional population at risk and additional person-months at risk across the model outputs. The malaria projections were based on five different global climate models, each run under four emission scenarios (Representative Concentration Pathways, RCPs) and a single population projection. We also investigated the modeling uncertainty associated with future projections of populations at risk for malaria owing to climate change. Our findings show an overall global net increase in climate suitability and a net increase in the population at risk, but with large uncertainties. The model outputs indicate a net increase in the annual person-months at risk when comparing from RCP 2.6 to RCP 8.5 from the 2050s to the 2080s. The malaria outcome metrics were highly sensitive to the choice of malaria impact model, especially over the epidemic fringes of the malaria distribution.

Sobre o Texto 2, marque a alternativa CORRETA:

- a) A malária é um doença de distribuição local
 - b) Tem atividade dependente de fatores climáticos**
 - c) O estudo utilizou simulações de enchentes
 - d) O estudo avaliou seis modelos de medida de prognóstico
 - e) As medidas de prognóstico tiveram sensibilidade baixa
-

A pesquisa do texto 2 utilizou simulações de:

- a) Chuvas e temperatura**
 - b) Epidemia
 - c) Ventos e umidade
 - d) Umidade
 - e) Projeções da população
-

Texto 3

Abstract

OBJECTIVE:

To describe and analyze the trends of occurrence of underweight, overweight, and obesity in schoolchildren.

METHODS:

This was a longitudinal study of trends conducted in a voluntary sample of Brazilian children and adolescents. The sample was grouped by year of collection (period I: 2005 and 2006; period II: 2007 and 2008, and period III: 2009-2011), age category (children: 7 to 10 years, and adolescents: 11 to 14 years), and stratified by gender. The body mass index was used to classify the nutritional profile. Trend analysis was verified using multinomial logistic regression ($p < 0.05$).

RESULTS:

Mean occurrences were 2.11% for underweight, 22.27% for overweight, and 6.8% for obesity. There was a decrease of underweight in male adolescents from period I to II, as well as an increase in female children from period II to III. Regarding overweight, there was an increase followed by a decrease in male children. Regarding obesity, there was an increase from period I to II in all age groups and for both genders.

CONCLUSION:

The prevalence of underweight was less than 5% in all categories of age and gender. However, the categories of overweight and obesity showed higher values, and together comprised almost 30% of the young Brazilian population; moreover, a trend toward increase in prevalence of obesity was observed up to the year 2008, followed by the maintenance of these high prevalence rates.

Sobre o texto 3 marque a alternativa CORRETA:

- a) O objetivo é avaliar e descrever tendências de baixo peso, sobrepeso e obesidade em escolares
 - b) O objetivo é medir e testar a presença de baixo peso, sobre peso e obesidade em escolares
 - c) O objetivo é medir e testar a presença de baixo peso, sobre peso e obesidade em pré-adolescentes
 - d) O objetivo é avaliar e testar a presença de fraqueza, força e obesidade em escolares
 - e) Nenhuma das anteriores
-

Mark the correct association related to the translation:

- a) Abstract = texto
 - b) Objective = tema
 - c) Methods = Metodologia
 - d) Results = Discussão
 - e) Conclusion = Opinião
-

Sobre a forma que o estudo do Texto 3 foi conduzido marque a alternativa CORRETA:

- a) O estudo é transversal
 - b) A amostra foi compulsória
 - c) A amostra foi composta de adultos
 - d) O índice de massa corporal foi utilizado para classificar o perfil nutricional
 - e) A análise utilizou regressão linear uninomial
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Texto 4

“Supplements, in general, are advertised and commercialized as having several purposes. Mainly, they are marketed as being able to improve performance, increase muscle mass, decrease body fat, help control or lose weight, prevent illness and disease, treat medical problems, boost immunity, increase alertness or mental activity, and reduce stress. In short, they are frequently regarded as “miraculous products” that are able to produce “magical results” in a short period. Often, they are even taken to compensate for inadequate dietary intake”.

Marque a afirmativa que melhor corresponde com o texto 4:

- a) Os suplementos podem aumentar a massa muscular, diminuir gordura corporal, suprimir o sistema imunológico e a melhorar a performance.
- b) Muitas vezes os suplementos, nem são utilizados para compensar uma dieta inadequada.
- c) O resultado do artigo demonstrou que os suplementos podem gerar resultados incríveis e miraculosos.
- d) Os suplementos tem seus propósitos de comercialização advertidos em geral
- e) Nenhuma das anteriores

QUESTÃO ANULADA

Marque a tradução ERRADA:

- a) purpose = propósito
 - b) to improve = melhorar
 - c) decrease = aumentar
 - d) intake = ingestão
 - e) often = frequentemente
-

Texto 5

“Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder characterized by chronic hyperglycaemia. There are many and diverse therapeutic strategies in the management of Type 2 diabetes. The inhibition of α -amylase activity is only one possibility to lower postprandial blood glucose levels. In our in-vitro studies we could demonstrate that different plants, mostly traditionally used in common diabetic therapy in Africa or Europe, are able to inhibit α -amylase, which is responsible for the breakdown of oligosaccharides into monosaccharides which are absorbed. An inhibition of α -amylase activity of 90% was seen with the extract of the leaves of *Tamarindus indica*. To quantify inhibition rates, acarbose was used (IC_{50} : 23,2 μ M). Highest inhibition level of acarbose in our test model was about 85%. Additionally tests with pure polyphenolic compounds might explain the biological activity of the selected plants”.

Marque a afirmativas CORRETA em relação ao texto acima (Texto 5):

- a) A planta citada neste trabalho apresentou inibição da atividade da alfa-amilase em 85%.
 - b) A inibição da atividade da α -amilase é apenas uma possibilidade de baixar os níveis de glicose no sangue pós-prandial.
 - c) Há diversas estratégias terapêuticas para tratamento da diabetes tipo 2, porém apenas duas formas para o tratamento do diabetes mellitus tipo 1.
 - d) Padrões de inibição da ascarbose sugerem inibição da atividade da alfa-amilase, com isto as plantas com esta atividade podem ser úteis para o tratamento do diabetes.
 - e) Várias plantas utilizadas na África e Europa apresentam atividade inibitória para a ascarbose.
-

Marque a tradução ERRADA:

- a) inhibiton = ativação
 - b) studies = estudos
 - c) to quantify = quantificar
 - d) highest = maior
 - e) explain = explicação
-

Texto 6

"This study compared subjective and behavioral effect profiles of alcohol and smoked marijuana using technology that controlled puffing and inhalation parameters. Male volunteers (n=55) with histories of moderate alcohol and marijuana use were administered three doses of alcohol (0.25, 0.5, or 1.0 g/kg), three doses of marijuana [4, 8, or 16 puffs of 3,55% D9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)], and placebo in random order under double blind conditions in seven separate sessions. Blood alcohol concentration (10–90 mg/dl) and THC levels (63–188 ng/ml) indicated that active drug was delivered to subjects dose dependently. Alcohol and marijuana produced dose-related changes in subjective measures of drug effect. Ratings of perceived impairment were identical for the high doses of alcohol and marijuana. Both drugs produced comparable impairment in digit–symbol substitution and word recall tests, but had no effect in time perception and reaction time tests. Alcohol, but not marijuana, slightly impaired performance in a number recognition test. These data are useful for understanding the relative performance impairment produced by alcohol and marijuana at the delivered doses and the relationship between their subjective and behavioral effects.

Marque a alternativa INCORRETA em relação ao texto 6:

- a) As grandes variações de álcool e THC no sangue serviram para evidenciar que a administração foi dose dependente.

b) Para a realização deste estudo foram utilizados 55 indivíduos do gênero feminino com histórico de uso moderado de álcool e maconha

c) A taxa de comprometimento perceptível nos indivíduos foi idêntica para a maconha e para o etanol.

d) Este estudo é útil para o entendimento do comprometimento da performance, memória e humor frente ao uso de maconha e etanol.

e) Nenhuma das anteriores

Marque a tradução INCORRETA:

a) marijuana = maconha

b) impairment = comprometimento

c) understanding = abaixar

d) relationship = relação

e) behavioral = comportamental

Texto 7

Cervical HPV Infection in Female Sex Workers: A Global Perspective

The Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) encompasses a family of viruses that can infect the genital tract and cervix of women. It is a known causal factor in the development of cervical cancer and genital warts. Approximately 291 million women worldwide are HPV DNA carriers. The virus is associated with anal, vaginal, penile and oral cancers. It is most commonly associated with cervical cancer as the virus causes nearly 500,000 incident cases of cervical cancer and 274,000 cervical cancer deaths annually. Cervical cancer is the second most frequently diagnosed type of cancer in women worldwide. It is much more common in developing countries, where 83% of cases occur. Studies have indicated that a high number of lifetime partners may lead to a higher transmission of HPV leading to higher cervical cancer rates. In female sex workers (FSWs), the risk of HPV infection and cervical cancer is especially high. Previous studies have reported that FSW had more than twice the probability of having HPV infection than women from the general population and have a higher prevalence of abnormal Papanicolaou smears. In addition, HPV can be transmitted from FSWs to the general population through clients thereby increasing the prevalence of the virus. There are currently two approved HPV vaccines on the market. The vaccines produced by Merck (quadrivalent HPV vaccine) and GlaxoSmithKline (bivalent HPV vaccine) both protect against chronic infection with HPV types 16 and 18, whereas the quadrivalent HPV vaccine also protects against HPV types 6 and 11 among individuals unexposed to the virus. HPV types 6 and 11 cause 90% of genital warts and types 16 and 18 cause 70% percent of cervical cancers worldwide. Approximately 32% of the 291 million HPV infected women from the general

population are infected with types 16 and 18. However there is limited information on the most prevalent HPV types for the FSW population.

Com relação ao texto 7, é correto afirmar que:

- a) O câncer cervical é o tipo de câncer mais comum em países desenvolvidos
 - b) O câncer cervical é provocado por vírus de RNA
 - c) As duas vacinas, disponíveis no mercado, protegem contra o HPV tipo 6 e 11
 - d) Os vírus HPV tipo 16 e 18 são responsáveis por 90% dos cânceres genitais
 - e) O esfregaço do Papanicolau, das mulheres que trabalham com sexo, apresenta uma prevalência alta de anormalidades.
-

According to the text 7, HPV virus can infect which region of the body?

- a) Cerebrum
 - b) female genital
 - c) Stomach
 - d) Spleen
 - e) Lung
-

Quais os subtipos de HPV causam 90% das verrugas genitais (referência: Texto 7)?

- a) 6 e 11
- b) 16 e 18
- c) 6 e 18
- d) 11 e 16
- e) 6 e 11

TAMBÉM CONSIDERADO LETRA E

In the text 7, which is the incidence of cancers deaths annually related to HPV vírus infection?

- a) five hundred thousand
 - b) four hundred thousand
 - c) two hundred
 - d) more than two hundred fifty thousand
 - e) fifty
-

In the text 7, how many HPV vaccines are currently approved?

- a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Six
 - d) Ten
 - e) None
-

Texto 8

Asthma is a chronic disease characterized by recurrent attacks of breathlessness and wheezing, which vary in severity and frequency from person to person. During an asthma attack, the lining of the bronchial tubes swells, causing the airways to narrow and reducing the flow of air into and out of the lungs.

The causes of asthma are not completely understood. However, risk factors for developing asthma include inhaling asthma “triggers”, such as allergens, tobacco smoke and chemical irritants. Asthma cannot be cured, but appropriate management can control the disorder and enable people to enjoy a good quality of life.

According to the Texto 8, asthma is a disease of:

- a) Heart
 - b) Lungs**
 - c) Kidney
 - d) Bladder
 - e) Blood
-

Sobre o Texto 8, marque a alternativa INCORRETA:

- a) São fatores de risco: alérgenos, o tabaco, fatores químicos irritativos
 - b) É uma doença crônica com crises recorrentes
 - c) A asma tem cura**
 - d) O controle apropriado melhora a qualidade de vida
 - e) Nenhuma das anteriores
-

Marque a tradução ERRADA:

- a) Narrow: estreitar
 - b) Flow: fluxo
 - c) triggers: gatilhos
 - d) smoke: respirar**
 - e) enable: permitir
-

CONFORME ORIENTAÇÃO PRESENCIAL O PREENCHIMENTO DESTE ITEM FOI DISPENSADO. A CORREÇÃO TERÁ COMO REFERÊNCIA AS RESPOSTAS NAS PRÓPRIAS QUESTÕES.

Nome:

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