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Curso de Inglês Instrumental Online

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

SAIBA MAIS



Texto 1

Why This German City Has Banned Coffee Pods In Government Buildings

By Esme Nicholson / March 1, 2016.

1 While a caffeinated workforce is generally a happy one, it may not be an efficient one — at
2 least, not from a planetary point of view, according to the German city of Hamburg. As part
3 of a wider effort to reduce waste and energy consumption, Hamburg has banned the use
4 of coffee pods in government-run buildings, offices and institutions like schools and
5 universities.

6 Love **them** or hate them, single-use coffee capsules are a quick way to brew a reasonable
7 cup of coffee, and Germans use roughly 3 billion pods a year. But Hamburg's Department
8 for the Environment and Energy argues that coffee pods cause "unnecessary resource
9 consumption and waste generation," and "often contain polluting aluminum."

10 Coffee pods are just one of a variety of products city employees are no longer allowed to
11 use on office premises. Mandatory green guidelines now prohibit taxpayers' money from
12 being spent on nonrefillable plastic bottles, plastic cutlery, plates and cups, chlorine-based
13 cleaning products, air freshener and patio heaters.

14 Hamburg is believed to be the world's first city to ban coffee pods. Jan Kerstan, Hamburg's
15 environment senator, who announced the move to promote sustainable procurement, says
16 the city wants to encourage businesses and private individuals to accept greater
17 accountability for **their** purchasing decisions. "Our objective is to increase the share of
18 environmentally friendly products significantly, in order to help combat climate change,"
19 Kerstan argues.

20 And single-use coffee pods have been in the cross hairs of environmentalists. Some, like
21 Keurig's K-Cups, are not recyclable (Keurig aims for 100 percent recyclability by 2020).
22 Others are recyclable, but that doesn't ensure that those convenient little pods actually end
23 up sorted with the plastic and glass — not tossed in the trash bin — after you've prepared
24 your morning cup of Joe.

25 Nespresso, Europe's most popular pod provider — whose spokesman is the equally
26 popular George Clooney — says it has 14,000 capsule collection points worldwide, with
27 the capacity, at least, to recycle over 80 percent of all used capsules. The company aims
28 to raise **this** to 100 percent by 2020.

29 In Germany, where municipal recycling amenities are widespread and long-established,
30 Nespresso stresses that its almost entirely aluminum pods can be placed into the
31 ubiquitous yellow bins in the backyard.

32 Nespresso told us that many of its pods end up at aluminum plants for reuse, together with
33 the rest of Germany's domestic aluminum waste, such as food and drink cans. But the
34 company wasn't able to confirm what percentage of used pods were actually recycled,
35 either in Germany or elsewhere.

36 Jan Dube, spokesman for the Hamburg Department of the Environment and Energy, told
37 us that, to his knowledge, "most of the capsules can't be recycled easily, because they are
38 often made of a mixture of plastic and aluminum," Dube says.

39 Nespresso says it was surprised by Hamburg's decision. The company insists that
40 "portioned coffee makes sense, both economically and in terms of sustainability."
41 Nespresso argues that reducing the amount of coffee and water used per cup has a bigger
42 impact on carbon footprint than packaging — especially packaging made from aluminum.

43 Mindful of growing consumer awareness of pod waste, the Italian coffee brand Lavazza
44 has developed a "compostable capsule": It's made from biodegradable organic materials
45 that the company aims to turn into agricultural fertilizer. Whether that's enough to lure
46 connoisseurs of Italian coffee made in traditional espresso machines remains to be seen.

47 In Hamburg, at least, the authorities have already made up their minds. Jan Dube says
48 they simply cannot justify buying "6 grams of coffee wrapped in 3 grams of packaging" with
49 taxpayer money. The city aims to cut down on packaging waste in general — whether it
50 can be recycled or not.

51 Dube says that city authorities throughout Germany have been in touch to inquire about
52 implementing similar bans. If the ad campaign "Kill the K-Cup" is accurate, and enough K-
53 Cups were discarded in 2014 to circle Earth more than 10 times, then that route might
54 bypass Germany in the future.

Adapted from <http://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2016/03/01/468631065/why-this-german-city-has-banned-coffee-pods-in-government-buildings> Retrieved on Nov 18 2016.

As perguntas de **1** a **5** referem-se ao **Texto 1**. Suas respostas devem ser redigidas em bom português, em letra legível e sem rasuras. Somente responda em inglês se a pergunta assim o solicitar. Caso não haja espaço suficiente para as respostas, use o verso, indicando o número da questão.

1. O texto discorre sobre a proibição de determinado tipo de produto consumido em algumas instituições de ensino e em alguns órgãos governamentais na cidade de Hamburgo. Que produto foi proibido, em que lugares ele foi proibido e quais são os dois motivos apresentados pelas autoridades para isso? (1 ponto)

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2. O texto menciona também outros produtos sendo proibidos na cidade de Hamburgo. Quais são esses produtos e qual o objetivo dessas proibições? (1 ponto)

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3. Identifique a que palavras, termos ou expressões se referem as seguintes palavras (identificadas em negrito no texto). Escreva suas respostas **em inglês**. Respostas em português a questão não serão aceitas. (0,25 pontos para cada item)

a) them (Linha 06):

b) their (Linha 17):

c) this (Linha 28):

d) it (Linha 49):

4. O argumento apresentado pela Nespresso a respeito da reciclagem do seu produto foi aceito pelas autoridades alemãs? Justifique sua resposta com base nas informações fornecidas no texto. (1 ponto)

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5. Compare o produto da Nespresso com o da Lavazza usando os argumentos apresentados no texto pelos fabricantes. (1 ponto)

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Text 2

Kids better off at nursery rather than staying at home with mum, say researchers

By Sarah Knapton, science editor. / 16 NOVEMBER 2016.

1 Parents unable to give up work to look after their children can breathe a sigh of relief.
2 Sending youngsters to nursery is likely to be better for them than being at home, because
3 it helps them to develop social and everyday skills, a new report has found.
4 In contrast the children of stay-at-home mums **fare** less well, having poorer speech and
5 movement, according to research from the London School of Economics and Oxford
6 University.
7 Dr Laurence Roope, of the Health Economics Research Centre at Oxford, said: "It should
8 give parents some reassurance that nurseries are not going to harm their children, and are
9 likely to be beneficial."
10 "It seems that what is important is engaging in interactive activities with the child."
11 "Obviously there are different ways of interpreting the results. It could be there is a trade-
12 off. On the one hand, going out to work brings in more money for the family, which leads to
13 more financial security and the ability to partake in more activities."
14 "But on the other hand it might mean that the bond between parent and child is not as
15 great, particularly if the parent is coming in tired or stressed. But overall it seems nursery
16 has a significant impact on development."
17 The researchers said the benefit of nursery appeared to increase as children spent more
18 time there.
19 "We're not saying that they should be spending 24 hours a day there, but it does seem
20 spending more time there had significant benefits," added Dr Roope.
21 The study was based on answers from the German Socio-Economic Panel, which
22 surveyed more than 800 mothers and quizzed them about their financial status, education
23 and the progress of their children when they were aged two and three.
24 Questions such "Can your child cut pieces of paper with scissors?" or "Can your child
25 speak in two-word sentences?" were used to gauge how well youngsters were developing.
26 Singing children's songs and painting and doing arts and crafts were found to have a
27 positive impact on dexterity, which researchers linked to the actions associated with songs
28 and the hand skills needed for arts and crafts.
29 Reading or telling stories, singing children's songs and visiting other families were
30 unsurprisingly also both found to have a positive impact on talking capabilities.

31 Prof Paul Anand, an author of the report, said: "[This is] one of first economic studies to
32 look at the behaviour of very young children and it comes out with positive messages
33 about activity involvement with parents, and shows that different activities promote
34 different skills.

35 "The results point to the potential value of thinking not just in terms of a general home
36 learning environment but also about the specific kinds of activities that parents as carers
37 need to engage in, if they want to promote the acquisition of particular skills."

38 The researchers said children were often exposed to more stimulating activities at nursery,
39 as well as interacting with new children and adults, which helped their development.

40 However Laura Perrins, co-editor of The Conservative Woman website and advocate for
41 stay-at-home mothers, said the report made it seem that mothers could not be trusted with
42 their children.

43 She said: "Gosh what an amazing study. No doubt if I dig a little deeper I would find a very
44 select group of children chosen.

45 "One wonders how so much human progress has been made so far without children being
46 in nursery. Although I note little is said about emotional development.

47 "Obviously now the most important thing now is for government to make nursery care not
48 only favourable but compulsory. The truth is mothers cannot be trusted with their kids!"

49 The study also found that spending more time with grandparents boosted talking and
50 social skills and having a mother with more years of education also improved early
51 development.

52 However taking children for a walk outdoors appeared to actually harm development. The
53 researchers believe that although fresh air is good for children, being strapped in a buggy
54 for long periods could hamper the development of movement.

55 The researchers also examined the effect of certain activities on young children and found
56 that reading and shopping made them happiest.

57 Children with more siblings also had better skills in all areas, suggesting that they are
58 learning from older siblings, despite having less time interacting with a parent.

From: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/science/2016/11/16/kids-better-off-at-nursery-rather-than-staying-at-home-with-mum/> Retrieved on Nov 21, 2016.

As perguntas de **6 a 10** referem-se ao **Texto 2** e devem ser respondidas em língua portuguesa (exceto se houver indicação contrária). Caso não haja espaço suficiente para suas respostas, use o verso, indicando o número da questão.

6. Qual o tema central do estudo que é descrito no texto? Descreva os procedimentos e instrumentos utilizados pelos pesquisadores. (1 ponto)

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7. A palavra “**fare**” (Linha 04) poderia ser substituída por uma das alternativas abaixo sem que isso compromettesse o sentido no texto. Assinale a alternativa correta. (1 ponto)

a) eat well b) charge c) travel d) get along

8. Que exemplos podem ser encontrados no texto para apoiar a seguinte afirmação: “*different activities promote different skills*” (Linhas 33-34)? (1 ponto)

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9. Quem é Laura Perrins? O que podemos perceber sobre seu posicionamento com relação ao estudo segundo o segmento *“the report made it seem that mothers could not be trusted with their children”* (Linhas 41-42)? Justifique. (1 ponto)

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10. O que diz o texto sobre a influência que a convivência com os avós ou com irmãos pode ter sobre o desenvolvimento infantil? (1 ponto)

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