

DEPARTAMENTO DE LINGUÍSTICA, LETRAS E ARTES

PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA

2020/I

Nome: _____ Data: ___/___/___

Nota:

() Proficiente

() Não Proficiente

Instruções:

1. Esta prova consta de oito questões objetivas e duas questões discursivas.
2. Há apenas uma alternativa correta para cada questão objetiva.
3. Atribuir-se-á 1 (um) ponto para cada questão objetiva e 1(um) ponto para cada questão discursiva.
4. Só é permitida a utilização de dicionário impresso.
5. Trocas ou empréstimos de dicionários são expressamente proibidos, bem como utilização de equipamentos eletrônicos, como dicionários, tradutores e celulares.
6. A prova deverá ser respondida à caneta, azul ou preta.
7. A duração da prova é de três horas; não haverá prorrogação para o horário da mesma.
8. Na última página desta prova você encontrará uma grade de respostas que deverá ser preenchida com letra **maiúscula**. A grade de respostas é importantíssima, pois a correção das questões objetivas será efetuada diretamente nela.
9. Serão considerados aprovados os candidatos que demonstrarem, no mínimo, 70% de compreensão dos textos, envolvendo as questões objetivas e as discursivas.

TEXT 01

Whatever else people do when they come together – whether they play, fight, make love, or make automobiles – they talk. We live in a world of languages. We talk to our friends, our associates, our wives and husbands, our lovers, our teachers, our parents, our rivals, and even our enemies. We talk to bus drivers and total strangers. We talk face-to-face and over the telephone, and everyone responds with more talk. Television and radio further swell this torrent of words. Hardly a moment of our waking lives is free from words, and even in our dreams we talk and are talked to. We also talk when there is no one to answer. Some of us talk aloud in our sleep. We talk to our pets and sometimes to ourselves.

The possession of language, perhaps more than any other attribute, distinguishes humans from other animals. To understand our humanity, one must understand the nature of language that makes us human.

FROMKIN, V.; RODMAN, R.; HYAMS, N. An introduction to language.

1. The best title for this text is

- A) () Our ever-present language.
- B) () Human skills.
- C) () Languages in the world.
- D) () English as a global language.

2. According to the second paragraph:

- A) () language enables us to understand humanity.
- B) () both humans and animals use some kind of language.
- C) () the one attribute humans have is language.
- D) () language is the most distinctive human characteristic.

TEXT 02

The human moment

After encouraging us all to communicate using email, faxes, memos and phone calls, bosses have now come up with a revolutionary new idea - to talk to each other face to face. Executives are finally realizing that "the human moment" can be beneficial to office workers. A lengthy report by Dr Edward M Hallowell in the wellrespected Harvard Business Review claims that face-to-face contact has "fallen victim to virtuality" and that this is leading to more mistakes and misinterpretation of information which, over the long term, can prove to be disastrous for businesses...

We need, he claims, "the human moment" which is "an authentic psychological encounter that can happen only when two people share the same physical space."

From Speak Up, nº 148

3. Considere as seguintes declarações.

O texto:

- I. Ressalta as vantagens dos meios tecnológicos de comunicação.
- II. Critica o uso da comunicação oral, pois ela provoca distorções de mensagens.
- III. Encoraja o uso de novas tecnologias para a comunicação entre as pessoas.
- IV. Afirma que o contato direto entre as pessoas é uma forma de comunicação mais eficaz do que os novos meios de comunicação.
- V. Diz que, além de promoverem um verdadeiro encontro psicológico entre as pessoas, os novos meios de comunicação permitem que cada um preserve seu espaço físico.

- A) () Apenas I e II estão corretas
- B) () Apenas III está correta
- C) () Apenas IV está correta
- D) () Apenas IV e V estão corretas

4. The best title for the text above would be:

- A) () The Advantages of Virtuality
- B) () Mistakes and Misinterpretations in Direct Contacts
- C) () New Devices in Psychological Encounters
- D) () Face to Face is Better

TEXT 03

NEUROSCIENCE

NO MORE...PLEASE!

A chocolate orgy for science's sake.

How does your brain know when you've had too much of a good thing? Dana Small, a cognitive neuroscientist at Northwestern University's School of Medicine in Chicago, decided to look into it by feeding people chocolate. She stood in the hallway of her department and recruited nine self-proclaimed cocoa-bean lovers, hooked them up to MRI machines, gave them chocolate, and then measured blood flow in their brains while they ate. Between bites, they were asked two questions: "Do you want another piece?" and "On a scale of minus-10 to plus-10, how much did you like the last piece?"

Of course, in the time the volunteers' euphoria over tasting the confection turned to satiation, and, as it did, Small saw changes in their brain activity. When the subjects ate chocolate and enjoyed it, a region associated with mood – the medial part of the orbital frontal cortex – was active. But as they began to feel satiated, blood stopped flowing to that area and increased in another region probably responsible for the decision to stop eating – the adjacent lateral orbital frontal cortex.

Such images will help scientists better understand how addiction causes the brain's normal response to a good thing to go awry. But the research also yielded a curious, unexpected result: Women ate twice as much chocolate as men before getting their fill. And while men stopped eating because they began to find the chocolate unpleasant, women stopped only when their bellies were stuffed. During the course of the study, Small also discovered another interesting fact: People of Asian descent tended to be satisfied after eating only one or two pieces of chocolate. Non-Asians, on the other hand, practically gorged themselves.

SINHA, G. NO MORE...PLEASE! Popular Science. New York, v. 259, n.7, Jan. 2002, p. 42.

Vocabulário

1. To go awry: sair do curso normal
2. Orgy: orgia
3. Hooked them up: se viciaram
4. Mood: humor
5. Gorged themselves: empanturraram-se
6. Yield ed ed: produzir, render
7. Bellies: barrigas, ventres
8. Stuff, ed, ed: estufar
9. Sake: amor

5. Em relação à tipologia textual, o texto é:

- A) () Científico, porque apresenta uma tese e procura fundamentá-la com evidências.
- B) () Argumentativo, porque trata dos malefícios e benefícios de se comer chocolate.
- C) () Informativo, porque relata os resultados de uma experiência na área de neurociência.
- D) () Apelativo, por tentar convencer as pessoas a comerem mais chocolate.

6. Da leitura do texto, conclui-se que:

- A) () Os participantes da pesquisa, de ambos os sexos, eram apreciadores de chocolate.
- B) () O experimento foi realizado por meio de exames laboratoriais.
- C) () A carência afetiva provoca, nas mulheres, um impulso para um maior consumo de chocolate
- D) () Descendentes asiáticos satisfazem-se quando comem grande quantidade de chocolate.

7. Qual das seguintes perguntas o texto responde?

- A) () How many pieces of chocolate did the participants eat?
- B) () Which part of the brain is active when we are satiated?
- C) () Why do the participants prefer chocolate to other sweets?
- D) () How much blood flowed in the participants' brains while they ate?

8. Da leitura do texto, percebe-se que a pergunta inicial:

- A) () Expressa o interesse de um grupo de obesos.
- B) () Cria expectativa para a apresentação do assunto.
- C) () É respondida pelos participantes da pesquisa.
- D) () Revela uma preocupação dos participantes.

QUESTÕES DISCURSIVAS

Responder em português

TEXT 04

Inhumanity

The worst thing we can do to the people we know is not to hate them, but to be indifferent to them. That's the essence of inhumanity (Bernard Shaw).

9. Considerando a citação de Bernard Shaw, transcreva a mensagem por ela transmitida.

TEXT 05

Communication

Speaking of love, one problem that recurs more and more frequently these days in books and plays and movies is the inability of people to communicate with the people they love. Husbands and wives who can't communicate, children who can't communicate with their parents, and so on, and the characters in these books and plays and so on, and in real life, I might add, spend hours bemoaning the fact that they can't communicate. I feel that if a person can't communicate, the very least he can do is to shut up!

Tom Lehrer – from Kaleidoscope, Michael Swan

To recur: to be repeated

To bemoan: to complain about

10. Responda em português, o problema que é abordado no texto.



Grade de respostas

Questão	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Letra da resposta (maiúscula)								