URI | UNIVERSIDADE REGIONAL INTEGRADA DO ALTO URUGUAI E DAS MISSÕES

DEPARTAMENTO DE LINGUÍSTICA, LETRAS E ARTES

PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA

2021/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.

TEXTO 1

Leia atentamente o texto e marque a única alternativa correta

One of the most important events of the twentieth century was the discovery of DNA, which led to the development of genetic engineering. Genetic engineering stands out as a significant twenthiet century event because it may allow us to end disease, hunger and pollution.

Although genetic engineering, as we know it today, is a relatively new science, for thousands of years, breeders of plants and animals have used breeding methods to produce better combinations of genes. We owe the success of modern technologies to the discovery of DNA by biologists James Watson and Francis Crick in 1953. Because of their discovery, scientists developed techniques for altering genes or combinations of genes in an organism. By changing an organism's genes, scientists were able to give organisms and their descendants different traits.

It is clear that the discovery of DNA and the subsequent development of genetic engineering techniques have dramatically changed our view of life and our ability to influence human health and the environment. These techniques allow doctors to insert normal genes into the cells of a patient with a hereditary disease to treat the disorder. Disorders that people have suffered and died for centuries, such as cancer and cystic fibrosis, may now be eliminated.

In addition, scientists have engineered special genes into corn, tomato and soybean plants to make them resistant to disease, improving the quality of food plants lead to an end in world hunger. Genetic engineering also has potential in controlling pollution. Researchers are developing genetically engineered microorganisms that break down garbage, toxic substances, and other wastes.

(Blass, Laurie & Pike – Baky, Meredith. Tapestry – Writing 2. Boston: Heinle & Heinle Publishers, 2000, p.200. Adapted)

1. The development of genetic engineering is relevant because it may:

A.( ) Lead to the scientific study of DNA.
B.( ) Eradicate some of the world's greatest problems.
C.( ) Produce different kinds of diseases.
D.( ) Develop studies of the causes of pollution.

2. Scientists could develop genetic engineering based on:

A.( ) Methods used by breeders of plants.
B.( ) Combinations of genes in an organism.
C.( ) Studies carried out for thousands of years.
D.( ) Watson and Crick's discovery in 1953.

3. he discovery of DNA has:

A.( ) Eliminated cancer and cystic fibrosis.
B.( ) Permitted doctors to cure all diseases.
C.( ) Created new hereditary disorders.
D.( ) Influenced the way we live.

4. Scientists can reduce world hunger by:

A.( ) Making plants immune to disease.
B.( ) Producing more soybean plants.
C.( ) Reducing toxic substances.
D.( ) Planting more corn and tomato.

5. Scientists can give organisms different characteristics by:

A.( ) Breeding new genes.
B.( ) Altering their genes.
C.( ) Discovering their genes.
D.( ) Eliminating new genes.

TEXTO 2

Leia atentamente o texto e marque a única alternativa correta:

Included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Art.26.2), reiterated in other major international instruments, human rights education is an integral part of the right to education and has gained recognition as a human right in itself.

The knowledge of the rights and freedoms, of oneself as much as of the others, is considered as a fundamental tool to guarantee the respect of all rights for each and every person.

The concept underpinning human rigts education is that education should not only aim at forming trained, professional workers, but also at contributing to the development of individuals who possess the skills to interact in a society. Human rights education, human rights into education aim at providing pupils and students with the abilities to accompany and produce societal changes. Education is seen as a way to empower people, improve their quality of life and

increase their capacity to participate in the decision-making processes leading to social, cultural and economic policies.

Human rights education cannot be reduced to the simple introduction of human rights content in already overburdened curricula. It brings about a profound reform, of education, which touches upon curriculum in-service and pre-service training, textbooks, methodology, classroom management, and the organisation of the education system at all levels.

Human rights education implies the learning and practice of human rights. A holistic approach to human rights education means that human rights are implemented at all levels of the education system, and that they are taught through both content transmission and experiences.

Therefore, human rights education should not only be theoretical but should also provide opportunities for young people to develop and practice the skills to respect human rights and citizenship through “school life”, i.e. all aspects of school as a living, social environment with its collective rules, interpersonal conflicts, time and opportunities for co-operation, and through opportunities for spontaneous initiatives by the pupils outside the actual teaching activities.

6. “Human rights education” pode ser melhor traduzido como:

A.( ) Direitos de educação humana.
B.( ) Direitos humanos da educação.
C.( ) Educação para os direitos humanos.
D.( ) Direitos humanos e educação.

7. Pode-se dizer que este tipo de educação:

A.( ) É a mesma coisa que a educação tradicional, com outro nome.
B.( ) É profundamente teórica.
C.( ) É profundamente prática.
D.( ) É tanto teórica como prática.

8. O conceito que embasa esse tipo de educação é:

A.( ) Educação não é só formar profissionais, mas contribuir para o desenvolvimento do indivíduo em sua interação com a sociedade.
B.( ) Contribuir para o desenvolvimento do indivíduo em sua interação com a sociedade é o mais alto valor a desenvolver no educando.
C.( ) Formar profissionais competentes é o mais alto valor a desenvolver no educando em nossa sociedade competitiva e tecnológica.
D.( ) Educar é não empobrecer a sociedade.

QUESTÕES DISCURSIVAS

Responder em português

TEXT 03

"In my life I have found two things of priceless worth- learning and loving. Nothing else – not **fame, not power, not achievement for its own sake – can possibly have the same lasting value.** For when your life is over, if you can say "I have learned" and "I have loved", you will also be able to say "I have been happy".

(Arthur C. Clarke)

9. Considerando as afirmações de Arthur C. Clarke, descreva quais são as coisas mais importantes na vida.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

TEXT 04

"The brotherhood of men does not imply their equality. Families have their fools and their men of genius, their black sheep and their saints, their worldly successes and their worldly failures. A man should treat his brothers lovingly and with justice, according to the deserts of each. But the deserts of every brother are not the same".

(Aldous Huxley)

10. Transcreva a mensagem contida no texto de Aldous Huxley.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Grade de respostas

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