

DEPARTAMENTO DE LINGUÍSTICA, LETRAS E ARTES**PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA****2023**

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

Recent studies of the human brain have resulted in some interesting discoveries. Scientists believe that a way to improve the power of the brain may soon be possible. They have discovered that the brain can make its own drugs. The brain contains peptides, a protein substance. Peptides can act directly on the brain to change aspects of mental activity. There are peptides that may change or improve, for example, creativity, intelligence, imagination, and good memory.

Chemicals found in the brain are called neurotransmitters because they carry messages. In recent years scientists have found chemicals that affect mood, memory, and other happenings of the mind. About 25 neurotransmitters have been found so far. Today the role of neuropeptides in human behavior is creating much interest. Research seems to show that peptides may help control insomnia, pain, and mental illness. Peptides have a great capacity to stimulate the brain to conquer deficiencies. They also improve the qualities of memory and learning already in the brain. They hold the secret to mood and emotion. Someday the peptides may be the chemical way to create better and more efficient brains.

Leia o texto atentamente e marque a alternativa correta para cada questão.

- 1)
- A. () Os neurotransmissores são assim chamados porque transmitem mensagens.
 - B. () Os cientistas descobriram recentemente que as substâncias químicas não afetam os fenômenos mentais.
 - C. () O cérebro comporta apenas 25 neurotransmissores.
 - D. () Os neurotransmissores são prejudiciais ao cérebro.
- 2)
- A. () As pesquisas mostram que os peptídeos causam dor e insônia.
 - B. () As pesquisas mostram que as doenças mentais não podem ser controladas pelos peptídeos.
 - C. () Atualmente o papel dos neuropeptídios no comportamento humano está despertando muito interesse.
 - D. () As pesquisas mostram que a dor e a doença mental podem controlar a insônia.
- 3)
- A. () Os peptídeos prejudicam a memória e as emoções.
 - B. () O cérebro só pode se aperfeiçoar se descobirmos o segredo das emoções.
 - C. () O cérebro não tem capacidade de estimular a descoberta do segredo das emoções.
 - D. () Os peptídeos dão ao cérebro condições para superar deficiências.

TEXT 2

What's in a smile. Smiling is ...

Universal. In his travels, Charles Darwin discovered that smiling is the only facial expression which was recognized instantly all over the world.

Easy to see. It is possible to recognize a smile on someone's face at a distance of 45 meters. You'd have to be much closer to decide whether the person was showing surprise, anger or fear.

Simple. You only use one facial muscle to smile. This is the zygomatic major muscle, which reaches down from the cheekbone to the corners of the lips. To look sad or angry, you need to use at least two muscles.

Good for you. Studies in the USA have shown that when you smile your heart rate slows down, your blood pressure goes down and the body begins to relax. This happens whether you are feeling happy or not. In fact, if you're feeling unhappy, the simple act of smiling is the first step to feeling better.

Attractive. According to American dentists Melvin and Elaine Denholtz, an attractive smile should show most of the upper teeth, at least two thirds of the length, and just the tips of the lower teeth.

Assinale a alternativa correta de acordo com o texto:

4) The text informs:

- A. () Charles Darwin believed that people who had smiling expression were best adapted to new situations.
- B. () Happiness is the most difficult feeling to hide.
- C. () Darwin found out that smiling was a human being's reaction, present in every culture.
- D. () There are situations in which a person smiles and cries at the same time.

5) In order to be sure if a man shows surprise, anger or fear, you should be:

- A. () Quite near him.
- B. () Not easily seen by him.
- C. () Considerably far from him.
- D. () As far as you can.

6) According to the text, when people smile they:

- A. () Become pale whenever they are afraid.
- B. () Make an involuntary noise with the mouth.
- C. () Need to use several muscles to show sadness and bitterness.
- D. () Use just an upward curve of the mouth, provoked by the zygomatic muscle.

7) Researches in the United States have shown that:

- A. () It is very difficult to smile when people have contradictory feelings.
- B. () Smiling is healthy because the blood pressure falls and then you become less tense.
- C. () The eyes are more expressive to demonstrate feelings than smiles.
- D. () People who suffer from heart diseases should refrain from smiling overmuch.

TEXT 03

The next society will be a knowledge society. Knowledge will be its key resource, and knowledge workers will be the dominant group in its workforce. Information technology, although only one of many new features of the next society, is already having one hugely important effect: it is allowing knowledge to spread near-instantly, and making it accessible to everyone. Given the ease and speed at which information travels, every institution in the knowledge economy not only businesses, but also schools, universities, hospitals and increasingly government agencies too - has to be globally competitive, even though most organizations will continue to be local in their activities and in their markets. This is because the internet will keep customers everywhere informed on what is available anywhere in the world, and at what price.

(Nov 1º 2001 – from The Economist print edition)

8) De acordo com o texto qual das seguintes alternativas é verdadeira, quando se refere à economia do conhecimento.

- A. () O conhecimento não pode se descrito como uma economia sem fronteiras.
- B. () Através da tecnologia da informação qualquer pessoa será capaz de adquirir conhecimento.
- C. () Haverá limites para o conhecimento.
- D. () Os benefícios econômicos estarão disponíveis para todos.

QUESTOES DISCURSIVAS. AS RESPOSTAS DEVEM SER EM LÍNGUA PORTUGUESA.**TEXT 04**

The notion that psychological stress makes us more likely to fall ill is at last beginning to be taken seriously. Even the most sceptical of scientists are having to admit that there is something in this idea, long enshrined in folklore. A new rapidly developing field of research, known as psychoimmunology, is uncovering ways in which the brain and the immune system interact to influence our susceptibility to disease. The immune system recognizes and counters foreign materials, such as bacteria and viruses, within the body. It is also involved in the body's response to some forms of cancer and in autoimmune diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis, where the body "attacks" itself. Susceptibility to all these types of disease therefore depends on how well the immune system works.

(New Scientist, April 9, 2007)

9)

A) Que ideia mencionada no texto há muito tempo faz parte do folclore?

B) Qual o objeto das pesquisas recentes da psicoimunologia?

10)

A) O que ocorre quando há a presença de elementos estranhos em nosso organismo?

B) O que pode evitar que nos tornemos suscetíveis a doenças em que o organismo se auto-agride?
