



UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS
REGIONAL CATALÃO
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM GESTÃO ORGANIZACIONAL
Mestrado Profissional
PROVA DE INGLÊS – PROCESSO SELETIVO EDITAL 02/2016

INSTRUÇÕES:

- Esta prova contém 20 questões de múltipla-escolha, que possuem o mesmo valor (0,5 pontos cada uma), e apenas uma alternativa correta em cada uma delas (alternativas de “a” a “e”).
- Escolha a alternativa que julgar a correta de acordo com o pedido no enunciado de cada questão e marque-a nos respectivos espaços baixo utilizando tinta preta ou azul. Respostas a lápis serão anuladas independente de estarem certas ou erradas.
- A prova é individual e não será permitida a comunicação entre os participantes. É permitida a consulta a somente 01 (um) dicionário impresso.
- A duração máxima da prova é de 03 (três) horas, não sendo permitida a saída de nenhum participante antes dos primeiros 30 minutos após seu início, bem como a entrada de candidatos após este prazo.
- A interpretação faz parte da prova não cabendo portando perguntas aos aplicadores.

FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS:

Nome do candidato:.....

Assinatura:.....

Número de inscrição:.....

QUESTÃO	ALTERNATIVA ESCOLHIDA	QUESTÃO	ALTERNATIVA ESCOLHIDA	QUESTÃO	ALTERNATIVA ESCOLHIDA	QUESTÃO	ALTERNATIVA ESCOLHIDA
1		6		11		16	
2		7		12		17	
3		8		13		18	
4		9		14		19	
5		10		15		20	

TEXT 01

**THE MODERN HISTORY OF ENERGY
CONSERVATION**

**The Modern History of Energy Conservation: an
Overview for Information Professionals**

Energy conservation is one of the critical issues facing society today. Our civilization runs on energy. However, energy resources are finite. Increasing demand is being made for diminishing supplies. The cost of energy is enormous, and the cost is rising. Utility bills account for much of the cost of housing, and they are a major cause of business. A large hotel or hospital spends millions of dollars annually for energy. This consumption brings a host of environmental dangers. Fossil fuels dump carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, accelerating the greenhouse effect.

Air conditioning systems release gases that destroy the earth's ozone layer. Discarded lamps contribute to mercury pollution. Energy consumption depletes not only the fuels themselves but also a spectrum of other resources. A fundamental issue today is providing information about energy conservation. It is a special challenge for information professionals because:

. Energy conservation relates to many areas of human activity, so the original information about efficiency is scattered throughout the literature of many fields.

. By the same token, information about energy conservation is often subsidiary to other topics.

. Energy conservation is still evolving as a distinct field of knowledge. Therefore, even modern information about it is scattered.

. The best information often comes from sources that are unconventional for librarians.

. Information about energy conservation varies widely in quality and credibility.

. Attempts to create directories of information about energy conservation have failed to keep up with the quantity and variety of information.

. The information client often has no clear idea of what he wants to learn.

*By Donald R. Wulfinghoff – Wulfinghoff Energy Services, Inc.
(Electronic Green Journal, 13, December 2000)
<http://ej.lib.uidaho.edu>)*

Questão 1) The author considers energy conservation a(n):

- a) present gain;
- b) outstanding victory;
- c) diminishing concern;
- d) relevant subject;
- e) outdated issue.

Questão 2) One of the reasons why professionals have difficulty in providing information is:

- a) the information available is not totally reliable;
- b) there is little information published on the subject;
- c) only librarians have access to data on energy conservation;
- d) energy conservation is the central subject of specialized texts;
- e) information is only found in very specialized works.

Questão 3) According to the writer, all the following facts contribute to exacerbate the problem presented in the text, EXCEPT:

- a) the throwing away of lamps;
- b) the dumping of carbon dioxide;
- c) the conservation of energy;
- d) the waste of energy;
- e) the depletion of resources.

Questão 4) The function of the text is to:

- a) question a hypothesis;
- b) state facts;
- c) analyse results;
- d) challenge readers;
- e) provoke criticism.

Questão 5) In “the cost is rising” the verb is the same as it is in:

- a) She rose her feet when the teacher came in;
- b) She raised the curtains so the room got brighter;
- c) She raised the expensive pen from the floor;
- d) She has been raising flowers in her garden;
- e) She had her hopes raised by her generous boss.

Questão 6) “By the same token” can be replaced by:

- a) likely;
- b) likewise;
- c) likelihood;
- d) alike;
- e) liken.

Questão 7) The word *Therefore* in “Therefore, even modern information about it is scattered” introduces an idea of:

- a) cause;
- b) contrast;
- c) comparison;
- d) conclusion;
- e) concession.

Questão 8) The underline word in “one of critical issues facing society today” may be replaced by:

- a) soon;
- b) eventually;
- c) nowadays;
- d) actually;
- e) really.

Questão 9) The expression “a host of” can be replaced by:

- a) countless;
- b) imminent;
- c) hidden;
- d) unexpected;
- e) imaginary.

Questão 10) When the author states that “Energy consumption depletes ... the fuels” he means that it:

- a) runs into them;
- b) runs them off;
- c) runs them down;
- d) runs them over;
- e) runs across them.

**TEXT 2: Can India become a great power?
India’s lack of a strategic culture hobbles its
ambition to be a force in the world**

NOBODY doubts that China has joined the ranks of the great powers: the idea of a G2 with America is mooted, albeit prematurely. India is

often spoken of in the same breath as China because of its billion-plus population, economic promise, value as a trading partner and growing military capabilities. All five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council support however grudgingly India’s claim to join them. But whereas China’s rise is a given, India is still widely seen as a nearly-power that cannot quite get its act together.

That is a pity, for as a great power, India would have much to offer. Although poorer and less economically dynamic than China, India has soft power in abundance. It is committed to democratic institutions, the rule of law and human rights. As a victim of jihadist violence, it is in the front rank of the fight against terrorism. It has a huge and talented diaspora.

It may not want to be co-opted by the West but it shares many Western values. It is confident and culturally rich. If it had a permanent Security Council seat (which it has earned by being one of the most consistent contributors to UN peacekeeping operations) it would not instinctively excuse and defend brutal regimes. Unlike China and Russia, it has few skeletons in its cupboard. With its enormous coastline and respected navy (rated by its American counterpart, with which it often holds exercises, as up to NATO standard) India is well-placed to provide security in a critical part of the global commons.

The modest Power

Yet India’s huge potential to be a force for stability and an upholder of the rules-based international system is far from being realized. One big reason is that the country lacks the culture to pursue an active security policy. Despite a rapidly rising defense budget, forecast to be the world’s fourth-largest by 2020, India’s politicians and bureaucrats show little interest in grand strategy.

The foreign service is ridiculously feeble India’s 1.2 billion people are represented by about the same number of diplomats as Singapore’s 5m. The leadership of the armed forces and the political-bureaucratic establishment operate in different worlds. The defense ministry is chronically short of military expertise.

These weaknesses partly reflect a pragmatic desire to make economic development at home the priority. India has also wisely kept generals out of politics (a lesson ignored elsewhere in Asia, not least by Pakistan, with usually parlous results). But Nehruvian ideology also plays a role. At home, India mercifully gave up Fabian economics in the 1990s (and reaped the rewards). But diplomatically, 66 years after the British left, it still clings to the post-independence creeds of semi-pacifism and “non-alignment”: the West is not to be trusted.

Mar 30th 2013 | www.economist.com

Questão 11: The main idea of the text is

- a) the mistrust India bears towards the West.
- b) the Indian pursuit of a permanent Security Council seat at the UN.
- c) the need for a build-up in the Indian defense policy.
- d) to highlight India’s mighty economic strides.
- e) to scrutinize India’s unfitness to become a superpower.

Questão 12: The word albeit in the underlined sentence: “the idea of a G2 with America is mooted, albeit prematurely”, could be replaced, without changing its meaning, by

- a) therefore
- b) although
- c) rather than
- d) due to
- e) besides

Questão 13: According to the text,

- a) The decision of a G2 between China and USA is on the verge of taking place.
- b) The five United Nations Security Council permanent members altogether back India’s aim to get a permanent Security Council seat with good will.
- c) India leads a war against Islamic radicals for its death tolls from terror.
- d) India has nothing to conceal regarding its past when compared to China or Russia.
- e) India is likely to align with the West despite its unwillingness.

Questão 14: According to the text,

- a) India seems very keen on boosting its national defense, hence its increasing spending on the matter.
- b) when it comes to foreign affairs, India doesn’t show much concern, despite having plenty representation around the globe.
- c) economy is the powerhouse of the Indian administration, whereas little attention is paid on subjects such as diplomacy and security system.
- d) Whenever military meddled in politics the outcome was jeopardizing.
- e) Indians don’t rely on the West, regardless of Gandhi’s lessons of pacifism and independence.

TEXT 3: Online Ivory Trade Threatens Africa’s Elephants

(BANGKOK) — Conservationists say there’s a new threat to the survival of Africa’s endangered elephants that may be just as deadly as poachers’ bullets: the black-market trade of ivory in cyberspace.

Illegal tusks are being bought and sold on countless Internet forums and shopping websites worldwide, including Internet giant Google, with increasing frequency, according to activists. And wildlife groups attending the 178-nation Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Bangkok this week are calling on global law enforcement agencies to do something about it.

The elephant slaughter, which has reached crisis proportions unheard of in two decades, is largely being driven by skyrocketing demand in Asia, where tusks are often carved into tourist trinkets and ornaments.

“The Internet is anonymous, it’s open 24 hours a day for business, and selling illegal ivory online is a low-risk, high-profit activity for criminals,” Tania McCrea-Steele of the International Fund for Animal Welfare told The Associated Press on Tuesday from London.

In one investigation last year, IFAW found 17,847 elephant products listed on 13 websites in China. The country, which conservationists call the world’s top destination for “blood ivory” from Africa, is not alone.

IFAW says illegal ivory trading online is an issue within the U.S., including on eBay, and it is rife on some websites in Europe, particularly nations with colonial links to Africa.

It is often advertised with code words like “ox-bone,” “white gold,” “unburnable bone,” or “cold to the touch,” and shipped through the mail. Another conservation advocacy group, the Environmental Investigation Agency, said Tuesday that Google Japan’s shopping site now has 10,000 ads promoting ivory sales.

March 06, 2013 | www.time.com

Questão 15: The expression ‘as deadly as’ in the underlined sentence: ‘Conservationists say there’s a new threat to the survival of Africa’s endangered elephants that may be just as deadly as poachers’ bullets’, conveys an idea of

- a) comparison
- b) addition
- c) exclusion
- d) variation
- e) exemplification

Questão 16: According to the text,

- a) The already nearly-vanishing elephants in Africa are now under menace of becoming a cybermerchandise.
- b) Activists have been holding Google accountable for sponsoring the elephant slaughter.
- c) Environmentalists are attending a 178-nation Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in order to curb the illegal tusk business in Bangkok.

d) Asian tourists purchase tusk jewelry in Africa and, therefore, should be ultimately charged with this bloodshed.

e) The online market is stealthy, around the clock, safer and highly rewarding for those in the ‘white gold’ business.

Questão 17: According to the text,

a) There has been unprecedented killing of elephants over the last twenty years fueled mostly by customers in Asia.

b) More worrying than elephants being shot dead is the smuggling of their tusks on the internet.

c) Not only Asia but also the USA and Europe have contributed to the widespread ivory commerce since Africa was a colony.

d) Elephant tusks usually reach their destination by ship disguised as ‘white gold’, ‘ox bone’ and so on.

e) Online shops in Japan sell over 10,000 ivory goods, according to the Environmental Investigation Agency.

Questão 18: The word it in the underlined sentence: ‘IFAW says illegal ivory trading online is an issue within the U.S., including on eBay, and it is rife on some websites in Europe, particularly nations with colonial links to Africa.’, refers to

- a) IFAW
- b) illegal ivory trading online
- c) an issue
- d) the US
- e) eBay



Questão 19: Turn Calvin's last sentence 'And it will tell me answers' in the third frame of the comic strip into the passive voice:

- And answers will be told by me.
- And to me will be told answers.
- And I will be told answers.
- And it will be told answers to me.
- And answers will be told by it.

Questão 20: According to the strip,

- Calvin has beheaded someone and kept their head in a bag.
- Susie reckons the head will be most useful during Calvin's test.
- The head predicts the future and, therefore, Calvin won't flunk test.
- The 'head in the bag' calls Susie a doofus and Calvin seems to relish it.
- Susie's brain is teeming with booger in the 'head's opinion'.

ANOTE SUAS RESPOSTAS AQUI, PARA POSTERIOR CONFERÊNCIA COM O GABARITO
A SER DIVULGADO NO SITE DO PPGGP – em <http://ppggo.sistemasph.com.br/>

QUESTÃO	ALTERNATIVA ESCOLHIDA	QUESTÃO	ALTERNATIVA ESCOLHIDA	QUESTÃO	ALTERNATIVA ESCOLHIDA	QUESTÃO	ALTERNATIVA ESCOLHIDA
1		6		11		16	
2		7		12		17	
3		8		13		18	
4		9		14		19	
5		10		15		20	