



CONCURSO DE ADMISSÃO AO CURSO DE FORMAÇÃO E GRADUAÇÃO



INGLÊS

FOLHA DE QUESTÕES

2007 / 2008

LEIA O TEXTO A SEGUIR E RESPONDA ÀS QUESTÕES 1, 2 e 3.

Babies can spot languages on facial clues alone (Adapted from NewScientist.com, May 2007)

- 1 Young babies can discriminate between different languages just by looking at an adult's face, even if they do not hear a single spoken word. And babies who grow up bilingual can do this for longer than monolingual infants. The work suggests that visual information helps to tell languages apart.
- 2 "This supports the idea that infants come prepared to learn multiple languages and to discriminate them both auditorily and visually," says Whitney Weikum from the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada, who discovered babies' keen eye for speech. "Looking at a face may help identify speakers of your native language."
- 3 Weikum and her colleagues, showed babies videos of adults speaking various sentences, but with the sound turned off. The infants soon got bored, but as soon as speakers switched from English to French, they noticed the change and watched with renewed interest.
- 4 Laura-Ann Petitto, who researches language and child development at Dartmouth College in Hanover, US, previously studied visual language perception in deaf babies who were learning sign language. She is excited by Weikum's results: "Never did we dream that young hearing babies also use visual cues in this stunning way."

Bilingual asset

- 5 A good eye for different languages appears to be especially important if you need to tell them apart regularly. At eight months old, bilingual babies could still see the switch happen, but their monolingual peers stopped noticing it after the age of six months.
- 6 "This shows us how a baby's language development is closely related to their learning environment," says Weikum. "Only if they are exposed to more than one language, do they remain able to discriminate the languages visually."
- 7 However, Weikum does not think that parents who are keen to help their babies learn to speak need to introduce a second language before the visual discrimination ability disappears, or start using visually exaggerated speech. "Our study does not show visual speech cues help infants learn languages, only to tell them apart. Parents should just continue talking to their babies in fun, engaging conversations."
- 8 The researchers now want to discover more about how bilingual babies maintain and take advantage of visual discrimination, and find out what the precise visual cues are in a speaker's face that help a baby to identify different languages.

1ª QUESTÃO

Valor: 0,6 (0,2 cada item)

Uma das frases a seguir expressa a idéia **Principal** (P) do texto, outra expressa uma idéia muito **Ampla** (A) para ser considerada a idéia principal e uma terceira expressa uma idéia muito **Restrita** (R) para ser a idéia principal do texto. Identifique-as.

- 1.1. () Visual language perception is the focus of different researches.
- 1.2. () Young babies have a keen eye for identifying language switch.
- 1.3. () Parents should not worry about introducing a second language to their kids before the visual discrimination ability disappears.

2ª QUESTÃO**Valor: 1,6 (0,2 cada item)**

Numere as frases abaixo de 1 a 8, conforme o número do parágrafo indicado no texto que expressa a idéia de cada sentença.

- 2.1. () Babies in whose environment only one language is spoken can hold the special ability for a shorter period of time.
- 2.2. () Exposing a baby to visual linguistic stimuli won't necessarily make them better language learners.
- 2.3. () Language visual information is used either by babies who can hear as by babies who cannot.
- 2.4. () Scientists still don't have the answers for a series of questions.
- 2.5. () Summary of the text.
- 2.6. () The conclusion of the research agrees with the idea that humans have an innate biological apparatus for learning different languages.
- 2.7. () The context where a child is raised has to do with the development of their linguistic abilities.
- 2.8. () The experiment procedure.

3ª QUESTÃO**Valor: 1,0 (0,2 cada item)**

Complete as frases a seguir com 'and', 'because', 'but', 'or' e 'so' para que elas façam sentido de acordo com o texto "Babies can spot languages on facial clues alone". Os conectivos não devem ser repetidos.

- 3.1. Differently from monolingual babies, bilingual ones can discriminate between different languages after six months old _____ that doesn't mean this ability makes them better languages learners.
- 3.2. Whitney Weikum discovered babies' keen eye for speech _____ Laura-Ann Pelitto, who also studies visual language perception in babies, got very excited with the results.
- 3.3. A good eye for different languages appears especially important to bilingual babies _____ they need to tell them apart regularly.
- 3.4. The sound of the videos shown to the babies had to be turned off _____ the results couldn't have concluded that visual information helps to tell languages apart.
- 3.5. The researches want to discover more about how bilingual babies maintain and take advantage of visual discrimination _____ the studies should be carried on.

LEIA O TEXTO A SEGUIR E RESPONDA ÀS QUESTÕES 4, 5, 6 e 7.

Wi-Fi? Why Worry? (Adapted from BBC, April 2007)

Scare stories about the dangers of wireless networks lack credibility, argues Bill Thompson

- 1 Students at Canada's Lakehead University have to be careful how they connect to the internet because Wi-Fi is banned on large parts of the campus.
- 2 University president Fred Gilbert, whose academic interests include wildlife management, environmental studies and natural resources science, is worried about the health impact of the 2.4 GHz radio waves used by wireless networks
- 3 Last year he decided to adopt the precautionary principle and refused to allow Wi-Fi in those areas that have what he calls "hard wire connectivity" until it is proved to be safe.
- 4 Mr Gilbert believes that "microwave radiation in the frequency range of Wi-Fi has been shown to increase permeability of the blood-brain barrier, cause behavioural changes, alter cognitive functions, activate a stress response, interfere with brain waves, cell growth, cell communication, calcium ion balance, etc., and cause single and double strand DNA breaks".
- 5 Unfortunately the science says he is wrong, and his students are suffering as a result.

Smog talk

- 6 While the heating effects of high exposures to electromagnetic radiation can be damaging, the power levels of wireless connections are much lower than the microwave ovens and mobile phones which share the frequency range, and treating them in the same way is the worst sort of scaremongering.
- 7 Yet Mr Gilbert is not alone.
- 8 In 2003 parents sued a primary school in Chicago because it had dared to provide children with easy access to computing resources over a wireless network.
- 9 And there are a number of pressure groups, campaigning organisations and ill-informed individuals who believe that wireless networks pose a threat to health and want to see them closed down.
- 10 Now it seems they have been joined by the editor of the UK newspaper the Independent on Sunday, which this weekend filled its front page with a call for research into the "electronic smog" that is permeating the nation's schools and damaging growing children's brains.
- 11 An accompanying editorial with the even-handed headline "high-tech horrors" called for an official inquiry, while the article outlining the perceived dangers asked "Is the Wi-Fi revolution a health time bomb?"
- 12 The answer, of course, is "no".
- 13 That will not stop the newspaper stoking up a wave of opposition to one of the most liberating technologies to have come out of the hi-tech revolution, limiting children's access to networked computers at schools and even blocking plans to develop municipal wireless networks in our towns and cities.
- 14 If the journalists were really concerned about the dangers of radio frequency electromagnetic radiation on the sensitive brains of the young, they should be calling for the closure of TV and radio transmission towers rather than asking us to turn off our Wi-Fi laptops.
- 15 The modulated frequencies that carry Radio 4 and ITV into our homes are just as powerful as the wireless networks, and a lot more pervasive.
- 16 And my wireless network is only carrying data when I'm online, while Radio 3 burbles all day long, possibly exciting electrons in my brain and causing headaches.
- 17 Then there is the danger from photons of visible light streaming down onto us as we work, since these carry more energy than microwaves and could surely do more damage.
- 18 Perhaps we should demand that our children work in the dark.

4ª QUESTÃO

Valor: 1,0 (0,2 cada item)

Retire do texto "Wi-Fi? Why Worry?" as informações pedidas nos itens seguintes:

- The frequency of wireless network radio waves: _____ **4.1** _____.
- Three health damages network radio frequency are supposed to cause: _____ **4.2** _____, _____ **4.3** _____, and _____ **4.4** _____.
- An example of a technological device whose power levels are higher and can be more dangerous to health than that of Wi-Fi: _____ **4.5** _____.

5ª QUESTÃO

Valor: 0,5 (0,1 cada item)

Retire do parágrafo indicado uma palavra ou expressão que seja o sinônimo da expressão dada em cada item.

- 5.1. parágrafo 6 – to have something in common : _____
- 5.2. parágrafo 9 – are risky: _____
- 5.3. parágrafo 10 – request: _____
- 5.4. parágrafo 14 – instead of: _____
- 5.5. parágrafo 17 – harm: _____

6ª QUESTÃO**Valor: 2,0 (0,2 cada item)**

Complete as frases a seguir usando as palavras e expressões do quadro conforme o conteúdo do texto "Wi-Fi? Why Worry?"

Bill Thompson	Ill-informed individuals
Fred Gilbert	The editor of The Independent
Students at Canada's Lakehead University	Journalists

- _____ **6.1** _____ thinks it is a mistake to forbid people to Wi-Fi connect to the internet under the argument of health impact of the 2.4 GHz radio waves used by this kind of technology.
- _____ **6.2** _____ devotes attention to diverse issues concerning how to live in nowadays' world without the pervasive effects of technology.
- _____ **6.3** _____ are not allowed to use Wi-Fi resources in areas where the wire connectivity is available.
- _____ **6.4** _____, _____ **6.5** _____, _____ **6.6** _____, and _____ **6.7** _____ agree when it comes to believing that wireless network technology threatens people's health.
- _____ **6.8** _____ were imposed a precautionary principle by _____ **6.9** _____, and are experiencing an unpleasant situation.
- _____ **6.10** _____ are not really worried about the effects Wi-Fi technology can cause in humans' bodies, if so they would also claim against radio frequencies and electromagnetic radiation.

7ª QUESTÃO**Valor: 2,5 (0,5 cada item)**

Responda EM PORTUGUÊS às perguntas sobre o texto "Wi-Fi? Why Worry?".

- 7.1. What critics does the author of the text make against Fred Gilbert? Support your answer.
- 7.2. Mention one argument cited in the text which is for the Wi-Fi technology.
- 7.3. Mention one argument cited in the text which is against Wi-Fi technology.
- 7.4. What tone does the author adopt in his last sentence? Support your answer.
- 7.5. Suggest another title to the text which is coherent to its content.

8ª QUESTÃO**Valor: 0,8 (0,2 cada item)**

Transcreva no caderno de soluções as quatro frases que foram inseridas no texto "Microwave Ovens Kill Bacteria in Food" e que não são coerentes com seu conteúdo.

Microwave Ovens Kill Bacteria in Food (Adapted from BBC, May 2007)

Many people rely on the microwave oven to make their food safe to eat. But it may not always do the trick.

Contrary to conventional wisdom, microwaves heat food from the outside in, not from the inside out. For example, soup is a typical dish to be taken hot. That can result in those all too familiar cold spots, which act as small pockets where bacteria can thrive. A number of studies have linked this phenomenon to small outbreaks of food poisoning. The poison of the Naja is one of the most lethal.

One study, by researchers at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, was published in The American Journal of Epidemiology. On the other hand, the avian flu may become the worst epidemic ever recorded. It looked at a salmonella outbreak after a picnic where dozens of people ate reheated roast pork. Of 30 people studied, all 10 who used a microwave oven became sick, compared with none of the 20 who used a conventional oven or skillet. Conventional cookers are more demanding once the cook must remain by it while preparing meals.

The problem, studies show, is that microwave users often ignore recommendations like stirring and rotating food for even cooking and checking its temperature.

The conclusion it that microwave cooking does not always eliminate harmful bacteria.