



UNILASALLE

CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO LA SALLE



Credenciamento: Decreto de 29/12/98 - D.O. U. de 30/12/98
Recredenciamento: Portaria 1.473 de 25/5/04 - D.O.U. de 26/5/04

Exame de Proficiência em Língua Inglesa Instituto de Idiomas do Unilasalle – UNIDIOMAS

Nome:

Data: 26/02/2014

Horário: 09 às 12h

Atividade profissional:.....

Instituição de Ensino:.....

INSTRUÇÕES:

- 1) É facultativo o uso do dicionário.
- 2) Use caneta preta ou azul para responder.
- 3) As respostas devem ser na língua portuguesa.
- 4) Rubrique todas as folhas do material recebido.
- 5) A duração da prova é de 3 horas.

Serão considerados aprovados os candidatos que demonstrarem, no mínimo, 70% de compreensão do texto

Instructions: Below, you will find two texts. Following each text, you will have 5 questions to be answered. Answer the questions based on the corresponding text.

Texto 1

Can Facebook make you sad?

1 Not so long ago a new form of communication swept the world, transforming life in ways
2 unimagined just a few years before. One commentator heralded it as “the greatest means of
3 communication ever developed by the mind of man” while others pointed to its potential to
4 revolutionise news, entertainment and education. But the poet and playwright TS Eliot had a
5 different take. “It is a medium of entertainment which permits millions of people to listen to the
6 same joke at the same time, and yet remain lonesome,” he wrote.

7 Eliot and the others were writing about television in the early 1960s. But fast forward 50 years and
8 you could be forgiven for thinking that **their** comments apply equally well to the internet, and
9 online social networks.

10 Chief among these is Facebook, the social network that celebrates its 10th birthday this week. Its
11 statistics are astounding. In just one decade, it has signed up some 1.3 billion people, half of whom
12 log in on any given day and spend an average of 18 minutes per visit. Facebook connects families
13 across continents, friends across the years and people around the world.

14 And yet Facebook’s effects on its users may not be entirely benign. Some researchers suggest that
15 the ability to connect does not necessarily make people any happier, and it could in fact reduce
16 the satisfaction **they** feel about their life. Can it really be possible that Facebook makes you sad?

17 Until recently, few had studied this question and the little evidence that did exist actually hinted
18 that the social network has a beneficial effect. In 2009, Sebastian Valenzuela and colleagues at the
19 University of Texas at Austin measured how life satisfaction varied among over 2,500 students
20 **who** used Facebook, and they found a small positive correlation.

21 Yet last summer, a team of psychologists from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor and the
22 University of Leuven in Belgium decided to drill a bit deeper by evaluating how life satisfaction
23 changes over time with Facebook use. Ethan Kross and colleagues questioned a group of people
24 five times a day over two weeks about their emotional state. They asked questions such as “how
25 do you feel right now?”, “how lonely do you feel right now?”, “how much have you used Facebook
26 since we last asked?” and so on. This gave them a snapshot of each individual’s well-being and
27 Facebook usage throughout the day.

28 The team found that Facebook use correlated with a low sense of well-being. “The more people
29 used Facebook over two-weeks, the more their life satisfaction levels declined over time,” they
30 said. “Rather than enhancing well-being... these findings suggest that Facebook may undermine
31 it.”

32 Popularity contest

33 There are several possible explanations for the finding. It could be that people feeling down were
34 more likely to visit Facebook, but the team were able to rule this out because their data would
35 have revealed if people felt low before visiting the site.

36 As Kross and colleagues pointed out, Facebook is an invaluable resource for fulfilling the basic
37 human need for social contact. But they suspect that the kind of contact Facebook provides does
38 not make people feel better over time. The opposite was true of face-to-face contact, according to
39 their data. Perhaps there is something different about digital social interactions, **they** suggest.

40 One possibility might be simple jealousy. After all, it can be deflating to see cousins and former
41 school-friends routinely boasting about their career successes, holidays or new children. Some
42 researchers have referred to this effect as “friendly world syndrome”, where it seems like
43 everybody is having a better time than you. The syndrome comes from an effect identified by
44 sociologists in the 1970s called “mean world syndrome”, where people who watched a lot of
45 violent TV thought the world was more violent than it actually is. Your friends on Facebook may be
46 more likely to trumpet their successes than failures, which can give a skewed picture of what life is
47 really like.

48 **Who's better, who's best**

49 Since then, other researchers have discovered that this “friendship paradox” is a general feature
50 of social networks and applies to other properties too. Not only will your friends have more
51 friends than you do, they probably have more sexual partners too.

52 Although highly counterintuitive, there is a straightforward mathematical reason for this. People
53 with lots of friends are more likely to number among your friends in the first place. And when they
54 do, they significantly raise the average number of friends that your friends have. People have
55 more friends than you do simply because the average is skewed.

56 The rise of online social networks has confirmed all of this, not least because researchers suddenly
57 have access to a level of detail that was unheard of before the internet era. According to Nathan
58 Hodas and colleagues at the University of Southern California, the friendship paradox holds true
59 for more than 98% of Twitter users too.

60 Why might that make you feel glum? Unlike physical world friendships, on Facebook you can see
61 exactly how popular your more popular friends are.

62 What’s more, last month Young-Ho Eom at the University of Toulouse in France and Hang-Hyun Jo
63 at Aalto University in Finland found that wealth and happiness can show the same paradoxical
64 behaviour – though it’s not clear why. So even if many of your friends are like you, the research
65 suggests that there’s a good chance that there’s at least one significantly wealthier or happier
66 person in your social network.

67 This could all make for a quite the downer. And that’s not really so different from the way
68 television seemed to TS Eliot.

Extracted and adapted from the BBC Website. Accessed on February 25th 2014.

3) What does the expression “After all, it can be deflating to see cousins and former school-friends routinely boasting about their career successes, holidays or new children.” (lines 40-41) mean in the context?

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4) Explain TS Elliot’s quote about the television. Do you think it might be contextualized to the situation provided by the author? Explain your answer.

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5) Translate the passage from line 49 to 51.

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Text 2

Uganda’s President Signs Antigay Bill

1 Brushing aside Western threats and outrage, President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda significantly
2 strengthened Africa’s antigay movement on Monday, signing into law a bill imposing harsh sentences
3 for homosexual acts, including life imprisonment in some cases, according to government officials.

4 The move came weeks after Mr. Museveni’s Nigerian counterpart, Goodluck Jonathan, took similar
5 steps in his own country, threatening offenders with 14-year prison terms. The Ugandan law seemed
6 even tougher, threatening life terms on charges including “aggravated homosexuality,” meaning
7 homosexual acts with a minor, a disabled person or someone infected with H.I.V.

8 Africans “never seek to impose our view on others; if only they could let us alone,” Mr. Museveni said,
9 alluding to Western pressure to reject the bill.

10 While Western gay-rights campaigners have accused American evangelical Christian groups of
11 promoting antigay sentiment in Uganda, Mr. Museveni accused “arrogant and careless Western
12 groups” of seeking to draw Ugandan children into homosexuality.

13 The Ugandan government spokesman, Ofwono Opondo, said Mr. Museveni wanted to sign the bill
14 “with the full witness of the international media to demonstrate Uganda’s independence in the face of
15 Western pressure and provocation.” Mr. Opondo announced on Twitter that Mr. Museveni had signed
16 the bill, which drew condemnation from rights groups and Ugandan activists.

17 “I’m very disappointed about the law today,” said Pepe Julian Onziema, program director at Sexual
18 Minorities Uganda. Because of the provision banning the promotion of homosexuality, he said that it
19 “affects every Ugandan,” including health workers, friends and other human-rights activists.

20 The country’s Parliament approved the law in December, saying it was aimed “at strengthening the
21 nation’s capacity to **deal with** emerging internal and external threats to the traditional heterosexual
22 family.”

23 Later that month, Mr. Museveni wrote to Parliament saying that lawmakers had made procedural
24 errors in passing the bill and that an in-depth study was needed before it could be taken up again. Mr.
25 Museveni said at the time that he would seek further expert opinions.

26 But this month, Mr. Museveni shifted position and said he would sign the bill, apparently bowing to
27 strong conservative opinion among Ugandans. Gay-rights activists in Uganda have vowed to oppose the
28 legislation, which could jeopardize hundreds of millions of dollars in crucial Western development aid.

29 According to Amnesty International, homosexuality is illegal in 38 of 54 African countries, but Western
30 opposition to such measures is frequently criticized as akin to imperialism.

31 “This is a tragic day for Uganda and for all who care about the cause of human rights,” Secretary of
32 State John Kerry said Monday in a statement. “Ultimately, the only answer is repeal of this law.”

33 Mr. Kerry said that the law was “not just morally wrong; it complicates a valued relationship.”

34 “Now that this law has been enacted, we are beginning an internal review of our relationship with the
35 government of Uganda,” including assistance programs, he continued.

36 The United States is one of Uganda’s biggest aid donors. Additionally, Mr. Museveni is an important ally
37 in the West’s efforts to curb Islamic militancy in Somalia, where Uganda has played a central role in an
38 African Union peacekeeping force.

39 There were concerns about the likely effect of the law. “Disapproval of homosexuality by some can
40 never justify violating the fundamental human rights of others,” Navi Pillay, the top United Nations
41 human rights official, said in a statement in Geneva.

42 “This law will institutionalize discrimination and is likely to encourage harassment and violence against
43 individuals on the basis of their sexual orientation. It is formulated so broadly that it may lead to abuse
44 of power and accusations against anyone, not just L.G.B.T. people,” she said, referring to lesbian, gay,
45 bisexual and transgender people.

46 Her views were echoed by the British foreign secretary, William Hague, who said in London that the
47 new law “will increase persecution and discrimination of Ugandans, as well as damage Uganda’s
48 reputation internationally.”

49 In Nigeria, Mr. Jonathan’s approval of the similar legislation there inspired mob violence against gays in
50 areas including the capital, Abuja.

51 As the signing in Uganda approached on Monday, retired Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu of South Africa,
52 a strong voice in the struggle against apartheid, said in a statement: “We must be entirely clear about
53 this: The history of people is littered with attempts to legislate against love or marriage across class,
54 caste and race. But there is no scientific basis or genetic rationale for love.”

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3) What did Archbishop Tutu mean when he said “There is no scientific justification for prejudice and discrimination, ever. And nor is there any moral justification”? Explain his point.

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4) Give one possible synonym to the expression “deal with” (line 21) which would not change the meaning of the sentence.

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5) Translate the passage from line 26 to 28.

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