



UNILASALLE

CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO LA SALLE



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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: 18/07/2014

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.

Text 1

Scientists: We're very close to finding another Earth



1 A team of astronomers announced April 17, 2014, that they have discovered the first Earth-size planet
2 orbiting a star in the so-called "habitable zone" -- the distance from a star where liquid water might pool
3 on the surface. That doesn't mean this planet has life on it, says Thomas Barclay, a scientist at the Bay
4 Area Environmental Research Institute at Ames and a co-author of a paper on the planet, called Kepler-
5 186f. He says the planet can be thought of as an "Earth-cousin rather than an Earth-twin. It has many
6 properties that resemble Earth." The planet was discovered by NASA's Kepler Space Telescope. It's
7 located about 500 light-years from Earth in the constellation Cygnus. The picture above is an artist's
8 concept of what it might.

9 Scientists looking for signs of life in the universe - as well as another planet like our own - are a lot closer
10 to **their** goal than people realize.

11 That was the consensus of a panel on the search for life in the universe held at NASA headquarters
12 Monday in Washington. The discussion focused not only on the philosophical question of whether we're
13 alone in the universe but also on the technological advances made in an effort to answer that question.

14 "We believe we're very, very close in terms of technology and science to actually finding the other Earth
15 and our chance to find signs of life on another world," said Sara Seager, a MacArthur Fellow and
16 professor of planetary science and physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

17 "Finding Earth's twin, that's kind of the holy grail," said John Grunsfeld, an astronaut who helped repair
18 the Hubble Space Telescope in 2009 and is now an associate administrator at NASA.

19 **Strides in the search for life**

20 Scientists have made stellar strides in the past few years ago.

21 "We already know that our galaxy has at least 100 billion planets, and we didn't know that five years
22 ago," said Matt Mountain, director of the Space Telescope Science Institute in Maryland.

23 He credited the work of the Kepler Space Telescope for these new discoveries. The planet-hunting
24 Kepler probe, launched in 2009, finds planets by looking for dips in the brightness of a star as a planet
25 transits, or crosses, in front of that star. Kepler also found the first Earth-size planet that orbits in a star's
26 habitable zone, the area around a star where a planet could exist with liquid water on **its** surface.

27 The Kepler Space Telescope, launched in 2009, finds planets by looking for dips in the brightness of stars
28 as a planet crosses in front.

29 The Kepler mission builds upon the stalwart Hubble Space Telescope, which launched in 1990 and was
30 the first of its kind to be placed in space. As Hubble orbits the Earth, it allows scientists to peer back in
31 time, into distant galaxies, and yields stunning images of the cosmos.

32 Hubble has helped shape our awareness of our planet's place in an ever-changing universe.

33 The Earth, though 4.5 billion years old, is a newcomer, said John Mather, senior project scientist on
34 NASA's next-generation James Webb Space Telescope. It's only about one-third of the age of the
35 universe.

36 And our galaxy is ever-evolving, with "about five or 10 new stars being born per year in our Milky Way,"
37 Mather said.

38 **Planet hunters**

39 In comparison, the James Webb telescope will be a whopping 930,000 miles from our planet. That's
40 close to four times the distance between the Earth and the moon. Webb is set to launch in 2018.

41 Mountain, who is the telescope scientist for Webb, said scientists now know where every single star is
42 within 200 light years of the Sun.

43 NASA's assembled panelists said, if **they** follow this map of stars, they're certain to find a multitude of
44 new planets.

45 "Every star in the sky is a sun, and if our sun has planets, we naturally expect those other stars to have
46 planets also, and they do," said Seager. She said if someone looked up at a starry sky and wondered how
47 many of the stars have planets, the answer would be "basically every single one."

48 Some of a star's light will shine through the atmosphere, said Seager, and the Webb telescope should be
49 able to pick up gases from the planet that are imprinted on the atmosphere. While the Webb telescope
50 wasn't designed to find signs of life on another planet, **it** can spot bio signature gases -- gases in the
51 atmosphere produced by life.

52 Seager said, with the James Webb telescope, "we have our first chance, our first capability of finding
53 signs of life on another planet. Now nature just has to provide for us."

54 **Spotting Earths**

55 Finding small planets, ones the size of Earth, is challenging, in part because they produce fainter signals,
56 said Dave Gallagher, director for astronomy and physics at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, who
57 likened it to spotting a firefly beside a searchlight.

58 That difficulty doesn't dull the hunt for another Earth or signs of life.

59 NASA administrator Charles Bolden said he counts himself among the people who "are probably
60 convinced that it's highly improbable in the limitless vastness of the universe that we humans stand
61 alone."

1) Write a summary of the text. Mention general information and some specific information.

(75-85 words).

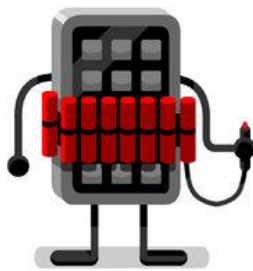
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2) What do the words below refer in the context?

- a) Their (line 10) -
- b) Its (line 26) -
- c) They (line 43) -
- d) It (line 50) -

Text 2

Many Fliers Are Confused About Security Over Devices



1 For business travelers flying into the United States from Europe, the Middle East and Africa, there was a
2 lot of confusion last week over the announcement that laptops, cellphones, smartphones, tablets and
3 other personal electronic devices would not be allowed onto flights in carry-on baggage at more than 15
4 international airports if they were found to have dead batteries.

5 The move was a response to intelligence reports that Al Qaeda's affiliate in Yemen is planning to hide
6 explosives inside battery-powered mobile devices. Security officials declined to disclose which airports
7 were affected by the new measures and said the amount of screening would vary among airports. The
8 new measures were adopted out of concern that a phone could be hollowed out and filled with
9 explosives.

10 By midweek, it became apparent that the policy, to the extent that it is even being widely enforced, had
11 had minimal effect on airports. In fact, according to FlightView.com, the on-time departure rate for
12 flights into the United States last week from major airports in Britain, Germany, France, Israel, the
13 United Arab Emirates and Kuwait was better than in the previous week, before the new policy took
14 effect.

15 Interviews with passengers and industry officials found that there had been little resistance among
16 passengers — except for widespread complaints that the announcement, with scant information on
17 what to expect and where, created more confusion than seemed necessary.

18 Late last week, the Association of Corporate Travel Executives questioned its worldwide membership by
19 email. Most of those who responded said they were concerned that no information had been provided
20 about "what happens to cellphones or laptops that are denied boarding." Most said the Transportation
21 Security Administration "did a poor job" of keeping travelers informed about what to expect. Security
22 officials said the T.S.A. had made an effort to avoid confusion by sending a draft of the new policy to
23 foreign governments, none of which objected, and to the affected airlines.

24 Another concern is the prospect of having electronic devices confiscated, said Greeley Koch, the group's
25 executive director. "Everybody is virtual today, and your office is basically your smartphone and your
26 laptop," Mr. Koch said, "and you're thinking that you have to potentially part with that at an airport?
27 You have to make a decision: Am I going to get on a flight without my office, or am I going to stay behind
28 and potentially jeopardize some sort of deal that I'm working on? That's why we thought when we
29 heard about this policy that it was going to cause all sorts of confusion."

30 In general, business travelers keep their electronic devices charged, even if a lack of charging stations at
31 airports is a chronic complaint, especially when a traveler is on a long layover.

32 Despite the widespread confusion about the policy, the travel executives group had no reports from its
33 members of devices being confiscated, though Mr. Koch and others said that this was occurring to some
34 extent.

35 At the airports most affected by the policy — Heathrow in Britain, Frankfurt in Germany, for example —
36 airlines like British Airways, Virgin Atlantic and Lufthansa have their own security-checkpoint areas for
37 most long-haul flights, so employees of those airlines would typically take custody of any device barred,
38 as British Airways says it is doing. But in general, it is unclear what the chain of custody is for any
39 confiscated device.

40 Still, there are concerns about privacy of personal or proprietary files on devices that may **fall into**
41 government or other hands.

42 In the United States last year, a federal court dismissed a lawsuit by the American Civil Liberties Union
43 challenging the Homeland Security Department's asserted right to examine the content of a traveler's
44 electronic devices at border checkpoints, and to hold on to devices or copy data on them.

45 A bit more confusion occurred late last week with some news reports saying that the dead-battery
46 policy was being expanded to include randomly selected domestic travelers in the United States. That
47 policy, security officials say, affects the small number of fliers who are on the "selectee" watch list.
48 These fliers, who receive an SSSS security code on their boarding passes and are **pulled aside** for extra
49 screening, might have their devices subject to extra scrutiny by the T.S.A.

50 Most airlines failed to alert international travelers with any meaningful information about the new
51 policy. But a few, including British Airways, Virgin Atlantic and Air France, posted website alerts warning
52 United States-bound travelers to make sure their devices were charged before they arrived at the
53 airport.

54 From what I see, British Airways has the smartest approach. Those whose devices might be barred at
55 security, British Airways says, can rebook a flight or hand the device to airline agents at the checkpoint
56 to have it either "collected on your return" or shipped to a specified address. A British Airways
57 spokeswoman told me that the airline would pay the shipping costs.

58 Confusion aside, the new policy might make travel executives more wary about carrying sensitive data
59 on their devices. Of the travel managers who responded to the email, most said they were rethinking
60 policies about travelers carrying proprietary information on those devices.

61 Some of this confusion could have been avoided. In an online survey of more than 1,200 British and
62 American travelers by Cheapflights.com, nearly half said the policy was unclear.

63 "I think there was definitely some communications failure," said Emily Fisher, a Cheapflights
64 spokeswoman.

65 Mr. Koch agreed. "Statements from the T.S.A. should reassure and inform travelers," he said. Last
66 week's announcement, he added, "lacked the detail required for reassurance."

Extracted and adapted from the BBC Website. Accessed on July 15th 2014.

