



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: 22/06/2016

Horário: 09h às 12h

Atividade profissional:.....

Instituição de Ensino:.....

INSTRUÇÕES:

- 1) É facultativo o uso do dicionário.
 - 1.1) Apenas um dicionário por candidato;
 - 1.2) Não é permitido emprestar ou trocar o dicionário com outro candidato.
- 2) Use caneta preta ou azul para responder.
- 3) As respostas devem ser na língua portuguesa.
- 4) Todas as respostas devem ser escritas no espaço destinado no corpo da prova.
- 5) Questões com emendas ou rasuras serão anuladas.
- 6) Rubrique todas as folhas do material recebido.
- 7) Escreva de forma legível. Respostas ilegíveis não serão aceitas.

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

Instructions: You will find two texts below. Following each text there will be 5 questions to be answered. Answer the questions based on the corresponding text.

Texto 1

CAN SOCIAL MEDIA GET YOU FIRED?



One in 10 job seekers between the ages of 16 and 34 have been rejected for a job because of something posted on their profiles.

1 We've all been there. Scanning one of your social media profiles, you notice a photo posted
2 by a respected colleague in a less-than-professional situation. Maybe you cringed a bit,
3 knowing the photo didn't match the professional persona you know. Increasingly, as personal
4 and professional lives become more enmeshed, even talented professionals run the risk of
5 **getting fired** or not getting a new position because of what **they** post on social networks.

6 Laws in different countries are still evolving in terms of what employers can and cannot do
7 with what they find via social media sites. But it is not uncommon for both candidates and
8 employees, especially in the United States, to be asked to **hand over** their personal
9 passwords so supervisors or human resources can access their profiles. A recent ruling in the
10 US protected some speech on social networks from retaliation by employers, but it doesn't
11 cover everything.

12 Even so, there is little doubt — whether found accidentally or purposefully — that what you
13 post online can impact your career. One in 10 job seekers between the ages of 16 and 34
14 have been rejected for a job because of something posted on their profiles, according to a
15 recent survey from London-based mobile research firm On Device Research. That figure is
16 expected to grow. Two-thirds of the 6,000 job seekers in the US, the United Kingdom, China,
17 Nigeria, Brazil and India who were polled for the survey said that they were not concerned
18 that their current use of social media could harm their career prospects. But now more than
19 ever, it is important for the career-minded to retain tight control over their social media
20 profiles.

21 **What is acceptable?**

22 What passes for acceptable to one person may not be to others who scan a profile. While
23 most people realize a professional network like LinkedIn is not the right place to post about a
24 wild party, not everyone recognizes the danger of doing so on sites like Facebook.

25 “Whether it’s their views about religion and politics to personal feelings, some people don’t
26 understand what’s appropriate and inappropriate to post on social media,” said Heather R
27 Huhman, founder and president of Washington DC-based consulting.

28 One gauge: ask yourself if you would want your grandmother to see the information, said
29 Kathleen Brady. If not, refrain from posting.

30 Complaining about a boss or your job on any social media website is almost always a
31 mistake. Many people think their employer will never see such posts, but you never know
32 when someone will forward something you have posted or simply repost it elsewhere. Such
33 behaviour on Twitter or Facebook could end up costing you a job, said Huhman.

34 Among the casualties: recently, a Taco Bell employee in California was fired after a photo of
35 him licking a stack of taco shells made its way to the company’s official Facebook page. And
36 a government employee in New Zealand was fired a few years ago after a Facebook posting
37 about her role as a “very expensive paperweight” and described the time she wasted and
38 stationary she stole from the office. Even social media editors are not immune — a
39 Bloomberg social media editor lost his job this spring after a Twitter contact shared a private
40 direct message he had sent about frustrations at work.

41 Some social media networks allow you to have separate profiles for your personal friends and
42 family and a more professional page for acquaintances and anyone browsing the web looking
43 for information about you. But this is no guarantee that inappropriate posts or photos from
44 your personal page won’t be shared by someone with more lax privacy settings.

45 “If you do find out that racy photos of you or your negative comments about your boss ended
46 up being shared, you should try to delete them. Remember, though, that content on the
47 Internet rarely disappears for good and the wrong person may have already seen it. “No
48 excuse can cover up one of those mistakes,” Huhman said..

49 **The right way**

50 Being found on social media is important to building a career, establishing a presence as an
51 expert in your field and keeping in touch. But sharing too much personal information online is
52 always a mistake. Over-posting can be problematic, too, since it can make you appear
53 unproductive. Having too little information in an online profile can be interpreted as trying to
54 hide something or as a sign you aren’t well-established in a career or community. The key,
55 say experts, is striking the right balance.

56 Establish yourself on a number of platforms, but make sure to maintain each of **them**
57 appropriately. For more professional profiles, on LinkedIn or XING for example, you can
58 simply post links to relevant articles to create a presence for yourself or join discussion
59 groups and participate — professionally. Keep in mind, your comments on articles and blog
60 posts can often be found in search engines. So be careful what you type when commenting.

61 You can also draw attention to your more professional profiles by being selective about where
62 you post, said Dan Schawbel, author of the upcoming book Promote Yourself. Do you really
63 need a profile on Facebook, MySpace and Google+ to keep up with friends and one on
64 LinkedIn to keep up with your career? Consider culling the number of profiles you maintain.

65 And don't forget to Google yourself regularly. A 2012 survey from Connecticut-based
66 ExecuNet found that 90% of recruiters type candidates' names into search engines to get
67 more information about them than what is on their resume. If they're doing it, so should you.

68 *Extracted and adapted from the BBC News Website. Accessed in June, 2016.*

69 **1) Write a summary of the text. Mention general information as well as specific**
70 **information (65-85 words).**

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- 2) What do the words below refer to?**
- a) getting fired (line 5) - _____
 - b) they (line 5) - _____
 - c) hand over (line 8) - _____
 - d) them (line 56) - _____

WHAT IS THE WORLD'S SCARCEST MATERIAL?



Should we worry about natural resources running out?

1 Of all the world's materials, which one will "run out" first? The more we consume as a society,
2 the more we hear about how vital ores and minerals are **dwindling**, so it seems logical to
3 assume that a few may be about to disappear. Yet that may be entirely the wrong way of
4 **looking at** the problem. According to natural resources experts, many of the materials we rely
5 upon in modern life won't "run out" at all. Unfortunately, the scenario they paint about what will
6 happen instead in the near future is hardly rosy either.

7 Some of our most cherished devices – smartphones, computers and medical equipment, for
8 instance – **rely on** a rich list of elemental ingredients. Mobile phones alone contain a
9 whopping 60 to 64 elements. "Many of these metals are present in only minute amounts, a
10 milligramme or less," says Armin Reller, a chemist at Augsburg University in Germany. "But
11 they are very important for the function of the device." This includes things like copper,
12 aluminum and iron, but also less well-known materials, like the "rare earth elements", what the
13 Japanese refer to as "the seeds of technology".

14 The latter class of materials has come under particular scrutiny because they're a vital
15 ingredient in smartphones, hybrid cars, wind turbines, computers and more. China – which
16 produces around 90% of the world's rare earth metals – claims that its mines might run dry in
17 just 15-20 years.

18 Other studies indicate that rhodium, followed by gold, platinum and tellurium, are some of the
19 rarest elements in terms of their percentage in the planet's crust and their importance to
20 society.

21 **Supply and demand**

22 Thinking in terms of "running out" is not the right way to approach this problem. For starters,
23 it's impossible to prove a negative. Scientists could never definitively say "The world has no
24 more silver reserves" without checking every last subterranean nook and cranny on the planet.
25 They already would have moved on to a substitute resource – even an inferior one. "The
26 supply and demand change, prices change and people adapt what they need and how they
27 use it," says Lawrence Meinert, program coordinator of the US Geological Survey's Mineral
28 Resources Program. "This means that you can never consume everything because the price
29 gets so high you stop using it. In the 1980s, mining for cryolite – used in processing aluminum

30 ore – stopped because remaining reserves were too small to justify the expense of mining. We
31 simply moved on to using a synthetic substitute.

32 For starters, some resources such as indium – found in computer and smartphone display
33 screens – are products of other mining operations. Almost all of the world’s indium comes from
34 zinc mines. So, the demand for zinc declines, because car manufacturers switch from steel to
35 aluminum bodies, as they have been doing recently. Let’s think, nature puts deposits where it
36 feels like, without **worrying** about whether we have the energy or water handy **to deal with it**,”
37 says Graedel.

38 Politics can come into play, too. Most of the rare-earth-metals supply comes from mines in
39 China. Several years ago, China decided to cut down on its export of those elements. As a
40 result, the price of rare earth metals – and the goods they are used to make – has increased.
41 “It’s not that the rest of the world does not have rare earth metals,” Meinert says. The US, for
42 example, holds around 38% of the world’s deposits, but only one mine in southern California
43 is currently producing them.

44 **No substitute**

45 So should we worry about dwindling resources? Historically, the argument that, if one element
46 or another runs dry, the world will find alternatives has worked pretty well. Unfortunately,
47 however, in today’s increasingly complex world, good substitutes are hard to come by. In a
48 recent study, Graedel and his colleagues tried to identify the best substitutes for 62 metals.
49 Twelve of those metals, they found, had no substitute at all for their major uses, and none of
50 the 62 they studied had a substitute available to cover all of their uses. “Because we choose
51 what’s almost always the best from a long list of materials, performance is likely to decrease,
52 Graedel says.

53 Within the next several years Graedel hopes to have a better idea of which metals might soon
54 be in short supply. Product development teams could begin thinking of possible substitutes,
55 and to focus on **developing** devices using materials with more reliable supplies.

56 In the meantime, it would help if consumers found responsible ways of recycling their used
57 electronics. In 2009, US citizens recycled just 25% of their used TVs and computers, while as
58 little as 8% of mobile phones were recycled. “It’s really a tragedy that we spend all this time
59 and effort getting gold and platinum and other things we use in our electronics, but then we
60 use them once and don’t worry about what happens to them after that,” Graedel says.
61 “Recycling won’t solve the problem [of scarcity], but it certainly would help.”

62 If the world began recycling in full force and combined those efforts with new technologies for
63 efficiently finding, extracting and sharing the resources we need, it could be possible that the
64 materials integral to modern life will last for generations to come, Reller says. “But that hope
65 might be a little bit dream-like,” he admits.

66 The balance of supply and demand does affect us, especially when it comes to the price and
67 availability of the technology in our lives. So while no material is so scarce that it is about to
68 disappear entirely – we should worry that many could soon become out of reach.

69 *Extracted and adapted from the BBC Website. Accessed in June, 2016*

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1. Write a summary of the text. Mention general information as well as specific information. (minimum 80 words).

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2) What's the meaning of the following words in bold below according to the text?

dwindling (line 2) - **looking at** (line 4) - **worrying** (line 36) - **developing** (line55)

- a) *diminuir - enxergar – preocupando – desenvolvendo*
- b) *diminuindo – olhar – preocupar-se – desenvolvimento*
- c) *diminuir - enxergando – preocupando – desenvolvendo*
- d) *diminuindo – olhando – preocupando - desenvolvimento*

