Exame de proficiência em língua inglesa
Dezembro 2020
Departamento de comunicação e Letras
Programa de Extensão em Ensino de Idiomas - PROEXEI

Texto 1:

Canadian officials warn drivers not to let moose lick their cars

By Alaa Elassar, CNN
Updated 1259 GMT (2059 HKT) November 22, 2020

(CNN) Canadians, officials have an important message for you: "Do not let moose lick your car."

Yes, you read that right.

Officials in Jasper, an alpine town in Canada's Alberta province, have put up signs asking motorists to avoid allowing moose to lick the salt, a treat moose find hard to resist, off their cars.

"They're obsessed with salt, it's one of the things they need for the minerals in their body," Jasper National Park spokesman Steve Young told CNN. "They usually get it from salt lakes in the park, but now they realized they can also get road salt that splashes onto cars."

At the Jasper National Park, where people often park on the side of the road in hopes of catching a glimpse of the moose, letting the animals near your car is actually a serious danger.

By allowing moose to lick the salt off your car, they will become habituated with being around cars. That poses a risk to both the animals and the drivers who can accidentally crash into them.

"Moose and cars are not a good mix. If you hit the moose with your car, you take the legs out from under it and it's going through your windshield," Young said.

The best way to stop a moose from coming close to your car is simply driving away when you see them approaching, he added.

Another important warning Young and other officials continue to emphasize is the importance of staying inside your car and avoiding any interactions with the wildlife, including moose.

While other animals typically run away when humans approach, moose will stand their ground and charge if they feel threatened.

"We've been seeing a lot more moose lately. The wolf population is decreasing, which means there's fewer predators and the moose population is going up as a result," Young said. "This also means people need to be respectful and give them space."

Visitors are not allowed to feed, entice or disturb wildlife in national parks and violators could face fines up to $25,000, he added.

Adaptado de: https://edition.cnn.com/2020/11/22/americas/canada-warns-moose-lick-cars-trnd/index.html

Responda às questões de 1 a 7 de acordo com o texto 1:

1) In the sentence “Do not let moose lick your car”, the author wants to express:

a) A command.

b) Advice.

c) Intention.

d) Possibility.

2) What do the moose actually want when they lick people’s cars?

a) They want to ingest an important mineral.

b) They are trying to increase their calorie consumption.

c) They desire to avoid the salt from the lakes.

d) They fancy splashing salt onto cars.

3) What is the danger related to letting moose around your car?

a) There might be an increase of crashes involving moose.

b) There may be a surge of diseases in the moose population.

c) There should be an increase of the birth rate among the moose.

d) There could be a decrease in the availability of food for the animals.

4) What advice does Jasper National Park spokesman Steve Young gives drivers who see a moose approaching?

a) People should not keep their cars parked.

b) Drivers must immediately stop the engine of their cars.

c) They couldn't get salt from salt lakes in the park.

d) Motorists can wait patiently to see what happens.

5) What do Young and other officials suggest people doing?

a) Do not interact with wild animals, as well as with moose.

b) You can interact with moose, as long as you don't interact with the wildlife.

c) Interacting with wildlife is recommended, except for the moose.

d) Consider interact with the wildlife and beware of the moose.

6) What do the moose usually do when approached by a human?

a) They will probably attack.

b) They will usually retreat.

c) They will often surrender.

d) They will never be aggressive.

7) Fines up to $25,000 could be charged if visitors:

a) allure the moose.

b) preserve the wildlife.

c) worry about the animals.

d) face the animals.

Texto 2:

The wearable cyborgs that use brain waves to power up your muscles

By Emiko Jozuka, Jane Sit and Will Ripley, CNN
Updated 0158 GMT (0958 HKT) September 19, 2019

Tokyo (CNN) Kristen Sorensen was 55 when she became paralyzed from the neck down last year.

"It came out of nowhere," says Sorensen. "I'd been fine and exercising every day, but it just started with tingling in my fingertips then progressed."

Diagnosed in October 2018 with Guillain Barre syndrome, a rare disorder that affects the body's nervous system, she never expected to walk again.

But earlier that year, the Brooks Cybernic Treatment Center in Jacksonville, Florida, became the first US center to use a unique rehabilitative technology developed in Japan -- the Hybrid Assistive Limb (HAL).

HAL -- essentially a wearable cyborg -- helps those with spinal cord injuries and muscular dystrophy regain their movements and strengthen their nerves and muscles. Known as exoskeletons, they're a type of lightweight suit, with joints powered by small electric motors, that serve as mechanical muscle.

Here's what's truly mind-blowing: Patients use their brain waves to control them.

When Sorensen heard about the brain wave-controlled exoskeleton, which was developed by Japanese roboticist Yoshiyuki Sankai, she knew she had to give it a try. She was determined to walk at her daughter's wedding a few months later in December.

But it's not just those with disabilities or injuries who stand to benefit. By 2050, there will be more than 2 billion people over age 60, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), and exoskeletons could offer a solution to the world's aging population.

In the future, as human bodies wear down with age, an exoskeleton -- powered by active minds -- could help people stay on their feet.

With such huge potential applications available, the global medical exoskeleton market will be worth an estimated $2.8 billion by 2023, according to research company Markets and Markets.

Users in the driving seat
When Sorensen first tried HAL, she could barely move across flat surfaces.

A trained physiotherapist at the Brooks Center helped her fit HAL over her waist and trousers, connecting her to sensors that help pick up faint bio-electric signals on the surface of the skin, which communicate a patient's intention to move. Once HAL receives these signals, it helps support the person's movements.

But you can't just put on HAL and expect to be sprinting in seconds. Rehabilitation requires time, determination and the help of a physiotherapist and a body weight harness that ensures patients are supported and kept upright while they use HAL on a treadmill. During that training, physiotherapists keep a log of each patient's motions and the settings used -- from walk to jog mode. They can monitor the user's movements and adjust the settings accordingly, so their movements come more naturally.

Sorensen says it initially felt like HAL was doing most of the work by helping induce her muscles to make small leg movements that mimic natural walking patterns, but then she found herself increasingly in the driving seat.

"After the first couple times, your brain connects to HAL, and I could see I was moving my legs myself," she says. "It was just incredible -- my heart was just bursting."

Usually it takes those with less severe mobility issues than Sorensen between two to 10 tries for patients to get used to HAL so that the sensors and the brain can start working together, according to Sankai. But after almost 40 training sessions, each lasting an hour-and-a-half, Sorensen was back on her feet, albeit with the support of a walker. She made it to her daughter's wedding.

Currently, Sankai's exoskeletons are helping patients restore their muscle movements in Japan, the Philippines and in Germany and Poland.

Adaptado de: https://edition.cnn.com/2019/09/18/health/japan-cyberdyne-brain-wave-exoskeleton-wellness-scn-hnk-intl/index.html

Responda às questões de 8 a 14 de acordo com o texto 2:

8) Kristen Sorensen:

a) didn't think she would be able to walk again.

b) exercises every day.

c) is paralyzed from the waist down.

d) has only her upper limbs paralyzed.

9) The Hybrid Assistive Limb (HAL):

a) is controlled by patients' brain waves.

b) is a tissue reconstructive technology developed in Japan.

c) is a type of a heavyweight vehicle.

d) injured many patients with strong muscles and nerves.

10) What motivated Kristen Sorensen to use HAL?

a) Her daughter's wedding.

b) The Japanese roboticist Yoshiyuki Sankai.

c) The suit's joints and small electric motors.

d) An accident.

11) It is thought that the Hybrid Assistive Limb (HAL) could be used to help:

a) only disabled people.

b) only people over age 60.

c) only healthy people.

d) disabled individuals and old people.

12) When Sorensen first tried HAL, she:

a) had a very limited range o movement.

b) could move freely in all kinds of terrain.

c) wasn't able to move at all.

d) fit HAL over her waist and trousers without any help.

13) Rehabilitation using HAL:

a) demands many different elements.

b) is instantaneous.

c) does not depend on self-discipline.

d) doesn't need to be supervised.

14) Sorensen rehabilitation process using HAL:

a) was longer than for patients with less severe mobility issues.

b) took the same amount of time of any other patient.

c) was unsuccessful.

d) lasted only one hour and a half.

Texto 3:

End of Trump era deals heavy blow to rightwing populist leaders worldwide

As Biden's victory sinks in across Brazil, Hungary and elsewhere, dreams of a rightwing global crusade appear to be fading.

As the Donald Trump era draws to a close, many world leaders are breathing a sigh of relief. But Trump's ideological kindred spirits – rightwing populists in office in Brazil, Hungary, Slovenia and elsewhere – are instead taking a sharp breath.

The end of the Trump presidency may not mean the beginning of their demise, but it certainly strips them of a powerful motivational factor, and also alters the global political atmosphere, which in recent years had seemed to be slowly tilting in their favour, at least until the onset of coronavirus. The momentous US election result is further evidence that the much-talked-about "populist wave" of recent years may be subsiding.

For Brazil's president, Jair Bolsonaro, who has yet to recognise Joe Biden's victory, Trump's dismissal struck close to home. "He was really banking on a Trump victory … Bolsonaro knows that part of his project depends on Trump,"

said Guilherme Casarões, a political scientist from Getulio Vargas Foundation in Brazil.

As the reality of a Trump-free future sunk in last Thursday, Bolsonaro reportedly sought to lighten the mood in the presidential palace, telling ministers he now had little choice but to hurl his pro-Trump foreign policy guru, Filipe Martins, from the building's third-floor window.

The election result represented a blow to *Bolsonarismo*, a far-right political project modelled closely on Trumpism that may now lose some of its shine. And on the world stage the result means Brazil has lost a key ally, even if critics say the relationship brought few tangible benefits. It brings an end to what Eliane Cantanhêde, a prominent political commentator, called Bolsonaro's "megalomaniacal pipedream" of spearheading an international rightwing crusade.

"Without Trump, who's going to lead this? Brazil, Poland and Hungary?" Cantanhêde said. "The party's over ... No one was taking this seriously anyway – but now without Trump, they'll just laugh."

Hungary's prime minister, Viktor Orbán, whom Trump's former strategist Steve Bannon once called "Trump before Trump", had also set out his stall firmly behind the incumbent before the vote, saying he had no plan B in the event of a Trump loss.

"I am convinced that President Trump has saved conservative America and become one of the greatest American presidents. We wish him, and ourselves, total success in his election," Orbán said shortly before the vote.

Trump's White House has given tacit backing and sometimes open support to far-right movements and leaders. Trump sent an old friend, the jewellery magnate David Cornstein, to be ambassador in Budapest and flatter Orbán, while his ambassador to Germany, Richard Grenell, said he planned to "empower" rightwing forces across Europe, infuriating his German hosts.
Orbán said his support for Trump was partly because Hungary was tired of being lectured by Democratic politicians. "We didn't like it and we don't want a second helping," he said.

Cas Mudde, a professor of international affairs at the University of Georgia, said it was the prospect of this kind of criticism under Biden, rather than any concrete political benefits of Trump per se, that was behind European illiberal politicians' embrace of Trump.

"I doubt most far-right leaders will feel their electoral success is going to be impacted by Trump's defeat. Neither will it really change their access to the White House, which was limited under Trump too," he said.

Adaptado de: https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2020/nov/11/end-trump-era-blow-rightwing-populist-leaders-worldwide-biden-victory-brazil-hungary

Responda às questões de 15 a 20 de acordo com o texto 3:

15) Trump's loss in the US election:

a) ruins the ambitions of a rightwing global crusade.

b) means immediate collapse of many rightwing governments.

c) is a sign of relieve for rightwing populists in office in Brazil, Hungary, and Slovenia.

d) strengthens the governments of countries like Brazil, Hungary, and Slovenia.

16) Brazil's president, Jair Bolsonaro:

a) hasn't recognised Joe Biden's victory yet.

b) has acknowledged Donald Trump's triumph.

c) has promoted Filipe Martins to a higher position in the government.

d) has intensified the debate concerning the validity of US election results.

17) According to the text, *Bolsonarismo:*

a) built its foundations on Trumpism.

b) is an antagonist to Trumpism.

c) has barely no resemblance Trumpism.

d) shows fierce rivalry towards Trumpism.

18) Hungary's prime minister, Viktor Orbán:

a) holds Donald Trump in high regard.

b) believes that Donald Trump will be left out from the Hall of Fame of great American presidents.

c) is clearly hopeless about Trump's success.

d) believes that American conservatism will be saved by the next American president.

19) Taking into consideration the passive voice, it is possible to understand that Viktor Orbán said that:

a) they hadn't liked that and they didn't want a second helping.

b) we don't like them and we didn't want a second helping.

c) they won't like those and they will not want a second helping.

d) we haven't like this and we couldn't want a second helping.

20) According to Cas Mudde:

a) The access to most far right leaders to the white house will be as limited during Biden's administration as it was in Trumps'.

b) Most far-right leaders feel their electoral success is going to be impacted by Trump's defeat.

c) Most far right leaders will have free access to the white house in Biden's administration, opposite to what happened during Trumps'.

d) All far-right leaders must feel their electoral success will be impacted by Biden's triumph.

Gabarito:

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