



**UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE MONTES CLAROS
CENTRO DE CIÊNCIAS HUMANAS – CCH
DEPARTAMENTO DE COMUNICAÇÃO E LETRAS**

**Exame de proficiência aplicado pelo PROEXEI – Programa de Extensão
em Ensino de Idiomas do Departamento de Comunicação e Letras da
Unimontes – Universidade Estadual de Montes Claros em 28 de março de
2021.**

EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA

Texto 1:

Covid: Italy 'blocks' AstraZeneca vaccine shipment to Australia

The Italian government has blocked the export of an Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine shipment to Australia.

The decision affects 250,000 doses of the vaccine produced at an AstraZeneca facility in Italy.

Italy is the first EU country to use the bloc's new regulations allowing exports to be stopped if the company providing the vaccines has failed to meet its obligations to the EU.

The move has been backed by the European Commission, reports say. AstraZeneca is on track to provide only 40% of the agreed supply to member states in the first three months of the year. It has cited production problems for the shortfall.

In January, then Italian Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte described delays in vaccine supplies by both AstraZeneca and Pfizer as "unacceptable" and accused the companies of violating their contracts.

The EU has been widely criticised for the slow pace of its vaccination programme.

Under the EU vaccine scheme, which was established in June last year, the bloc has negotiated the purchase of vaccines on behalf of member states. There has been no official comment on the Italian move by Australia, the EU or AstraZeneca.

What does Italy say?

The Italian government approached the European Commission last week to say that it was its intention to block the shipment.

In a statement on Thursday, the foreign ministry explained the move, saying it had received the request for authorisation on 24 February.

It said that previous requests had been given the green light as they included limited numbers of samples for scientific research, but the latest one - being much larger, for more than 250,000 doses - was rejected.

It explained the move by saying that Australia was not on a list of "vulnerable" countries, that there was a permanent shortage of vaccines in the EU and Italy, and that the number of doses was high compared with the amount given to Italy and to the EU as a whole.

Italy flexes its muscles

In the acrimonious vaccine war, this is a muscular move by one of the European Union's heavyweights.

It is the first such ban under a new EU scheme in which manufacturers must request authorisation for export from the country in which the vaccine is produced.

Italy's new Prime Minister Mario Draghi, an influential figure in Europe as the former president of the European Central Bank, argued in a videoconference with EU leaders that the rules should be applied rigorously, furious at reductions by AstraZeneca of up to 70% in the doses it was contracted to provide.

Mr Draghi has prioritised ramping up the vaccination programme. He is clearly determined to show that his country - and the EU - will use all means necessary to do so.

Adaptado de: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-56279202>

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

1) Where was Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine shipment heading to?

- a) Australia.
- b) Italy.
- c) European Union.
- d) The USA.

2) Why did Italy block AstraZeneca vaccine shipment to Australia?

- a) Because Australia has failed to meet its obligations to the EU.
- b) Because the vaccine was produced at an AstraZeneca facility in Italy.
- c) Because 250,000 doses were affected.
- d) Because they were following European Commission's orders.

3) According to then Italian Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte, delays in vaccine supplies by both AstraZeneca and Pfizer are:

- a) Unreasonable.
- b) Unusual.
- c) Undeniable.
- d) Uninteresting.

4) Why has The European Union been criticised?

- a) Because of the sluggish progress of its vaccination programme.
- b) Because of the hurried development of its vaccination programme.
- c) Because of the nimble advance of its vaccination programme.
- d) Because of the mercurial growth of its vaccination programme.

5) What did the Italian government claim about the incident?

- a) It was its purpose to bar the AstraZeneca vaccine shipment.
- b) It intended to give the green light for the AstraZeneca vaccine shipment.
- c) It hoped to provide a safe path to the AstraZeneca vaccine shipment.
- d) It wanted to authorize the AstraZeneca vaccine shipment to pursue their journey.

6) According to Italy's foreign ministry:

- a) Australia was not on a list of "helpless" countries.
- b) There was an abundance of vaccines in the EU and Italy.
- c) The number of doses was squat compared with the amount given to Italy and to the EU as a whole.
- d) They have no explanation for the block.

7) According to the text:

- a) The vaccine war is severe and Italy is a conspicuous country.
- b) The vaccine war is tender and Italy made a feeble move.
- c) The vaccine war is forgiving and Italy is a merciful country.
- d) The vaccine war is humane and Italy made a fragile move.

Texto 2:

Beyond language: How to enfranchise voters who don't speak English

More than a month into President Joe Biden's term, election officials and voting rights advocates still haven't fully assessed the election he won last fall.

One question we've yet to answer is whether mail-in voting expanded access for Americans who don't speak English well enough to vote.

Under normal circumstances, millions of voters with limited English proficiency don't get the support they need to cast their ballots — enough to change the outcome of past presidential elections, as GroundTruth has reported. The Voting Rights Act requires translation support for such voters, but only for certain languages, and only in certain jurisdictions. Sometimes, voters don't get the help they need even in places where the federal law requires officials to provide it.

The 2020 presidential election was far from typical, though. States scrambled to shift to voting by mail and with fewer polling places amid the pandemic. That fueled a slew of lawsuits, and a disinformation campaign from former President Donald Trump who sought to convince, without evidence, that the election was stolen from him. After the courts in multiple swing states tossed out the lawsuits, Trump doubled down on his "election steal" claims and encouraged his supporters to take their grievances to Washington, D.C. on Jan. 6 when lawmakers gathered to confirm the results of the election, culminating in the insurrection at the U.S. Capitol.

Given the "mayhem" of 2020, access likely didn't improve for voters with limited English knowledge, said Wendy Quesenbery, executive director of the Center for Civic Design.

"That doesn't make it right," said Quesenbery, whose organization uses research, usability, design, accessibility, and plain language to improve the voting experience. "If you don't have strong ballot access and language support to begin with and you have to make huge changes, ... language support's often the thing that gets left behind."

Across the country, at least 2.7 million eligible voters don't receive the language support they need to participate in elections, which is at the heart of American democracy. Some state and county officials are showing the way by prioritizing expanding access for voters who aren't fluent in English. However varied — and imperfect — their practices might be, they do offer insight into potential solutions. Common themes include transparency, long-term commitment and consistent engagement with communities with the strongest stakes in improving language support for voters.

Adaptado de: <https://thegroundtruthproject.org/beyond-language-how-to-enfranchise-voters-who-dont-speak-english/>

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

8) According to the text, information about access to voting for Americans who don't speak English well enough is:

- a) Unclear.
- b) Irrefutable.
- c) Satisfactory.
- d) Irrevocable.

9) Under normal circumstances millions of voters with limited English proficiency:

- a) Don't get enough assistance to cast their ballots.
- b) Don't get any help to cast their ballots.
- c) Don't receive enough money to mark their ballots.
- d) Don't receive enough encouragement to avoid their ballots.

10) The translation support for voters who don't speak English well enough to vote that the Voting Rights Act requires is:

- a) Limited.
- b) Unrestricted.
- c) Democratic.
- d) Inclusive.

11) According to the text, how was the 2020 presidential election?

- a) States had a hard time to move to voting by mail and there were less polling places amid the pandemic.
- b) States successfully shifted to voting by mail and there were enough polling places amid the pandemic.
- c) States could change to voting by mail with flying colors and there was a satisfactory number of polling places amid the pandemic.
- d) States were able to prevent voting by mail and no polling places were observed amid the pandemic.

12) Former President Donald Trump:

- a) Promoted a disinformation campaign.
- b) Successfully convinced the people that the election was stolen from him.
- c) Showed undisputed evidence that the election was stolen from him.
- d) Fell victim to a disinformation campaign.

13) Wendy Quesenbery's organization:

- a) Seeks to enhance the voting experience.
- b) Uses research, usability, design, accessibility, and plain language to put elections to a risk.
- c) Attempts to endanger U.S. elections.
- d) Under no circumstances uses research, usability, design, accessibility, and plain language.

14) According to the text, at least 2.7 million eligible voters:

- a) Are not sufficiently aided during the U.S. elections.
- b) Experience great accessibility during presidential elections.
- c) Are not allowed by the government to participate in elections.
- d) Have their rights granted during presidential elections.

Texto 3:

NASA's Perseverance Drives on Mars' Terrain for First Time

The first trek of the agency's largest, most advanced rover yet on the Red Planet marks a major milestone before science operations get under way.

NASA's Mars 2020 Perseverance rover performed its first drive on Mars March 4, covering 21.3 feet (6.5 meters) across the Martian landscape. The drive served as a mobility test that marks just one of many milestones as team

members check out and calibrate every system, subsystem, and instrument on Perseverance. Once the rover begins pursuing its science goals, regular commutes extending 656 feet (200 meters) or more are expected.

“When it comes to wheeled vehicles on other planets, there are few first-time events that measure up in significance to that of the first drive,” said Anais Zarifian, Mars 2020 Perseverance rover mobility test bed engineer at NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Southern California. “This was our first chance to ‘kick the tires’ and take Perseverance out for a spin. The rover’s six-wheel drive responded superbly. We are now confident our drive system is good to go, capable of taking us wherever the science leads us over the next two years.”

The drive, which lasted about 33 minutes, propelled the rover forward 13 feet (4 meters), where it then turned in place 150 degrees to the left and backed up 8 feet (2.5 meters) into its new temporary parking space. To help better understand the dynamics of a retrorocket landing on the Red Planet, engineers used Perseverance’s Navigation and Hazard Avoidance Cameras to image the spot where Perseverance touched down, dispersing Martian dust with plumes from its engines.

Adaptado de: <https://mars.nasa.gov/news/8882/nasas-perseverance-drives-on-mars-terrain-for-first-time/>

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

15) The first drive of Perseverance rover on Mars:

- a) Was more than 6 meters long.
- b) Decalibrated every system, subsystem, and instrument on the probe.
- c) Will happen on March 4, 2022.
- d) Was unsuccessful.

16) The rover Perseverance is expected to:

- a) Perform frequent commutes on Mars.
- b) Became a science failure.
- c) Not be able to travel more than 600 feet on Mars' surface.

d) Shut down its instruments.

17) According to Anais Zarifian, Perseverance's first drive was:

a) Triumphant.

b) A flop.

c) A fiasco.

d) Unsuccessful.

18) According to Anais Zarifian's quote: "*We are now confident our drive system is good to go, capable of taking us wherever the science leads us over the next two years.*" It is possible to infer that he feels _____ about this science operation:

a) Positive.

b) Hesitant.

c) Unassertive.

d) Insecure.

19) Perseverance's first drive:

a) Continued for more than half an hour.

b) Was the terminal drive of the rover.

c) Propelled the rover to its permanent parking space.

d) Was jeopardized by dismal weather conditions.

20) Perseverance's Navigation and Hazard Avoidance Cameras:

a) Was able to produce images during landing.

b) Could register an engine malfunction during touchdown.

c) Didn't work as expected.

d) Dispersed smoke with plumes.

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