

## **ORIENTAÇÕES PARA A PROVA - INGLÊS**

- O aluno deverá utilizar caneta preta ou azul.
- Apenas serão consideradas as respostas dadas na folha de resposta.
- A duração da prova é de 2 (duas) horas e 30 (trinta) minutos.
- Será permitido o uso individual de dicionário em meio impresso (unilíngue e/ou bilíngue), ficando proibido o uso de quaisquer dispositivos eletrônicos.
- A prova é composta por 10 questões alternativas, contemplando: Leitura e Compreensão textual; Gramática e Vocabulário e Expressões Idiomáticas.
- As questões são objetivas e possuem apenas uma alternativa correta. A divulgação do gabarito da prova será realizada dia 22 de outubro de 2018 e dos resultados no dia 29 de outubro de 2018 por meio do site da IMED.
- Os candidatos poderão solicitar revisão de prova através de processo protocolado junto à central de atendimento da IMED e dirigido ao ILC no dia 23 de outubro.

Tenha uma ótima prova!

Coordenação Imed Language Center

Passo Fundo, 2018

*Texto A*

*Our Automated Future*

Adapted: By Elizabeth Kolbert

<http://www.newyorker.com/magazine>

1           How long will it be before you lose your job to a computer? This question is taken  
2 up by a number of recent books, with titles that read like variations on a theme: “The  
3 Industries of the Future,” “The Future of the Professions,” “Inventing the Future.”  
4 Although the authors of these works are employed in disparate fields—law, finance,  
5 (political theory—they arrive at more or less the same conclusion. How long? Not long.

6           “Could another person learn to do your job by studying a detailed record of  
7 everything you’ve done in the past?” Martin Ford, a software developer, asks early on in  
8 “Rise of the Robots: Technology and the Threat of a Jobless Future” (Basic Books). “Or  
9 could someone become proficient by repeating the tasks you’ve already completed, in the  
10 way that a student might take practice tests to prepare for an exam? If so, then there’s a  
11 good chance that an algorithm may someday be able to learn to do much, or all, of your  
12 job.”

13           Later, Ford notes, “A computer doesn’t need to replicate the entire spectrum of  
14 your intellectual capability in order to displace you from your job; it only needs to do the  
15 specific things you are paid to do.” He cites a 2013 study by researchers at Oxford, which  
16 concluded that nearly half of all occupations in the United States are “potentially  
17 automatable,” perhaps within “a decade or two.” (“Even the work of software engineers  
18 may soon largely be computerisable,” the study observed”).

19           The “threat of a jobless future” is, of course, an old one, almost as old as  
20 technology. The first, rudimentary knitting machine, known as a “stocking frame,” was  
21 invented in the late sixteenth century by a clergyman named William Lee. Seeking a  
22 patent for his invention, Lee demonstrated the machine for Elizabeth I. Concerned about  
23 throwing hand-knitters out of work, she refused to grant one. In the early nineteenth  
24 century, a more sophisticated version of the stocking frame became the focus of the  
25 Luddites’ rage; in towns like Liversedge and Middleton, in northern England, textile mills  
26 were looted. Parliament responded by declaring “frame breaking” a capital offense, and  
27 the machines kept coming. Each new technology displaced a new cast of workers: first  
28 knitters, then farmers, then machinists. The world as we know it today is a product of

29 these successive waves of displacement, and of the social and artistic movements, they  
30 inspired: Romanticism, socialism, progressivism, Communism.

31         Meanwhile, the global economy kept growing, in large part *because* of the new  
32 machines. As one occupation vanished, another came into being. Employment migrated  
33 from farms and mills to factories and offices to cubicles and call centers.

34         Economic history suggests that this basic pattern will continue, and that the jobs  
35 eliminated by Watson and his ilk will be balanced by those created in enterprises yet to  
36 be imagined—but not without a good deal of suffering. If nearly half the occupations in  
37 the U.S. are “potentially automatable,” and if this could play out within “a decade or two,”  
38 then we are looking at economic disruption on an unparalleled scale. Picture the entire  
39 Industrial Revolution compressed into the life span of a beagle.

40         And that’s assuming history repeats itself. What if it doesn’t? What if the jobs of  
41 the future are also potentially automatable?

42         “This time is always different where technology is concerned,” Ford observes.  
43 “That, after all, is the entire point of innovation.”

44         Jerry Kaplan is a computer scientist and entrepreneur who teaches at Stanford. In  
45 “Humans Need Not Apply: A Guide to Wealth and Work in the Age of Artificial  
46 Intelligence” (Yale), he notes that most workplaces are set up to suit the way people think.  
47 In a warehouse staffed by people, like items are stored near one another—mops next to  
48 brooms next to dustpans—so their location is easy for stock clerks to remember.  
49 Computers do not need such mnemonics; they are programmed to know where things are.  
50 So a warehouse organized for a robotic workforce can be arranged according to entirely  
51 different principles, with mops, say, stored next to glue guns because the two happen to  
52 be often ordered together.

**Marque a alternativa correta.**

1) Qual a palavra que poderia substituir *field* (*linha 4*) sem modificar o sentido da mesma, no contexto onde se encontra?

- |         |               |             |
|---------|---------------|-------------|
| a) Job  | c) Area       | e) Employed |
| b) Work | d) Occupation |             |

2) O pronome **He** (*linha 15*) refere-se a:

- |               |                |             |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| a) Researcher | c) Martin Ford | e) Employer |
| b) Robot      | d) Computer    |             |

- 3) A melhor tradução para o trecho: “*As one occupation vanished, another came into being*” (linha 32) é:
- a) Como uma ocupação desapareceu, outra surgiu.
  - b) Quando uma ocupação desapareceu, mais uma desapareceu logo após.
  - c) Como uma ocupação apareceu, mais uma surgiu.
  - d) Quando uma ocupação desapareceu, outra não seria capaz de existir.
  - e) Quando uma ocupação sumiu, outras também deixaram de ser importantes.
- 4) De acordo com o texto, o local de trabalho é criado:
- a) De acordo com o jeito como as pessoas desejam.
  - b) De acordo com as necessidades dos trabalhadores.
  - c) De acordo com a forma como as pessoas pensam.
  - d) De acordo com a forma como as empresas precisam das pessoas.
  - e) De acordo com as possibilidades físicas dos trabalhadores.
- 5) A ideia principal do texto pode ser representada através da frase:
- a) Máquinas devem substituir metade dos empregos existentes no mundo, iniciando pelos Estados Unidos.
  - b) A convivência pacífica de Inteligências Artificiais (IA) e humanos depende de programadores confiáveis.
  - c) Inovações levarão a raça humana à extinção e à inevitável ascensão das Inteligências Artificiais (IA), principalmente nos trabalhos de organização de depósitos.
  - d) Como computadores não precisam de associações mnemônicas, diferente dos humanos, dentro de poucos anos estarão fazendo a maioria dos trabalhos hoje feitos por humanos.
  - e) A economia global vem crescendo com a ajuda das máquinas, que assim como as ocupações, são substituídas com o passar do tempo; deixa de existir uma e surge outra, uma das consequências da inovação.

### ***Texto B***

#### **Shop less, mend more: making more sustainable fashion choices**

Adapted: by Koren Helbig

[www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com)

- 1           The fashion industry is one of the world’s most polluting. Every day, most of us  
2 dress ourselves in items churned out by what is arguably the world’s second-most  
3 polluting industry.
- 4           Reportedly topped only by oil, the fashion industry is contributing to major  
5 environmental destruction – mainly because consumers insist on buying so many clothes  
6 at such cheap prices.

7 Water is a significant part of the problem. Textile manufacturing uses huge  
8 amounts of water, much of which gets flushed into waterways laden with contaminants  
9 such as bleaches, acids, inks and dyes. Horrifyingly, farmers in parts of China and India  
10 are reportedly predicting fashion's next biggest hues by the colour of rivers tainted by  
11 textile industry runoff. Fast fashion has terrible impacts on people, too, with workers in  
12 developing nations often paid a pittance to labour in unsafe conditions.

13 Alternatives do exist. The solution lies in buying less and choosing better quality  
14 items that are made as ethically as possible. However, how to tell good brands from bad?  
15 Our guide to ethical fashion navigates the conundrum. Buy clothes made locally by  
16 ethical labels.

17 Step one is choosing brands that consider the planet and their workers. The desire  
18 to wear cheap new looks daily has led to offshore manufacturing in often deplorable  
19 circumstances – buying local, well-made pieces can sidestep all that. Great local ethical  
20 designers include Melbourne's Vege Threads, Brisbane's Alice Nightingale, and Sinerji  
21 Organic Clothing on the Sunshine Coast. Stay abreast of emerging ethical labels via  
22 online marketplaces such as Well Made Clothes or Sustainable Fashion, through actual  
23 markets such as Finders Keepers, or by reading Brisbane-based sustainable style  
24 magazine Peppermint.

25 Technology can help to make smarter choices. The free Good On You app rates  
26 mainstream brands based on publicly available info, while Baptist World Aid Australia's  
27 annual Ethical Fashion Report grades companies on labour rights and the possibility of  
28 exploitation in their supply chain. Choose those at the top of the list, such as Etiko and  
29 Jinta Sport, which have received top A+ ratings every year since the Ethical Fashion  
30 Report's 2013 inception. Also, keep an eye out for brands with Ethical Clothing Australia  
31 accreditation.

32 Think beyond where or how clothing is made, to exactly what each piece is made  
33 from. Avoid fabrics made using petroleum and chemicals, skip synthetics such as  
34 polyester and nylon, which are actually plastics that take forever to break down once  
35 tossed. Each time such fabrics are washed, they shed thousands of microfibers that end  
36 up polluting rivers and oceans.

37 Natural fabrics must also be selected with care. About half the world's clothes and  
38 textiles are made from cotton, usually grown with pesticides and requiring mammoth  
39 water inputs. Bamboo has been touted as a more ethical option, but while the plant is  
40 farmed sustainably, toxic chemicals are often used to turn bamboo into fabric.

41 Organic cotton and bamboo linen are better, as is hemp, linen, silk and wool.  
42 Lyocell, made from natural cellulose found in wood pulp (harvested from sustainably  
43 farmed forest plantations), also rates fairly well. Some brands are even recycling waste  
44 into fabric: Melbourne's Bombshell Bay Swimwear range incorporates polyester made  
45 from recycled ocean plastics, while Byron Bay's Salt Gypsy surfwear uses Econyl yarn  
46 spun from pre- and post-consumer nylon waste.

47 "Choosing better fabrics is essential to us transforming this industry for the  
48 better," says Clara Vuletich, a Sydney-based sustainability strategist who works with  
49 Australian fashion brands. "If you consciously decide to purchase a garment made using  
50 a recycled material or an exciting new fibre, such as cruelty-free leather made in a lab,  
51 you are supporting start-up companies creating new markets, and avoiding the toxic  
52 impacts associated with conventional textiles."

53 Extend your wardrobe's lifespan by mending. Once clothing becomes tired and  
54 hole-ridden, do not rush straight to the bin: try mending instead. Call a local clothing  
55 repairer or, better yet, join the #visiblemending movement, which encourages entirely  
56 obvious and colourful hand-sewn repairs.

57 "Most clothing problems are easily mendable: missing buttons and loose stitching,  
58 for example. Nevertheless, mending is also an opportunity to make your clothes better  
59 than new. Visible mending allows you to be creative and celebrate the life of your  
60 clothes," says Erin Lewis-Fitzgerald, who runs a Visible Mending Project in Melbourne.  
61 "One creatively mended garment might not save the planet, but it might inspire three other  
62 people to start mending and become more aware."

63 Those with more time and skills can join the slow clothing movement and sew  
64 garments from scratch. Look out for Sydney's Sewing with Kate and In The Folds for  
65 tips and inspiration, or look at Jane Milburn's Sew It Again 365-day eco-clothing project.

66 Reduce your consumption by hitting the op shops. A guaranteed way to reduce  
67 the fashion industry's impact is to avoid buying new stuff in the first place. Secondhand  
68 stores are the ultimate clothing recyclers – and thrift shop fashion definitely does not have  
69 to be daggy. Hannah Klose is proof; the Brisbane founder of Never Ever Pay Retail has  
70 amassed a huge Instagram following through daily style posts featuring entirely op-  
71 shopped clothes.

72 "I've found so many amazing pieces, some brand new with the tags still attached,  
73 for sometimes less than 5% of the retail value – like a Gucci bag for \$6, a Carla Zampatti  
74 top for \$4.50, which would have retailed for over \$400, and a Karen Walker skirt for \$5,"



75 Klose says. “Collectively, thrifters are helping to divert 300,000 tonnes of textiles from  
76 landfill each year. It’s a step in the right direction.”

77 Those new to op shopping, or who just want to be led to the best local bargain  
78 hunting spots, can jump on a guided tour. Check out You, Us and a Bus in Adelaide and  
79 Op Shop ’Til You Get Enough in Melbourne, or team up with eco fashion stylist Alex  
80 Van Os via her Sydney Op Shop to Runway tours. In Ballarat, go full-blown sustainable  
81 and do it all on foot, with The Wardrobe Green’s tours.

82 Nevertheless, a word of caution when it comes to donating clothes. The ABC’s  
83 War on Waste survey of 36,700 people found 82% of respondents had donated clothes,  
84 yet only 53% had ever purchased secondhand clothing. With supply outstripping demand,  
85 and charities overwhelmed by mountains of crappy fast fashion items that can never be  
86 on-sold, non-profits have essentially become our dumping ground. Yet another reason to  
87 support secondhand stores while winding back our fast fashion addiction.

88 Switching to more ethical fashion options does take forethought, but the health of  
89 the planet and the safety of workers in developing nations depends on it.

**Marque a alternativa correta.**

6) Qual a melhor tradução para *conundrum* (linha 15)?

- a) Posicionamento
- b) Domínio
- c) Dificuldade
- d) Solução
- e) Enigma

7) O termo *lies* (linha 13) no contexto apresentado no texto significa:

- a) Situações
- b) Mentiras
- c) Encontra-se
- d) Descansa
- e) Resulta

- 8) Qual o significado ou tradução dos seguintes termos, de acordo com o texto:  
Horrifyingly (linha 09) / deplorable (linha 18) / labour (linha 27) / fairly (linha 43) /  
outstripping (linha 84):
- a) Horripilantemente/ desonesto/ mão-de-obra / justamente/ superior a.
  - b) Horripilantemente /deplorável/ trabalhador/ bastante/ ultrapassando.
  - c) Ofensivamente/ declaração/ declarado/ honestamente/ aproximadamente.
  - d) Impulsivamente/divulgação/ desonesto / tarefa/ superado.
  - e) Horripilantemente / divulgado/ parto/ aproximadamente / ultrapassando.

- 9) A ideia principal do texto B pode ser expressa através da seguinte frase:
- a) Escolher melhores tecidos e marcas de roupas mais conscientes é essencial para melhorar a indústria da moda.
  - b) A indústria da moda é uma das mais poluidoras do mundo e contribui para uma grande destruição ambiental. Necessário que consumidores comprem menos e de forma mais consciente.
  - c) Peças incríveis de marcas importantes como Gucci, Carla Zampatti e Karen Walker por podem ser compradas por US \$ 5, ajudando a retirar 300.000 toneladas de têxteis dos aterros a cada ano.
  - d) Em Melbourne os novatos em compras conscientes, ou os que querem conhecer aos melhores locais para caçar pechinchas, podem participar de uma visita guiada. O Op Shop criado pelo estilista de moda ecológico Alex possibilita passeios até o The Wardrobe Green.
  - e) Algodão orgânico e linho de bambu são os melhores tecidos. O Lyocell, feito a partir de celulose natural encontrada na polpa de madeira já é usado por Bombshell Bay Swimwear e Salt Gypsy para substituir o Econyl de resíduos de nylon.



10) Qual a melhor tradução para o seguinte parágrafo (linhas 82-86):

***But a word of caution when it comes to donating clothes. The ABC's War on Waste survey of 36,700 people found 82% of respondents had donated clothes, yet only 53% had ever purchased secondhand clothing. With supply outstripping demand, and charities overwhelmed by mountains of crappy fast fashion items that can never be on-sold, non-profits have essentially become our dumping ground.***

a) Mas uma palavra de cautela quando se trata de descartar roupas. Uma pesquisa com 36.700 pessoas, do ABC da guerra contra o desperdício descobriu que 82% dos entrevistados doaram roupas, mas apenas 53% já haviam comprado roupas de segunda mão. Com a oferta e a demanda superando as expectativas e as instituições de caridade sobrecarregadas por montanhas de produtos de alta qualidade, que logo poderão ser vendidos, as organizações sem fins lucrativos se tornaram essencialmente nosso lixo.

b) Mas uma palavra de cautela quando se trata de doar roupas. Uma pesquisa com 36.700 pessoas, do ABC da guerra contra o desperdício descobriu que 82% dos entrevistados doaram roupas, contudo apenas 53% já haviam comprado roupas de tecidos sustentáveis. Com a oferta e a demanda superando as expectativas e as instituições de caridade sobrecarregadas por montanhas de produtos de baixa qualidade, que logo poderão ser vendidos, as organizações sem fins lucrativos se tornaram essencialmente nosso depósito de lixo.

c) Mas uma palavra de cautela quando se trata de comprar roupas. Uma pesquisa com 36.700 pessoas, do ABC da guerra contra o desperdício descobriu que 82% dos entrevistados doaram roupas, contudo apenas 53% já haviam comprado roupas de tecidos não sustentáveis. Com a oferta sendo superada pela demanda as instituições de caridade tornam-se sobrecarregadas por montanhas de produtos de baixa qualidade, que não poderão ser vendidos, as organizações sem fins lucrativos se tornaram essencialmente nosso lixo.

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**FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS**  
**PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA – INGLÊS**

<b>Nome</b>	
<b>CPF</b>	
<b>Assinatura</b>	
<b>Nota</b>	

<b>Questão</b>	<b>Resposta</b>				
1	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E

