

Prezado candidato,

Estas são as questões da prova de inglês realizada no dia 26 de setembro de 2021. As questões e respostas não estão enumeradas pois as provas são randômicas e esta organização irá mudar de acordo com a prova de cada candidato. Por este motivo, todas as respostas de todas as questões estão marcadas em **vermelho.**

ATENCIOSAMENTE, COMISSÃO ORGANIZADORA.

Texto de apoio

This is what happens to child migrants found alone at the border, from the moment they cross into the US until age 18

A record number of child migrants have arrived alone at the United States' southern border this year.

As of June 30, 2021, with three months remaining in the U.S. government's fiscal year, 95,079 children left their countries and crossed the U.S.-Mexico border without a parent or legal guardian, many escaping dangerous and/or exploitative situations back home. This exceeds the previous high of 76,020 unaccompanied minors seen in the full 12 months of fiscal year 2019.

Behind these numbers are individual children, many of whom have suffered from repeated trauma. Legally, the U.S. is obligated to care for these children from the moment they arrive until they turn 18, according to carefully defined procedures.

But as someone who has worked with young migrants for years, I know the government often struggles to do so, especially when the immigration system is overwhelmed by high numbers of children.

Government officials designate a child as "unaccompanied" if they are "alone" when they arrive at the border without lawful status. "Alone" is defined as without a parent or legal guardian, so even children who arrive with a grandparent or aunt are considered "unaccompanied" and separated from these caregivers.

When an unaccompanied child first arrives, they are typically met by Customs and Border Patrol, a law enforcement unit of the Department of Homeland Security. Border agents hand the child a piece of paper called a "Notice to Appear" in immigration court – meaning the U.S. government has initiated deportation proceedings against the child. This happens even if the child has a viable asylum claim or other potential pathway to legal status in the U.S.

By law, within 72 hours, all unaccompanied migrant children must be transferred to the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement. The exception is unaccompanied children from neighboring Mexico and Canada, most of whom are quickly sent back to their country after an asylum and anti-trafficking screening by Border Patrol.

As unaccompanied minor arrivals have soared this year, the Office of Refugee Resettlement has been unable to receive all children within 72 hours. Some have remained for up to 10 days in border patrol holding cells that were never intended for the care of children, leading to reports of children being kept in cages, sleeping on the floor and not having ample food, soap or even a toothbrush.

Texto adaptado do site: <https://theconversation.com/this-is-what-happens-to-child-migrants-found-alone-at-the-border-from-the-moment-they-cross-into-the-us-until-age-18-163205>

Questão: De acordo com o texto, por que as crianças, em sua maioria, abandonam seus países?

Para buscar melhores oportunidades de trabalho

Para encontrar uma forma de trazer seus pais e parentes em seguida

Para escapar de situações arriscadas e abusivas em seus países

Para se recuperarem de traumas profundos

Para estudar fora

Questão: Qual a melhor definição para "unaccompanied"?

Uma criança sem irmãos

Uma criança sem ambos os pais

Uma criança que chega ao país com qualquer responsável que não seja um dos pais ou um guardião legal

Uma criança com um dos avós ou tia

Um adulto sem família

Questão: O que deveria acontecer a criança nas primeiras 72h após sua chegada?

Deveriam ser transferidas a centros de adoção

Deveriam ser colocadas em celas

Deveriam ser enviadas de volta a suas famílias

Deveriam ser transferidas para o escritório federal de reassentamento para refugiados

Deveriam ser encaminhados a presídios para menores

Questão: O que é o "notice to appear?"

Significa que a criança deve comparecer na corte de imigração, pois os processos de deportação já foram iniciados

Significa que a criança tem 72h a contar da chegada para se apresentar às autoridades.

É um documento de permissão para permanecer no país até a maioridade

O documento é desconsiderado caso a criança tenha um pedido de asilo válido

É um atestado que a criança não será mais aceita em seu país de origem

Questão: Com o aumento de pedidos de asilo o governo não tem conseguido atender a todos a tempo e tem mantido as crianças que aguardam resposta em:

Casas de famílias americanas responsáveis

Em celas do controle de fronteira

Em prisão temporária

Em alojamentos de escolas

Hotéis do governo

Texto de apoio

Mindfulness meditation can make some Americans more selfish and less generous

When Japanese chef Yoshihiro Murata travels, he brings water with him from Japan. He says this is the only way to make truly authentic dashi, the flavorful broth essential to Japanese cuisine. There's science to back him up: water in Japan is notably softer – which means it has fewer dissolved minerals – than in many other parts of the world. So when Americans enjoy Japanese food, they arguably aren't getting quite the real thing.

This phenomenon isn't limited to food. Taking something out of its geographic or cultural context often changes the thing itself.

Take the word "namaste." In modern Hindi, it's simply a respectful greeting, the equivalent of a formal "hello" appropriate for addressing one's elders. But in the U.S., its associations with yoga have led many people to believe that it's an inherently spiritual word.

Another cultural tradition that has changed across time and place is the practice of mindfulness. Mindfulness is a nonjudgmental expansive awareness of one's experiences, often cultivated through meditation.

A range of studies have found mindfulness to be beneficial for the people who practice it in a number of ways.

However, very little research has examined its effects on societies, workplaces and communities. As a social psychologist at the University at Buffalo, I wondered if the growing enthusiasm for mindfulness might be overlooking something important: the way practicing it might affect others.

In just the past few years, the mindfulness industry has exploded in the U.S. Current estimates put the U.S. meditation market – which includes meditation classes, studios, and apps – at approximately US\$1.2 billion. It's expected to grow to over \$2 billion by 2022.

Hospitals, schools and even prisons are teaching and promoting mindfulness, while over 1 in 5 employers currently offer mindfulness training.

The enthusiasm for mindfulness makes sense: Research shows mindfulness can reduce stress, increase self-esteem and decrease symptoms of mental illness.

Given these findings, it's easy to assume that mindfulness has few, if any, downsides. The employers and educators who promote it certainly seem to think so. Perhaps they hope that mindfulness won't just make people feel better, but that it will also make them be better. That is, maybe mindfulness can make people more generous, cooperative or helpful – all traits that tend to be desirable in employees or students.

But in reality, there's good reason to doubt that mindfulness, as practiced in the U.S., would automatically lead to good outcomes.

In fact, it may do the opposite.

That's because it's been taken out of its context. Mindfulness developed as a part of Buddhism, where it's intimately tied up with Buddhist spiritual teachings and morality. Mindfulness in the U.S., on the other hand, is often taught and practiced in purely secular terms. It's frequently offered simply as a tool for focusing attention and improving well-being, a conception of mindfulness some critics have referred to as "McMindfulness."

In Asian cultures, mindfulness is deeply intertwined with Buddhism.

Not only that, mindfulness and Buddhism developed in Asian cultures in which the typical way in which people think about themselves differs from that in the U.S. Specifically, Americans tend to think of themselves most often in independent terms with "I" as their focus: "what I want," "who I am." By contrast, people in Asian cultures more often think of themselves in interdependent terms with "we" as their focus: "what we want," "who we are."

Cultural differences in how people think about themselves are subtle and easy to overlook – sort of like different kinds of water. But just as those different kinds of water can change flavors when you cook, I wondered if different ways of thinking about the self might alter the effects of mindfulness.

For interdependent-minded people, what if mindful attention to their own experiences might naturally include thinking about other people – and make them more helpful or

generous? And if this were the case, would it then be true that, for independent-minded people, mindful attention would spur them to focus more on their individual goals and desires, and therefore cause them to become more selfish?

Texto adaptado do site: <https://theconversation.com/mindfulness-meditation-can-make-some-americans-more-selfish-and-less-generous-160687>

Questão: No início do texto o autor defende que comida japonesa ao redor do mundo não é igual à comida japonesa servida no Japão porque:

O preparo feito por nativos em seu país de origem envolve mais inspiração

A água no Japão tem menos minerais do que em outras partes no mundo, o que influencia no sabor da comida.

Os ingredientes são armazenados de maneira diferente no Japão, o que influencia no preparo.

As pessoas têm paladares mais preparados para este determinado tipo de comida.

A localização geográfica influencia no sabor dos alimentos

Questão: O texto destaca que a palavra "namaste":

É uma palavra espiritual de saudação aos deuses

É um mantra usado apenas na Yoga

É uma saudação respeitosa usada para se dirigir a pessoas mais velhas

Atrai mais saúde e prosperidade àqueles que acreditam em sua força

É um mantra para afastar energias negativas

Questão: Que lugar o texto **não** menciona para exemplificar a prática de mindfulness?

Hospitais

Escolas

Prisões

Mercado

Uso de aplicativos

Questão: Qual a principal diferença entre a prática de mindfulness oriental e a ocidental?

A ocidental reflete sobre as questões espirituais e morais, enquanto a do budismo ignora estas questões.

A ocidental é considerada apenas uma ferramenta para foco e bem-estar

O budismo considera como sendo uma prática mais individualista

A ocidental considera a prática um momento de reflexão mais coletiva

A oriental é apenas uma prática religiosa

Texto de apoio

Trial to test if cannabis-based mouth spray can treat brain tumours

Cancer charities and the NHS are preparing to investigate whether a cannabis-based mouth spray can treat brain tumours and help patients to live longer.

Doctors will give patients across the UK with a recurrent brain tumour called a glioblastoma the drug, which is known as Sativex, alongside a chemotherapy medication – temozolomide – in a clinical trial in an attempt to kill off cancerous cells. It will be the first such study in the world.

Glioblastoma is an aggressive and hard-to-treat form of brain tumour that almost always comes back, despite doctors using surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy to tackle it. Those diagnosed only live for 12 to 18 months while those with a recurrent glioblastoma survive for just 10 months.

About 2,200 people in England are diagnosed every year with the condition, making it the commonest form of brain cancer.

The Brain Tumour Charity, which is funding the trial, will recruit 232 patients early next year from at least 15 hospitals, including specialist cancer centres, across the UK. Two-thirds will receive Sativex and temozolomide while the other third will be given the chemotherapy drug and a placebo.

The trial follows an earlier study – a phase one trial – that looked purely at the safety of giving Sativex and temozolomide together, which involved 27 patients. The new three-year trial, called the Aristocrat study, will look at both the safety of that regime and what impact it has on the patient's outcome, including how long they survive for.

“The recent early-stage findings were really promising and we now look forward to understanding whether adding Sativex to chemotherapy could offer life extension and improved quality of life, which would be a major step forward in our ability to treat this devastating disease,” added Jenkinson.

Short said that the initial study suggested that the drug could give some people some extra life. More participants who had Sativex were still alive a year later than those who had a placebo.

“It showed that this combination was safe, although some patients had problems with side-effects including sickness, tiredness and dizziness.

“The study was not designed to test whether Sativex was better in terms of survival. But it did suggest that some patients who had Sativex did better than expected and better than those who just had chemotherapy,” she said.

Texto adaptado do site: <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2021/aug/03/trial-to-test-if-cannabis-based-mouth-spray-can-treat-brain-tumours>

Questão: O texto é sobre:

Um tratamento experimental com um medicamento a base de cannabis para um agressivo câncer no cérebro

Um descoberta científica da cura de um câncer no cérebro usando cannabis

Um medicamento usado como medida preventiva para possíveis casos de câncer

Uma substância para alívio das dores do tratamento contra o câncer

Vários tipos de câncer e seus sintomas

Questão: O medicamento Sativex promete:

Substituir a necessidade de tratamento com quimioterapia

Tratar o tumor e estender o tempo de vida do paciente

Trazer sensações alucinógenas para o paciente

Oferecer alívio pontual para algumas dores específicas

Freiar o avanço do câncer

Questão: Os participantes do estudo que utilizaram o Sativex:

Não tiveram nenhuma melhora

Foram curados

Viveram por mais tempo

Tiveram uma piora

Desenvolveram outros sintomas além dos que já tinham

Questão: O tipo de câncer cerebral combatido pelo Sativex (escolha a opção INCORRETA):

Acontece no cérebro

É extremamente agressivo

É o tipo de câncer de cérebro mais comum na Inglaterra

Não causa mortes na maioria dos casos

Quase sempre retorna mesmo após cirurgia

Texto de apoio

Famed Singaporean eatery Hawker Chan loses its Michelin star

A Singaporean hawker stall known for offering the world's least expensive Michelin-starred meal has just lost its designation.

Hawker Chan, founded by Chan Hong Meng, became famous for its simple-yet-delicious \$2.50 soy sauce chicken noodle dish when it was included in Michelin's first-ever guide to Singapore in 2016, earning one star.

But when the food bible unveiled its latest Singapore edition on September 1, Hawker Chan -- previously known as Liao Fan Hong Kong Soya Sauce Chicken Rice & Noodles -- was nowhere to be found.

After his Michelin triumph, Meng's career took off. His brand has grown from one humble stall in a Chinatown hawker center to a franchise restaurant with locations in Thailand, the Philippines, and more.

He changed the name of the restaurant to Hawker Chan and began branching out to other dishes.

In response to a request for comment on the loss of the star, a representative of Hawker Chan sent the following statement to CNN Travel by email: "Chef Chan Hon Meng has prepared his famous soya sauce chicken rice since 2009 with his secret recipe and cooking method, which has not changed since the beginning of Hawker Chan in 2009. He has always believed that his food should be freshly prepared daily and cooking should not be done in (a) central kitchen.

"We do hope to understand why the Michelin Guide has left us out of the list this year. However, we also understand that everyone has their own opinion when it comes to food choices. We will continue to serve delicious and affordable meals as that is our vision and mission.

Texto adaptado do: <https://edition.cnn.com/travel/article/hawker-chan-singapore-michelin-star-intl-hnk/index.html>

Questão: O texto relata que:

O restaurante Hawker Chan perdeu sua estrela Michelin por servir comida barata demais

O restaurante recebeu a estrela Michelin em 2016

O restaurante tem apenas uma loja em funcionamento em toda Singapura

O prêmio Michelin não mudou em nada a fama do restaurante.

O chefe não queria receber o prêmio

Questão: É verdadeiro dizer que:

A edição do Michelin avisou previamente ao dono que seu restaurante havia sido retirado da lista

O dono disse que não se importa com a estrela agora que seu restaurante já está famoso

Após o triunfo Michelin a carreira do chef decolou

O chefe não aceitou propostas para abrir franquias

O restaurante recuperará sua estrela em breve

Questão: O chefe Chan Hong Meng acredita que a comida:

Deve ser sempre preparada diariamente com ingredientes frescos

Deveria ser preparada em uma cozinha central

Deve sempre ter o tempero local para honrar a cultura do seu país

Deveria ser mais cara para que as pessoas dessem mais valor

Deveria ser mais apreciada por pessoas de seu país

Texto de apoio



Questão: Na tirinha, o Peanuts:

Está escrevendo um email

Está escrevendo um roteiro de novela

Está escrevendo um conto

Decidiu mudar o gênero de seu texto de última hora por não ter ideias melhores para um texto mais longo

Estava sem ideias para escrever uma carta

Questão: Por que o Peanuts resolveu mudar o tipo de texto que estava escrevendo?

Porque percebeu que não tinha papel suficiente

Porque Charlie Brown pediu que ele mudasse

Porque seu texto estava ficando muito complexo

Porque não estava inspirado para escrever um romance

Porque percebeu que não era especialista no gênero anterior

Texto de apoio



Questão: Na tirinha:

A senhora está contando um segredo para seu marido sobre sua prima

O marido não prestou atenção no segredo contado

A senhora está arrependida do comentário maldoso que fez sobre sua irmã

A senhora está desabafando sobre uma discussão que teve

A senhora está com problemas no trabalho

Texto de apoio



Questão: Na tirinha:

Garfield se defende das acusações dizendo que ele não fez nada de errado

Garfield explica que cometeu os erros pois não consegue controlar suas vontades

O dono não perdoa Garfield por ter arranhado e destruído tudo.

Garfield só comeu a lasanha para chamar atenção

Garfield acusa outro animal de ter feito as coisas erradas