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CONHECIMENTOS ESPECÍFICOS

CARGO 35:
Tradutor Intérprete
Área: Inglês

ATENÇÃO!

Leia atentamente as instruções constantes na capa da Parte I do seu caderno de prova.

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Compromisso nunca é um ato de moderação!

OBSERVAÇÕES

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CONHECIMENTOS ESPECÍFICOS

This text refers to items from 51 through 62.

Gauchos of Argentina, Uruguay and Southern Brazil

1 Wherever you have cattle, and cattle ranches, you
have people on horseback tending to them. They're called by
many names: cowboy in the US; *gaucho* in Argentina,
4 Uruguay and southern Brazil; *vaqueiro* in northern Brazil;
huaso in Chile and *llanero* in Colombia and Venezuela.

In the great wide plains areas, called *pampas*, of
7 Argentina, Uruguay and southern Brazil, cattle raising is a
primary way of life.

The men who work the cattle are called *gauchos*,
10 from the Quechua *huachu*, which means orphan or vagabond.
Spanish settlers distinguished the two by calling orphans
gauchos and vagabonds *gauchos*, but over time the usage
13 melded into *gaucho*.

Much has been written, fact and fiction, about the
legendary *Gauchos*, the wanderers of the *Pampas*. The early
16 horsemen were skilled horsemen, loners, scrabbling out a life
on the sun-baked *pampas*, living off the land and tracking
down lost cattle for ranchers, their *patrones* for whom they
19 also provided protection, and in times of battle, military
service.

Their nomadic life meant little time spent at home,
22 which they might have shared with a common-law wife who
raised their children. Sons followed their father's traditions.
Their clothing reflected their life on horseback: a wide hat,
25 a woolen poncho, long pleated trousers, or loose baggy pants
called *bombachas* and knee-high leather boots. They made
their boots by wrapping the hide of a freshly killed calf
28 around their legs and feet. As the hide dried, it took on the
form of the foot and leg. They owned nothing of value but
their horse and the long knife, the *facón* that they kept sharp,
31 and handy. The *facón* and the *boleadora*, stones bound in
leather strips and used as a lariat to trip cattle or other
animals by looping it around their legs.

They had no way of preserving meat, and after
butchering a cow, would cook it immediately over an open
fire. This was the beginning of the *asado*, still popular today.
37 Meat and *mate* were the mainstays of their diets and the
brewing and consumption of this herb called *yerba mate* was
a several times a day ritual.

Internet: <gosouthamerica.about.com> (adapted).

According to what the text states, judge the items below.

- 51 The text presents five different ways to name *gaucho*, four of which are found in South America.
- 52 Cattle's keeping in the areas to which the text refers has been a primitive way of living.
- 53 A lot has been written about *gauchos* and their sedentary life.
- 54 The first *gauchos* were people who liked to do things on their own.
- 55 *Gauchos* were in charge of finding lost cattle.

As found in the text, it can be concluded that

- 56 the *patrones* could count on the *gauchos* for their personal security.
- 57 *gauchos* didn't use to spend much time either with their children or their wives.
- 58 *gauchos* wear a peculiar kind of clothing which includes boots made of cotton.
- 59 the *boleadora* is used as a lasso to make cattle fall by looping it around their legs.
- 60 once a cow was killed, it took time for the *gaucho* to cook it over an open fire.

In the text,

- 61 "tending to" (l.2) means **caaring for**.
- 62 "scrabbling out" (l.16) is the same as **avoiding**.

This text refers to items from 63 through 73.

The ecological impact of the Industrial Revolution

1 The Industrial Revolution marked a major turning
point on Earth's ecology and humans' relationship with their
environment. As the Industrial Revolution dramatically
4 changed every aspect of human life and lifestyles — from
human development, health and life longevity, to social
improvements — its human impact on natural resources,
7 public health, energy usage and sanitation would not begin
to register in the world's psyche until the early 1960s, some
200 years after its beginnings.

10 It wasn't that the Industrial Revolution became a
stalwart juggernaut overnight. It started in the mid-1700s in
Great Britain when machinery began to replace manual labor
13 and fossil fuels replaced wind, water, and wood primarily for
the manufacture of textiles and the development of iron
making processes. The full impact of the Industrial
16 Revolution would not begin to be realized until about 100
years later in the 1800s when the use of machines to replace
human labor spread throughout Europe, North America and
19 the rest of the world. This transformation is referred to as the
industrialization of the world — processes that gave rise to
sweeping increases in production capacity and would affect
22 all basic human needs including food production, medicine,
housing, and clothing. Not only did society develop the
ability to have more things quicker, it would be able to
25 develop better things. These industrialization processes
continue today.

Internet: <ecology.com> (adapted).

According to the text, the Industrial Revolution

- 63 can be taken as a milestone on Earth's ecology.
- 64 was a drama for mankind.
- 65 also brought about some benefits.
- 66 impact on public dates back around 1760.

Based on the text, judge the following items.

- 67 A possible translation for the excerpt “It wasn’t that the Industrial Revolution became a stalwart juggernaut overnight” (l.10-11) can be: Não que a Revolução Industrial tenha provocado seus nefastos e intensos efeitos da noite para o dia.
- 68 Four factors can be said to be present in the Industrial Revolution.
- 69 It took a little less or more than one century for mankind to notice the effects of the Industrial Revolution.
- 70 Humankind was unable to keep pace with the fast progress imposed by the Industrial evolution.

In the text,

- 71 “would not” (l.7) can be replaced by **should not**.
- 72 “began” (l.12) can be replaced by **has begun**.
- 73 “until” (l.16) can be replaced by **till**.

1 The search for the meaning of life is often hampered
by the assumption that there is a single meaning of life for
everyone everywhere. We try to find happiness and meaning
4 in the same thing that affect others. We follow well worn
paths and then are surprised to find that we end up the same
place as everyone else that has followed that path. Instead,
7 we must find the meaning of our own lives individually.

Yet there is still wisdom in those who have gone
before and the key to discover the meaning of your life often
10 falls in those in between places where you are following your
own path, but using the tools of others to do so.

The first of these tools is the understanding that life
13 is a journey, not a destination. You may never completely
understand why you exist or what you were meant to do. This
is why you must remember that your life is not made up of
16 the big moments, but of the small moments in between.
Find meaning in those and you will be on the path to
understanding the meaning of life.

19 If the meaning of life is individual, then
understanding yourself and being yourself is vital to
understanding the meaning of life. When you hide yourself
22 from others, you hide from yourself as well. When you fail
to follow the path that you know is right for the one that is
safer, you lose yourself.

25 It is our choices that show what we truly are, far
more than our abilities. You choose the meaning or
meaninglessness of your life in the decisions you make every
28 day. A life lived well or a life hardly lived. Understand that
the choices are yours and that the choices matter. Without
that understanding, finding meaning in your life will be
31 impossible.

Internet: <www.helium.com> (adapted).

Based on the text, judge the items from 74 through 85.

- 74 There is a single meaning of life for everyone everywhere.
- 75 Happiness is a matter of personal choice.
- 76 When one follows the same path as others there can’t be a gasp of surprise.
- 77 Life is a travel not a place to arrive at.

- 78 People may never fully understand what they are supposed to do.
- 79 Smaller moments are more important than the bigger ones.
- 80 Even if you understand the meaning of life, you won’t ever understand yourself.
- 81 You mustn’t hide either from yourself or from others.
- 82 If you don’t go in for a safer path, you get lost.
- 83 The extract “It is our choices that show what we truly are, far more than our abilities” (l.25-26) can be correctly translated as: São as nossas escolhas que verdadeiramente nos mostram quem somos, bem como as nossas habilidades.
- 84 Your everyday decisions can make life be meaningful or meaningless.
- 85 Options can be a matter of one’s individual concern.

This text refers to items from 86 through 97.

1 Press freedom — many preach it and many try hard
to really promote the concept but very few news
organizations are really able to actually practise it in the real,
4 transparent, non-negotiable sense of the term. In most
instances there is the element of compromise — of having to
sacrifice editorial integrity to satisfy established vested
7 interests.

Earlier this week on Sunday, May 3, World Press
Freedom Day was celebrated though it was muted in many
10 places where press freedom is an anathema to the powers that
be. The celebration highlights the fact that, unless there is
unhindered access to accurate information, the value of all
13 other rights is diminished; especially so when we now live in
the so-called information age where the access to information
is vital to navigate our way successfully and achieve our
16 objectives. Managed news is no substitute for the real thing.
This key access to information is further accentuated by
access to information and communication technology.

19 News organizations have a major role to convey the
events taking place as well as the decisions made by the
powers that be in their own countries and around the world
22 to the man in the street. And the man in the street who equips
himself with the latest key bits and bytes of information has
an edge over his uninformed neighbour and is always able to
25 make the better or the right decision — be it business or
personal.

Internet: <bt.com.bn> (adapted).

According to what can be deduced from the text, judge the items from 86 through 95.

- 86 Many people are in favour of press freedom, but not many news organizations adopt this concept.
- 87 Editorial integrity may be subjected to strong personal interest.
- 88 In many places press freedom is greatly disapproved of.
- 89 Either there is unlimited access to correct and true information, or all the other rights have their values hindered.
- 90 In the information age as before, access to new ideas is crucial.

- 91 Controlled news cannot be replaced by the real event.
- 92 The access to information, which used to be a controversial issue, has now become less important.
- 93 The street layman is not supposed to be aware of the decisions made by powers be it home or abroad.
- 94 Ill-informed neighbours are capable of making the better or the right decision.
- 95 A possible title for this text can be: Responsible press key to development.

In the text,

- 96 “their” (ℓ.21) refers to “News organizations” (ℓ.19).
- 97 “personal” (ℓ.26) is the same as **personnel**.

This text refers to items from 98 through 110.

1 The global economy is in the grips of a deepening recession that isn’t likely to turn around until sometime next year, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said. The IMF, 4 which had been slow to apply the word to the current downturn, also released a new definition of global recession.

Overall, the world economy is now expected to 7 contract 1.3% this year — a sharp reduction from the IMF’s January estimate of 0.5% growth for 2009 — and then grow just 1.9% in 2010, well below the global growth rate before 10 the economic crisis hit.

“By any measure,” the IMF’s twice-yearly World Economic Outlook concluded Wednesday, “this downturn 13 represents by far the deepest global recession since the Great Depression.”

Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner said that “only 16 17 of the 182 economies followed by the IMF are expected to grow faster this year than they did last year. Some 71 — including 30 of the world’s 34 advanced economies — are 19 expected to shrink.”

Ahead of a gathering of Group of Seven finance ministers and central bankers this week, as well as the spring 22 meetings of the IMF and the World Bank, the IMF urged global leaders to keep up the momentum that began at the Group of 20 summit this month.

The fund is anticipating that G-20 countries will 25 pursue fiscal-stimulus measures totaling about 2% of gross domestic product this year and 1.5% next year, but said that 28 may not be enough.

“It is now apparent that the effort will need to be at 31 least sustained, if not increased, in 2010, and countries with fiscal room should stand ready to introduce new stimulus measures as needed to support the recovery,” the IMF said.

Internet: <online.wsj.com> (adapted).

According to what can be concluded from the text, judge the items from 98 through 107.

- 98 the current global recession is the worst ever experienced by mankind.
- 99 possibly next year depression may turn round.
- 100 the present economic crisis is in need of a new term to define it.
- 101 as expected, the world economy will grow just 1.9% next year.
- 102 not all economies are followed by the IMF.
- 103 about 88% of the world’s most progressive economies are about to dwindle.

- 104 after three meetings, the IMF wishes people to forget the momentum.
- 105 the fund is expecting that G20 will attempt to adopt fiscal measures totaling about 2% of gross domestic product this year.
- 106 the IMF is not sure whether the fiscal-stimulus will work out.
- 107 the effort to recover economy may likely be increased in 2010.

In the text,

- 108 “as well as” (ℓ.21) is a comparative of equality.
- 109 “at least” (ℓ.29-30) can be correctly replaced by **at last**.
- 110 “needed” (ℓ.32) can be replaced by **required**.

This text refers to items from 111 through 120.

Suffering for science

1 Fifty years ago, William Russell, a classics scholar, and Rex Burch, a microbiologist, outlined how the use of animals in scientific research could be made more humane.

4 They wanted scientists to restrict the use of animals, to refine their experiments to minimise distress and to replace testing on animals with alternative techniques. Although the “3Rs” 7 have become a guiding principle, the number of animals used today remains far higher than Russell and Burch would have accepted. Finally, that may be changing. On May 5th the 10 European Parliament voted to update the rules on the use of animals in research.

The European directive on how animals should be 13 treated dates from 1986, long before research led to the breeding of the first creatures that carried the genes of another species. Some countries have more restrictions 16 than others. Britain, for example, uses far fewer primates in scientific research than does France. The European Commission said in November 2008 that it wanted to update 19 the rules to better protect laboratory animals throughout Europe. It received hundreds of amendments, but has adopted few of them.

22 In particular, the politicians decided against an outright ban on the use of great apes. Instead they voted to allow such experiments only when they are intended to 25 conserve the number of chimpanzees, bonobos, gorillas and orang-utans, or when using these species becomes essential to tackling a disease that threatens people. In practice, no 28 great apes have been used in Europe for years and there are no breeding colonies from which to take them. In America, chimpanzees are being used to develop a vaccine for 31 hepatitis C because they are the only creatures, other than humans, to be afflicted by the disease.

Another proposal was to ban the use of primates 34 caught in the wild. Scientists prefer to work with the offspring of animals raised in laboratories because knowledge of the creatures’ complete medical history makes 37 them more dependable. Russell and Burch would have been pleased that progress is being made, but appalled at its slow pace.

Internet: <www.economist.com> (adapted).

According to the text, judge the items from 111 through 118.

- 111 Scientists all over the world have always been concerned about humanizing the use of animals in scientific research.
- 112 Restricting the use of animals, refining experiments as to minimise distress and replacing testing on animals with alternative techniques have become guiding principles in the use of animals in scientific research.
- 113 Russell's and Burch's principles concerning the use of animals in scientific research have been fully observed.
- 114 The number of animals used in scientific research today is far beyond what Russell and Burch would have accepted.
- 115 Scientists have restricted the use of animals in scientific research for 50 years.
- 116 Europe has voted for better regulation of animal experiments.

117 Directives on how animals should be treated in scientific research have existed since 1986.

118 In essence, all countries in Europe seem to have the same restrictions concerning the use of animals in scientific research.

The extract "In America, chimpanzees are being used to develop a vaccine for hepatitis C because they are the only creatures, other than humans, to be afflicted by the disease" (l.29-32) can be correctly translated as

119 Na América, os chimpanzés estão sendo usados para desenvolver uma vacina contra a hepatite C, pois eles são as únicas criaturas, além dos humanos, a serem afligidas pela doença.

120 Na América, os chimpanzés são seres usados para desenvolver uma vacina contra a hepatite C, pois eles são as únicas criaturas, além dos humanos, a serem afligidas pela doença.

