



PONTIFÍCIA UNIVERSIDADE CATÓLICA DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL  
ESCOLA DE HUMANIDADES - CURSO DE LETRAS

PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA PARA ALUNOS DE MEDICINA, ODONTOLOGIA,  
FARMÁCIA, ENFERMAGEM, NUTRIÇÃO, FISIOTERAPIA.  
GRADUAÇÃO - 2019/1

Nome: \_\_\_\_\_

Curso: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instruções gerais:**

1. Apresentar documento de identidade com foto.
2. Responder às questões em língua portuguesa, com caneta azul ou preta.
3. É permitido consultar dicionários e gramáticas em papel (individualmente).
4. Não é permitido utilizar celulares, laptops, notebooks, tablets e canetas tradutoras.
5. Entregar a prova no prazo máximo de duas (2) horas.
6. Serão considerados aprovados os candidatos que demonstrarem proficiência, com aproveitamento igual ou superior a 70% de acertos.

I - Responda às questões 1 - 4 de acordo com o texto 1 (“*Multidisciplinary Approach to Childhood Epilepsy: Exploring the Scientific Rationale and Practical Aspects of Implementation*”)

**Text 1: Abstract**

The management of childhood epilepsy requires attention to more than seizure control because children with epilepsy often suffer from comorbidities that lead to an increased frequency of psychiatric disease, learning difficulties, and other problems of psychosocial development. These comorbidities can stem in part from the same genetic traits that determine seizure susceptibility. **Thus**, mutations affecting potassium, calcium, and sodium channels have been linked with epilepsy syndromes and affective and behavioral abnormalities. It is important to consider the effect of antiepilepsy drugs on comorbid conditions and the effect on seizures of drugs used to treat comorbidities. A number of antiepilepsy drugs are available that have minimal adverse cognitive effects, and some can have positive effects on mood and behavior. Epilepsy in a child is a condition that affects and is affected by the entire family situation. **In addition** to appropriate neuropsychologic evaluation, optimal management of childhood epilepsy also can require the involvement of the social worker, advanced practice nurse, and educational specialist. Many elements of the multidisciplinary team approach can be instituted by the child neurologist in community practice and at large, specialized epilepsy centers.

**Multidisciplinary Approach to Childhood Epilepsy: Exploring the Scientific Rationale and Practical Aspects of Implementation.** Joshua Goldstein, MD, Sigita Pliplys, MD and Frank Zelko, PhD. May 1, 2004. J Child Neurol 2004;19:362-378

1. As crianças com epilepsia apresentam outras comorbidades que podem agravar sua condição. De acordo com o texto, quais seriam elas? (1 mark)

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2. O que os autores comentam sobre medicamentos antiepilépticos? (1 mark)

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3. Qual o significado dos conectores “**thus**” e “**in addition**” em negrito no texto? (1 mark)

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4. Traduza, para o Português, o seguinte segmento do texto 1. (2 marks)

*“Epilepsy in a child is a condition that affects and is affected by the entire family situation. In addition to appropriate neuropsychologic evaluation, optimal management of childhood epilepsy also can require the involvement of the social worker, advanced practice nurse, and educational specialist”.*

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**II - Responda às questões 5 - 8 de acordo com o texto 2 (10 ways the UK's eating habits have changed).**

**Text 2: 10 ways the UK's eating habits have changed**

**Figures charting the UK's changing food-buying patterns since 1974 have been released. What do they tell us about the nation?**

In with chips, fresh fruit and dried pasta. Out with white bread, tinned peas and meat paste. That's the story of the modern British dinner table. Data from 150,000 households who took part in the survey of their food and drink habits from 1974-2000 has been published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). It comes from the National Food Survey, which in 1940 began asking households to fill out diaries of their weekly food and drink purchases. Together with studies that replaced it from 2000, the survey data offers a fascinating snapshot of the nation's shifting norms of dining and **imbibing**. So what does it reveal?

Less white bread, less full-fat milk. Purchases of white bread have dropped 75% since 1974, according to the survey, while those of brown and **wholemeal bread** have risen by 85%. **Skimmed milk** (referring both to skimmed and semi-skimmed) overtook **whole-fat milk** in the 1990s and British households now drink four times as much. All of this reflects public health advice issued over the period. "Switching to skimmed milk was heavily promoted in the late 1990s as part of a focus on heart health and cholesterol levels," says Emma Jayne Abbots, lecturer in social and cultural anthropology and heritage at University of Wales Trinity St Davids. "It wouldn't have been due to cost as full fat is the same price". It would appear that this was an example of a public health campaign working - even if some of the advice around fats and cholesterol has more recently been called into question. Meanwhile, fresh fruit purchases went up nearly 50% while that of "soft drinks, not low calorie" dropped by a third. "It seems we do have healthier eating habits and diet is not as much of an issue as public health officials would have us believe," says Abbots.

By Jon Kelly & Claire Bates. BBC News Magazine. <https://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-35595530>

5. De acordo com o 1º parágrafo do texto 2, quais os alimentos que foram adicionados e quais saíram da mesa dos ingleses modernos? (1 mark)

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6. Qual o significado das palavras “*imbibing*”, “*wholemeal bread*”, “*Skimmed milk*” e “*whole-fat milk*” em negrito no texto 2? (2 marks)

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7. Traduza, para o Português, o seguinte segmento do texto 2. (2 marks)

*“Meanwhile, fresh fruit purchases went up nearly 50% while that of “soft drinks, not low calorie” dropped by a third ” ?*

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**Good Luck ☺**