



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 - 2018/2

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.
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 – 3 de acordo com o texto 1:

Text 1: Abstract - “Functional magnetic resonance imaging of autism spectrum disorders”.
(Publicado em 20/09/12, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3513685/>)

This review presents an overview of functional magnetic resonance imaging findings in autism spectrum disorders (ASDs). Autism spectrum disorder is a complex neurobehavioral condition that includes impairments in social interaction and developmental language and communication skills combined with rigid, repetitive behaviors. It covers a large spectrum of symptoms, skills, and levels of impairment. Although there is considerable heterogeneity with respect to results across studies, common themes have emerged, including: (i) hypoactivation in nodes of the “social brain” during social processing tasks, including regions within the prefrontal cortex, the posterior superior temporal sulcus, the amygdala, and the fusiform gyrus; (ii) aberrant frontostriatal activation during cognitive control tasks relevant to restricted and repetitive behaviors and interests, including regions within the dorsal prefrontal cortex and the basal ganglia; (iii) differential lateralization and activation of language processing and production regions during communication tasks; (iv) anomalous mesolimbic responses to social and nonsocial rewards; (v) task-based long-range functional hypoconnectivity and short-range hyper-connectivity; and (vi) decreased anterior-posterior functional connectivity during resting states. These findings provide mechanistic accounts

of ASD pathophysiology and suggest directions for future research aimed at elucidating etiologic models and developing rationally derived and targeted treatments.

Keywords: *autism spectrum disorder, functional magnetic resonance imaging, fMRI, repetitive behavior, cognitive control, language, reward, connectivity.*

1. O que é o Transtorno do Espectro Autista? (1 ponto)

2. Cite 3, dos 6 temas comuns que surgiram através dessa pesquisa. (1 ponto)

3. Traduza, para o Português, o seguinte segmento do texto 1. (2 pontos)

“These findings provide mechanistic accounts of ASD pathophysiology and suggest directions for future research aimed at elucidating etiologic models and developing rationally derived and targeted treatments”. (último parágrafo).

II - Responda às questões 4-8 de acordo com o texto 2, abaixo.

Texto 2 - Healthy living: How to live longer.

(Publicado em 19/04/2013- BBC - <http://www.bbc.co.uk/science/0/22019289>)

Healthy living: How to live longer

It is possible to live a longer and healthier life?

Some aspects of our health and vitality are governed by our genes and how our mother behaves during pregnancy, but many lifestyle factors, including fitness, diet and weight all impact on our ability to live a long and healthy life.

Start young

Even before we are born, our health can be affected by the lifestyle choices our mother makes. Studies have shown that if an expectant mother is highly stressed this may impact on their babies, leaving **them** less able to handle stress later in life.

Heavy drinking during pregnancy can lead to foetal alcohol syndrome in babies - which can cause a life-long learning disability as well as physical problems. Smoking can also affect their development. Research also suggests a pregnant woman's diet can increase her child's risk of obesity by changing the unborn baby's DNA.

Having a happy childhood may boost longevity, as a study suggests those who are unhappy in their youth have a greater risk of heart disease as adults.

Getting outdoors is also key, as sunlight is an important source of vitamin D. At present one in four children are deficient in this vitamin, which is needed for building strong and healthy bones. Vitamin D helps our bodies to absorb calcium and phosphorus from our diets.

Benefits of exercise

The pressures of home and family life can make it feel like there's little time to exercise. Aside from weight loss, there is a lot to gain from exercise and it can make a huge difference to staying healthy: exercise means a healthier heart because it reduces several cardiovascular risks, including high blood pressure and heart disease

Being physically active can bolster good mental health and help you manage stress, anxiety and even depression. Finally, regular exercise can help you achieve and maintain an ideal weight and reduce the risk of diabetes.

Source: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/science/0/22019289> October 2nd, 2018.

4) De acordo com o 1º parágrafo do texto, quais os fatores relativos a nosso estilo de vida que mais impactam em vivermos mais e de forma saudável? (1 ponto)

5) O que acontece com o recém-nascido de uma mãe que abusa na ingestão de bebidas alcóolicas? (1 ponto)

6) A quem/ que se refere a palavra **them** (2º parágrafo, em negrito) na frase: “...leaving **them** less able to handle stress later in life. ”? (1 ponto)

7) Traduza para o Português o segmento extraído do texto 2: “*Having a happy childhood may boost longevity, as a study suggests those who are unhappy in their youth have a greater risk of heart disease as adults*”. (2 pontos)

8) De acordo com o último parágrafo, quais os benefícios de praticar atividade física? (1 ponto)
