



UNIVERSIDADE DE CRUZ ALTA  
PRÓ-REITORIA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO, PESQUISA E EXTENSÃO  
CURSO DE LETRAS

## EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA

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

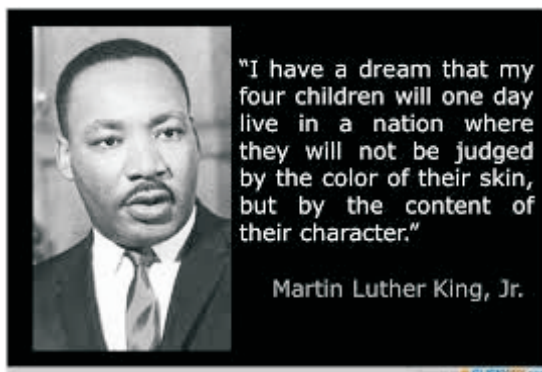
Esta prova tem como objetivo principal comprovar sua proficiência em leitura e compreensão de textos em língua inglesa. Para tanto:

- leia, atentamente, o texto e as questões que a ele se referem;
- responda as questões em português;
- use caneta azul ou preta;
- é permitido o uso de dicionários impressos e
- a duração da prova é de 2 (duas) horas e 30 (trinta) minutos.

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### Editorial: Achieve the “Dream”: End Racism



The Pitt News Editorial Board Pittnews.com  
August 28, 2013

- 1 Yesterday marked the 50th anniversary of Martin Luther King Jr.'s “I Have a Dream” speech.
- 2 Today, sadly, we still live in a society far removed from the goals King profoundly echoed to
- 3 millions on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in 1963.
- 4 Fifty years ago, America witnessed mass racism and segregation on a widespread level.

5 “Whites only” signs were plastered across the South – movie theaters, restaurants, public  
6 restrooms, even ambulances. Blacks were subject to oppression in almost every facet of life.  
7 Simply being in the wrong place could constitute jail time, and that was considered a light  
8 punishment.

9 Racial relations have come a remarkable distance, however. King's speech served as an  
10 impetus for a multitude of changes and shifts in society to eliminate a significant amount of  
11 the harsh and cruel discrimination against people of color, culminating in the election of  
12 President Barack Obama, the nation's first black president. Yet, to think today's society  
13 can be considered to be the product of King's words is simply premature.

14 Blacks may not be subject to the same torture and humiliation they faced 50 years ago, but  
15 those scars haven't healed – many blacks still face enormous amounts of discrimination in  
16 their daily lives.

17 “The Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material  
18 prosperity”, King once said. While this may not be entirely true today, the disparity blacks  
19 face economically and educationally is the defining difference between black and white  
20 Americans.

21 Despite the fact that they are enfranchised, blacks are still subject to poverty and racism.  
22 And this culminates in fewer chances for blacks to be educated in America's school system.  
23 Larger income gaps and skyrocketing unemployment rates mean fewer chances to break  
24 the poverty line and fewer opportunities for blacks to receive a college education thereby  
25 perpetuating the already desperate circumstances.

26 This endless cycle of poverty must stop. Legislators must embrace education as the primary  
27 path to break this horrific mold into which blacks are forced to conform. To combat such a  
28 problem, funding for the revitalization of school systems in predominantly black  
29 neighborhoods, revamping of lesson plans and increases in the opportunities for children  
30 who want to achieve a better education should be pursued. The choice is simple.

31 King would have never settled for the progress we've seen since he delivered his iconic  
32 speech 50 years ago. If we want to see the orator's dream come to fruition, the shackles of  
33 racism between Americans must be broken until all are “free at last.” Education is not race  
34 subject, it is a national right.

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**1.** Cinquenta anos atrás, a América testemunhou o racismo e a segregação em nível generalizado. Comente esta afirmação usando exemplos citados no texto. (valor 1,0)

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**2.** Mencione quais ideias estão relacionadas aos números abaixo: (valor 1,0)

- a) 50th \_\_\_\_\_
- b) 1963 \_\_\_\_\_

**3.** Escreva a quem ou a que se refere cada uma das expressões: (valor 1,5)

- a) they (linha 14) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) their (linha 16) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) he (linha 31) \_\_\_\_\_

**4.** A passagem “**Simply being in the wrong place could constitute jail time...**” (linha 07) sugere que: (valor 1,0)

- a) ( ) simplesmente estar em lugar errado poderia significar ser punido.
- b) ( ) simplesmente estar em lugar errado poderia significar ser preso.
- c) ( ) simplesmente estar em lugar proibido poderia significar ser preso.
- d) ( ) simplesmente estar em lugar proibido poderia significar ser assassinado.

**5.** Qual expressão poderia substituir “**come to fruition**” (linha 32) , sem modificar o sentido da mesma no contexto onde se encontra? (valor 1,0)

- a) ( ) come true
- b) ( ) come along
- c) ( ) come down
- d) ( ) come back

**6.** Martin Luther King uma vez disse: “**The Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity**” (linhas 17-18). Comente esta afirmação. (valor 1,0)

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**7.** Os negros precisam cruzar a linha da pobreza e também romper com esse molde, no qual são obrigados a se conformarem. O editorial aponta algumas saídas para combater esse problema. Quais são elas? (valor 1,0)

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**8.** De acordo com o texto, use **(V)** para verdadeiro e **(F)** para falso: (valor 2,5)

a) ( ) O discurso de Martin Luther King serviu como estímulo para mudanças na sociedade acerca de discriminação racial.

b) ( ) A disparidade entre brancos e negros americanos é definida por fatores econômicos e educacionais.

c) ( ) O sistema de ensino americano oferece muitas oportunidades para os negros receberem uma educação universitária.

d) ( ) Um negro ser preso nos Estados Unidos, 50 anos atrás, era considerado punição leve.

e) ( ) Os negros não mais enfrentam discriminação em seu cotidiano como eram sujeitos 50 anos atrás.