**Prova de Proficiência em Língua Inglesa – 15/06/2012**

**Nome:**

**Nota:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atenção</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Leia os textos abaixo e responda às perguntas referentes a cada um deles em português, a não ser que a questão solicite a resposta em inglês.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Utilize somente dicionários de língua inglesa, monolíngues ou bilíngues, em papel, e nenhum outro material de consulta ou equipamento eletrônico.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Não é permitido o empréstimo de materiais.</td>
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<td>- Leia atentamente o que se pede. A correta interpretação das questões faz parte da prova.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Não é permitido conversar com os demais participantes. Em caso de dúvida ou necessidade, chame o fiscal da prova.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Use somente caneta esferográfica e escreva de forma legível. Respostas ilegíveis não serão aceitas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Todas as respostas devem ser escritas no espaço a elas destinado no corpo da prova.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Esta prova vale 10 (dez) pontos. A nota mínima para obtenção do Certificado de Proficiência é 7,0 (sete).</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Os resultados serão divulgados apenas pelo site <a href="http://www.uniritter.edu.br">www.uniritter.edu.br</a>, na data indicada na inscrição.</td>
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**Texto 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can Going Without Money Hurt the Economy? One Man's Quest to Be Penniless</th>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Suelo is 51 years old and broke. Happily broke. Consciously, deliberately, blessedly broke. Not only does he not have debt, a mortgage or rent, he does not earn a salary. Nor does he buy food or clothes, or own any product with a lower case &quot;i&quot; before it. Home is a cave on public land outside Moab, Utah. He scavenges for food from the garbage or off the land (fried grasshoppers, anyone?). He has been known to carve up and boil fresh road kill. He bathes, without soap, in the creek.</td>
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<td>In the fall of 2000, Suelo (who changed his name from Shellabarger), decided to stop using money altogether. That meant no &quot;conscious barter,&quot; food stamps or other government handouts. His mission was to &quot;use only what is freely given or discarded and what is already present and already running,&quot; he wrote on his web site, Zero Currency.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The question many people wonder: Is he insane, or a mooch, or simply dedicated to leading a simple, honest, dare we say, Christ-like existence?</td>
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<tr>
<td>They're good questions. And depending whom you ask, the answers vary. Suelo wasn't always a modern-day caveman. He went to the University of Colorado and studied</td>
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anthropology, at one point considering medical school. He lived in a real house, with four walls, a window and a door, and shopped in stores, not their dumpsters. But over time he says he grew depressed, clinically depressed, mainly with the focus on acquisition. "Every time I made a resume for a job, signed my name to a document, opened a bank account, or even bought a banana at the supermarket, I felt a tinge of dishonesty," he said.

Instead, he and a buddy decided to live off the land—spearing fish, foraging for mushrooms and berries. (Think Castaway, but with snow). Suelo (which means soil in Spanish) eventually hitch-hiked back to Moab with $50 in his pocket. By the time he arrived, his stash had dwindled to $25. He realized that he only needed money for things he really didn't need, like snacks and booze.

He began toying with the idea of living full-time without money. He traveled to India, and became fascinated by Hindu Sadhus, who wandered without lucre and possessions. He considered joining them, but then he realized that "A true test of faith would be to return to one of the most materialistic, money-worshipping nations on earth, to return to the authenticity profound principles of spirituality hidden beneath our own religion of hypocrisy, and be a Sadhu there," he said. "To be a vagabond, a bum, and make an art of it - this idea enchanted me." And soon, that's exactly what he did. He says he left his life savings—a whopping $30—in a phone booth, and walked away.

But he didn't do it in a vacuum; he maintained his blog for free from the Moab public library. Rather than just sitting on a mountain and gazing at his navel, he wanted to have an impact on others, to spread his gospel.

In 2009, Mark Sundeen, an old acquaintance he'd worked with at a Moab restaurant, heard about Suelo through mutual friends. At first, "I thought he must have lost his mind," Sundeen, 42, said in a telephone conversation. But then he began reading his blog, and grew intrigued. Sundeen divides his time between Missoula, Mont., and Moab, where he was once a river guide, and he paid a visit to Suelo's cave.

Gradually, he said he realized that much of what Suelo was saying made a whole lot of sense. This was right around the time the economy crashed, and "It felt like a lot of what he was saying was prophetic," said Sundeen. "That money is an illusion, an addiction. That resonated with me after the collapse for the economy." Sundeen was so intrigued that he decided to write a book about Suelo, *The Man Who Quit Money*, which was published in March.

While the book reviews have been generally positive, Suelo has come under fire by some who say he's a derelict, sponging off society without contributing. Instead, he is actively promoting his idea that money is an illusion. "The Fed just prints it up, it doesn't mean anything and it's going to lead us down the road to serfdom." Suelo simply doesn't want to contribute to that, and so he lives life on his own terms.

That said, Sundeen wouldn't live the way Suelo does. "The appeal to me is the living outdoors part, but I feel like I got my feel of that working as an Outward Bound guide," he said. "At this point I have other priorities." Suelo, for his part, has no plans to bring money back into his life. "I know it's possible to live without money," he said. "Abundantly."

2. Como o título do texto se relaciona ao conteúdo do texto? (1 ponto)

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3. Por que o nome do site de Suelo é Zero Currency? (1 ponto)

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4. Traduza a frase: “He began toying with the idea of living full-time without money“. (l. 26)

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5. Traduza frase: “I thought he must have lost his mind” (l. 38).

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Texto 2

June 13, 2012, 5:37 pm

Google Wants Love and 100 Other Things

Google wants love. But so do six other companies. They are after .love, actually, a new “top-level domain” that could catch on as .com, .org and .net did.

Love might not prevail, but chances are, at least one of the domains in 1,930 applications for new extensions will. The domains are the letters that follow the dot in Internet addresses, and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, known as Icann, revealed the new requests on Wednesday.

Google proved to be one of the more ambitious applicants. It spent almost $18.7 million applying for more than 100 top-level domains, some expected, some not. Not surprisingly, the search giant wants .google, .youtube, .goog and .plus. It was the only applicant vying for .fly, .new and .eat. But it is going to have to fight Johnson & Johnson for .baby, Microsoft for .docs and .live, and Amazon for 17 top-level domains: .wow, .search, .shop, .drive, .free, .game, .mail, .map, .movie, .music, .play, .shop, .show, .spot, .store, .talk and .you.

Amazon also went after .tunes, .got, .author, .smile, .song, .joy, .bot, .like and .call. It does not appear that Facebook applied for any domain. Apple applied for .apple.

The most sought-after extension is .app, with 13 applicants though not Apple, which
popularized the mobile application.

“The Internet is about to change forever,” said Rod Beckstrom, chief executive of Icann.

Icann is expected to approve hundreds of these extensions, the first of which should be in use by next year. Icann set the application fee high, at $185,000 a name, to try to discourage frivolous bids; still, more than 200 terms are being sought by more than one bidder. Icann decides who gets ownership of the contested top-level domains. Icann will evaluate applicants in batches and consider various objections. Among the objections it will consider are those from rights holders. It would have very likely thrown out an application for .microsoft from an entity that is not Microsoft. The most common objection is likely to be the “limited public interest condition.” In those cases, people might object to a profit-making company like Google owning a generic top-level domain name like .love or .fun.

The geographical origin of the applications demonstrates the increasingly international nature of the Internet. While nearly half of the bids are from North America, more than 600 have come from Europe and about 300 from the Asia-Pacific region.

More than 100 of the applications are for extensions in non-Western alphabets. While so-called internationalized domain names have been phased in since 2010, the current expansion could accelerate the globalization of the Internet, Mr. Beckstrom said.

“That is going to mean a lot to the people in countries who maybe feel they haven’t benefited fully from the Internet,” he said.

While there are already several hundred dot suffixes, many of these, including country-specific domain names like .co and .uk, come with restrictions. There are only a handful of so-called generic top-level domains, including .info, .net, .org and the popular .com — which, according to supporters of the expansion plan, is running out of capacity for accommodating the digital world’s ever-growing addressing needs.

The expansion creates an opportunity for marketers, who will be able to develop Web sites with addresses ending in their companies’ brand names, or an entire category of products or services, like .music or .insurance.

There is also a lingering question about whether the new suffixes are needed at all. Some top-level domains that Icann has created in previous, smaller expansion rounds have attracted little interest. Many consumers find Web sites via search engines, rather than typing in an exact Web address. Others are increasingly using mobile applications, rather than the open Internet.

“This is an opportunity for brands, cities and countries to step out of what was this very limited — in my view — environment in which they could promote their brands,” said Alex Berry, senior vice president for enterprise services at Neustar, an Internet registry service that is working with clients like New York City, which is seeking the .nyc name. “This is a positive, a once-in-a-generation opportunity that we’ll look back on 10 years from now and say, ‘Wow.’ ”

The .wow domain, by the way, is sought by Google, Amazon and the online content publisher Demand Media.
7. Segundo o texto, “The Internet is about to change forever,” (l. 19). O que essa afirmação quer dizer no contexto em que se encontra. (1 ponto).

8. A que ou quem se referem as expressões abaixo no texto? (1 ponto)

a) It (l. 9)  ___________________________________________ ____________

b) It (l. 11)  __________________________________________ _____________

c) It (l. 25)  _________________________________________ ______________

d) Which (l. 40) __________________________________________ _____________

d) Who (l. 43)  _________________________________________ _______________

8. Quais são as palavras-chave para a compreensão do texto acima? (1 ponto)

Qual a melhor tradução para as palavras ou expressões abaixo no contexto em que se encontram? (1 ponto)

a) if (l. 20)  _______________________________________________________

b) in sum (l. 32) __________________________________________________
c) *in the end* (l. 55) ______________________________________________________________

d) *though* (l. 55) ______________________________________________________________