



UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARÁ
INSTITUTO DE FILOSOFIA E CIÊNCIAS HUMANAS
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM SEGURANÇA PÚBLICA

**PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA
PROCESSO SELETIVO PPGSP – TURMA 2016
14 DE DEZEMBRO DE 2015**

Leia com atenção as regras da prova:

- i)* A prova de língua inglesa consta de 4 (quatro) questões de leitura, tradução e interpretação de texto, devendo ser respondidas em língua portuguesa.
- ii)* Durante a realização da prova de língua inglesa pode ser utilizado somente dicionário impresso.
- iii)* Não é permitido nenhum tipo de recurso eletrônico durante a realização da prova de língua inglesa.
- iv)* Cada uma das 4 (quatro) questões a serem respondidas na prova de língua inglesa vale 2,50 (dois vírgula cinquenta) pontos; as 4 (quatro) questões somam 10 (dez) pontos.
- v)* As questões devem ser respondidas com letra legível, preferencialmente, com letra de forma.

A Comissão de Seleção

Todas as perguntas da **Prova de Proficiência em Língua Inglesa** são baseadas no texto:

To Stop Violence, Start at Home

By PAMELA SHIFMAN and SALAMISHAH TILLET, FEB. 3, 2015

The New York Time

QUESTÕES PARA SEREM RESPONDIDAS

Questão 1: O que um estudo recente descobriu a respeito de mais da metade dos 110 fuzilamentos em massa nos Estados Unidos, entre janeiro de 2009 e julho de 2014?

Questão 2: Qual é o maior preditor de um futuro crime violento entre os homens segundo uma análise da história da justiça penal de centenas de milhares de delinquentes no Estado de Washington?

Questão 3: Que afirmação há no texto sobre meninos que crescem em lares com abuso e violência doméstica?

Questão 4: Exemplifique, de acordo uma medida que nós podemos tomar para tornar mais difícil para os autores continuar a cometer crimes, seja dentro ou fora de casa?



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TEXTO DE REFERÊNCIA

To Stop Violence, Start at Home

By PAMELA SHIFMAN and SALAMISHAH TILLET, FEB. 3, 2015

The New York Time

THE pattern is striking. Men who are eventually arrested for violent acts often began with attacks against their girlfriends and wives. In many cases, the charges of domestic violence were not taken seriously or were dismissed.

Before Tamerlan Tsarnaev was suspected of carrying out the bombing of the Boston Marathon, he was arrested for beating his girlfriend. When Man Haron Monis held 17 people hostage at a Lindt Chocolate cafe in Sydney, he had already been charged as an accessory to the murder of his ex-wife. Before George Zimmerman shot Trayvon Martin to death in Florida, his ex-girlfriend accused him of physically assaulting her. He faced no charges, but has been arrested twice for alleged domestic violence since 2013.

A recent study found that more than half of the 110 mass shootings in the United States between January 2009 and July 2014 included the murder of a current or former spouse, an intimate partner or a family member. Everytown for Gun Safety, the group that released the study, found a “noteworthy connection between mass-shooting incidents and domestic or family violence.”

This connection is not limited to mass shootings. An analysis of the criminal justice history of hundreds of thousands of offenders in Washington State suggests that a felony domestic violence conviction is the single greatest predictor of future violent crime among men. With so much at stake, responding to violence against women should be a top priority for everyone. Research tells us that violence is a learned behavior.

Boys who grow up in homes with abuse and domestic violence are nearly four times more likely to perpetrate domestic violence than those who grow up in homes without it. Because violence in the home tends to be a child’s first experience of it and is often defended as either inevitable or trivial, it becomes the root and justifier of all violence.

Men who commit violence rehearse and perfect it against their families first. Women and children are target practice, and the home is the training ground for these men’s later actions.

By intervening early and stopping violence in the home, we ensure the safety of the women and children who are the first victims. We can also take steps to make it harder for perpetrators to go on to commit additional crimes, whether inside or outside the home. We could, for instance, decide that anyone who committed domestic violence could not buy or own a gun. Yet in 35 states, those convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence crimes and those subject to restraining orders can buy and carry guns. Closing these and other gaps in federal and state laws on domestic violence will save women’s lives, and by extension, many more.

And yet keeping guns out of the hands of domestic violence perpetrators is only a small part of the solution. Safe and democratic families are the key to ensuring safe and democratic communities. Until women are safe in the home, none of us will be safe outside the home.