



**PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA
PROCESSO SELETIVO PPGSP – TURMA 2022
EDITAL Nº 004/2022 - 01 DE AGOSTO DE OUTUBRO DE 2022**

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, com adaptações:

Alcohol or Marijuana? A Pediatrician Faces the Question

By Aaron E. Carroll
May 14, 2015
The New York Times

QUESTÕES PARA SEREM RESPONDIDAS

Questão 1: Qual comentário Aaron Carroll faz a respeito do uso de maconha, memória e desempenho acadêmico?

Questão 2: Qual é o relato do Conselho Nacional para o Alcoolismo e a Dependência às Drogas em relação ao consumo de álcool e crimes violentos nos Estados Unidos?

Questão 3: O que pesquisadores descobriram em um estudo pediátrico que investigou os fatores associados à morte de jovens delinquentes?

Questão 4: Que estatísticas são apresentadas por Aaron Carroll, sobre estudantes universitários, quando ele diz “...quando a mais velha das minhas crianças partir para a faculdade num futuro não muito distante, eis o que eu vou pensar:...”?



TEXTO DE REFERÊNCIA

Alcohol or Marijuana? A Pediatrician Faces the Question

By Aaron E. Carroll, The New York Times – May 14, 2015

As my children, and my friends' children, are getting older, a question that comes up again and again from friends is this: Which would I rather my children use - alcohol or marijuana? The immediate answer, of course, is "neither." But no parent accepts that. It's assumed, and not incorrectly, that the vast majority of adolescents will try one or the other, especially when they go to college. So they press me further.

The easy answer is to demonize marijuana. It's illegal, after all. Moreover, its potential downsides are well known. Scans show that marijuana use is associated with potential changes in the brain. It can harm memory, it's associated with lower academic achievement, and its use is linked to less success later in life.

Because marijuana is illegal, the first thing I think about before answering is crime. In many states, being caught with marijuana is much worse than being caught with alcohol while underage. But ignoring the relationship between alcohol and crime is a big mistake.

The National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence reports that alcohol use is a factor in 40 percent of all violent crimes in the United States, including 37 percent of rapes and 27 percent of aggravated assaults.

A recent study in Pediatrics investigated the factors associated with death in delinquent youths. Researchers found that about 19 percent of delinquent males and 11 percent of delinquent females had an alcohol use disorder. Further, they found that even five years after detention, those with an alcohol use disorder had a 4.7 times greater risk of death from external causes, like homicide, than those without an alcohol disorder.

I think about which is more dangerous when driving. A 2013 case-control study found that marijuana use increased the odds of being in a fatal crash by 83 percent. But adding alcohol to drug use increased the odds of a fatal crash by more than 2,200 percent.

I think about which substance might put young people at risk for being hurt by others. That's where things become even more stark. In 1995 alone, college students reported more than 460,000 alcohol-related incidents of violence in the United States. A 2011 prospective study found that mental and physical dating abuse were more common on drinking days among college students.

Use of marijuana is not rare, even now when it's widely illegal to buy and use. It's estimated that almost half of Americans ages 18-20 have tried it at some point in their lives; more than a third of them have used it in the last year.

I also can't ignore what I've seen as a pediatrician. I've seen young people brought to the emergency room because they've consumed too much alcohol and become poisoned. That happens thousands of times a year. Some even die.

And when my oldest child heads off to college in the not-too-distant future, this is what I will think of: Every year more than 1,800 college students die from alcohol-related accidents. About 600,000 are injured while under alcohol's influence, almost 700,000 are assaulted, and almost 100,000 are sexually assaulted. About 400,000 have unprotected sex, and 100,000 are too drunk to know if they consented.

None of these arguments I've presented are "pro pot" in the sense that I'm saying that adolescents should go use marijuana without worrying about consequences. There's little question that marijuana carries with it risks to people who use it, as well as to the nation. The number of people who will be hurt from it, will hurt others because of it, begin to abuse it, and suffer negative consequences from it are certainly greater than zero. But looking only at those dangers, and refusing to grapple with them in the context of our society's implicit consent for alcohol use in young adults, is irrational.