



MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO

Fundação Universidade Federal do ABC

Av. dos Estados, 5001 – Bairro Santa Terezinha – Santo André - SP

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PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA – LÍNGUA INGLESA

Read the texts below and respond the questions that follow each of them:

TEXT 1

	The firms sourcing locally to avoid global supply chain woes (BBC NEWS, 14 Jul 2022)
1	Inspiration to start up a business can come from anywhere, but for Francesco Clark it was
2	the result of a life-changing injury.
3	Back in 2002, the then 24-year-old was paralyzed in a diving accident. In addition to losing the
4	use of his legs, the spinal cord injury caused his skin to no longer be able to sweat.
5	With his skin subsequently prone to becoming irritated, he and his father, a doctor and
6	homeopath, developed some natural face creams in their home kitchen in New York State.
7	It was the start of a skincare business called Clark's Botanicals, which is now reported to have
8	annual revenues of around \$5m (£4.2m).
9	Mr Clark grows some of the natural ingredients for his skin creams, such as jasmine and aloe
10	vera, in his own garden at home in Westchester County, north of New York City.
11	The rest he sources as locally as possible, with production outsourced to nearby facilities
12	rather than seeking cheaper manufacturing overseas.
13	"Everything is made here in the US," Mr Clark says. "That's very important to me, that we
14	maintain the independent and local sense of development for the brand."
15	Mr Clark says that using local suppliers and factories has meant that his company has been able
16	to avoid the widely reported global supply chain delays of the past two years.
17	These were caused firstly by the Covid-19 pandemic resulting in staff shortages at factories and
18	ports in China and other countries, and also on cargo ships.
19	Then there was the six-day closure of Egypt's Suez Canal, a key global trade route, in 2021.
20	And this year the conflict in Ukraine and resulting sanctions against Russia caused turbulence
21	in the markets for crude oil, natural gas, cooking oil and flour.
22	Meanwhile, the UK and other European countries have seen a shortfall of lorry drivers.
23	For these assorted reasons a growing number of companies on both sides of the Atlantic have
24	reportedly been looking at reshoring their supply chains, by finding new suppliers in their home
25	countries.
26	Mr Clark says that in addition to avoiding delays, having suppliers much nearer to you means
27	you can build closer relations with them. He adds that this results in them doing more for you,
28	such as meeting tighter deadlines if required.
29	"When you're making things locally, you're also able to lean on the people that you've been
30	working with... you're able to say, 'I'm so sorry but we need this next week'."
31	Looking back at the start of the pandemic Mr Clark says this explains how his company was



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32	able to start producing hand sanitizer "from concept, to shipping to customers, within eight
33	days".
34	He adds: "We were able to pivot extremely quickly because of the incredible partnerships that
35	we have with our manufacturers and the talented team at Clark's Botanicals."

1. The key message of the text for production engineering is:
 - a. There is an opportunity in every adversity.
 - b. Maintaining business local is always the best strategy,
 - c. Having good partners allows you to trust people you work with and leads to good businesses.
 - d. Using local suppliers can help escape occasional adversities in the global supply chain.
2. The author mentions as reasons for the current delays in global supply chains in the past two years:
 - a. The small number of factories, ports and cargos after Covid-19 pandemics; the bankruptcy of the Suez Canal; the sanctions against Russia; and the fall of Lorry drivers.
 - b. The insufficient staff at ports, factories and cargo cause by Covid-19 pandemics; the six-day closure of the Suez Canal in Egypt; the crisis in the crude oil, natural gas, cooking oil and flour markets caused by the war in Ukraine; and shortage of lorry drivers in Europe.
 - c. The Covid-19 pandemics; the long deadlines required by global suppliers with short staff; the turbulence in crude oil, natural gas, cooking oil and flour markets; and the short number of lorry drivers in the world.
 - d. The Covid-19 pandemics consequences in global staff; the lockdown on a key trade global route; Russian sanctions against Ukraine; and a sort of reasons on both sides of the Atlantic.
3. According to the Mr Clark, contracting local suppliers results in:
 - a. meeting short deadlines
 - b. trusting the people you work with
 - c. building closer relations with suppliers
 - d. making faster deals with clients
4. The expression "assorted reasons" (line 23), the word "assorted" means:
 - a. kind of
 - b. different
 - c. type of
 - d. special



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5. In the expression “prone to becoming irritated” (line 5), the word “prone” can be replaced by:
- inclined
 - unlikely
 - reluctant
 - habituated
6. The words “sources” and “outsourced” (line 11) can be respectively replaced by:
- “distributes” and “produced outside”.
 - “sells” and “sold outside”.
 - “gets” and “subcontracted”.
 - “represents” and “externalized”.
7. The word “pivot” in line 34 can be replaced by:
- ignore the difficulties
 - be the reason for fight
 - reduce production
 - adapt strategies

TEXT 2

1	(TITLE) (The Guardian, Sat 18 Feb 2023 07.00 GMT)
2	In the past, step-changes in technology have replaced low-paid jobs with a greater number of higher-paid jobs. This time, with the arrival of artificial intelligence, there are those who think it will be different. Politicians know that even in the best case AI (Artificial Intelligence) will cause massive disruption to labour markets, but they are wrong if they think they have years to come up with a suitable response. AI is already here. Developments in machine learning and robotics have been moving on rapidly while the world has been preoccupied by the pandemic, inflation and war. AI stands to be to the fourth industrial revolution, what the spinning jenny and the steam engine were to the first in the 18th century: a transformative technology that will fundamentally reshape economies. Change will not happen overnight but, as was the case in previous industrial revolutions, it will be painful for those affected, as millions of workers will be. Previously, machines replaced manual labour, leaving jobs that required cognitive skills to humans. Advances in AI – symbolised by ChatGPT – shows that machines can now have a decent stab at doing the creative stuff as well . ChatGPT is a software application that can write intelligently, searching its datasets for suitable source material and generating original content for specific demands. Launched by the San Francisco-based research laboratory OpenAI in November last year,
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ChatGPT notched up its 100 millionth user in 60 days. By contrast, it took Facebook two years to reach the same milestone.

Other new products will follow. History suggests profound technological change presents significant challenges for policymakers. Each of the three previous industrial revolutions had a similar initial impact: it hollowed out jobs across the economy, it led to an increase in inequality and to a decline in the share of income going to labour.

AI threatens to have precisely the same effects, but with one key difference. Left unchecked, owners of the new apps will make enormous sums of money out of their innovations. Capital will see its share of income rise at the expense of labour. There will be a hollowing out of some sectors of the economy but there will be employment growth in other sectors.

The difference this time is that the jobs most at risk will be white-collar, middle-class jobs, while many of the jobs created might be of the low-paid, dead-end variety. As Shukla noted in Davos, the days of humans processing mortgage applications are already numbered.

There are ways of dealing with some of these issues. Governments could invest more in education and training, so that workers have the skills they need to make a decent living. They might explore ways of spreading the gains from the new technology. Silicon Valley entrepreneurs have been among the most vocal supporters of a universal basic income.

But whatever they do, policymakers need to act with care as well as speed. The economist Joseph Schumpeter popularised a phrase to describe how capitalism periodically reinvents itself. He called it creative destruction, and just such a process is in its early stages now.

8. The best title to the article above is:

- a. New apps to hollow all middle-class positions soon.
- b. AI industrial revolution will affect the jobs of middle-class workers.
- c. Capital, technology and money: creative destruction is already here
- d. Thinking less and gaining more: professions of the future.

9. The expression “come up with” in line 6 corresponds best to:

- a. suggest
- b. beg
- c. search
- d. reject

10. In the text, the expression “preoccupied by” in line 9 means the same as:

- a. terrified of
- b. stressed about
- c. alert by
- d. absorbed with



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11. In line 10, **the spinning jenny and the steam engine** refer to:
- an early **machine** for spinning **wool** or **cotton** and a heat engine that performs **mechanical work using steam**
 - a prototype of the modern ferry and a heat engine that performs mechanical work using steam
 - rustic sowing machinery used in the 18th century and vehicles built in the late 18th century
 - a well used in farms in the 18th century and a kind of engine applied to railways in the 18th century
12. In line 15, the expression “machines can now have a decent stab at doing the creative stuff as well” can be replaced by:
- machines have a chance against creativity as well
 - machines have a chance to produce something creative as well**
 - machines can compete with humans’ creativity now
 - machines have a decent chance to replace humans as well
13. According to the text:
- ChatGPT has more followers than Facebook.
 - Profound technological changes mean significant necessary inspection processes.
 - In the past, technology changes cause a decline in share prices.
 - Policymakers need to worry about the recent technological changes.**
14. The expression “white collar” refer to:
- politicians
 - priests
 - office workers**
 - directors and CEOs
15. Among the governmental solutions for the potential job-market situation are:
- Incentive to adequate training and dividing the gains resulting from technology.**
 - Investments on shares, stock markets and defensive policies in technology.
 - Improvement in inspection and surveillance of highly technological systems.
 - Legal actions in defence of AI employees’ jobs stability.