

**Universidade Estadual de Maringá Centro
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Departamento de Letras Modernas**

Modelo de prova do Teste de Proficiência em Língua Estrangeira (TEPLE)

Esta prova é um modelo do **novo formato** do teste de proficiência em língua estrangeira. Conforme o Art. 2º do regimento do TEPLE, o teste “consiste em uma prova com um ou dois textos, na língua estrangeira escolhida pelo candidato, no ato da inscrição”. De acordo ainda com o regimento,

§1º O teste contempla questões objetivas e discursivas. Tais questões envolvem leitura, interpretação do texto e tradução, bem como conhecimento linguístico da língua estrangeira.

§2º As respostas para as questões discursivas devem ser em língua portuguesa. (...)
(...)

Ressaltamos novamente que este é apenas um **modelo** de prova. A quantidade, os tipos de questões, como também o número de textos (um ou dois) podem variar nas diferentes provas ofertadas pelo TEPLE.

TEXTO 1:

Is Having a Pet Good for Your Health?

A steadily growing number of research studies are showing that pets especially dogs not only make great companions, but also improve the quality of life of their owners.

From acting as a helping hand for the disabled to having a calming effect on anyone who pets them, dogs have a long history of making life better for their best friends.

"There is mounting evidence that dogs, cats and other companion animals such as horses can promote psychological and physical health benefits in their owners," said Peggy McCardle, chief of the child development and behavior branch at the National Institutes of Health.

Furry doctors

People who have pets have a lower risk of developing heart problems than those without pets, according to researchers at the Baker Medical Research Institute in Melbourne, Australia, who found that pet owners have lower blood pressure and cholesterol levels across the board regardless of their smoking habits, diet, body mass index or income level.

Others studies have shown that dogs can sniff out diseases, including certain types of cancer and health problems associated with diabetes. In 2008, Researchers from Queen's University in Belfast spoke with 138 pet owners with diabetes and found that 65 percent said that their dogs had a behavioral reaction, such as whining and barking, when their diabetic owners experienced dangerous drops in blood sugar.

Similar to other "assistance dogs" such as guide and hearing dogs, dogs that display a strong reaction to hypoglycemic (low blood sugar) episodes are trained as hypo alert dogs, in effect

helping their owners stay healthy and safe by signaling them as to when they should seek medical assistance.

French physicians conducted a study earlier this year at Paris' Hospital Tenon and found that a particular dog breed, Belgian Malinois shepherd dogs, can be trained to detect prostate cancer. Doctors trained the dogs to distinguish between the smell of urine from men with prostate cancer and those without it. At the end of the training and study, the dogs correctly identified 63 out of 66 samples.

Pet therapy

Just petting an animal has been proven to help those battling an illness or suffering from depression. In fact, a 2008 American Heart Association study showed that seniors and people who had recently undergone surgery responded better to treatment and had faster recovery rates if they had contact with dogs and other therapy animals.

A study conducted this year by University of Missouri-Columbia researchers rated the emotional well-being of 200 participants using the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D), a commonly used test that measures depression. The research showed that single adults and women were less likely to suffer from depression if they own a dog.

Fonte: Adaptado de: <<http://www.livescience.com/32746-is-having-a-pet-good-for-your-health-.html>>. Acesso em: 06 fev. 2014.

1) De acordo com o Texto 1, marque Verdadeiro (V) ou Falso (F) nas alternativas abaixo:

- A) O texto traz evidências científicas que demonstram os benefícios dos animais de estimação para a saúde de seus donos. ()
- B) Há exemplos no texto de animais que salvaram a vida de seus donos em circunstâncias de acidentes automobilísticos. ()
- C) No caso de pacientes com problemas cardíacos, os médicos consideraram os benefícios dos animais de estimação em conjunto com outros fatores e estilos de vida. ()
- D) O texto apresenta exemplos de cães treinados para identificar e acusar doenças. ()

2) Responda, em português, as perguntas abaixo referentes ao Texto 1:

a) Qual é a sua **resposta** e a sua **justificativa** para o título do texto: **“Is Having a Pet Good for Your Health?”**

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b) Comente a relação entre animais de estimação e doenças psicológicas, de acordo com sua compreensão do texto.

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3) Com base na temática do Texto 1, traduza o excerto que segue. Observe que além da correspondência de sentido com o texto de partida, seu texto traduzido deve ter fluência, coesão e coerência.

"Pet therapy is a well received mode of helping many varied groups, for example hospitalized youth, elderly people and HIV-AIDS patients," said Danny Joffe, a medical director at the Calgary Animal Referral and Emergency Centre in Alberta, Canada. "Such benefits as decreased blood pressure, decreased heart rates and decreased feelings of neglect and hopelessness have all been well documented scientifically."

(<<http://www.livescience.com/32746-is-having-a-pet-good-for-your-health-.html>>. Acesso em: 06 fev. 2014).

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4) Considerando os aspectos linguísticos do Texto 1, assinale a(s) alternativa(s) correta(s):

A) O pronome “**who**” em negrito está se referindo aos donos de animais de estimação.
People who have pets have a lower risk of developing heart problems than those without pets, according to researchers at the Baker Medical Research Institute in Melbourne, Australia, who found that pet owners have lower blood pressure (...)

B) A expressão “**such as**” em negrito foi utilizada para elencar alguns exemplos das reações dos cães.
(...) their dogs had a behavioral reaction, such as whining and barking, (...)

C) A palavra “**conducted**” em negrito pode ser substituída por “carried out”.
French physicians conducted a study earlier this year at Paris' Hospital Tenon and found that a particular dog breed, Belgian Malinois shepherd dogs, can be trained to detect prostate cancer.

D) A palavra “pet”, no exemplo abaixo, exerce a função de substantivo e não a de verbo.
From acting as a helping hand for the disabled to having a calming effect on anyone who pets them, dogs have a long history of making life better for their best friends.

TEXTO 2:

Is 'addiction' an excuse to overeat?

Some have compared food addiction to drug addiction, and then used this term to associate it with overeating, and as a clinical explanation for the obesity epidemic, implicating millions of people.

The use of the term food addiction is a step towards medicalisation and implies that normal human social behaviour is pathological. Forms of eating therefore become an illness. This attitude is not helpful and has huge implications for the way in which people view their own behaviour and their lives.

The concept of food addiction comes from a combination of experimental data, anecdotal observations, scientific claims, personal opinions, deductions and beliefs. It is an oversimplification of a very complex set of behaviours.

Attributing food addiction as the single cause underlying the development of obesity, despite the existence of numerous other very plausible explanations, is unhelpful, particularly for those trying to live more healthy lives. This removes the personal responsibility they should feel and could act on - and they infer that their eating is a form of disease. Food addiction may offer an appealing explanation for some people but the concept could hinder an individual's capacity for personal control.

Binge eating disorder does exist - but it is a rare clinical condition affecting fewer than 3% of obese people. Sufferers have a strong compulsion to eat, which persists alongside the sense of a loss of control. Addiction-like food behaviour may be a component of the severe and compulsive form of binge eating disorder. But this condition does not explain the huge rise in obesity we have seen across the population. Binge eating is not a key cause of obesity and, therefore, in the context of mass public health, is not a major concern.

What we need is a calm and composed analysis of what the words food addiction really mean so that people can make informed deductions about the causes of their own behaviour.

Fonte: Disponível em: < http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-24402163 >. Acesso em: 07 fev. 2014.

5) Marque (X) nas alternativas que refletem ideias do texto 2.

- A) O vício por comida é um conceito simplista. ()
- B) O conceito “adição por alimentos” foi criado com base em dados puramente científicos.()
- C) A adição por alimentos não é prioridade na área da saúde pública. ()
- D) O conceito “adição por alimentos” já está firmemente estabelecido nos estudos sobre a obesidade. ()

6) De acordo com a sua compreensão do Texto 2, escreva sobre os perigos de se comparar a compulsão por comida com o vício em drogas.

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7) A que se referem às expressões em negrito do Texto 2?

a) **it**:
“Some have compared food addiction to drug addiction, and then used this term to associate **it** with overeating (...).”

b) **This**:
“Attributing food addiction as the single cause underlying the development of obesity, despite the existence of numerous other very plausible explanations, is unhelpful, particularly for those trying to live more healthy lives. **This** removes the personal responsibility they should feel and could act on -”

c) **which**:
“Sufferers have a strong compulsion to eat, **which** persists alongside the sense of a loss of control”.

MODELO

but least access to modern contraceptives. Undesa's projections for global population range between 8 billion and 9 billion by 2030.

"The UN projections of population growth already give us an idea of the impact that increased access to family planning could have. If by 2030 the average family size is just one child fewer, then by 2030 the world population is estimated to be approximately 8 billion rather than 9 billion", said Jagdish Upadhyay, head of reproductive health commodity security and family planning at the UN population fund (UNFPA).

"Evidence shows that women who have access to family planning choose to use family planning, often resulting in smaller families, higher educational achievements, healthier children and greater economic power as well as influence in their households and communities", said Upadhyay.

"If all actors can work together to provide women in every country with the means, which is their right, to voluntarily exercise yet another right to freely determine their family size, then we are likely to see a significant slowing of global population growth".

In Nigeria, one of the countries predicted to see the biggest population growth over the next few decades and with a contraceptive prevalence rate of 16%, an increase of one percentage point in the use of modern contraceptives would mean about 426,000 more women would be using family planning.

Upadhyay said many countries, particularly those in west Africa which has a high unmet need for contraception, could potentially reap the demographic dividend: a boost to the economy that occurs when there are growing numbers of people in the workforce relative to the number of dependants.

However, he cautioned that despite the successes of the past 40 years, huge, and sustained, investment in family planning is needed to keep up with demand and meet the needs of women who are unable to access services.

Julia Bunting, president of the Population Council, said: "To impact population projections will require real commitment from countries like Nigeria to invest in high quality, voluntary family planning programmes to expand access to contraceptives. The timing, scale and pace of those efforts will determine the magnitude of impact on population projections".

According to Undesa figures, 142 million married women or those living with a partner, who would like to avoid pregnancy and use a modern form of contraception, are unable to access them. When single women are included, the number rises to 225 million.

Africa has the highest unmet need, with an estimated 33% of women using contraceptives in 2015. East, central and south Africa are expected to increase coverage over the next 15 years, but over that time its large youth population will be reaching reproductive age.

TEXTO 2

Is crying good for you?

If you feel down, surely it's best to let it all out and shed a few tears?

Well, not always, according to some studies

Have a good cry, let it all out – who doesn't think it is healthy to shed a few tears?

An analysis of 140 years of media articles on crying shows that a whopping 94% extol its virtues. Cancer, asthma and high blood pressure have all been linked (tenuously) to not crying enough, while a Huffington Post blog last week urged men to cry more because it "releases pain" and "helps individuals to heal".

The solution

Crying from emotion, be it sadness, anger or joy, is said to be exclusively human, although it is also claimed that elephants tear up. Opinions on crying are culturally determined. The Toraja in Indonesia think that crying – unless done by a bereaved person – is unhealthy, causing mental health problems and early death.

A study of 5,000 people in 35 countries led by Professor Ad Vingerhoets, a psychologist from Tilburg in the Netherlands and author of the book *Why Only Humans Weep: Unravelling the Mysteries of Tears*, found that, on average, woman cried between 30 and 64 times a year, compared with men's six to 17 times. Vingerhoets suggests that testosterone may inhibit men from crying, whereas women's higher prolactin levels may promote it. Prolactin levels are higher in pregnancy, when crying can be more frequent.

Consistent science is missing from the study of adult crying, and scientists have failed to determine whether it is a good thing. Distress, which activates the sympathetic nervous system and makes people feel agitated, is thought to be resolved faster when the parasympathetic system is triggered. Surveys find that 60% to 70% of people say that crying makes them feel less tense – but they are usually recalling an episode some time ago.

In laboratory studies where crying is induced, people actually report feeling more distressed. A study from the University of California at Berkeley showed 150 women a clip from the film *Steel Magnolias*, in which a mother is crying at her daughter's funeral. A total of 33 cried and 117 did not. Those who cried felt more pain and distress for a longer period of time. The authors argued that crying created a state of greater distress, which took longer to recover from.

Crying is often associated by helplessness and may make people feel better only if it helps to resolve the situations. Studies show that comfort from one person in particular, as opposed to a group, does make people feel that crying was a good idea. If crying is associated with shame, then it may not make you feel better – but the answer to "Should you have a good cry?" has to be yes – and try not to feel bad about it.

The statistics are dismal. This week the UN Environmental Programme reported that “hundreds of millions” of people face health risks like cholera and typhoid from pathogens in water. Water pollution in Asia, Africa and Latin America is worsening, said the report, with pathogen pollution now in more than half of all rivers stretches on the three continents.

“There are 7 billion people and most of their waste is going into water. The water quality of lakes, rivers and coastal shorelines around the world is degrading at an alarming rate. There has been a great acceleration since the 1950s of human and animal populations, water withdrawals, pesticide and fertiliser use. But at the same time there has been a deceleration, or shrinkage, in wetlands,” says Rose. “We are changing our lands. Land is the source of contamination, but climate is the driver [of contamination]. We know that the intensity of rainfall, storms and droughts is changing. More than 50% of community waterborne illness events in the US each year are associated with extreme rain.”

When it rains heavily or floods, pathogens like *Leptospira*, hepatitis, norovirus and cryptosporidium are all significant, she says. “There is a direct link between water pollution, certain food-borne disease outbreaks and warmer oceans. Temperature, precipitation, humidity and flooding are all factors in contamination of water and food systems by pathogens. Many developing nations suffer terribly from illnesses caused by lack of sewage treatment facilities which are exasperated by climate.”

Meanwhile, sewage contains well over 100 different viruses. Newly emerging viruses such as Cycloviruses, which are causing neurological problems in children in Asia, are also emerging in sewage and are spreading. “Pollution is spreading to every part of the world. Everywhere is now under huge new attack from viruses and pathogens,” she says.

Rose has led research into how new pathogens and viruses are being spread around the world by hitching rides in the ballast water which ships take on to stabilise them on long journeys. They are picking up viruses in one ocean or sea and bringing them to others, she says. “We are infecting the food chain, and the whole system. I am thinking what are we missing about the bio-health of the planet. What do we know about what is happening in the wild? Frogs are dying, starfish are dying. We focus so much on humans we don’t know about much else. Every part of the world is now under huge new attack from viruses and pathogens.”

The answer, she says, must be massive investment in water infrastructure. “But in the US alone, it’s estimated that what is needed is \$70 per person per day for 10 years. In developing countries it’s far more.”

But it has to be worth it, she says. “Access to clean water is a central stabilising force in societies and lack of access destabilises societies. As a microbiologist, I believe that the provision of safe drinking water is the basic building block of a healthy and successful society. “It is hard to progress when you are fighting cholera, or when there is an epidemic of child malnutrition as in India due to exposure to untreated water contaminated with fecal waste.”

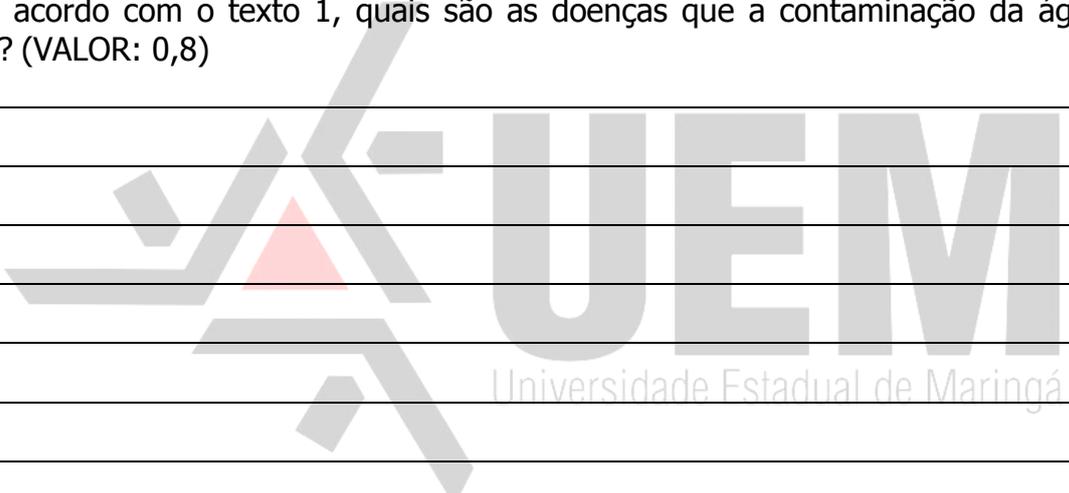
The better news, she says, is that scientists can now monitor pathogens better and track their sources. “What took three weeks to diagnose now takes 24 hours. There is more public support, more money, more political will to clean up water. We have more knowledge and more willingness to pay. “The key is education, specifically development of a global water curriculum to prepare the next generation of problem solvers. The need is enormous.”

Fonte: Adaptado de <<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/aug/31/cleaning-the-worlds-water-we-are-now-more-polluted-than-we-have-ever-been>> Acesso em: 21 de mar.2017.

1-. Em língua portuguesa, responda às questões abaixo, referentes ao **Texto 1**.
(VALOR: 2,3)

A). Por que o incidente de poluição em Walkerton foi considerado um dos piores do Canadá de acordo com a microbiologista Joan Rose? (VALOR: 0,7)

B). De acordo com o texto 1, quais são as doenças que a contaminação da água pode causar? (VALOR: 0,8)



C). O que Joan Rose considera ser a chave para a resolução do problema da contaminação da água? (VALOR: 0,8)

2-. Assinale com um **X** apenas a(s) assertiva(s) cuja(s) informação(ões) possa(m) ser confirmada(s) pelo **Texto 1**.

(VALOR: 1,2 – 0,3 cada)

- A). () Nos Estados Unidos há 1.5 bilhões de casos de doenças transmitidas pela água por ano.
- B). () Entre 12 a 18 milhões de pessoas não têm acesso ao tratamento adequado de esgoto.
- C). () A terra é a fonte de contaminação da água, mas o clima é o condutor da contaminação. Mais de 50% de doenças transmitidas pela água estão associadas a chuvas extremas.
- D). () O ciclo vírus está causando problemas neurológicos em crianças na Ásia.

3-. Considerando os aspectos linguísticos do **Texto 1**, marque verdadeiro (**V**) ou falso (**F**) nas seguintes alternativas: (VALOR: 1,5 – 0,3 cada)

- A). () No trecho “people **drank** from their taps and the result **was** ruined lives” os vocábulos em negrito indicam ações futuras.
- B). () No excerto “We have started to decrease mortality for waterborne disease **but** the big problem now is morbidity (disease-related)” o vocábulo em negrito sugere contraste entre as ideias expostas nas orações.
- C). () No trecho “The answer, she says, **must** be massive investment in water infrastructure” o vocábulo em negrito poderia ser substituído por *may* sem alteração de sentido.
- D). () No excerto “There are 7 billion people and most of **their** waste is going into water”, o vocábulo em negrito se refere a *people*.
- E). () No excerto “water contaminated with **fecal** waste” o vocábulo em negrito tem a finalidade de qualificar a palavra *waste*.

TEXTO 2

FEAR FACTOR **By Tim Smedley**

Many of us shy away from public speaking. A 2014 survey by Chapman University found a fear of public speaking was the biggest phobia among respondents – 25.3% said they feared speaking in front of a crowd.

However, that fear may be limiting our career opportunities. A survey of more than 600 employers in 2014 found that among the top skills recruiters look for, “oral communication” was number one and “presentation skills” number four; traditional management skills such as “managing administrative activities” came down at the bottom. Yet a 2014 online survey of 2,031 US workers found that 12% would willingly step aside to let someone else give a presentation, even if it lost them respect at work. Of those who did present, nearly 70% agreed it was critical to their success at work.

It’s well documented that people with public speaking fears say it interferes with their life. There is much research showing that workplace anxiety can directly lead to lower work performance. While anecdotally, Financial Times columnist Lucy Kellaway has described her own fear of public speaking as being “career limiting”. Legendary investor Warren Buffett even credits a public speaking course as directly contributing to his success.

Fight or flight?

“Public speaking is no longer optional in your professional life,” agrees speaking coach Steve Bustin, author of *The Authority Guide to Presenting and Public Speaking*. “It’s an essential business skill that needs to be learned and practiced like any other skill,” he says. “Many job interviews, especially for senior level jobs, now require a presentation to the interview panel”

For people who fear public speaking, that is not good news. Those who present to their peers only a few times a year find it hard to improve, says Occupational psychologist and business consultant Gary Luffman: “Some of the people I work with might have to present once a year, and in those situations it’s very easy to stick your head in the sand and not think about it.”

The reason why we fear it is natural and deeply-embedded. Our brains are three to four times more likely to see a threat than a reward, says Luffman. ‘So when faced with a group of people we don’t know... We move to threat mode’.

Our brain then enters “fight or flight” mode. When this happens, adrenaline is released into the body and the heart-rate increases – great if you want to run or fight, but if standing still this excess energy injection can constrict your throat and lead to blushing and sweating.

Preparation is the secret of speaking success, say both Bustin and Luffman. Rather than learning your entire script verbatim, they recommend only memorising your opening two or three sentences, or first few minutes, so that you get off to a good start. After which, use cue-cards or slides to move through the subsequent stages of your presentation.

The responsibility of models' welfare traditionally falls with the casting agent, who chooses the models, oversees the fittings and is responsible for the models during the show. James Scully, a casting director and former booking agent for Harper's Bazaar, became a whistle-blower earlier this year when he used social media to shine a spotlight on the mistreatment of models at Balenciaga's autumn/winter show, which subjected 150 models to "sadistic and cruel" treatment. The label sacked its casting agency.

The incident comes in the midst of a sea change surrounding mistreatment. Some changes have been clearer than others. Days before Emmanuel Macron won the presidential election, two new French laws were passed, and from this October excessively thin models will be required to provide medical certificates proving they are healthy for work. Many other countries, including India and Israel, have implemented measures to promote wellbeing within the industry, and the Council of Fashion Designers of America has guidelines for its members. Pressure is growing to administer the same practice in the UK.

Charlie Howard is a 26-year-old plus-size model who appeared in Glamour and Harper's Bazaar. She left mainstream modelling after being dropped by her agency a few years ago. Then a size 6, she recalls how after stepping off the Eurostar in Paris for a casting, she was told by her French agency to lose two inches from her waist in a week, and encouraged to walk and run everywhere. She went on to develop an eating disorder before leaving her agency, going up to a size 10, and joining a plus-size agency, Muse, in New York.

Howard has since set up the All Woman Project, a campaign group for diverse, unretouched images. "If only the fashion industry could grasp that making clothes that are representative of all women was a positive thing," she said. Speaking about Høyer's experience, she said: "It should be about clothes that fit the model, not the model fitting the clothes." She adds: "I'm a size 10 and it's crazy that I'm plus-size, but here we are."

She describes the "advice" given by casting agents as akin to an unspoken order: "It's rare for people to actually tell you not to eat, but it's implied when they say you are the wrong size or that you need to lose a few inches. The higher the brand, the stricter the requirements," says Howard, talking about Høyer's alleged experience with Louis Vuitton. "But there is a belief that you either moan or accept it, and if you don't accept it, there is always someone behind you who will." Speaking out can "absolutely" damage your career, she says.

Adaptado de: <https://www.theguardian.com/fashion/2017/may/19/danish-model-told-to-drink-only-water-for-24-hours-to-slim-down>. Acesso em: jun/2017.

1-. Em língua portuguesa, responda às questões abaixo, referentes ao **Texto 1**.
(VALOR: 2,6)

A). Qual foi a atitude da modelo Ulrikke Louise Lahn Høyer após ter sido recusada pela Louis Vuitton em Quioto? O que a modelo relata sobre a condição das modelos de modo geral? (VALOR: 1,0)

B). Atualmente, quais são as mudanças implementadas em vários países com relação aos maus tratos das modelos? (VALOR: 0,8)

C). Explique detalhadamente de que modo as histórias de Ulrikke Louise Lahn Høyer e Charlie Howard se assemelham. (VALOR: 0,8)

2-. Assinale com um **X** apenas a(s) assertiva(s) cuja(s) informação(ões) possa(m) ser confirmada(s) pelo **Texto 1**.
(VALOR: 1,2 – 0,3 cada)

- A). () O artigo veicula a ideia de que o tamanho 6 (no Reino Unido) é considerado pequeno embora algumas agências de moda e marcas reconhecidas mundialmente não pensem da mesma maneira.
- B). () Tanto Ulrikke Louise Lahn Høyer quanto James Scully utilizaram as mídias sociais para expor a problematização em torno do mau tratamento recebido pelas modelos no mundo da moda.
- C). () A modelo Charlie Howard, que veste atualmente o manequim 10 (no Reino Unido), não concorda em ser rotulada como modelo de tamanhos grandes.
- D). () Charlie Howard aconselha as modelos a falar abertamente dos maus tratos que sofrem por parte das agências e marcas de roupas.

3-. Considerando os aspectos linguísticos do **Texto 1**, marque verdadeiro (**V**) ou falso (**F**) nas seguintes alternativas: (VALOR: 1,2 – 0,3 cada)

- A). () A palavra **despite** no subtítulo introduz a ideia de incoerência entre o tamanho que a modelo veste e o fato de ela ter sido demitida mesmo assim.
- B). () No excerto "Ulrikke Louise Lahn Høyer, a 20-year-old model from Denmark, who is a US size 2 or UK size 6, was **allegedly** sent home from the Louis Vuitton Cruise show in Kyoto last week after a clothes fitting" a palavra em destaque indica que a modelo em questão foi legalmente demitida da Louis Vuitton.
- C). () No trecho "**If only** the fashion industry could grasp that making clothes that are representative of all women was a positive thing", a expressão em destaque denota o desejo de que a indústria da moda seja capaz de compreender que é uma boa ideia produzir roupas que representem todas as mulheres.
- D). () A frase "The higher the brand, the stricter the requirements" indica que os requisitos são mais exigentes quando as marcas são mais importantes.

TEXTO 2

UN warns of millions missing school in conflict zones

By Sean Coughlan Education correspondent

Warfare and conflict are preventing twenty-five million young people from getting any access to school, says Unicef.

The United Nations children's agency warns of the long-term cost of political violence, particularly in parts of sub-Saharan Africa. In south Sudan, Unicef says, almost three-quarters of primary-school-age children are missing out on education.

According to Josephine Bourne, Unicef Chief of Education, this threatens the "stability of families, communities and economies". In conflict zones in twenty-two countries, about one in five school-age children is missing out on education. Bourne says there have been warnings that without any chance of school, young people will be condemned to a cycle of poor employment, poverty and risk of exploitation and recruitment into violence.

Among the worst-affected countries is Chad, where about half of children are unable to get to school, with girls particularly likely to miss out. Highlighting the global scale of the challenge, Unicef brought an education campaigner to the country. Muzoon Almellehan, 19, visited education projects in Chad trying to support families who had fled from violence by Boko Haram insurgents in Nigeria.

Among child refugees arriving in Chad from Nigeria, Unicef says 90% have never been in school. Ms Almellehan, who was herself a refugee from the civil war in Syria, said that meeting children in Chad who had fled *Boko Haram* reminded her of her own experiences in Syria.

"Education gave me the strength to carry on. I wouldn't be here without it. Conflict can take away your friends, your family, your livelihood, your home. It can try to strip you of your dignity, identity, pride and hope. But it can never take away your knowledge", said the education campaigner.

In Chad, Ms Almellehan met a Nigerian girl who had been abducted by *Boko Haram* and then "drugged, exploited and abused" for three years before escaping. The Islamist militant group is still holding about 195 of the schoolgirls abducted three years ago from Chibok in north-eastern Nigeria. One of the schoolgirls who escaped, speaking last month, called on the international community not to forget those still in captivity. The Chibok student, speaking on condition of anonymity, said: "These girls are human beings, not something that we can forget about."

But Unicef has warned its work in supporting education is struggling with inadequate funding. The UN agency says in Chad it has only 40% of the budget needed for this year's education work.

Conflict and violence have been significant barriers to the goal of providing a primary school place for all children. There have also been warnings about inequality

6-. Traduza o excerto abaixo, retirado do **Texto 2**. Observe que além da correspondência de sentido com o texto de partida, seu texto traduzido deve ter fluência, coesão e coerência. (VALOR: 2,0)

[...] Muzoon Almellehan, 19, visited education projects in Chad trying to support families who had fled from violence by Boko Haram insurgents in Nigeria.

Among child refugees arriving in Chad from Nigeria, Unicef says 90% have never been in school. Ms Almellehan, who was herself a refugee from the civil war in Syria, said that meeting children in Chad who had fled *Boko Haram* reminded her of her own experiences in Syria. "Education gave me the strength to carry on. I wouldn't be here without it. Conflict can take away your friends, your family, your livelihood, your home. It can try to strip you of your dignity, identity, pride and hope. But it can never take away your knowledge", said the education campaigner.

