



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 2018
23 DE NOVEMBRO DE 2017

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:

Drug Deaths in America Are Rising Faster Than Ever

By JOSH KATZ, JUNE 5, 2017
The New York Times

QUESTÕES PARA SEREM RESPONDIDAS

Questão 1: De acordo com o texto “as overdoses por drogas são a principal causa de mortes entre os americanos com menos de 50 anos”. Neste contexto, qual é a estimativa de mortes por overdose segundo o The New York Times para o ano de 2016?

Questão 2: De acordo com o Texto “os dados iniciais apontam para grandes aumentos nas mortes por overdose por drogas em estados ao longo da costa leste, particularmente Maryland, Flórida, Pensilvânia e Maine”. Neste contexto, qual a acusação e contra quem o estado Ohio abriu um processo?

Questão 3: Que relato Gary Guenther faz de Summit County?

Questão 4: Qual é o relato do Capitão Michael Shearer?



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TEXTO DE REFERÊNCIA

Drug Deaths in America Are Rising Faster Than Ever

By JOSH KATZ, JUNE 5, 2017
The New York Times

New data compiled from hundreds of health agencies reveals the extent of the drug overdose epidemic last year.

The first governmental account of nationwide drug deaths shows roughly 64,000 people died from drug overdoses in 2016.

AKRON, Ohio — Drug overdose deaths in 2016 most likely exceeded 59,000, the largest annual jump ever recorded in the United States, according to preliminary data compiled by The New York Times.

The death count is the latest consequence of an escalating public health crisis: opioid addiction, now made more deadly by an influx of illicitly manufactured fentanyl and similar drugs. Drug overdoses are now the leading cause of death among Americans under 50.

Although the data is preliminary, the Times's best estimate is that deaths rose 19 percent over the 52,404 recorded in 2015. And all evidence suggests the problem has continued to worsen in 2017.

Because drug deaths take a long time to certify, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will not be able to calculate final numbers until December. The Times compiled estimates for 2016 from hundreds of state health departments and county coroners and medical examiners. Together they represent data from states and counties that accounted for 76 percent of overdose deaths in 2015. They are a first look at the extent of the drug overdose epidemic last year, a detailed accounting of a modern plague.

The initial data points to large increases in drug overdose deaths in states along the East Coast, particularly Maryland, Florida, Pennsylvania and Maine. In Ohio, which filed a lawsuit last week accusing five drug companies of abetting the opioid epidemic, we estimate overdose deaths increased by more than 25 percent in 2016.

"Heroin is the devil's drug, man. It is", Cliff Parker said, sitting on a bench in Grace Park in Akron. Mr. Parker, 24, graduated from high school not too far from here, in nearby Copley, where he was a multisport athlete. In his senior year, he was a varsity wrestler and earned a scholarship to the University of Akron. Like his friends and teammates, he started using prescription painkillers at parties. It was fun, he said. By the time it stopped being fun, it was too late. Pills soon turned to heroin, and his life began slipping away from him.

Mr. Parker's story is familiar in the Akron area. From a distance, it would be easy to paint Akron — "Rubber Capital of the World" — as a stereotypical example of Rust Belt decay. But that's far from a complete picture. While manufacturing jobs have declined and the recovery from the 2008 recession has been slow, unemployment in Summit County, where Akron sits, is roughly in line with the United States as a whole. The Goodyear



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factories have been retooled into technology centers for research and polymer science. The city has begun to rebuild. But deaths from drug overdose here have skyrocketed.

In 2016, Summit County had 312 drug deaths, according to Gary Guenther, the county medical examiner's chief investigator — a 46 percent increase from 2015 and more than triple the 99 cases that went through the medical examiner's office just two years before. There were so many last year, Mr. Guenther said, that on three separate occasions the county had to request refrigerated trailers to store the bodies because they'd run out of space in the morgue.

It's not unique to Akron. Coroners' offices throughout the state are being overwhelmed.

In some Ohio counties, deaths from heroin have virtually disappeared. Instead, the culprit is fentanyl or one of its many analogues. In Montgomery County, home to Dayton, of the 100 drug overdose deaths recorded in January and February, only three people tested positive for heroin; 99 tested positive for fentanyl or an analogue.

Fentanyl isn't new. But over the past three years, it has been popping up in drug seizures across the country.

Most of the time, it's sold on the street as heroin, or drug traffickers use it to make cheap counterfeit prescription opioids. Fentanyls are showing up in cocaine as well, contributing to an increase in cocaine-related overdoses.

The most deadly of the fentanyl analogues is Carfentanil, an elephant tranquilizer 5,000 times stronger than heroin. An amount smaller than a few grains of salt can be a lethal dose.

"July 5th, 2016 — that's the day Carfentanil hit the streets of Akron," said Capt. Michael Shearer, the commander of the Narcotics Unit for the Akron Police Department. On that day, 17 people overdosed and one person died in a span of nine hours. Over the next six months, the county medical examiner recorded 140 overdose deaths of people testing positive for Carfentanil. Just three years earlier, there were fewer than a hundred drug overdose deaths of any kind for the entire year.

This exponential growth in overdose deaths in 2016 didn't extend to all parts of the country. In some states in the western half of the U.S., our data suggests deaths may have leveled off or even declined. According to Dr. Dan Ciccarone, a professor of family and community medicine at the University of California, San Francisco, and an expert in heroin use in the United States, this geographic variation may reflect a historical divide in the nation's heroin market between the powdered heroin generally found east of the Mississippi River and the Mexican black tar heroin found to the west.

This divide may have kept deaths down in the West for now, but according to Dr. Ciccarone, there is little evidence of differences in the severity of opioid addiction or heroin use. If drug traffickers begin to shift production and distribution in the West from black tar to powdered heroin in large quantities, fentanyl will most likely come along with it, and deaths will rise.