PROVA DE INGLÊS

PROCESSO SELETIVO 2019

PPGSD - Programa de Pós Graduação em Saúde e Desenvolvimento na Região Centro-Oeste

08/02/2019

- Escreva o número da inscrição (protocolo) no rodapé de todas as folhas.
- Não identifique a prova com seu nome.
- Será permitido o uso de dicionário impresso e quaisquer outras formas de consulta são expressamente proibidas.
- Desligar o celular (sob pena de eliminação).
- Não faça perguntas sobre as questões, a interpretação da prova faz parte da avaliação, as dúvidas poderão ser reclamadas nos recursos.
- Escreva com letra legível para evitar anulação da questão.
- Usar caneta preta ou azul.
- Numere as respostas de acordo com os textos.
- Duração da Prova – 3 horas.

N° de inscrição:_____

Texto 1

Twenty things I wish I'd known when I started my PhD

Lucy A. Taylor

Recent PhD graduate Lucy A. Taylor shares the advice she and her colleagues wish they had received.

Starting a PhD can be tough. Looking back, there are many things I wish I'd known at the beginning. Here, I have curated a list of advice from current PhD students and postdoctoral researchers from the Department of Zoology at my institution, the University of Oxford, UK, to aid new graduate students.

1. Maintain a healthy work–life balance by finding a routine that works for you. It's better to develop a good balance and work steadily throughout your programme than to work intensively and burn out. Looking after yourself is key to success.
2. Discuss expectations with your supervisor. Everyone works differently. Make sure you know your needs and communicate them to your supervisor early on, so you can work productively together.
3. Invest time in literature reviews. These reviews, both before and after data collection, help you to develop your research aims and conclusions.
4. Decide on your goals early. Look at your departmental guidelines and then establish clear PhD aims or questions on the basis of your thesis requirements. Goals can change later, but a clear plan will help you to maintain focus.
5. "I don't need to write that down, I'll remember it" is the biggest lie you can tell yourself! Write down everything you do - even if it doesn't work. This includes meeting notes, method details, code annotations, among other things.
6. Organize your work and workspace. In particular, make sure to use meaningful labels, so you know what and where things are. Organizing early will save you time later on.
7. It's never too early to start writing your thesis. Write and show your work to your supervisor as you go - even if you don't end up using your early work, it's good practice and a way to get ideas organized in your head.
8. Break your thesis down into SMART (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and timely) goals. You will be more productive if your to-do list reads "draft first paragraph of the results" rather than "write chapter 1". Many small actions lead to one complete thesis.
9. The best thesis is a finished thesis. No matter how much time you spend perfecting your first draft, your work will come back covered in corrections, and you will go through more drafts before you submit your final version. Send your drafts to your supervisor sooner rather than later.
10. Be honest with your supervisor. Let them know if you don't understand something, if you've messed up an experiment or if they forgot to give you feedback. The more honest you are, the better your relationship will be. Helping your supervisor to help you is key.
11. Back up your work! You can avoid many tears by doing this at least weekly.
12. Socialize with your lab group and other students. It's a great way to discuss PhD experiences, get advice and help, improve your research and make friends.
13. Attend departmental seminars and lab-group meetings, even (or especially) when the topic is not your area of expertise. What you learn could change the direction of your research and career. Regular attendance will also be noticed.
14. Present your research. This can be at lab-group meetings, conferences and so on. Presenting

can be scary, but it gets easier as you practise, and it's a fantastic way to network and get feedback at the same time.
15. Aim to publish your research. It might not work out, but drafting articles and submitting them to journals is a great way to learn new skills and enhance your CV.
16. Have a life outside work. Although your lab group is like your work family, it's great for your mental health to be able to escape work. This could be through sport, clubs, hobbies, holidays or spending time with friends.
17. Don't compare yourself with others. Your PhD is an opportunity to conduct original research that reveals new information. As such, all PhD programmes are different. You just need to do what works for you and your project.
18. The nature of research means that things will not always go according to plan. This does not mean you are a bad student. Keep calm, take a break and then carry on. Experiments that fail can still be written up as part of a successful PhD.
19. Never struggle on your own. Talk to other students and have frank discussions with your supervisor. There's no shame in asking for help. You are not alone.
20. Enjoy your PhD! It can be tough, and there will be days when you wish you had a "normal" job, but PhDs are full of wonderful experiences and give you the opportunity to work on something that fascinates you. Celebrate your successes and enjoy yourself.

This is an article from the Nature Careers Community, a place for Nature readers to share their professional experiences and advice. Guest posts are encouraged. You can get in touch with the editor at naturecareerseditor@nature.com.

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Questões

1. Quem ajudou a autora a elaborar esta lista?

Resposta:
Estudantes de Doutorado e Pós-doutorandos do departamento de Zoologia de sua instituição.

2. O que a autora aconselha no item 15?

Resposta:
Almeje publicar sua pesquisa/trabalho. A submissão de um artigo para uma revista científica é uma excelente maneira de aprender novas habilidades e melhorar seu currículo.

3. A lista é composta por 20 itens, escreva em inglês um novo item (com 30 a 50 palavras) para a lista.
Resposta: Qualquer item (em inglês) relacionado ao texto que não tenha sido citado pela autora, que apresenta uma coerência textual e que contenha entre 30 a 50 palavras.

Texto 2
WASP (Write a Scientific Paper): Plagiarism and the ethics of dealing with colleagues Josanne Vassallo
1. Introduction Scholars and researchers are expected to adhere to a strict code of practice in keeping with the principles of Good Scientifc and Laboratory Practice [[1], [2], [3], [4]]. The key factors underpinning adherence to these codes is a commitment to honesty and integrity. These values might well be put to the test in today's Publish or Perish academic environment. Since career progression as well as eligibility for research funding in a highly competitive environment is linked to the need for a strong publication record, individuals may find themselves in situations where they may intentionally or unintentionally plagiarise text or material. Furthermore poor time management, deadlines, poorly developed writing skills, and writing under stress are all undoubtedly contributing factors to plagiarism. 2. Defining plagiarism The word plagiarism is derived from the Latin verb plagiare meaning to kidnap. It was however first used in a literary context in 1601 by the dramatist Ben Johnson [5]. Plagiarism effectively represents the theft of intellectual property and has been defined as the wrongful appropriation, close imitation or purloining and publication of another author's language, thoughts, ideas or expressions and the representation of them as one's own original work [6]. The World Association of Medical Editors (WAME) sets a limit of six consecutive words as meeting the criteria for plagiarism as does the Committee on Publications Ethics (COPE) [3,4]. Copy and paste plagiarised documents number among the most common forms of plagiarism. However, ideas and concepts, methodologies, data and results as well as conclusions in scientific writing can all be subject to plagiarism. Different degrees and forms of plagiarism have been described. Full plagiarism refers to

content that is presented as one's own without any changes made to the language, thoughts, flow or even punctuation. Partial plagiarism refers to content that is a combination of two to three different sources and where the use of rephrasing and synonyms is rampant. Patch writing refers to copying parts of a work, changing a few words or the flow of the work in an attempt to make it appear original. This is distinct from paraphrasing which refers to writing a previously published fact in one's own words and style whilst citing the original source. Minimalist plagiarism in contrast refers to the presentation of someone else's concept, thought, ideas or opinions in their own words and in a different flow. When complete source citation is observed including the use of quotes, then there is no plagiarism. However, the definition of a complete source citation can vary significantly.

Self-plagiarism is said to occur when an author or a researcher reuses his or her own thoughts/ideas or work fully or partially in two or more publications using the same text, illustrations or findings without referring to their original publication. There have been debates as to whether self plagiarism is indeed a form of misconduct, given that the ownership is ultimately that of one and the same person who may be enlarging upon previous themes or work as a result of further research in the same field [7]. However to date it remains an action to be discouraged and appropriate referencing of previously published work is mandatory.

Ghost writing in contrast refers to when someone writes for someone else to publish in his or her own name [8], the classical example being the writing of speeches for public or political figures. The latter is considered established practice. As long as the writer accurately reflects the proposed policy or plan put forward by those legally responsible and with a mandate to establish such policy, then ghostwriting of speeches may serve to present concept/proposals in a clearer manner. However, should the ghost writer introduce of his or her own concepts or ideas or modify the intended message and pass them off as established protocol or medical or scientific fact then the community at large will be misled. Collusion is said to occur when an individual, agency or professional writes a work for the plagiarist who then presents this as his or her own work. It is irrelevant whether payment has been effected or not. Collusion is widely regarded as illegal unauthorised cooperation with an intent to deceive. It is noteworthy that ghostwriters may be receiving help from or be financed by pharmaceutical companies as part of a marketing campaign.

3. Implications and consequences of plagiarism

Plagiarism is a form of scientific misconduct with serious consequences for the plagiarist, his co-authors, the journal editors and publishers as well as the institution with which the plagiarist is affiliated. Formal investigation is justified and penalties will vary according to the degree of misconduct. Such penalties can range from a stern warning and further supervision for a defined period of time to withdrawal of publications identified as being plagiarised, arrest of career progression and demotion. Regrettably plagiarism has been determined to be on the increase in the scientific and medical worlds with low, medium and high income countries and institutions all experiencing an increase of this both at the level of undergraduate and graduate students, and researchers at different levels of their careers.

[…]

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2018.04.028

Questões:
4. De acordo com o texto defina plágio.
Resposta: Plágio seria o roubo da propriedade intelectual, podendo ser considerado como uma apropriação indevida ou imitação próxima de ideias, expressões, pensamentos de outros autores e sua representação como se fosse um trabalho próprio.
5. Cite todos os tipos de plágio que o autor apresenta no artigo.
Resposta: Full plagiarism, Partial plagiarism, Patch writing, Minimalist plagiarism, Self-plagiarism. Obs.: Podem ser escritos em português.
6. Qual a opinião apresentada pelo autor sobre situações onde autores reutilizam ideias ou textos próprios publicados anteriormente?
Resposta: Até o momento esta é uma atitude que vem sendo desencorajada e que deveria sempre ser referenciado trabalhos publicados anteriormente.
7. O que não é considerado plágio?
Resposta: *Ghost writing*, Quando a citação completa da fonte é realizada, incluindo com o uso das aspas, ou Quando todas as fontes estão sendo citadas.

8. Quem pode sofrer consequências quando o plágio é confirmado?

Resposta:
O jornal (revista), os editores do jornal (revista), os coautores e o autor do plágio bem como a instituição onde o mesmo é afiliado.

Texto 3

Pediatric Chronic Dialysis in Brazil: Epidemiology and Regional Inequalities

Tulio Konstantyner, Ricardo Sesso, Maria Fernanda de Camargo , Luciana de Santis Feltran, Paulo Cesar Koch-Nogueira

Abstract

There are few reports in the literature estimating the epidemiologic characteristics of pediatric chronic dialysis. These patients have impaired physical growth, high number of comorbidities and great need for continuous attention of specialized services with high demand for complex and costly procedures. The aim of this study was to estimate the incidence and prevalence rates and describe the characteristics of children and adolescents undergoing chronic dialysis treatment in a Brazilian demographic health survey. A cross-sectional study was performed in a representative sample of dialysis centers (nc = 239) that was established from the 2011 Brazilian Nephrology Society Census (nc = 708). We collected data encompassing the five Brazilian macro-regions. We analyzed the data from all patients under 19 years of age. The sample population consisted of 643 children and adolescents who were on chronic dialysis program anytime in 2012. Data collection was carried out in the dialysis services by means of patients' records reviews and personal interviews with the centers' leaders. We estimated that there were a total of 1,283 pediatric patients on chronic dialysis treatment in Brazil, resulting in a prevalence of 20.0 cases per million age-related population (pmarp) (95% CI: 14.8-25.3) and an incidence of 6.6 cases pmarp in 2012 (95% CI: 4.8-8.4). The South region had the highest prevalence and incidence rates of patients under dialysis therapy, 27.7 (95% CI: 7.3-48.1) and 11.0 (95% CI: 2.8-19.3) cases pmarp, respectively; the lowest prevalence and incidence rates were found in the North-Midwest region, 13.8 (95% CI: 6.2-21.4), and in the Northeast region, 3.8 (95% CI: 1.4-6.3) cases pmarp, respectively. Brazil has an overall low prevalence of children on chronic dialysis treatment, figuring near the rates from others countries with same socioeconomic profile. There are substantial differences among regions related to pediatric chronic dialysis treatment. Joint strategies aiming to reduce inequities and improving access to treatment and adequacy of services across the Brazilian regions are necessary to provide an appropriate care setting for this population group.

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0135649

Questões:
9. Traduza para o português, de modo a ter sentido, a parte do resumo que apresenta a metodologia do trabalho.
Resposta: Foi realizado um estudo transversal com uma amostra representativa de centros de diálise (nc = 239) estabelecida a partir do censo de 2011 da Sociedade Brasileira Nefrologia (nc = 708). Coletamos dados abrangendo as cinco macrorregiões brasileiras. Analisamos os dados de todos os pacientes com menos de 19 anos de idade. A população da amostra foi composta por 643 crianças e adolescentes que estavam em programa de diálise crônica a qualquer momento em 2012. A coleta de dados foi realizada nos serviços de diálise acessando os registros dos pacientes e através de entrevistas individuais com as chefias dos centros.

Texto 4
The effect of probiotic supplementation on glycemic control and lipid profile in patients with type 2 diabetes: A randomized placebo controlled trial Elham Razmpoosh, AmirJavadi, Hanieh Sadat Ejtahed, Parvin Mirmiran, Maryam Javadi, Abbas Yousefinejad
Abstract The role of gut microbiota in the pathogenesis of diabetes is increasing; this study investigates the effect of multi-strain probiotics on fasting plasma glucose (FPG), plasma insulin and lipid profile among patients. This randomized double blind controlled trial was performed among 60 patients; individuals were randomly assigned into 2 groups of 30 participants in order to take either probiotic supplements or placebo for 6 weeks. The probiotic supplement consisted of 7 viable strains Lactobacillus, Bifidobacterium and Streptococcus. Nutrient intakes were estimated using a 3-day and 24 hour-dietary recall at the beginning and end of study. Fasting blood samples were taken before and after intervention to measure the levels of FPG, plasma insulin and lipid profiles. Within group comparisons showed significant decrease and increase in the levels of FPG ($p = 0.001$) and HDL-C ($p = 0.002$) in probiotic group, respectively. No significant alterations were observed for within and between group comparisons in the levels of insulin, triglycerides, total cholesterol, insulin resistance and anthropometric measurements, including weight, waist circumference and body mass index (all $p > 0.05$). This study showed a significant decrease in FPG level by multi-strain probiotic supplements in within group comparison; though, further studies are needed to confirm results.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsx.2018.08.008

Questões:
10. Traduza para o português, de modo a ter sentido, o tipo de estudo do trabalho.
Resposta: Estudo do tipo “ensaio controlado randomizado duplo-cego”.