

**Mestrado Profissional em Ensino de Física
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro
Processo seletivo – Turma 2015**

Exame de Proficiência em Língua Inglesa

Nome: _____

Assinatura: _____

Prezada candidata, prezado candidato:

Este exame é composto por um texto em inglês e 4 questões. O texto foi extraído do artigo de D. E. Meltzer e V. K. Otero, *Transforming the preparation of physics teachers* (American Journal of Physics, v. 82, p. 633). Leia-o com atenção e, com base no que consta no texto, responda em português às questões apresentadas em seguida.

É permitida a consulta a dicionários impressos. É vedada a utilização durante o exame de quaisquer equipamentos eletrônicos.

Todas as páginas deste exame devem ser assinadas pelo candidato.

BACKGROUND NEEDED FOR HIGH SCHOOL PHYSICS TEACHING

A teacher without a strong background in physics is not well prepared to begin a career as a physics teacher—one cannot effectively teach what one does not understand thoroughly. Moreover, to teach physics as a process of scientific inquiry, far more preparation is required than mere expertise with textbook problems. Teachers must be comfortable in guiding students to design and troubleshoot appropriate experiments, to collect data relevant to a question about a physical system, to analyze those data using a variety of methods, and—based on this analysis—to make inferences leading to useful models of the system. This inductive reasoning process is a critical aspect of physics, without which a student cannot be said to be truly literate in the field. Guiding students to engage in complex chains of reasoning based on physical evidence is among the most challenging tasks any teacher can face, and it is particularly relevant for physics teachers.

The skills necessary for establishing a classroom environment that supports inductive reasoning require a deep understanding of the practice as well as the content of a field, and this takes time to develop. In addition, while expertise with physics content and process is necessary for effective teaching, it is by no means sufficient. Teachers must be able to arouse a sense of curiosity and wonder about the nature and behavior of physical systems so that students will be sufficiently engaged to care about both the questions that are posed and the resolution of those questions. Students also require guidance in utilizing their intuition and creativity to engage with physics questions. Teachers who do not themselves have deep interest, engagement, and experience in investigations in physical science are not likely to do well at either of these tasks.

Teachers also require knowledge of high school students' specific physics ideas, reasoning patterns, and learning behaviors, and need expertise in designing and executing activities that are appropriate to guide and assess these students. Those who lack this knowledge and expertise—for instance, the average college physics professor—are not well situated to teach high school physics. [...]

3) No segundo parágrafo os autores afirmam que, embora o domínio do conteúdo e da prática da física seja necessário a um ensino eficiente, ele não é de maneira alguma suficiente. Quais são os estímulos e orientações que, segundo os autores, os professores devem transmitir aos alunos? Que requisitos o professor deve ter para se sair bem nessas tarefas?

4) No terceiro parágrafo, quais conhecimentos e habilidades os autores afirmam serem necessários a um professor de física do ensino médio?