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UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PIAUÍ – EDITAL 09/2013

Realização:



EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA DE LEITURA EM LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA

DATA: 20/10/2013

HORÁRIO: das 8 às 11 horas

CADERNO DE PROVA

Idioma:

INGLÊS

Área de Pesquisa:

(2) CIÊNCIAS EXATAS E DA TERRA, ENGENHARIAS

LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES

- Esta prova é constituída de um texto técnico-científico em língua estrangeira, seguido de 5 (cinco) questões abertas relativas ao texto apresentado.
- É permitido o uso de dicionário impresso, sendo vedados troca ou empréstimo durante a realização do Exame.
- As respostas deverão ser redigidas em português e transcritas para a **Folha de Respostas**, utilizando caneta esferográfica, **tinta preta** ou **azul, escrita grossa**.
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Study IDs Trouble Areas, Aims to Speed Up Construction Projects

Sep. 5, 2013— Research from North Carolina State University identified factors that cause construction site managers to schedule more time than necessary for specific tasks. Understanding these factors and whether they can be reduced or eliminated could help the industry complete construction projects more quickly.

At issue is a construction planning concept called a time buffer. A time buffer is the difference between how long it should take to accomplish a task based on optimum productivity, and how long you think it will take in the real world. On any job, things can go wrong; bad weather or broken equipment can delay completion of a task. To account for these unforeseen events, construction foremen add time buffers into their schedules.

For example, if the optimum time for a task is three days, and a foreman adds one day of buffer time, the foreman tells his supervisor and project manager that the task will take four days.



"This is important, because construction projects -- like building a school or hospital -- can consist of thousands of tasks," says Dr. Min Liu, an assistant professor of civil, construction and environmental engineering at NC State and senior author of a paper on the research. "If every site manager builds a small buffer into every task, it can come to thousands of hours.

"Time buffers are contingencies that are built in, in case something goes wrong -- but there is something called student syndrome," Liu says. "Student syndrome says a student won't do his homework until the night before it is due. Similarly, if a foreman thinks a task will take three days, but allots four days to do the work, the work is more likely to take the full four days. It's similar to Parkinson's Law, which says that a task will fill the amount of time allotted to complete it.

"We did this study to better understand how people determine when to add time buffers, and the length of those time buffers," Liu says. "This helps us determine how much of a time buffer is actually necessary, and will help us find ways to minimize wasted time in construction projects."

The researchers analyzed survey results of 180 construction industry professionals from across the United States. They found a number of factors that contribute to time buffers.

Some factors are frequent contributors to time buffers, but do not increase the time buffer by very much. An example of this is a desire to protect the reputation of the construction company. Some factors occur infrequently, but can significantly lengthen a time buffer. An example of this is a delay in getting a necessary permit. And some factors are both frequent and significant. For example, if the task is part of a complex project -- like a laboratory facility -- that complexity often leads to lengthy time buffers.

"Project managers can use the factors we've identified to prioritize their review of construction tasks and target issues related to time buffers," Liu says. "For example, managers can pay particular attention to factors that are most likely to result in lengthy time buffers in order to determine if those time buffers are necessary or can be reduced."

QUESTÃO 04 - Explique como foi realizado o estudo e cite dois fatores (descobertos na pesquisa) que contribuem para “time buffers”, mencionando um exemplo para cada um dos fatores.

QUESTÃO 05 - De acordo com o texto, o que é a “Síndrome do Estudante”? Qual sua relação com a área da construção civil?
