

**GOSTARIA DE BAIXAR
TODAS AS LISTAS
DO PROJETO MEDICINA
DE UMA VEZ?**

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Projeto Medicina

Simulado Semanal 05
Inglês – ITA 2012
Professor Jefferson Celestino

As questões de 1 a 5 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

Why Urban, Educated Parents Are Turning to DIY Education

They raise chickens. They grow vegetables. They knit. Now a new generation of urban parents is even teaching their own kids.

Jan 30, 2012 | Linda Perlstain



In the beginning, your kids need you – a lot. They're attached to your hip, all the time. It might be a month. It might be five years. Then suddenly you are _____ (I) to send them off to school for seven hours a day, where they'll have to cope with life in ways they never had to before. You no longer control what they learn, or how, or with whom.

Unless you decide, like an emerging population of parents in cities across the country, to forgo that age-old rite of passage entirely.

When Tera and Eric Schreiber's oldest child was about to start kindergarten, the couple toured the _____ (II) public elementary school a block away from their home in an **affluent** Seattle neighborhood near the University of Washington. It was "a great neighborhood school," Tera says. They also applied to a private school, and Daisy was accepted. But in the end they chose a third path: no school at all.

Eric, 38, is a manager at Microsoft. Tera, 39, had already traded a career as a lawyer for one as a nonprofit executive, which allowed her more time with her kids. But "more" turned into "all" when she decided that instead of

working, she would homeschool her daughters: Daisy, now 9; Ginger, 7; and Violet, 4.

We think of homeschoolers as evangelicals or off-the-gridders who spend a lot of time at kitchen tables in the countryside. And it's true that most _____ (III) parents do so for moral or religious reasons. But education observers believe that is changing. You only have to go to a downtown Starbucks or art museum in the middle of a weekday to see that a once-unconventional choice "has become newly fashionable," says Mitchell Stevens, a Stanford professor who wrote *Kingdom of Children*, a history of homeschooling. There are an estimated 300,000 homeschooled children in America's cities, many of them children of **secular**, highly educated professionals who always figured they'd send their kids to school – until they came to think, Hey, maybe we could do better.

When Laurie Block Spigel, a homeschooling consultant, pulled her kids out of school in New York in the mid-1990s, "I had some of my closest friends and relatives telling me I was ruining my children's lives." Now, she says, "the parents that I meet aren't afraid to talk about it. They're doing this proudly."

Many of these parents feel that city schools – or any schools – don't provide the kind of education they want for their kids. Just as much, though, their choice to homeschool is a more extreme example of a larger modern parenting ethos: that children are individuals, each deserving a uniquely curated _____ (IV). That peer influence can be noxious. (Bullying is no longer seen as a harmless rite of passage.) That DIY – be it gardening, knitting, or raising chickens – is something educated urbanites should embrace. That we might create a sense of security in our kids by practicing "attachment parenting," an increasingly popular approach that involves round-the-clock physical contact with children and immediate responses to all their cues.

Even many attachment adherents, though, may have trouble envisioning spending almost all their time with their kids – for 18 years! For Tera Schreiber, it was a natural transition. When you have kept your kids so close, literally – she _____ (V) her youngest till Violet was 4 – it can be a shock to send them away.

Tera's kids didn't particularly enjoy day care or preschool. The Schreibers wanted a "gentler system" for Daisy; she was a perfectionist who they thought might worry too much about measuring up. They knew homeschooling families in their neighborhood and envied their easygoing pace and flexibility – late bedtimes, vacations when everyone else is at school or work. Above all, they wanted to preserve, for as long as possible, a certain approach to family.

Several homeschooling moms would first tell me, "I know this sounds selfish," and then say they feared that if their kids were in school, they'd just get the "exhausted leftovers" at the end of the day. Says Rebecca Wald, a

Baltimore homeschooler, “Once we had a child and I realized how fun it was to see her discover stuff about the world, I thought, why would I want to let a teacher have all that fun?” (...)

For many of the homeschoolers I met, family is more: the very focus of their lives. And they wouldn’t want it any other way. One comfort Tera and Eric Schreiber held on to when they started homeschooling was that if it wasn’t working out, they could enroll the girls in school, literally the next day. That developed into an annual reassessment. By now their rhythms are deeply their own; they are embedded in a community they love. And at the college up the road there are plenty of calculus tutors, should they need them one day.

Adapted from <http://www.thedailybeast.com/newsweek/>

01. Preencha as lacunas I, II, III, IV e V correta e coerentemente:

- a) I. expecting – II. high-achieving – III. homeschooling – IV. upbringing – V. breast-fed
- b) I. expecting – II. highly-achieved – III. homeschooling – IV. upbringing – V. breast-fed
- c) I. expected – II. highly-achieving – III. homeschooled – IV. upbrought – V. breast-feeding
- d) I. expected – II. high-achieving – III. homeschooling – IV. upbringing – V. breast-fed
- e) I. expected – II. high-achieving – III. homeschooled – IV. upbringing – V. breast-feeding

02. A opção que descreve a palavra **secular** (5º parágrafo) é:

- a) very old.
- b) not having any connection with religion.
- c) vastly experienced.
- d) upper middle class.
- e) skilled.

03. No 3º parágrafo, o vocábulo **affluent** pode ser definido como:

- a) wealthy.
- b) cozy.
- c) developing.
- d) peaceful.
- e) bustling.

04. Segundo o texto:

- a) os pais perdem o controle sobre os filhos quando estes começam a frequentar a escola.
- b) o ato de se enviar os filhos para a escola é considerado um ritual completamente ultrapassado.
- c) as pessoas que normalmente optam pela educação fora da escola são evangélicas ou que vivem em áreas isoladas e, portanto, desprovidas de escolas.

d) é bastante comum encontrar pais que optaram pela educação fora da escola ensinando seus filhos em locadoras de filmes e museus.

e) o *bullying* está entre as principais causas que têm levado muitos norte-americanos a tirarem seus filhos da escola e educarem-nos em casa.

05. Marque o item correto.

- a) A educação domiciliar permite que os pais ensinem atividades do dia-a-dia aos filhos.
- b) O fato de se passar o dia todo com os filhos pode ter um lado negativo: a possibilidade de se criar um indivíduo inseguro e despreparado para o convívio em sociedade.
- c) A flexibilidade da educação domiciliar permite às famílias que optam por tal sistema que tenham mais períodos de férias do que as que adotam o método convencional.
- d) Os pais que escolheram a educação domiciliar como forma de ensinarem seus filhos são comumente taxados de egoístas.
- e) A criança educada a partir da educação domiciliar precisa ter seu desenvolvimento avaliado anualmente pelos pais.

As questões 6 e 7 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

If a forbidden doughnut is tempting you to break your diet, tell yourself you’ll have a bite later — just don’t specify when. That strategy makes it less likely you’ll go on a doughnut-eating **spree**, according to new research presented last week at the annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology. Unlike simply delaying gratification (“I’ll wait until dessert”), promising yourself a temptation at a nebulous later date can actually decrease the amount of your ultimate consumption of that temptation.

Adapted from <http://todayhealth.today.msnbc.msn.com/>

06. Após ler o parágrafo acima, extraído do texto “New secret to resisting junk food: Just put it off”, marque a opção correta:

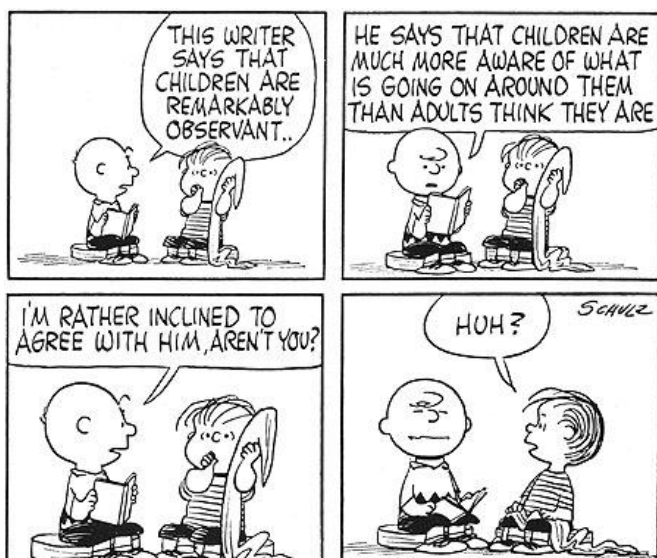
- a) A melhor estratégia para se perder peso é não ceder a tentações, como, por exemplo, os donuts.
- b) Comer doces apenas durante a sobremesa pode fazer com que se perca peso mais rápido.
- c) “Adiar para depois” o consumo de guloseimas pode ser uma boa estratégia para se reduzir a quantidade ingerida de tais alimentos.
- d) O consumo de “junk food” é aconselhável apenas em pequenas quantidades.

e) Dietas são sempre ameaçadas pelo desejo de se consumir doces e guloseimas.

07. O vocábulo **spre** significa o mesmo que:

- a) stroke.
- b) sting.
- c) raid.
- d) bash.
- e) break.

As questões de 8 a 10 referem-se ao texto abaixo.



Adapted from

http://www.readingreview.com/comics/pages_jpg/peanut_sparade-10.jpg

08. Consoante o autor do livro que Charlie Brown está lendo, as crianças são muito **observadoras**. Qual das opções abaixo não contém relação semântica, em inglês, ao vocábulo em negrito?

- a) Watchful.
- b) Perceptive.
- c) Overlooking.
- d) Discerning.
- e) Insightful.

09. A mensagem transmitida pela charge denota, em especial:

- a) Incoerência.
- b) Contradição.
- c) Incerteza.
- d) Equívoco.
- e) Afirmação.

10. O vocábulo **rather**, no 3º quadrinho, equivale a:

- a) wholly.
- b) fairly.
- c) slightly.
- d) enough.
- e) somewhat.

As questões de 11 a 13 referem-se ao texto abaixo.

The Mathematics of Changing Your Mind

By John Allen Paulos

Sharon Bertsch McGrayne introduces Bayes's theorem in her new book with a remark by John Maynard Keynes: "When the facts change, I change my opinion. What do you do, sir?"

Bayes's theorem, named after the 18th-century Presbyterian minister Thomas Bayes, addresses this selfsame essential task: How should we modify our beliefs in the light of additional information? Do we cling to old assumptions long after they've become untenable, or abandon them too readily at the first whisper of doubt? Bayesian reasoning promises to bring our views gradually into line with reality and so has become an invaluable tool for scientists of all sorts and, indeed, for anyone who wants, putting it grandiloquently, to sync up with the universe. If you are not thinking like a Bayesian, perhaps you should be.

At its core, Bayes's theorem depends upon an **ingenious** turnabout: If you want to **assess** the strength of your hypothesis given the evidence, you must also assess the strength of the evidence given your hypothesis. In the face of uncertainty, a Bayesian asks three questions: How confident am I in the truth of my initial belief? On the assumption that my original belief is true, how confident am I that the new evidence is accurate? And whether or not my original belief is true, how confident am I that the new evidence is accurate? One proto-Bayesian, David Hume, underlined the importance of considering evidentiary probability properly when he questioned the authority of religious hearsay: one shouldn't trust the supposed evidence for a miracle, he argued, unless it would be even more miraculous if the report were untrue. (...)

McGrayne devotes much of her book to Bayes's theorem's many remarkable contributions to history: she discusses how it was used to search for nuclear weapons, devise actuarial tables, demonstrate that a document seemingly incriminating Colonel Dreyfus was most likely a forgery, improve low-resolution computer images, judge the authorship of the disputed Federalist papers and determine the false positive rate of mammograms. She also tells the story of Alan Turing and others whose pivotal crypto-analytic work unscrambling German codes may have helped shorten World War II.

Statistics is an imperialist discipline that can be applied to almost any area of science or life, and this litany of applications is **intended** to be the unifying thread that sews the book into a coherent whole. It does so, but at the cost of giving it a list-like, formulaic feel. More successful are McGrayne's vivifying sketches of the statisticians who devoted themselves to Bayesian polemics and counterpolemics. As McGrayne amply shows, orthodox Bayesians have long been opposed, sometimes vehemently, by so-called frequentists, who have objected to their tolerance for subjectivity. The nub of the differences between them is that for Bayesians the prior can be a subjective expression of the degree of belief in a hypothesis, even one about a unique event or one that has as yet never occurred. For frequentists the prior must have a more objective foundation; ideally that is the relative frequency of events in repeatable, well-defined experiments. McGrayne's statisticians exhibit many differences, and she cites the quip that you can nevertheless always tell them apart by their posteriors, a good word on which to end.

(Fonte omitida propositalmente)

11. Em inglês, o texto acima pode ser classificado como:

- a paper.
- a chronicle.
- an essay.
- a review.
- a digest.

12. De acordo com o texto:


- a tendência é que se mude de opinião quando, diante de novas evidências acerca de uma determinada hipótese, o Teorema de Bayes é aplicado.
- as três perguntas feitas pelos Bayesianos, quando se encontram diante de uma dúvida, indicam que o funcionamento eficaz do Teorema de Bayes depende da combinação das respostas a estas perguntas.
- o Teorema de Bayes tem aplicações bastante importantes nas áreas científica, contábil, financeira, militar, tecnológica e política.
- a disputa existente entre os frequentistas e os Bayesianos está relacionada diretamente à inconstância da ciência estatística, que ora tem precedentes objetivos, ora subjetivos.
- O raciocínio Bayesiano tornou-se uma ferramenta de grande valor para cientistas dos mais variados segmentos.

13. Os vocábulos **ingenious** (2º parágrafo), **assess** (2º parágrafo) e **intended** (5º parágrafo) significam, respectivamente:

- ingênua, avaliar e pretendida.
- inocente, estimar e intencionada.

- engenhosa, aferir e destinada.
- inteligente, acessar e proposta.
- habilidosa, analisar e escolhida.

As questões 14 e 15 referem-se ao texto abaixo.



S. N. BOSE NATIONAL CENTRE FOR BASIC SCIENCES
Sector -III, Block - JD Salt Lake, Kolkata - 700098
[An Autonomous Research Centre aided by the Dept. of Science & Technology, Govt of India]

Admission 2012

Applications are invited from students with consistently good academic record to appear in respective Admission Tests as detailed in (A) and (B) below:

(A) Integrated Ph.D Programme in Physical Sciences

Basic qualification: B.Sc. with First Class/Division with Honours/Major in Physics with Mathematics as one of the subjects.

- Selection Procedure:** Written test (BOSE TEST 2012- IPh.D) - on Sunday, the 4th March 2012 at different Centres throughout the Country. Successful candidates will be called for interview at a later date.
- Fellowship:** Rs. 12,000 per month during the first two years of the programme. After successful completion of M.Sc Programme, the rules for the Ph.D Programme will be applicable as in (B), 2 below.
- Application Deadline:** 8th February 2012.

(B) Ph.D Programme in Physical, Chemical & Biological Sciences

Basic qualification: M.Sc. with First Class/Division in Physics, Chemistry & Biology and /or its interdisciplinary branches with Mathematics as one of the subjects.

- Selection Procedure:** As in (A), Sl. 1 above - BOSE TEST 2012 - PMSc-Ph.D.
- Fellowship:** In line with the current rules Rs. 16,000 per month for the first two years as a JRF. Thereafter, upon meeting the eligibility criteria of the Centre, the students will be inducted as SRF with a monthly stipend of Rs. 18000/- .
- Application Deadline:** 8th February 2012.

The candidates are required to apply on-line. Please log on to <http://www.bose.res.in/admission.htm> for further details. In matters of admission the decision of the Director of the Centre is final and binding.

Adapted from http://bose.res.in/Advertisement_BoseTest2012.jpg

14. O vocábulo **binding** (presente na última linha do anúncio) pode ser traduzido como:

- obrigatório.
- essencial.
- adicional.
- classificatório.
- eliminatório.

15. Qual item está incorreto?

- a) O S.N. Bose National Centre for Basic Science é apoiado pelo governo da Índia.
- b) Após ser aprovado na primeira fase da seleção ao S.N. Bose National Centre for Basic Science, o candidato será submetido a uma entrevista.
- c) O candidato aprovado recebe uma bolsa de estudos no valor 12 mil rúpias por mês nos primeiros dois anos do programa.
- d) Após a conclusão do mestrado, o candidato pode ingressar no programa de doutorado, no qual passará a receber entre 16 e 18 mil rúpias por mês.
- e) As inscrições ao programa só podem ser feitas através do site da instituição.

16. Qual dos vocábulos a seguir não pode ser acrescido do sufixo -ship da mesma maneira que **fellowship** (linhas 12 e 24)?

- a) Craftsman.
- b) Noble.
- c) Lord.
- d) Owner.
- e) Sponsor.

A questão 17 refere-se à sentença a seguir.

What we are seeing increasingly is a society of private affluence and public squalor.

17. A idéia principal contida na sentença acima expressa:

- a) contraste.
- b) evolução.
- c) crítica.
- d) ironia.
- e) inexorabilidade.

As questões de 18 a 20 devem ser respondidas baseadas no seguinte texto.

Looking for love?

Formula isn't online, report says

By Rita Rubin

If you're **bemoaning** the lack of a Valentine, chances are you've turned to what seem like a gazillion dating websites for help.

Buyer beware, though, caution a team of psychologists who've just published a lengthy report about online dating, now a billion-dollar industry.

"There are sites that will tell you, 'based on decades of scientific research and basic math, we can find your compatible mate for you,'" says lead author Eli Finkel, an associate professor of social psychology at

Northwestern University. "That's a pretty **tantalizing** offer."

The problem, Finkel says, is that these websites have no scientific evidence to back up their claims that they can find your soulmate.

Well of course they don't. Science and romance go together like Demi and Ashton, right?

Actually, Finkel says, scientists have been studying relationships for 80 years or so. And one thing is clear: It's impossible to determine that two people have what it takes to maintain a long-term relationship before they've even met.

Research has shown that three types of information are needed to predict whether a couple will fall in love and stay in love, Finkel says.

One is demographics. It helps if a potential mate is age – and geographically appropriate.

A second, says Finkel: "What are the actual dynamics between two people who have met?"

And last, "What are the life circumstances that affect the couple?" Finkel says. "There's no way they could possibly know that a hurricane or a cancer diagnosis or a sexy coworker is around the corner."

Probably the best-known matchmaking website is eHarmony.com, which charges \$59.95 for a month's subscription. eHarmony asks clients approximately 250 questions about 29 "dimensions of compatibility," ranging from conflict resolution to kindness to ambition. eHarmony's "matching algorithm" is proprietary, so the company did not share it with Finkel and his coauthors.

In a statement, spokeswoman Becky Teraoka said the proof of eHarmony's success is in the numbers. On average, she said, 542 people marry in the U.S. each day as a result of being matched on eHarmony, according to a 2009 study conducted for the website by Harris Interactive.

"eHarmony's matching system is based on years of empirical and clinical research on married couples," Teraoka said. "As part of this work, we have studied what aspects of personality, values and interest, and how pairs match on them, are most predictive of relationship satisfaction."

Finkel isn't convinced. Speed-dating, which he's also studied, can tell prospective mates more about _____ than profiles from a website, he says. "The human mind was built to size people up pretty quickly. The human mind was not built to browse a profile and figure out whether somebody is compatible."

If you're looking for love online, Finkel says, your best bet is to save your money and stick with the less-expensive websites in which you browse profiles, as opposed to those that try to make matches for you.

But, warns Finkel, who met his wife the old-fashioned way through a fix-up arranged by their grandmothers, "get offline **fairly** quickly, because you're

never going to be able to figure out from a profile and some emails whether you're compatible with somebody."

Adapted from <http://todayhealth.today.msnbc.msn.com/>

18. Os termos **bemoaning** (1º parágrafo), **tantalizing** (3º parágrafo), **ranging** (11º parágrafo) e **fairly** (16º parágrafo) podem ser substituídos, respectivamente, por:

- a) lamenting, fascinating, fluctuating e scantily.
- b) regretting, teasing, varying e pretty.
- c) complaining, charming, wandering e willingly.
- d) weeping for, harassing, stretching e barely.
- e) gloating, taunting, reaching e quite.

19. Levando em consideração o contexto, preencha correta e coerentemente a lacuna presente no 14º parágrafo:

- a) each other
- b) one another
- c) themselves
- d) them
- e) everyone

20. De acordo com o texto, marque o item correto.

- a) Os sites de relacionamento utilizam eficientes métodos matemáticos para relacionarem os usuários com os parceiros mais possivelmente equivalentes.
- b) Ciência e romance são completamente incompatíveis, daí a ineficiência dos sites de relacionamento.
- c) Os psicólogos que realizaram o estudo feito sobre os sites de relacionamento concluíram que é impossível determinar o grau de compatibilidade entre duas pessoas antes delas se conhecerem pessoalmente.
- d) Os fatores determinantes, utilizados pelos sites de relacionamento, para que duas pessoas se apaixonem e tenham uma união duradoura são idade, proximidade geográfica, dinamismo conjugal e questões circunstanciais.
- e) Eli Finkel e sua equipe não tiveram acesso ao algoritmo utilizado pelo site de relacionamentos eHarmony.

"HÁ UMA DIFERENÇA ENTRE INTERESSE E COMPROMISSO. QUANDO VOCÊ ESTÁ INTERESSADO EM FAZER ALGUMA COISA, VOCÊ SÓ FAZ QUANDO FOR CONVENIENTE. QUANDO VOCÊ ESTÁ COMPROMETIDO COM ALGUMA COISA, VOCÊ NÃO ACEITA DESCULPAS, SÓ RESULTADOS!" - KENNETH BLANCHARD

Answers									
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
D	B	A	E	A	C	D	C	B	E
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	E	C	A	D	B	A	B	A	E

Comentários

01. A sequência correta é:

I. Then suddenly you are **expected** to send them off to school for seven hours a day. (passive voice: to be + past participle)

II. the couple toured the **high-achieving** public elementary school a block away from their home (adjective: adjective + present participle)

III. And it's true that most **homeschooling** parents do so for moral or religious reasons. (adjective: noun + present participle)

IV. that children are individuals, each deserving a uniquely curated **upbringing**. (noun: preposition + present participle)

V. she **breast-fed** her youngest till Violet was 4 (adjective: noun + past participle)

02. O vocábulo **secular** (5º parágrafo) é definido como **not having any connection with religion** (sem qualquer conexão com religião).

03. O vocábulo **affluent** (3º parágrafo) equivale semanticamente a **wealthy** (rico, próspero). Observe as traduções das demais opções: **cozy** (aconchegante), **developing** (em desenvolvimento), **peaceful** (pacífico) e **bustling** (agitado).

04. O excerto **That peer influence can be noxious. (Bullying is no longer seen as a harmless rite of passage.)** – extraído do 7º parágrafo – ratifica o item correto.

05. O subtítulo do texto – **They raise chickens. They grow vegetables. They knit.** – e o excerto extraído do 7º parágrafo – **be it gardening, knitting, or raising chickens** – justificam a opção correta.

06. Os excertos **If a forbidden doughnut is tempting you to break your diet, tell yourself you'll have a bite later** e **promising yourself a temptation at a nebulous later date can actually decrease the amount of your ultimate consumption of that temptation** justificam a alternativa correta.

07. O vocábulo **spree** significa o mesmo que **bash**: farra, festança.

08. Das opções apresentadas, apenas **overlooking** (negligente, descuidado) não equivale ao vocábulo “observadoras”.

09. No cartun, as crianças são apresentadas como observadoras pelo autor do livro que Charlie Brown está lendo. Entretanto, a forma displicente e desatenciosa como Linus age contradiz a teoria levantada pelo referido autor.

10. O vocábulo **rather**, no cartun, equivale a **somewhat**: um tanto.

11. O texto **The Mathematics of Changing Your Mind** é uma crítica (**review**) sobre o livro escrito pela autora Sharon Bertsch McGrayne.

12. No 2º parágrafo encontra-se a justificativa para a resposta correta: **Bayesian reasoning (...) has become an invaluable tool for scientists of all sorts.**

13. No texto, os vocábulos **ingenious** (2º parágrafo), **assess** (2º parágrafo) e **intended** (5º parágrafo) significam, respectivamente: engenhosa, aferir e destinada.

14. No anúncio, o vocábulo **binding** significa “obrigatório”.

15. Consoante o anúncio, o candidato não receberá entre 16 e 18 mil rúpias por mês, mas começará ganhando 16 mil mensais nos primeiros dois anos e, em seguida, dependendo de seu desempenho, passará a receber 18 mil rúpias mensais.

16. Dentre as opções apresentadas, apenas o vocábulo **noble** não pode ser acrescido do sufixo **-ship**, formador de substantivos abstratos.

17. Observe a idéia de contraste presente na sentença **What we are seeing increasingly is a society of private affluence and public squalor** (O que estamos vendo cada vez mais é uma sociedade de riqueza privada e miséria pública).

18. Os vocábulos **bemoaning** (1º parágrafo), **tantalizing** (3º parágrafo), **ranging** (11º parágrafo) e **fairly** (16º parágrafo) equivalem semântica e respectivamente a: **regretting** (lamentando), **teasing**(tentadora), **varying** (variando) e **pretty** (bastante, muito).

19. A lacuna deve ser corretamente preenchida pelo pronome recíproco **each other** (um ao outro), que é preferencialmente usado quando se tem apenas dois elementos envolvidos.

20. No 11º parágrafo encontra-se a justificativa para a opção correta: **eHarmony's “matching algorithm” is proprietary, so the company did not share it with Finkel and his coauthors.**

Créditos

Realização: Prof. Jefferson Celestino

Organização: Júlio Sousa

Email: contatos@rumoaoita.com