

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

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Projeto Medicina

Inglês – Vocabulary – Vocabulary – Difícil [10 Questões]

TEXTO: 1 - Comum à questão: 1

Looking for "sales" could soon find themselves on the wrong side of the law. A bill passed by the lower house of Congress and awaiting debate later this year by the Senate would make illegal the use of many English-language terms common here.

The proposal was drafted by federal deputy Aldo Rebelo, one of the driving forces behind a movement to preserve what he says is "the right of the Brazilian citizen to communicate in his own language." Rebelo said the movement's main goal is to stop the proliferation of unnecessary foreign words that are damaging to the Brazilian cultural heritage. "Why should a person feel stupid¹ or ignorant because he cannot pronounce an English word?" he asked. To guardians of Portuguese, like Rebelo, the flood of foreign words in common usage is an invasion. The movement, called "verbal nationalism," is part of an international campaign to counter the spread of English. Globalization and the Internet have accelerated the proliferation of English in Brazil, which has the largest computer and Internet industry in Latin America. English words such as "mouse", "site", "home page" and "e-mail" are frequently encountered.

If the proposed legislation passes, Brazilians and foreigners who have lived in the country for more than a year would be expected to use Portuguese exclusively in the workplace, in school and in all communication for official and public purposes. Excluded from these requirements would be artistic, intellectual and scientific expression; foreign words already in official Portuguese dictionaries; and the communication of Brazil's indigenous groups. Many linguists and legal experts say the proposal is unenforceable.

Many Brazilians initially thought the measure was a joke. That was until the lower house of Congress passed it on March 29. "I don't think any law will erase English words from our vocabulary," said a salesman at a Rio computer store.

"English is already incorporated into our lives, especially with computers," he said. [...]

Some linguists, however, point out that the increasing use of English in Brazil is part of a cultural shift in Latin America's most populous nation. While French at one time was the

foreign language² most favored by educated Brazilians, nowadays many younger citizens are required in school to learn English as a second language and are seen chatting³ in English at the mall, exercising their bilingual skills.

But Rebelo's supporters have had some success. They pressured two government banks recently into dropping programs called "Home Banking" and "Net Banking" and replacing them with Portuguese descriptions.

"This makes no sense," said Carlos Tannus, dean of the Center of Letters and Arts at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. "I don't think we can regulate the use of language by law," he said. Like many experts⁴, Tannus concedes⁵ that words come into and go out of fashion much like the latest dance trends⁶ or clothing fashions.

"In a globalized world, it is perfectly normal for words from one language to migrate to another," said Tarcisio Padilha, President of the Brazilian Academy of Letters. "Many of these words will disappear as quickly as they were born. ⁷We have no reason to defend ourselves."

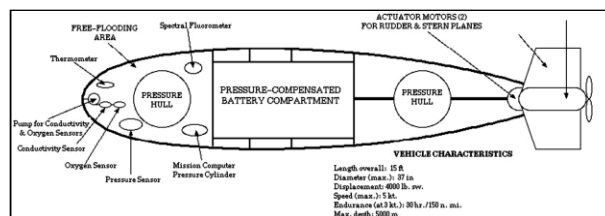
By Patrice M. Jones. *Chicago Tribune*, July 15, 2001

01 - (PUC MG)

All the word pairs below are synonymous, **EXCEPT one**. Mark it.

- Trends (ref.6) - tendencies.
- Stupid (ref. 1) - foolish.
- Experts (ref.4) - specialists.
- Concedes (ref. 5) - accepts.
- Chatting (ref. 3) - shouting.

TEXTO: 2 - Comum à questão: 2



Recent technological advances in manned and unmanned undersea vehicles along with breakthroughs in satellite technology and computer equipment have overcome some of the limitations of divers and diving equipment. Without a vehicle, divers often became sluggish and their mental concentration was limited. Because of undersea pressure that affected their speech organs, communication among divers was difficult or impossible. But today, most oceanographers make direct observations by means of instruments that are lowered into the ocean, from samples taken from water, or from photographs made by orbiting satellites. Direct observations of the ocean floor are made not only by divers but also by deep-diving submarines and aerial photography. Some of the submarines can dive to depths of more than seven miles and cruise at depths of fifteen thousand feet. In addition, radio-equipped buoys can be operated by remote control in order to transmit information back to land-based laboratories, often via satellite. Particularly important are data about water temperature, currents and weather. Satellite photographs can show the distribution of sea ice, oil slicks, and cloud formations over the ocean. Maps created from satellite pictures can represent the temperature and the color of the ocean's surface, enabling researchers to study the ocean currents.

Furthermore, computers help oceanographers to collect and analyze data from submarines and satellites. By creating a model of the ocean's movement and characteristics, scientists can predict the patterns and possible effects of the ocean on the environment.

Recently, many oceanographers have been relying more on satellites and computers than on research ships or even submarine vehicles because they can supply a greater range of information more quickly and more efficiently. Some of mankind's most serious problems, especially those concerning energy and food, may be solved with the help of observations made possible by this new technology.

02 - (UFU MG)

A palavra *sluggish* no contexto "Without a vehicle, divers often became sluggish and their mental concentration was limited" está sendo usada de modo semelhante a

- I. very nervous.
- II. lethargic.
- III. slow in their movements.
- IV. slow-moving.
- V. very confused.

Assinale a alternativa correta.

- a) Somente III e IV estão corretas.
- b) Somente I e V estão corretas.
- c) Somente II, III e IV estão corretas.
- d) Somente III está correta.

TEXTO: 3 - Comum à questão: 3

THE PONY EXPRESS

In 1859 railroads delivered mail to the eastern part of America and as far west as Missouri. In Missouri, wagon trains and stagecoaches took over the task of carrying mail to the West. But the stagecoach journey to California was long – about 22 days. In 1860 this situation dramatically improved, with the establishment of the Pony Express, which cut the time of mail delivery to the West by more than half. A Pony Express rider, mail pouches strapped to his horse, galloped between 35 and 75 miles before passing the mail to a fresh rider, waiting at one of the 190 stations along the way. Although the Pony Express became legendary for its exploits, the company was short-lived. The completion in the early 1860s of the first transcontinental telegraph, capable of virtually instantaneous message transmission, cut short the colorful life of the Pony Express.

The New York Public Library American desk reference, Macmillan, NY, 1997, page 369.

03 - (CEFET PR)

“...the Pony Express became legendary for its exploits ...”

The best translation for the word “exploits” is:

- a) explorações.
- b) investigações.
- c) explosões.
- d) proezas.
- e) galopes.

TEXTO: 4 - Comum à questão: 4

Reading The Beads

THERE'S NO DOUBT about it: birth control is maddening.

Pills¹ are simple enough to use but can cause damaging side effects. Condoms³ and diaphragms are expensive—and a pain. And, let's face it, natural (read: unpredictable) birth² control just doesn't work. Or does it? CycleBeads, a new, colorful, necklacelike gadget, serves as a visual aid⁴ to help a woman accurately track her menstrual cycle.

They're available online (\$12.50 at cyclebeads.com) and they're simple to use: just move the black rubber band from bead⁵ to bead during the course of the month.

A red bead marks the start of a woman's period, brown beads mark infertile days and glow-in-the-dark beads mark the fertile days. In trials, CycleBeads have proved more than 95 percent effective when used correctly.

Now USAID hopes to make them available around the world.. "It will be very effective for a certain small select population," says Susan Ross of CARE, who has been overseeing a CycleBeads study in Uttar Pradesh, India.

The gadget could be especially useful in rural areas, says Ross, as women wouldn't need to visit their health clinic to restock.

But not everyone is keen on reading the beads. Some family-planning groups are skeptical, arguing that natural methods work only with abstinence. Still, CycleBeads might be worth a shot. If nothing else, they make for a nice night light.

– ANNA KUCHMENT

Newsweek, December 30, 2002

04 - (FATEC SP)

A palavra do texto que pode ter a função tanto de verbo quanto de substantivo é *aid* que significa ajuda, auxílio, podendo também significar o verbo ajudar, auxiliar.

- a) pill(s) = pílula(s)
- b) birth = nascimento
- c) condom(s) = preservativo(s)
- e) bead = conta (de colar, de rosário)

TEXTO: 5 - Comum à questão: 5

ALCOHOL'S BENEFITS EXTEND TO HYPERTENSION

The New York Times

Men with high blood pressure who drink moderate amounts of alcohol are less likely than nondrinkers to die of cardiovascular ailments like heart attacks and strokes, researchers reported yesterday.

The study's findings suggest that moderate drinking not only has protective cardiovascular effects for the general population, as previous studies have shown, but that it is also protective for people who already have hypertension.

The results are significant, the researchers said, because heavy drinking can contribute to high blood pressure, and some doctors warn hypertensive patients to avoid alcohol altogether.

"There are plenty of people who seem to have the impression that if they have hypertension they shouldn't be drinking alcohol at all," said Dr. J. Michael Gaziano, the study's lead author, a cardiologist at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston and an associate professor at the Harvard Medical School. "But that isn't based on any data. It's only beyond two drinks a day that you offset the benefits with the negative effects."

One drink is generally defined as a 12-ounce glass of beer, a 4-ounce glass of wine or 1.5 ounces of spirits.

By DAVID TULLER - Published: March 23, 2004
<http://www.nytimes.com>

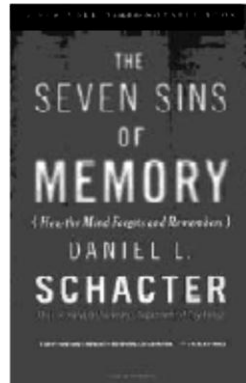
05 - (Mackenzie SP)

In which sentence does the word *"spirit"* have the same meaning as in *"One drink is generally defined as a 12-ounce glass of beer, a 4- ounce glass of wine or 1.5 ounces of spirits"*:

- a) They usually pray for their ancestors' spirits.
- b) The children lifted my spirits with their laughter.
- c) More than any other politician, he embodied the spirit of the times.
- d) Americans are full of the pioneering spirit.
- e) Brandy here is more expensive than spirits.

TEXTO: 6 - Comum à questão: 6

The Seven Sins of Memory: How the Mind Forgets and Remembers



by **Daniel L. Schacter**

Edition: Paperback

List Price: \$14.00

Price: \$10.50

Product Detail

Paperback: 288 pages

Product Dimensions: 9.0 x 6.0 x 0.7 inches

Publisher: Houghton Mifflin

ISBN: 0618219196

Editorial Reviews

Illustrating decades of research with compelling and often bizarre examples of glitches and miscues, Daniel L. Schacter's The Seven Sins of Memory dusts off an old topic and finds material of both practical and theoretical interest. Chairman of Harvard's Department of Psychology, Schacter knows his stuff and how to present it memorably. Organizing the book by examining each of seven "sins," such as absent-mindedness and suggestibility, Schacter slowly builds his case that these sometimes enraging bugs are actually side effects of system features we wouldn't want to do without. For example, when we focus our attention on one aspect of our surroundings, we inevitably draw attention away from others:

Consider this scenario: if you were watching a circle of people passing a basketball and someone dressed in a gorilla costume walked through the circle, beat his chest, and exited, of course you would notice him immediately—wouldn't you? [Researchers] filmed such a scene and showed it to people who were asked to track the movement of the ball by counting the number of passes made by one of the teams. Approximately half of the participants failed to notice the gorilla.

Scientists concerned about interesting a general audience would do well to use more gorilla suits. Schacter elegantly weaves this curiosity into his text along with clinical stories and frontline research. Recent advances in brain imaging have boosted his field considerably,

and the formerly remote psychological territory has **yielded** plenty of exciting discoveries. Though some of the practical material seems like reheated common sense (Haunted by a traumatic memory? Talk about it.), it's backed up by solid scientific work. Write a note, tie string around the finger, or hire an assistant for reminders, but by all means remember to pick up a copy of *The Seven Sins of Memory*. —Rob Lightner— This text refers to the Hardcover edition.

Product Description:

A groundbreaking work by one of the world's foremost memory experts, *THE SEVEN SINS OF MEMORY* offers the first framework that explains common memory vices — and their surprising virtues. In this intriguing study, **Daniel L. Schacter explores the memory miscues that occur in everyday life**: absent-mindedness, transience, blocking, misattribution, suggestibility, bias, and persistence. Schacter illustrates these concepts with vivid examples — case studies, literary excerpts, experimental evidence, and accounts of highly visible news events such as the O.J.

Simpson verdict, Bill Clinton's grand jury testimony, and the search for the Oklahoma City bomber. He also **delves into** striking new scientific research, giving us a glimpse of the fascinating neurology of memory.

Together, the stories and the scientific results provide a new look at our brains and at what we more generally think of as our minds. Winner of the William James Book Award.

Adapted from <http://www.amazon.com>

06 - (Mackenzie SP)

The corresponding synonym of the underlined word in ***“Illustrating decades of research with compelling and often bizarre examples of glitches”*** is:

- a) aggressive
- b) complacent
- c) unreal
- d) defensible
- e) convincing

TEXTO: 7 - Comum à questão: 7

Brave New Brain: Conquering Mental Illness in the Era of the Genome by Nancy C. Andreasen

In *Brave New Brain: Conquering Mental Illness in the Era of the Genome*, Nancy C. Andreasen proclaims the dawn of a new era in research on mental illnesses. Aimed at a general reader but at times highly technical, the book contends that the simultaneous mapping of the human genome and the human brain has opened new possibilities for understanding the biological origins of mental illness.

Andreasen, chair of the Department of Psychiatry at The University of Iowa College of Medicine, introduces readers to genomic and brainimaging technologies and describes their potential for changing the lives of people with mental illness, some of whom she profiles in the book. The title is derived from a line in Shakespeare's *The Tempest* ("Oh brave new world, that hath such people in it") and is meant to convey the sense of enthusiasm and optimism she perceives among clinicians and scientists in the field of mental illness.

"The terrain of the brain is being mapped in parallel with the mapping of the genome," she writes. "The convergence of these two domains of knowledge is one of the most exciting things that is happening in medicine and mental health at the moment. Their convergence has already changed how we think about both the causes and treatments of mental illness." The book consists of four parts on different themes: how the brain works, the history of the genome, modern neuroimaging techniques, and narratives of the mentally ill. In each part, Andreasen discusses four major groups of mental illness—schizophrenia, mood disorders, anxiety disorders, and dementia.

Like many of her colleagues during the past decade or more, Andreasen calls for a synthesis of approaches in describing and investigating mental illness. Two decades ago, the author, who is Editor-in-Chief of *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, wrote a book called *The Broken Brain*:

The Biological Revolution in Psychiatry. It describes a shift in thinking away from viewing mental illness in 'a psychodynamic model' and toward the view that these diseases have a biological basis, just like cancer, heart disease or diabetes.

Representing the perspectives of many in the field, Andreasen argues in the new book that mental illnesses are fundamentally complex—they involve many biological and environmental risk factors and the best treatment is likely to vary from person to person.

The evidence for the complexity of mental illnesses is laid out in the second part of the book. Three chapters provide mini-tutorials on neuroscience and molecular genetics, as

Andreasen covers key concepts in genomics and neuroimaging. In the introduction, she warns that readers may find these sections hard going and even suggests that some may want to skip ahead and return to these chapters later on. But, she adds, no one should feel guilty about failing to absorb the difficult material: “After all, those of us in science have spent a lifetime trying to understand the complexity of the mind and the genome.”

Though challenging, these chapters are a useful reference for understanding mental illness and the brain in terms of recent advances in genomics and imaging technologies. Andreasen covers a great deal of ground through a series of short sections on topics like ‘how the brain teaches itself to learn’, ‘disease genes’, and ‘tools to see the living brain.’

She **tackles** issues large and small, from describing the use of brain imaging tools to study thoughts and emotions to answering the question:

Why is gray matter called ‘gray’ matter? (Because postmortem brain tissue appears to be relatively dark.)

The neuroimaging chapter called “Mapping the Mind” ends with the question: **Are neuroimaging tools improving the lives of individual patients and their families?** The answer is no, not yet—the technologies are primarily research tools. “Magnetic resonance and functional imaging scans cannot be used to make a diagnosis, and we have no definitive laboratory markers or genetic tests, even for Alzheimer’s disease,” Andreasen writes.

Reviewed by Merete Rietveld

(Adapted from <http://www.genomenetwork.org>)

07 - (Mackenzie SP)

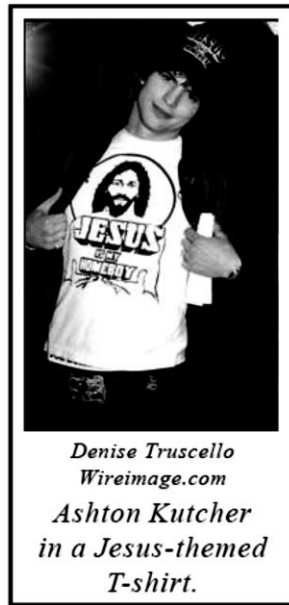
According to the text, if you **“tackle”** a difficult task or problem, you:

- a) deliberately don’t do what you have been told to do.
- b) deal with it in a very determined or efficient way.
- c) decide that it is not important enough for you to think about it.
- d) are rude and have no consideration for the feelings of other people.
- e) are aware of it but don’t know what to do.

TEXTO: 8 - Comum à questão: 8

Wearing Their Beliefs on Their Chests

By RUTH LA FERLA



Late last week, Trapper Blu, a ski and snowboarding instructor from Wanship, Utah, dropped in with his family at Christopher's, a T-shirt shop in Greenwich Village, and tried on a shirt emblazoned with an image of Jesus and the slogan "Put Down the Drugs and Come Get a Hug." "I would wear this, you bet," Mr. Blu, 23, said, **scrutinizing** his reflection in the mirror. "The shirt is funny," he added, as he tweaked the brim of his cowboy hat, "but it doesn't make fun of Jesus or anything."

A few blocks south at Urban Outfitters, part of a youth-oriented chain that sells T-shirts along with shag rugs, coffee mugs and multitiered hippie skirts, Jurek Grapentin, visiting from Germany, looked on as a young friend of his examined a shirt printed with a rosary entwined with the words "Everybody Loves a Catholic Girl."

"It's a nice message," Mr. Grapentin, 22, said.

"Catholic people most of the time can be so traditional in their thinking. To me this looks more new, more in."

Mr. Blu and Mr. Grapentin are among the legions of the faithful, or the merely fashionable, who are increasingly drawn to the religious themes and imagery - portraits of saints, fragments of scripture - that have migrated in recent months from billboards and bumper stickers to baseball caps, T-shirts, flip-flops and even designer clothing. Such messages are being embraced by a growing number of mostly young people, who are wearing them as a testament of faith or, ironically, as a badge of hipness.

(Adapted from <http://www.nytimes.com>)

08 - (Mackenzie SP)

The meaning of "**scrutinizing**" in the text is:

- a) bringing hope to society and the government.
- b) examining someone or something very carefully.
- c) giving a brief look at something or someone.
- d) shining brightly and endlessly.
- e) planning the story of a book or a plan of action.

TEXTO: 9 - Comum à questão: 9

SALOME



R. Strauss

A masterpiece of erotic longing

Set in the court of King Herod, Strauss' sensational opera tells of the lives of four desperate people: Herodias, who helped murder her first husband and has now married his brother Herod, who in turn lusts after his step-daughter, the young Salome. **But she is mesmerised with desire for the prophet John the Baptist.** The opera's enthralling story is matched by music of hair-raising excitement.



Conductor: Sebastian Weigle, Director: Antony Ernst Cast: Lisa Gasteen, Bernadette Cullen, Richard Greager, Daniel Sumegi, Barry Ryan, Donna-Maree Dunlop, Jamie Allen, Richard

Anderson, Jud Arthur, Arend Baumann, John runato, Warwick Fyfe, Geoffrey Harris, Graeme Macfarlane, Sally McHugh, Stuart Neilson-Kemp, Michael Saunders.

Evening: July 21, 25, 29. August 1, 6, 9, 13. Matinee: August 16. Evening 7.30 pm, Matinee 1 pm. Sung in German with Surtitles.

Duration: 1 hour and 45 minutes. Salome is performed without interval.

(From: The Sydney Opera House - Sydney, Australia, 2003.)

09 - (Mackenzie SP)

The word “**masterpiece**” is wrongly used in:

- a) “One day I’ll paint a masterpiece.”
- b) This is one of the great masterpieces of European art.
- c) The masterpiece of the expedition was a Frenchman.
- d) It was a masterpiece of deceit.
- e) “Gulliver’s Travels” is Swift’s masterpiece.

TEXTO: 10 - Comum à questão: 10

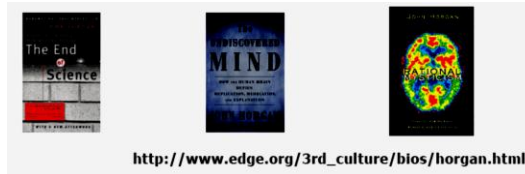
TEXT I

John Horgan



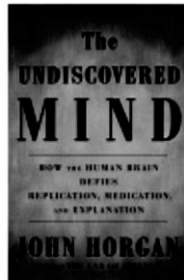
“My claim is that science is a bounded enterprise, limited by social, economic, physical and cognitive factors. Science is being threatened, literally, in some cases, by technophobes like the Unabomber, by animal-rights activists, by creationists and other religious fundamentalists, by post-modern philosophers and, most important of all, by **stingy** politicians. “

JOHN HORGAN, a freelance writer, was a senior writer at Scientific American from 1986 to 1997. He has also written for the New York Times, Washington Post, New Republic, Slate, London Times, Times Literary Supplement among other publications. He is the author of *The End of Science*; *The Undiscovered Mind*; and the recently published *Rational Mysticism: Dispatches from the Border Between Science and Spirituality*.



TEXT II

The Undiscovered Mind: How the Human Brain Defies Replication, Medication, and Explanation by John Horgan



List Price: \$25.00

Price: \$25.00

See details.

Availability: Usually ships within 24 hours

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Product Details

- **Hardcover:** 288 pages ; Dimensions (in inches): 1.21 x 9.59 x 6.46
- **Publisher:** Free Press; (September 1999)

- ISBN: 0684850753
- Average Customer Review: Based on 22 reviews.
- Amazon.com Sales Rank: 247,124

Editorial Review

What are the limits of self-knowledge? Acclaimed science writer John Horgan takes a penetrating look into the world of neuroscience in *The Undiscovered Mind*, a follow-up to his more general *The End of Science*. Already pessimistic about the long-term prospects for the grand endeavor of scientific progress, he finds even more reason for skepticism about the claims of those who study the brain and the mind. Will we ever cross the explanatory gap between our reductionist neuroanatomical knowledge and our everyday awareness of the qualities of our perceptions, thoughts, and feelings? Horgan's answer is no.

He's no neo-Luddite, though—his aim is not to disillusion the public, not to reduce funding, but to address the hubris of the neuroscientists, evolutionary psychologists, and artificial-intelligence researchers who all proclaim a new golden age just around the corner thanks to an imminent grand unified theory of consciousness, a theory Horgan believes unlikely and far off at best. His clear, entertaining prose is more conversational than polemic, and his verbal portraits of luminaries such as Eric Kandel and Lewis Wolpert make for engrossing, thoughtful reading. Even if you disagree with him, as many neuroscientists do, his point of view is refreshing and challenging, and hence well worth consideration. —Rob Lightner —

www.amazon.com

10 - (Mackenzie SP)

The corresponding synonym of the underlined word in “...by *post-modern philosophers* and, most important of all, by stingy politicians” is:

- modest
- skeptical
- thoughtful
- allergic
- mean

GABARITO:

1) Gab: E

2) Gab: C

3) Gab: D

4) Gab: D

5) Gab: E

6) Gab: D

7) Gab: B

8) Gab: B

9) Gab: C

10) Gab: E