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

**CLIQUE AQUI** 

**ACESSE** 

WWW.PROJETOMEDICINA.COM.BR/PRODUTOS





#### Inglês – Vocabulary – Vocabulary – Médio [20 Questões]

#### 01 - (UFPB)

Read the following dictionary definitions.

- 1. The desire for and the attempt to achieve political independence for your country or nation.
- 2. Any small group in society that is different from the rest with reference to their race, religion and political beliefs.
- 3. The customs, beliefs, art, music, and all the other products of human thought made by a particular group of people at a particular time.
- 4. The condition of being different or having differences; variety.
- 5. The people living in one particular area or people who are considered as a unit because of their common interests, background or nationality.

Now match the words below to their correspondent definitions. $\\$
( ) Culture
( ) Community
( ) Minority
( ) Diversity
( ) Nationalism
The correct sequence is:

- a) 5,2,3,1,4
- b) 3,5,2,4,1
- c) 4,1,2,5,3
- d) 2,3,1,4,5
- e) 1,4,5,3,2

#### TEXTO: 1 - Comum à questão: 2

Read the text carefully and choose the correct alternative for each question.

#### WHY SHOULD PEOPLE DRINK MILK?



Humans have probably been drinking milk for as long as they have been on earth. People who study the history of the world have found pictures from long, long ago that show people milking cows and using the milk for food.

Milk is the first food of babies. Animals that produce milk to feed their babies are called mammals. Their mother's milk is usually the best food for all young mammals.

The milk that people in America drink every day comes from cows, although many people prefer to drink the milk of goats. These two animals produce more milk than what their own babies need, and farmers collect the milk to sell it. In other countries, people also drink the milk of camels, horses, yaks, reindeer, sheep, and water buffaloes.

Milk is sometimes called the most nearly perfect food. It contains many of the things that humans need for healthy bodies, such as calcium, phosphorous, and protein. Milk also has several necessary vitamins and is easily digested by most humans. Another reason milk is such a good food is because some of its ingredients are found nowhere else in nature.

The one problem milk has is that it contains a lot of animal fat. This is good for young children, but not for adults. Foods with too much fat cause adults to have heart disease. Sometimes the fatty part of milk, the cream, is removed. This milk is called low-fat milk or skim milk. The cream that is removed from the milk is used to make ice cream and other foods. Milk is also used to make butter, cheese, and other dairy foods that people enjoy. Besides being an important food, milk also provides chemicals that can be turned into other products. These chemicals are used to make paint, glue, cloth, and plastic.

(Spectrunn Test Prep)

#### 02 - (UFLA MG)

What is a word from the text that means "something made from other things"?

- a) Ingredient.
- b) Product.
- c) Dairy.
- d) Component.
- e) Vitamin.

#### TEXTO: 2 - Comum à questão: 3

**DIRECTIONS**: Read passage carefully and choose the one best answer to questions 31 through 33.

#### **IACOCCA**



#### Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca remarks on success

"The ability to concentrate and use your time well is the key to success. I work hard during the week and, except for very difficult times, keep my week-ends for my family and recreation. On Sunday nights I make a list of things to do in the coming week. I can't believe so many people can't control their schedules! When an executive says proudly, 'Boy¹, I worked so hard last year² that I didn't take any vacation³, I want to say, 'You dummy! You can plan an \$80.000,00 project⁵, but you can't plan for taking a two-week vacation!"

(Harmes and Surguine. Coast to Coast, Longman, 1991)

#### 03 - (UFLA MG)

The phrase 'you dummy' in line 7 refers to

- a) boy (ref.1)
- b) last year (ref.2)
- c) vacation (ref.3)
- d) executive (ref.4)
- e) project (ref.5)

#### TEXTO: 3 - Comum à questão: 4

The term research can mean any sort of careful, systematic investigation in some field of study that is undertaken to discover or establish knowledge. One of the most common forms of research is survey research. It involves asking a large group of people questions about a particular topic or issue. This can be done in a number of ways - face-to-face with individuals, by mail, by telephone, and now on the Internet. Each method has its advantages and disadvantages, but obtaining information from a large group of people lies at the heart of survey research.

Another kind of research is experimental research, one of the most powerful methodologies researchers can use. Experimental research is the most conclusive of scientific methods because it enables researchers to go beyond the description and identification of relationships, to at least a partial determination of what causes them. An experiment usually involves two groups of subjects - an experimental group, which receives a treatment of some sort, and a control group, which receives no treatment. The control group enables the researcher to determine whether the treatment has had an effect.

But sometimes a research wants an in-depth look at a particular individual or situation. Instead of asking "What do people think about this?" as in survey research, or "What would



happen if I did this?" as experimental research, the researcher asks "How do these people act?" or "How are things done?" To answer this type of question, researchers use a number of methodologies that come under the label qualitative research - the investigation of the quality of relatinships, activities or situations.

(GALLAGHER, Nancy - Delta's key to the TOEFL test)

#### 04 - (UFLA MG)

Match the numbers in column 1 with the information in column 2 and check the **CORRECT** alternative.

- 1 Survey
- 2 Experimental
- 3 Qualitative
- ( ) Quality of relationships
- ( ) Large number of subjects
- ( ) Two groups of subjects
- a) 3-2-1
- b) 2-3-1
- c) 2-1-3
- d) 3-1-2
- e) 1-3-2

TEXTO: 4 - Comum às questões: 5, 6

#### **DISCOVERING AMAZON RAIN FOREST'S SILVER LININGBY LARRY ROHTER**

Apuri, Brazil - Many Brazilians have regarded the Amazon jungle as a barreir to progress that should be replaced as quickly as possible with ranches and farms. But in this remote corner of Brazil's most isolated state, people increasingly see the (ref. 02) rain forest as a solution to the region's chronic poverty.

In one sign of change, peasants are being encouraged to cultivate rubber and Brazil nut trees, the twin pillars of the economy here before major deforestation began in the 1970's. Seeking to capitalize on (ref. 01) the growing market in Brazil and abroad for environmentally friendly products, forest dwellers have also formed cooperatives that have



begun to produce high-end furniture, medicines derived from local plants and even condoms.

(CNN website - September 2002)

#### 05 - (UFLA MG)

In (ref.02) the phrase "rain forest" refers to

- a) Amazon jungle.
- b) isolated state.
- c) barrier.
- d) chronic poverty.
- e) solution.

#### 06 - (UFLA MG)

In (ref. 01) the phrase "the twin pillars of the economy" refers to

- a) peasants.
- b) medicines and furniture.
- c) rubber and Brazil nut trees.
- d) ranches and farms.
- e) the major diforestation.

TEXTO: 5 - Comum à questão: 7

#### **LULAS'S LOOKING GOOD**

As soon as Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva was sworn in Jan.1, the world worried that the leftist leadership would send Brazil down the path of neighboring Argentina. Foreign investors feared he would focus on pleasing his support base and fail to execute necessary reforms. Instead, Lula seems to be taking steps to defuse what some considered Latin America's biggest time bomb.

The Brazilian president has wowed financial markets by introducing a program of severe fiscal austerity. The largely impoverished voters who elected Lula have been placated - for the time being at least - by the apointment of large numbers of trade unionists (seven), women (four) blacks (two) and others of the dispossessed who have rarely graced Brazilian cabinets.

All along, Lula has said that the will delay fighting poverty until he could restore Brazil's teetering finances. His program should do just that. He has proposed no large new taxes.



Brazil already collects a hefty 34 percent of all output in taxes, high by regional standards. For his voter base, Lula offered just one consolation - food stamps for Brazil's poorest under a plan called "Zero Hunger". It aims to provide each Brazilian enough for three meals a day. And even that iniciative is responsably financed. Lula is canceling the purchase of new fighter aircraft for the military and proposes a politically courageous reduction in the lavish pension benefits paid to unionized, upper-middle-class workers in government and state - owned enterprises.

(Newsweek - January 20, 2003)

#### 07 - (UFLA MG)

Check the goals of "Zero Hunger" plan.

- a) Give food to the poorest people in order to supply them with daily meals.
- b) Give money to the poorest people buy houses.
- c) Offer jobs to the homeless people.
- d) Build restaurants in the poorest regions of Brazil.
- e) Ban hunger from the world.

#### TEXTO: 6 - Comum à questão: 8

Digital record players and digital audio discs, or compact discs, were introduced in the United States in 1983. The initial sales were small, but as discs and players came down in price, their<sup>1</sup> sales increased dramatically. The compact disc, or CD, is less than five inches in diameter and has only one playable side. It can, however, hold more than 60 minutes of music. It is played on a digital record player that uses a laser beam to scan the recorded surface.

In digital recording, a computer samples 44,000 bits of sound per second and assigns each<sup>2</sup> a numerical value. The numbers are then recorded in pits imbedded in the disc. It is these numbers that are read by the laser beam and changed back into sound.

(Gallangher, Nancy - Delta's key to the TOEFL test)

#### 08 - (UFLA MG)

The word <u>each</u> in (ref.2) refers to:

- a) bit of sound.
- b) computer.
- c) compact disc.
- d) second.



e) number.

TEXTO: 7 - Comum à questão: 9

#### LAND REFORM

Brazil's agrarian reform initiatives settled more than 42,000 families in 1995. Moreover, the National Program for Strengthening Family Farming gives assistance to the poorest rural families because it is not enough just to settle them on the land.

In a new move President Cardoso announced in November 1996 that a rural land tax is to be introduced to speed up land reform. The ITR tax is mainly aimed at landowners of unproductive properties who will have to pay an annual tax of up to 20 per cent on the value of their land. Land considered unproductive, and whose owners do not pay the new tax, can be confiscated by the state after five years and included in the agrarian reform programme. The MST has given a muted welcome to the government's proposal.

(Brazil: Advanced Studies. Paul Guinness - Hoddes & Soughton. 1998)

#### 09 - (UFLA MG)

The word "MUTED" in (Ref.01)line 11 is closest in meaning to:

- a) Dumb
- b) Not enthusiastic
- c) Changed
- d) Loud
- e) Enthusiastic

TEXTO: 8 - Comum às questões: 11, 10, 12

A variety of experiments can be performed to illustrate the nature of light, but perhaps the most well known is the classic "double slit<sup>3</sup> experiment" first performed by Thomas Young in 1803. In the first part of the experiment, a light is shone through a tiny vertical slit in a screen and allowed to pass on to a second detecting screen. The light spreads out after passing through the hole, and a large illuminated area that fades into darkness at the edges shows up on the detecting screen. To form this pattern, the light actually bends or diffracts when passing through the slit.



In the second part of the experiment, light is shone through two paralels slits. This time the light passes through the slits, but instead of creating a large lighted area, the detecting screen now shows alternating bands of light and darkness. The band in the center is the brightest. Around that are alternating bands of light and darkness with the light bands becoming less intense the farther away they are from the central one.

What is happening is called the "phenomenon of interference". The waves of light from the two slits interfere with each other. Like all waves, light waves have crests, their highest points, and throughs, their lowest points. In places where the crests coming from one slit extend over the crests coming from the other slit, the result is an intensification of light, and light bands appear on the detecting screen. In places where the crests from one slit overlap the throughs from the other slit, they cancel each other out, and the result is an area of darkness on the detecting screen.

But what happens if particles of light, or photons, are shot one after the other<sup>2</sup> through the slits? If only one slit is open, these photons build up the same pattern as that of the beam of light. The fascinating thing is that if two slits are open and photons are fired one at a time through either of them the pattern that builds up on the detecting screen is the same pattern obtained when a beam of light is shone through two slits. In other<sup>1</sup> words, a single photon appears to "know" whether one slit or two are open<sup>4</sup>.

Gear, Jolene & Gear, Robert - Cambridge Preparation for the TOEFL Test - 2002(- Cambridge University Press - UK)

#### 10 - (UFLA MG)

Look at the the word SLIT in the passage (ref. 3). Choose the one best alternative which is closest in meaning to the word SLIT.

- a) darkness
- b) illuminated area
- c) screen
- d) hole
- e) light

#### 11 - (UFLA MG)

Look at paragraph 4 (ref. 4) and answer: what does the author mean by the statment - "a single photon appears to "know" whether one slit or two are open."

- a) A single photon behaves as if other photons were causing interference.
- b) A single photon can predict photon and light beam behavior.
- c) A single photon has the ability to think whether one slit or two are open.



- d) A single photon knows how the other photons will behave and alters its behavior accordingly.
- e) A single photon can think about how to open one or two slits.

#### 12 - (UFLA MG)

Look at the word OVERLAP in the passage (ref.1). Select the one best alternative which is closest in meaning to the word OVERLAP.

- a) extend over.
- b) cancel.
- c) appear on.
- d) darken.
- e) come from.

#### TEXTO: 9 - Comum à questão: 13

#### PASSAGE 3

People are often surprised to learn just how long some varieties of trees can live. If asked to estimate the age of the oldest living trees on Earth, they often come up with guesses in the neighborhood of two or perhaps three hundred years. The real answer is considerably larger than that, more than five thousand years.

The tree that wins the prize for its considerable maturity is the bristlecone pine of California. This venerable pine predates wonders of the ancient world such as the pyramids of Egypt, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, and the Colossus of Rhodes. It is not nearly as tall as the giant redwood that is also found in California, and in fact it is actually not very tall compared with many other trees, often little more than five meters in height. This relatively short height may be one of the factors that aid the bristlecone pine in living to a ripe old age-high winds and inclement weather cannot easily reach the shorter trees and cause damage. An additional factor that contributes to the long life of the bristlecone pine is that this type of tree has a high percentage of resin, which prevents rot from developing in the tree trunk and branches.

(PHILLIPS, Deborah. Longman. Preparation for the Toefl Test)

#### 13 - (UFLA MG)

The author mentions the Egyptian pyramids as an example of someting that is

a) known to be old.



- b) extremely tall.
- c) believed to be strong.
- d) very famous.
- e) far away.

TEXTO: 10 - Comum à questão: 14

Read the text carefully and then choose the alternative which best completes each of the statements.

**Obstructive Sleep Apnea** 

Fast facts

**Questions and Answers about Obstructive Sleep Apnea** 

What is Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA)?

Obstructive Sleep Apnea is when a person stops breathing repeatedly during sleep.

Breathing stops because the airway collapses and prevents air from getting into the lungs.

Sleep patterns are disrupted, resulting in excessive sleepiness or fatigue during the day.

What causes the airway to collapse during sleep?

Extra tissue in the back of the airway such as large tonsils

Decrease in the tone of the muscles holding the airway open

The tongue falling back and closing off the airway

How many people have Obstructive Sleep Apnea?

4 in 100 middle-aged men and 2 in 100 middle-aged women have Obstructive Sleep Apnea

Most OSA sufferers remain undiagnosed and untreated

Obstructive Sleep Apnea is as common as adult asthma

What happens if Obstructive Sleep Apnea is not treated?

Possible increased risk for:

High blood pressure

Fatigue-related motor vehicle and work accidents

Heart disease and heart attack

Decreased quality of life

Stroke

#### WHAT ARE THE SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA?

If you or someone you know snores regularly and has one or more of the following symptoms, it may be Obstructive Sleep Apnea. Check the following that apply:



Snoring, interrupted by pause in breathing

Poor judgment or concentration

Gasping or choking during sleep

Irritability

Restless sleep

Memory loss

Excessive sleepiness or fatigue during the day

High blod pressure

Depression

Obesity

Large neck size (>17" in men; 16"in women)

Crowded airway

Morning headache

Sexual dysfunction

Frequent urination at night



to the lungs

Normal

Breathing/Airway is open and air flows freely



Obstructive sleep ap nea/Airway collapses and blocks air flow

#### 14 - (UEL PR)

From the following items, only one symptom is related to OSA:

- a) Lack of memory.
- b) Fast decision taking.
- c) Hypoglycemia.
- d) Weight loss.

TEXTO: 11 - Comum à questão: 15

**From:** Jeanette Bunch **To:** Melissa Lopes

Sent: Tuesday, February 06, 2001 1:30 PM

Subject: Re: From Brazil!



It is lovely to hear from you. Such a long letter too. We did have a grand Christmas. Deanna couldn't come, but we visited her in December so we saw all the kids. Then in January Dean and I went to Hattiesburg, where Karen lives, for Dean to receive the award for being an Ageless Hero. Our Insurance Co. selects nominations for old people who help others in spite of being old. Dean is certainly a good example. He helps all my friends who are widows with things that need a man or a man's advice.

He works around the church a lot too – even in the nursery. All the kids were there and all but two of the grandchildren were present for the Coffee and Luncheon. Deanna and her husband had to get in the car right after the Luncheon and head for home. They had to get up at 4:00 a.m. to arrive in time for the Coffee. We all had a great time. It is hard to get all three in one place because of their jobs. The girls have to go to work the day after a holiday. This was such a wonderful occasion. They had to make extreme efforts to get there. They are proud of their father.

You spend a month with the whole family? I don't think we could stand it that long. Maybe at the beach with a cook we could. Americans can never find that much leisure time. Our time must be compressed. Brazilians are more relaxed about time. I learned that living there. We treasure those years.

"Long time no see" is slang but well understood. Some formal people might feel it is making fun of Chinese people. We say it all the time. Where are you learning your slang? It is fun to know.

I'm glad your son is enjoying his stay in UK. Great way to pick up an English accent. They always sound so proper. Write again when you have a minute.

Much love, Jeanette Bunch

BUNCH, J. Re: From Brazil! Mensagem recebida por :< Mel@.iaboo.br > em: 06 fev. 2001.

#### 15 - (UFRN)

Mrs. Bunch informa que a expressão long time no see (4º §) é

- a) considerada preconceituosa por algumas pessoas.
- b) usada para confundir pessoas de origem chinesa.
- c) evitada por parecer excessivamente abusiva.
- d) utilizada raramente na linguagem informal.



TEXTO: 12 - Comum à questão: 16

#### AMAZON RAINFOREST EXCURSIONS

Nature is the dominant force in Brazil's Amazon Rainforest. The forest and the rivers dictate the life-styles of plants, animals and even men. Exotic birds and other animals populate the region with an unduplicated spectacle of colors and sounds. During the 19th century's rubber boom, the Amazon region was the world's largest producer of natural rubber. Even today its cities bear the reminders of that era of great wealth and luxury when money and imported goods poured in from all over the world. Manaus and Belém are the main gateways to the region.

The following tours to the Amazon region may be booked:

#### Manaus

in the heart of the Amazon rainforest comfortable view of the jungle great affluence in the turn of the century impressive buildings of European style such as the Teatro Amazonas and the river port 2 Days / 1 Night From \$ 378

Ariau Jungle Lodge
35 miles from Manaus
nice accommodations
rooms, restaurant and bar on trees with panoramic views of the jungle
canoe trips, multilingual guides, jungle hikes, piranha fishing, bird and alligator spotting
2 Days / 1 Night From \$ 330

Adapted from http://www.kontiki.org/brazil/rainforestbrazil.htm.

#### 16 - (UFPB)

In the extract *an unduplicated spectacle of colors and sounds* the reader pictures an image which can be

- a) seen and appreciated in other places.
- b) unique as it cannot be repeated anywhere else.
- c) creatively reproduced as many times as one wishes.
- d) an unpleasant view of an ordinary event.
- e) a utopian vision of natural beauties.



#### TEXTO: 13 - Comum à questão: 17

Being an international couple, one from England and the other from Brazil, makes Mike and Simone's relationship very interesting. Talking about her experience in a foreign country, she says:

"There are some cultural differences that we had to learn day after day. We still have a lot more to find out, and I consider it to enrich both of us. I have to admit that I used to "compare" our differences and it could cause arguments sometimes, so I realised we should try to 'understand' the differences instead. Now the differences are something that we see as a normal thing, they just don't bother us anymore. The main 'problem' in our relationship is definitely the language. Portuguese isn't a popular language and it means our communication is in English. But my English isn't that good and I still have a lot to learn... so sometimes we can't understand or misunderstand each other. It's hard when I try to explain something and just can't talk in my language. But I do hope one day I will understand all the slang he says and everything else."

Adapted from http://www.oakweb.co.uk/namorada/cultdiffer.htm

#### 17 - (UFPB)

The sentence "one day I will understand all the slang he says and everything else" means that Simone will definitely

- a) refuse to accept Mike's language and ideas.
- b) speak to Mike about the relationship between English and Portuguese.
- c) learn about Mike's everyday language and culture.
- d) teach Mike all about her language and customs.
- e) give less importance to Mike's language and attitudes.

#### TEXTO: 14 - Comum às questões: 18, 19

#### SIX PANDAS BORN IN BABY BOOM AT CHINA RESERVE

"BEIJING (Reuters) China's Wolong Giant Panda Reserve has had a baby boom with six cubs born in four days, **scientists said on Friday.** 



Ten-year-old mother Bai Xue (White Snow) bore twins last Sunday and two days later a female known as Number 20 had a cub. Another set of twins and a single cub were born on Thursday, the panda researchers said.

The cubs were in good health and **receiving round-theclock care at the** 494,200-acre reserve in the **southwestern province of Sichuan, they added.** 

The giant panda is China's national **symbol. But it is an endangered** species, with just 1,000 animals **believed to exist in the wild, where** they are threatened by human encroachment and the rampant logging that has plagued China's forests."

From The Internet, CNN.com.nature, September 9, 2000.)

Read the text above carefully. Then, answer.

#### 18 - (UFPE)

In "The cubs were in good health and receiving **roundthe-clock** care ..." the expression "**round-the-clock**" is equivalent to:

- a) every half hour
- b) every six hours
- c) every fifteen minutes
- d) every twelve hours
- e) all the time

#### 19 - (UFPE)

In "But it is an **endangered species** ..." the expression "**endangered species**" is similar to:

- a) a species that is in danger of extinction.
- b) a species that is out of danger.
- c) a species that endangers other species.
- d) a species that may be dangerous to other species.
- e) a species that does good to other species.

#### TEXTO: 15 - Comum à questão: 20

## How to get there "This trek \_\_\_\_\_\_as Trilha do Descobrimento and due to the remote places visited, with no infra-strucuture at all, the eco-tourism agencies usually \_\_\_\_\_ trip packages only during the summer and depending \_\_\_\_\_ the

**PORTO SEGURO** 



number of people int	erested. But, of course, if you have	own group formed,
the agencies can arra	nge a trip for you.	
The prices	vary depending on the transport use	ed (bus, airplane or jeep)
and the number of da	ays. The accommodation is done in tents and t	he meals are included.
If you want an adven	ture on your own, check out the costs for the	e transportation to Porto
Seguro."		
	(Source: Porto Seguro 500 years	s later, SPEAK UP, July'00)

#### 20 - (UFPE)

"With no infra-structure at all" means:

- 1) with very humble living conditions
- 2) with very sophisticated resorts
- 3) with a lively night life
- 4) lacking infra-structure
- 5) with 'luxury' restaurants

The correct meanings are:

- a) 1, 3
- b) 1, 4
- c) 2,5
- d) 3, 4
- e) 3,5



### GABARITO: **1) Gab**: B **2) Gab**: B **3) Gab**: D **4) Gab**: D **5) Gab**: A **6) Gab**: C **7) Gab**: A 8) Gab: A **9) Gab**: B **10) Gab**: D **11) Gab**: A **12)** Gab: A **13) Gab**: A **14)** Gab: A **15)** Gab: A **16) Gab**: B

<b>19) Gab</b> : A		
<b>20) Gab</b> : B		

**17) Gab**: C

**18)** Gab: E