

## 3ª Série / Vestibular – TD 05

### INGLÊS

#### TEXTO I

#### MAKING THE PERFECT SMOOTHIE



Smoothies are a great drink all year, but they are specially good during the summer, when seasonal fruits are at their best. Blueberries, strawberries, apples, peaches ... Blended fresh fruits and juices, loaded with fiber and vitamins, can kick-start your day. Add yogurt or soy milk and you've got a meal.

Forget sweetened, slushy concoctions made from powdered mixes and flavored syrups that pass for smoothies in fast-food restaurants and coffee shops. The best smoothies are the ones that you make at home in your blender. The smoothie concept is a simple one.

Start with fruit and add something that will bind with it, usually juice, yogurt, sherbet or soy milk. A bit of vanilla or mint adds extra taste to the mix.



To get that icy texture that makes a smoothie so refreshing, it's best to use frozen fruit. Many recipes call for ice, but ice dilutes the taste and takes the place of more nutritious ingredients. It's a bit of trouble to freeze the fruit ahead of time, but the perfect smoothie depends on it. Most smoothie lovers make up their own recipes, depending on what ripe fruit is on hand in the kitchen.

According to the text you've just read, answer questions 21 to 23:

21. Choose the right affirmative:

- (A) Smoothies are a great drink only during the summer.
- (B) You can kick-start the day eating blueberries, strawberries, apples and peaches.
- (C) If you drink smoothies in fast-food restaurants and coffee shops you've got a meal.
- (D) The best smoothies are the ones that are made with yogurt addition.
- (E) Seasonal fruits are at their best during the summer.

22. There's only one right alternative. Which one is it?

- I - Blended fresh fruits and juices are loaded with fiber and vitamins.
- II - You can make smoothies in your home blender.
- III - Smoothie lovers make up their own recipes always using frozen fruits.

- (A) only the first sentence is true;
- (B) all the sentences are incorrect;
- (C) sentences I and II are right;
- (D) only the last sentence is correct;
- (E) only sentence number II is wrong.

23. Which is the only correct affirmative?

- (A) To get that icy texture that makes a smoothie so refreshing, it's best to use ice in the recipe.
- (B) Frozen fruits dilutes the taste and takes the place of more nutritious ingredients.
- (C) Smoothies in fast-food restaurants and coffee shops are made of powdered mixes and flavored syrups.
- (D) Juice, yogurt, sherbet or soy milk add extra taste to the smoothie.
- (E) Smoothies are a great drink all year because they are sour.

Leia o texto abaixo e responda às questões 23, 24, 25 e 26.

#### TEXTO II

#### STOP CIRCUS CRUELTY



#### The "breaking" of a three-year-old Asian elephant calf.

The circus paints a picture of happy animals doing tricks because they like to. The fact is, that animals in circus endure pain and abuse for the sake of entertainment. In nature, bears don't ride bicycles, elephants don't stand on their heads, and a tiger would never hop on his hind legs. To force wild animals to perform these silly acts, trainers use whips, muzzles, electric prods and bullhooks. The circus forces them to perform night after night, for 48 to 50 weeks every year. Between acts, elephants are kept in chains and tigers are stored in cages with barely enough room to take one step. Ringling has also invented a "unicorn" by mutilating a baby goat and surgically having his horns to the center of his forehead.

Most elephants used by circuses were captured in the wild. Once removed from their families and natural habitat, their lives consist of little more than chains and intimidation. Baby elephants born in breeding farms are torn from their mothers, tied with ropes and kept in isolation until they learn to fear their trainers. In order to tame them, they are "broken". Some trainers have used bulldozers to get the chained elephants attention ... to teach them a lesson. Sometimes the elephants

die, but never quickly. It takes a long time for an animal the size of an elephant to die and sometimes the elephants don't die ... Here is a picture of an unnamed three-year-old elephant, chained, pulled, confined in an unnatural position, denied food, water, shelter, dignity, beaten with bullhooks, baseball bats, iron bars and wooden axe handles. I hate that this happens and I hate this picture but sometimes a picture wakes our emotions enough to wake us up to what's going on around us.

(Texto e foto: <http://www.wolfkatt.freesevers.com/custom3.html>)

24. O texto acima apresenta várias razões contra o uso de animais no circo para fins de entretenimento:

Assinale a alternativa que NÃO expressa uma das razões presentes no texto:

- (A) São domesticados, mas ainda assim podem atacar as pessoas.  
 (B) São submetidos a uma excessiva carga de trabalho.  
 (C) São fisicamente maltratados.  
 (D) São mantidos em lugares inapropriados para o seu porte.  
 (E) São obrigados a desempenhar tarefas contrárias à sua natureza.
25. As linhas 1, 2 e 3 do primeiro parágrafo do texto apresentam duas idéias que se relacionam. Assinale a alternativa que explicita essas duas idéias:
- (A) Os animais sofrem dor e abuso no circo. Ainda assim, se sentem felizes.  
 (B) Os animais gostam das atividades que desempenham no circo.  
 (C) O circo deixa transparecer que os animais são felizes quando, na verdade, sofrem maus-tratos.  
 (D) É fato que os animais sofrem muita dor devido ao treinamento ao qual são submetidos.  
 (E) Em nome do entretenimento, justificam-se os maus-tratos aos animais do circo.
26. Qual das alternativas abaixo, com informações retiradas do texto, NÃO demonstra explicitamente a idéia de que os animais são maltratados no circo?

- (A) "To force wild animals to perform these silly acts, trainers use whips, muzzles, electric prods and bullhooks".  
 (B) "Once removed from their families and natural habitat, their lives consist of little more than chains and intimidation".  
 (C) "Baby elephants born in breeding farms are torn from their mothers, tied with ropes and kept in isolation until they learn to fear their trainers".  
 (D) "Some trainers have used bulldozers to get the chained elephants attention ... to teach them a lesson".  
 (E) "In nature, bears don't ride bicycles, elephants don't stand on their heads, and a tiger would never hop on his hind legs."

### TEXTO III

by Daniel Shelton

November 22, 2006



27. According to the comic strip, we can infer that:

- (A) winter in Florida may be too warm for Ben and this wife;  
 (B) a good trip to Florida can't last less than three weeks;  
 (C) the characters are already grandchildren;  
 (D) Ben's wife doesn't like to travel to Florida;  
 (E) Ben's white skin can't be very exposed to sunrays.

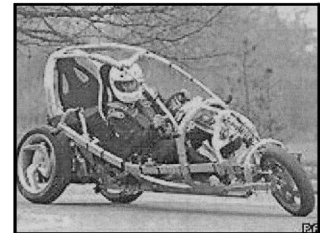
### TEXTO IV

## MINI-CAR TO BEAT CONGESTION

By Jonathan Fildes  
 BBC News science and technology reporter

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A tiny, three-wheeled car that could help solve city congestion has been demonstrated at the University of Bath.



The prototype Clever (Compact Low Emission Vehicle for Urban Transport) car is one metre wide and less polluting than normal vehicles.

It has a top speed of 100 km/h (60mph) and uses a novel tilting chassis to make it safe and manoeuvrable.

15 The traffic-busting two seater is the result of a 40-month project by researchers in nine European countries.

The three-year, £1.5m EU-funded research project aimed to produce a totally different class of private motor vehicle specifically designed for the urban environment.

20 "The only solutions at the moment are motorbikes or cars" said Ben Drew, a research officer at the University of Bath, one of the institutions involved in the project.

"The idea is to try to marry the small size and efficiency of a motorcycle with the comfort and safety of a standard car," he said.



### Micro-mini

The finished vehicle looks like the big brother of the ill-conceived Sinclair C5.

However, the Clever car may drive the field of alternative vehicles further forward than Sir Clive Sinclair's invention.

The prototype on show in Bath was just a metal skeleton, but the complete car has a roof that protects both the driver and the passenger sitting behind in the event of a crash.

1940-1945: French-made Velocar  
 Early 50s: German-designed Kabinenroller  
 1957: Miniature BMW Isetta  
 1972: British Bond Bug  
 70s and 80s: French KVS car  
 Late 70s: Swedish Shopper Mopedbil  
 1982: Taiwan's US Cub Commuter  
 1985: Sir Clive Sinclair's C5  
 1998: Swatch Mercedes Smart car  
 2004: G Wiz electric car

The plastic panels, that sit on the aluminium frame, also protect the occupants from the elements.

At just over one metre wide it is even narrower than Daimler Chrysler's original Smart car.

The micro-mini is able to park efficiently and opens up the possibility of an increased number of lanes on jam-packed city streets.

However, more cars should not mean more fumes, because the Clever car uses compressed natural gas.

“It costs less to run, is quieter and is less polluting,” said Dr Jos Darling, a senior lecturer in charge of the Clever project at Bath University.

(<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/technology/4930794.stm>)

**28.** As informações abaixo objetivam, respectivamente, comparar o Clever a outros carros da mesma categoria e apresentar algumas de suas características:

- I - É menos poluente; levou quatro anos para ser projetado.
- II - É mais estreito; tem três rodas.
- III - É mais seguro; é movido à gasolina.
- IV - É mais econômico; atinge velocidade máxima de 100 km/h.
- V - É mais silencioso; tem espaço para dois passageiros.

É correto afirmar que:

- (A) I, II e IV são verdadeiras; V é falsa;
- (B) IV e V são verdadeiras; II é falsa;
- (C) IV é verdadeira; I e III são falsas;
- (D) II é verdadeira; I e V são falsas;
- (E) V é verdadeira; I, III e IV são falsas.

**29.** Assinale a alternativa que **não** corresponde aos objetivos que justificam a idealização do veículo mencionado no texto:

- (A) Ajudar a resolver o problema de congestionamento no trânsito.
- (B) Projetar um veículo adequado para áreas urbanas.
- (C) Reunir segurança e conforto num veículo compacto.
- (D) Desenvolver um veículo fácil de estacionar.
- (E) Apresentar ao mercado o primeiro protótipo de um minicarro.

**30.** A expressão “low emission”, que compõe o nome do carro Clever (Compact Low Emission Vehicle), refere-se à seguinte palavra do texto:

- (A) environment (linha 16);
- (B) gas (linha 46);
- (C) fumes (linha 45);
- (D) polluting (linha 47);
- (E) aluminium (linha 39).

**31.** Assinale a alternativa que apresenta um modelo de carro que NÃO pertence à categoria “micro-mini”.

- (A) Sinclair C5;
- (B) Smart car;
- (C) Clever car;
- (D) French KVS car;
- (E) Standard car.

**32.** Considerando as características apresentadas pelo texto para o minicarro, assinale a alternativa que completa coerentemente o título do texto:

- (A) Green;
- (B) Yellow;
- (C) Black;
- (D) Red;
- (E) Blue.

**33.** Read the short descriptions of kings of food below and check the one that **DOESN'T** suit the description:

- (A) BEEF – an often thick slice of usually good quality meat or fish that is cooked by broiling, frying etc.

- (B) CORN – a tall cereal plant, having a jointed, solid stem and bearing the grain, seeds or kernels on large ears, used for human food or for fodder, that is, as food for livestock.
- (C) HERRING – a North Atlantic food fish that swims in very large schools, generally sold smoked or dried.
- (D) LOBSTER – any of the various large, edible, marine, usually black or dull-green crustacean, having pincers or claws on the first pair of legs, whose shell turns red when boiled.
- (E) MUTTON – the meat of more mature or fully-grown sheep.

**TEXTO V**

### **YOU WANT FRIES WITH THAT, WE PREDICT** **Technology anticipates fast-food customers' orders**

PITTSBURGH – Do you want fries with that? Never mind, we already know. A Pittsburgh startup, HyperActive Technologies Inc., is testing technology at area fast-food restaurants designed to give kitchen workers a good indication of what customers want before the hungry souls even get close enough to place an order.

The system, known as “HyperActive Bob”, is in place in several restaurants around Pittsburgh in a primitive form: It tells employees when they are about to get busy, even how much food to put on the grill.

The system uses rooftop cameras that monitor traffic entering a restaurant's parking lot and drive-thru. Currently, the system is all about volume: If a minivan pulls in, there's apt to be more than one mouth to feed.

By this time next year, HyperActive Technologies expects to have in place software that keys on the type of vehicle entering the parking lot to determine whether the customers they bear are inclined to order, say, a burger over a chicken sandwich.

As it is, the currently installed technology – the predictive system is only running simulations for now – has wowed some seasoned veterans.

“I've been a manager for 28 years,” said Pat Currie, a manager at a McDonald's in Chippewa Township. “It's the most impressive thing I've ever seen.”

Hyper ActiveBob is now at seven area McDonald's, a Burger King and a Taco Bell.

It was installed at Currie's restaurant two years ago. Since then, waste has been cut in half and wait times at the drive-thru have been reduced by 25 to 40 seconds per consumer, Currie said – an eternity in the fast-food industry.

(*Newsweek, September 7, 2004*)

**34.** O texto trata de:

- (A) uma tecnologia capaz de prever o que os clientes de um restaurante vão pedir antes de eles fazerem seus pedidos;
- (B) uma tecnologia de controle do volume de vendas estipulado para as franquias de alguns restaurantes;
- (C) um sistema de segurança que usa tecnologia para controlar o estacionamento de restaurantes;
- (D) um sistema de entrega de restaurantes do tipo *delivery* muito dinâmico devido ao uso de alta tecnologia;
- (E) um software de treinamento usado para tornar os funcionários de restaurantes mais ativos e eficientes.

**35.** De acordo com o texto, a instalação de “HyperActive Bob” em um restaurante causou:

- (A) a redução à metade do tempo do serviço de entrega do tipo *delivery*;
- (B) a redução do desperdício à metade;
- (C) a redução para 25 a 40 segundos do tempo de espera para o atendimento às mesas;
- (D) a redução à metade da criminalidade no estacionamento;
- (E) um aumento nas vendas de hambúrgueres e sanduíches de frango.

36. Assinale a alternativa em que o trecho “to determine whether the customers they bear are inclined to order”, no 4º parágrafo do texto, é reescrito de forma adequada e sem prejuízo de significado.

- (A) to determine when the customers they bear are inclined to order;
- (B) to determine which the customers they bear are inclined to order;
- (C) to determine what the customers they bear are inclined to order;
- (D) to determine if the customers they bear are inclined to order;
- (E) to determine how the customers they bear are inclined to order.

TEXTO VI

### PASSAGE THREE

The classic telltale sign of inflation comes when more people are employed, and have more money to spend. So the job report means Wall Street’s hopes that the Federal Reserve will soon pause in raising interest rates are probably kaput.

“The only dark cloud to this number is that now the Fed has no reason whatsoever to stop raising rates,” said Barry Ritholtz, chief market strategist with Maxim Group, a New York-based money management firm.

The Treasury bond market reacted accordingly. Bond prices sank, sending the yield on the benchmark 10-years Treasury up to 4.26 percent, from 4.16 percent Thursday, as investors bet rates would keep heading higher still. Bond prices and yields move in opposite directions.

Bond yields and other rates typically rise when the economy is strong and fall during periods of sluggishness.

Several economists said the April job report is a sign that the first-quarter soft patch may have been a blip induced largely by record high oil prices. And with oil prices falling in recent weeks, that’s a good sign for the economy.

“The Fed has assumed that the weakness in the first quarter was temporary. This confirms that,” said Steven Wieting, senior economist with Citigroup Global Markets. “The reasonable view was you don’t have a one-third rise in energy prices without consequences.”

*(La Monica, P. R. “Fed won’t hit the pause button.*

*Strong job report makes it much less likely the Fed wil stop raising rates anytime soon.” www.cnn.com, 6 de maio de 2005.)*

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37. The presumed relationship between interest rates and the strength of the economy is:

- 10 (A) Interest rates tend to rise when the economy declines.
- (B) Interest rates tend to fall when oil prices rise.
- (C) None whatsoever.
- (D) Interest rates tend to rise when the economy grows.
- 15 (E) There is no clear relationship when the economy’s weakness is temporary.

38. The increase in oil prices recently had an impact on interest rates only because:

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- (A) When bond prices rise, their yields also rise.
- (B) The job market, as another source of inflation, was temporarily weak.
- (C) Inflation is under control in the United States.
- 25 (D) Investors are betting that interest rates will increase.
- (E) Investors do not have a reasonable view of the economy’s future.

39. The April job report indicates that:

- (A) the economy has become stronger.
- (B) interest rates have fallen.
- (C) oil prices have risen.
- (D) the Fed will reduce interest rates.
- (E) the Fed had assumed that the economic situation in the January-March period was very good.

TEXTO VII

### BY THE NUMBERS

What does it mean to be wealthy? A new United Nations study provides a sketch of what “rich” actually means – globally speaking.

500	Thousands of dollars required to rank among the wealthiest percent of the world’s people.
37	Millions of people who have this level of wealth around the world.
88.3	Percentage of the world’s wealth held by the citizens of the 24 richest countries.
14.8	Percentage of the world’s population this represents.

40. According to the UN study:

- (A) to be a wealthy person you must have at least 37 millions;
- (B) less than 15% of the world’s population may be included among the world’s millionaires;
- (C) more than 80% of the population of the richest countries in the world are wealthy;
- (D) less than 12% of the world’s wealthy persons belong to poor countries;
- (E) if you want to be financially above 99% of the world’s population, try to gather half a million dollars.

## ESPAÑHOL

TEXTO I

PRODIGIOS

### TEJIENDO TELARAÑAS EN EL LABORATORIO

**Intrigados desde hace décadas por las asombrosas propiedades de estos tejidos, los científicos ahora intentan reproducirlas artificialmente**

“Tiene un bello efecto, no es ni siquiera una décima parte del tamaño de un hilo de seda, es más redondeado y parejo en su espesor... y está exento de nudos y partículas de polvo”, escribía – en 1785 – el científico norteamericano David Rittenhouse refiriéndose al hilo de araña después de haber intentado estirar una hebra a través de la lente de su telescopio.

A pesar de su aparente fragilidad, hace ya bastante que los científicos descubrieron que, peso por peso, el hilo de araña es más resistente que el cable de acero. Esa asombrosa resistencia a las rupturas y estiramientos, tanto como su capacidad para absorber impactos, lo han convertido en un atrayente tema de estudio para expertos de las

universidades de Washington, Wyoming y de la Columbia Británica, quienes están intentando duplicar las propiedades químicas y mecánicas de esta fibra deslumbrante.

Según los investigadores, si se lograra fabricarlo a voluntad, esta clase de material podría algún día utilizarse en lugar de los soportes de acero que sustentan los puentes colgantes, reemplazar el **Kevlar** (utilizado para detener proyectiles en los chalecos antibalas), emplearse como capa protectora en vehículos militares o para amarrar objetos a los vehículos espaciales.

[JOHN BARRAT – Smithsonian News Service (Fragmento)  
Revista La Nación – Buenos Aires, 11/09/92, p.28-9.]

41. El pronombre subrayado en la frase: "... intentan reproducirlas..." (encabezamiento) se refiere a:

- (A) sedas;
- (B) arañas;
- (C) décadas;
- (D) propiedades;
- (E) artificialidades;

42. Segundo David Rittenhouse, o fio da teia de aranha, comparado ao fio da seda, é:

- (A) mais poeirento;
- (B) mais cheio de nós;
- (C) de espessura diferente;
- (D) de espessura uniforme;
- (E) de largura menos arredondada.

43. Los **intrigados** (encabezamiento) por las telarañas son los:

- (A) tejedores;
- (B) químicos;
- (C) científicos;
- (D) propietarios;
- (E) reproductores.

44. Respecto al hilo de araña, lo que nos informa el texto es:

- (A) es posible utilizárselo en lugar del acero;
- (B) es posible utilizárselo en vehículos militares;
- (C) sigue en estudio su utilización en lugar de otros materiales;
- (D) hay la posibilidad de hoy en día utilizárselo en puentes colgantes;
- (E) sigue su utilización para amarrar objetos a los vehículos espaciales.

45. En la frase: "...si se **lograra**..." (último párrafo) el verbo subrayado podría sustituirse por:

- (A) engañase;
- (B) malograrse;
- (C) consumirse;
- (D) conseguise;
- (E) prolongase.

46. Si se lograra duplicar y fabricar el hilo de la telaraña a voluntad, se llegaría a tenerlo como:

- (A) sustituto del acero y del Kevlar;
- (B) desarrollo del acero y del Kevlar;

- (C) garantía para los soportes del acero;
- (D) complemento del acero y del Kevlar;
- (E) soporte del Kevlar en chalecos antibala.

47. Lo que mejor expresa el porqué del interés de los expertos por tejer las telarañas en laboratorio es:

- (A) su increíble capacidad de reproducir nudos y cables;
- (B) su especial resistencia a rupturas y estiramientos;
- (C) su durabilidad asombrosa frente al calor;
- (D) su eficaz absorción de impactos y polvo;
- (E) su fabulosa posibilidad de enfriarse.

## TEXTO II

### ES VERDAD

Federico García Lorca

Ay, iqué trabajo me cuesta  
quererte como te quiero!  
por tu amor me duele el aire,  
el corazón  
y el sombrero

¿Quién me compraría a mí  
este cintillo que tengo,  
y esta tristeza de hilo  
blanco, para hacer pañuelos?

Ay, iqué trabajo me cuesta  
quererte como te quiero!

48. En este poema el autor habla de un amor:

- (A) muy débil;
- (B) que se acabó;
- (C) muy tranquilo;
- (D) fuerte y pasional;
- (E) entre hijo y madre.

49. El texto puede caracterizarse como:

- (A) literario;
- (B) didáctico;
- (C) científico;
- (D) periodístico;
- (E) propaganda.

50. Señale la alternativa donde hay un conectivo de adición:

- (A) y (verso 5);
- (B) ay (verso 1);
- (C) hilo (verso 8);
- (D) para (verso 9);
- (E) tengo (verso 7).

TEXTO III

SALUD:

**PRECAUCIONES PARA UN VIAJE FELIZ***(Yoya Perez-Fajardo)*

Cuando sube a un automóvil, nadie o casi nadie se plantea que vaya a sufrir un accidente y, mucho menos, que pueda perder la vida en él. Sin embargo, las cifras de muertos y heridos aumentan continuamente y ya apenas si son noticia. Es más, lo realmente llamativo es que haya habido un día, como sucedió hace varios meses, en que no se produjo ningún fallecimiento en la carretera. El problema resulta aún más dramático en verano, cuando se dispara el número de desplazamientos rumbo a los lugares de vacaciones.

Si la mayoría de los siniestros están causados por fallos humanos, parece claro que muchos de ellos podrían evitarse. Además, no se trata de adoptar medidas especiales sino, simplemente, de utilizar el sentido común y seguir las indicaciones de la Dirección General de Tráfico. De entrada, no se puede iniciar el viaje si el conductor no ha descansado lo suficiente, por lo que coger el coche nada más salir del trabajo está totalmente desaconsejado. Se debe esperar al día siguiente, después de haber dormido un mínimo de ocho horas.

*(“Tribuna” – Revista nº 432. Madrid – 5/8/96. Fragmento.)*

51. De acordo com o texto, um dos recursos que se poderia utilizar para diminuir o número de acidentes é:

- (A) “observar cuidados sensatos”;
- (B) “empezar el viaje al terminar el trabajo”;
- (C) “adoptar medidas especiales de seguridad”;
- (D) “tener en cuenta que esto pasa en verano”;
- (E) “establecer que todos los siniestros son causados por fallos humanos”.

52. Em: “(...) parece claro que muchos de ellos podrían evitarse” (l. 10), a palavra sublinhada (“ellos”) refere-se a:

- (A) siniestros;
- (B) fallos humanos;
- (C) desplazamientos;
- (D) medidas especiales;
- (E) lugares de vacaciones.

53. En la frase: “que pueda perder la vida en él.” (l. 02-03), el pronombre “él” se refiere al:

- (A) “viaje”;
- (B) “accidente”;
- (C) “motorista”;
- (D) “automóvil”;
- (E) “planteamiento”.

54. Segundo o texto, as pessoas, ao viajar, não consideram em relação a si próprias, a seguinte hipótese:

- (A) “la pérdida de la vida en un siniestro”;
- (B) “el crecimiento de las cifras de muertos y heridos”;
- (C) “el excesivo desplazamiento rumbo a los sitios turísticos”;
- (D) “el aumento del número de fallecimientos en la carretera”;
- (E) “la pequeña divulgación de noticias acerca de los accidentes”.

55. Segundo o texto, a regra básica para começar a viagem, em relação ao motorista, seria:

- (A) “dormir el día siguiente”;
- (B) “conducir el día anterior”;
- (C) “dormir horas suficientes”;
- (D) “estar dormido desde las ocho”;
- (E) “manejar el coche después del trabajo”.

56. Na frase: “...no se trata de adoptar medidas especiales...” (l. 10-11), a alternativa que apresenta a substituição da palavra sublinhada pelo pronome correto é:

- (A) adoptarse;
- (B) adoptaros;
- (C) adoptarlas;
- (D) les adoptar;
- (E) las adoptar.

57. “Sin embargo, las cifras de muertos y heridos aumentan...” (l. 3). O termo destacado pode ser substituído, sem que o sentido seja alterado, por:

- (A) más;
- (B) pero;
- (C) como;
- (D) apenas;
- (E) mientras.

58. “Cuando sube a un automóvil...” (l. 1). O termo sublinhado expressa a circunstância de:

- (A) lugar;
- (B) modo;
- (C) medio;
- (D) tiempo;
- (E) espacio.

59. “...los siniestros están causados por fallos humanos...” (l. 9). Substituindo o termo sublinhado por “siniestro”, no singular, tem-se:

- (A) lo siniestro está causado por fallo humano;
- (B) el siniestro está causados por fallo humano;
- (C) el siniestro está causado por fallos humanos;
- (D) el siniestro están causados por fallos humanos;
- (E) lo siniestro están causados por fallos humanos.

60. “Además, no se trata de adoptar medidas especiales sino, simplemente, de utilizar...” (l. 10-11). O termo sublinhado expressa o sentido de:

- (A) concesión;
- (B) oposición;
- (C) causalidad;
- (D) conformidad;
- (E) temporalidad.