INGLÊS

Text I

MAN´S ABILITIES

The first man appeared on earth half million years ago. Then he was little more than an animal; but early man had several big advantages over the animals. He had a large brain, he had an upright body, he had clever hands; and he had in his brain special groups of nerve cells, not present in animals, that enable him to invent a language and use it to communicate with his fellow men. This ability to speak was of very great value because it allowed men to share ideas, and to plan together, so that tasks impossible for a single person could be successfully undertaken by intelligent teamwork. Speech also enables ideas to be passed on from generation to generation so that stock of human knowledge slowly increased.

It was these special advantages that put men far ahead of all other living creatures in the struggle for existence. They can use their intelligence against their difficulties and master them.

Since those far-off times, when he first appeared, man has achieved a great deal. He has used animals, steam, electricity and oil to move himself more and more quickly from place to place. He has overcome rivers and seas with rafts, canoes, boats and ships of endless variety. He has mastered darkness, too, first with dim lights and later with brighter lamps, until he can now make for himself so dazzling a light with an arc-lamp that, like the sun, it is too strong for his naked eyes.

(G.C. Thornley, Scientific English Practice. London: Longmans, 1969)

21 De acordo com o texto, assinale a alternativa correta:

(A) O homem primitivo não passava de um pequeno animal sem nenhuma vantagem sobre os outros animais que também tinham células nervosas no cérebro.
(B) O homem primitivo já era superior aos animais por ter, no cérebro avantajado, células nervosas que lhe permitiram inventar a linguagem.
(C) O homem primitivo competia com os outros animais porque estes não tinham como inventar uma linguagem apropriada pelas células nervosas.
(D) O homem primitivo não tinha como superar os outros animais que também tinham cérebro grande e postura correta.
(E) O homem primitivo conseguia superar os outros animais, porque estes não tinham mãos capazes de fabricar instrumentos.

22 A fala foi mais uma das habilidades desenvolvidas pelo homem. Segundo o texto, podemos dizer que:

(A) como não tinham a capacidade de falar, os animais primitivos não conseguiam andar em grupos, o que lhes permitiria aprender a trocar idéias e executar tarefas coletivas.
(B) os animais não tinham como passar conhecimento de geração para geração, porque o seu tipo de inteligência impedia a vida em grupo, capaz de criar uma linguagem.
(C) os animais eram bem-sucedidos, apesar de sua falta de inteligência para a troca de idéias e para a transmissão
de conhecimento às gerações futuras.
(D) a capacidade de falar, além de dar ao homem oportunidade de troca de idéias, permitia-lhe trabalhar em grupo e executar tarefas impossíveis para uma pessoa só.
(E) os animais inteligentes que não conseguiam viver ou trabalhar em grupo foram fadados a nunca aprender uma linguagem destinada à troca de idéias.

23 "... he had in his brain special groups of nerve cells, not present in animals, that enable him to invent a language and use **it** to communicate with his fellow men."

The pronoun **it** above refers to _____.

(A) brain
(B) language
(C) nerve cells
(D) men
(E) animals

24 Segundo o texto:

(A) desde o início de sua existência, o homem procurou inventar embarcações rápidas porque os animais impediam a sua locomoção.
(B) o homem primitivo achava que qualquer tipo de embarcação seria melhor que um animal para a sua locomoção.
(C) desde o início de sua vida na Terra, o homem foi capaz de superar quaisquer dificuldades com sua insuperável inteligência.
(D) desde quando surgiu na Terra, o homem vem lutando para não depender de barcos e animais para sua locomoção.
(E) para dominar os rios e os mares, o homem, desde os seus primórdios, serviu-se de embarcações e de outros animais para se locomover com rapidez.

25 De acordo com o último parágrafo:

(A) quando conseguiu produzir uma luz fraca, o homem deu-se por satisfeito, pois temia muito a luz do sol.
(B) o homem chegou a produzir uma luz tão ofuscante que, em pouco tempo, a luz do sol deixou de ser problema.
(C) aos poucos os homem conquistou as trevas; começou criando luzes fracas até produzir luzes ofuscantes como o sol.
(D) luzes e lâmpadas cada vez mais brilhantes levaram o homem a esquecer-se do brilho da luz solar.
(E) o homem jamais conseguirá eliminar as trevas, se não produzir lâmpadas tão ofuscantes quanto a luz solar.

26 "It was these special advantages that put men far ahead of all other living creatures in the struggle for existence. They can use their intelligence against their difficulties and master **them**."

The underlined word refers to _____.

(A) existence
(B) special advantages
(C) living creatures
(D) their difficulties
(E) intelligence

Text II

In December 1967, in South Africa, a very special operation was performed for the first time. A human heart was removed from a dead body and implanted in the body of a patient. The name of the surgeon was Dr. Christian Barnard.

In this operation an extraordinary machine, the heart-lung machine, was used. With this machine in use the heart can be removed from the body completely, and operated on outside the body or exchanged for new one.

But Dr. Barnard's operation was not the beginning of transplants. Transplants of parts of the eye were begun in 1888 and the first kidneys were transplanted in 1950. Of course, a heart transplant is a bigger operation than these, but there are many problems in all operations of this sort.

Implants are different, but the operation is sometimes as difficult. A substitute metal or plastic part (prothesis) is put into the patient's body. This sort of operations was first performed in

the nineteenth century when anaesthetics were discovered. Before anaesthetics, of course, it was very difficult to perform operations. It was extremely painful and the patient suffered too much.

In the nineteenth century very simple implants and transplants were performed – blood transfusion, skin grafts, metal plates and screws to join broken bones. In 1887, Dr. MacEwan of Glasgow did the first big bone-graft operation. He took the disease humerus (upper arm bone) from a little boy and replaced it with six pieces of bone from six different donors. The operation was successful.

27 De acordo com o texto:

(A) a cirurgia realizada pelo Dr. Barnard, quando fez o primeiro transplante de coração, foi dificultada pela utilização da máquina que substituía o coração e os pulmões.
(B) por ser o transplante de coração uma cirurgia extraordinária, durante a sua realização nenhum órgão podia ser retirado do corpo humano.
(C) a máquina que substituía o coração e os pulmões facilitou tanto a operação de transplante que esta pôde ser realizada sem quaisquer outras grandes preocupações.
(D) o êxito do Dr. Barnard, quando realizou o primeiro transplante de coração, foi, em grande parte, devido à utilização de uma máquina extraordinária que substituía o coração e os pulmões.
(E) o êxito da máquina que substituía o coração durante a cirurgia de transplante foi tão grande que os médicos dispensaram a transfusão sangüínea.

28 Analisando-se o terceiro parágrafo, podemos afirmar que:

(A) após a operação realizada pelo Dr. Barnard, outros tipos de transplantes, como o do rim e de partes do olho, também puderam ser realizados.
(B) a operação realizada pelo Dr. Barnard não foi o primeiro transplante da história; antes já haviam sido feitos outros tipos de transplante, como o do rim e de partes do olho.
(C) a história dos transplantes iniciou-se com o Dr. Barnard, quando ele antes realizou transplantes de rim e de partes do olho.
(D) não se sabe exatamente quando começaram a ser realizados os transplantes de órgãos humanos, pois a história nada registra sobre o assunto.
(E) o primeiro transplante da história foi realizado pelo próprio Dr. Barnard, quando este realizou operações simultâneas envolvendo os rins e partes do olho.

29 Operações de implantes são diferentes dos transplantes e começaram no século XIX, pois:

(A) ao contrário dos transplantes, os implantes, apesar de serem cirurgias igualmente difíceis, não dependiam de anestésicos.
(B) os anestésicos descobertos no século passado não eram suficientes para permitir quaisquer tipos de transplantes ou implantes.
(C) operações para implantes puderam ser realizadas com os anestésicos descobertos no século passado por serem mais fáceis do que os transplantes.
(D) a insistência na necessidade de se realizarem implantes e transplantes levou os médicos a descobrirem a anestesia no século XIX.
(E) embora sejam operações diferentes, os implantes, que podem ser tão difíceis quanto os transplantes, puderam ser realizados no século dezenove após o surgimento da anestesia.

30 Segundo o último parágrafo:

(A) o primeiro implante ósseo de grandes proporções realizou-se no século passado mesmo antes da realização de pequenos implantes como a transfusão sangüínea, o enxerto de pele e a colocação de pinos de metal nos ossos.
(B) transfusões de sangue realizadas no século XIX permitiram a realização da primeira cirurgia de implante ósseo com o auxílio de pinos de metal.

(C) a primeira grande operação de implante ósseo foi realizada no século XIX, após pequenos implantes e transplantes como transfusão de sangue, enxerto de pele e colocação de pinos de metal para ligar ossos.
(D) transfusões de sangue, enxerto de pele e colocação de pinos de metal no corpo humano eram condutas inaceitáveis pelos médicos do século XIX.
(E) transfusões de sangue e o uso de pinos metálicos para ligação de ossos ocorreram no século XIX, após o êxito alcançado pelos médicos que faziam enxertos de pele.

31 É certo afirmar que:

(A) o primeiro enxerto de osso foi realizado em Glasgow, em 1887, pelo Dr. MacEwan, que substituiu o úmero doente de um menino por pedaços de ossos de seis diferentes doadores.
(B) o primeiro enxerto de osso realizado em Glasgow, em 1887, pelo Dr. MacEwan consistiu no aproveitamento do úmero de um menino para socorrer seis doentes.
(C) seis doentes doaram partes de seus ossos para que o Dr. MacEwan pudesse fazer o primeiro enxerto de ossos que salvou a vida de um menino pobre e doente.
(D) o primeiro enxerto de osso realizado, em 1887, em Glasgow, provou que o úmero só pode ser recuperado com êxito, se o receptor contar com a colaboração de, pelo menos, seis doadores.
(E) não haveria necessidade de seis doadores de ossos para recuperar o úmero do menino de Glasgow, operado pelo Dr. MacEwan, se ele não estivesse doente.

32 "A human **heart** was removed from a dead body...". Which alternative can NOT replace the underlined word above?

(A) eye;
(B) kidney;
(C) liver;
(D) heal;
(E) stomach.

33 Paul cannot hear anything. The poor boy is _____.

(A) deaf
(B) death
(C) blind
(D) surly
(E) earring

Text III

I left the hospital in a taxi on the tenth day with Octavia in my arms and Lydia by my side. I was excited at the thought of getting home and having my baby to myself, but the cold of the outside air must have startled her, for she began to scream and screech violently in the taxi, and when we got home. I did not quite know what to do. In hospital she had always been so quiet and sweet. I laid her down in her basket, but the mattress was a different shape from the hospital cot, and she looked strange and uncomfortable and screamed all the more fiercely. She looked odd, too, in her own Viyella nighties, after the regulation garments she had worn all her life until that afternoon. She went on and on crying, and I began to think that she would never adapt to real life. Lydia was getting almost as worried as I was, and after a while she said, as we both sat miserably and watched this small furious person, "Why don't you feed her? That would shut her up, wouldn't it?". I looked at my watch; it was half past four.

"It is not time to feed her yet," I said. "In hospital, we had to feed them on the dot at five."

"Oh", said Lydia, "half an hour one way or the other can't make much difference."

"Don´t you think so?" I said. "But then she´ll wake half an hour early at the next feed, and the next, and the next, and then what will I do?"

"It wouldn´t matter, would it?"

"I don´t know. I somehow feel things would get all muddled and never get straight again. She was good and reasonable in hospital. And then she´ll get confused, and how will she ever know when it´s night time? How will she ever learn that it´s night?"

“I should feed her” said Lydia. “It looks to me as though she´s going to have a fit.”

I didn´t think she would have a fit, but I couldn´t stand the sound of her crying, so I picked her out and fed her, and she became quiet at once, and fell asleep afterward looking as though her mattress and nightdress were very comfortable after all. On the other hand, she did wake half an hour early at the next feed, and went on and on waking earlier, until we worked right back round the clock, for the truth was that she never went four hours but only three and a half. Looking back on it, it doesn´t seem to matter at all, but it seemed very important at the time. I remember it took her ages, moreover, to learn about night and day, and in the end I concluded that they had been giving her secrets bottles in the night at the hospital.

However, on the whole, things worked out very well. I had a subsidised home help to begin with, and after a fortnight or so this woman whom Lydia had discovered, an amiable fat lady named Mrs. Jennings, came in two days a week while I dashed off to the library between feeds. Mrs. Jennings adored babies, and I found that all her chat about little darling tiny thingies, and where´s her little tootsie wootsies, fell quite naturally and indeed gratefully upon my ears.

34 In the taxi, the baby cried because:

(A) she got excited.
(B) the temperature began to fall.
(C) she couldn´t breathe properly.
(D) something upset her.
(E) she was very frightened.

35 Octavia looked odd to her mother because:

(A) her nightie was the wrong size.
(B) her clothes weren´t her usual ones.
(C) the mattress was bigger than the one in the cot.
(D) the Viyella nighties were new.
(E) the basket was uncomfortable.

36 Why did Lydia suggest feeding the baby?

(A) It was near feeding time.
(B) She believed it was better to feed her early.
(C) She obviously didn´t like the noise.
(D) She could see Octavia was hungry.
(E) She realized that wasn´t hungry.

37 The mother didn´t want to feed the baby because she thought:

(A) the baby wanted to be fed at five.
(B) it was too early to feed her.
(C) the baby wouldn´t be hungry at night.
(D) it would stop the baby sleeping at night.
(E) the baby didn´t seem hungry.

38 The mother believed that in the hospital:

(A) the baby had been overfed at night.
(B) they had confused the baby.
(C) there were things she hadn´t been told.
(D) they had lied to her.
(E) they didn´t care about the baby.

39 Mrs. Jennings:

(A) was not paid by Lydia for the first fortnight.
(B) was found by Lydia through the library.
(C) helped the author with the baby.
(D) first came in on a fortnight´s trial.
(E) was Lydia's friend.

40 Lydia has bought a new enamel to paint her _____.

(A) clothes
(B) hair
(C) nails
(D) eyes
(E) lips