



VESTIBULAR DE VERÃO MEDICINA

25 de novembro de 2012

ORIENTAÇÕES GERAIS

Confira se a impressão do caderno de prova está legível. Caso necessário solicite um novo caderno.

Verifique se as informações que estão impressas no cartão resposta personalizado estão corretas. Em caso de divergência, notifique imediatamente o fiscal.

A prova é composta por 01 (uma) redação e 60 (sessenta) questões objetivas, de múltipla escolha, com 04 (quatro) alternativas de resposta - **A, B, C, D** - das quais, somente 01 (uma) deverá ser assinalada como correta.

Procure fazer a prova com calma e atenção. Preencha e assine corretamente o cartão resposta, de acordo com as instruções, utilizando caneta esferográfica com tinta azul ou preta. O cartão resposta não será substituído em caso de marcação errada ou rasura.

Somente será permitida a sua retirada da sala após duas horas do início da prova que terá, no máximo, cinco horas de duração. Os três últimos candidatos deverão permanecer em sala até que todos concluem a prova e possam sair juntos.

Você será eliminado do concurso se:

a) ausentar-se da sala de realização da prova sem o acompanhamento do fiscal ou antes de decorrido o prazo mínimo para saída do candidato da sala;

b) for surpreendido em comunicação, qualquer que seja a forma, com outras pessoas ou utilizando calculadoras, livros, notas ou impressos não permitidos;

c) estiver portando ou fazendo uso de relógio ou de qualquer tipo de equipamento eletrônico de comunicação (beep, pager, telefone celular, calculadora, dentre outros), ainda que desligados;

d) não devolver integralmente todo o material de prova (caderno de questões e cartão resposta personalizado).

Diante de qualquer dúvida você deve comunicar-se com o fiscal.

Boa prova

ESPANHOL

Texto: Qué buen idioma es el mío

Qué buen idioma el mío, qué buena lengua heredamos de los conquistadores torvos... Éstos andaban a zancadas por las tremendas cordilleras, por las Américas encrespadas, buscando patatas, butifarras, frijolitos, tabaco negro, oro, maíz, huevos fritos, con aquel apetito voraz que nunca más se ha visto en el mundo...

Todo se lo tragaban, con religiones, pirámides, tribus, idolatrías iguales a las que ellos traían en sus grandes bolsas... Por donde pasaban quedaba arrasada la tierra... Pero a los bárbaros se les caían de las botas, de las barbas, de los yelmos, de las herraduras, como piedrecitas, las palabras luminosas que se quedaron aquí resplandecientes... el idioma. Salimos perdiendo... Salimos ganando... Se llevaron el oro y nos dejaron el oro... Se lo llevaron todo y nos dejaron todo... Nos dejaron las palabras.

Pablo Neruda – Premio Nobel de literatura 1971.

15) A partir del texto y teniendo en cuenta la personalidad del autor, se puede concluir que:

A ⇒ Los logros superan las pérdidas porque los conquistadores destruyeron la idolatría e impusieron la verdadera religión.

B ⇒ La pérdida para Hispanoamérica superó la ganancia porque lo robado fue intencional, mientras que lo dejado fue puramente accidental.

C ⇒ Las palabras que los conquistadores dejaban a su paso no eran sino “piedrecitas”, nada en comparación con las toneladas de oro que se llevaron.

D ⇒ A pesar del pillaje y devastación realizados por los conquistadores, el idioma que dejaron es tan valioso como el oro que se llevaron.

16) Atención a las palabras en mayúscula.

- I** El escritor Vargas Llosa no es TAN leído CUAN Neruda.
- II** No siempre un hombre GRANDE es un GRAN hombre.
- III** Un BUEN libro se lee con gusto, un libro MALO no.
- IV** MIO coche es más viejo que LO tuyo.
- V** Un diccionario suele ser MÁS GRANDE que un libro común.

Las proposiciones **correctas** son:

- A** ⇒ II - III - V **C** ⇒ II - III - IV
B ⇒ I - II - IV **D** ⇒ I - IV - V

17) Vocabulario en su contexto:

- (1) *voraz* – el plural es *voraces*.
- (2) *zancadas* – femenino plural de *zancudo*.
- (3) *frijolitos* – diminutivo de *frijoles*.
- (4) *yelmo* – casco de motociclista.
- (5) *traían* – tiempo del verbo *traer*.

Indica las descripciones **correctas**:

- A** ⇒ 1 - 3 - 5 **C** ⇒ 1 - 2 - 3
B ⇒ 2 - 3 - 4 **D** ⇒ 2 - 3 - 5

18) En el texto se lee: “se llevaron el oro” y “y nos dejaron el oro”. ¿Cómo se explica esa contradicción?

A ⇒ En ambas afirmaciones el sentido es metafórico.

B ⇒ En la primera afirmación el sentido es literal, en la segunda figurado.

C ⇒ En ambos casos el sentido es literal.

D ⇒ Neruda emplea una licencia poética, para la cual no hay explicación.

INGLÉS

The Evolution of the Telephone

Sam Goddard - published by Ezine Articles (The text below has been modified to better suit the exam)

1. Alexander Graham Bell most likely had no idea that he had discovered what would eventually change the world in more ways than could be imagined. The technology at the origin of telephones has led to many more inventions in the telecommunications field that keep people in touch and connected around the world. On March 10, 1876 Alexander Graham Bell transmitted the first speech using electricity. From that day forward, the telephone system changed every aspect of life. Although it did not immediately change

the world, it set communication on a path that would alter its future.

2. The initial lack of acceptance of Mr. Bell's discovery was due to the telegraph being the dominant form of communication and it had been around for over 50 years. This voice traveling across electrical lines that Mr. Bell was proposing was a new and daunting discovery. In the late 1870's Mr. Bell took his public telephone demonstrations on the road in an attempt to raise awareness and public finance for the project. Mr. Bell presented the telephone as a broadcasting system. However, he wasn't the only person working on ideas that would have an impact on telephone technology. Thomas Edison invented the first transmitter and receiver that would be practical for commercial use. He had already invented a type of multiplexing that allowed messages to be sent in opposite directions simultaneously.

3. In the 1880's the switchboard came on board. During this time, there was no dialing, no signaling system, and no electronic switches. Callers would crank the handle and speak with an operator who would then connect them to their party so that they could have their conversation. This type of system had no ringer to alert of incoming calls and no privacy due to the operator being the middle man holding the call together. By 1946 the number of telephone callers made switchboard operators' jobs too much for people alone to handle. Nearly a quarter of a million operators were working for AT&T in 1946 but that number would decrease significantly with the widespread implementation of automatic call switching.

4. Although this switching system was invented in 1889, it was not until 1914 that it was installed on a large-scale basis in New Jersey. Then, it wasn't until 1976 that the first computerized switch was put into action and by 1982 almost half of all telephone calls were switched electronically. Bell's patent ran out at the turn of the century and approximately 6000 independent phone companies opened up shop.

15) Why didn't Mr. Bell's discovery catch on at first (second paragraph)?

A ⇒ Because it was the dominant form of communication.

B ⇒ Because it was too costly.

C ⇒ Because it was a broadcasting system.

D ⇒ Because the telegraph was already well established.

16) Which of the alternatives below best replaces the expression "**most likely**" (first paragraph)?

A ⇒ Probably.

B ⇒ Certainly.

C ⇒ Similarly.

D ⇒ Possibly.

17) Which of the following alternatives for the statement **Although this switching system was invented in 1889...** (fourth paragraph) is grammatically incorrect?

A ⇒ Though this switching system being invented in 1889...

B ⇒ Even though this switching system was invented in 1889...

C ⇒ In spite of this switching system being invented in 1889...

D ⇒ Despite this switching system being invented in 1889...

18) With the widespread implementation of automatic call switching (third paragraph), what can be assumed according to the text?

A ⇒ Making calls became a more difficult task.

B ⇒ A lot of people may have lost their jobs.

C ⇒ More jobs were available for operators with AT&T.

D ⇒ Callers had to help operators to handle the calls.