

PROVA GABARITADA PELOS PROFESSORES DO CURSO POSITIVO

VESTIBULAR PUCPR 2009/2010

Prova Manhã Nº 22



COMENTÁRIO GERAL DOS PROFESSORES DO CURSO POSITIVO

VESTIBULAR PUCPR 2010

PROVA DE INGLÊS

A prova de Inglês deste ano apresentou textos atuais e informativos relacionados à saúde e a área jurídica. Embora questões gramaticais não constassem da prova, a gramática esteve presente ao longo da interpretação. O estudo constante da parte gramatical, léxica e de interpretação foram fundamentais para a resolução da prova. Poderiam ter sido cobradas algumas questões de gramática aplicada.

Professor(a): Rosaly e Floriano

Read the text and answer questions 33, 34 and 35.

POLIO SUFFERER WINS \$22.5 MILLION LAWSUIT

A man from Staten Island, New York has won a lawsuit after he contracted polio 30 years ago from his daughter's oral vaccination.

Dominick Tenuto, 61, won \$22.5 million from Lederle Laboratories who manufactured "Orimune", a polio vaccine that was given to Tenuto's 5-month-old daughter, Diana, in May 1979.

The following month, Tenuto, who was a supervisor for a Wall Street securities firm, contracted polio and lost the use of his legs. He claimed that the vaccine, which contained a live virus, passed through his daughter's body and she excreted it. As a result, he is now in a wheelchair.

After the ruling, Tenuto said: "I've got some measure of relief that the truth finally was told in an open court of law." He said of the money that, "it doesn't change the way I live my life. It's still going to be hard."

Tenuto had also tried to sue the state of the late paediatrician Dr. Leroy Schwartz, but only Lederle was held liable. Lederle is planning to appeal.

<http://www.qi.com/news>.

September, 2009.

33. The reason for Dominick Tenuto to sue Lederle Laboratories was:

- A) He got polio from a vaccine the lab manufactured.
- B) His daughter got polio after vaccination.
- C) He already had polio and after the vaccine his daughter contracted it.
- D) His daughter already had polio and after the vaccine he contracted it.
- E) The vaccine was not efficient for his daughter.

Comentário:

1º e 2º parágrafos

1º parágrafo ... "he contracted polio"...

2º parágrafo ... Lederle laboratories who manufactured Orimune" ...

Obs.: No segundo parágrafo, onde aparece who, deveria ser which ou that, pois é o laboratório que fabricou a vacina.

Resposta: A

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34. In the text the paragraph: "...After the ruling, Tenuto said: "I've got some measure of relief that the truth finally was told in an open court of law." He said of the money that, "it doesn't change the way I live my life. It's still going to be hard. ..." means:

- A) Tenuto's life is will improve after he receives the money.
- B) The fact that the truth came out in an open court does not pay for the hard life he has been living due to his physical conditions.
- C) The result of the ruling has made Tenuto feel better, but his life is still going to be difficult.
- D) The ruling results will not change his life at all.
- E) Tenuto believes the results will change the lives of other people with the same problems.

Comentário:

4º parágrafo

Resposta: C

35. In the sentence "...Tenuto had also tried to sue the state of the late paediatrician Dr. Leroy Schwartz..." the word **late** stands for:

- A) Not on time.
- B) Old fashioned.
- C) Former.
- D) Deceased.
- E) Last.

Comentário:

A palavra "late" no contexto não significa "último" e, sim, "recentemente", o que foi comentado na aula de Caso Possessivo. A palavra "former" que foi explicada na aula 30 significa **Anterior, ex, antigo** e o **primeiro** de dois elementos citados. "Old fashioned" significa antiquado, e a letra A não tem sentido. Portanto, por exclusão, só sobrou "deceased", que significa **recentemente falecido**.

Resposta: D

Answer questions 36, 37 and 38 based on the following text:

CHOCOLATE INCREASES SURVIVAL RATES AFTER HEART ATTACK

Scientists followed 1,169 nondiabetic men and women who had been hospitalized for a first heart attack. The patients had a health examination three months after their discharge from the hospital, and researchers followed them for the next eight years. After controlling for age, sex, obesity, physical inactivity, smoking, education and other factors, they found that the more chocolate people consumed, the more likely they were to survive.

While the chocolate eaters in the study had a statistically insignificant reduction in the risk of death from any cause over the eight-year span, the reduced risk for dying of heart disease was highly significant. And it was dose-dependent — that is, the more chocolate consumed, the lower the risk for death.

Compared with people who ate none, those who had chocolate less than once a month had a 27 percent reduction in their risk for cardiac death, those who ate it up to once a week had a 44 percent reduction and those who indulged twice or more a week had a 66 percent reduced risk of dying from a subsequent heart event. The beneficial effect remained after controlling for intake of other kinds of sweets.

The co-author of the paper, Dr. Mukamal, said that data from other studies suggests that chocolate lowers blood pressure and this might be a cause of the lower cardiac mortality found in the study.

Adapted from <http://www.nytimes.com>, September, 2009.

36. According to the text, it is true to say that:

- A) The study was in progress for three months after patients' first heart attack.
- B) People who ate less chocolate had better results.
- C) The consumption of chocolate also reduced the risk of death from other causes.
- D) The consumption of chocolate is beneficial for diabetic patients.
- E) The consumption of chocolate after a heart attack enhances the chance of survival.

Comentário:

1º parágrafo ... "they found that the more chocolate people consumed, the more likely they were to survive"... (Quanto mais chocolate as pessoas consumiam, mais chances de sobreviver) e no 2º parágrafo: "... the more chocolate consumed the lower the risk for death" (Quanto mais chocolate consumido, menor o risco de morte). O verbo to "enhance" (aumentar) foi trabalhado em nossas aulas.

Resposta: E

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37. According to the results of the study, which alternatives are true:

- I. The more chocolate you eat, the less chances you have you having a heart problem.
- II. It is also important to control other health factors, such as weight and smoking.
- III. Chocolate is beneficial for people's blood pressure reduction.
- IV. The study showed changes in other causes of death other than heart attacks.

- A) I, II and III.
B) I and IV.
C) II and III.
D) All of the alternatives are true.
E) None of the alternatives are true.

Comentário:

- I. parágrafo 3
- II. parágrafo 1
- III. parágrafo 4

Resposta: A

38. In paragraph three of the text **Chocolate Increases Survival Rates After Heart Attack**, the sentence

"The beneficial effect remained after controlling for intake of other kinds of sweets" means:

- A) People continue having beneficial effects independent of eating other sweets.
B) People who added other kinds of sweets to their diets felt terrible.
C) People who eat chocolate feel like eating other kinds of sweets more often.
D) People must control the amount of other sweets they eat to continue having beneficial effects.
E) People who added other kinds of sweets to their diets felt even more benefits.

Comentário:

As pessoas devem controlar a quantidade de outros doces que comem para o chocolate continuar tendo efeitos benéficos. Esta questão explorou o verbo modal "must" (necessidade).

Resposta: D

Answer questions 39 and 40 according to the text below.

FINDING A SCAPEGOAT WHEN EPIDEMICS STRIKE

The swine flu outbreak of 2009 has been nowhere near as virulent as the pandemics throughout history. However, as history has shown, someone gets the blame for the spread of epidemics — at first Mexico, with attacks on Mexicans in other countries.

In May, a Mexican soccer player who said he was called a "leper" by a Chilean opponent spat on his tormentor. In June, Argentines stoned Chilean buses, saying they were importing disease. When Argentina's caseload soared, European countries warned their citizens against visiting it.

"When disease strikes and humans suffer," said Dr. Liise-anne Pirofski, an expert on the history of epidemics, "the need to understand why is very powerful. And, unfortunately, identification of a scapegoat is sometimes inevitable."

The most visible aspect of blame, of course, is what name a disease gets. The World Health Organization has struggled to avoid the names given the Spanish, Hong Kong and Asian flus, instructing its representatives to shift from "swine flu" to "H1N1" to "A (H1N1) S.O.I.V." (the last four initials stand for "swine-origin influenza virus") to, recently, "Pandemic (H1N1) 2009."

Headline writers have rebelled, and ignored them.

The truth is that diseases are so complex that pointing blame is useless, simply deflecting blame may be more efficient.

Adapted from <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/09/01>, September, 2009.

39. Which alternative best describes the general idea of the text?

- A) The swine flu is not as strong as other pandemics in history.
B) When epidemics strike people must find its cause and origin in order to understand it.
C) The European countries were prejudiced against Argentina.
D) How the name of H1N1 has changed so far.
E) The headline writers insist on finding the scapegoats for the epidemics.

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Comentário:

2º parágrafo ... “the need to understand why is very powerful...”

Resposta: B

40. According to the text, in paragraph three the sentence “When Argentina’s caseload soared” means:

- A) The number of cases of H1N1 patients in Argentina went up.
- B) The virus was discovered in Argentina.
- C) The virus was brought by Chileans to Argentina.
- D) The number of cases of H1N1 patients in Argentina got stable.
- E) The number of cases of H1N1 patients in Argentina went down.

Comentário:

“When Argentina’s caseload soared” significa “Quando o número de casos da Argentina aumentou”. O verbo “soared” seria sinônimo de “went up”, visto e revisto em nossas aulas.

Resposta: A