

LÍNGUA INGLESA

INSTRUCTION: Read text 1 and answer questions from 46 to 52.

TEXT 1

Body piercing can cause problems in emergency rooms

01 New York, Oct 28, 2000. Body piercing has
02 become popular in recent years. But emergency room
03 doctors in Britain often do not know how to remove
04 the jewelry commonly used in body piercing, and this
05 can interfere with treatment or x-ray procedures,
06 according to a report in the Journal of Accident and
07 Emergency Medicine.

08 Dr. Rakesh Khanna and colleagues of the
09 Staffordshire District Hospital, UK, surveyed 28 UK
10 accident and emergency doctors to see if they could
11 describe how to open three of the most common rings
12 used in body piercing. The researchers found that
13 "only six were able accurately to describe the opening
14 mechanism of all three types of jewelry." Some
15 indications for removing body rings are complications
16 of piercing, including swelling, infection and bleeding,
17 but jewelry may also have to be removed if the patient
18 needs to undergo x-ray or if trauma has occurred to
19 the pierced area.

20 As an example, the authors cite a case where
21 a tongue piercing had to be removed from an
22 unconscious patient in order to take x-rays of a
23 suspected neck injury. Tongue piercing shows up on
24 x-rays, and can hide dangerous fractures in neck
25 vertebrae.

26 The bead ring, which is mostly used for
27 piercings of the nose, navel and eyebrows, can be
28 removed "by holding the ring on either side of the bead
29 and releasing the tension on the bead," they explain.

SOURCE: Journal of Accident and Emergency
Medicine, 1999;16:418-421.

46) The aim of the article published in the Journal of Accident and Emergency Medicine is to

- A) inform doctors about the problems related to body piercing.
- B) alert people about the dangers of x-ray procedures.
- C) advise people not to wear body piercing.
- D) show that body piercing has become popular in recent years.
- E) forbid people to wear body piercing.

47) The difficulty that emergency room doctors face because of body piercing is

- A) it interferes with treatment if it is removed.
- B) it causes tension to the patient.
- C) some doctors do not know how to remove it.
- D) people may suffer from neck injury.
- E) it may result in too much bleeding.

48) How did Khanna and other doctors at Staffordshire District Hospital find evidence of the problem of body piercing removing?

- A) They read a report in the Journal of Accident and Emergency Medicine.
- B) They interviewed Emergency Room doctors.
- C) They observed body piercing removals.
- D) They described how to open piercings.
- E) They took x-ray of patients.

49) Body rings used in piercing may have to be removed if the patient presents _____ related to it and if he/she needs _____.

- A) fractures – a trauma
- B) bleeding – a doctor
- C) tension – an infection
- D) complications – an x-ray
- E) unconsciousness – a jewelry

50) The following are parts of the body **except**

- A) neck
- B) nose
- C) navel
- D) tongue
- E) bead

51) The adverb "often" (line 03) may be substituted by all alternatives **but**

- A) frequently
- B) generally
- C) many times
- D) usually
- E) mainly

52) The expression "were able (...) to" (line 13) may be substituted by

- A) would
- B) should
- C) could
- D) had to
- E) might

INSTRUCTION: Read text 2 and answer questions from 53 to 59.

TEXT 2

Fairy Tales

01 Throughout history fairy tales have been women's
02 stories, passed down orally by the mothers and
03 grandmothers. Fairy tales and their relatives, myth
04 and folklore, have always been tied in with women's
05 wisdom and power. The teller of the tales were often
06 the older women, passing on experience to the young,
07 telling tales that outlined social functions and places,
08 which saw that the virtuous can be rewarded, and
09 adversity can be overcome. While people worked at
10 boring tasks, tales would be told. While the voices of
11 the women were unheard politically, they were passing
12 on knowledge to the young. In times of political
13 censorship, where women had few rights, fairy tales
14 were one way that they could make their opinions
15 known. The fairies themselves in the tales often
16 symbolize the aristocrats, having power over many
17 but often caring little, fighting among themselves,
18 concerned with power struggles. The heroines
19 comment on the double standards of the times,
20 arranged marriages, and the false glory of war. The
21 tales also illustrate the authors' ideas on the standards
22 of correct manners, justice and love.

Adapted from: <http://www.darkgoddess.com/fairy>

53) The question that **cannot** be answered with the information contained in the text is

- A) Are fairy tales connected to myth and folklore?
- B) Why did older women tell tales?
- C) For what occasion did they tell stories?
- D) Have men ever told or written fairy tales?
- E) What did the fairies symbolize?

54) The translation of "rewarded" (line 08) is

- A) perseguidos.
- B) recompensados.
- C) injustiçados.
- D) maltratados.
- E) enfeitçados.

55) The word "boring" (line 10) can be substituted by

- A) caring.
- B) challenging.
- C) uninteresting.
- D) manual.
- E) underpaid.

56) The word "they" (line 14) refers to

- A) times (line 12).
- B) women (line 13).
- C) rights (line 13).
- D) fairy tales (line 13).
- E) opinions (line 14).

57) The sentence in which the word "could" is used with the same meaning as in "they could make their opinions known" (lines 14-15) is

- A) As a child, Beth's sister could play the piano.
- B) Could I speak to you for a few minutes?
- C) Could you please be quiet?
- D) You could try to study more.
- E) A few girls in the 1920's could wear short skirts.

58) Substituting the word "saw" (line 08) for the verb "imagine", the correct verbal form will be

- A) imagines.
 - B) imagining.
 - C) imagined.
 - D) imagine.
 - E) imaginative.
-

59) Substituting the word "concerned" (line 18) for "worried", the correct preposition will be

- A) about.
 - B) on.
 - C) in.
 - D) for.
 - E) of.
-

60) The alternative that **does not** express comparison is

- A) tell – teller.
- B) old – older.
- C) young – younger.
- D) wise – wiser.
- E) small – smaller.

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