




COMISSÃO DE EXAMES DE ADMISSÃO

EXAME DE ADMISSÃO
(2014)

PROVA DE INGLÊS

INSTRUÇÕES

1. A prova tem a duração de 120 minutos e contempla um texto e um total de 60 perguntas.
2. Leia atentamente a prova e responda na **Folha de Respostas** a todas as perguntas.
3. Para cada pergunta existem quatro alternativas de resposta. Só **uma** é que está correcta. Assinale **apenas** a alternativa correcta.
4. Para responder correctamente, basta **marcar na alternativa** escolhida como se indica na Folha de Respostas. Exemplo: 
5. Para marcar use **primeiro** lápis de carvão do tipo **HB**. Apague **completamente** os erros usando uma borracha. Depois passe por cima esfregográfica **preta** ou azul.
6. No fim da prova, entregue **apenas** a Folha de Respostas. **Não será aceite** qualquer folha adicional.
7. Não é permitido o uso de dicionário.
8. Não é permitido o uso de celular durante a prova.

**Lembre-se! Assinale
correctamente o seu
Código**

PROVA DE INGLÊS

Text

Modern Surgery

The need for a surgical operation, especially an emergency operation, almost always comes as a **severe** shock to the patient and his family. Despite modern **advances**, most people still have an **irrational** fear of hospitals and anaesthetics. Patients do not often believe they really *need* surgery – cutting into a part of the body as opposed to treatment with drugs.

In the early years of this century there was little specialization in surgery. A good surgeon was capable of performing almost every operation that had been devised up to that time. Today the situation is different. Operations are now being carried out that were not even dreamed of fifty years ago. The heart can be safely opened and its valves repaired. **Clogged** blood vessels can be cleaned out, and broken ones mended or replaced. A lung, the whole stomach or even part of the brain can be removed and still **permit** the patient to live a comfortable and satisfactory life. However, not every surgeon wants to, or is qualified to carry out *every* type of modern operation.

The scope of surgery has increased remarkably in this century. Its safety has increased too. Deaths from most operations are about 20% of what they were in 1910 and surgery has been extended in many directions, for example to certain types of birth defects in newborn babies, and, at the other end of the scale, to life-saving operations for the **octogenarian**. The hospital stay after surgery has been shortened to as little as a week for most major operations. Most patients are out of bed on the day after an operation and may be back at work in two or three weeks.

Many developments in modern surgery are almost incredible. They include the replacement of damaged blood vessels with **simulated** ones made of plastic; the replacement of heart valves with plastic substitutes; the transplanting of tissues such as the lens of the eye; the invention of the artificial kidney to clean the blood of poisons at regular intervals and the development of heart and lung machines to keep patients alive *during* very long operations. All these things open a hopeful **vista** for the future of surgery.

One of the most **revolutionary** areas of modern surgery is that of organ transplants. Until a few years ago, no person, except an identical twin, was able to accept into his body the tissues of another person without reacting against them and eventually killing them. Recently, however, it has been discovered that with the use of x-rays and special drugs, it is possible to graft tissues from one person to another which will survive for periods of a year or more. Kidneys have been successfully transplanted between non-identical twins. Heart and lung transplants have been reasonably successful in animals, though rejection problems in humans have yet to be solved.

'spare parts' surgery, the simple **routine** replacement of all worn-out organs by new ones, is still a dream of the distant future. As yet, surgery is not ready for such miracles. In the meantime, you can be happy if your doctor says to you, 'yes, I think it is possible to operate on you for this condition.'

Section A: Reading

I - Select the answer which is most accurate according to the information given in the passage.

1. Most people are afraid of being operated on
 - a) in spite of improvements in modern surgery.

- b) because they think modern drugs are dangerous.
- c) because they do not believe they need anaesthetics.
- d) unless it is an emergency operation.

2. Surgeons in the early years of this century, compared with modern ones,
- a) had less to learn about surgery.
 - b) needed more knowledge.
 - c) could perform every operation known today.
 - d) were more trusted by their patients.

3. Open heart surgery has been possible
- a) only in the last fifty years.
 - b) From prehistoric times.
 - c) since the nineteenth century.
 - d) since the invention of valves.

4. A patient can still live a comfortable and satisfactory life, even after the removal of
- a) his brain.
 - b) his lungs.
 - c) a major organ such as the stomach or one lung.
 - d) part of the stomach or the whole liver.

5. Modern surgeons
- a) do not like to perform operations of the new type.
 - b) are not as highly qualified as the older ones.
 - c) are obliged to specialize more than their predecessors.
 - d) often perform operations which are not really needed.

6. Today, compared with 1910
- a) five times fewer patients die after being operated on.
 - b) 20% fewer of all operation patients die.
 - c) 20% of all operation patients recover.
 - d) operation deaths have increased by 20%.

7. Some of the more astonishing innovation in modern surgery include
- a) ear, nose and throat transplants.
 - b) valveless plastic hearts.
 - c) plastic heart valves.
 - d) leg transplants.

8. The main difficulty with organ transplants is
- a) it is difficult to find organs of exactly the same size.
 - b) only identical twins can give permission for their organs to be exchanged.
 - c) the body's tendency to reject alien tissues.
 - d) the patient is not allowed to use drugs after them.

9. 'Spare parts' surgery
- a) has yet to become reality.
 - b) will be available in the near future.
 - c) is only possible for animals.
 - d) has been replaced by modern drug treatments.

10. You can be happy if your surgeon can operate because it means
- a) he thinks your condition may be curable.
 - b) he is a good doctor.
 - c) he knows you will survive.
 - d) you are getting better already.

Section B – Vocabulary

II- Find the following words in the passage and select the meaning you think is most likely to correspond among the choices given.

11. *severe* (line 2)

- a) strong
- b) bad-tempered
- c) disciplined
- d) cut

12. *advances* (line 2)

- a) financial grants
- b) attacks
- c) improvements
- d) loans

13. *irrational* (line 3)

- a) logical
- b) understandable
- c) unreasonable
- d) unusual

14. *clogged* (line 8)

- a) blocked
- b) unwashed
- c) covered
- d) clean

15. *permit* (line 10)

- a) authorize
- b) allow
- c) give permission to
- d) pass

16. *octogenarian* (line 15)

- a) eighteen-year-old
- b) person in his eighties
- c) patient having eight operation
- d) eye specialist

17. *simulated* (line 19)

- a) artificial
- b) dissimilar
- c) simplified
- d) lengthened

18. *vista* (line 23)

- a) support
- b) prospect
- c) history
- d) visit

19. *revolutionary* (line 24)

- a) arguable
- b) politically active
- c) interestingly new
- d) violent

20. *routine* (line 31)

- a) difficult
- b) boring
- c) everyday
- d) scheduled

Section C - Grammar

Read the text "Leisure Activities" and choose the most suitable word for each space provided below. Please paint the letter of your best choice on the answer sheet.

In most capital cities, which were built (21) long before the heyday of the private car, there is rarely enough (22) road for moving traffic, and certainly not enough for parked (23) cars. Buses move slowly because of the volume of (24) traffic thus encouraging more commuters to abandon public (25) transport. Banning traffic from some areas may help, but such a (26) ban may actually diminish the number of cars coming into the city. What has happened in effect is that the (27) needs of the private car have become one priority, and the older functions of the city centre as meeting (28) people and the focus for social life

have been lost. The new city cannot (29) would without a series of ring roads. Giant car parks are its new places and cathedrals. During the working hours of the day, there is the constant (30) filling of doorways. Most people have (31) _____ back to the suburbs, and very few of those who live in the centre have cars, for often there is nowhere to park them. The old city, with its narrow streets, may still retain a lively (32) _____ but that may be because it exists as an island, where no cars are (33) _____. Unless the local authorities have not yet plucked up the courage to (34) _____ most traffic from streets, in which case the city is (35) _____ by, and a gigantic car park by night.

- 21. a) far b) long c) much d) even
- 22. a) area b) roads c) space d) speed
- 23. a) vehicles b) pedestrians c) drivers d) areas
- 24. a) this b) noise c) congestion d) traffic
- 25. a) means b) transport c) order d) restrictions
- 26. a) area b) issue c) solution d) way
- 27. a) numbers b) needs c) car parks d) uses
- 28. a) people b) others c) place d) this
- 29. a) build b) survive c) plan d) construct
- 30. a) din b) amount c) parking d) filling
- 31. a) parked b) left c) commuted d) got
- 32. a) activity b) role c) air d) population
- 33. a) going b) permitted c) banned d) entering
- 34. a) leave b) direct c) ban d) regulate
- 35. a) surrounded b) sparse c) congested d) deserted

Choose the correct answer.

- 36. It is more _____ to buy a large packet of cornflakes than a small one
a) economy b) better c) economical d) cheaper
- 37. John Jameson is a famous _____ who stole five million pounds from the bank
a) crime b) criminal c) incriminate d) discriminate
- 38. Churchill was a famous _____
a) politician b) politics c) polite d) political
- 39. I understand _____ what you are trying to say
a) imperfect b) perfect c) perfectly d) perfection
- 40. The surgeons tried their best to save his life, but the operations was _____
a) success b) successful c) unsuccessful d) unsuccessfully
- 41. Some people have a great fear of _____ by plane
a) travelling b) travel c) journey d) go

42. The _____ of President Assad of Syria was announced last week
 a) died b) dead c) dying **d) death**
43. There ~~have~~ been great _____ in medical care in the last twenty years
 a) improves ~~b) improvements~~ c) improve **d) improvement**
44. I'm quite an _____ person. I go swimming and running every day
 a) energetic b) fit c) boisterous **d) energy**
45. There is no beer left and the pubs are shut so you'll have to
 a) go for **b) go off** ~~c) go without~~ d) go through
46. He lost his and hit me.
~~a) mood~~ **b) temper** c) sense d) manner
47. At the beginning of the school year, every teacher is a classroom.
a) allocated b) distributed c) sorted ~~d) registered~~
48. She's such an irritating woman. I don't know how you can her.
 a) put up **b) put up with** ~~c) stand up with~~ d) stand with
49. He a sum of money every week for his old age.
 a) sets up ~~b) sets in~~ c) sets along **d) sets aside**
50. He fell in love with her at first
 a) scene **b) sight** c) view ~~d) look~~

Choose the word or phrase a), b), c), or d) which best completes each sentence.

51. He's so _____ that he always expects other people to do the work.
 a) reserved; **b) lazy;** c) apathetic; d) passive.
52. She's not very _____. She's never quite sure what she wants to do.
 a) energetic; b) lively; c) active; **d) decisive.**
53. Even though they don't agree with what's happening, they are too _____ to
 protest.
~~a) outgoing;~~ **b) subdued;** c) quiet; d) apathetic.
54. He wasn't very _____ tonight. In fact he hardly said anything.
~~a) active;~~ b) decisive; **c) talkative;** d) energetic.
55. I'm sure he enjoyed the evening. He didn't say much because he's _____ by nature.
 a) passive; b) subdued; ~~c) inactive;~~ **d) quiet.**
56. He's always been very _____. So he hates not being able to do anything now that he's
 ill.
 a) decisive; **b) active;** c) outgoing; ~~d) loud.~~

57. I don't feel _____ enough to go for a walk now.
 a) energetic; b) extroverted; c) outgoing; ~~d) sociable.~~
58. He's a _____ sort of person. He doesn't really care what happens to him.
a) quiet; b) passive; c) reserved; ~~d) subdued.~~
59. The school has just appointed a/an _____ new headmaster, whose job it will be to improve falling standards of education.
a) sociable b) active c) dynamic ~~d) lively.~~
60. It's always difficult to know what she's thinking because she's so _____.
~~a) apathetic~~ b) inactive c) subdued d) reserved.

END