

UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DO CEARÁ  
COMISSÃO EXECUTIVA DO VESTIBULAR

**VESTIBULAR 2017.1**  
**2ª FASE**  
**PROVA ESPECÍFICA II**  
**LÍNGUA INGLESA**

**APLICAÇÃO: 18 de dezembro de 2016**

**DURAÇÃO: 02 HORAS**

**INÍCIO: 09 horas**

**TÉRMINO: 11 horas**



Nome: \_\_\_\_\_ Data de nascimento: \_\_\_\_\_

Nome de sua mãe: \_\_\_\_\_

Assinatura: \_\_\_\_\_

Após receber sua **folha de respostas**, copie, nos locais apropriados, uma vez com **letra cursiva** e outra, com **letra de forma**, a seguinte frase:

*O bom ânimo é salutar.*

**ATENÇÃO!**

Este caderno de provas contém:

- Prova II – Língua Inglesa, com 20 questões.

Ao sair definitivamente da sala, o candidato deverá assinar a folha de presença e entregar ao fiscal de mesa:

- a FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS preenchida e assinada;
- o CADERNO DE PROVA.

Será atribuída nota zero, nesta prova, ao candidato que não entregar sua folha de respostas.

**NÚMERO DO GABARITO**

Marque, no local apropriado de sua folha de respostas, o número 1, que é o número do gabarito deste caderno de provas e que se encontra indicado no rodapé de cada página.

## **LEIA COM ATENÇÃO!**

### **INSTRUÇÕES PARA A REALIZAÇÃO DA PROVA**

1. Ao receber o caderno de prova, o candidato deverá examiná-lo, observando se está completo e se há falhas ou imperfeições gráficas que causem qualquer dúvida. Em qualquer dessas situações, o fiscal deverá ser informado imediatamente. A CEV poderá não aceitar reclamações após 30 (trinta) minutos do início da prova.
2. O candidato deverá escrever seu nome, sua data de nascimento e o nome de sua mãe no local indicado na capa do caderno de prova.
3. A folha de respostas será o único documento válido para a correção da prova. Ao recebê-la, o candidato deverá verificar se nela constam e estão corretos: seu nome, seu número de ordem e o número de sua inscrição. Caso haja discrepância, o fiscal deverá ser informado imediatamente.
4. A folha de respostas não deverá ser amassada nem dobrada para que não seja rejeitada pela leitora óptica.
5. Após receber a folha de respostas, o candidato deverá ler as instruções nela contidas e seguir as rotinas abaixo:
  - a) copiar, no local indicado, duas vezes, uma vez com **letra cursiva** e a outra com **letra de forma**, a frase que consta na capa do caderno de prova;
  - b) marcar, na folha de respostas, pintando completamente, com caneta transparente de tinta azul ou preta, o interior do círculo correspondente ao número do gabarito que consta no caderno de prova;
  - c) assinar a folha de respostas 2 (duas) vezes.
6. As respostas deverão ser marcadas, na folha de respostas, seguindo as mesmas instruções da marcação do número do gabarito (subitem **5.b**), indicando a letra da alternativa de sua opção. É vedado o uso de qualquer outro material para marcação das respostas. Será anulada a resposta que contiver emenda ou rasura, apresentar mais de uma alternativa assinalada por questão ou, ainda, aquela que, devido à marcação, não for identificada pela leitura eletrônica, uma vez que a correção da prova se dá por meio eletrônico.
7. O preenchimento de todos os campos da folha de respostas referente à Prova Específica será da inteira responsabilidade do candidato. Não haverá substituição da folha de respostas por erro do candidato.
8. Será atribuída nota zero ao candidato que se enquadrar, dentre outras, em pelo menos uma das condições seguintes:
  - a) não marcar, na folha de respostas, o número do gabarito de seu caderno de prova, desde que não seja possível a identificação de tal número;
  - b) não assinar a folha de respostas;
  - c) marcar, na folha de respostas, mais de um número de gabarito;
  - d) fazer, na folha de respostas, no espaço destinado à marcação do número do gabarito de seu caderno de prova, emendas, rasuras, marcação que impossibilite a leitura eletrônica, sinais gráficos ou qualquer outra marcação que não seja a exclusiva indicação do número do gabarito de seu caderno de prova, conforme a instrução **5.b**.
9. Para garantia da segurança, é proibido ao candidato copiar o gabarito em papel, na sua roupa ou em qualquer parte de seu corpo. No entanto, o gabarito oficial preliminar e o enunciado das questões das provas estarão disponíveis na página da CEV/UECE ([www.uece.br/cev](http://www.uece.br/cev)), a partir das 16 horas do dia 18 de dezembro de 2016, e a imagem completa da sua folha de respostas estará disponível a partir do dia 20 de dezembro de 2016.
10. Qualquer forma de comunicação entre candidatos implicará a sua eliminação da 2ª Fase do Vestibular 2017.1.
11. Por medida de segurança, não será permitido ao candidato, durante a realização da prova, portar (manter ou carregar consigo, levar ou conduzir), dentro da sala de prova, nos corredores ou nos banheiros: armas, aparelhos eletrônicos (bip, telefone celular, smartphone, tablet, iPod, pen drive, mp3 player, fones de ouvido, qualquer tipo de relógio digital ou analógico, agenda eletrônica, notebook, palmtop, qualquer receptor ou transmissor de dados e mensagens, gravador, etc.), gravata, chaves, chaveiro, controle de alarme de veículos, óculos (excetuando-se os de grau), caneta (excetuando-se aquela fabricada em material transparente, de tinta de cor azul ou preta) e outros objetos similares. (Estes itens deverão ser acomodados na embalagem porta-objetos que será disponibilizada pelo fiscal de sala, colocados debaixo da carteira, e somente poderão ser de lá retirados quando o candidato sair em definitivo da sala.)
12. Bolsas, livros, jornais, impressos em geral, ou qualquer outro tipo de publicação, bonés, chapéus, lenços de cabelo, bandanas ou outros objetos que não permitam a perfeita visualização da região auricular do candidato deverão ser apenas colocados debaixo de sua carteira.
13. Na parte superior da carteira, ficará somente a caneta transparente, o documento de identidade, o caderno de prova e a folha de respostas.
14. Os três últimos candidatos deverão permanecer na sala de prova e somente poderão sair do recinto juntos, após a aposição em ata de suas respectivas assinaturas; estando nessa condição, o candidato que se recusar a permanecer na sala de prova, no aguardo dos demais candidatos, será eliminado do Vestibular 2017.1, de acordo com a alínea j do subitem **10.17** do Edital que rege o certame.
15. O candidato, ao sair definitivamente da sala, deverá entregar a folha de respostas e o caderno de prova, e assinar a lista de presença, sendo sumariamente eliminado caso não faça a entrega da FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS.
16. Os recursos relativos a esta Prova Específica deverão ser interpostos de acordo com as instruções disponibilizadas no endereço eletrônico [www.uece.br/cev](http://www.uece.br/cev).

## PROVA II – LÍNGUA INGLESA

### TEXT

01 Can public health officials force  
02 These days, even 3-year-olds wear  
03 headphones, and as the holidays approach,  
04 retailers are well stocked with brands that  
05 claim to be “safe for young ears” or to deliver  
06 “100 percent safe **listening**.” The devices  
07 limit the volume at which sound can be  
08 played; parents rely on them to prevent  
09 children from blasting, say, Rihanna at  
10 hazardous levels that could lead to hearing  
11 loss.

12 But a new analysis by The  
13 Wirecutter, a product recommendations  
14 website owned by The New York Times  
15 Company, has found that half of 30 sets of  
16 children’s headphones tested did not restrict  
17 volume to the promised limit. The worst  
18 headphones produced sound so loud that it  
19 could be hazardous to ears in minutes. “These  
20 are terribly important findings,” said Cory  
21 Portnuff, a pediatric audiologist at the  
22 University of Colorado Hospital who was not  
23 involved in the analysis. “Manufacturers are  
24 **making** claims that aren’t accurate.”

25 The new analysis should be a wake-  
26 up call to parents who thought volume-  
27 limiting technology offered adequate  
28 protection, said Dr. Blake Papsin, the chief  
29 otolaryngologist at the Hospital for Sick  
30 Children in Toronto. “Headphone  
31 manufacturers aren’t interested in the health  
32 of your child’s ears,” he said. “They are  
33 interested in selling products, and some of  
34 them are not good for you.”

35 Half of 8- to 12-year-olds listen to  
36 music daily, and nearly two-thirds of  
37 teenagers do, according to a 2015 report with  
38 more than 2,600 participants. Safe listening is  
39 a function of both volume and duration: The  
40 louder a sound, the less time you should listen  
41 to it. It’s not a linear relationship. Eighty  
42 decibels is twice as loud as 70 decibels, and  
43 90 decibels is four times louder. Exposure to  
44 100 decibels, about the volume of noise  
45 caused by a power lawn mower, is safe for  
46 just 15 minutes; noise at 108 decibels,  
47 however, is safe for less than three minutes.

48 The workplace safety limit for adults,  
49 set by the National Institute for Occupational  
50 Safety and Health in 1998, is 85 decibels for  
51 no more than eight hours. But there is no  
52 mandatory standard that restricts the  
53 maximum sound output for listening devices  
54 or headphones sold in the United States.  
55 When cranked all the way up, modern  
56 portable devices can produce sound levels  
57 from 97 to 107 decibels, a 2011 study found.

58 A team at The Wirecutter used two  
59 types of sound to test 30 sets of headphones  
60 and earbuds with an iPod Touch. First, they

61 played a snippet of Major Lazer’s hit “Cold  
62 Water” as a real-world example of the kind of  
63 **thumping** music children listen to all the  
64 time. Second, the testers played pink noise,  
65 usually used to test the output levels of  
66 equipment, to see whether the headphones  
67 actually limited volume to 85 decibels.

68 Playing 21 seconds of “Cold Water”  
69 at maximum volume, half of the 30  
70 headphones exceeded 85 decibels. The  
71 loudest headphones went to 114 decibels.  
72 With pink noise, roughly one-third exceeded  
73 85 decibels; the loudest was recorded at 108  
74 decibels. Complete results are available at  
75 thewirecutter.com.

76 To pinpoint the earbuds that did  
77 reduce volume, the Wirecutter team hooked  
78 up a computer to a simulated ear with a  
79 microphone inside and a coupler that models  
80 the acoustics of an ear canal.

81 Brian Fligor, an audiologist who is a  
82 member of the World Health Organization’s  
83 working group on safe listening devices,  
84 advised the team on how to compare its  
85 results to data on the 85-decibel workplace  
86 limit. (Headphones and earbuds are much  
87 closer to the ear, obviously; the workplace  
88 limit was devised with open areas in mind.)

89 The Wirecutter team also assessed  
90 the headphones’ ability to reduce ambient  
91 noise. Children often wear headphones in  
92 noisy places, like car back seats and planes.  
93 Without noise cancellation, the natural  
94 tendency is to pump up the volume to hear  
95 over the background noise.

96 Only four of the 30 sets of  
97 headphones tested blocked a significant  
98 amount of low frequency sound similar to that  
99 in a car or an airplane cabin. A pair of earbuds  
100 — Etymotic ETY Kids 3 (\$49) and Puro IEM200  
101 (\$29.99) — did the best job at blocking  
102 outside sounds. (The other two were Direct  
103 Sound YourTones (\$119.95) and Nabi  
104 (\$69.99).)

105 Dr. Papsin recommended buying  
106 headphones that both limit volume and cancel  
107 outside noise. “It’s worth the money,” he said.  
108 But the analysis based its top three on their  
109 volume-limiting capacity. “Unless you’re on a  
110 plane or in a car, you don’t need to worry as  
111 much about isolation,” Ms. Dragan said.

112 Even with headphones that  
113 effectively limit maximum sound, supervision  
114 is crucial. “Eighty-five decibels isn’t some  
115 magic threshold below which you’re perfectly  
116 safe and above which your ears bleed,” Dr.  
117 Fligor said. Audiologists offered some tips for  
118 listening: First, keep the volume at 60  
119 percent. Second, encourage your child to take  
120 breaks every hour to allow the hair cells in the  
121 inner ear to rest. Nonstop listening can  
122 eventually damage them.

123 Finally, Dr. Jim Battey, the director  
124 of the National Institute on Deafness and  
125 Other Communication Disorders, offered this

126 practical rule: If a parent is an arm's length  
127 away, a child wearing headphones should still  
128 be able to hear when asked a question. Let  
129 that sink in: If they can't hear you, "that level  
130 of noise is unsafe and potentially damaging,"  
131 Dr. Battey said.

132 Whether this generation of children  
133 suffers greater hearing loss than previous  
134 ones is the subject of scientific debate.  
135 Studies have shown mixed results. In 2010, a  
136 nationally representative study suggested that  
137 hearing loss among adolescents had increased  
138 to 19.5 percent in 2005-2006 from 14.9  
139 percent in 1988-1994. But those figures  
140 included both high-frequency loss usually  
141 associated with noise and low-frequency loss  
142 linked to ear infections or even impacted  
143 earwax. Most of the hearing loss found in that  
144 study was minor, and in one ear.

145 In 2011, a study that used the same  
146 data but excluded more adolescents found no  
147 statistically significant increases in hearing  
148 loss overall. But there was an increase in  
149 hearing loss among girls. "Boys and men have  
150 always had worse hearing," Dr. Fligor  
151 explained, partly because historically they  
152 have been more likely to engage in extremely  
153 loud activities. The 2011 study in Pediatrics  
154 suggested that girls were catching up.

155 Even if there were an indisputable  
156 increase in hearing loss among adolescents, it  
157 is not at all clear that the main culprit is  
158 cranking Skrillex at full blast. Children are  
159 exposed to other hazardous noise: lawn  
160 mowers, rock concerts, firearms, sporting  
161 events and police sirens. "It may be  
162 premature to blame music players," Dr.  
163 Portnuff said. Still, he added, "we know that a  
164 substantial segment of the population choose  
165 hearing levels that put them at risk for  
166 hearing loss."

<http://www.nytimes.com/2016/12/06>

## QUESTIONS

**01.** A recommendation by Dr. Papsin, when choosing a headphone, is that it should not only limit volume but also

- A) produce a very low sound.
- B) keep it over 90 decibels.
- C) increase background noise.
- D) cancel outside noise.

**02.** As to listening devices, the safety limit for the workplace is

- A) 107 decibels.
- B) 85 decibels.
- C) 114 decibels.
- D) 65 decibels.

**03.** The workplace safety limit was established considering

- A) planes and cars.
- B) earbuds with an iPod Touch.
- C) open areas.
- D) any portable device.

**04.** According to the text, some noises that can be hazardous are

- A) police sirens and lawn mowers.
- B) basketball and soccer stadiums.
- C) movie theaters and nightclubs.
- D) car alarms and loud TV sets.

**05.** As to children, one of the tips for listening, given by audiologists, is that

- A) the volume should be kept at 40 percent.
- B) breaks should be taken every hour.
- C) headphones should play only pink music.
- D) no device should be used in cars and planes.

**06.** According to the text, some good headphones to block outside noise are

- A) produced by Cory Portnuff.
- B) couplers that protect the ear canal.
- C) earbuds that use an iPod Touch.
- D) Etymotic ETY Kids 3 and Puro IEM200.

**07.** One of the important aspects related to inner ear protection is that

- A) children should not use headphones at all.
- B) hair cells can be harmed by uninterrupted listening.
- C) manufacturers have produced a truly safe device.
- D) blocking outside sounds is the best one can do.

**08.** Dr. Papsin points out that headphone manufacturers are mainly concerned about

- A) warning parents about safe listening devices.
- B) preventing children from hearing loss.
- C) increasing their sales.
- D) selling volume-limiting technology.

**09.** In "...the volume at which sound can be played..." (lines 7-8), the verb is in the

- A) passive voice.
- B) present perfect.
- C) simple present.
- D) past continuous.

**10.** The sentence "Brian Fligor, an audiologist who is a member of the World Health Organization's working group on safe listening devices, advised the team..." (lines 81-84) contains an example of

- A) participial phrase.
- B) object noun clause.
- C) complex sentence.
- D) defining relative clause.

**11.** The -ING words listening (line 6), making (line 24), and thumping (line 63) are respectively

- A) noun, noun, verb.
- B) noun, verb, adjective.
- C) verb, adjective, verb.
- D) adjective, noun, verb.

**12.** Choose the alternative that correctly completes the following sentence: The harder you try, the

- A) good you are.
- B) best you can be.
- C) better you will be.
- D) best you are.

**13.** The sentences: "Children are exposed to other hazardous noise: lawn mowers, rock concerts, firearms, sporting events and police sirens." (lines 158-161) and "Half of 8- to 12-year-olds listen to music daily, and nearly two-thirds of teenagers do, according to a 2015 report..." (lines 35-37) are respectively

- A) simple and compound.
- B) compound and simple.
- C) complex and compound.
- D) compound-complex and simple.

**14.** The sentences: "A team at The Wirecutter used two types of sound to test 30 sets of headphones and earbuds with an iPod Touch." (lines 58-60) and "Without noise cancellation, the natural tendency is to pump up the volume to hear over the background noise." (lines 93-95) are respectively in the

- A) present perfect tense and present tense.
- B) simple past and simple present tense.
- C) past perfect continuous and past continuous.
- D) simple past and present perfect tense.

**15.** The sentences: "Studies have shown mixed results." (line 135) and "First, they played a snippet of Major Lazer's hit..." (lines 60-61) respectively contain a/an

- A) indirect object and a direct object.
- B) direct object and an indirect object.
- C) indirect object and an indirect object.
- D) direct object and a direct object.

**16.** The sentences: "In 2010, a nationally representative study suggested that hearing loss among adolescents had increased to 19.5 percent in 2005-2006 from 14.9 percent in 1988-1994." (lines 135-139) and "But a new analysis by The Wirecutter, a product recommendations website owned by The New York Times Company, has found that half of 30 sets of children's headphones tested did not restrict volume to the promised limit." (lines 12-17) respectively contain a/an

- A) subject noun clause and an object noun clause.
- B) subject noun clause and a subject noun clause.
- C) object noun clause and an object noun clause.
- D) object noun clause and a subject noun clause.

**17.** The verbs in the sentences: "These days, even 3-year-olds wear headphones..." (lines 2-3) and "The Wirecutter team also assessed the headphones' ability to reduce ambient noise." (lines 89-91) are respectively in the

- A) active voice and passive voice.
- B) active voice and active voice.
- C) passive voice and active voice.
- D) passive voice and passive voice.

**18.** The sentences: "...the Wirecutter team hooked up a computer to a simulated ear with a microphone inside and a coupler that models the acoustics of an ear canal." (lines 77-80) and "The new analysis should be a wake-up call to parents who thought volume-limiting technology offered adequate protection..." (lines 25-28) contain relative clauses that are respectively classified as

- A) non-defining and non-defining.
- B) defining and non-defining.
- C) non-defining and defining.
- D) defining and defining.

**19.** In the sentences: "...a child wearing headphones should still be able to hear when asked a question." (lines 127-128) and "When cranked all the way up, modern portable devices can produce sound levels from 97 to 107 decibels..." (lines 55-57), one can respectively find a/an

- A) adverb clause and an adverb clause.
- B) noun clause and an adjective clause.
- C) adverb clause and a noun clause.
- D) adjective clause a noun clause.

**20.** The sentence which contains two clauses with verbs in the simple present tense is

- A) "These are terribly important findings," said Cory Portnuff, a pediatric audiologist at the University of Colorado Hospital.
- B) A substantial segment of the population choose hearing levels that put them at risk for hearing loss.
- C) The 2011 study in Pediatrics suggested that girls were catching up.
- D) Second, the testers played pink noise, usually used to test the output levels of equipment.