

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:

Nobreza de espírito eleva o ser.

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 2, 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) fizer, 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), 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.

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) cancel outside noise.
- D) increase background noise.

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

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

03. The workplace safety limit was established considering

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

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

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

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

- A) breaks should be taken every hour.
- B) the volume should be kept at 40 percent.
- 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) Etymotic ETY Kids 3 and Puro IEM200.
- D) earbuds that use an iPod Touch.

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

- A) hair cells can be harmed by uninterrupted listening.
- B) children should not use headphones at all.
- 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) increasing their sales.
- C) preventing children from hearing loss.
- D) selling volume-limiting technology.

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

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

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) defining relative clause.
- D) complex sentence.

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

- A) noun, verb, adjective.
- B) noun, noun, verb.
- 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) better you will be.
- C) best you can 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) compound and simple.
- B) complex and compound.
- C) compound-complex and simple.
- D) simple and compound.

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) simple past and simple present tense.
- B) present perfect tense and 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) direct object and a direct object.
- D) indirect object and an indirect 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) object noun clause and an object noun clause.
- C) subject noun clause and a subject 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 active voice.
- B) active voice and passive 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) defining and defining.
- D) non-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) noun clause and an adjective clause.
- B) adverb clause and a noun clause.
- C) adjective clause a noun clause.
- D) adverb clause and an adverb clause.

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

- A) A substantial segment of the population choose hearing levels that put them at risk for hearing loss.
- B) "These are terribly important findings," said Cory Portnuff, a pediatric audiologist at the University of Colorado Hospital.
- 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.