

**INSTRUCTION: Answer questions 51 to 56 with information from text 1.**

## TEXT 1

01 Over the past 5 years, social-networking sites have  
02 evolved from a preoccupation of high-school and  
03 college students to a mainstream form of social  
04 interaction that spans divisions of age, profession, and  
05 socioeconomic status. At the hospital where I'm in  
06 training, medical students, nurses, residents, fellows,  
07 attending physicians, and service chiefs can all be  
08 found linked to one another as active members of  
09 social-networking sites. The technology facilitates  
10 communication, with personal Web pages that permit  
11 users to post information about events in their lives,  
12 advertise social activities, and share photographs.  
13 Users are prompted by Facebook to carve out a digital  
14 identity by disclosing their political affiliations, sexual  
15 orientation, and relationship status.

16 Physicians, medical centers, and medical schools are  
17 trying to keep pace with the potential effects of (such)  
18 networking on clinical practice. In an e-mail to students  
19 and faculty of Harvard Medical School, Dean for  
20 Medical Education Jules Dienstag wrote: Caution is  
21 recommended in using social networking sites such  
22 as Facebook or MySpace. "Items that represent  
23 unprofessional behavior that are posted by you on  
24 such networking sites reflect poorly on you and the  
25 medical profession. Such items may become public  
26 and could subject you to unintended exposure and  
27 consequences." At the Drexel University College of  
28 Medicine, medical students are warned about the  
29 possibility that information placed on social-networking  
30 sites might influence the fate of their applications for  
31 postgraduate training. Although legal questions  
32 surrounding the relationship between clinical medicine  
33 and social networking are as yet undefined, there are  
34 obvious concerns for individuals and institutions, since  
35 their Internet presence makes clinicians' attitudes and  
36 activities increasingly visible.

*(Source: The New England Journal of Medicine,  
Number 7, August 13, 2009)*

**51)** According to the information from text 1, we assume that the author is

- A) a professor of a Medical School.
- B) a physician in training.
- C) a medical journalist.
- D) a doctor of a Medical School.
- E) a college student.

**INSTRUCTION: Answer question 52 based on statements I, II and III.**

- I. Doctors encourage their patients to learn about them on sites.
- II. Social networking sites are creating new challenges for those who work in clinical settings.
- III. The use of paging beepers is recommended for doctors to become visible.

**52)** The only statement(s) which has/have support from the text is/are

- A) I.
- B) II.
- C) I and II.
- D) I and III.
- E) II and III.

**53)** The best title for this text would be

- A) The various uses of Facebook and other web sites.
- B) Practicing Medicine in the age of social-networking web sites.
- C) The role of technology in medical practice.
- D) Crossing boundaries in clinical medicine in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- E) The advantages of sharing medical knowledge.

**54)** The issue raised in the second paragraph is that, through access to online media, physicians and medical institutions

- A) can have a close relationship with their patients.
- B) use services which are meant to shield physicians from their patients.
- C) ought to develop a network of friends to improve their services.
- D) should consider maintaining professional distance.
- E) would rather use Facebook to rapidly mobilize doctors and share their views on health policies.

55) The respective meaning of the verbs *to prompt* and *to carve*, according to their use in the text (line 13) is

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| A) to volunteer | to engrave  |
| B) to start     | to struggle |
| C) to urge      | to shape    |
| D) to dare      | to execute  |
| E) to mention   | to insert   |

56) De acordo com o segundo parágrafo, a atuação dos médicos nas redes sociais **NÃO** deve ser

- A) cuidadosa
- B) precavida
- C) profissional
- D) discreta
- E) indefinida

**INSTRUCTION: Answer questions 57 to 60 with information from text 2.**

### TEXT 2

#### The smell of rain on dry ground

(...)

01 More specifically, it's the pleasant smell that often  
02 accompanies the first rain after a long period of warm,  
03 dry weather in certain regions. Didn't you always want  
04 a word for it? It was named by two Australian  
05 researchers in an article in *Nature* in 1964, who  
06 discovered that the smell is an oily essence that comes  
07 from rocks or soil that are often (but not always) clay-  
08 based. The oil is a complicated set of at least fifty  
09 different compounds, rather like a perfume. It turns  
10 out that the oils are given off by vegetation during dry  
11 spells and are adsorbed on to the surface of rocks  
12 and soil particles, to be released into the air again by  
13 the next rains. I can't find any record of anybody having  
14 tried to bottle and sell it, but can't help thinking it would  
15 be a hot item (my agent's fee will be the usual modest  
16 10%). The word comes from Greek *petros*, a stone,  
17 plus *ichor*, from the Greek word for the fluid that flows  
18 like blood in the veins of the gods. So the word means  
19 something like "essence of rock". *Alas*, it is rarely  
20 encountered.

QUINION, Michael. [www.worldwidewords.org](http://www.worldwidewords.org)  
(fragment)

57) The text presents a definition for the word

- A) petrichor.
- B) smell.
- C) essence.
- D) nature.
- E) fluid.

58) The feeling embedded in the word *Alas* (line 19) is that of

- A) sorrow.
- B) relief.
- C) danger.
- D) fear.
- E) loss.

59) Com base na leitura, conclui-se que o texto 2

- A) compara a superfície das pedras com a superfície do solo.
- B) sugere aquecer um óleo para comercializar.
- C) comprova que os australianos trabalham com essências desde 1964.
- D) explica o significado de uma palavra a partir da sua formação.
- E) descreve a composição dos elementos de um óleo.

60) The verb phrases *turn out* and *give off*, as in the sentence *It turns out that the oils are given off by vegetation* (lines 09 and 10) can be, respectively, translated by

- |                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| A) proceder    | dar      |
| B) transformar | eliminar |
| C) resultar    | exalar   |
| D) desistir    | desligar |
| E) extrair     | doar     |