

## **Aula 07**

*Banco do Brasil - Passo Estratégico de  
Inglês - 2023 (Pós-Edital)*

Autor:  
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21 de Fevereiro de 2023

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## APRESENTAÇÃO

Olá!

Sou o professor Rodrigo Perni e, com imensa satisfação, serei o seu analista do Passo Estratégico!

Para que você conheça um pouco sobre mim segue um resumo de nossa experiência profissional, acadêmica e como concurseiros:

### *Rodrigo Perni*

*\*Auditor – Fiscal da Receita Federal do Brasil;*

*\* Coach do Estratégia Concursos;*

*\* Responsável pela elaboração e análise estatística do Passo Estratégico de Arquivologia, Recursos de Administração de Materiais, Conhecimento Específico e Inglês;*

*\* Formado em Administração de Empresas e*

*\* Aprovado no concurso do ano de 2005, na 21ª posição na 2ª Região Fiscal no concurso para Auditor-Fiscal da Receita Federal do Brasil.*

Estou extremamente feliz de ter a oportunidade de trabalhar na equipe do "Passo", porque tenho convicção de que nossos relatórios e simulados proporcionarão uma preparação diferenciada aos nossos alunos!



## O QUE É O PASSO ESTRATÉGICO?

O Passo Estratégico é um material escrito e enxuto que possui dois objetivos principais:

- a) orientar revisões eficientes;
- b) destacar os pontos mais importantes e prováveis de serem cobrados em prova.

Assim, o Passo Estratégico pode ser utilizado tanto para turbinar as revisões dos alunos mais adiantados nas matérias, quanto para maximizar o resultado na reta final de estudos por parte dos alunos que não conseguirão estudar todo o conteúdo do curso regular.

Em ambas as formas de utilização, como regra, o aluno precisa utilizar o Passo Estratégico em conjunto com um curso regular completo.

Isso porque nossa didática é direcionada ao aluno que já possui uma base do conteúdo.

Assim, se você vai utilizar o Passo Estratégico:

- a) como método de revisão, você precisará de seu curso completo para realizar as leituras indicadas no próprio Passo Estratégico, em complemento ao conteúdo entregue diretamente em nossos relatórios;
- b) como material de reta final, você precisará de seu curso completo para buscar maiores esclarecimentos sobre alguns pontos do conteúdo que, em nosso relatório, foram eventualmente expostos utilizando uma didática mais avançada que a sua capacidade de compreensão, em razão do seu nível de conhecimento do assunto.

### Seu cantinho de estudos famoso!

Poste uma foto do seu cantinho de estudos nos stories do Instagram e nos marque:



[@passoestrategico](https://www.instagram.com/passoestrategico)

Vamos repostar sua foto no nosso perfil para que ele fique famoso entre milhares de concurseiros!



## ANÁLISE ESTATÍSTICA

Inicialmente, convém destacar os percentuais de incidência das questões de Inglês nas provas elaboradas pelas bancas CEBRASPE, FCC, FGV e VUNESP nos últimos anos.

Lembrando, quanto maior o percentual de cobrança de um dado assunto, maior sua importância:

Assunto	Grau de incidência em concursos anteriores para a Área Fiscal
<u>Interpretação de Textos (compreensão)</u>	9,71%
<u>Vocabulário e Tradução (inglês)</u>	15%
<u>Gramática (inglês)</u>	6,45%
<u>Inglês Técnico</u>	4,09%

## DICAS DO COACH

Prezados,

durante a resolução dos exercícios você precisa estar concentrado, pois qualquer desatenção fará com que deixe passar detalhes cobrados nas questões. Para evitar que isso ocorra, recomendamos que você adote as seguintes ações:

- 1 - Faça marcações dos principais pontos exigidos nos enunciados; e
- 2 - Caso entenda necessário faça anotações sintéticas daquilo que remete você àquilo que está sendo perguntado.



## CADERNO DE EXERCÍCIOS

(TRIBUNAL DE JUSTIÇA DO DISTRITO FEDERAL E DOS TERRITÓRIOS - FGV - 2022)

### 1 - TEXT

Here's why we'll never be able to build a brain in a computer

It's easy to equate brains and computers – they're both thinking machines, after all. But the comparison doesn't really stand up to closer inspection, as Dr. Lisa Feldman Barrett reveals.

People often describe the brain as a computer, as if neurons are like hardware and the mind is software. But this metaphor is deeply flawed.

A computer is built from static parts, whereas your brain constantly rewires itself as you age and learn. A computer stores information in files that are retrieved exactly, but brains don't store information in any literal sense. Your memory is a constant construction of electrical pulses and swirling chemicals, and the same remembrance can be reassembled in different ways at different times.

Brains also do something critical that computers today can't. A computer can be trained with thousands of photographs to recognise a dandelion as a plant with green leaves and yellow petals. You, however, can look at a dandelion and understand that in different situations it belongs to different categories. A dandelion in your vegetable garden is a weed, but in a bouquet from your child it's a delightful flower. A dandelion in a salad is food, but people also consume dandelions as herbal medicine.

In other words, your brain effortlessly categorises objects by their *function*, not just their physical form. Some scientists believe that this incredible ability of the brain, called *ad hoc* category construction, may be fundamental to the way brains work.

Also, unlike a computer, your brain isn't a bunch of parts in an empty case. Your brain inhabits a body, a complex web of systems that include over 600 muscles in motion, internal organs, a heart that pumps 7,500 litres of blood per day, and dozens of hormones and other chemicals, all of which must be coordinated, continually, to digest food, excrete waste, provide energy and fight illness.[...]

If we want a computer that thinks, feels, sees or acts like us, it must regulate a body – or something like a body – with a complex collection of systems that it must keep in balance to continue operating, and with sensations to keep that regulation in check. Today's computers don't work this way, but perhaps some engineers can come up with something that's enough like a body to provide this necessary ingredient.

For now, 'brain as computer' remains just a metaphor. Metaphors can be wonderful for explaining complex topics in simple terms, but they fail when people treat the metaphor as an explanation. Metaphors provide the illusion of knowledge.



(Adapted from <https://www.sciencefocus.com/future-technology/canwe-build-brain-computer/> Published: 24th October, 2021, retrieved on February 9th, 2022)

The passage in which the verb phrase indicates a necessity is:

- A) "this incredible ability of the brain [...] may be fundamental";
- B) "some engineers can come up with something";
- C) "computers don't work this way";
- D) "brains don't store information";
- E) "it must regulate a body".

(TRIBUNAL DE JUSTIÇA DO DISTRITO FEDERAL E DOS TERRITÓRIOS - FGV - 2022)

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"Whereas" in "A computer is built from static parts, whereas your brain constantly rewires itself as you age and learn" introduces a(n):

- A) cause;
- B) contrast;
- C) condition;
- D) illustration;
- E) explanation.

(CONTROLADORIA-GERAL DA UNIÃO - FGV - 2021)

### 3 - TEXT

How the auditing profession is transforming to meet future challenges

The way that audit professionals work has recently undergone the biggest and fastest change that any of us have experienced in our working lives. COVID-19 has accelerated audit firms' transition toward new ways of operating that will outlast the immediate effects of the pandemic.

The sudden shift to remote and flexible working by both audit firms and the companies they audit adds a new dimension to the challenge already faced in adapting the audit to a fast-evolving corporate world. Companies' business models are growing more complex as they move through digital transformation, and this is placing new demands on audit professionals. However, new ways of working will bring important benefits as well as posing challenges that have to be addressed.

As digital technologies and data analysis become increasingly central to the audit process – as well as to companies' business models – audit firms will require a more diverse range of skills. They have traditionally recruited people with business backgrounds but, in the future, all auditors will need an increased level of technological understanding.

In addition, audit firms will require more people with significant expertise in STEM subjects (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) to enable them to leverage technology effectively for audit purposes. Not all these specialists will become qualified auditors, but some undoubtedly will, and their arrival will increase the diversity of audit teams.



The personal characteristics audit firms look for in new team members will evolve as well. Traditionally, firms have emphasized personal integrity and professional skepticism in audit professionals, and these attributes will undoubtedly remain vital. But in the new and fast-developing environment, auditors will also need to develop even deeper knowledge of business, a powerful curiosity about technologies and an agile mindset that embraces disruption.

The shift in people's working lives has been extraordinary. However, the reaction to the COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated that, when the situation demands it, audit firms are capable of rapidly making significant changes to the way they operate.

Increased flexibility will bring other important benefits, especially if it results in firms placing more emphasis on performance in terms of output and productivity. More broadly, the changes brought about by COVID-19 will help to accelerate cultural change in organizations and make them more open to different ways of working.

[...]

Source: Adapted from  
[https://www.ey.com/en\\_gl/assurance/how-the-auditingprofession-is-transforming-to-meet-future-challenges](https://www.ey.com/en_gl/assurance/how-the-auditingprofession-is-transforming-to-meet-future-challenges)

"More broadly" in "More broadly, the changes brought about by COVID-19 will help to accelerate cultural change [...]" (last paragraph) can be replaced without change in meaning by:

- A) More specifically;
- B) In general terms;
- C) In summary;
- D) All in all;
- E) After all.

(CONTROLADORIA-GERAL DA UNIÃO - FGV - 2021)

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In the sentence "They have traditionally recruited people" (third paragraph), "they" refers to:

- A) digital technologies;
- B) business models;
- C) range of skills;
- D) all auditors;
- E) audit firms.

(CONTROLADORIA-GERAL DA UNIÃO - FGV - 2021)

## 5 - TEXT

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In the first paragraph, the sentence "new ways of operating that will outlast the immediate effects of the pandemic" implies that these innovations will:

- A) end as the virus disappears;
- B) remain beyond the calamity;
- C) fade out with the adversities;
- D) be considered with much caution;
- E) abate at the outbreak of the disease.



(CONTROLADORIA-GERAL DA UNIÃO - FGV - 2021)

## 6 - TEXT

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The excerpt that clearly refers to a specific requirement expected from auditing professionals from now on is:

- A) "(...) when the situation demands it, audit firms are capable of rapidly making significant changes to the way they operate";
- B) "The personal characteristics audit firms look for in new team members will evolve as well";
- C) "They have traditionally recruited people with business backgrounds (...)";
- D) "(...) all auditors will need an increased level of technological understanding";
- E) "new ways of working will bring important benefits as well as posing challenges that have to be addressed".

(CONTROLADORIA-GERAL DA UNIÃO - FGV - 2021)

## 7 - TEXT:

### Professional skepticism and why it matters to audit stakeholders

In auditing, the concept of professional skepticism is ubiquitous. Just as a Jedi in Star Wars is constantly trying to hone his understanding of the "force", an auditor is constantly crafting his or her ability to apply professional skepticism. It is professional skepticism that provides the foundation for decision-making when conducting an attestation engagement.

#### A brief definition

The professional standards define professional skepticism as "an attitude that includes a questioning mind, being alert to conditions that may indicate possible misstatement due to fraud or error, and a critical assessment of audit evidence." Given this definition, one quickly realizes that professional skepticism can't be easily measured. Nor is it something that is cultivated overnight. It is a skill developed over time and a skill that auditors should constantly build and refine.

Recently, the extent to which professional skepticism is being employed has gained a lot of criticism. Specifically, regulatory bodies argue that auditors are not skeptical enough in carrying out their duties. However, as noted in the white paper titled Scepticism: The Practitioners' Take, published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, simply asking for more skepticism is not a practical solution to this issue, nor is it necessarily always desirable. There is an inevitable tug of war between professional skepticism and audit efficiency. The more skeptical the auditor, typically, the more time it takes to complete the audit.

#### Why does it matter? Audit quality.

First and foremost, how your auditor applies professional skepticism to your audit directly impacts the quality of their service. Applying an appropriate level of professional skepticism enhances the likelihood the auditor will understand your industry, lines of business, business processes, and any nuances that make your company different from others, as it naturally causes the auditor to ask questions that may otherwise go unasked.





## Applying skepticism internally

By its definition, professional skepticism is a concept that specifically applies to auditors, and is not on point when it comes to other audit stakeholders. This is because the definition implies that the individual applying professional skepticism is independent from the information he or she is analyzing. Other audit stakeholders, such as members of management or the board of directors, are naturally advocates for the organizations they manage and direct and therefore can't be considered independent, whereas an auditor is required to remain independent.

However, rather than audit stakeholders applying professional skepticism as such, these other stakeholders should apply an impartial and diligent mindset to their work and the information they review. This allows the audit stakeholder to remain an advocate for his or her organization, while applying critical skills similar to those applied in the exercise of professional skepticism. This nuanced distinction is necessary to maintain the limited scope to which the definition of professional skepticism applies: the auditor.

It is also important to be critical of your own work, and never become complacent. This may be the most difficult type of skepticism to apply, as most of us do not like to have our work criticized. However, critically reviewing one's own work, essentially as an informal first level of review, will allow you to take a step back and consider it from a different vantage point, which may in turn help detect errors otherwise left unnoticed. Essentially, you should both consider evidence that supports the initial conclusion and evidence that may be contradictory to that conclusion.

The discussion in auditing circles about professional skepticism and how to appropriately apply it continues. It is a challenging notion that's difficult to adequately articulate.

Source: Adapted from  
<https://www.berrydunn.com/news-detail/professionalskepticism-and-why-it-matters-to-audit-stakeholders>

The extract that refers specifically to a clash that cannot be avoided is:

- A) "There is an inevitable tug of war between professional skepticism and audit efficiency";
- B) "By its definition, professional skepticism is a concept that specifically applies to auditors, and is not on point when it comes to other audit stakeholders";
- C) "First and foremost, how your auditor applies professional skepticism to your audit directly impacts the quality of their service";
- D) "This nuanced distinction is necessary to maintain the limited scope to which the definition of professional skepticism applies: the auditor";
- E) "Essentially, you should both consider evidence that supports the initial conclusion and evidence that may be contradictory to that conclusion".

(MINISTÉRIO PÚBLICO DO ESTADO DE AMAPÁ - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - 2021)

## 8 - Text 3A9-I

Amazon said Monday it will begin selling the cashierless checkout technology that powers its Go stores to other retailers. The "Just Walk Out" technology enables shoppers to "take what they want and leave" without the need to stop and stand in a checkout line. Cameras and other



sensors through the store monitor which items shoppers take with them and charge them automatically when they leave.

Amazon told CNBC it has already inked several deals with retailers interested in bringing the cashierless technology to their stores. An Amazon spokesperson declined to comment on which companies plan to use the technology or how much Amazon is charging them to use it. Amazon said it takes a few weeks for it to install the cashierless technology in retailers' stores, depending on whether it's being implemented in a new or existing store. For existing stores, Amazon said it will "work with retailer to install the technology while minimizing impact on current operations."

Unlike at Amazon Go stores, where users scan the Go app on a turnstile when they enter, shoppers scan their credit card on the turnstile at a store with the Just Walk Out technology. If shoppers need a receipt, they can visit a kiosk at the store and enter their email address, Amazon said. A receipt will be automatically sent to their email address the next time they visit any store with the cashierless technology.

Amazon can tailor marketing and gain valuable insights into customer purchasing habits by tracking activity at its Go stores. However, Amazon said it won't collect any other user data beyond a shopper's email in order to send receipts. "Shoppers can think of this as similar to typical security camera footage," Amazon added.

The move comes as Amazon continues to build out its network of 25 Go stores across the country. Last month, Amazon launched its first, full-size, cashierless supermarket, called Go Grocery, not far from its Seattle headquarters. CNBC previously reported Amazon is considering bringing the technology to airport shops and movie theaters.

Amazon said its Go stores will begin accepting cash last year after the company came under fire for discriminating against the unbanked. Amazon told CNBC it will be up to retailers to decide whether they want to accept cash at stores that license the company's Just Walk Out technology. Some states, like New Jersey, have new laws banning stores that don't accept cash.

Internet: <[www.cnbc.com](http://www.cnbc.com)> (adapted).

It can be concluded from the text 3A9-I that:

- A) the cashierless checkout technology and the Amazon Go stores work pretty much the same way.
- B) one of these technology's disadvantages is that shoppers will not be able to receive a receipt of their purchase.
- C) in both "Just Walk Out" technology and Amazon Go stores the customers have to scan their credit cards.
- D) retailers which will have this cashierless checkout technology will not have the choice to accept cash at their stores.
- E) Amazon Go stores will start accepting cash, for they have been accused of discrimination against people who do not have a bank account.





(MINISTÉRIO PÚBLICO DO ESTADO DE AMAPÁ - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - 2021)

9 - Text 3A9-I

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Internet: <[www.cnbc.com](http://www.cnbc.com)> (adapted).

Taking the text 3A9-I into consideration, choose the correct option.

- A) Amazon has invented and already started selling its cashierless checkout technology to other stores.
- B) With Amazon's new technology, customers can take whatever they want without the need to stand in a checkout line or pay for the items.
- C) There are some other stores interested in the "Just Walk Out" technology, but Amazon doesn't know which companies plan to use it.



- D) The time it will take to implement this new technology in retailers' stores depends on whether this store is new or is already open to the public.
- E) Amazon is not worried if the store that wants this cashierless technology installed will have great impacts on current operations.

(POLÍCIA MILITAR DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO - FGV - 2020)

## 10 - How facial recognition technology aids police



Police officers' ability to recognize and locate individuals with a history of committing crime is vital to their work. In fact, it is so important that officers believe possessing it is fundamental to the craft of effective street policing, crime prevention and investigation. However, with the total police workforce falling by almost 20 percent since 2010 and recorded crime rising, police forces are turning to new technological solutions to help enhance their capability and capacity to monitor and track individuals about whom they have concerns

One such technology is Automated Facial Recognition (known as AFR). This works by analyzing key facial features, generating a mathematical representation of them, and then comparing them against known faces in a database, to determine possible matches. While a number of UK and international police forces have been enthusiastically exploring the potential of AFR, some groups have spoken about its legal and ethical status. They are concerned that the technology significantly extends the reach and depth of surveillance by the state.

Until now, however, there has been no robust evidence about what AFR systems can and cannot deliver for policing. Although AFR has become increasingly familiar to the public through its use at airports to help manage passport checks, the environment in such settings is quite controlled. Applying similar procedures to street policing is far more complex. Individuals on the street will be moving and may not look directly towards the camera. Levels of lighting change, too, and the system will have to cope with the vagaries of the British weather.

[...]

legal and ethical concerns and issues that still need to be considered. But in order for these to be meaningfully debated and assessed by citizens, regulators and law-makers, we need a detailed understanding of precisely what the technology can realistically accomplish. Sound evidence, rather than references to science fiction technology --- as seen in films such as *Minority Report* --- is essential.

With this in mind, one of our conclusions is that in terms of describing how AFR is being applied in policing currently, it is more accurate to think of it as "assisted facial recognition," as opposed



to a fully automated system. Unlike border control functions -- where the facial recognition is more of an automated system -- when supporting street policing, the algorithm is not deciding whether there is a match between a person and what is stored in the database. Rather, the system makes suggestions to a police operator about possible similarities. It is then down to the operator to confirm or refute them.

By Bethan Davies, Andrew Dawson, Martin Innes (Source:  
<https://gcn.com/articles/2018/11/30/facial-recognitionpolicing.aspx>, accessed May 30th, 2020)

The word that may replace "In fact" in "In fact, it is so important", without change in meaning, is

- A) Specifically.
- B) Presently.
- C) Currently.
- D) Notably.
- E) Actually.

(CONTROLADORIA-GERAL DA UNIÃO - FGV - 2021)

## 11 - TEXT

How the auditing profession is transforming to meet future challenges

The way that audit professionals work has recently undergone the biggest and fastest change that any of us have experienced in our working lives. COVID-19 has accelerated audit firms' transition toward new ways of operating that will outlast the immediate effects of the pandemic.

The sudden shift to remote and flexible working by both audit firms and the companies they audit adds a new dimension to the challenge already faced in adapting the audit to a fast-evolving corporate world. Companies' business models are growing more complex as they move through digital transformation, and this is placing new demands on audit professionals. However, new ways of working will bring important benefits as well as posing challenges that have to be addressed.

As digital technologies and data analysis become increasingly central to the audit process – as well as to companies' business models – audit firms will require a more diverse range of skills. They have traditionally recruited people with business backgrounds but, in the future, all auditors will need an increased level of technological understanding.

In addition, audit firms will require more people with significant expertise in STEM subjects (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) to enable them to leverage technology effectively for audit purposes. Not all these specialists will become qualified auditors, but some undoubtedly will, and their arrival will increase the diversity of audit teams.

The personal characteristics audit firms look for in new team members will evolve as well. Traditionally, firms have emphasized personal integrity and professional skepticism in audit professionals, and these attributes will undoubtedly remain vital. But in the new and



fast-developing environment, auditors will also need to develop even deeper knowledge of business, a powerful curiosity about technologies and an agile mindset that embraces disruption.

The shift in people's working lives has been extraordinary. However, the reaction to the COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated that, when the situation demands it, audit firms are capable of rapidly making significant changes to the way they operate.

Increased flexibility will bring other important benefits, especially if it results in firms placing more emphasis on performance in terms of output and productivity. More broadly, the changes brought about by COVID-19 will help to accelerate cultural change in organizations and make them more open to different ways of working.

[...]

Source: Adapted from  
[https://www.ey.com/en\\_gl/assurance/how-the-auditingprofession-is-transforming-to-meet-future-challenges](https://www.ey.com/en_gl/assurance/how-the-auditingprofession-is-transforming-to-meet-future-challenges)

Based on the information provided by the text, mark the statements below as true (T) or false (F).

( ) Changes in audit operations have been progressing at an unhurried pace.

( ) The pandemic has had an impact on the way auditors work.

( ) A few experts from different areas may become auditors.

The statements are, respectively:

- A) F – T – T;
- B) T – F – F;
- C) T – F – T;
- D) T – T – F;
- E) F – T – F.

(CONTROLADORIA-GERAL DA UNIÃO - FGV - 2021)

12 - TEXT

Professional skepticism and why it matters to audit stakeholders

In auditing, the concept of professional skepticism is ubiquitous. Just as a Jedi in Star Wars is constantly trying to hone his understanding of the "force", an auditor is constantly crafting his or her ability to apply professional skepticism. It is professional skepticism that provides the foundation for decision-making when conducting an attestation engagement.

A brief definition



The professional standards define professional skepticism as “an attitude that includes a questioning mind, being alert to conditions that may indicate possible misstatement due to fraud or error, and a critical assessment of audit evidence.” Given this definition, one quickly realizes that professional skepticism can’t be easily measured. Nor is it something that is cultivated overnight. It is a skill developed over time and a skill that auditors should constantly build and refine.

Recently, the extent to which professional skepticism is being employed has gained a lot of criticism. Specifically, regulatory bodies argue that auditors are not skeptical enough in carrying out their duties. However, as noted in the white paper titled Scepticism: The Practitioners’ Take, published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, simply asking for more skepticism is not a practical solution to this issue, nor is it necessarily always desirable. There is an inevitable tug of war between professional skepticism and audit efficiency. The more skeptical the auditor, typically, the more time it takes to complete the audit.

Why does it matter? Audit quality.

First and foremost, how your auditor applies professional skepticism to your audit directly impacts the quality of their service. Applying an appropriate level of professional skepticism enhances the likelihood the auditor will understand your industry, lines of business, business processes, and any nuances that make your company different from others, as it naturally causes the auditor to ask questions that may otherwise go unasked.

Applying skepticism internally

By its definition, professional skepticism is a concept that specifically applies to auditors, and is not on point when it comes to other audit stakeholders. This is because the definition implies that the individual applying professional skepticism is independent from the information he or she is analyzing. Other audit stakeholders, such as members of management or the board of directors, are naturally advocates for the organizations they manage and direct and therefore can’t be considered independent, whereas an auditor is required to remain independent.

However, rather than audit stakeholders applying professional skepticism as such, these other stakeholders should apply an impartial and diligent mindset to their work and the information they review. This allows the audit stakeholder to remain an advocate for his or her organization, while applying critical skills similar to those applied in the exercise of professional skepticism. This nuanced distinction is necessary to maintain the limited scope to which the definition of professional skepticism applies: the auditor.

It is also important to be critical of your own work, and never become complacent. This may be the most difficult type of skepticism to apply, as most of us do not like to have our work criticized. However, critically reviewing one’s own work, essentially as an informal first level of review, will allow you to take a step back and consider it from a different vantage point, which may in turn help detect errors otherwise left unnoticed. Essentially, you should both consider evidence that supports the initial conclusion and evidence that may be contradictory to that conclusion.

The discussion in auditing circles about professional skepticism and how to appropriately apply it continues. It is a challenging notion that’s difficult to adequately articulate.



Source: Adapted from  
<https://www.berrydunn.com/news-detail/professionalskepticism-and-why-it-matters-to-audit-stakeholders>

The function of the extract “whereas an auditor is required to remain independent” (fifth paragraph) is to bring out a(n):

- A) gross misunderstanding;
- B) contrasting situation;
- C) impending matter;
- D) appalling context;
- E) startling episode.

(PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DO SALVADOR (BA) - FGV - 2019)

### 13 - TEXT

Throughout the last 15 years our society has undergone two major changes: Firstly, there has been a steady rise of cultural and linguistic diversity, due to migration, multiculturalism and global economic integration; secondly, there has been the rapid development of technological devices and the world-wide expansion of new communications media. These changes directly affect the lives of our pupils at home and at school and thus have an important impact on curricular development, teaching objectives, contents and methodologies – starting as early as in primary school. [...]

While traditionally being literate solely referred to the ability to read and write in a standardized form of one language, literate practices today incorporate multimodal, critical, cultural, and media competencies next to traditional-functional language skills, like reading, writing, speaking, mediating, and listening in many languages.

One major aspect in this context is the changing nature of texts that has developed from advances in technology. Language learners today need to be able to cope with different kinds of texts, including multimodal, interactive, linear, and nonlinear texts, texts in different languages, texts with several possible meanings, texts being delivered on paper, screens, or live, and texts that comprise one or more semiotic system. In order to prepare students to actively engage in a socially diverse, globalized, and technological world, teachers need to find new forms of teaching and learning and provide opportunities for their pupils to explore, learn about, and critically engage with a broad variety of texts and differing literate practices. Still, the question remains open as to how these principles and objectives of a multiliteracies pedagogy translate into examples of good practice in school settings.

(Source: adapted from ELSNER, D. Developing multiliteracies, plurilingual awareness & critical thinking in the primary language classroom with multilingual virtual talking books. Encuentro 20, 2011, pp. 27-38. [https://archive.org/details/ERIC\\_ED530011](https://archive.org/details/ERIC_ED530011))

If teachers are to “find new forms of teaching and learning”, they must

- A) try them on.





- B) do them over.
- C) look for them.
- D) take them back.
- E) turn them down.

(PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DO SALVADOR (BA) - FGV - 2019)

14 - TEXT:

Throughout the last 15 years our society has undergone two major changes: Firstly, there has been a steady rise of cultural and linguistic diversity, due to migration, multiculturalism and global economic integration; secondly, there has been the rapid development of technological devices and the world-wide expansion of new communications media. These changes directly affect the lives of our pupils at home and at school and thus have an important impact on curricular development, teaching objectives, contents and methodologies – starting as early as in primary school. [...]

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“Thus” in “thus have an important impact” can be replaced without change in meaning by

- A) even.
- B) indeed.
- C) moreover.
- D) therefore.
- E) nonetheless.

(PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DO SALVADOR (BA) - FGV - 2019)

15 - TEXT



## What to Know About the Controversy Surrounding the Movie Green Book

Depending on who you ask, Green Book is either the pinnacle of movie magic or a whitewashing sham.

The film, which took home the prize for Best Picture at the 91st Academy Awards, as well as honors for Mahershala Ali as Best Supporting Actor and Nick Vallelonga, Brian Currie and Peter Farrelly for Best Original Screenplay, depicts the burgeoning friendship between a black classical pianist and his Italian- American driver as they travel the 1960s segregated South on a concert tour. But while Green Book was an awards frontrunner all season, its road to Oscar night was riddled with missteps and controversies over its authenticity and racial politics.

Green Book is about the relationship between two real-life people: Donald Shirley and Tony “Lip” Vallelonga. Shirley was born in 1927 and grew up in a well-off black family in Florida, where he emerged as a classical piano prodigy: he possessed virtuosic technique and a firm grasp of both classical and pop repertoire. He went on to perform regularly at Carnegie Hall— right below his regal apartment—and work with many prestigious orchestras, like the Chicago Symphony and the New York Philharmonic. But at a time when prominent black classical musicians were few and far between due to racist power structures, he never secured a spot in the upper echelons of the classical world. (African Americans still only make up 1.8 percent of musicians playing in orchestras nationwide, according to a recent study.)

Vallelonga was born in 1930 to working-class Italian parents and grew up in the Bronx. As an adult he worked as a bouncer, a maître d’ and a chauffeur, and he was hired in 1962 to drive Shirley on a concert tour through the Jim Crow South. The mismatched pair spent one and a half years together on the road — though it’s condensed to just a couple of months in the film — wriggling out of perilous situations and learning about each other’s worlds. Vallelonga would later become an actor and land a recurring role on The Sopranos.

In the 1980s, Vallelonga’s son, Nick, approached his father and Shirley about making a movie about their friendship. For reasons that are now contested, Shirley rebuffed these requests at the time. [...]

(Source: from <http://time.com/5527806/green-book-movie-controversy/>)

The verb in “Shirley rebuffed these requests at the time” can be replaced by

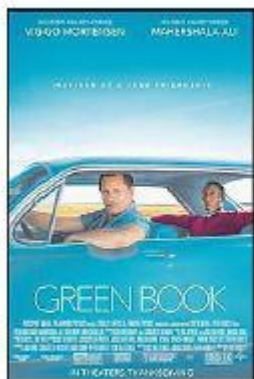
- A) reconsidered.
- B) reaffirmed.
- C) received.
- D) recalled.
- E) rejected.

(PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DO SALVADOR (BA) - FGV - 2019)

16 - TEXT







(Source: [https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green\\_Book](https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_Book))

Here are six reviews on Green Book:

- 1.The screenplay essentially turns Shirley into a black man who thematically shapeshifts into whoever will make the story appealing to white audiences - and that's inexcusable. Lawrence Ware New York Times
- 2.Green Book is effective and affecting while being careful to avoid overdosing its audience on material that some might deem too shocking or upsetting. James Berardinelli ReelViews
- 3.In a world that seems to get uglier every day, this movie's gentle heart and mere humanity feel like a salve. Leah Greenblatt Entertainment Weekly
- 4.A bizarre fish-out-of-water comedy masquerading as a serious awards-season contender by pretending to address the deep wound of racial inequality while demonstrating its profound inability, intellectually and dramatically, to do that. Kevin Maher Times (UK)
- 5.Sometimes life is stranger than art, sometimes art imitates life, and sometimes life imitates art. If life starts imitating hopeful art - that's uplifting. That's the goal of art, as I see it. "Green Book" uplifts. Mark Jackson Epoch Times
- 6.There's not much here you haven't seen before, and very little that can't be described as crude, obvious and borderline offensive, even as it tries to be uplifting and affirmative. A.O. Scott New York Times

(Source: [https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/green\\_book/reviews/](https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/green_book/reviews/))

The option that indicates only negative reviews are:

- A) 1 – 3 – 6.
- B) 2 – 3 – 4.
- C) 1 – 4 – 6.
- D) 2 – 3 – 6.
- E) 3 – 4 – 6.



(PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE NITERÓI (RJ) - FGV - 2018)

17 - READ TEXT I AND ANSWER THE QUESTION.

TEXT I



(Source:

<http://www.information-age.com/approach-cloud-computingcyber-security-2017-123466624/>  
Retrieved on January 26th, 2018)

How to approach cloud computing and cyber security in 2017

The adoption of cloud computing has been on the up since as far back as 2008, when a survey conducted by the Pew Research Institute found that cloud services were used by nearly 69% of Americans. Since then, the industry has experienced hypergrowth and exceeded the already vast predictions of how big it would become.

IDC predicts that the cloud computing market in 2017 will be worth \$107 billion and, according to Gartner, by 2020 a corporate 'no-cloud' policy will be as unusual as a 'no- nternet' policy would be today. Indeed, it would be difficult to imagine an organisation in 2017 that did not use webmail, file sharing and storage, and data backup.

As the use of cloud computing spreads so does awareness of the associated risks. At the time of writing, there have been 456 data breaches worldwide this year according to the Identity Theft Resource Center (ITRC). The ITRC also noted a 40% increase in data breaches in 2016 compared to the previous year. Yet, despite the well-documented cases of data breaches, organisations continue to invest in and adopt cloud computing services because the benefits usually outweigh the risks.

To understand why the growth of cloud computing has continued in the face of high-profile data breaches, look first to what it can offer an organisation.

Cheaper, bigger, better

Cloud computing is a virtual environment that can adapt to meet user needs. It is not constrained by physical limits, and is easily scalable – making it an obvious choice for start-ups. Cloud

computing makes state-of-the-art capability available to anyone with an internet connection and a browser, reducing hardware and IT personnel costs.

Cloud services and software applications are managed and upgraded off-site by the provider, meaning organisations can access technology they would not have been able to afford to install and manage on their own. The popularity of the cloud essentially comes down to its provision of advanced, nextgeneration IT resources in an environment that is cheaper and more scalable than local networks.

The risks involved with cloud computing are mostly securitybased. Clouds are often made up of multiple entities, which means that no configuration can be more secure than its weakest link. The link between separate entities means that attacks to multiple sites can occur simultaneously. When cloud providers do not employ adequate cyber security measures, those clouds become a target for cybercriminals.

Yet, it's not all bad news. A user survey conducted by one cloud service provider found that concerns about security fell to 25% compared to 29% last year. And as more becomes known about security risks so too does our knowledge around what organisations can do to protect themselves.

(Source: <http://www.information-age.com/approach-cloud-computingcyber-security-2017-123466624/>. Retrieved on January 25th, 2018)

The phrase "so does awareness of the associated risks" (third paragraph) implies that this kind of awareness

- A) is missing.
- B) is inexistent.
- C) has declined.
- D) is increasing.
- E) has vanished.

(CÂMARA LEGISLATIVA DO DISTRITO FEDERAL (DF) - FCC - 2018)

18 - Leia o texto a seguir.

**Microphone** Though many video cameras have microphones built in, you'll get better quality audio with a lavalier or headset microphone, because the mic itself can be much closer to the source of the audio.

Our ears and brain can filter out ambient noise so we can listen to what's important, but microphones cannot, and a mic placed several feet away from the subject will pick up a lot of extra noise (heating/air conditioning systems, automotive traffic, people walking in a hallway, etc.) that will be noticeable and probably distracting in the final recording.

If possible, record a minute or several minutes of the subject speaking normally as they will during the interview and listen to the recording to see how much extra noise is audible; the less, the better.



Tip: get the mic as close to the subject as you reasonably can without it being visually distracting.

(How to Record High-Quality Audio and Video, Andrew Minion, 3 Apr 2014. Disponível em: <https://computers.tutsplus.com/tutorials/how-to-record-high-quality-audio-and-video-cms-19668>)

De acordo com o texto,

- A) deve-se utilizar um filtro para a retirada do ruído ambiente.
- B) um áudio de melhor qualidade será obtido com microfones embutidos das câmeras de vídeo do que um microfone de lapela ou headset.
- C) não se deve colocar o microfone muito próximo de quem for falar, pois isso causa distração visual.
- D) gravar um pequeno tempo falando-se normalmente como se fosse a entrevista, para depois ouvir essa gravação, permite avaliar quanto ruído audível se encontra presente
- E) ruído ambiente captado pelos microfones não são tão importantes, pois nossos ouvidos e cérebro podem filtrá-los.

(CÂMARA LEGISLATIVA DO DISTRITO FEDERAL (DF) - FCC - 2018)

19 - Considere a figura e o texto a seguir, para responder à questão



### Keep Families Together Act

This bill prohibits an agent or contractor of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, or the Department of Health and Human Services from removing a child who is under the age of 18 and has no permanent immigration status from his or her parent or legal guardian at or near the port of entry or within 100 miles of the U.S. border unless:

- an authorized state court determines that it is in the child's best interests to be removed;
- a state or county child welfare official with expertise in child trauma and development determines that it is in the child's best interests to be removed because of abuse or neglect; or
- the Chief Patrol Agent or the Area Port Director authorizes separation based on a documented finding that the child is a trafficking victim or is at significant risk of becoming a victim, a strong likelihood exists that the adult is not the parent or legal guardian, or the child is in danger of abuse or neglect.



An agency may not remove a child from a parent or legal guardian solely for the policy goals of deterring migration to the United States or of promoting immigration law compliance.

The bill sets forth presumptions: (1) in favor of family and sibling unity and parental rights, and (2) that detention is not in the best interests of families and children.

The Government Accountability Office shall conduct a study of the prosecution of asylum seekers.

(Adapted from: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/3036>)

De acordo com o projeto de lei apresentado,

- A) a detenção pode ser a melhor solução no caso de crianças suspeitas de serem vítimas de tráfico
- B) os direitos dos pais e a união familiar devem prevalecer em qualquer circunstância
- C) nenhum indivíduo menor de idade deve ser separado de seus pais, mesmo sob suspeita de que o adulto acompanhante não seja seu genitor.
- D) abuso ou negligência por parte dos pais configura situação que justifica a criança ser separada deles.
- E) uma criança só pode ser separada dos pais em caso de violação da lei da imigração.

(CÂMARA LEGISLATIVA DO DISTRITO FEDERAL (DF) - FCC - 2018)

20 - TEXT

The screenshot shows the official page for S.3036 - Keep Families Together Act, 115th Congress (2017-2018). It includes a 'BILL' tab, a 'Hide Overview' button, and a 'Tracker' section. The sponsor is Sen. Feinstein, Dianne (D-CA), introduced on 06/07/2018. The committee is Senate - Judiciary. The latest action is 'Senate - 06/07/2018 Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. (All Actions)'. The tracker shows the bill's progress: Introduced (highlighted), Passed Senate, Passed House, To President, and Became Law.

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O projeto de lei de que trata o texto

- A) foi aprovado pelo Senado em junho de 2018.
- B) foi encaminhado ao Comitê do Judiciário em junho de 2018.
- C) foi apresentado por uma senadora republicana.
- D) visa diminuir o fluxo migratório para os Estados Unidos.
- E) objetiva reforçar o controle nas fronteiras dos Estados Unidos

*(CÂMARA LEGISLATIVA DO DISTRITO FEDERAL (DF) - FCC - 2018)*

21 - Para responder a questão a seguir, considere o texto abaixo.

Bill Introduction Limits. State legislators are faced with two conflicting pressures. On the one hand, lawmakers are asked to sponsor a great deal of legislation because constituents and interest groups insist "there ought to be a law" for every public problem. <sup>I</sup>....., legal provisions specify the length of time that most legislative bodies may remain in session. The ability to consider a steadily increasing volume of bills is not necessarily compatible with restricted session time. In response, many chambers have experimented with ways to curb the amount of legislation that enters the process. The most direct approach is to set a numerical limit on bill introductions.

(Adapted from: <http://www.ncsl.org/documents/legismgt/ILP/96Tab3Pt1.pdf>)

Segundo o texto,

- A) o número de proposições apresentadas tem diminuído devido à limitação do tempo das sessões.
- B) as sessões da assembleia legislativa não têm limite de duração.
- C) toda proposição apresentada deve ser votada dentro de um período estipulado.





D) é consenso que deve haver uma lei para todo problema público.

E) há certa incompatibilidade entre o número de proposições apresentadas e o tempo limitado das sessões.

(CÂMARA LEGISLATIVA DO DISTRITO FEDERAL (DF) - FCC - 2018)

22 - Para responder a questão a seguir, considere o texto abaixo.

Reno, Nevada, Improves Efficiency while Complying with Stringent Open Meeting Law Requirements

#### ADAMANT ABOUT TRANSPARENCY

The Reno City Council meets regularly to set priorities, approve the budget and address issues facing the community. These meetings are guided by incredibly stringent open meeting law requirements. Staff must post the agenda, along with all supporting materials, on their website at least three days prior to a meeting. Additionally, if any documents are presented during a Council meeting to help make a decision, it must be uploaded within 24 hours after the meeting.

As a Senior Management Analyst, Jaime Schroeder has been responsible for all staff reports, supporting materials and the agendas for the Reno City Council and the Reno Redevelopment Agency Board since early 2012. Back then, the agency was using a government shareware product. "We realized we had quickly outgrown that system," recalls Jaime.

The City's communications and technology departments conducted a thorough search of alternatives and narrowed the list down to three contenders. "We looked at Accela Legislative Management and realized it was the full package," says Jaime. "It was something we felt we could implement and get comfortable with quickly."

#### HOW ACCELA EMPOWERS RENO

One of the things Jaime appreciates about Accela is that "they believe in their product so much, you don't have to sign on for a year. With Accela, we didn't feel they were trying to get the most money they could from the agency. We felt they truly were a company that wanted to work with us and were understanding of all the different requirements we had."

City Council meetings are on average four to six hours long. In the past, citizens had to fast forward and rewind through an entire meeting online in order to find what they were looking for. "The great thing about this product and why we chose it is that the video of each meeting is integrated with the meeting documents and it also has time-stamp features, making it easy for staff and citizens to quickly find what they're interested in. I love that transparency."

#### THE BOTTOM LINE

Once a document is posted online, staff and citizens alike can access it through a meeting portal 24/7. When citizens request a Council or staff report, employees can simply direct them to the portal, where they can click on the meeting date, see the agenda and then click on the item that



interests them. When the media requests information, the Communications department can send links to staff reports online, saving time, paper and money and helping to ensure accurate media coverage.

In the future, the City of Reno is looking forward to using the electronic voting feature available within Accela Digital Boardroom that shows meeting participants' votes on a screen during the meeting in real time.

(Adapted from <https://www.accela.com/company/customers/success-stories/reno>)

De acordo com o texto,

- A) o novo portal das reuniões está sendo muito apreciado tanto pelos membros do Conselho quanto pelos cidadãos em geral
- B) toda atualização do portal é realizada no período entre 0h00 e 7h00
- C) informações solicitadas pela imprensa podem ser atendidas mediante envio do link dos relatórios dos membros do Conselho Municipal.
- D) o painel eletrônico de votação é mais uma funcionalidade do Accela Legislative Management já implantada.
- E) os vídeos das reuniões ainda demandam paciência para se encontrar a informação desejada.

(CÂMARA LEGISLATIVA DO DISTRITO FEDERAL (DF) - FCC - 2018)

23 - Para responder a questão a seguir, considere o texto abaixo.

#### Legislative Management and Information System

In May 2001, the Sangguniang Panlalawigan (SP – Provincial Council in English) under the leadership of Vice-Governor Loreto Leo S. Ocampos embarked on the computerization of its legislative function through the acquisition of the "Legislative Management and Tracking System". The "Legislative Management and Tracking System" or "Legtrack" as it is commonly called, is a software program developed as a tool to track, monitor and store communications, requests, proposed resolutions and ordinances, communications, Sangguniang Bayan Resolutions and ordinances from different municipalities and cities to be acted upon.

The Provincial Government only spent sixty-six thousand pesos (P 66,000.00) for the cost of installation, airfare and accommodation of two Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP) consultants and the training of five SP personnel on its operation and application. Now, over a million worth of software program was given to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan for free.

The SP's "Legtrack" can be considered as one of the most updated versions of the Tracking System used by different Local Government Units in the country. It also holds the distinction of being the first "Legtrack" to be synced to a Paperless Legislation Program.

The actual performance of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan and its individual members can also be gauged through statistics on session attendance; committee meeting attendance; committee reports made, number of resolutions and ordinances authored, sponsored and passed.





Furthermore, the System upgrade(s) enhances not only the intellectual capability of the Secretariat but also its technical competence in support to the Sanggunian's Office vows to be responsive, active and sensitive to the needs of the people. It has undergone a total of seven upgrades over the years.

(Adapted from <http://sp.misocc.gov.ph/legislative-management-and-information-system>)

De acordo com o texto, o Legtrack

- A) está programado para responder consultas do público em geral.
- B) custou mais de um milhão de pesos.
- C) exige grande capacidade intelectual do Secretariado.
- D) está sincronizado com um Programa de Legislação Sem Papel.
- E) é a versão mais atualizada do Tracking System usado por outros órgãos do país.

(CÂMARA LEGISLATIVA DO DISTRITO FEDERAL (DF) - FCC - 2018)

24 - Considere o texto a seguir para responder a questão a seguir.

U.S. immigration law provides foreign nationals with a variety of visas to become lawful permanent residents (get a Green Card) through employment in the United States. These employment-based (EB) "preference immigrant" categories include:

Employment-Based Immigration: EB-1 Priority Workers

This preference is reserved for persons of extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business or athletics; outstanding researchers or university professors; and executives or managers of multinational corporations. This category is less costly and takes less time to complete than other classifications. Although this is the fastest way to get an employment-based green card, it is extremely document-heavy and the USCIS reviews this petition with a high level of scrutiny.

Employment-Based Immigration: EB-2 Advanced Workers

There are three types of EB-2 green cards:

- Professionals who hold advanced degrees
- Foreign nationals with exceptional knowledge in the sciences, arts or business
- Professionals whose work benefits the national interest of the U.S.

Applicants (with the exception of applicants applying for an exemption known as National Interest Waiver) must generally have an approved labor certification, a job offer, and their employer must have filed an Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker (Form I-140) with the USCIS.



This category has several stages that need to be successfully completed prior to green card sponsorship. This proves to be a lengthier and more rigorous process than the EB-1 green card.

#### Employment-Based Immigration: EB-3 Skilled/Other Workers

This preference is reserved for professionals with a bachelor's degree (or foreign equivalent); skilled workers, including foreign nationals with at least two years of training or work experience who may or may not hold a degree; and other or unskilled workers filling a job that requires less than two years of training or experience. This category is the most common with a higher number of foreign nationals that qualify under this preference category and has a lengthy average approval waiting period of six to nine years.

(Adapted from: <https://resources.envoyglobal.com/blog/employment-based-immigration-a-complete-overview>)

Segundo o texto,

- A) solicitantes de visto EB-3 devem ter, no mínimo, formação superior.
- B) a categoria com maior número de solicitações e com maior tempo de espera é a EB-3
- C) mesmo profissionais cuja ocupação seja de interesse nacional devem provar que têm uma oferta de emprego.
- D) o formulário I-140 deve ser submetido diretamente ao USCIS pelo solicitante.
- E) nenhum trabalhador com menos de dois anos de experiência em seu campo de atuação pode solicitar um visto EB-3

(TRIBUNAL REGIONAL ELEITORAL DO MATO GROSSO - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - 2015)

#### 25 - TEXT

The systems analyst programmer is responsible for the analysis, design, development and support of custom solutions to support the judiciary and court staff. The position requires independent work habits on complex technical programming assignments and is responsible for independent problem resolution. General supervision is received from a technical supervisor who provides guidance in project assignments and reviews work for achievement of desired results and objectives. The duties of a systems analyst programmer working in a court include: meeting with judiciary, court staff and other agencies to identify business process improvements; gathering project requirements; assisting users in defining needs; proposing solutions which will meet the user's needs; determining the need for new software, evaluating alternatives, and developing or acquiring suitable programs; testing, debugging, and implementing these programs; and maintaining documentation for them.

Internet: <[www.ncsc.org](http://www.ncsc.org)> (adapted).

The systems analyst programmer

- A) is in charge of collecting project requirements.
- B) defines needs and proposes solutions.
- C) must be able to find out the need for a new software whenever he is asked to.



- D) should avoid evaluating developing suitable programs.
- E) meets with judiciary to evaluate business process improvements.

(TRIBUNAL DE JUSTIÇA DO ESTADO DO CEARÁ - FCC - 2022)

26 - Atenção: Para responder à questão, leia o texto abaixo.

Before cloud computing came into existence, companies were required to download applications or programs on their physical PCs or on-premises servers to be able to use them. For any organization, building and managing its own IT infrastructure or data centers is a huge challenge. Even for those who own their own data centers, allocating a large number of IT administrators and resources is a struggle.

The introduction of cloud computing was a paradigm shift in the history of the technology industry. Rather than creating and managing their own IT infrastructure and paying for servers, power and real estate, etc., cloud computing allows businesses to rent computing resources from cloud service providers. This helps businesses avoid paying heavy upfront costs and the complexity of managing their own data centers. By renting cloud services, companies pay only for what they use such as computing resources and disk space. This allows companies to anticipate costs with greater accuracy.

Since cloud service providers do the heavy lifting of managing and maintaining the IT infrastructure, it saves a lot of time, effort and money for businesses. The cloud also gives organizations the ability to seamlessly upscale or downscale their computing infrastructure as and when needed. Compared to the traditional on-premises data center model, the cloud offers easy access to data from anywhere and on any device with internet connectivity, thereby enabling effective collaboration and enhanced productivity.

(Adaptado de: MCDERMOTT, Matt. Cloud Computing: Benefits, Disadvantages & Types of Cloud Computing Services. Disponível em: <https://www.business2community.com>)

In the fragment from the second paragraph "Rather than creating and managing their own IT infrastructure", the underlined expression can be replaced without any change in the meaning of the sentence by

- A) Apart from
- B) As opposed to
- C) In spite of
- D) Together with
- E) Instead of

(TRIBUNAL DE JUSTIÇA DO ESTADO DO CEARÁ - FCC - 2022)

27 - Atenção: Para responder à questão, leia o texto abaixo.

Before cloud computing came into existence, companies were required to download applications or programs on their physical PCs or on-premises servers to be able to use them. For any



organization, building and managing its own IT infrastructure or data centers is a huge challenge. Even for those who own their own data centers, allocating a large number of IT administrators and resources is a struggle.

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(Adaptado de: MCDERMOTT, Matt. Cloud Computing: Benefits, Disadvantages & Types of Cloud Computing Services. Disponível em: <https://www.business2community.com>)

No trecho For any organization, building and managing its own IT infrastructure or data centers is a huge challenge (1º parágrafo), o segmento sublinhado tem sentido equivalente, em português, a

- A) criar e administrar.
- B) construir e distribuir.
- C) local e gerência.
- D) elaborar e gerir.
- E) desenvolvimento e coordenação.

(TRIBUNAL DE JUSTIÇA DO ESTADO DO CEARÁ - FCC - 2022)

28 - Atenção: Para responder à questão, leia o texto abaixo.

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(Adaptado de: MCDERMOTT, Matt. Cloud Computing: Benefits, Disadvantages & Types of Cloud Computing Services. Disponível em: <https://www.business2community.com>)

Depreende-se do texto que a computação em nuvem

- A) dificulta o acesso a dados armazenados nos servidores de uma organização, na medida em que exige a presença física do usuário.
- B) beneficia os usuários da comunidade acadêmica, apesar de ter sido planejada para a aplicação no universo corporativo.
- C) reduz os custos, uma vez que os usuários só precisam pagar pelo que utilizarem, como, por exemplo, espaço em disco, quando e onde precisarem.
- D) permite que os usuários planejem antecipadamente o que precisarão usar, pois podem reservar com antecedência os recursos necessários.
- E) é um modelo de infraestrutura eficiente, contudo demanda muito esforço, tempo e dinheiro para ser implantado.

(TRIBUNAL DE JUSTIÇA DO ESTADO DO CEARÁ - FCC - 2022)

29 - Atenção: Para responder à questão, baseie-se no texto abaixo.

BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) refers to the policy of allowing employees to supply their own computing devices for use at work. Employers save money by eliminating hardware purchasing and maintenance overhead, and employees enjoy the freedom of choice to use whichever mobile phone, tablet or laptop that best meets their preferences.

For example, a user may have a Windows PC for work and a MacBook for a personal laptop. The keyboard shortcuts for each platform are slightly different, making it easy to mangle copy-paste functions in word processors and spreadsheets. Using the same BYOD MacBook for work and personal computing eliminates these switchover errors.

Even for non-SaaS organizations, user error typically represents a third of all data loss, second only to hardware failure. The reduction in user error gained from BYOD policies is present regardless of whether an employee is creating a document in Google Apps or Microsoft Word.

There has yet been no rigorous study of the change in rates of user error before and after adopting BYOD policies. Nonetheless, it's safe to assume that some level of user error is reduced by familiarity and comfort with BYOD devices.



YOD can't make your data invulnerable, but combined with good security policies, regular user training and effective data backup, it can make a noticeable difference in the availability and integrity of your company data.

(Disponível em: <https://www.wired.com>)

In the fragment from the fourth paragraph "Nonetheless, it's safe to assume that some level of user error is reduced by familiarity and comfort with BYOD devices" the underlined expression can be replaced, without any change in the meaning of the sentence, by:

- A) However
- B) Besides
- C) In fact
- D) Therefore
- E) Likewise

(TRIBUNAL DE JUSTIÇA DO ESTADO DO CEARÁ - FCC - 2022)

30 - Atenção: Para responder à questão, baseie-se no texto abaixo.

BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) refers to the policy of allowing employees to supply their own computing devices for use at work. Employers save money by eliminating hardware purchasing and maintenance overhead, and employees enjoy the freedom of choice to use whichever mobile phone, tablet or laptop that best meets their preferences.

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There has yet been no rigorous study of the change in rates of user error before and after adopting BYOD policies. Nonetheless, it's safe to assume that some level of user error is reduced by familiarity and comfort with BYOD devices.

YOD can't make your data invulnerable, but combined with good security policies, regular user training and effective data backup, it can make a noticeable difference in the availability and integrity of your company data.

(Disponível em: <https://www.wired.com>)

According to the text, *Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) policies*:

- A) Benefit organizations with poor security and access policies.
- B) Eliminate the necessity of user training and data backup.





- C) Increase the risk of data loss and hardware malfunction.
- D) Reduce user mistakes caused by using different platforms.
- E) Demand users to create documents in Google Apps.

(COMPANHIA DO METROPOLITANO DE SÃO PAULO - FCC - 2019)

### 31 - The London Underground

The London Underground (also known simply as the Underground, or by its nickname the Tube) is a public rapid transit system serving London, England and some parts of the adjacent counties of Buckinghamshire, Essex and Hertfordshire in the United Kingdom.

The Underground has its origins in the Metropolitan Railway, the world's first underground passenger railway. Opened in January 1863, it is now part of the Circle, Hammersmith & City and Metropolitan lines; the first line to operate underground electric traction trains, the City & South London Railway in 1890, is now part of the Northern line. The network has expanded to 11 lines, and in 2017/18 carried 1.357 billion passengers, making it the world's 11th busiest metro system. The 11 lines collectively handle up to 5 million passengers a day.

Despite its name, only 45% of the system is underground in tunnels, with much of the network in the outer environs of London being on the surface.

As of 2015, 92% of operational expenditure is covered by passenger fares.

#### Early years

The idea of an underground railway linking the City of London with the urban centre was proposed in the 1830s, and the Metropolitan Railway was granted permission to build such a line in 1854. To prepare construction, a short test tunnel was built in 1855 in Kibblesworth, a small town with geological properties similar to London. This test tunnel was used for two years in the development of the first underground train, and was later, in 1861, filled up. The world's first underground railway opened in January 1863 between Paddington and Farringdon using gas-lit wooden carriages hauled by steam locomotives.

While steam locomotives were in use on the Underground there were health reports. There were many instances of passengers collapsing whilst travelling, due to heat and pollution, leading for calls to clean the air through the installation of garden plants. The Metropolitan even encouraged beards for staff to act as an air filter. There were other reports claiming beneficial outcomes of using the Underground, including the designation of Great Portland Street as a "sanatorium for [sufferers of ...] asthma and bronchial complaints", tonsillitis could be cured with acid gas and the Twopenny Tube cured anorexia.

During the war many tube stations were used as air-raid shelters. On 3 March 1943, a test of the air-raid warning sirens, together with the firing of a new type of anti-aircraft rocket, resulted in a crush of people attempting to take shelter in Bethnal Green Underground station. A total of 173 people, including 62 children, died, making this both the worst civilian disaster of World War II, and the largest loss of life in a single incident on the London Underground network.



A different kind of accident occurred on 28 February 1975, a southbound train on the Northern City Line failed to stop at its Moorgate terminus and crashed into the wall at the end of the tunnel, in the Moorgate tube crash. There were 43 deaths and 74 injuries, the greatest loss of life during peacetime on the London Underground.

A few years later, on 18 November 1987, fire broke out in an escalator at King's Cross St. Pancras tube station. The resulting fire cost the lives of 31 people and injured a further 100. London Underground were strongly criticised in the aftermath for their attitude to fires underground, and publication of the report into the fire led to the resignation of senior management of both London Underground and London Regional Transport. To comply with new safety regulations issued as a result of the fire, and to combat graffiti, a train refurbishment project was launched in July 1991.

(Adapted from: <https://en.wikipedia.org>)

Segundo o texto,

- A) o acidente no metrô londrino em 1943 foi causado por negligência humana.
- B) um ataque aéreo durante a Segunda Guerra matou 173 pessoas que se refugiaram numa estação de metrô.
- C) o maior incidente civil em tempos de guerra com fatalidades no metrô londrino ocorreu em 1943.
- D) o acidente com o trem que bateu no muro do terminal de Moorgate foi o pior em toda a história do metrô londrino.
- E) o incêndio de um dos elevadores da estação King's Cross St. Pancras que matou 31 pessoas e feriu outras 100, levou a novas regras de segurança.

(COMPANHIA DO METROPOLITANO DE SÃO PAULO - FCC - 2019)

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As of 2015, 92% of operational expenditure is covered by passenger fares.

Early years





The idea of an underground railway linking the City of London with the urban centre was proposed in the 1830s, and the Metropolitan Railway was granted permission to build such a line in 1854. To prepare construction, a short test tunnel was built in 1855 in Kibblesworth, a small town with geological properties similar to London. This test tunnel was used for two years in the development of the first underground train, and was later, in 1861, filled up. The world's first underground railway opened in January 1863 between Paddington and Farringdon using gas-lit wooden carriages hauled by steam locomotives.

While steam locomotives were in use on the Underground there were health reports. There were many instances of passengers collapsing whilst travelling, due to heat and pollution, leading for calls to clean the air through the installation of garden plants. The Metropolitan even encouraged beards for staff to act as an air filter. There were other reports claiming beneficial outcomes of using the Underground, including the designation of Great Portland Street as a "sanatorium for [sufferers of ...] asthma and bronchial complaints", tonsillitis could be cured with acid gas and the Twopenny Tube cured anorexia.

During the war many tube stations were used as air-raid shelters. On 3 March 1943, a test of the air-raid warning sirens, together with the firing of a new type of anti-aircraft rocket, resulted in a crush of people attempting to take shelter in Bethnal Green Underground station. A total of 173 people, including 62 children, died, making this both the worst civilian disaster of World War II, and the largest loss of life in a single incident on the London Underground network.

A different kind of accident occurred on 28 February 1975, a southbound train on the Northern City Line failed to stop at its Moorgate terminus and crashed into the wall at the end of the tunnel, in the Moorgate tube crash. There were 43 deaths and 74 injuries, the greatest loss of life during peacetime on the London Underground.

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(Adapted from: <https://en.wikipedia.org>)

De acordo com o texto, o metrô de Londres

- A) tem a maior parte de sua rede subterrânea, inclusive nos subúrbios.
- B) começou a ser construído em 1855, mas só foi inaugurado em 1863.
- C) deu origem à Metropolitan Railway, que hoje integra duas de suas linhas.
- D) atende até 5 milhões de passageiros por dia em suas 11 linhas.
- E) tem seu custo operacional financiado pelas passagens de seus usuários desde 2015.



(COMPANHIA DO METROPOLITANO DE SÃO PAULO - FCC - 2019)

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(Adapted from: <https://en.wikipedia.org>)

A palavra que preenche corretamente a lacuna é

- A) contrasting
- B) alarming
- C) similar
- D) glowing
- E) soothing

(COMPANHIA DO METROPOLITANO DE SÃO PAULO - FCC - 2019)

34 - Using the Washington, D.C. Metro Subway System

By Rachel Cooper

Updated 07/10/19

The Washington Metro, the District's regional subway system, provides a clean, safe, and reliable way to get around almost all of the major attractions in Washington, D.C. The Metro does extend to the suburbs of Maryland and Virginia.

If the Metrorail trains can be crowded with commuters during rush hour and when there is a big event going on downtown, taking the Washington Metro is usually cheaper and easier than finding a place to park in the city. Several Metro stations are helpful sightseeing stops.

The Metro Lines

Since opening in 1976, the Metrorail network has grown to include six lines, 91 stations, and 117 miles of track. It is the third busiest rapid transit system in the United States in the number of passenger trips after New York City and Chicago.

Hours

The Metro begins operation at 5 a.m. on weekdays, 7 a.m. on Saturdays, and 8 a.m. on Sundays. Service ends at 11:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday, 1 a.m. Friday and Saturday, and 11 p.m. on Sundays, although the last trains leave their terminals about a half an hour before these times.



Trains run frequently averaging four to 10 minutes between trains with frequency increasing during rush hour times. Night and weekend service varies between eight and 20 minutes, with trains generally scheduled only every 20 minutes.

#### Metro Farecards

A SmartTrip Metro farecard is required to ride the Metro. The rechargeable, proximity card is encoded with any amount up to \$300. If you register your card, and you lose it, or it is stolen, you do not lose the value of the card. Fares range from \$2 to \$6 depending on your destination and the time of day. Fares are cheaper after 9:30 a.m. until 3 p.m. and after 7 p.m. until close. An all-day Metro pass is available for \$14.75. Metro charges reduced fares on all federal holidays.

(Adapted from: <https://www.tripsavvy.com>)

De acordo com o texto,

- A) o cartão do metrô pode ser carregado com até US\$ 300,00.
- B) o último trem aos domingos parte do terminal às 23h00.
- C) o metrô de Washington, D.C. supera os de Nova York e Chicago em número de viagens por passageiro.
- D) o metrô de Washington, D.C. é uma das maiores atrações da cidade por permitir acesso a vários pontos turísticos.
- E) a tarifa do metrô varia apenas nos horários de pico, quando os trens são mais frequentes.

(COMPANHIA DO METROPOLITANO DE SÃO PAULO - FCC - 2019)

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Updated 07/10/19

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*(Adapted from: <https://www.tripsavvy.com>)*

A palavra que preenche corretamente a lacuna l é

- A) Despite
- B) Because
- C) Therefore
- D) Although
- E) But

.....

Bons Estudos ....

"Ganhar não é tudo, mas querer ganhar é."

Vince Lombardi

Rodrigo Perni



Instagram: [www.instagram.com/coachrodrigoperni](https://www.instagram.com/coachrodrigoperni)



## Gabarito

GABARITO



- 1 - Letra E
- 2 - Letra B
- 3 - Letra B
- 4 - Letra E
- 5 - Letra B
- 6 - Letra D
- 7 - Letra A
- 8 - Letra E
- 9 - Letra D
- 10 - Letra E
- 11 - Letra A
- 12 - Letra B
- 13 - Letra C
- 14 - Letra D
- 15 - Letra E
- 16 - Letra C
- 17 - Letra D
- 18 - Letra D
- 19 - Letra D
- 20 - Letra B
- 21 - Letra E
- 22 - Letra C
- 23 - Letra D
- 24 - Letra B
- 25 - Letra A
- 26 - Letra E
- 27 - Letra A
- 28 - Letra C
- 29 - Letra A
- 30 - Letra D
- 31 - Letra C
- 32 - Letra D
- 33 - Letra A
- 34 - Letra A
- 35 - Letra D





# ESSA LEI TODO MUNDO CONHECE: PIRATARIA É CRIME.

Mas é sempre bom revisar o porquê e como você pode ser prejudicado com essa prática.



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Deixando de lado esse mar de sujeira, aproveitamos para agradecer a todos que adquirem os cursos honestamente e permitem que o site continue existindo.