# Aula 08

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

Autor:

**Rodrigo Perni**

28 de Fevereiro de 2023

# Índice

# INGLÊS

# 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*

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 |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| _Interpretação de Textos (compreensão)_ | 9,71% |
| _Vocabulário e Tradução (inglês)_ | 15% |
| _Gramática (inglês)_ | 6,45% |
| _Inglês Técnico_ | 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

(POLÍCIA CIVIL DO DISTRITO FEDERAL - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - 2021)

1 - TEXT

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | The same nerves involved in the fight-or-flight response can cause permanent damage to the cells responsible for producing hair color in mice, scientists |
| 4 | have found. There is some truth to the longstanding anecdote that your locks can lose color when you're stressed. |
| 7 | A team of researchers has found that in mice, stressful events damage the stem cells that are responsible for producing pigment in hair. These stem cells, found near |
| 10 | the base of each hair follicle, differentiate to form more specialized cells called melanocytes, which generate the brown, black, red and yellow hues in hair and skin. Stress |
| 13 | makes the stem cells differentiate faster, exhausting their number and resulting in strands that are more likely to be transparent — gray. |
| 16 | The study also found that the sympathetic nervous system, which prepares the body to respond to threats, plays a major role in the graying process. "Normally, the |
| 19 | sympathetic nervous system is an emergency system for fight or flight, and it is supposed to be very beneficial or, at the very least, its effects are supposed to be transient and |
| 22 | reversible," said Ya-Chieh Hsu. |
| | Stress affects the whole body, so the researchers had to do some investigation to figure out which |
| 25 | physiological system was conveying its effects to hair follicles. The findings provide the first scientific link between stress and hair graying. The new study is an |
| 28 | important step toward understanding the role of stress on various tissues. |

Internet: <www.nytimes.com> (adapted).

Concerning the text above, judge the item below

The word "likely" (line.14) conveys the idea of probability.

C) Certo.
E) Errado.

(POLÍCIA CIVIL DO DISTRITO FEDERAL - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - 2021)

2 - TEXT

In a nutshell, police officers maintain law and order, protect the general public, investigate crimes and prevent criminal activity from happening.

If you become a police officer, your career will be all about crime prevention, prosecution and punishment. Policing is such a varied career path that you could find yourself doing all kinds of activities.

You might be responsible for preventing heinous crimes and stopping dangerous criminal groups, such as organised crime syndicates. Alternatively, you might be working to diminish anti-social behaviour, or you might be taking part in counter-terrorism activities.

Moreover, you might be responsible for investigating crimes against people and their property, or maintaining public peace and order at large events, police officers must make sure their actions comply with current legislation. Consequently, police officers must keep up to date with the latest developments in crime detection and prevention.

Internet: <www.allaboutcareers.com> (adapted).

Concerning the text above, judge the following item.

The adverb "Alternatively" (in the second sentence of the third paragraph) means a different option than the one expressed in the previous sentence.

C) Certo.
E) Errado.

(POLÍCIA CIVIL DO DISTRITO FEDERAL - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - 2021)

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Internet: <www.allaboutcareers.com> (adapted).

Concerning the text above, judge the following item.

The phrase "In a nutshell", in the beginning of the text, can be appropriately replaced by Briefly.

C) Certo.
E) Errado.

(MINISTÉRIO DA ECONOMIA - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - 2020)

4 - TEXT

As a young democracy, Brazil has confronted economic and financial upheavals in the past. The country's economic crisis of 2014—2017 saw a drastic fall in gross domestic product (GDP), stark rise in unemployment, a severe fiscal crisis, and an increased budget deficit. Since then, the economy has been a prominent issue in political conversations, especially regarding globalization and the ways in which trade liberalization can affect economic growth. Those running for office in 2018 differed slightly in this debate, and comparing the proposals and backgrounds of their economic advisors was as important as comparing the candidates themselves.

Lara Bartilotti Picanço, Mariana Nozela Prado & Andrew Allen. Economy and Trade — Brazil 2018 Understanding the Issues. August 14, 2018. Internet: <www.wilsoncenter.org> (adapted).

Considering the text above, judge the item

The adverb "then" (third sentence) substitutes the antecedent "The country's economic crisis of 2014—2017" (second sentence).

C) Certo.
E) Errado.

(MINISTÉRIO DA CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA E INOVAÇÃO - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - 2012)

5 - TEXT

When investigators try to discover what caused an airliner to crash, the first thing they hope to find are the flight data recorders, popularly known as "black boxes". These devices, usually painted bright orange, record how the aircraft was flying and the last 30 minutes or so of conversation in the cockpit. The information extracted from them has helped to determine the cause of air crashes and to improve aviation safety. Similar recording systems are fitted to some trains, ships and lorries. Now a bill in America's Congress seeks to make it compulsory for data recorders to be fitted to all cars by 2015. The idea is that data captured by the recorders would give investigators and road-safety officials a better understanding of how certain crashes come about.

Internet: <www.economist.com> (adapted).

Based on the text, judge the item below.

Seldom are flight data recorders — popularly known as "black boxes" — painted orange.

C) Certo.
E) Errado.

(SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE EDUCAÇÃO DO CEARÁ - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - 2009)

6 - An example of sentence with possessive adjectives and/or possessive pronouns is
A) His name is Carlos and mine is Maria.

B) He's Joe and she's Hellen.
C) We're from Jamaica.
D) It's not in the right place!

(SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE EDUCAÇÃO DO CEARÁ - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - 2009)

## The real emerging market

1　　　It hasn't been easy to find something good in the global economy. Growth markets have become scarce. But in the last few months, economists, consultants, and other
4　business types have begun to track the rise of a new emerging market, one that may end up being the largest and most powerful of all: women. According to a new study by
7　the Boston Consulting Group, women are now ready to drive the post-recession world economy, thanks to an estimated $ 5 trillion in new female-earned income that will be coming
10　online over the next five years. Worldwide, total income for men ($ 23.4 trillion) is still more than double the income for women ($ 10.5 trillion), but the difference is expected to
13　reduce significantly: the vast majority of the new income growth over the next few years will go to women because a narrowing salary gap and rising female employment are
16　supposed to happen. Actually, women will be the ones driving the shopping and, economists hope, the recovery. The growth represents the biggest emerging market in the
19　history of the planet – more than twice the size of the two hottest developing markets, India and China, combined.

Rana Foroohar and Susan H. Greenberg.
**Newsweek**/September/2009　(adapted).

7 - In the clause "an estimated $ 5 trillion in new female-earned income that will be coming online over the next five years" (L.8-10), "that" is

A) an adverb.
B) a conjunction.
C) a preposition.
D) a relative pronoun.

(SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE EDUCAÇÃO DO CEARÁ - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - 2009)

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Rana Foroohar and Susan H. Greenberg.
**Newsweek**/September/2009   (adapted).

8- The correct comparative adjectives of "easy" (Linha.1), "good" (Linha.1) and "new" (Linha.4) are, respectively,

A) the easiest, as good as and the newest.
B) as easy as, the best and less new.
C) less easy, worse and as new as.
D) easier, better and newer.

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

9 - READ TEXT I AND ANSWER QUESTION.

TEXT I

In Europe, Weber still rules

*Statecrafting*
Jul 13, 2016
*Steven Van de Walle*

After 30 years of public administration reform in European countries inspired by New Public Management ideas, traditional Weberian administration still is the main organizing principle. This is the picture that emerges from a large-scale survey among the entire population of top civil servants in 18 European countries. The findings have now been published in our book— *Public Administration Reforms in Europe: The View from the Top.*

True, many tools and management practices associated with the NPM such as staff performance talks or management by objectives have become very common. Across all countries, the almost 7000 top civil servants we surveyed list achieving results and ensuring an efficient use of resources among the most important roles they have. They are also in agreement that, compared to five years ago, the public sector has made major progress in terms of efficiency and service quality—two main objectives of the NPM.

There are 'NPM champions'—countries that have gone further than others in reforming the Weberian state. Think the UK or the Netherlands, where public employment is increasingly normalised, and delivery contracted out. But even there, the structures of traditional public administration remain firmly in place.

Some elements of the NPM are still mainly absent from current management practice in European countries. Internal steering by contract is not very common, and performance related pay is very rare despite the popularity in reform talk. The weak presence of flexible employment also shows that the Weberian model still dominates. Despite attempts to normalize public employment in some countries, civil servants still enjoy a unique statute. We also observed this during the fiscal crisis, where outright firing permanent civil servants or cutting salaries has been relatively rare.

For civil servants, referring issues upwards in the hierarchy is still the dominant response in situations when responsibilities or interests conflict with that of other organisations. European top civil servants consider the impartial implementation of laws and rules as one of their dominant roles, and largely prefer state provision of services over market provision, with the exception of the British, Danish, and Dutch.

There are clear country differences, with management 'champions' such as the UK, Estonia, Norway and the Netherlands, and more legalistic and traditional public administrations such as in Austria, France, Germany, Hungary and Spain. The adoption of newer reform ideas suggest that

the Weberian state may now be in decline. Yet some of the other findings of the survey, reported above, show that Weberianism's main ideas are still deeply embedded in European countries.

The word "Despite" in the sentence "Despite attempts to normalize public employment in some countries" indicates

A) illustrative.
B) unexpected.
C) irrelevant.
D) universal.
E) private.

(SECRETARIA MUNICIPAL DE EDUCAÇÃO SÃO PAULO (SP) - FGV - 2016)

10 - Exploring Identity-based Challenges to English Teachers' Professional Growth

Heather Camp

Minnesota State University-Mankato

Research on pre-service teacher education indicates that identity construction is an important facet of becoming a teacher. To establish oneself as a teaching professional, a person must craft a teacher identity out of the personal and professional discourses that surround him/her. This idea is consistent with contemporary theories of identity construction, which posit that the self is discursively constructed, made and remade by the various discourses that encompass the person. Such discourses --"pattern[s] of thinking, speaking, behaving, and interacting that [are] socially, culturally, and historically constructed and sanctioned by a specific group or groups of people" (Miller Marsh 456) -- are constantly intermingling, wrangling for ideological power and dynamically shaping one another. To construct an identity, an individual must integrate these diverse discourses, weaving them together to form a dynamic but cohesive sense of self. On one hand, this twining process has the potential to promote psychological development, leading to the attainment of "an expanded, integrated self, more diverse and richer in the possibilities for action that these multiple identities afford" (Brown 676). Yet, it also may produce identity destabilization and fragmentation, leading to uncertainty, distress and stymied psychological growth.

New teachers are confronted with the task of adopting new discourses, and of forging relationships between old and new strands of their identities. Succeeding at this process facilitates the development of a secure and satisfying professional sense-of-self: research indicates that the attainment of an integrated identity helps teachers transition into and find satisfaction within the teaching profession, teach effectively, and nurture students' self-development. Further, it suggests that attaining a cohesive identity better prepares teachers to champion educational reform.

Yet, research also suggests that accessing this array of rewards can be difficult. As teachers seek to integrate their teacherly roles with other discourses that contribute to their sense of self, they may encounter identity conflicts that work against a sense of identity cohesiveness. Encountering

such conflicts can lead to emotional turmoil and stunted professional growth, even leading some student teachers (and practicing teachers) to leave the teaching profession altogether.

Growing awareness of the importance of professional identity construction and the psychological labor it demands has led to an upsurge in scholarship on pre-service teacher identity formation. […] This scholarship has drawn attention to the complexity of identity construction for pre-service teachers and offered educators insights into how they might support these students through this important work.
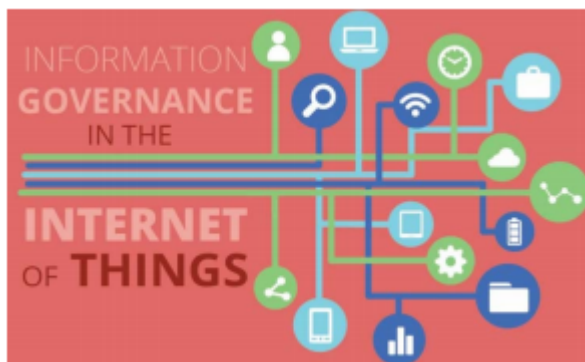
Adapted from http://scholarworks.wmich.edu/cgi/ viewcontent.cgi?article=1030&context=wte

The phrase "stunted professional growth" implies that professional growth may be

A) impeded.
B) extended.
C) promoted.
D) developed.
E) strengthened.

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

11 - READ TEXT II AND ANSWER THE QUESTION.

TEXT II



(Source:http://www.revasolutions.com/internet-of-things-newchallenges-and-practices-for-information-governance/.
Retrieved on January 26th, 2018)

Governance Challenges for the Internet of Things

Virgilio A.F. Almeida -Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil
Danilo Doneda - Rio de Janeiro State University
Marília Monteiro - Public Law Institute of Brasília
Published by the IEEE Computer Society
© 2015

The future will be rich with sensors capable of collecting vast amounts of information. The Internet will be almost fused with the physical world as the Internet of Things (IoT) becomes a reality.

Although it's just beginning, experts estimate that by the end of 2015 there will be around 25 billion "things" connected to the global Internet. By 2025, the estimated number of connected devices should reach 100 billion. These estimates include smartphones, vehicles, appliances, and industrial equipment. Privacy, security, and safety fears grow as the IoT creates conditions for increasing surveillance by governments and corporations. So the question is: Will the IoT be good for the many, or the mighty few?

While technological aspects of the IoT have been extensively published in the technical literature, few studies have addressed the IoT's social and political impacts. Two studies have shed light on challenges for the future with the IoT. In 2013, the European Commission (EC) published a study focusing on relevant aspects for possible IoT governance regimes. The EC report identified many challenges for IoT governance — namely privacy, security, ethics, and competition. In 2015, the US Federal Trade Commission (FTC) published the FTC Staff Report The Internet of Things: Privacy and Security in a Connected World. Although the report emphasizes the various benefits that the IoT will bring to consumers and citizens, it acknowledges that there are many risks associated with deploying IoT-based applications, especially in the realm of privacy and security. […]

The nature of privacy and security problems frequently associated with the IoT indicates that further research, analysis, and discussion are needed to identify possible solutions. First, the introduction of security and privacy elements in the very design of sensors, implementing Privacy by Design, must be taken into account for outcomes such as the homologation process of sensors by competent authorities. Even if the privacy governance of IoT can oversee the control centers for collected data, we must develop concrete means to set limits on the amount or nature of the personal data collected.

Other critical issues regard notification and consent. If, from one side, it's true that several sensors are already collecting as much personal data as possible, something must be done to increase citizens' awareness of these data collection processes. Citizens must have means to take measures to protect their rights whenever necessary. If future scenarios indicate the inadequacy of a mere notice-and-consent approach, alternatives must be presented so that the individual's autonomy isn't eroded.

As with other technologies that aim to change human life, the IoT must be in all respects designed with people as its central focus. Privacy and ethics aren't natural aspects to be considered in technology's agenda. However, these features are essential to build the necessary trust in an IoT ecosystem, making it compatible with human rights and ensuring that it's drafted at the measure, and not at the expense, of people.

(Source: https://cyber.harvard.edu/~valmeida/pdf/IoT-governance.pdf Retrieved on January 23rd, 2018)

The word "several" in "it's true that several sensors are already collecting as much personal data as possible" (fourth paragraph) is a synonym for

A) few.
B) precise.
C) sensitive.
D) important.
E) numerous.

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

12 - Critical Literacy, EFL and Citizenship

We believe that a sense of active citizenship needs to be developed and schools have an important role in the process. If we agree that language is discourse, and that it is in discourse that we construct our meanings, then we may perceive the foreign language classrooms in our schools as an ideal space for discussing the procedures for ascribing meanings to the world. In a foreign language we learn different interpretive procedures, different ways to understand the world. If our foreign language teaching happens in a critical literacy perspective, then we also learn that such different ways to interpret reality are legitimized and valued according to socially and historically constructed criteria that can be collectively reproduced and accepted or questioned and changed.Hence our view of the EFL classroom, at least in Brazil, as an ideal space for the development of citizenship: the EFL classrooms can adopt a critical discursive view of reality that helps students see claims to truth as arbitrary, and power as a transitory force which, although being always present, is also in permanent change, in a movement that constantly allows for radical transformation. The EFL classroom can thus raise students' perception of their role in the transformation of society, once it might provide them with a space where they are able to challenge their own views, to question where different perspectives (including those allegedly present in the texts) come from and where they lead to. By questioning their assumptions and those perceived in the texts, and in doing so also broadening their views, we claim students will be able to see themselves as critical subjects, capable of acting upon the world. […]

We believe that there is nothing wrong with using the mother tongue in the foreign language classroom, since strictly speaking, the mother tongue is also foreign - it's not "mine", but "my mother's": it was therefore foreign as I first learned it and while I was learning to use its interpretive procedures. When using critical literacy in the teaching of foreign languages we assume that a great part of the discussions proposed in the FL class may happen in the mother tongue. Such discussions will bring meaning to the classroom, moving away from the notion that only simple ideas can be dealt with in the FL lesson because of the students' lack of proficiency to produce deeper meanings and thoughts in the FL. Since the stress involved in trying to understand a foreign language is eased, students will be able to bring their "real" world to their English lessons and, by so doing, discussions in the mother tongue will help students learn English as a social practice of meaning-making.

(Source: Adapted from JORDÃO, C. M. & FOGAÇA, F. C. Critical Literacy in The English Language Classroom. DELTA, vol. 28, no 1, São Paulo, p. 69-84, 2012. Retrieved from http://www.scielo.br/pdf/delta/v28n1a04.pdf).

In the sentence, "it's not 'mine', but 'my mother's'", "my mother's" can be replaced by

A) she.
B) her.
C) hers.
D) yours.
E) theirs.

(MINISTÉRIO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES - FGV - 2015)

13 - TEXT III

Use of language in diplomacy

What language should one use when speaking to diplomats, or what language should diplomats use? Or, to be more precise, what language/languages should a (young) diplomat try to learn to be more successful in his profession?

The term "language in diplomacy" obviously can be interpreted in several ways. First, as tongue ("mother" tongue or an acquired one), the speech "used by one nation, tribe, or other similar large group of people"; in this sense we can say, for example, that French used to be the predominant diplomatic language in the first half of the 20th century. Second, as a special way of expressing the subtle needs of the diplomatic profession; in this way it can be said, for example, that the delegate of such-and-such a country spoke of the given subject in totally non-diplomatic language. Also, the term can refer to the particular form, style, manner or tone of expression; such as the minister formulated his conditions in unusually strong language. It may mean as well the verbal or non-verbal expression of thoughts or feelings: sending the gunships is a language that everybody understands.

All of these meanings - and probably several others - can be utilised in both oral and written practice. In any of these senses, the use of language in diplomacy is of major importance, since language is not a simple tool, vehicle for transmission of thoughts, or instrument of communication, but very often the very essence of the diplomatic vocation, and that has been so from the early beginnings of our profession. That is why from early times the first envoys of the Egyptian pharaohs, Roman legates, mediaeval Dubrovnik consuls, etc., had to be educated and trained people, well-spoken and polyglots.

Let us first look into different aspects of diplomatic language in its basic meaning - that of a tongue. Obviously, the first problem to solve is finding a common tongue. Diplomats only exceptionally find themselves in the situation to be able to communicate in one language, common to all participants. This may be done between, for example, Germans and Austrians, or Portuguese and Brazilians, or representatives of different Arab countries, or British and Americans, etc. Not only are such occasions rare, but very often there is a serious difference between the same language used in one country and another.

There are several ways to overcome the problem of communication between people who speak different mother tongues. None of these ways is ideal. One solution, obviously, is that one of the interlocutors speaks the language of the other. Problems may arise: the knowledge of the language may not be adequate, one side is making a concession and the other has an immediate and significant advantage, there are possible political implications, it may be difficult to apply in multilateral diplomacy, etc. A second possibility is that both sides use a third, neutral, language. A potential problem may be that neither side possesses full linguistic knowledge and control, leading to possible bad misunderstandings. Nevertheless, this method is frequently applied in international practice because of its political advantages. A third formula, using interpreters, is also very widely used, particularly in multilateral diplomacy or for negotiations at a very high political level - not only for reasons of equity, but because politicians and statesmen often do not speak foreign languages. This method also has disadvantages: it is time consuming, costly, and sometimes inadequate or straightforwardly incorrect. […] Finally, there is the possibility of using one international synthetic, artificial language, such as Esperanto; this solution would have many advantages, but unfortunately is not likely to be implemented soon, mostly because of the

opposition of factors that dominate in the international political - and therefore also cultural and linguistic -scene.

So, which language is the diplomatic one? The answer is not simple at all […].

Words are bricks from which sentences are made. Each sentence should be a wound-up thought. If one wants to be clear, and particularly when using a language which he does not master perfectly, it is better to use short, simple sentences. On the contrary, if one wishes to camouflage his thoughts or even not say anything specific, it can be well achieved by using a more complicated style, complex sentences, digressions, interrupting one's own flow of thought and introducing new topics. One may leave the impression of being a little confused, but the basic purpose of withholding the real answer can be accomplished.

(adapted from http://www.diplomacy.edu/books/language_and_
diplomacy/texts/pdf/nick.PDF)

Pronouns are words that take the place of a noun or a noun group. In the passage "The term 'language in diplomacy' obviously can be interpreted in several ways. First, as tongue ('mother' tongue or an acquired one), the speech 'used by one nation, tribe, or other similar large group of people'," the pronoun "one" is replacing:

A) nation;
B) mother;
C) speech;
D) tongue;
E) diplomacy.

(MINISTÉRIO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES - FGV - 2015)

14 - TEXT III

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What language should one use when speaking to diplomats, or what language should diplomats use? Or, to be more precise, what language/languages should a (young) diplomat try to learn to be more successful in his profession?

The term "language in diplomacy" obviously can be interpreted in several ways. First, as tongue ("mother" tongue or an acquired one), the speech "used by one nation, tribe, or other similar large group of people"; in this sense we can say, for example, that French used to be the predominant diplomatic language in the first half of the 20th century. Second, as a special way of expressing the subtle needs of the diplomatic profession; in this way it can be said, for example, that the delegate of such-and-such a country spoke of the given subject in totally non-diplomatic language. Also, the term can refer to the particular form, style, manner or tone of expression; such as the minister formulated his conditions in unusually strong language. It may mean as well the verbal or non-verbal expression of thoughts or feelings: sending the gunships is a language that everybody understands.

All of these meanings - and probably several others - can be utilised in both oral and written practice. In any of these senses, the use of language in diplomacy is of major importance, since language is not a simple tool, vehicle for transmission of thoughts, or instrument of communication, but very often the very essence of the diplomatic vocation, and that has been so from the early beginnings of our profession. That is why from early times the first envoys of the Egyptian pharaohs, Roman legates, mediaeval Dubrovnik consuls, etc., had to be educated and trained people, well-spoken and polyglots.

Let us first look into different aspects of diplomatic language in its basic meaning - that of a tongue. Obviously, the first problem to solve is finding a common tongue. Diplomats only exceptionally find themselves in the situation to be able to communicate in one language, common to all participants. This may be done between, for example, Germans and Austrians, or Portuguese and Brazilians, or representatives of different Arab countries, or British and Americans, etc. Not only are such occasions rare, but very often there is a serious difference between the same language used in one country and another.

There are several ways to overcome the problem of communication between people who speak different mother tongues. None of these ways is ideal. One solution, obviously, is that one of the interlocutors speaks the language of the other. Problems may arise: the knowledge of the language may not be adequate, one side is making a concession and the other has an immediate and significant advantage, there are possible political implications, it may be difficult to apply in multilateral diplomacy, etc. A second possibility is that both sides use a third, neutral, language. A potential problem may be that neither side possesses full linguistic knowledge and control, leading to possible bad  misunderstandings. Nevertheless, this method is frequently applied in international practice because of its political advantages. A third formula, using interpreters, is also very widely used, particularly in multilateral diplomacy or for negotiations at a very high political level - not only for reasons of equity, but because politicians and statesmen often do not speak foreign languages. This method also has disadvantages: it is time consuming, costly, and sometimes inadequate or straightforwardly incorrect. […] Finally, there is the possibility of using one international synthetic, artificial language, such as Esperanto; this solution would have many advantages, but unfortunately is not likely to be implemented soon, mostly because of the opposition of factors that dominate in the international political - and therefore also cultural and linguistic -scene.

So, which language is the diplomatic one? The answer is not simple at all […].

Words are bricks from which sentences are made. Each sentence should be a wound-up thought. If one wants to be clear, and particularly when using a language which he does not master perfectly, it is better to use short, simple sentences. On the contrary, if one wishes to camouflage his thoughts or even not say anything specific, it can be well achieved by using a more complicated style, complex sentences, digressions, interrupting one's own flow of thought and introducing new topics. One may leave the impression of being a little confused, but the basic purpose of withholding the real answer can be accomplished.

(adapted from http://www.diplomacy.edu/books/language_and_
diplomacy/texts/pdf/nick.PDF)

In the passage ¨Second, as a special way of expressing the subtle needs of the diplomatic profession; in this way it can be said, for example, that the delegate of such-and-such a country spoke…" the expression "in this way" can be replaced, without change in meaning by:

A) hence;
B) though;
C) hereby;
D) hereafter;
E) thereabouts.

(MINISTÉRIO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES - FGV - 2015)

15 - TEXT III

Use of language in diplomacy

What language should one use when speaking to diplomats, or what language should diplomats use? Or, to be more precise, what language/languages should a (young) diplomat try to learn to be more successful in his profession?

The term "language in diplomacy" obviously can be interpreted in several ways. First, as tongue ("mother" tongue or an acquired one), the speech "used by one nation, tribe, or other similar large group of people"; in this sense we can say, for example, that French used to be the predominant diplomatic language in the first half of the 20th century. Second, as a special way of expressing the subtle needs of the diplomatic profession; in this way it can be said, for example, that the delegate of such-and-such a country spoke of the given subject in totally non-diplomatic language. Also, the term can refer to the particular form, style, manner or tone of expression; such as the minister formulated his conditions in unusually strong language. It may mean as well the verbal or non-verbal expression of thoughts or feelings: sending the gunships is a language that everybody understands.

All of these meanings - and probably several others - can be utilised in both oral and written practice. In any of these senses, the use of language in diplomacy is of major importance, since language is not a simple tool, vehicle for transmission of thoughts, or instrument of communication, but very often the very essence of the diplomatic vocation, and that has been so from the early beginnings of our profession. That is why from early times the first envoys of the Egyptian pharaohs, Roman legates, mediaeval Dubrovnik consuls, etc., had to be educated and trained people, well-spoken and polyglots.

Let us first look into different aspects of diplomatic language in its basic meaning - that of a tongue. Obviously, the first problem to solve is finding a common tongue. Diplomats only exceptionally find themselves in the situation to be able to communicate in one language, common to all participants. This may be done between, for example, Germans and Austrians, or Portuguese and Brazilians, or representatives of different Arab countries, or British and Americans, etc. Not only are such occasions rare, but very often there is a serious difference between the same language used in one country and another.

There are several ways to overcome the problem of communication between people who speak different mother tongues. None of these ways is ideal. One solution, obviously, is that one of the

interlocutors speaks the language of the other. Problems may arise: the knowledge of the language may not be adequate, one side is making a concession and the other has an immediate and significant advantage, there are possible political implications, it may be difficult to apply in multilateral diplomacy, etc. A second possibility is that both sides use a third, neutral, language. A potential problem may be that neither side possesses full linguistic knowledge and control, leading to possible bad misunderstandings. Nevertheless, this method is frequently applied in international practice because of its political advantages. A third formula, using interpreters, is also very widely used, particularly in multilateral diplomacy or for negotiations at a very high political level - not only for reasons of equity, but because politicians and statesmen often do not speak foreign languages. This method also has disadvantages: it is time consuming, costly, and sometimes inadequate or straightforwardly incorrect. […] Finally, there is the possibility of using one international synthetic, artificial language, such as Esperanto; this solution would have many advantages, but unfortunately is not likely to be implemented soon, mostly because of the opposition of factors that dominate in the international political - and therefore also cultural and linguistic -scene.

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(adapted from http://www.diplomacy.edu/books/language_and_
diplomacy/texts/pdf/nick.PDF)

The word that forms the plural in the same way as "fora" in "The United States and Brazil are also advancing human rights issues in bilateral and multilateral fora" is:

A) agenda;
B) nucleus;
C) formula;
D) criterion;
E) paralysis.

(MINISTÉRIO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES - FGV - 2015)

16 - TEXT I

How music is the real language of political diplomacy

Forget guns and bombs, it is the power of melody that has changed the world

Marie Zawisza

Saturday 31 October 2015 10.00 GMT

Last modified on Tuesday 10 November 2015 13.19 GMT



Celebrated cellist Mstislav Rostropovich plays in front of the Berlin wall on 11 November 1989. Photograph: AP

An old man plays his cello at the foot of a crumbling wall. The notes of the sarabande of Bach's Suite No 2 rise in the cold air, praising God for the "miracle" of the fall of the Berlin Wall, as Mstislav Rostropovich later put it. The photograph is seen around the world. The date is 11 November 1989, and the Russian virtuoso is marching to the beat of history.

Publicity stunt or political act? No doubt a bit of both – and proof, in any case, that music can have a political dimension. Yo-Yo Ma showed as much in September when the cellist opened the new season of the Philharmonie de Paris with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. As a "messenger of peace" for the United Nations, the Chinese American is the founder of Silk Road Project, which trains young musicians from a variety of cultures to listen to and improvise with each other and develop a common repertoire. "In this way, musicians create a dialogue and arrive at common policies," says analyst Frédéric Ramel, a professor at the Institut d'Études Politiques in Paris. By having music take the place of speeches and peace talks, the hope is that it will succeed where diplomacy has failed.[…]

Curiously, the study of the role of music in international relations is still in its infancy. "Historians must have long seen it as something fanciful, because history has long been dominated by interpretations that stress economic, social and political factors," says Anaïs Fléchet, a lecturer in contemporary history at the Université de Versailles-St-Quentin and co-editor of a book about music and globalisation.

"As for musicologists," she adds, "until quite recently they were more interested in analysing musical scores than the actual context in which these were produced and how they were received." In the 1990s came a cultural shift. Scholars were no longer interested solely in "hard power" – that is, in the balance of powers and in geopolitics – but also in "soft power", where political issues are resolved by mutual support rather than force. […]

Gilberto Gil sings while then UN secretary general Kofi Annan plays percussion at a September 2003 concert at the UN headquarters honouring those killed by a bomb at a UN office in Baghdad a month earlier. Photograph: Zuma/Alamy

Since then, every embassy has a cultural attaché. The US engages in "audio diplomacy" by financing hip-hop festivals in the Middle East. China promotes opera in neighbouring states to project an image of harmony. Brazil has invested in culture to assert itself as a leader in Latin America, notably by establishing close collaboration between its ministries of foreign affairs and culture; musician Gilberto Gil was culture minister during Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's presidency from 2003 to 2008. He was involved in France's Year of Brazil. As Fléchet recalls, "the free concert he gave on 13 July, 2005 at the Place de la Bastille was the pinnacle. That day, he sang La Marseillaise in the presence of presidents Lula and Jacques Chirac." Two years earlier, in September 2003, Gil sang at the UN in honour of the victims of the 19 August bombing of the UN headquartes in Baghdad. He was delivering a message of peace, criticising the war on Iraq by the US: "There is no point in preaching security without giving a thought to respecting others," he told his audience. Closing the concert, he invited then UN secretary general Kofi Annan on stage for a surprise appearance as a percussionist. "This highly symbolic image, which highlighted the conviction that culture can play a role in bringing people together, shows how music can become a political language," Fléchet says.

(adapted from http://www.theguardian.com/music/2015/oct/31/music-language-human-rights-political-diplomacy)

In the sentence "Gilberto Gil sings while then UN secretary general Kofi Annan plays", the word "then" means:

A) late;
B) former;
C) recent;
D) deceased;
E) reinstated.

(COMPANHIA DE DESENVOLVIMENTO ECONÔMICO DE MINAS GERAIS - FGV - 2015)

17 - Innovation is the new key to survival

[…]

At its most basic, innovation presents an optimal strategy for controlling costs. Companies that have invested in such technologies as remote mining, autonomous equipment and driverless trucks and trains have reduced expenses by orders of magnitude, while simultaneously driving up productivity.

Yet, gazing towards the horizon, it is rapidly becoming clear that innovation can do much more than reduce capital intensity. Approached strategically, it also has the power to reduce people and energy intensity, while increasing mining intensity.

Capturing the learnings

The key is to think of innovation as much more than research and development (R&D) around particular processes or technologies. Companies can, in fact, innovate in multiple ways, such as leveraging supplier knowledge around specific operational challenges, redefining their participation in the energy value chain or finding new ways to engage and partner with major stakeholders and constituencies.

To reap these rewards, however, mining companies must overcome their traditionally conservative tendencies. In many cases, miners struggle to adopt technologies proven to work at other mining companies, let alone those from other industries. As a result, innovation becomes less of a technology problem and more of an adoption problem.

By breaking this mindset, mining companies can free themselves to adapt practical applications that already exist in other industries and apply them to fit their current needs. For instance, the tunnel boring machines used by civil engineers to excavate the Chunnel can vastly reduce miners' reliance on explosives. Until recently, those machines were too large to apply in a mining setting. Some innovators, however, are now incorporating the underlying technology to build smaller machines—effectively adapting mature solutions from other industries to realize more rapid results.

Re-imagining the future

At the same time, innovation mandates companies to think in entirely new ways. Traditionally, for instance, miners have focused on extracting higher grades and achieving faster throughput by optimizing the pit, schedule, product mix and logistics. A truly innovative mindset, however, will see them adopt an entirely new design paradigm that leverages new information, mining and energy technologies to maximize value. […]

Approached in this way, innovation can drive more than cost reduction. It can help mining companies mitigate and manage risks, strengthen business models and foster more effective community and government relations. It can help mining services companies enhance their value to the industry by developing new products andservices. Longer-term, it can even position organizations to move the needle on such endemic issues as corporate social responsibility,environmental performance and sustainability.

(http://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/ru/Document s/energy
resources/ru_er_tracking_the_trends_2015_eng.pdf)

¨For instance¨ in ¨Traditionally, for instance, miners have focused on extracting¨ (l. 34-35) is used to:

A) contrast;
B) explain;
C) exemplify;
D) enumerate;
E)summarize.

(POLÍCIA MILITAR DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO - VUNESP - 2021)

18 - Leia a tirinha Pickles de Brian Crane.



(www.gocomics.com)

A leitura dos dois últimos quadrinhos da tirinha permite inferir que a mulher é uma pessoa

A) negligente.
B) imparcial.
C) persuasiva.
D) condescendente.
E) submissa.

(POLÍCIA MILITAR DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO - VUNESP - 2021)

19 - Leia o texto para responder à questão.

While plastic refuse littering beaches and oceans draws high-profile attention, the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) *Assessment of agricultural plastics and their sustainability: a call*

tor action suggests that the land we use to grow our food is contaminated with even larger quantities of plastic pollutants. "Soils are one of the main receptors of agricultural plastics and are known to contain larger quantities of microplastics than oceans", FAO Deputy Director-General Maria Helena Semedo said in the report's foreword.

According to data collated by FAO experts, agricultural value chains each year use 12.5 million tonnes of plastic products while another 37.3 million are used in food packaging. Crop production and livestock accounted for 10.2 million tonnes per year collectively, followed by fisheries and aquaculture with 2.1 million, and forestry with 0.2 million tonnes. Asia was estimated to be the largest user of plastics in agricultural production, accounting for almost half of global usage. Moreover, without viable alternatives, plastic demand in agriculture is only set to increase. As the demand for agricultural plastic continues surge, Ms. Semedo underscored the need to better monitor the quantities that "leak into the environment from agriculture".

Since their widespread introduction in the 1950s, plastics have become ubiquitous. In agriculture, plastic products greatly help productivity, such as in covering soil to reduce weeds; nets to protect and boost plant growth, extend cropping seasons and increase yields; and tree guards, which protect young plants and trees from animals and help provide a growth-enhancing microclimate. However, of the estimated 6.3 billion tonnes of plastics produced before 2015, almost 80 per cent had never been properly disposed of. While the effects of large plastic items on marine fauna have been well documented, the impacts unleashed during their disintegration potentially affect entire ecosystems.

(https://news.un.org, 07.12.2021. Adaptado.)

No trecho do terceiro parágrafo "such as in covering soil to reduce weeds", a expressão sublinhada foi utilizada para introduzir

A) uma condição.
B) uma causa.
C) uma objeção.
D) um exemplo.
E) uma conclusão.

(POLÍCIA MILITAR DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO - VUNESP - 2021)

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(https://news.un.org, 07.12.2021. Adaptado.)

No trecho do segundo parágrafo "Moreover, without viable alternatives, plastic demand in agriculture is only set to increase", o termo sublinhado pode ser substituído, sem alteração de sentido, por

A) again.
B) even.
C) instead.
D) besides.
E) otherwise.

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

21 - 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 _____I_____ 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)

A palavra que preenche corretamente a lacuna I é

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

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

22 - 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.

I 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 thirdbusiest 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.

(PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE DOIS CÓRREGOS (SP) - VUNESP - 2019)

23 - TEXT

Human learning is fundamentally a process that involves the making of mistakes. Mistakes, misjudgments, miscalculations, and erroneous assumptions form an important aspect of learning virtually any skill or acquiring information. Learning to swim, to play tennis, to type, or to read all involve a process in which success comes from profiting from mistakes, by using mistakes to obtain feedback from the environment and with that feedback to make new attempts which successively more closely approximate desired goals.

Language learning, in this sense, is like any other human learning. The child learning his first language makes countless "mistakes" from the point of view of adult grammatical language. By carefully processing feedback from others the child slowly but surely learns to produce what is acceptable speech in his native language. Second language learning is a process that is clearly not unlike first language learning in its trial-and-error nature. Inevitably the learner will make mistakes in the process of acquisition, and indeed even impede that process if he does not commit errors and then benefit in turn from various forms of feedback on those errors.

(Douglas Brown. Principles of language learning and teaching. Prentice-Hall. Adaptado)

The making of mistakes, according to the text,

A) constitutes the fundamental process in language learning.
B) is what guarantees future success in learning.
C) can help learners arrive at their learning goals.
D) means different things, from the viewpoint of a child or that of an adult.
E) means different things, depending on the area of activity.

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(Douglas Brown. Principles of language learning and teaching. Prentice-Hall. Adaptado)

In communicative language teaching,

A) mistakes may seem inescapable if learners are to try to say something meaningful beyond their current
linguistic level.

B) direct error correction has proven to be the ideal strategy to prevent the same mistake from being produced again and again.
C) traditional notions such as "grammatically right" or "grammatically wrong" have been gradually left behind.
D) lesson plans are carefully devised so as to avoid unproductive waste of time correcting unnecessary mistakes.
E) teachers should prioritize correcting errors in oral rather than in written production by students.

(PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE DOIS CÓRREGOS (SP) - VUNESP - 2019)

25 - TEXT

Mas, afinal, qual é a importância a ser dada ao ensino da pronúncia? Houve, com a abordagem comunicativa, uma mudança na visão do ensino de pronúncia, que sempre fora tão privilegiada. Passou-se a uma eficácia comunicativa que já não tinha como principal objetivo a proximidade com a pronúncia do falante nativo, ou a necessidade de ser por ele compreendido. O desafio, para os professores de língua estrangeira, é pensar em como planejar o ensino de fonética com um objetivo adequado para as necessidades dos aprendizes. (...) Devemos repensar o ensino de acordo com o objetivo de quem aprende uma segunda língua (no caso, o inglês, considerado língua internacional), objetivo este que, hoje em dia, está na capacidade de comunicação, não mais de comunicação com o falante nativo, como anteriormente, mas com outro falante, que também usa o inglês para se comunicar.

*(ABREU, Lília Santos. "A pronúncia no ensino de língua estrangeira: uma visão histórica". In: M.A.A. Celani (org.).*
*Ensino de segunda língua: redescobrindo as origens. São Paulo:EDUC. 1997. p 51-2. Adaptado)*

Considering the ideas presented in the text, an English teacher today would, in their oral classes, give priority to

A) language correctness.
B) listening strategies
C) pronunciation accuracy
D) structure proficiency.
E) intelligibility

(INSTITUTO FEDERAL DE EDUCAÇÃO CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA DA PARAÍBA - IDECAN - 2019)



"You're telling me it will take 13 years to install my education! What kind of outdated software is this school using?"

(Available in: https://www.glasbergen.com/education-cartoons/education-technology/. Accessed on May 18st, 2019. Adapted.)

26 - What is the main idea of the comic strip?

A) Criticize the inefficiency of the outdated education system.
B) Show how children are impatient to acquire knowledge because they quickly get information through the internet.
C) Question the length of time a student needs to have an education.
D) Emphasize the importance of technology in kindergarten as a way to aid learning.
E) Show how today's kids are smarter and do not need much time to be educated and so they just need to use the internet.

INSTITUTO FEDERAL DE EDUCAÇÃO CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA DA PARAÍBA - IDECAN - 2019)

27 - Based on the concepts and applicability of English for specific purposes (ESP), it can be stated that

A) It is more likely to be design for adult learners.
B) It is usually direct to beginners.
C) It uses the same methodology from that one of general English.
D) It has nothing in common with English for speakers of other languages (ESOL).
E) It is more likely to be direct to native speakers.

(INSTITUTO FEDERAL DE EDUCAÇÃO CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA DA PARAÍBA
IDECAN - 2019)

### Bring nurture into it

All children need boundaries, and some of these students either won't have had those or will have had a lot of inappropriate, overly severe boundaries. But while consistent, firm boundaries can help a child to feel safe, it's important to remember that nurture also plays a part.

By nurture I mean the consistent care that we would expect a parent to give a child. If any of your students end up being among the tiny minority of children who are actually taken into care (approximately half a percent) it seems reasonable to assume that they will not have received the consistent, nurturing parenting that enables physical, mental and emotional wellbeing (it's also worth noting that the rate of  is 46.4% as compared to 8.5% in non-disadvantaged children and young people).

Some children may need therapeutic intervention but all children, especially those who are vulnerable, would benefit from schools that promote emotional well-being. As teachers, we shouldn't underestimate the power of smiles, kind words, acceptance following behavioural incidents and appropriate physical proximity.

*(Available in: https://www.theguardian.com/teacher-network/2017/sep/28/how-can-teachers-support-vulnerable-children-at-school. Accessed on May 19th, 2019. Adapted.)*

28 - What can be inferred about the text?

A) Teachers should seek to provide a pleasant school environment to welcome children who are in need of parent care.
B) Children need overly severe boundaries to learn how to behave because they have no limits nowadays.
C) Parents mostly care for their children's emotional, physical and mental needs.
D) Children need therapeutic interventions because the excessively severe limits imposed on them cause emotional instability.
E) Teachers shouldn't accept behavioral incidents and should impose physical proximity.

(INSTITUTO FEDERAL DE EDUCAÇÃO CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA DA PARAÍBA - IDECAN 2019)

Love is like a bicycle
Left out in the storm
If it's not protected
Rust begins to form

So unless you want your bicycle
To slowly rust away,
Provide a little kindness
When the sky begins to grey

Author: Darren A. Mccallum

(Available in: https://www.familyfriendpoems.com/poems/other/short/. Accessed on May 18th, 2019.)

29 - What is the best title for the poem?

A) Don't regard your love
B) Take care of your love like a bicycle
C) Don't protect your love
D) Don't neglect your love
E) Take care of love with kindness

(INSTITUTO FEDERAL DE EDUCAÇÃO CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA DA PARAÍBA - IDECAN - 2019)

## Greenhouse effect

The greenhouse effect is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface. When the Sun's energy reaches the Earth's atmosphere, some of it is reflected back to space and the rest is absorbed and re-radiated by greenhouse gases. Greenhouse gases include water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone and some artificial chemicals such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

The absorbed energy warms the atmosphere and the surface of the Earth. This process maintains the Earth's temperature at around 33 degrees Celsius warmer than it would otherwise be, allowing life on Earth to exist. The problem we now face is that human activities – particularly burning fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas), agriculture and land clearing – are increasing the concentrations of greenhouse gases. This is the enhanced greenhouse effect, which is contributing to warming of the Earth.

(Available in:https://www.environment.gov.au/climate-change/climate-science-data/climate-science/greenhouse-effect. Accessed on May 18th, 2019. Adapted.)

30 - What are the factors that contribute to the increase of the gases that cause the enhanced greenhouse effect?

A) The incidence of solar rays reaching the Earth's atmosphere.
B) The emission of water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and ozone.
C) The burning of fossil fuels, agriculture and deforestation.
D) The emission of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other artificial chemicals.
E) There is no factor that contributes to the greenhouse effect, since it is a natural process.

(INSTITUTO FEDERAL DE EDUCAÇÃO CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA DA PARAÍBA - IDECAN - 2019)



Image Caption
First frame: "HORRIFYNG"
Second frame: "MORE HORRIFYNG"
Below: "EXPLOITING THE ECOSYSTEM ALSO THREATENS HUMAN LIVES.
FOR A LIVING PLANET: WWF.ORG

World Wide Fund for Nature: Shark.
(Available in: https://www.boredpanda.com/creative-print-ads/?utm_source=google&utm_medium=organic&utm_campaign=organic.
Accessed on May 18th, 2019. Adapted.)

31 - What is the message of the advertisement?

A) Not seeing the shark means it is coming to attack someone and so it is more terrifying.
B) Not seeing the shark means that carelessness of the environment can lead the shark to extinction.
C) Not seeing the shark means safety to dive because the shark is not present.
D) Not seeing the shark means paying attention to a possible attack.
E) Not seeing the shark means that we take care of the ecosystem and it is protected.

(INSTITUTO FEDERAL DE EDUCAÇÃO CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA DA PARAÍBA - IDECAN - 2019)

32 - Based on the concepts and applicability of English for specific purposes (ESP), it can be stated that

A) It is more likely to be design for adult learners.
B) It is usually direct to beginners.

C) It uses the same methodology from that one of general English.
D) It has nothing in common with English for speakers of other languages (ESOL).
E) It is more likely to be direct to native speakers.

(INSTITUTO FEDERAL DE EDUCAÇÃO CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA DA PARAÍBA - IDECAN - 2019)

33 - Which situation best fits the characteristics of English for specific purposes?

A) Brazilian general managers studying English to speak with foreign companies based in India.
B) Argentinian secretaries studying English to attend foreign guests who are coming for the World Cup.
C) Italian Chemical Engineering students learning English to be able to understand their postgraduate course in England.
D) Japanese Children learning English so they can understand their favorite characters communicating in a foreign animated film.
E) American workers learning English so they can understand the difference between formal and informal language.

(PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE SÃO LUÍS (MA) - FCC - 2018)

34 - A Catastrophe a Good Audit Trail Can Help You AvoidPUBLISHED ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 2014 BY ADAM BLUEMNERLadies and gentlemen, reintroducing your old, but underappreciated friend: the humble accounting audit trail. Of course, the idea behind the audit trail is simple, really. When you make an entry or change to your accounting records, your accounting software automatically logs the details for future reference. Who did what, when, how, and for how much? It's the job of the audit trail to make sure that story is always accessible. As straightforward as the audit trail is, maintaining and monitoring it properly can keep your business out of some complicated messes, including fraud. The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners estimates that 5% of organizational revenues are lost to fraud. That's more than $3.5 trillion annually defrauded on a global basis. Brought down to the level of the individual organization, the average occupational fraud case amounts to $140,000 of lost revenue. The audit trail is the fundamental business tool for both identifying and preventing fraud. Fraud, of course, doesn't just happen magically. It takes an accumulation of actions that will leave footprints. For instance, a common scheme involves entering a record into the AP ledger, printing a blank check, and then assigning a phony payee after the fraudster has made payment to themselves or someone else in on the scheme. This sort of fraud is relatively easy to detect – if there is an active audit trail being maintained and monitored. The audit trail doesn't just provide a mechanism for fraud detection, I _____ . The presence of a carefully maintained and frequently monitored audit trail also acts as a powerful deterrant, in precisely the same way as a video monitor, alarm system, or any other visible security measure.(Adapted from: https://softwareconnect.com/accounting/4-catastrophes-a-good-audit-trail-can-help-avoid/)Preen che corretamente a lacuna I apresentada no texto:

Segundo o texto,

A) um tipo de fraude mais difícil de ser detectado envolve emitir um cheque para si mesmo, mas lançá-lo com o nome de
outro favorecido.
B) as fraudes contábeis estão cada vez mais sofisticadas, o que dificulta sua detecção.

C) estima-se que, na média, uma empresa tenha uma perda anual de US$ 140.000,00 devido a fraudes contábeis.
D) a ferramenta comentada possui mecanismos específicos para evitar fraudes contábeis
E) as fraudes contábeis são praticamente inevitáveis, mas um bom programa de monitoramento pode reduzi-las a 5% do faturamento de uma empresa.

(PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL DE SÃO LUÍS (MA) - FCC - 2018)

35 - A Catastrophe a Good Audit Trail Can Help You Avoid

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Ladies and gentlemen, reintroducing your old, but underappreciated friend: the humble accounting audit trail. Of course, the idea behind the audit trail is simple, really. When you make an entry or change to your accounting records, your accounting software automatically logs the details for future reference. Who did what, when, how, and for how much? It's the job of the audit trail to make sure that story is always accessible. As straightforward as the audit trail is, maintaining and monitoring it properly can keep your business out of some complicated messes, including fraud. The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners estimates that 5% of organizational revenues are lost to fraud. That's more than $3.5 trillion annually defrauded on a global basis. Brought down to the level of the individual organization, the average occupational fraud case amounts to $140,000 of lost revenue. The audit trail is the fundamental business tool for both identifying and preventing fraud. Fraud, of course, doesn't just happen magically. It takes an accumulation of actions that will leave footprints. For instance, a common scheme involves entering a record into the AP ledger, printing a blank check, and then assigning a phony payee after the fraudster has made payment to themselves or someone else in on the scheme. This sort of fraud is relatively easy to detect – if there is an active audit trail being maintained and monitored. The audit trail doesn't just provide a mechanism for fraud detection, I . The presence of a carefully maintained and frequently monitored audit trail also acts as a powerful deterrant, in precisely the same way as a video monitor, alarm system, or any other visible security measure.

(Adapted from: https://softwareconnect.com/accounting/4-catastrophes-a-good-audit-trail-can-help-avoid/)

Preenche corretamente a lacuna I apresentada no texto:

A) despite.
B) already.
C) instead.
D) although.
E) though.

..........

Bons Estudos

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

Vince Lombardi

Rodrigo Perni

Instagram: *www.instagram.com/coachrodrigoperni*

# Gabarito

1 - Certo

2 - Certo

3 - Certo

4 - Certo

5 - Errado

 6 - Letra A

7 - Letra D

8 - Letra D

9 - Letra B

10 - Letra A

11 - Letra E

12 - Letra C

13 - Letra D

14 - Letra A

15 - Letra D

16 - Letra B

17 - Letra C

18 - Letra C

19 - Letra D

20 - Letra D

21 - Letra A

22 - Letra A

23 - Letra C

24 - Letra A

25 - Letra E

26 - Letra A

27 - Letra A

28 - Letra A

29 - Letra D

30 - Letra C

31 - Letra B

32 - Letra A

33 - Letra C

34 - Letra C

35 - Letra E

# ESSA LEI TODO MUNDO CONHECE: PIRATARIA É CRIME.

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

**1** Professor investe seu tempo para elaborar os cursos e o site os coloca à venda.

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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.