

Aula 00

*ABIN - Passo Estratégico de Língua
Inglês*

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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 concursado:

Rodrigo Perni

- * Auditor – Fiscal da Receita Federal do Brasil;*
- * Coach do Estratégia Concursos;*
- * Responsável pela elaboração e análise estatística do Passo Estratégico de Arquivologia;*
- * Formado em Administração de Empresas;*
- * Cursando o 4º período do curso de Direito 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.*

Estamos extremamente felizes de termos 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 pela banca CEBRASPE.

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

Assunto	Grau de incidência em concursos anteriores
<u>Interpretação de Textos (compreensão)</u>	41,50%
<u>Vocabulário e Tradução (inglês)</u>	10,27%
<u>Gramática (inglês)</u>	3,33%
<u>Inglês Técnico</u>	2,29%



ROTEIRO DE REVISÃO E PONTOS DO ASSUNTO QUE MERECEM DESTAQUE

A ideia desta seção é apresentar um roteiro para que você realize uma revisão completa do assunto e, ao mesmo tempo, destacar aspectos do conteúdo que merecem atenção.

ATENÇÃO!!! Serão disponibilizados exercícios das principais bancas que elaboram concursos públicos nos cadernos de questões ao final do curso.

Para revisar e ficar bem preparado no assunto, você precisa, basicamente, seguir os passos a seguir:

1. Como passo inicial, incentivamos que você procure identificar as “true friends” (verdadeiros amigos), também chamadas de cognatos verdadeiros. Que são palavras constantes de um texto de Língua Inglesa similares à Língua Portuguesa e que realmente são o que parecem ser. Por exemplo:

estimated = estimado;

authorities = autoridades;

apparently = aparentemente;

athleticism = atletismo e

creativity = criatividade.

2. Atenção especial aos falsos cognatos ou “false friends” (Falsos amigos). Por exemplo:

Pretend = Fingir

Library = Biblioteca;

Exit = saída, sair e

Actually = Na verdade, na realidade, de fato.

3. Decore o quadro a seguir que exemplifica diversos outros casos de “false friends”.



"FALSE FRIENDS"	TRADUÇÃO
anthem	hino
cigar	charuto
data	dados (números, informações)
exquisite	refinado, belo
grip	agarrar, firme
hazard	perigo, arriscar
income tax return	declaração de imposto de renda
journal	periódico, revista especializada
legend	lenda
magazine	revista
notorious	algo ou alguém famoso por algo ruim ou negativo
office	escritório
parents	pais
policy	política (diretrizes)
pull	puxar
push	empurrar
tax	imposto
vegetables	verduras, legumes

4. Outro método que auxilia na interpretação do texto na língua inglesa são as palavras conhecidas. Por exemplo:

- office-boy (rapaz de recados);
- shopping-center (centro de compras);
- marketing (compra e venda);
- break (uma pausa);



- travel (viagem);
- icecream(sorvete);
- know-how (conhecimento especializado);
- show(espetáculo),
- fast food (comida rápida);
- drink (bebida);
- coffee (café);
- upgrade (atualização) e
- greencard (passe livre americano).

5. Procure escrever repetidamente as palavras estudadas para fixá-las e assim decorar o seu significado.

6. Procure seguir os passos abaixo enumerados para aperfeiçoar a interpretação dos textos escritos na língua inglesa:

Passo 1: Entenda e reavalie como você está lendo atualmente

Antes de melhorar sua compreensão de leitura, você deve primeiro entender como está lendo no momento e quais são suas limitações.

Na hora da prova, você deverá primeiramente ler o enunciado da questão e as alternativas, isso vai te economizar tempo na hora de ler o texto, você já vai focado na parte que importa. Não se esqueça que por vezes um mesmo texto é utilizado para várias questões, nesse caso de uma passada rápida em todas as questões antes de ler o texto.

No primeiro contato com o texto faça um Skimming.

Skimming - uma leitura rápida do texto apenas para ter uma noção geral. Método onde o leitor move rapidamente os olhos sobre o texto com o objetivo de perceber o pensamento dominante do autor e ter uma visão completa do assunto.

Com isso você já vai ter uma ideia geral sobre o texto, em seguida leia com mais calma para observar os detalhes importantes.

Após isso vá para as questões, e sempre que necessário faça um Scanning

Scanning – ação de voltar os olhos ao texto lendo rapidamente como faz um “scanner”, mas já sabendo o que está procurando, como por exemplo um nome, uma data, um fato. Em geral um segmento de palavras parecido com o enunciado da questão. Quando encontrar o que está procurando, leia a sentença toda e a grife.

Resumindo:



1º Ler enunciado e alternativas

2º Skimming

3º Ler o texto

4º Ir para as questões

5º Scanning quando necessário

Passo 2: melhore seu vocabulário

Leitura e compreensão dependem de uma combinação de vocabulário, contexto e interação de palavras. Portanto, você deve entender cada peça em movimento antes de entender o texto como um todo.

Se você se esforça para entender um vocabulário específico, às vezes é possível captar significado através de dicas de contexto (como as palavras são usadas na frase ou na passagem). Ao ler, mantenha o dicionário pessoal de palavras que você não conhece. Dedique quinze minutos, duas ou três vezes por semana, e faça perguntas sobre seu dicionário pessoal de palavras.

Passo 3: Pratique

A melhor maneira de melhorar seu nível de compreensão de leitura é através da prática. E a melhor maneira de praticar é ter disciplina! Coloque inglês na sua organização de estudo, e não ignore esta matéria que pode fazer a diferença para a sua aprovação.

7. Aperfeiçoe o seu vocabulário e a interpretação de texto utilizando um dos métodos abaixo elencados:

Método 1:

1. Grife as palavras que você desconhece;
2. Escreva as palavras no caderno;
3. Procure essas palavras no dicionário;
4. Escreva suas traduções;
5. Leia e traduza o texto;
6. Responda às questões e
7. Assista a vídeo aula.

Método 2:

1. Grife as palavras que são parecidas com português;



2. Grife as palavras que não são parecidas com português, mas você conhece;
3. O que sobrar são palavras que você desconhece;
4. Procure essas palavras no dicionário;
5. Escreva essas traduções;
6. Leia e traduza o texto;
7. Responda às questões e
8. Assista à vídeoaula.

Método 3:

1. Ler o título e a data de publicação do texto;
2. Ler enunciado e alternativas;
3. Resposta erradas ou não mencionadas;
4. Ler o texto;
5. Números;
6. Palavras Fáceis (latim ou grego):
 - palavras ou expressões difíceis extraídas do texto;
 - Nomes de pessoas; geografia;
 - siglas, cargos e instituições.
7. Absurdos;
8. Antagônicas;
9. Idéias iguais, palavras diferentes e
10. Proporcionalidade.



APOSTA ESTRATÉGICA

A ideia desta seção é apresentar os pontos do conteúdo que mais possuem chances de serem cobrados em prova, considerando o histórico de questões da banca em provas de nível semelhante à nossa, bem como as inovações no conteúdo, na legislação e nos entendimentos doutrinários e jurisprudenciais¹.



1. Historicamente Interpretação é o tópico muito cobrado nas provas de Inglês, e ao mesmo tempo é o mais difícil de ser estudado. Então vamos nos preparar para esse tópico que é a maioria da nossa prova.
2. O segredo é praticar! Os temas dos textos das provas são bem variados, mas sempre existe uma grande chance do texto estar relacionado à parte técnica do cargo, então não se esqueça de também focar no vocabulário técnico específico da área de interesse. Leia todos os dias a lista de palavras.
3. Tenha em mente as técnicas de interpretação e, na hora da prova, seja flexível. Utilize cada técnica conforme a necessidade. Treine muito e faça muitos exercícios, principalmente perto da prova.
4. Mas o que focar? Qual é a aposta estratégica?
5. Se dedique a aumentar seu vocabulário para responder as questões que dependem do significado da palavra, questões no estilo direto de tradução. Fazendo isso naturalmente você acertar mais questões de interpretação de texto e também mais questões de gramática, acertando dois alvos com apenas um tiro!

¹ Vale deixar claro que nem sempre será possível realizar uma aposta estratégica para um determinado assunto, considerando que às vezes não é viável identificar os pontos mais prováveis de serem cobrados a partir de critérios objetivos ou minimamente razoáveis.



6. Se você souber o significado das palavras você conseguirá resolver a prova rapidamente, e economizar tempo.



QUESTÕES ESTRATÉGICAS

Nesta seção, apresentamos e comentamos uma amostra de questões objetivas selecionadas estrategicamente: são questões com nível de dificuldade semelhante ao que você deve esperar para a sua prova e que, em conjunto, abordam os principais pontos do assunto.

A ideia, aqui, não é que você fixe o conteúdo por meio de uma bateria extensa de questões, mas que você faça uma boa revisão global do assunto a partir de, relativamente, poucas questões.

1. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista em Ciência e Tecnologia I (CNPq)/Administração e Recursos Logísticos)

Businesses are starting to introduce new options for tipping at self-checkout machines, putting even more pressure on customers amid rising inflation costs. Despite having zero interaction with employees during transactions, self-checkout machines at places such as coffee shops, bakeries, airports, and sports stadiums are giving customers the option to leave the typical 20% tip, according to a report from the Wall Street Journal.

Business owners believe that the prompt for a tip can boost staff pay and increase gratuities — but customers are questioning where and to whom the extra cash is going, considering self-checkout is done by the customers themselves. “They’re cutting labor costs by doing self-checkout. So what’s the point of asking for a tip? And where is it going?” are some of the questions customers ask. But tipping researchers claim this is a way for companies to put the responsibility of paying employees on the customer rather than increasing employee salaries themselves. Self-tipping is viewed by many customers as a way to guilt-trip the person into tipping on something when they typically wouldn’t.

Many companies told the Journal that these tipping prompts are optional, and the extra gratuity is split between all employees. However, experts say that tips at a self-checkout machine might never even get to an actual employee since protections for tipped workers in the federal Fair Labor Standards Act don’t extend to machines.

Internet: <<https://nypost.com>> (adapted).

According to the previous text, judge the following item.

One of the reasons why business owners have introduced the option for tipping at self-checkout machines is that they believe it may raise their employees’ payment.

C) Certo

E) Errado



Comentários:

O texto menciona que os proprietários de empresas acreditam que a opção de gorjeta nas máquinas de autoatendimento pode aumentar o pagamento dos funcionários e elevar as gorjetas. A citação relevante é:

"Business owners believe that the prompt for a tip can boost staff pay and increase gratuities."

Isso confirma que uma das razões para introduzir a opção de gorjeta nas máquinas de autoatendimento é a crença dos proprietários de empresas de que isso pode aumentar o pagamento dos funcionários. Portanto, a afirmação está correta.

Gabarito Certo

2. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista em Ciência e Tecnologia I (CNPq)/Administração e Recursos Logísticos)

Businesses are starting to introduce new options for tipping at self-checkout machines, putting even more pressure on customers amid rising inflation costs. Despite having zero interaction with employees during transactions, self-checkout machines at places such as coffee shops, bakeries, airports, and sports stadiums are giving customers the option to leave the typical 20% tip, according to a report from the Wall Street Journal.

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Internet: <<https://nypost.com>> (adapted).

According to the previous text, judge the following item.

Tipping at self-checkout machines have become mandatory in most places like coffee shops, bakeries, airports, and sports stadiums.

C) Certo

E) Errado



Comentários:

O texto esclarece que a opção de gorjeta em máquinas de autoatendimento é opcional e não obrigatória. A citação relevante é:

"Many companies told the Journal that these tipping prompts are optional..."

Portanto, a afirmação de que a gorjeta em máquinas de autoatendimento se tornou obrigatória na maioria dos locais como cafeterias, padarias, aeroportos e estádios esportivos está incorreta. A opção de deixar gorjeta é oferecida, mas não é obrigatória.

Gabarito Errado

3. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista em Ciência e Tecnologia I (CNPq)/Desenvolvimento e Arquitetura de Software)

Businesses are starting to introduce new options for tipping at self-checkout machines, putting even more pressure on customers amid rising inflation costs. Despite having zero interaction with employees during transactions, self-checkout machines at places such as coffee shops, bakeries, airports, and sports stadiums are giving customers the option to leave the typical 20% tip, according to a report from the Wall Street Journal.

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Internet: <<https://nypost.com>> (adapted).

According to the previous text, judge the following item.

It can be inferred from the text that tipping researchers and some customers suspect that the tips given through self-checkout machines will never reach the employees.

C) Certo

E) Errado

Comentários:



O texto menciona que alguns especialistas em gorjetas e clientes suspeitam que as gorjetas dadas através das máquinas de autoatendimento podem não chegar aos funcionários reais. Isso é apoiado pela seguinte declaração:

"Experts say that tips at a self-checkout machine might never even get to an actual employee since protections for tipped workers in the federal Fair Labor Standards Act don't extend to machines."

Portanto, a inferência de que os pesquisadores e alguns clientes suspeitam que as gorjetas dadas por meio das máquinas de autoatendimento podem não chegar aos funcionários está correta.

Gabarito: Certo

4. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista em Ciência e Tecnologia I (CNPq)/Desenvolvimento e Arquitetura de Software)

A lawyer used ChatGPT to prepare a court filing. It went horribly awry.

A lawyer who relied on ChatGPT to prepare a court filing on behalf of a man suing an airline is now all too familiar with the artificial intelligence (AI) tool's shortcomings — including its propensity to invent facts.

Roberto Mata sued Colombian airline Avianca last year, alleging that a metal food and beverage cart injured his knee on a flight to Kennedy International Airport in New York. When Avianca asked a Manhattan judge to dismiss the lawsuit based on the statute of limitations, his lawyer submitted a brief based on research done by ChatGPT.

While ChatGPT can be useful to professionals in numerous industries, including the legal profession, it has proved itself to be both limited and unreliable. In this case, the AI invented court cases that didn't exist, and asserted that they were real. The fabrications were revealed when Avianca's lawyers approached the case's judge, saying they couldn't locate the cases cited in Mata's lawyers' brief in legal databases.

"It seemed clear when we didn't recognize any of the cases in their opposition brief that something was amiss," said the airline's lawyer. And soon they figured it was some sort of chatbot of some kind. On the other hand, the passenger's lawyer said that it was the first time he'd used ChatGPT for work and, therefore, he was unaware of the possibility that its content could be false.

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

Based on the preceding text, judge the items that follow.

The passenger who sued the airline company because of an incident that happened during his flight is Colombian.

C) Certo

E) Errado

Comentários:



O texto indica que o passageiro que processou a companhia aérea Avianca foi Roberto Mata. Ele alegou ter sido ferido por um carrinho de comida e bebida durante um voo para o Aeroporto Internacional Kennedy em Nova York. Não há menção de que Roberto Mata seja colombiano; o texto apenas menciona que o processo foi movido contra a companhia aérea colombiana Avianca.

Portanto, a afirmação de que o passageiro é colombiano está incorreta, já que o texto não fornece informações sobre a nacionalidade de Roberto Mata.

Gabarito Errado

5. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista em Ciência e Tecnologia I (CNPq)/Desenvolvimento e Arquitetura de Software)

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

Based on the preceding text, judge the items that follow.

When ChatGPT gave the passenger's lawyer some court cases, it warned him they could not be factual.

C) Certo

E) Errado

Comentários:



O texto não menciona que o ChatGPT alertou o advogado do passageiro sobre a possibilidade de os casos de tribunal fornecidos não serem factuais. Pelo contrário, o texto indica que o advogado do passageiro usou o ChatGPT sem estar ciente de que o conteúdo poderia ser falso, e os casos fabricados foram descobertos quando os advogados da companhia aérea não conseguiram encontrar esses casos nos bancos de dados legais.

Portanto, a afirmação de que o ChatGPT alertou o advogado sobre a possibilidade de os casos não serem factuais é incorreta.

Gabarito Errado

6. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista Ambiental (MMA)/"Sem Área de Concentração")

The idea of giving rights to animals has long been contentious, but a deeper look into the reasoning behind the philosophy reveals ideas that aren't all that radical. Animal rights advocates want to distinguish animals from inanimate objects, as they are so often considered by exploitative industries and the law. The animal rights movement strives to make the public aware of the fact that animals are sensitive, emotional, and intelligent beings who deserve dignity and respect. But first, it's important to understand what the term "animal rights" really means.

Animal rights are moral principles grounded in the belief that non-human animals deserve the ability to live as they wish, without being subjected to the desires of human beings. At the core of animal rights is autonomy, which is another way of saying choice. In many countries, human rights are enshrined to protect certain freedoms, such as the right to expression, freedom from torture, and access to democracy. Of course, these choices are constrained depending on social locations like race, class, and gender, but generally speaking, human rights safeguard the basic tenets of what makes human lives worth living. Animal rights aim to do something similar, only for non-human animals.

Animal rights come into direct opposition with animal exploitation, which includes animals used by humans for a variety of reasons, be it for food, as experimental objects, or even pets. Animal rights can also be violated when it comes to human destruction of animal habitats. This negatively impacts the ability of animals to lead full lives of their choosing.

Internet: <thehumaneleague.org> (adapted).

Considering the ideas and linguistic aspects of the text above, judge the item below.

The discussion about giving rights to animals has been prevalent lately.

C) Certo

E) Errado

Comentários:

O texto não sugere que a discussão sobre dar direitos aos animais seja uma questão recente. Em vez disso, o texto menciona que a ideia de conceder direitos aos animais é antiga e tem sido um tópico controverso por um longo tempo. A frase "The idea of giving rights to animals has long



been contentious" indica que a discussão sobre direitos dos animais não é algo recente, mas sim um debate que persiste ao longo do tempo.

Portanto, afirmar que a discussão sobre dar direitos aos animais tem sido prevalente "recentemente" não é consistente com o que é descrito no texto.

Gabarito Errado

7. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista de Planejamento, Gestão e Infraestrutura em Propriedade Industrial (INPI)/Gestão e Suporte/Administração)

Does Snoozing Your Alarm Really Increase Sleepiness?

Snoozing the alarm doesn't necessarily mean you'll feel groggy the rest of the day. But it's important to get as much sleep as you can. Getting up early in the morning is no easy task for plenty of people. That's why alarms are important — they ensure that you wake up at your desired time. However, nobody can deny how tempting it is to try and squeeze in a few more minutes of sleep.

According to a survey, about 57 percent of people snooze in the morning, which is defined as needing multiple alarms to wake up. If you set a single alarm and snooze it repeatedly or set several alarms at regular intervals until the time you absolutely need to get up, you are a snoozer. Waking up on the first alarm is commonly recommended, but does it really make a difference if you are woken up by one alarm compared to several ones? In a recent sleep study, researchers examine how snoozing affects an individual's health and sleep.

According to the study, people snooze for a variety of reasons. Most of the participants said that they just can't get up with only the first alarm. Some say they snooze because they feel comfortable in bed, while others do it because they feel less tired when they do get up. A researcher said that snoozing might be a sign that people are waking up because of important scheduled activities — like school or work — rather than because they have adequately rested.

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

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

For a lot of people, getting up early in the morning is considered to be a hard task.

C) Certo

E) Errado

Comentários:

O texto menciona que "levantar cedo de manhã não é uma tarefa fácil para muitas pessoas", o que confirma que para muitas pessoas, levantar cedo é considerado uma tarefa difícil. Portanto, a afirmação está correta.

Gabarito Certo



8. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista de Planejamento, Gestão e Infraestrutura em Propriedade Industrial (INPI)/Gestão e Suporte/Administração)

Does Snoozing Your Alarm Really Increase Sleepiness?

Snoozing the alarm doesn't necessarily mean you'll feel groggy the rest of the day. But it's important to get as much sleep as you can. Getting up early in the morning is no easy task for plenty of people. That's why alarms are important — they ensure that you wake up at your desired time. However, nobody can deny how tempting it is to try and squeeze in a few more minutes of sleep.

According to a survey, about 57 percent of people snooze in the morning, which is defined as needing multiple alarms to wake up. If you set a single alarm and snooze it repeatedly or set several alarms at regular intervals until the time you absolutely need to get up, you are a snoozer. Waking up on the first alarm is commonly recommended, but does it really make a difference if you are woken up by one alarm compared to several ones? In a recent sleep study, researchers examine how snoozing affects an individual's health and sleep.

According to the study, people snooze for a variety of reasons. Most of the participants said that they just can't get up with only the first alarm. Some say they snooze because they feel comfortable in bed, while others do it because they feel less tired when they do get up. A researcher said that snoozing might be a sign that people are waking up because of important scheduled activities — like school or work — rather than because they have adequately rested.

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

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

People who snooze the alarm feel tired and dizzy the rest of the day because they didn't get enough sleep.

C) Certo

E) Errado

Comentários:

O texto indica que "snoozing the alarm doesn't necessarily mean you'll feel groggy the rest of the day," o que sugere que a sensação de cansaço e tontura ao longo do dia não é uma consequência garantida de adiar o despertador. Além disso, a pesquisa mencionada no texto não afirma que as pessoas que usam o botão de soneca necessariamente sentem-se cansadas ou tontas o dia todo. Portanto, a afirmação de que as pessoas que usam o botão de soneca se sentem cansadas e tontas ao longo do dia devido à falta de sono é incorreta.

Gabarito Errado

9. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Especialista em Regulação de Aviação Civil (ANAC)/Qualquer Área de Formação/"Área 1")



According to researchers in Mechanical Engineering at Penn State University, hummingbirds have extreme aerial agility and flight forms, which is why many drones and other aerial vehicles are designed to mimic hummingbird movement. Using a novel modeling method, Professor Bo Cheng and his team of researchers gained new insights into how hummingbirds produce wing movement, which could lead to design improvements in flying robots.

"We essentially reverse-engineered the inner working of the wing musculoskeletal system — how the muscles and skeleton work in hummingbirds to flap the wings," said first author and Penn State mechanical engineering graduate student Suyash Agrawal. "The traditional methods have mostly focused on measuring activity of a bird or insect when they are in natural flight or in an artificial environment where flight-like conditions are simulated. But most insects and, among birds specifically, hummingbirds are very small. The data that we can get from those measurements are limited.

Penn State researchers used muscle anatomy literature, computational fluid dynamics simulation data and wing-skeletal movement information captured using micro-CT and X-ray methods to inform their model. They also used an optimization algorithm based on evolutionary strategies, known as the genetic algorithm, to calibrate the parameters of the model. According to the researchers, their approach is the first to integrate these disparate parts for biological fliers.

With this model, the researchers uncovered previously unknown principles of hummingbird wing actuation. While Cheng emphasized that the results from the optimized model are predictions that will need validation, he said that it has implications for technological development of aerial vehicles.

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

Judge the following item according to the previous text.

According to the text, Penn State researchers were the first to use the genetic algorithm to investigate flying patterns.

C) Certo

E) Errado

Comentários:

O texto menciona que os pesquisadores de Penn State usaram o algoritmo genético para calibrar os parâmetros do modelo de voo dos beija-flores. No entanto, ele não afirma que os pesquisadores foram os primeiros a usar o algoritmo genético para investigar padrões de voo. A afirmação de que eles foram pioneiros na utilização desse método específico para investigar padrões de voo não é sustentada pelo texto. A ênfase está na combinação de diferentes métodos e dados, mas não é especificado que o uso do algoritmo genético foi inédito em pesquisas de padrões de voo.

Gabarito Errado

10. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Especialista em Regulação de Aviação Civil (ANAC)/Qualquer Área de Formação/"Área 1")



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

Judge the following item according to the previous text.

The research findings presented in the text have yielded numerous advancements for the aerospace industry.

C) Certo

E) Errado

Comentários:

O texto menciona que o modelo desenvolvido pelos pesquisadores revelou princípios desconhecidos da atuação das asas dos beija-flores e que isso tem implicações para o desenvolvimento tecnológico de veículos aéreos. No entanto, ele não afirma que esses achados resultaram em "numerosos avanços" concretos para a indústria aeroespacial até o momento. Em vez disso, o texto destaca que os resultados do modelo são previsões que ainda precisam ser validadas, e que o trabalho tem potencial para contribuir para melhorias tecnológicas futuras, mas não detalha avanços específicos já realizados.

Gabarito Errado



QUESTIONÁRIO DE REVISÃO E APERFEIÇOAMENTO

A ideia do questionário é elevar o nível da sua compreensão no assunto e, ao mesmo tempo, proporcionar uma outra forma de revisão de pontos importantes do conteúdo, a partir de perguntas que exigem respostas subjetivas.

São questões um pouco mais desafiadoras, porque a redação de seu enunciado não ajuda na sua resolução, como ocorre nas clássicas questões objetivas.

O objetivo é que você realize uma autoexplicação mental de alguns pontos do conteúdo, para consolidar melhor o que aprendeu ;)

Além disso, as questões objetivas, em regra, abordam pontos isolados de um dado assunto. Assim, ao resolver várias questões objetivas, o candidato acaba memorizando pontos isolados do conteúdo, mas muitas vezes acaba não entendendo como esses pontos se conectam.

Assim, no questionário, buscaremos trazer também situações que ajudem você a conectar melhor os diversos pontos do conteúdo, na medida do possível.

É importante frisar que não estamos adentrando em um nível de profundidade maior que o exigido na sua prova, mas apenas permitindo que você compreenda melhor o assunto de modo a facilitar a resolução de questões objetivas típicas de concursos, ok?

Nosso compromisso é proporcionar a você uma revisão de alto nível!

Vamos ao nosso questionário:

Perguntas

1. Quais são as técnicas de leitura rápida que você deve usar na prova?
2. Qual a diferença entre as técnicas de leitura rápida?
3. Você deve ler primeiro o texto ou as questões?
4. O que é um falso cognato?
5. O que é cognato verdadeiro?
6. O que são palavras chaves?
7. Qual o significado de "library"? (Leia novamente a lista de falsos cognatos)
8. Qual o significado de "halt"? (Leia novamente a lista de palavras)
9. Quais os passos para realizar a leitura de um texto da sua prova?



Perguntas com respostas

1. Quais são as técnicas de leitura rápida que você deve usar na prova?

Skimming - uma leitura rápida do texto apenas para ter uma noção geral.

Scanning – ação de voltar os olhos ao texto lendo rapidamente como faz um “scanner”, mas já sabendo o que está procurando.

2. Qual a diferença entre as técnicas de leitura rápida?

Apesar das duas serem parecidas, o Skimming é usado no primeiro contato com o texto. Através dele você deverá entender a idéia do texto, o pensamento dominante do autor.

Já o Scanning é usado na hora de buscar um trecho específico do texto. Após ter o entendimento da idéia geral do texto, para responder uma pergunta você deve voltar ao trecho específico, utilizando esta técnica.

3. Você deve ler primeiro o texto ou as questões?

Evite a tendência de ler logo o texto e leia primeiro a opção de cada questão, assim fica bem mais fácil de encontrar a resposta, pois ganha-se tempo. Quando for ao texto você já sabe que palavras procurar, aquelas que foram citadas nos enunciados das questões.

4. O que é um falso cognato?

Falso Cognato:

São também conhecidos como false friends (Falsos amigos). Por causa de um falso cognato pode-se perder uma questão, memorize!

5. O que é cognato verdadeiro?

Cognato verdadeiro:

Palavras similares à Língua Portuguesa e que realmente são o que parecem ser. Essas palavras são chamadas cognatos verdadeiros ou true friends (verdadeiros amigos).

6. O que são palavras chaves?

São também chamadas de clue/ link words ou pistas, são palavras tais como but (mas), because (porque), best (o melhor), worst (o pior), the most (o mais), if/whether (se), nomes de pessoas, lugares, datas, palavras em negrito ou itálico, sublinhadas, entre aspas, etc. Concentre-se nelas quando estiver analisando o texto em busca de respostas.

7. Qual o significado de “library”? (Leia novamente a lista de falsos cognatos)

Library = Biblioteca



A library is not a luxury but one of the necessities of life.

Uma biblioteca não é um luxo, mas sim uma das necessidades da vida.

A palavra que significa "livraria" é bookstore. Aqui temos um exemplo de como um falso cognato pode atrapalhar sua vida. Então tenha atenção e adicione no seu dicionário sempre que você se deparar com um destes.

8. Qual o significado de "halt"? (Leia novamente a lista de palavras)

halt – parar, cessar

O vocabulário pode fazer muita diferença na hora da prova!!!

9. Quais os passos para realizar a leitura de um texto da sua prova?

- Ler enunciado e alternativas
- Skimming
- Ler o texto
- Ir para as questões
- Scanning quando necessário

Saiba este passo a passo e aplique na resolução dos exercícios e, também, na hora da prova.

...

Grande abraço e bons estudos!

Rodrigo Perni



www.instagram.com/coachrodrigoperni



LISTA DE QUESTÕES ESTRATÉGICAS

1. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista (APEX)/Aquisições e Jurídico/Perfil 1)

When parties to a private law dispute are based in different countries, or the facts and issues giving rise to the dispute cross national borders, questions of private international law arise. In which country's courts should the parties litigate their dispute? Which country's law should be applied to resolve it? How can the judgment be enforced in another country? Private international law is the body of domestic law that supplies the rules used to determine these questions.

Problems of private international law are by no means a recent phenomenon. The conditions that give rise to problems of private international law date from at least the fourth century BC. The problems are, however, becoming more difficult and increasingly pervasive because modern technologies challenge the territorial premise on which the existing rules of private international law have been developed.

In this respect, the advent of the Internet in the late 1980s has been a catalyst of socio-economic change that has posed significant challenges for private international law. More recent innovations, such as crypto-tokens and distributed ledgers, add novel and arguably intractable problems to these existing challenges.

The British Law Commission has a project that particularly focuses on crypto-tokens, electronic bills of lading, and electronic bills of exchange. This is because these assets are prevalent in market practice, whilst also posing novel theoretical challenges to the methods by which issues of private international law have traditionally been resolved.

Internet: <lawcom.gov.uk> (adapted).

According to text CB4A1, the factor that most significantly contributes to the increasing difficulty of resolving disputes related to private international law is

- A) socio-economic changes.
- B) the challenging of the territorial premise.
- C) fourth-century BC conditions.
- D) electronic bills of lading.

2. ((CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista (APEX)/Aquisições e Jurídico/Perfil 1)

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Internet: <lawcom.gov.uk> (adapted).

Based on the ideas conveyed in text CB4A1, choose the correct option.

- A) The origins of the issues in private international law can be traced back to at least the fourth century BC.
- B) Private international law primarily deals with disputes that arise within a single country.
- C) The British Law Commission's project focuses on assets like crypto-tokens, electronic bills of lading, and electronic bills of exchange because they are not prevalent in the market practice.
- D) The problems of private international law are a recent phenomenon.

3. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista (APEX)/Aquisições e Jurídico/Perfil 1)

Whenever a global economic transformation takes place, a single city usually drives it forward. Ghent, in modern-day Belgium, was at the core of the burgeoning global wool trade in the 13th century. The first initial public offering took place in Amsterdam in 1602. London was the financial center of the first wave of globalisation during the 19th century. Today the city is San Francisco.

California's commercial capital has no serious rival in generative artificial intelligence (AI), a breakthrough technology that has caused a bull market in American stocks and which, many



economists hope, will power a global productivity surge. Almost all big AI start-up companies are based in the Bay Area, which comprises the city of San Francisco and Silicon Valley (largely based in Santa Clara county, to the south). OpenAI is there, of course; so are Anthropic, Databricks and Scale AI. Tech giants, including Meta and Microsoft, are also spending big on AI in San Francisco. According to Brookings Metro, a think tank, last year San Francisco accounted for close to a tenth of generative AI job postings in America, more than any other city of the country. New York, with four times as many residents, was second.

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

Based on the ideas conveyed in text, choose the correct option.

- A) Most of the big tech companies that have been investing in AI are based in the Silicon Valley.
- B) There are more generative artificial intelligence companies hiring in New York than in San Francisco.
- C) An organization of experts has affirmed that almost ten percent of all job postings related to generative AI in the US happened in San Francisco.
- D) The advent of generative artificial intelligence caused American stocks to sink.

4. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista em Ciência e Tecnologia (CAPES)/Geral)

Back in October 2011, Stanford professors launched three free online courses, open to the public. One by one, these courses went massive, with enrollments topping 100.000 students each. Soon the media was calling these courses MOOCs, short for massive open online courses.

Since then, more than 1.200 universities around the world have launched free online courses. In addition to the larger global MOOC platforms, many national governments around the world have launched their own country-specific MOOC platforms, including India, Italy, Israel, Mexico and Thailand.

After a decade of popularization, in 2021, over 220 million students had signed up for at least one course on one of these platforms, and 40 million did so in 2021 alone. MOOCs and MOOC platforms are still growing, even after the crazy "Year of the MOOC" prompted by the pandemic and travel restrictions.

At Class Central, we try to catalog as many MOOCs as possible, and our listing currently includes more than 150.000 of them, from MOOC platforms and other online learning platforms. But due to limited resources, we cannot index every single one. If you're looking for MOOCs from around the world, this list is our best attempt to catalog all different MOOC platforms that are out there.

Internet: <<https://classcentral.com>> (adapted).



Keeping in mind the ideas expressed above and the linguistic aspects of the text, judge the following item.

The text can be described as an introduction to a definitive list of countries that offer MOOCs.

C) Certo

E) Errado

5. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista em Ciência e Tecnologia (CAPES)/Geral)

Back in October 2011, Stanford professors launched three free online courses, open to the public. One by one, these courses went massive, with enrollments topping 100.000 students each. Soon the media was calling these courses MOOCs, short for massive open online courses.

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Internet: <<https://classcentral.com>> (adapted).

Keeping in mind the ideas expressed above and the linguistic aspects of the text, judge the following item.

According to third paragraph of the text, more than 220 million students registered on MOOC platforms during the so called “Year of the MOOC” — 2021.

C) Certo

E) Errado

6. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista em Ciência e Tecnologia (CAPES)/Geral)



Back in October 2011, Stanford professors launched three free online courses, open to the public. One by one, these courses went massive, with enrollments topping 100.000 students each. Soon the media was calling these courses MOOCs, short for massive open online courses.

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Internet: <<https://classcentral.com>> (adapted).

Keeping in mind the ideas expressed above and the linguistic aspects of the text, judge the following item.

It is correct to conclude from the text that the total number of students who signed up for the three free online courses offered by Stanford in 2011 was higher than 300.000.

C) Certo

E) Errado

7. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista de Planejamento e Orçamento (MPO)/Geral)

The Scottish government’s forestry agency is aiming to grow and nurture millions of saplings indoors before transferring them to the wild. It’s not alone in its ambition to re-green its land; countries, companies, and non-profits around the world have been pledging to plant millions or even billions of trees as a way to combat climate change. Ethiopia set a record when it planted an estimated 350 million trees in one day in 2019.

When it comes to planting trees, though, simply scattering millions of seeds isn’t going to do the trick, as there are all sorts of factors that can prevent a seed from germinating and growing into a full-fledged tree. Hence the strategy Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS) wants to use: plant saplings, not seeds, and crank those saplings out faster than nature could. In the wild, it would



take about 18 months to grow a tree seedling 40 to 50 millimeters, while in a vertical farm it can take as little as 90 days.

Not just any vertical farm, though. The technology for the FLS initiative is coming from an Edinburgh-based company called Intelligent Growth Solutions (IGS), which makes modular, scalable vertical farming systems it calls Growth Towers. FLS has grown several batches of vertically-farmed saplings as a proof of concept, which are now maturing in open-air nurseries before being transferred to their permanent home in the Scottish Highlands.

In 2019 the United Kingdom (UK) government pledged to plant 30,000 hectares (115.8 square miles) of new forests by the end of 2024, but they're looking unlikely to meet that target. Nevertheless, after thousands of years of decimating forests, it's now possible for us to become the first generation of humans that expands them. However, it's going to take some serious strategizing, dedication, and technology; and it seems vertical farming could be a valuable ingredient in the recipe for global re-forestation.

Internet: <singularityhub.com> (adapted).

According to the previous text, judge the following item.

Even if the UK government's re-forestation goal cannot be reached, the prospect of renewed forested area is on the horizon.

C) Certo

E) Errado

8. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista de Planejamento e Orçamento (MPO)/Geral)

The Scottish government's forestry agency is aiming to grow and nurture millions of saplings indoors before transferring them to the wild. It's not alone in its ambition to re-green its land; countries, companies, and non-profits around the world have been pledging to plant millions or even billions of trees as a way to combat climate change. Ethiopia set a record when it planted an estimated 350 million trees in one day in 2019.

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Internet: <singularityhub.com>(adapted).

According to the previous text, judge the following item.

Ethiopia has set a precedent in the use of indoor technology to plant and grow trees.

C) Certo

E) Errado

9. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista de Planejamento e Orçamento (MPO)/Geral)

The Scottish government's forestry agency is aiming to grow and nurture millions of saplings indoors before transferring them to the wild. It's not alone in its ambition to re-green its land; countries, companies, and non-profits around the world have been pledging to plant millions or even billions of trees as a way to combat climate change. Ethiopia set a record when it planted an estimated 350 million trees in one day in 2019.

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Internet:<singularityhub.com>(adapted).

According to the previous text, judge the following item.

The process put in place by FLS prepares the saplings to be planted in permanent soil straight after their growth in the vertical farms.

C) Certo

E) Errado

10. (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Analista de Planejamento e Orçamento (MPO)/Geral)

The Scottish government's forestry agency is aiming to grow and nurture millions of saplings indoors before transferring them to the wild. It's not alone in its ambition to re-green its land; countries, companies, and non-profits around the world have been pledging to plant millions or even billions of trees as a way to combat climate change. Ethiopia set a record when it planted an estimated 350 million trees in one day in 2019.

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the first generation of humans that expands them. However, it's going to take some serious strategizing, dedication, and technology; and it seems vertical farming could be a valuable ingredient in the recipe for global re-forestation.

Internet: <singularityhub.com>(adapted).

According to the previous text, judge the following item.

Dispersing seeds is enough to avoid the issues related to the process of becoming a completely developed tree.

C) Certo

E) Errado



Gabarito

GABARITO



1. Letra B
2. Letra A
3. Letra C
4. Errado
5. Errado
6. Certo
7. Certo
8. Errado
9. Errado
10. Errado



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.



2 Pirata divulga ilicitamente (grupos de rateio), utilizando-se do anonimato, nomes falsos ou laranjas (geralmente o pirata se anuncia como formador de "grupos solidários" de rateio que não visam lucro).



3 Pirata cria alunos fake praticando falsidade ideológica, comprando cursos do site em nome de pessoas aleatórias (usando nome, CPF, endereço e telefone de terceiros sem autorização).



4 Pirata compra, muitas vezes, clonando cartões de crédito (por vezes o sistema anti-fraude não consegue identificar o golpe a tempo).



5 Pirata fere os Termos de Uso, adultera as aulas e retira a identificação dos arquivos PDF (justamente porque a atividade é ilegal e ele não quer que seus fakes sejam identificados).



6 Pirata revende as aulas protegidas por direitos autorais, praticando concorrência desleal e em flagrante desrespeito à Lei de Direitos Autorais (Lei 9.610/98).



7 Concurseiro(a) desinformado participa de rateio, achando que nada disso está acontecendo e esperando se tornar servidor público para exigir o cumprimento das leis.



8 O professor que elaborou o curso não ganha nada, o site não recebe nada, e a pessoa que praticou todos os ilícitos anteriores (pirata) fica com o lucro.



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