

## **Aula 00**

*Prefeitura de Niterói-RJ - CGM Niterói +  
SEPLAG - Passo Estratégico de Língua  
Inglesa - 2024 (Pós-Edital)*

Autor:  
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01 de Agosto de 2024

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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, Recurso de Administração de Materiais 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?

*Serão acrescentadas diversas questões das principais bancas que elaboram concursos públicos nos cadernos de exercícios disponibilizados no final do curso.*

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 na 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 FGV

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

Assunto	Grau de incidência em concursos anteriores elaborados pela FGV
<u>Interpretação de Textos (compreensão)</u>	45%
<u>Vocabulário e Tradução (inglês)</u>	35%
<u>Gramática (inglês)</u>	20%



## 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 - Saiba utilizar as técnicas Skimming e Scanning.
- 2 - O Skimming é a leitura dinâmica para destacar os aspectos principais do texto, sem se preocupar com os detalhes.
- 3 - Scanning é ter como objetivo achar algo característico, singular, exclusivo para responder uma determinada questão.
- 4 - Atenção às técnicas utilizadas no Skimming e Scanning:

### SKIMMING

- FAST READING
- CONCENTRATION/FOCUS
- GENERAL TEXT IDEA
- TEXT GOALS
- SUBJECT INFORMATION

### SCANNING

- VOCABULARY SELECTIVITY
- KEEP AN EYE ON THE TEXT
- COGNATES: HELPERS
- SPECIFIC DETAILS
- VISUAL CONTACT

5 - Palavras cognatas são aquelas que se assemelham a palavras em português. E, essas semelhanças ortográficas, ajudam você a fazer suas leituras.

6 - False Cognates ou False Friends, aparecem muito nas provas e são palavras que se diferem completamente no significado, apesar de serem similares na ortografia. Vejamos outros exemplos:

- ACTUALLY = de fato/na verdade (não é atualmente, que seria NOWADAYS)
- FABRIC = tecido (não é fábrica, que seria FACTORY)
- PREJUDICE = preconceito (não é prejudicial, que seria HARMFUL)
- COLLEGE = faculdade (não é escola, que seria SCHOOL)
- PRETEND = fingir (não é pretender, que seria TO INTEND)



7 - Para expressar uma ação no presente, em português, cada sujeito usado (eu, ela, os homens etc.) há uma terminação diferente. Usando o verbo trabalhar, que faz parte dos verbos da primeira conjugação – terminados em -ar, como olhar, falar etc. – e a raiz do verbo trabalhar, a parte que não muda, é trabalh-, certo?

7.1 - Atenção: Em inglês o verbo fica igual para todo e qualquer sujeito, adicionando apenas a letra -s, -es ou -ies quando o sujeito é singular, ou seja, quando uma única pessoa pratica a ação. Vejamos com a ajuda de um esquema:

<b>EM PORTUGUÊS:</b>	<b>EM INGLÊS:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Eu trabalho</b></li><li>- <b>Tu trabalhas</b></li><li>- <b>Ele/Ela trabalha</b></li><li>- <b>Nós trabalhamos</b></li><li>- <b>Vós trabalhais</b></li><li>- <b>Eles trabalham</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>I work</b></li><li>- <b>You work</b></li><li>- <b>He/She/It works</b></li><li>- <b>We work</b></li><li>- <b>You work</b></li><li>- <b>They work</b></li></ul>

7.2 - O verbo trabalhar no passado, é “worked” qualquer sujeito. Veja abaixo:

<b>EM PORTUGUÊS:</b>	<b>EM INGLÊS:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Eu trabalhei</b></li><li>- <b>Tu trabalhaste</b></li><li>- <b>Ele/Ela trabalhou</b></li><li>- <b>Nós trabalhamos</b></li><li>- <b>Vós trabalhais</b></li><li>- <b>Eles trabalharam</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>I worked</b></li><li>- <b>You worked</b></li><li>- <b>He/She/It worked</b></li><li>- <b>We worked</b></li><li>- <b>You worked</b></li><li>- <b>They worked</b></li></ul>

8 - Existem verbos irregulares na língua inglesa, Por exemplo, o verbo escrever, “write”, que, ao invés de adicionar -ed no final, como a maioria dos verbos em inglês, troca-se uma das letras, por ser irregular.), escreve-se “wrote” para qualquer sujeito. Veja outro esquema para ficar ainda mais claro.

<b>EM PORTUGUÊS:</b>	<b>EM INGLÊS:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Eu escrevi</b></li><li>- <b>Tu escreveste</b></li><li>- <b>Ele/Ela escreveu</b></li><li>- <b>Nós escrevemos</b></li><li>- <b>Vós escreveis</b></li><li>- <b>Eles escreveram</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>I wrote</b></li><li>- <b>You wrote</b></li><li>- <b>He/She/It wrote</b></li><li>- <b>We wrote</b></li><li>- <b>You wrote</b></li><li>- <b>They wrote</b></li></ul>



9 - As expressões idiomáticas (idioms), aparecem com naturalidade e enriquecem a comunicação textual. Veja mais alguns exemplos de expressões idiomáticas:



## 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.*

Todos os tópicos abordados nesta aula se referem a pontos que serão abordados em aulas posteriores, portanto não haverá uma aposta estratégica específica nesta aula, que será devidamente indicada em aulas futuras dentro de cada assunto específico.

Grande abraço e bons estudos!

Rodrigo Perni



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

“A mesma rocha que bloqueia o caminho poderá funcionar como um degrau.”

(Osho)



## QUESTÕES ESTRATÉGICAS

1. (2024 - CESGRANRIO - Caixa Econômica Federal - Técnico Bancário Novo (CEF))

The new cost of living in New Mexico

1 ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. — Prices are going up in New Mexico, especially at the grocery store. A recent study found the average New Mexican family is spending up to \$286 on groceries per week – and even more when children are involved.

2 According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average price for a pound of ground beef was \$5.56 last month. That’s about 20 cents cheaper than back in July, but almost a full dollar more expensive than in January 2020 – right before the pandemic hit. It’s a similar trend for milk, but a gallon is only about 50 cents more expensive than four years ago.

3 Eggs are half the price of what they were last winter, but that’s because there was an avian flu outbreak. Most produce items, like tomatoes and bananas, have stayed around the same price for several years now. That’s probably a good thing, because snacks are getting more expensive. Data shows the average bag of potato chips is almost \$2 more expensive than four years ago. The price of chocolate chip cookies is also up almost 40%. All of those small increments add up.

4 While it’s not likely there will be a major drop in grocery prices soon, there is some potentially good news when it comes to your housing budget. Officials with the Apartment Association of New Mexico say there are at least 40 housing projects under construction in the Albuquerque area. That is expected to bring at least 5,000 rental units to the market in the coming months. State leaders are pitching in too, with several new bills opening up millions of dollars in funding for even more housing projects. The average rent in Albuquerque is sitting at \$1,340 a month – about \$400 higher than in January 2020. Economists suggest an increased housing supply could reduce prices for everyone.

5 There is also evidence that wage growth is happening. Data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics showed average hourly earnings increased by 1.4% since last January. It’s worth noting wage growth rates have surpassed inflation rates since last February.

Available at: <<https://www.kob.com/new-mexico/the-new-cost-of--living-in-new-mexico/>>.  
Retrieved on: Mar 1, 2024. Adapted.

The excerpt of paragraph 5 “wage growth rates have surpassed inflation rates since last February” informs that

- A) inflation rates have enlarged people’s income.
- B) inflation rates are lower now than last February.
- C) salaries have increased beyond inflation.



- D) salaries have reduced because of inflation.
- E) salaries have been considerably affected by inflation.

Comentários:

O trecho do parágrafo 5, "wage growth rates have surpassed inflation rates since last February," indica que:

- C) salários aumentaram além da inflação.

Isso significa que o crescimento dos salários tem sido maior do que a taxa de inflação desde o fevereiro passado. Portanto, embora os preços estejam subindo, o aumento salarial tem compensado essas elevações, resultando em um poder de compra melhor para os trabalhadores em comparação com o aumento da inflação.

Gabarito Letra C

## 2. (2024 - CESGRANRIO - Caixa Econômica Federal - Técnico Bancário Novo (CEF))

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Available at: <<https://www.kob.com/new-mexico/the-new-cost-of--living-in-new-mexico/>>. Retrieved on: Mar 1, 2024. Adapted.

In paragraph 4, the section "there are at least 40 housing projects under construction" means that new residential units

- A) have just been finished.
- B) are currently being built.
- C) might eventually be built.
- D) couldn't be finished.
- E) are temporarily suspended.

Comentários:

No parágrafo 4, a seção "there are at least 40 housing projects under construction" significa que novas unidades residenciais

B) are currently being built. - "(B) estão atualmente sendo construídas.)"

Isso indica que os projetos habitacionais estão em andamento e ainda não foram concluídos. A frase sugere que o mercado imobiliário está ativo e em expansão, com novas construções ocorrendo para aumentar a oferta de unidades habitacionais.

Gabarito Letra B

3. (2024 - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - Ministério do Planejamento e Orçamento - Analista de Planejamento e Orçamento - Especialidade Geral (MPO))

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.

Vertical farms enable saplings to grow 40 to 50 millimeters in much less than half the time they would need to grow that same length in the wild.

C) Certo.

E) Errado.

Comentários:

C) Certo.

De acordo com o texto, a tecnologia utilizada nas fazendas verticais permite que as mudas cresçam 40 a 50 milímetros em apenas 90 dias, enquanto na natureza levaria cerca de 18 meses para atingir o mesmo tamanho. Portanto, vertical farms realmente permitem que as mudas cresçam essa altura em menos da metade do tempo necessário na natureza.

Gabarito: Certo

4. (2024 - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - Ministério do Planejamento e Orçamento - Analista de Planejamento e Orçamento - Especialidade Geral (MPO))

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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



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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.

Comentários:

- E) Errado.

O texto menciona que simplesmente dispersar milhões de sementes não é suficiente para garantir que elas germinem e se desenvolvam em árvores maduras. Existem vários fatores que podem impedir que uma semente germina e cresça adequadamente. Por isso, a estratégia da Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS) é plantar mudas já em desenvolvimento, em vez de sementes, para acelerar o crescimento e garantir melhores resultados. Portanto, a afirmação de que dispersar sementes é suficiente para evitar problemas no processo de desenvolvimento completo de uma árvore está incorreta.

Gabarito Errado

5. (2024 - FGV - Corpo de Bombeiros Militar do Estado do Rio de Janeiro - Cadete BM - 1º CFO (CBM RJ))



Read Text and answer the question that follow it

Text

### Diversity, Inclusion and Gender Equity in the Forest Management and Fire Prevention Program in Brazil

Women make up more than half of Brazil's population and account for 47 million (~50%) of the labor market. Despite these numbers, women are still underrepresented in many sectors: they occupy 37% of leadership positions in private companies; only 15% and 13%, respectively, are federal Representatives and Senators; and only 12% of cities have women as mayors. The fewer women there are in leadership positions and in politics, the lower the representation and scope of their interests and needs.

Coupled with that, men's wages are, on average, 24% higher than women's who hold the same position. Furthermore, Brazilian women dedicate, on average, 10.4 hours/week more than men to household chores and caring for family members (for example, children and the elderly), a type of work characterized as "domestic" and unpaid. As a result, women dedicate less time to professional improvement relative to men. The fewer women in mixed gender work teams, the less likely women are to excel in their roles and positions.

In Integrated Fire Management (IFM), women face similar challenges, whether in coordination roles or technical and operational ones. In Brazil, specifically, Solis and colleagues<sup>1</sup> identified that there are no regulations or guidelines that promote multiculturalism and gender equity in the processes of hiring forest fire brigades. Although gender equity in IFM is recognized, in Brazil this debate is still informal and poorly documented.

<sup>1</sup> Solis I, Vera J, Aguado RC, et al. Diagnóstico de Manejo do Fogo no Brasil. Brasília, Brasil, 2021.

Adapted from <https://pcabhub.org/en-us/resources/general-publications/genderand-fire-usfs.pdf>

When the text mentions "hiring forest fire brigades" (3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph), it refers to the process of

- A) dismissing people.
- B) buying equipment.
- C) dealing with disasters.
- D) neglecting forest fires.
- E) employing firefighters.

Comentários:

Quando o texto menciona "hiring forest fire brigades" (terceiro parágrafo), ele se refere ao processo de

- E) empregar bombeiros florestais.



A expressão "hiring forest fire brigades" diz respeito ao processo de recrutar e contratar equipes responsáveis pelo combate a incêndios florestais. O contexto do texto indica que há uma falta de regulamentações e diretrizes que promovam a equidade de gênero na contratação dessas equipes, destacando um problema de representação e diversidade no setor. Portanto, a opção correta é a de empregar bombeiros florestais.

Gabarito Letra E

6. (2024 - FGV - Corpo de Bombeiros Militar do Estado do Rio de Janeiro - Cadete BM - 1º CFO (CBM RJ))

Read Text and answer the question that follow it

Text

Diversity, Inclusion and Gender Equity in the Forest Management and Fire Prevention Program in Brazil

Women make up more than half of Brazil's population and account for 47 million (~50%) of the labor market. Despite these numbers, women are still underrepresented in many sectors: they occupy 37% of leadership positions in private companies; only 15% and 13%, respectively, are federal Representatives and Senators; and only 12% of cities have women as mayors. The fewer women there are in leadership positions and in politics, the lower the representation and scope of their interests and needs.

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In Integrated Fire Management (IFM), women face similar challenges, whether in coordination roles or technical and operational ones. In Brazil, specifically, Solis and colleagues<sup>1</sup> identified that there are no regulations or guidelines that promote multiculturalism and gender equity in the processes of hiring forest fire brigades. Although gender equity in IFM is recognized, in Brazil this debate is still informal and poorly documented.

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Adapted from <https://pcabhub.org/en-us/resources/general-publications/genderand-fire-usfs.pdf>

"Furthermore" in "Furthermore, Brazilian women dedicate, on average, 10.4 hours/week" (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph) can be replaced without significant change in meaning by



- A) Moreover.
- B) Although.
- C) Actually.
- D) Lastly.
- E) Yet.

Comentários:

A palavra "Furthermore" em "Furthermore, Brazilian women dedicate, on average, 10.4 hours/week" (segundo parágrafo) pode ser substituída sem alteração significativa de significado por

- A) Moreover.

"Furthermore" e "Moreover" são sinônimos e ambos são usados para adicionar informações adicionais ou reforçar um ponto já feito. Neste contexto, "Moreover" introduz um detalhe adicional que complementa a informação anterior sobre a desigualdade de gênero. As outras opções têm significados ou funções diferentes: "Although" (embora) e "Yet" (ainda) introduzem contraste; "Actually" (na verdade) e "Lastly" (por fim) introduzem uma ideia diferente ou um ponto final.

Gabarito Letra A

7. (2024 - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Analista em Ciência e Tecnologia (CAPES))

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.

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.

Comentários:

A questão requer que você julgue o item a seguir, com base nas informações e nos aspectos linguísticos do texto dado:

*É correto concluir do texto que o número total de alunos inscritos nos três cursos online gratuitos oferecidos por Stanford em 2011 foi superior a 300.000.*

No primeiro parágrafo do texto, afirma que, em 2011, os professores de Stanford lançaram três cursos online, e que as matrículas dos três ultrapassaram cem mil cada.

Assim, uma vez que cada curso teve mais de cem mil matrículas, de fato, a soma dos três superou 300 mil matrículas.

Portanto, a assertiva está certa.

Gabarito Certo

8. (2024 - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Analista em Ciência e Tecnologia (CAPES))

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 phrase "short for massive open online courses" (in the last sentence of the first paragraph) can be correctly replaced with which stands for massive open online courses.

- C) Certo.
- E) Errado.

Comentários:

- C) Certo.

A frase "short for massive open online courses" no texto pode ser corretamente substituída por "which stands for massive open online courses." Ambas as expressões têm a mesma função de esclarecer o significado da sigla "MOOCs". "Short for" e "which stands for" são usadas para explicar que uma abreviação ou sigla representa uma frase ou um conjunto de palavras. Portanto, a substituição mantém o mesmo significado e a clareza do texto.

Gabarito Certo

9. (2024 - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - Agência Brasileira de Promoção de Exportações e Investimentos - Analista I.1 - Perfil 3 - Negócios Internacionais (APEX-Brasil))

Text CB1A7

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 centre 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](http://www.economist.com)> (adapted).

Based on the ideas conveyed in text CB1A7, choose the correct option.

- A) The advent of generative artificial intelligence caused American stocks to sink.
- B) Most of the big tech companies that have been investing in AI are based in the Silicon Valley.
- C) There are more generative artificial intelligence companies hiring in New York than in San Francisco.
- D) 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.

Comentários:

D) 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.

Comentário:

O texto menciona que "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 in the country." Isso confirma que quase 10% das vagas de emprego relacionadas à inteligência artificial generativa nos EUA foram registradas em San Francisco, o que corresponde exatamente à afirmação da opção D.

Vamos analisar por que as outras opções estão incorretas:

- A) O texto afirma que a inteligência artificial generativa causou um "bull market" (mercado em alta) nas ações americanas, não uma queda.
- B) O texto menciona que a maioria das grandes empresas de IA está localizada na Bay Area, que inclui São Francisco e Silicon Valley. A opção pode causar confusão, pois as empresas estão na Bay Area, não exclusivamente em Silicon Valley.
- C) O texto afirma que San Francisco tem mais postagens de empregos em IA generativa do que Nova York, apesar de Nova York ter quatro vezes mais residentes.

Portanto, a opção D é a correta com base nas informações fornecidas no texto.

Gabarito Letra D



10. (2024 - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - Agência Brasileira de Promoção de Exportações e Investimentos - Analista I.1 - Perfil 3 - Negócios Internacionais (APEX-Brasil))

Text CB1A7

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

In text CB1A7, the expression "California's commercial capital" (in the beginning of the second paragraph) refers to

- A) San Francisco.
- B) Santa Clara.
- C) Bay Area.
- D) Silicon Valley.

Comentários:

- A) San Francisco.

Comentário:

No texto, a expressão "California's commercial capital" refere-se a San Francisco. O texto especifica que San Francisco é a cidade que está liderando o avanço na área de inteligência artificial generativa, indicando que é o centro comercial da Califórnia nesse contexto.

Vamos analisar as outras opções para esclarecer por que estão incorretas:

- B) Santa Clara é uma cidade localizada no Silicon Valley, mas não é mencionada diretamente como a "capital comercial" da Califórnia no texto.



C) Bay Area é uma região que inclui San Francisco e Silicon Valley, mas a expressão "California's commercial capital" se refere a uma cidade específica, não a uma região.

D) Silicon Valley é uma região, não uma cidade específica, e embora seja uma área importante para a tecnologia, o texto destaca San Francisco como o centro comercial dominante para a inteligência artificial.

Portanto, a resposta correta é A) San Francisco, pois é a cidade especificamente identificada como o "capital comercial" da Califórnia no contexto do avanço em inteligência artificial generativa.

Gabarito Letra A



## QUESTIONÁRIO DE REVISÃO E APERFEIÇOAMENTO

*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.*



### Perguntas

- 1 - Quais são as técnicas utilizadas no Skimming e Scanning?
- 2 - Traduza corretamente os False Cognates ou False Friends, a seguir: ACTUALLY, FABRIC, PREJUDICE, COLLEGE e PRETEND.
- 3 - Traduza a expressão idiomática "we are even".
- 4 - Traduza a expressão idiomática "Maybe some other time".
- 5 - Traduza a expressão idiomática "It's a catch 22".
- 6 - Traduza a expressão idiomática "When hell freezes over".
- 7 - Traduza a expressão idiomática "Easy: Piece of cake".
- 8 - Traduza a expressão idiomática "Between a rock and a hard place."
- 9 - Traduza a expressão idiomática "Once and for all".
- 10 - Traduza a expressão idiomática "A word to the wise is enough".



## Perguntas com respostas

1 - Quais são as técnicas utilizadas no Skimming e Scanning?

R: São técnicas utilizadas no Skimming e Scanning:

### SKIMMING

- FAST READING
- CONCENTRATION/FOCUS
- GENERAL TEXT IDEA
- TEXT GOALS
- SUBJECT INFORMATION

### SCANNING

- VOCABULARY SELECTIVITY
- KEEP AN EYE ON THE TEXT
- COGNATS: HELPERS
- SPECIFIC DETAILS
- VISUAL CONTACT

2 - Traduza corretamente os False Cognates ou False Friends, a seguir: ACTUALLY, FABRIC, PREJUDICE, COLLEGE e PRETEND.

R: A seguir a tradução questionada:

- ACTUALLY = de fato/na verdade (não é atualmente, que seria NOWADAYS)
- FABRIC = tecido (não é fábrica, que seria FACTORY)
- PREJUDICE = preconceito (não é prejudicial, que seria HARMFUL)
- COLLEGE = faculdade (não é escola, que seria SCHOOL)
- PRETEND = fingir (não é pretender, que seria TO INTEND)

3 - Traduza a expressão idiomática "we are even".

R: Tradução: Estamos Quites.

4 - Traduza a expressão idiomática "Maybe some other time".

R: Tradução: Fica para a próxima.

5 - Traduza a expressão idiomática "It's a catch 22".

R: Tradução: Beco sem saída.

6 - Traduza a expressão idiomática "When hell freezes over".

R: Tradução: No dia de São Nunca.

7 - Traduza a expressão idiomática "Easy: Piece of cake".

R: Tradução: Fácil: Mamão com açúcar".



8 - Traduza a expressão idiomática "Between a rock and a hard place."

R: Tradução: Entre a cruz e a espada.

9 - Traduza a expressão idiomática "Once and for all".

R: Tradução: De uma vez por todas.

10 - Traduza a expressão idiomática "A word to the wise is enough".

R: Tradução: Para um bom entendedor, meia palavra basta.



## LISTA DE QUESTÕES ESTRATÉGICAS

01. (FGV/2022 – RECEITA FEDERAL)

Global commerce

Driverless vehicles whizz across five new berths at Tuas Mega Port, which sits on a swathe of largely reclaimed land at the western tip of Singapore. Unmanned cranes loom overhead, circled by camera-fitted drones. The berths are the first of 21 due by 2027. When it is completed in 2040, the complex will be the largest container port on Earth, boasts PSA International, its Singaporean owner. Tuas is a vision of the future on two fronts. It illustrates how port operators the world over are deploying clever technologies to meet the demand for their services in the face of obstacles to the development of new facilities, from lack of space to environmental concerns. More fundamentally, the city-state's investment, with construction costs estimated at \$15bn, is part of a wave of huge bets by the broader logistics industry on the rising importance of Asia, and South-East Asia in particular. The IMF expects the region's five largest economies—Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand—to be the fastest-growing bloc in the world by trade volumes between 2022 and 2027. The result is that the map of global commerce and the blueprints for its critical nodes are being simultaneously redrawn.

From: The Economist, January 14, 2023, pp. 57-58

01. The sentence "Driverless vehicles whizz across" (1st paragraph) introduces a sense of

- (A) speed.
- (B) height.
- (C) weight.
- (D) depth.
- (E) size.

02. (FGV/2022 – RECEITA FEDERAL) The word "swathe" (1st paragraph) can also be used elsewhere in the relation to

- (A) lather.
- (B) cloth.
- (C) foam.
- (D) tide.
- (E) fire.



### 03. (FGV/2022 – RECEITA FEDERAL)

#### Adding ethics to public finance

Evolutionary moral psychologists point the way to garnering broader support for fiscal policies

Policy decisions on taxation and public expenditures intrinsically reflect moral choices. How much of your hard-earned money is it fair for the state to collect through taxes? Should the rich pay more? Should the state provide basic public services such as education and health care for free to all citizens? And so on.

Economists and public finance practitioners have traditionally focused on economic efficiency. When considering distributional issues, they have generally steered clear of moral considerations, perhaps fearing these could be seen as subjective. However, recent work by evolutionary moral psychologists suggests that policies can be better designed and muster broader support if policymakers consider the full range of moral perspectives on public finance. A few pioneering empirical applications of this approach in the field of economics have shown promise.

For the most part, economists have customarily analyzed redistribution in a way that requires users to provide their own preferences with regard to inequality: Tell economists how much you care about inequality, and they can tell you how much redistribution is appropriate through the tax and benefit system. People (or families or households) have usually been considered as individuals, and the only relevant characteristics for these exercises have been their incomes, wealth, or spending potential.

There are two — understandable but not fully satisfactory — reasons for this approach. First, economists often wish to be viewed as objective social scientists. Second, most public finance scholars have been educated in a tradition steeped in values of societies that are WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic). In this context, individuals are at the center of the analysis, and morality is fundamentally about the golden rule — treat other people the way that you would want them to treat you, regardless of who those people are. These are crucial but ultimately insufficient perspectives on how humans make moral choices.

Evolutionary moral psychologists during the past couple of decades have shown that, faced with a moral dilemma, humans decide quickly what seems right or wrong based on instinct and later justify their decision through more deliberate reasoning. Based on evidence presented by these researchers, our instincts in the moral domain evolved as a way of fostering cooperation within a group, to help ensure survival. This modern perspective harks back to two moral philosophers of the Scottish Enlightenment — David Hume and Adam Smith — who noted that sentiments are integral to people's views on right and wrong. But most later philosophers in the Western tradition sought to base morality on reason alone.

Moral psychologists have recently shown that many people draw on moral perspectives that go well beyond the golden rule. Community, authority, divinity, purity, loyalty, and sanctity are important considerations not only in many non-Western countries, but also among politically influential segments of the population in advanced economies, as emphasized by proponents of moral foundations theory.



Regardless of whether one agrees with those broader moral perspectives, familiarity with them makes it easier to understand the underlying motivations for various groups' positions in debates on public policies. Such understanding may help in the design of policies that can muster support from a wide range of groups with differing moral values.

Adapted from:

<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/fandd/issues/2022/03/Addingethics-to-public-finance-Mauro>

The adjective in "is it fair for the state to collect through taxes" (1st paragraph) is equivalent in meaning to

- (A) bewildering.
- (B) befuddling.
- (C) bemusing.
- (D) beguiling.
- (E) befitting.

#### 04. (FGV/2022 – RECEITA FEDERAL)

Based on the text, mark the statements below as TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

- I. The planning of fiscal strategies is impervious to moral considerations.
- II. Traditional public finance education based on the golden rule is wanting as regards moral choices.
- III. Since the 18th century, philosophers have been on the same page as regards moral dilemmas. The statements are, respectively,

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

#### 05. (CEBRASPE/2022 – TRT – 8ª Região [PA e AP])

The European Commission has publicized new liability rules on digital products and artificial intelligence (AI) in order to protect consumers from harm, including in cases where cybersecurity vulnerabilities fail to be addressed. The two proposals the Commission adopted on September 28th, 2022 will modernize the existing rules on the strict liability of manufacturers for defective products, from smart technology to pharmaceuticals.

Additionally, the Commission proposes – for the first time, it says – a targeted harmonization of national liability rules for AI, making it easier for victims of AI-related damage to get compensation. This will be adopted in line with the Commission's 2021 AI Act proposal. The liability rules allow compensation for damages when products like robots, drones or smart-home



systems are made unsafe by software updates, AI or digital services that are needed to operate the product, as well as when manufacturers fail to address cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

Explaining how the new rules shift the focus in such litigations, John Buyers, head of AI at Osborne Clarke, said “there is a very intentional interplay between the AI Act and the proposed new presumptions on liability, linking non-compliance with the EU's planned regulatory regime with increased exposure to damages actions. Instead of having to prove that the AI system caused the harm suffered, claimants who can prove noncompliance with the Act (or certain other regulatory requirements) will benefit from a presumption that their damages case is proven. The focus will then shift to the defendant to show that its system is not the cause of the harm suffered.”

However, one challenge Buyers points out is the need for claimants to get hold of the defendant's regulatory compliance documentation to inform their claims. In addition, Buyers said that the AI Act is not expected to become law before late 2023, with a period for compliance after that — which will likely be 2 years, but this is still being debated.

Internet: (adapted).

According to text, it is correct to infer that

- (A) it is the first time the European Commission has publicized liability rules on digital products and AI.
- (B) the new liability rules also encompass products which are not digital or AI-related.
- (C) the rules on the liability of manufacturers for faulty goods are possibly not lenient.
- (D) the European Commission has come up with a proposal to compensate consumers who damaged their products themselves.
- (E) the compensation proposed by the European Commission only applies to the products which came with a manufacturing defect.

06. (CEBRASPE/2022 – TRT – 8ª Região [PA e AP]) It can be inferred from the third paragraph of text that

- (A) consumers will have a hard time proving that the AI system caused harm to the product they had previously bought.
- (B) claimants will be granted compensation for any reason.
- (C) consumers will not be compensated unless they can prove that it was the AI system that caused the harm suffered.
- (D) claimants will now have to prove both that there was an AI-related problem with their products and that the defendant failed to comply with the AI Act.
- (E) the new rules will make it possible for claimants to get compensation even if they do not directly prove that the AI system caused the harm suffered.

07. (CEBRASPE/2022 – TRT – 8ª Região [PA e AP])

As technology advances, the car industry has developed new ways to improve user experience. One of these ways includes using artificial intelligence to make cars self-driving. A self-driving car (also known as an autonomous car or driverless car) is a vehicle that uses a different number of sensors, radars, cameras, and artificial intelligence to travel to destinations without needing a



human driver. Many companies have already started to manufacture self-driving cars, which are put through many tests to ensure they are eligible to be on the road without making any errors. To qualify as fully autonomous, a car must navigate routes to predetermined destinations without any human intervention.

Artificial intelligence powers self-driving vehicle frameworks. Self-driving vehicle engineers utilize a great deal of information from image recognition systems, AI and neural networks to assemble frameworks that can drive self-sufficiently. The neural networks distinguish patterns in the data, which is fed to the AI calculations. That data include images from cameras for self-driving vehicles. The neural networks figure out how to recognize traffic lights, trees, pedestrians, road signs, and different parts of any random driving environment.

As an example, Google has started to develop self-driving cars, which use a mix of sensors, light detectors, and other technology, like GPS and cameras. All the input data are combined and the artificial system predicts what those objects might do next. This whole process happens in a matter of milliseconds. Similar to any human driver, the more experience these systems gain, the better they become at driving. The more data it deals with in its deep learning algorithms, the more choices it will make and the faster those choices will be.

Internet: (adapted).

From the excerpt "The more data it deals with in its deep learning algorithms, the more choices it will make and the faster those choices will be" (last paragraph of text), it can be concluded that

- (A) if a self-driving car deals with more data in its deep learning algorithms, it will make more but slower choices.
- (B) the speed at which self-driving cars make choices is mostly affected by the number of dates on which these vehicles are put to use.
- (C) the large amount of data available in deep learning algorithms can undermine the quality of the choices made by self-driving cars.
- (D) self-driving cars will have more data in its deep learning algorithms if they make faster choices.
- (E) the technology in self-driving cars will make more and faster choices as it deals with more data in its deep learning algorithms.

08. (BANCA/ANO – INSTITUIÇÃO) The main purpose of the second paragraph of text is to explain

- (A) why AI is important to make autonomous cars more powerful.
- (B) how self-driving cars work through artificial intelligence.
- (C) how AI helps to recognize elements like traffic signs, trees, and any other random changes in the driving environment.
- (D) what kinds of networks are used to feed the AI calculations.
- (E) how crucial images captured by cameras are for autonomous vehicles.



09. (IBFC/2022 – TJ-MG)

### Crimes

Certain types of people cannot be charged with committing a crime. It may appear that they have committed a crime. However, for a variety of reasons their behavior will not be considered a crime in the courts of law. First, insane people cannot commit a crime. These people do not understand their behavior. They may not understand right from wrong. Next, those taking drugs prescribed by a doctor might be excused from committing a crime. If the drugs affect their minds, the court will excuse them. Finally, children under a certain age cannot be held responsible for committing a crime. Utilizando-se das técnicas de leitura instrumental, mais especificamente da técnica skimming, ou seja, uma leitura rápida e superficial, leia o texto "Crimes" e assinale a alternativa que realmente identifica o assunto geral tratado pelo autor do texto.

- (A) O autor discute os crimes de uma maneira geral e superficial.
- (B) O autor afirma que todos os indivíduos são criminosos.
- (C) O autor expõe que os indivíduos mentalmente insanos não são capazes de cometer crimes.
- (D) O autor declara que alguns indivíduos não podem ser acusados de cometer crimes.
- (E) O autor remonta casos de crimes e as complicações legais dos criminosos.

10. (IBFC/2022 – TJ-MG) Utilizando-se das técnicas de leitura instrumental, especificamente da técnica scanning, a qual consiste em uma leitura atenta e precisa.

Analise o excerto a seguir:

"They may not understand right from wrong".

Assinale, dentre as alternativas abaixo, a que está mais próxima em significado.

- (A) Eles talvez não compreendam o que é certo.
- (B) Eles talvez não consigam compreender o que é errado.
- (C) Eles não conseguem distinguir o certo do errado.
- (D) Eles não conseguem entender que só devem fazer o certo.
- (E) Eles podem compreender o que é certo e o que é errado, mas não têm essa vontade.



## Gabarito



1. Letra A
2. Letra B
3. Letra E
4. Letra C
5. Letra C
6. Letra E
7. Letra E
8. Letra B
9. Letra D
10. Letra C



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