

Aula 00

*TRF 6ª Região - Passo Estratégico de
Língua Inglesa - 2024 (Pós-Edital)*

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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 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.

Obs: Esta é uma aula introdutória que apresenta dicas de como ensinar técnicas de leitura dinâmica e buscar algo característico para responder uma determinada questão.

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	SCANNING
• FAST READING	• VOCABULARY SELECTIVITY



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

- 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:

EM PORTUGUÊS:

- **Eu trabalho**
- **Tu trabalhas**
- **Ele/Ela trabalha**
- **Nós trabalhamos**
- **Vós trabalhais**
- **Eles trabalham**

EM INGLÊS:

- **I work**
- **You work**
- **He/She/It works**
- **We work**
- **You work**
- **They work**



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

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

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.

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

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



IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMÁTICA)

"Estamos quites"
"WE ARE EVEN"

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMÁTICA)

"Fica para a próxima"
"MAYBE SOME OTHER TIME"

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMÁTICA)

"Entre a cruz e a espada"
"BETWEEN A ROCK AND A HARD PLACE"

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMÁTICA)

"Beco sem saída"
"IT'S A CATCH 22"

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMÁTICA)

"No dia de São Nunca"
"WHEN HELL FREEZES OVER"

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMÁTICA)

"Fácil: mamão com açúcar"
"EASY: PIECE OF CAKE"

@teacherandreabelo



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

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

(Osho)



QUESTÕES ESTRATÉGICAS

1. (2024 - CESPE (CEBRASPE) - Prefeitura Municipal de Camaçari (BA) - Professor de Língua Inglesa (Pref Camaçari/BA))

Considering the definitions of skimming and scanning, choose the correct option.

- A) Scanning is a method for intensive reading of a text.
- B) Scanning is a strategy used to find specific pieces of information in a text.
- C) Skimming and scanning are different terms for the same practice.
- D) Scanning is related to a deep understanding of a text.
- E) Skimming is a method used for long slow reading of texts.

Comentários:

A resposta correta é B) Scanning is a strategy used to find specific pieces of information in a text.

Explicação:

- Scanning (ou "leitura rápida") é uma técnica de leitura em que o leitor busca rapidamente por informações específicas em um texto, como datas, nomes ou palavras-chave. O objetivo é localizar esses detalhes sem ler o texto inteiro de forma detalhada.
- Skimming (ou "leitura diagonal"), por outro lado, é usada para obter uma visão geral do texto, capturando as ideias principais ou o tema geral, sem se ater a detalhes.

Comentário sobre as outras alternativas:

- A) Incorreta: Scanning não é um método de leitura intensiva; trata-se de localizar informações específicas rapidamente.
- C) Incorreta: Skimming e scanning são estratégias diferentes. Skimming é para obter uma ideia geral, enquanto scanning é para encontrar detalhes específicos.
- D) Incorreta: Scanning não está relacionado a uma compreensão profunda do texto, mas sim à busca de informações pontuais.
- E) Incorreta: Skimming não é um método de leitura lenta e longa, mas sim uma técnica rápida para captar o conteúdo geral do texto.

Gabarito Letra B

2 - (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Oficial Bombeiro Militar (CBM PA)/Combatente)



Text 1A2-I

In 2020, the state of California experienced its worst wildfire season on record, with the Bay Area fire becoming one of the largest wildfires in American history. By the end of the year, the state recorded more than 8,600 blazes that burned down over 4 million acres of land, accounting for more than 4% of the state's total land area.

California is known for its wildfire seasons, which usually take place between late summer and early autumn, though they have been getting significantly more intense, destructive, and longer in the past two decades. At least one-third of the worst wildfires in USA (United States of America) history occurred in California. But what causes California such susceptibility to wildfires in the first place and what is causing the exacerbation of it?

Wildfires can occur naturally and as a result of human activity, but three elements must be present for a wildfire to start. Fuel: Any flammable material surrounding a fire, which can come in the form of live or dead trees, dry vegetation, and other organic matter; Air: An abundance of oxygen supply. Heat sources: to ignite and burn the fuel. This could take the form of lightning strikes or human sources such as campfires or cigarettes.

Natural wildfires, which are classified as natural disasters by the Environmental Protection Agency, can start during low precipitation, dry weather and droughts. During these conditions, dry vegetation becomes the perfect fuel for wildfires and when lightning strikes, it ignites a fire that can spread rapidly with the aid of strong winds and elevated temperatures.

Internet: <earth.org> (adapted).

According to text 1A2-I, it is correct to affirm that

- A) there were more than eight thousand fires in California at the end of 2020.
- B) natural wildfires can be prevented when there is low precipitation, dry weather and droughts.
- C) most of the wildfires in California have been caused by human activity.
- D) one of the mildest wildfire seasons in California was in 2020.
- E) more than 30% of the worst wildfires in USA history took place in California.

Comentários:

A resposta correta é E) more than 30% of the worst wildfires in USA history took place in California.

Explicação:

O texto menciona que "at least one-third of the worst wildfires in USA history occurred in California" ("pelo menos um terço dos piores incêndios florestais da história dos EUA ocorreram



na Califórnia"). Isso significa que mais de 30% desses incêndios ocorreram no estado, tornando a alternativa E a correta.

Comentário sobre as outras alternativas:

A) Incorreta: Embora o texto diga que houve mais de 8.600 incêndios na Califórnia em 2020, o foco da alternativa está no final do ano, e o texto não especifica esse detalhe exato para o período mencionado.

B) Incorreta: O texto explica que incêndios naturais podem ocorrer durante períodos de baixa precipitação, clima seco e secas, mas não afirma que podem ser evitados nessas condições.

C) Incorreta: O texto não afirma que a maioria dos incêndios na Califórnia foi causada por atividade humana, apenas menciona que incêndios podem ocorrer tanto naturalmente quanto por ações humanas.

D) Incorreta: O texto afirma que 2020 foi a pior temporada de incêndios florestais já registrada na Califórnia, o que contradiz a afirmação de que foi uma das temporadas mais brandas.

Portanto, a alternativa E é a única que está de acordo com as informações do texto.

Gabarito Letra E

3 - (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 gabarito é Certo.

Explicação:

O texto afirma que os donos de negócios acreditam que a solicitação de gorjeta pode aumentar o pagamento dos funcionários. Isso é claramente indicado na passagem: "Business owners believe that the prompt for a tip can boost staff pay and increase gratuities" ("Os proprietários de empresas acreditam que a solicitação de gorjeta pode aumentar o pagamento da equipe e as gratificações").

Portanto, a afirmação no item está correta, pois reflete o que o texto expressa sobre o pensamento dos donos de negócios ao introduzir essa opção nas máquinas de autoatendimento.

Gabarito Certo

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

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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.

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 gabarito é Errado.

Explicação:

O texto menciona que muitas empresas afirmaram que as solicitações de gorjeta são opcionais: "Many companies told the Journal that these tipping prompts are optional" ("Muitas empresas disseram ao Journal que essas solicitações de gorjeta são opcionais"). Não há nenhuma menção de que as gorjetas se tornaram obrigatórias nesses locais, como cafeterias, padarias, aeroportos e estádios esportivos.

Portanto, a afirmação de que as gorjetas se tornaram obrigatórias na maioria desses lugares é incorreta, justificando o gabarito "Errado".

Gabarito Errado

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

Text CB1A8

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 gabarito é Errado.

Explicação:

O texto não menciona que a discussão sobre os direitos dos animais tem sido prevalente "ultimamente" ou "recentemente." Ele afirma que a ideia de conceder direitos aos animais "has long been contentious" ("há muito tempo é controversa"), o que sugere que a discussão é antiga, e não uma questão que surgiu recentemente.

Portanto, afirmar que a discussão tem sido prevalente ultimamente não está de acordo com o que o texto apresenta, justificando o gabarito "Errado."

Gabarito Errado

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

Text CB1A8

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.

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Internet: <thehumaneleague.org > (adapted).

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

Lawyers who defend animal rights claim that animals and inanimate objects are different.

C) Certo

E) Errado

Comentários:

O gabarito é Certo.

Explicação:

De acordo com o texto, os defensores dos direitos dos animais "querem distinguir os animais de objetos inanimados", uma vez que frequentemente são tratados dessa forma por indústrias exploratórias e pela lei. Ou seja, o movimento de direitos dos animais busca ressaltar que os animais são seres sensíveis, emocionais e inteligentes, merecedores de respeito e dignidade, diferentemente de objetos inanimados.

Portanto, a afirmação de que advogados que defendem os direitos dos animais afirmam que animais e objetos inanimados são diferentes está correta, justificando o gabarito "Certo."

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 gabarito é Certo.

Explicação:

De acordo com o texto, levantar cedo de manhã é difícil para muitas pessoas. O trecho "Getting up early in the morning is no easy task for plenty of people" deixa claro que acordar cedo é considerado uma tarefa difícil para muitas pessoas, o que justifica a resposta "Certo."

Gabarito Certo

8 - (CEBRASPE (CESPE) - 2024 - Pesquisador Associado (CTI)/Tecnologias Habilitadoras/Micro e Nanoeletrônica)

There have been reports that researchers at OpenAI had made a "breakthrough" in Artificial Intelligence (AI). Some media agencies report that such researchers had come up with a new way to make powerful AI systems and had created a new model, called Q. Star, that was able to perform grade-school-level math.



Researchers have for years tried to get AI models to solve math problems. Language models like ChatGPT and GPT-4 can do some math, but not very well or reliably.

People who worry about whether AI poses an existential risk to humans, one of OpenAI's founding concerns, fear that such capabilities might lead to rogue AI. Safety concerns might arise if such AI systems are allowed to set their own goals and start to interface with a real physical or digital world in some ways, says Katie Collins, a PhD researcher at the University of Cambridge.

However, while math capability might take us a step closer to more powerful AI systems, solving these sorts of math problems doesn't signal the birth of a superintelligence.

Internet:<technologyreview.com> (adapted).

About the ideas and vocabulary of text presented above, judge the following item.

ChatGPT is a language AI model that solves math problems reliably.

C) Certo

E) Errado

Comentários:

O gabarito é Errado.

Explicação:

O texto afirma que modelos de linguagem, como o ChatGPT e o GPT-4, podem resolver alguns problemas matemáticos, mas não de forma muito confiável. O trecho "Language models like ChatGPT and GPT-4 can do some math, but not very well or reliably" mostra que o ChatGPT não resolve problemas matemáticos de forma consistente ou confiável, o que torna a afirmativa 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 gabarito é Errado.

Explicação:

O texto menciona que os pesquisadores da Penn State usaram o algoritmo genético para calibrar os parâmetros do modelo, mas não afirma que eles foram os primeiros a usar o algoritmo para investigar padrões de voo. O trecho relevante do texto diz: "They also used an optimization algorithm based on evolutionary strategies, known as the genetic algorithm, to calibrate the parameters of the model", o que indica o uso do algoritmo, mas não exclusividade ou pioneirismo nesse campo. Portanto, a afirmativa está incorreta.

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 gabarito é Errado.

O texto menciona que os pesquisadores da Penn State University tiveram insights sobre o movimento das asas dos beija-flores, que poderão levar a melhorias no design de robôs voadores. No entanto, ele não afirma que essas descobertas já resultaram em vários avanços para a indústria aeroespacial. A frase final do texto diz que as descobertas têm implicações para o desenvolvimento tecnológico de veículos aéreos, mas isso é uma possibilidade futura, não uma realização concreta ou um avanço já registrado. Portanto, a afirmativa é incorreta, pois faz uma generalização que não é suportada pelo texto.



Gabarito Errado

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	SCANNING
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• FAST READING• CONCENTRATION/FOCUS<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GENERAL TEXT IDEA• TEXT GOALS• SUBJECT INFORMATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• VOCABULARY SELECTIVITY• KEEP AN EYE ON THE TEXT<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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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