

Aula 00

*PM-MG (Oficial) Passo Estratégico de
Noções de Língua Inglesa*

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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 responsável pelo último concurso para a PM MG.

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

Assunto	Grau de incidência em concursos anteriores elaborados pela PM MG
<i>Interpretação de Textos (compreensão)</i>	31.03%
<i>Gramática (inglês)</i>	10.34%
<i>Semântica e Significado de Vocábulos (Semantics)</i>	6.90%



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.

“Este Passo Estratégico segue a formatação da aula do curso para Analista do IBGE.”

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
- COGNATS: 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:

Eu trabalhei

Tu trabalhaste

Ele/Ela trabalhou

Nós trabalhamos

Vós trabalhais

Eles trabalharam

EM INGLÊS:

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:

Eu escrevi

Tu escreveste

Ele/Ela escreveu

Nós escrevemos

Vós escreveis

Eles escreveram

EM INGLÊS:

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 IDIOMATIC)

"Antes tarde do que nunca"
"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER"

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMATIC)

"De uma vez por todas"
"ONCE AND FOR ALL"

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMATIC)

"Para um bom entendedor, meia palavra basta"
"A WORD TO THE WISE IS ENOUGH"

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMATIC)

"Estamos quites"
"WE ARE EVEN"

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMATIC)

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

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMATIC)

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

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMATIC)

"Beco sem saída"
"IT'S A CATCH 22"

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMATIC)

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

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMATIC)

"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 - (CRS (PM MG) - 2023 - Soldado (PM MG)/Armeiro/"CFSD QPE 2023")

Rice is a staple food for a large part of the world's population, providing more than one fifth of the calories consumed worldwide, making it the second-most-consumed cereal grain. The rice plant grows about 2 to 5 feet high and is a flowering plant.

Rice is composed of the grain and husk. The grain is mainly used as food, but the vitamins, including Bcomplex, are found in the husk. Most people prefer to eat polished rice without the husk, but this can create a vitamin deficiency because polished rice doesn't have many vitamins.

Much of the rice that we eat comes from southeastern Asia and grows in all countries that have a warm and moist climate, including India, China, and Japan. The traditional method for cultivating rice is to flood the fields after planting the seedlings. This simple method requires planning and maintenance of the water supply, but reduces the growth of weeds and deters vermin. Flooding is not mandatory, but all other methods of irrigation require more effort in weed and pest control and different methods of fertilization.

COOK, Ann, Grammar: American Accent Training – 2009, Page 208.

De acordo com as informações do parágrafo, qual das afirmativas está CORRETA?

- A) O plantio do arroz é menor que a população mundial.
- B) As calorias do arroz são as maiores do mundo.
- C) O crescimento da planta em altura é menos de 50 centímetros.
- D) O arroz é um alimento básico para grande parte da população mundial.

Comentários:

A. "O plantio do arroz é menor que a população mundial."

Incorreta. A afirmativa não faz sentido em relação ao texto. O parágrafo menciona que o arroz é um alimento básico para uma grande parte da população mundial, mas não há qualquer comparação entre o plantio do arroz e o tamanho da população mundial.

B. "As calorias do arroz são as maiores do mundo."

Incorreta. O texto afirma que o arroz fornece mais de um quinto das calorias consumidas mundialmente, o que o torna uma importante fonte de energia, mas não afirma que o arroz contém as maiores calorias do mundo.

C. "O crescimento da planta em altura é menos de 50 centímetros."



Incorreta. O texto menciona que a planta de arroz cresce de 2 a 5 pés de altura, o que corresponde a aproximadamente 60 a 150 centímetros, e, portanto, mais de 50 centímetros.

D. "O arroz é um alimento básico para grande parte da população mundial."

Correta. Esta alternativa está de acordo com o texto, que afirma que o arroz é um alimento básico para uma grande parte da população mundial e fornece uma quantidade significativa das calorias consumidas globalmente.

Conclusão:

A alternativa D é a correta, pois reflete com precisão as informações apresentadas no texto sobre a importância do arroz como alimento básico para grande parte da população mundial.

Gabarito Letra D

2 - (CRS (PM MG) - 2023 - Soldado (PM MG)/Armeiro/"CFSD QPE 2023")

Rice is a staple food for a large part of the world's population, providing more than one fifth of the calories consumed worldwide, making it the second-most-consumed cereal grain. The rice plant grows about 2 to 5 feet high and is a flowering plant.

Rice is composed of the grain and husk. The grain is mainly used as food, but the vitamins, including Bcomplex, are found in the husk. Most people prefer to eat polished rice without the husk, but this can create a vitamin deficiency because polished rice doesn't have many vitamins.

Much of the rice that we eat comes from southeastern Asia and grows in all countries that have a warm and moist climate, including India, China, and Japan. The traditional method for cultivating rice is to flood the fields after planting the seedlings. This simple method requires planning and maintenance of the water supply, but reduces the growth of weeds and deters vermin. Flooding is not mandatory, but all other methods of irrigation require more effort in weed and pest control and different methods of fertilization.

COOK, Ann, Grammar: American Accent Training – 2009, Page 208.

De acordo com o parágrafo do artigo, escolha a opção INCORRETA abaixo:

- A) A ingestão de arroz polido e sem casca fornece muito mais vitamina.
- B) O grão de arroz é usado principalmente como alimento.
- C) Arroz polido e sem casca é a preferência da maioria das pessoas.
- D) Na casca do arroz encontram-se vitaminas importantes para o organismo.

Comentários:

A. "A ingestão de arroz polido e sem casca fornece muito mais vitamina."



Incorreta. Esta alternativa contém uma informação equivocada em relação ao texto. O parágrafo afirma que o arroz polido, ou seja, sem casca, contém menos vitaminas, e que a preferência por este tipo de arroz pode levar a uma deficiência de vitaminas. As vitaminas, incluindo o complexo B, estão principalmente na casca, e ao remover essa parte, o arroz perde boa parte de seu valor nutricional.

B. "O grão de arroz é usado principalmente como alimento."

Correta. O texto confirma que o grão de arroz é utilizado principalmente como alimento, sendo uma importante fonte de calorias para grande parte da população mundial.

C. "Arroz polido e sem casca é a preferência da maioria das pessoas."

Correta. O texto menciona que a maioria das pessoas prefere consumir o arroz polido, ou seja, sem a casca, mesmo que isso signifique uma menor ingestão de vitaminas.

D. "Na casca do arroz encontram-se vitaminas importantes para o organismo."

Correta. A casca do arroz contém vitaminas essenciais, incluindo o complexo B, conforme o parágrafo explica.

Conclusão:

A alternativa A é a correta para esta questão, pois apresenta uma afirmação incorreta ao sugerir que o arroz polido sem casca fornece mais vitaminas, quando, na verdade, é o contrário segundo o texto.

Gabarito Letra A

3 - (CRS (PM MG) - 2024 - Oficial (PM MG)/Cadete/"QOS CFO 2025")

Read text I and then answer the questions.

TEXT I

"All crimes are not created equal in the harm they cause: homicide is many times more harmful than shoplifting but in crime statistics where offences are counted by number, they appear equivalent. For example, in the UK for the year ending September 2019, there were 3,578,000 incidents of theft and 729 homicides (Office for National Statistics, 2019). An increase of 500 thefts would be a small change in the overall number of thefts and have little impact on police resources. 500 extra homicides would have large consequences both for the harm caused and the impact on police resources. In a number-only count, the additional 500 thefts or homicides would result in the same overall number of crimes, yet clearly the impacts are disparate.

This reality has led to the proposition of a "Harm Index" to measure how harmful different crimes are in proportion to the others. This approach adds a larger weight to more harmful crimes (e.g. homicide, rape and grievous bodily harm with intent), distinguishing them from less harmful types



of crime (e.g. minor thefts, criminal damage and common assault). Practically, adoption of a harm index can allow targeting of the highest-harm places, the most harmful offenders, the most harmed victims, and can assist in identifying victim-offenders. Experimentally, use of a harm index can add an additional dimension to the usual measures of success or failure, by considering harm prevented as well as reductions in prevalence or frequency. For the police, creation of harm index could allow them to invest scarce resources in proportion to the harm of each offence type.

Sherman, Neyroud and Neyroud (2016) propose that any index needs to meet three requirements in order to be considered a legitimate measure of harm: An index must meet a democratic standard, be reliable and also be adopted at minimal cost to the end user. To meet these requirements, Sherman, Neyroud and Neyroud (2016) opted for using sentence starting points rather than maximum or average actual sentences. The sentencing starting point is used to calculate crime harm as it provides a baseline penalty relative to the crime. We propose that it is a better measure of harm caused by the crime than average actual sentences, which are offender-focused and thus substantially affected by previous offending history.

The Cambridge Crime Harm Consensus proposes creation of seven statistics for counting crime, usefully including separation of historic crime reports, creation of a harm detection fraction and separation of public reported crime and those detected by proactive police activity, with the aim of providing the public with a more reliable and realistic assessment of trends, patterns and differences in public safety.

Counting crime by harm is an idea that has spread beyond the United Kingdom with indices published for Denmark (Andersen and Mueller-Johnson, 2018), Sweden (Karrholm et al. 2020), Western Australia (House and Neyroud, 2018), California (Mitchell, 2017), New Zealand and other countries."

Cambridge Centre for Evidence-Based Policing. Available at: <https://www.cambridge-ebp.co.uk/the-chi> Accessed on: June 30, 2024.

Consider the following statements:

- I - It must be reliable.
- II - It must be easily understandable by the public.
- III - It must be democratic.
- IV - It must be adopted at high cost to the harmful offenders.

According to the text I, which of the statements are NOT mentioned as a requirement for a legitimate measure of harm, according to Sherman, Neyroud, and Neyroud?

- A) II and IV, only.
- B) II, only.
- C) I, III and IV, only.



D) I and III, only.

Comentários:

Para responder a esta questão, é necessário identificar os requisitos mencionados no texto para que uma medida de dano (ou "harm index") seja considerada legítima, segundo Sherman, Neyroud e Neyroud.

No texto, são listados três requisitos:

1. A medida deve atender a um padrão democrático ("democratic standard").
2. A medida deve ser confiável ("reliable").
3. A adoção da medida deve ter um custo mínimo para o usuário final ("adopted at minimal cost to the end user").

Análise das alternativas:

A. II and IV, only.

Correta. As afirmações II ("deve ser facilmente compreensível pelo público") e IV ("deve ser adotada a alto custo para os ofensores prejudiciais") não são mencionadas no texto como requisitos para uma medida de dano legítima, tornando essa alternativa correta.

B. II, only.

Incorreta. Embora a afirmação II realmente não seja mencionada no texto, a afirmação IV também não é um requisito, o que torna essa alternativa incorreta.

C. I, III and IV, only.

Incorreta. As afirmações I e III são mencionadas no texto como requisitos, enquanto a afirmação IV não é. Esta alternativa está incorreta.

D. I and III, only.

Incorreta. As afirmações I e III são requisitos legítimos mencionados no texto, o que torna essa alternativa incorreta.

Conclusão:

A alternativa correta é A, pois as afirmações II e IV não são citadas no texto como requisitos para uma medida legítima de dano.

Gabarito Letra A

4 - (CRS (PM MG) - 2024 - Oficial (PM MG)/Cadete/"QOS CFO 2025")

Read text I and then answer the questions.



TEXT I

"All crimes are not created equal in the harm they cause: homicide is many times more harmful than shoplifting but in crime statistics where offences are counted by number, they appear equivalent. For example, in the UK for the year ending September 2019, there were 3,578,000 incidents of theft and 729 homicides (Office for National Statistics, 2019). An increase of 500 thefts would be a small change in the overall number of thefts and have little impact on police resources. 500 extra homicides would have large consequences both for the harm caused and the impact on police resources. In a number-only count, the additional 500 thefts or homicides would result in the same overall number of crimes, yet clearly the impacts are disparate.

This reality has led to the proposition of a "Harm Index" to measure how harmful different crimes are in proportion to the others. This approach adds a larger weight to more harmful crimes (e.g. homicide, rape and grievous bodily harm with intent), distinguishing them from less harmful types of crime (e.g. minor thefts, criminal damage and common assault). Practically, adoption of a harm index can allow targeting of the highest-harm places, the most harmful offenders, the most harmed victims, and can assist in identifying victim-offenders. Experimentally, use of a harm index can add an additional dimension to the usual measures of success or failure, by considering harm prevented as well as reductions in prevalence or frequency. For the police, creation of harm index could allow them to invest scarce resources in proportion to the harm of each offence type.

Sherman, Neyroud and Neyroud (2016) propose that any index needs to meet three requirements in order to be considered a legitimate measure of harm: An index must meet a democratic standard, be reliable and also be adopted at minimal cost to the end user. To meet these requirements, Sherman, Neyroud and Neyroud (2016) opted for using sentence starting points rather than maximum or average actual sentences. The sentencing starting point is used to calculate crime harm as it provides a baseline penalty relative to the crime. We propose that it is a better measure of harm caused by the crime than average actual sentences, which are offender-focused and thus substantially affected by previous offending history.

The Cambridge Crime Harm Consensus proposes creation of seven statistics for counting crime, usefully including separation of historic crime reports, creation of a harm detection fraction and separation of public reported crime and those detected by proactive police activity, with the aim of providing the public with a more reliable and realistic assessment of trends, patterns and differences in public safety.

Counting crime by harm is an idea that has spread beyond the United Kingdom with indices published for Denmark (Andersen and Mueller-Johnson, 2018), Sweden (Karrholm et al. 2020), Western Australia (House and Neyroud, 2018), California (Mitchell, 2017), New Zealand and other countries."

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Choose the alternative that best matches the meaning of the word 'disparate' as used in the sentence:



"In a number-only count, the additional 500 thefts or homicides would result in the same overall number of crimes, yet clearly the impacts are disparate".

- A) Aligned.
- B) Suitable.
- C) Different.
- D) Fair.

Comentários:

Para entender o significado da palavra "disparate" na frase, é útil examinar o contexto. A frase compara o impacto de 500 roubos adicionais com 500 homicídios adicionais. Embora ambos os crimes aumentem a contagem geral, seus impactos são claramente diferentes em termos de dano e uso de recursos policiais. Logo, "disparate" indica que os impactos dos dois tipos de crimes são diferentes.

Análise das alternativas:

A. Aligned (Alinhados)

Incorreta. "Aligned" sugere uma similaridade ou uniformidade, o que não corresponde ao significado de "disparate", pois os impactos dos crimes mencionados são distintos, e não alinhados.

B. Suitable (Adequados)

Incorreta. "Suitable" significa "adequado" ou "apropriado" e não reflete o contraste ou a diferença mencionada no texto.

C. Different (Diferentes)

Correta. "Different" é a escolha que melhor corresponde a "disparate", pois indica que os impactos dos dois tipos de crimes são distintos entre si.

D. Fair (Justos)

Incorreta. "Fair" significa "justo" ou "equitativo", mas o contexto sugere uma diferença entre os impactos, e não uma questão de justiça ou equidade.

Conclusão:

A alternativa C é a resposta correta, pois "disparate" é usado para indicar que os impactos dos crimes (roubo e homicídio) são diferentes em sua gravidade e efeito sobre os recursos policiais.

Gabarito Letra C



5 - (CRS (PM MG) - 2024 - Oficial (PM MG)/Cadete/"QOS CFO 2025")

Read text I and then answer the questions.

TEXT I

"All crimes are not created equal in the harm they cause: homicide is many times more harmful than shoplifting but in crime statistics where offences are counted by number, they appear equivalent. For example, in the UK for the year ending September 2019, there were 3,578,000 incidents of theft and 729 homicides (Office for National Statistics, 2019). An increase of 500 thefts would be a small change in the overall number of thefts and have little impact on police resources. 500 extra homicides would have large consequences both for the harm caused and the impact on police resources. In a number-only count, the additional 500 thefts or homicides would result in the same overall number of crimes, yet clearly the impacts are disparate.

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Counting crime by harm is an idea that has spread beyond the United Kingdom with indices published for Denmark (Andersen and Mueller-Johnson, 2018), Sweden (Karrholm et al. 2020), Western Australia (House and Neyroud, 2018), California (Mitchell, 2017), New Zealand and other countries."



Cambridge Centre for Evidence-Based Policing. Available at: <https://www.cambridge-ebp.co.uk/the-chi> Accessed on: June 30, 2024.

In the sentence "Counting crime by harm is an idea that has spread beyond the United Kingdom", identify the grammatical function of "that":

- A) Article specifying a noun.
- B) Conjunction joining two independent clauses.
- C) Demonstrative pronoun.
- D) Relative pronoun introducing a defining relative clause.

Comentários:

Na frase "Counting crime by harm is an idea that has spread beyond the United Kingdom," a palavra "that" funciona como um pronome relativo, introduzindo uma oração relativa restritiva. Essa oração "that has spread beyond the United Kingdom" define a ideia principal ("an idea") e fornece informações adicionais essenciais para o entendimento completo da frase. O pronome relativo "that" liga a oração ao substantivo "idea", especificando-a.

Análise das alternativas:

A. Article specifying a noun (Artigo especificando um substantivo)

Incorreta. "That" não está funcionando como um artigo, pois está introduzindo uma oração relativa que fornece mais informações sobre "an idea".

B. Conjunction joining two independent clauses (Conjunção unindo duas orações independentes)

Incorreta. "That" aqui não une duas orações independentes. Em vez disso, introduz uma oração subordinada que define "an idea".

C. Demonstrative pronoun (Pronome demonstrativo)

Incorreta. "That" pode funcionar como pronome demonstrativo em outras construções, mas nesta frase ele não está sendo usado para demonstrar ou apontar algo; está introduzindo uma oração relativa.

D. Relative pronoun introducing a defining relative clause (Pronome relativo introduzindo uma oração relativa restritiva)

Correta. "That" funciona como um pronome relativo, introduzindo uma oração relativa restritiva que define "an idea".

Conclusão:

A alternativa D é a correta, pois "that" atua como um pronome relativo, introduzindo uma oração que define "an idea".



Gabarito Letra D

6 - (CRS (PM MG) - 2024 - Soldado (PM MG)/Armeiro/"CFSd QPE 2024")

California woman arrested in theft of 65 Stanley cups - valued at nearly \$2,500

By C Mandler

January 22, 2024 / 3:05 PM EST / CBS News

On Jan. 17, police in Roseville, California, discovered a 23-year-old woman had allegedly absconded with 65 Stanley cups from a nearby store — worth nearly \$2,500.

"Staff saw a woman take a shopping cart full of Stanley water bottles without paying for them," said the Roseville Police Department in a statement on Facebook.

After being confronted by retail staff, the woman refused to stop, stuffing the cups into her car. She was subsequently arrested on a charge of grand theft and has yet to be identified by officers.

"While Stanley Quenchers are all the rage, we strongly advise against turning to crime to fulfill your hydration habits," said the Roseville police.

One commenter on the post pointed out that in addition to the trove of cups in the trunk and front seat, there was also a bright red Stanley cup in the cup holder, which they hoped police also confiscated. Colorful Stanley cups caused consumer mayhem earlier this month when the brand dropped a limited-edition batch of Valentine's Day colors of the popular tumbler at in-Target Starbucks locations.

Viral video showed shoppers running toward displays of the cups, as well as long lines of consumers waiting to get their hands on one of the coveted Quenchers.

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/stanley-cups-theft-california-target-2500-65/> (First published on January 22, 2024 /3:05PM EST)

C Mandler is a social media producer and trending topics writer for CBS News, focusing on American politics and LGBTQ+ issues.

FIGURA 1





Fonte: CBS NEWS, 2024.

Considering the events detailed in the article, choose the statement that outlines the events leading to the arrest of the author.

- A) The arrest resulted from the theft of a remarkable collection of Stanley stainless steel cups.
- B) The woman was taken into custody based on her failure to follow the law enforcement.
- C) Her connection with other crimes made her a subject of interest in the police report.
- D) The woman was apprehended for actively reporting incidents related to theft.

Comentários:

Analisando o artigo, o que leva à prisão da mulher é o fato de ela ter sido confrontada por funcionários da loja, ter se recusado a parar e ter colocado os copos no seu carro. A prisão é, portanto, uma consequência de sua recusa em seguir as orientações das autoridades e de sua ação contínua de furtar os copos.

Análise das alternativas:

A. The arrest resulted from the theft of a remarkable collection of Stanley stainless steel cups.

Incorreta. A prisão não se baseou apenas no "furto de uma coleção notável", mas no fato de que a mulher foi pega no ato e se recusou a parar, o que levou à sua detenção.

B. The woman was taken into custody based on her failure to follow the law enforcement.

Correta. A mulher foi presa depois de se recusar a parar, apesar de ser confrontada pelos funcionários da loja. Sua recusa em obedecer aos pedidos de parar levou diretamente à sua prisão.

C. Her connection with other crimes made her a subject of interest in the police report.

Incorreta. O artigo não menciona que ela tivesse envolvimento em outros crimes, apenas descreve o incidente específico do furto de copos.

D. The woman was apprehended for actively reporting incidents related to theft.

Incorreta. A mulher não foi presa por relatar furtos, mas por furtar os copos e se recusar a parar quando foi confrontada.

Conclusão:

A alternativa B é a correta, pois descreve de maneira precisa que a prisão foi consequência da recusa da mulher em seguir as orientações, o que a levou a ser detida pelas autoridades.

Gabarito Letra B

7 - (CRS (PM MG) - 2024 - Soldado (PM MG)/Armeiro/"CFSd QPE 2024")

California woman arrested in theft of 65 Stanley cups - valued at nearly \$2,500

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One commenter on the post pointed out that in addition to the trove of cups in the trunk and front seat, there was also a bright red Stanley cup in the cup holder, which they hoped police also confiscated. Colorful Stanley cups caused consumer mayhem earlier this month when the brand dropped a limited-edition batch of Valentine's Day colors of the popular tumbler at in-Target Starbucks locations.

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FIGURA 1



Fonte: CBS NEWS, 2024.

Given the context provided in the article, select the potential motives behind the woman's decision to steal the cups.

- A) Her actions reflected a deep admiration for the quality of Stanley products.
- B) She aimed to build a valuable collection of unique and expensive cups.
- C) The article fails to elucidate the genuine impetus behind the author's commission of such a transgression.
- D) The theft served as a method to draw attention to the escalating prices of household items

Comentários:

Analisando o artigo, o motivo real por trás do furto não é claramente explicado. A mulher foi detida por roubar 65 copos Stanley, mas o artigo não oferece informações suficientes sobre suas motivações pessoais ou intenções. Portanto, a alternativa mais adequada é a C, que reconhece que o motivo do furto não é explicitado no texto.

Análise das alternativas:

A. Her actions reflected a deep admiration for the quality of Stanley products.

Incorreta. O artigo não menciona que o furto foi motivado por uma admiração pela qualidade dos copos Stanley. Não há indícios de que ela tenha se interessado particularmente pelo produto, apenas pelo ato de roubá-los.

B. She aimed to build a valuable collection of unique and expensive cups.

Incorreta. Embora os copos Stanley sejam caros, o artigo não sugere que a mulher tenha intenção de construir uma coleção valiosa. O foco está no roubo, não em colecionar.

C. The article fails to elucidate the genuine impetus behind the author's commission of such a transgression.

Correta. O artigo não fornece uma explicação clara sobre o motivo do furto. Apenas descreve o evento sem explorar as razões psicológicas ou pessoais que levaram a mulher a cometer o crime.

D. The theft served as a method to draw attention to the escalating prices of household items.

Incorreta. Não há nenhuma indicação no artigo de que a mulher tenha cometido o furto para protestar contra os preços de itens domésticos. O furto parece ser motivado por outro fator não esclarecido.

Conclusão:

A alternativa C é a correta, pois reconhece que o motivo real por trás do furto não é explicado no artigo. A descrição do evento se concentra apenas na ação de roubo, sem entrar em detalhes sobre a motivação da mulher.

Gabarito Letra C



8 - (CRS (PM MG) - 2024 - Soldado (PM MG)/Combatente/CFSd QP-PM.2025 "Geral")

Leia o TEXTO I e responda a questão.

TEXT I

Drones, robots, license plate readers: Police grapple with community concerns as they turn to tech for their Jobs

Last year, police in Mountain View, Calif., knew they had a potentially dangerous situation on their hands when a man barricaded himself inside an unlocked three-story townhouse along with the homeowners.

Police received a call from the homeowners, who said the man was armed with a knife. They didn't know whether they could safely enter the home and they didn't know the man's intentions. So instead of taking any risk, police called in their trusty sidekick: A camera-equipped drone.

Officers on the ground used the drone to live stream video from the second- and third-floor windows, giving them the opportunity to assess the gravity of the situation and the location of the suspect. They quickly learned the man did not have any visible weapons on him.

"There was no risk to life, so we let him sit in there and did our best to communicate with him," said Lt. Scott Nelson of the Mountain View Police Department. "No use of force was needed."

Police across the United States are increasingly relying on emerging technologies to make their jobs more efficient. They are using drones, license plate readers, body cameras and gunshot detection systems to reduce injury and bodily harm. The move comes as some law enforcement agencies are struggling with retention and hiring during the pandemic, when hundreds of cops in cities including Los Angeles and New York were sidelined because of the spread of the coronavirus. As police departments determine which technologies to adopt, they are also grappling with growing concerns about privacy that these technologies bring and potential complications they could create for officers on the job.

"Tech can be a great tool for law enforcement to use," said Sgt. James Smallwood, Nashville-based treasurer of the national Fraternal Order of Police. But "as with anything else, we have to balance the line of privacy and meeting the expectation to promote public safety."

DJI, the Chinese tech company that makes many of the drones adopted by police departments, said more than 1,000 police departments across the country use some type of drone. Drones are proving to be a police force multiplier across the nation, aiding with everything from lost children to dangerous suspects to crash reconstruction. But Lisberg doesn't think they'll ever replace police officers.

"You need a sense of humanity at work in policing," he said. "A drone is a tool that helps accomplish the goals [police] already have. [To] do it better, safely and more efficiently."



Drones aren't the only tech tools that police say have made them more efficient. More than 120 cities are using gunshot detection systems, which alert police to gunfire within the devices' coverage area.

The systems use sensors and algorithms that can identify and determine which loud bangs are probably gunshots. Within about 60 seconds, they can alert police to the precise location in which the gunshots were heard. That allows police to better deploy their resources.

"Police chiefs are looking for innovative ways to deal with the responsibilities they have," he said. "They're finding ways to provide them even in areas where budgets are tight."

To be sure, not all of the technology is proving to be positive, says Griffith of Houston's police union. He noted that while tech can add a level of efficiency, it also can increase stress levels for officers, who have been experiencing increased scrutiny for excessive use of force and discriminatory practices in recent years. Body cameras, for example, can help police and the community better understand the details around an incident in which an officer resorted to use of force. But the cameras also can catch small, sometimes minor policy violations from police that don't affect the overall outcome of any situation, such as whether a police officer buckled his seat belt before pressing the gas, Griffith said.

"We know that there will be more tech coming," he said. "But we pray it's something that will help [officers] and not make it to where they have to be perfect every minute of every day."

Police also have to walk a fine line when it comes to implementing new technology, taking into account the community's comfort level and privacy concerns, they say.

Farhang Heydari, executive director of the nonprofit Policing Project at New York University School of Law, said he's mostly concerned with increasing access to private cameras and third-party databases and the ability to tie them together, which could create a new kind of surveillance, he said.

That has the potential to magnify some of the harms of policing, like the overenforcement of low-level crime or the exacerbation of racial disparities. Ultimately, Heydari says, police shouldn't be charged with deciding on their own what technology to use. Regulators and communities should, he said.

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Escolha a alternativa que reescreve corretamente a frase seguinte sem alterar o seu sentido:

"Police grapple with community concerns as they turn to tech for their Jobs"

- A) While turning to tech for their jobs, police dismiss community concerns.
- B) Police contend with community concerns while embracing technology for their jobs.



- C) Turning to tech for their jobs, police fail to acknowledge community concerns.
- D) Police overlook community concerns while they engage with technology for their jobs.

Comentários:

A frase original "Police grapple with community concerns as they turn to tech for their jobs" significa que a polícia enfrenta preocupações da comunidade enquanto adota tecnologias para suas funções. Isso implica que as preocupações da comunidade estão sendo consideradas, mas ainda são um desafio enquanto a tecnologia é incorporada às atividades policiais.

Análise das alternativas:

A. While turning to tech for their jobs, police dismiss community concerns.

Incorreta. A palavra "dismiss" (desprezar) sugere que a polícia ignora as preocupações da comunidade, o que não é o caso no texto original. A polícia está lidando com essas preocupações, não descartando-as.

B. Police contend with community concerns while embracing technology for their jobs.

Correta. A alternativa B reescreve a frase original de maneira precisa, utilizando "contend with" (lidar com, enfrentar) e "embracing" (abraçando, adotando), mantendo o sentido de que a polícia enfrenta preocupações enquanto adota a tecnologia.

C. Turning to tech for their jobs, police fail to acknowledge community concerns.

Incorreta. A palavra "fail to acknowledge" (não reconhecer) sugere que a polícia não leva em conta as preocupações da comunidade, o que é uma distorção do significado original. O texto não indica que a polícia ignore as preocupações, mas sim que está lidando com elas.

D. Police overlook community concerns while they engage with technology for their jobs.

Incorreta. A palavra "overlook" (negligenciar, ignorar) implica que a polícia desconsidera as preocupações da comunidade, o que não corresponde ao significado da frase original, onde se afirma que a polícia está "grappling with" (lidando com) as preocupações da comunidade.

Conclusão: A alternativa B é a mais precisa, pois transmite corretamente a ideia de que a polícia está lidando com as preocupações da comunidade enquanto adota novas tecnologias em suas funções.

Gabarito Letra B

8 - (CRS (PM MG) - 2024 - Soldado (PM MG)/Combatente/CFSd QP-PM.2025 "Geral")

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Police across the United States are increasingly relying on emerging technologies to make their jobs more efficient. They are using drones, license plate readers, body cameras and gunshot detection systems to reduce injury and bodily harm. The move comes as some law enforcement agencies are struggling with retention and hiring during the pandemic, when hundreds of cops in cities including Los Angeles and New York were sidelined because of the spread of the coronavirus. As police departments determine which technologies to adopt, they are also grappling with growing concerns about privacy that these technologies bring and potential complications they could create for officers on the job.

"Tech can be a great tool for law enforcement to use," said Sgt. James Smallwood, Nashville-based treasurer of the national Fraternal Order of Police. But "as with anything else, we have to balance the line of privacy and meeting the expectation to promote public safety."

DJI, the Chinese tech company that makes many of the drones adopted by police departments, said more than 1,000 police departments across the country use some type of drone. Drones are proving to be a police force multiplier across the nation, aiding with everything from lost children to dangerous suspects to crash reconstruction. But Lisberg doesn't think they'll ever replace police officers.

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Drones aren't the only tech tools that police say have made them more efficient. More than 120 cities are using gunshot detection systems, which alert police to gunfire within the devices' coverage area.

The systems use sensors and algorithms that can identify and determine which loud bangs are probably gunshots. Within about 60 seconds, they can alert police to the precise location in which the gunshots were heard. That allows police to better deploy their resources.



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To be sure, not all of the technology is proving to be positive, says Griffith of Houston’s police union. He noted that while tech can add a level of efficiency, it also can increase stress levels for officers, who have been experiencing increased scrutiny for excessive use of force and discriminatory practices in recent years. Body cameras, for example, can help police and the community better understand the details around an incident in which an officer resorted to use of force. But the cameras also can catch small, sometimes minor policy violations from police that don’t affect the overall outcome of any situation, such as whether a police officer buckled his seat belt before pressing the gas, Griffith said.

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Observe as seguintes afirmações:

- I. O texto menciona preocupações relativas à privacidade e à discriminação como fatores complicadores na adoção da tecnologia pela polícia.
- II. De acordo com o texto, as tecnologias emergentes estão a fomentar uma escalada na incidência de atividades criminosas.
- III. Os leitores de placa, entre outras tecnologias, são mencionados no texto como ferramentas que auxiliam a polícia na redução de ferimentos e lesões corporais.
- IV. O texto menciona que o Departamento de Polícia de Houston aumentou o seu efetivo para enfrentar os desafios impostos pela tecnologia.

De acordo com o texto I, está CORRETO afirmar que:



- A) Todas as afirmações estão corretas.
- B) Apenas uma das afirmações está correta.
- C) Apenas duas das afirmações estão corretas.
- D) Apenas três das afirmações estão corretas.

Comentários:

Afirmação I: O texto menciona preocupações relativas à privacidade e à discriminação como fatores complicadores na adoção da tecnologia pela polícia.

Verdadeiro. O texto discute como a polícia deve equilibrar o uso da tecnologia com a preocupação com a privacidade e as disparidades raciais, mencionando também as complicações que podem surgir com a implementação de tecnologias.

Afirmação II: De acordo com o texto, as tecnologias emergentes estão a fomentar uma escalada na incidência de atividades criminosas.

Falso. O texto não sugere que as tecnologias emergentes estejam fomentando a criminalidade. Pelo contrário, ele aborda como as tecnologias, como drones e sistemas de detecção de tiros, ajudam na eficiência da polícia e na prevenção de crimes, sem mencionar qualquer aumento da criminalidade devido ao uso dessas tecnologias.

Afirmação III: Os leitores de placa, entre outras tecnologias, são mencionados no texto como ferramentas que auxiliam a polícia na redução de ferimentos e lesões corporais.

Verdadeiro. O texto realmente menciona o uso de tecnologias, como leitores de placas, para melhorar a eficiência da polícia, inclusive para reduzir lesões e danos corporais, auxiliando na identificação de veículos e aumentando a segurança das operações.

Afirmação IV: O texto menciona que o Departamento de Polícia de Houston aumentou o seu efetivo para enfrentar os desafios impostos pela tecnologia.

Falso. O texto não menciona um aumento no efetivo do Departamento de Polícia de Houston. Ele fala sobre o estresse adicional causado pela implementação de tecnologias, mas não menciona que o departamento tenha aumentado seu efetivo.

Conclusão:

As afirmações I e III estão corretas. Logo, a resposta correta é:

C (Apenas duas das afirmações estão corretas).

Gabarito Letra C

9 - (CRS (PM MG) - 2024 - Soldado (PM MG)/Combatente/CFSd QP-PM.2025 "Geral")



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Com base nas informações do texto I, por que Griffith, um representante do sindicato da polícia de Houston, expressa preocupações sobre tecnologias como as câmeras corporais?

- A) Elas contribuem para o aumento dos níveis de estresse dos policiais.
- B) Elas são ineficazes na redução das taxas de criminalidade.
- C) Elas são muito caras para os departamentos de polícia.
- D) Elas frequentemente deixam de capturar detalhes cruciais durante os incidentes.

Comentários:



A) Elas contribuem para o aumento dos níveis de estresse dos policiais.

Esta é a resposta correta. Griffith menciona que o uso de câmeras corporais pode aumentar o estresse dos policiais. Ele explica que, embora as câmeras ajudem a entender as circunstâncias envolvendo o uso da força, elas também capturam pequenas violações de políticas, como não colocar o cinto de segurança, o que aumenta a pressão sobre os policiais. Como resultado, os policiais podem sentir a necessidade de serem perfeitos a todo momento, o que contribui para o aumento do estresse e da ansiedade. Portanto, essa preocupação está relacionada à constante vigilância e à sobrecarga psicológica que os policiais podem sentir.

B) Elas são ineficazes na redução das taxas de criminalidade.

Essa alternativa não reflete a preocupação expressa por Griffith. Ele não questiona a eficácia das câmeras corporais em termos de redução de criminalidade, mas sim o impacto que elas têm sobre os policiais. A tecnologia, de fato, pode ajudar a registrar eventos e esclarecer casos de uso de força, mas não é mencionada especificamente como algo que falha em reduzir as taxas de criminalidade. Portanto, essa alternativa não é adequada ao texto.

C) Elas são muito caras para os departamentos de polícia.

O texto não menciona que as câmeras corporais sejam excessivamente caras para os departamentos de polícia. Embora o uso de tecnologias possa envolver custos, o foco de Griffith não está no preço das câmeras, mas no impacto psicológico que elas causam aos policiais. Ele se preocupa mais com o estresse que as câmeras impõem aos policiais, não com questões financeiras. Portanto, essa alternativa não é a melhor resposta.

D) Elas frequentemente deixam de capturar detalhes cruciais durante os incidentes.

Esta opção também não está em conformidade com as preocupações de Griffith. Embora seja possível que as câmeras possam, em alguns casos, não capturar todos os detalhes, o texto não enfatiza essa falha técnica. Em vez disso, Griffith aponta o problema de as câmeras registrarem infrações menores, que não afetam o resultado dos incidentes, mas que podem aumentar a pressão sobre os policiais. Assim, a resposta não corresponde ao ponto central levantado por Griffith, que é sobre o estresse gerado pela vigilância constante.

Conclusão: A alternativa A é a correta porque reflete diretamente as preocupações de Griffith, que se concentram no aumento do estresse dos policiais devido ao uso de câmeras corporais. As outras alternativas não abordam os pontos levantados no texto de maneira precisa.

Gabarito Letra A

10 - (CRS (PM MG) - 2024 - Soldado (PM MG)/Combatente/CFSd QP-PM.2025 "Geral")

Leia o TEXTO I e responda a questão.

TEXT I

Drones, robots, license plate readers: Police grapple with community concerns as they turn to tech for their Jobs



Last year, police in Mountain View, Calif., knew they had a potentially dangerous situation on their hands when a man barricaded himself inside an unlocked three-story townhouse along with the homeowners.

Police received a call from the homeowners, who said the man was armed with a knife. They didn't know whether they could safely enter the home and they didn't know the man's intentions. So instead of taking any risk, police called in their trusty sidekick: A camera-equipped drone.

Officers on the ground used the drone to live stream video from the second- and third-floor windows, giving them the opportunity to assess the gravity of the situation and the location of the suspect. They quickly learned the man did not have any visible weapons on him.

"There was no risk to life, so we let him sit in there and did our best to communicate with him," said Lt. Scott Nelson of the Mountain View Police Department. "No use of force was needed."

Police across the United States are increasingly relying on emerging technologies to make their jobs more efficient. They are using drones, license plate readers, body cameras and gunshot detection systems to reduce injury and bodily harm. The move comes as some law enforcement agencies are struggling with retention and hiring during the pandemic, when hundreds of cops in cities including Los Angeles and New York were sidelined because of the spread of the coronavirus. As police departments determine which technologies to adopt, they are also grappling with growing concerns about privacy that these technologies bring and potential complications they could create for officers on the job.

"Tech can be a great tool for law enforcement to use," said Sgt. James Smallwood, Nashville-based treasurer of the national Fraternal Order of Police. But "as with anything else, we have to balance the line of privacy and meeting the expectation to promote public safety."

DJI, the Chinese tech company that makes many of the drones adopted by police departments, said more than 1,000 police departments across the country use some type of drone. Drones are proving to be a police force multiplier across the nation, aiding with everything from lost children to dangerous suspects to crash reconstruction. But Lisberg doesn't think they'll ever replace police officers.

"You need a sense of humanity at work in policing," he said. "A drone is a tool that helps accomplish the goals [police] already have. [To] do it better, safely and more efficiently."

Drones aren't the only tech tools that police say have made them more efficient. More than 120 cities are using gunshot detection systems, which alert police to gunfire within the devices' coverage area.

The systems use sensors and algorithms that can identify and determine which loud bangs are probably gunshots. Within about 60 seconds, they can alert police to the precise location in which the gunshots were heard. That allows police to better deploy their resources.

"Police chiefs are looking for innovative ways to deal with the responsibilities they have," he said. "They're finding ways to provide them even in areas where budgets are tight."



To be sure, not all of the technology is proving to be positive, says Griffith of Houston's police union. He noted that while tech can add a level of efficiency, it also can increase stress levels for officers, who have been experiencing increased scrutiny for excessive use of force and discriminatory practices in recent years. Body cameras, for example, can help police and the community better understand the details around an incident in which an officer resorted to use of force. But the cameras also can catch small, sometimes minor policy violations from police that don't affect the overall outcome of any situation, such as whether a police officer buckled his seat belt before pressing the gas, Griffith said.

"We know that there will be more tech coming," he said. "But we pray it's something that will help [officers] and not make it to where they have to be perfect every minute of every day."

Police also have to walk a fine line when it comes to implementing new technology, taking into account the community's comfort level and privacy concerns, they say.

Farhang Heydari, executive director of the nonprofit Policing Project at New York University School of Law, said he's mostly concerned with increasing access to private cameras and third-party databases and the ability to tie them together, which could create a new kind of surveillance, he said.

That has the potential to magnify some of the harms of policing, like the overenforcement of low-level crime or the exacerbation of racial disparities. Ultimately, Heydari says, police shouldn't be charged with deciding on their own what technology to use. Regulators and communities should, he said.

ABRIL, Daniela. The Washington Post. March 9, 2022. Disponível em: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2022/03/09/police-technologies-future-of-work-drones-ai-robots/> Acesso em: 21 janeiro 2024 (Texto adaptado).

Na frase "The move comes as some law enforcement agencies are struggling with retention and hiring during the pandemic", a utilização do termo "as" é determinante para transmitir uma relação específica entre as duas orações. Qual é a função gramatical do termo "as" neste contexto?

- A) Servir como pronome relativo indicando um ponto específico no tempo.
- B) Introduzir uma oração concessiva indicando um resultado inesperado.
- C) Representar um verbo imperativo que indica uma ação necessária.
- D) Atuar como uma conjunção subordinativa indicando uma ação concorrente ou simultânea.

Comentários:

- A) Servir como pronome relativo indicando um ponto específico no tempo.



Esta alternativa está incorreta. O termo "as" não está funcionando como pronome relativo, mas sim como uma conjunção subordinativa. Além disso, o "as" não indica um ponto específico no tempo, mas sim uma relação de simultaneidade entre as ações mencionadas.

B) Introduzir uma oração concessiva indicando um resultado inesperado.

Esta alternativa também está incorreta. O "as" não introduz uma oração concessiva, que normalmente expressaria uma ideia de contrariedade ou condição inesperada. No caso da frase, não há um contraste entre a ação principal e a ação subordinada.

C) Representar um verbo imperativo que indica uma ação necessária.

Esta alternativa é incorreta. "As" não é um verbo, e não está funcionando como um imperativo. O "as" está ligando duas orações, e não expressa uma ação necessária.

D) Atuar como uma conjunção subordinativa indicando uma ação concorrente ou simultânea.

Esta é a alternativa correta. O termo "as" neste contexto funciona como uma conjunção subordinativa que indica que as duas ações estão ocorrendo ao mesmo tempo: o "movimento" das agências de law enforcement e a dificuldade de contratar e manter funcionários durante a pandemia. O "as" estabelece uma relação de simultaneidade entre as ações, ou seja, essas duas coisas estavam acontecendo ao mesmo tempo.

Conclusão:

A resposta correta é D, pois o "as" age como uma conjunção subordinativa, conectando as duas ações simultâneas.

Gabarito Letra D



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 - O que é o Skimming e qual é seu objetivo durante a leitura?
- 2 - Qual é o objetivo do Scanning na leitura?
- 3 - O que são palavras cognatas e como elas ajudam na leitura?
- 4 - O que são False Cognates (ou False Friends) e qual é o risco de usá-los incorretamente?
- 5 - Qual é a raiz do verbo "trabalhar" e como ela é utilizada para conjugar o verbo no presente?

Perguntas com respostas

- 1 - O que é o Skimming e qual é seu objetivo durante a leitura?

Resposta: Skimming é a leitura dinâmica para destacar os aspectos principais do texto, sem se preocupar com os detalhes.

- 2 - Qual é o objetivo do Scanning na leitura?

Resposta: Scanning é a leitura com o objetivo de encontrar algo específico e exclusivo para responder uma questão.

- 3 - O que são palavras cognatas e como elas ajudam na leitura?

Resposta: Palavras cognatas são aquelas que se assemelham a palavras em português, facilitando a compreensão durante a leitura.



4 - O que são False Cognates (ou False Friends) e qual é o risco de usá-los incorretamente?

Resposta: False Cognates são palavras que se parecem com palavras em português, mas possuem significados diferentes. Exemplos incluem:

- 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).

5 - Qual é a raiz do verbo "trabalhar" e como ela é utilizada para conjugar o verbo no presente?

Resposta: A raiz do verbo "trabalhar" é "trabalh-", e ela é usada para conjugar o verbo com diferentes terminações conforme o sujeito (ex: trabalho, trabalha, trabalhamos).

LISTA DE QUESTÕES ESTRATÉGICAS

01. (TRIBUNAL DE JUSTIÇA DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL - VUNESP - 2023)

What happens when machine learning — computer programs that absorb new information and then change how they make decisions — causes investment losses, a car accident, or a wrong cancer diagnosis?

The big difference between machine learning and previous digital technologies is the ability to independently make progressively complex decisions — such as which financial products to trade — and continuously adapt in response to new data. But these algorithms don't always make ethical or precise choices.

The imperfections of machine learning raise another important challenge: risks deriving from things that aren't under the control of a specific business or user. Ordinarily, it's possible to draw on reliable evidence to reconstruct the circumstances that led to an accident. But because machine learning is typically inserted within a complex system, it will often be unclear what led to a breakdown — which party, or "agent" (for example, the algorithm developer, the system deployer, or a partner), was responsible for an error and whether there was a problem with the algorithm.

Actually, accidents or illicit decisions can occur even without negligence on anyone's part — as there is simply always the possibility of an inaccurate decision.

(<https://hbr.org>. Adaptado)

No texto, é um falso cognato, isto é, uma palavra com grafia semelhante a uma palavra em português, mas com sentido diferente:

A) absorb (parágrafo 1).



- B) previous (parágrafo 2).
- C) precise (parágrafo 2).
- D) agent (parágrafo 3).
- E) actually (parágrafo 4).

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Actually, accidents or illicit decisions can occur even without negligence on anyone's part — as there is simply always the possibility of an inaccurate decision.

(<https://hbr.org>. Adaptado)

No trecho final do texto "as there is simply always the possibility of an inaccurate decision", a palavra sublinhada pode ser substituída, sem alteração de sentido, por

- A) and.
- B) but.
- C) then.
- D) because.
- E) when.

3. (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.

4. (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.

5. (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.

6. (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.

7. (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.

8. (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.

9. (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.

10. 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.

11. (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.

12. (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.

13. (2023 - INSTITUTO AOCP - POLÍCIA MILITAR DO DISTRITO FEDERAL - SOLDADO (PM DF))
(ADJETIVOS)

TEXT 1



Adapted from: <https://dilbert.com/>. Accessed on: 28 Feb. 2023.

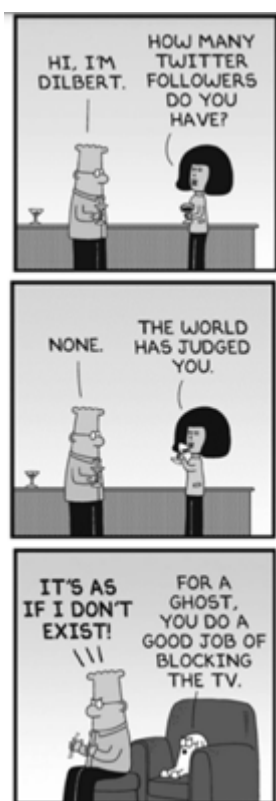


According to the Text 1 in 'It's as if I don't exist', 'as if' is expressing

- A) contrast.
- B) condition.
- C) comparison.
- D) purpose.
- E) reason.

14. (2023 - INSTITUTO AOCP -POLÍCIA MILITAR DO DISTRITO FEDERAL - SOLDADO (PM DF))

TEXT 1



Adapted from: <https://dilbert.com/>. Accessed on: 28 Feb. 2023.

Choose the correct alternative according to the Text 1.

- A) The dog is satisfied with the TV program it is watching.
- B) The man is disappointed because he can't be on social media.
- C) The woman is surprised by the high number of followers the man has on social media.
- D) The man is happy, because everybody wants to follow him on social media.
- E) The man is frustrated, because it is necessary to be on social media to be socially recognized.



15. UNEB - 2023 - Oficial (PM BA)

Eight-in-ten Canadian drivers believe investing in winter tires is important despite rising living costs

November 14, 2022 08:00 ET | Source: Tire and Rubber Association

76 per cent of motorists say driving a vehicle equipped with winter tires has saved them from a road accident or injury

CAMBRIDGE, Ontario, Nov. 14, 2022 (GLOSE NEWSWIRE) -- Eighty-two per cent of Canada's motorists believe investing in winter tires is important despite steep increases in the cost of living, according to a new Leger survey commissioned by the Tire and Rubber Association of Canada (TRAC) www.tracanada.ca.

Winter tire usage has gradually increased over the past five years. A similar TRAC study in 2017 found that 60 per cent of drivers in the country were using winter tires.

Four per cent of drivers say this winter driving season will be their first using winter tires.

"This year's winter tire study shows clearly that Canadians place high value on the superior handling and stopping power offered by today's advanced winter tires," says Carol Hochu, president and CEO of TRAC. "The fact that three-quarters of drivers using winter tires cite protecting their family as their top reason for investing in winter tires tells the story. Winter tire laws, lower auto insurance premiums and trusted advice from friends and family were other widespread reasons for investing in winter tires.

"The not-so-good news is that 35 per cent of motorists outside Quebec still resist winter tires despite overwhelming evidence that dedicated winter tires are essential for safe cold-weather driving," adds Hochu. "Greater efforts are clearly needed to win the higher level of winter tire adoption needed to make our wintertime roadways safer."

The most common reasons for not using winter tires are the belief that all-season tires are good enough (57 per cent), cost (26 per cent) and reduced driving in winter (25 per cent).



Disponível

em:

<<https://www.globenewswire.com/news-release/2022/11/14/2554933/0/en/Eight-in-ten-Canadian-drivers-believe-investing-in-winter-tires-is-important-despite-rising-living-costs-Survey.html>>. Acesso em: 24 nov. 2022.

According to the text, you can be sure that

- A) Most Canadians do not enjoy driving in the winter.
- B) Driving in the snow requires drivers to increase their speed on the roads.
- C) Although it's expensive, most people interviewed believe it is worth using tires for snow.
- D) Winter tires seem to be useless when drivers are below the speed limit.
- E) Summer tires have prevented several accidents in the snow.



Gabarito

GABARITO



1. Letra E
2. Letra D
3. Letra A
4. Letra B
5. Letra E
6. Letra C
7. Letra C
8. Letra E
9. Letra E
10. Letra B
11. Letra D
12. Letra C
13. Letra C
14. Letra E
15. Letra C



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