

## **Aula 00**

*CNU (Bloco 6 - Setores Econômicos e  
Regulação) Passo de Conhecimentos  
Específicos - Eixo Temático 5 - Inglês*

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## APRESENTAÇÃO

Olá!

Sou o professor Rodrigo Perni e, com imensa satisfação, serei o seu analista do Passo Estratégico! Para que você conheça um pouco sobre mim segue um resumo de nossa experiência profissional, acadêmica e como concursado:

### *Rodrigo Perni*

*\*Auditor – Fiscal da Receita Federal do Brasil;*

*\* Coach do Estratégia Concursos;*

*\* Responsável pela elaboração e análise estatística do Passo Estratégico de Arquivologia, 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 CESGRANRIO.

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>	50.15%
<u>Vocabulário e Tradução (inglês)</u>	27.27%
<u>Gramática (inglês)</u>	9,17%
<u>Inglês Técnico</u>	1.04%



## 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:**

- **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 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](https://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 - (CESGRANRIO - 2024 - Técnico de Planejamento e Pesquisa (IPEA)/Ciência de Dados)



How good is the U.S. economy? It's beating pre-pandemic predictions.

Americans might be reluctant to believe it, but on paper, the U.S. economy is doing pretty well. So well, in fact, that we're performing better than forecasts made even before the pandemic began.

The nation's employers added another 199,000 jobs in November, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported on Friday. This means that overall employment is now 2 million jobs higher than was expected by now in forecasts made way back in January 2020 by the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office.

The job market isn't the only front on which we have bested forecasts made before the pandemic. The overall size of the economy, as measured by gross domestic product, is larger than it was expected to be around now. The International Monetary Fund says that U.S. gross domestic product is higher today, in inflation-adjusted terms, than it had expected at the beginning of 2020. The IMF ran these calculations for countries around the world, and found the United States was an outlier in beating the organization's pre-covid forecasts.

So why did well-regarded professional forecasters underestimate the strength of the economy? And how is it that jobs and GDP are doing better than they expected, even as inflation has been unmistakably worse?

To some extent, all these things are related. Forecasters obviously did not anticipate the pandemic. They also did not anticipate the unprecedentedly enormous government response to the coronavirus. When the public health crisis hit and disemployed millions of American workers, policymakers implemented unusually generous fiscal and monetary stimulus.

Such measures helped get people back to work sooner, and avoided the long, painful effort back to normal that had followed the Great Recession. Thus, faster job growth. They also massively amplified consumer demand, at a time when the productive capacity of the economy (i.e., companies' ability to make and deliver the things their customers want) couldn't keep up. Employers faced all kinds of shortages — of products, materials, workers — and consumers anxious to buy stuff raised the prices of whatever inventory companies actually had available. Thus, faster price growth.

If you had asked me back in January 2020 how Americans might feel about an economy with an "extra" 2 million jobs, unemployment less than 4 percent, and inflation just over 3 percent, I probably would have guessed the public would be pretty content. However people are still furious about the extra price growth they've already endured to date, and unimpressed by all that extra job growth. Maybe it's human nature for people to view better jobs or pay as things they've earned, while a painful price increase is something inflicted upon them — even if both are, to some extent, two sides of the same coin.

Available at: <https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2023/12/08/jobs-report-economy-beats-pandemicpredictions/>. Retrieved on: Dec. 12, 2023. Adapted.

According to Text I,



- A) although the job market and the GDP are getting worse, prices are decreasing.
- B) the increasing unemployment has contributed to people's positive perception of the U.S. economy.
- C) the current predictions about the U.S. economy indicate that the job market will worsen in the future.
- D) despite people's negative perception, the U.S. economy is doing well.
- E) excessively positive forecasts about the U.S. economy have pushed prices up.

Comentários:

A alternativa correta é:

D - apesar da percepção negativa das pessoas, a economia dos EUA está indo bem.

Explicação:

O texto enfatiza que, embora, nos dados, a economia dos EUA esteja se saindo bem — com um crescimento do emprego acima do esperado e o PIB superando previsões feitas antes da pandemia — a percepção pública ainda é amplamente negativa. O autor sugere que essa visão negativa se deve principalmente à inflação, uma vez que as pessoas são mais afetadas pelo aumento dos preços do que pelos indicadores de crescimento econômico, como a criação de empregos. Dessa forma, a alternativa D é a mais adequada, pois descreve com precisão a discrepância mencionada no texto entre o desempenho econômico real e a percepção pública.

Análise das Outras Alternativas:

- A) está incorreta, pois o texto não afirma que o mercado de trabalho e o PIB estão piorando; na verdade, eles estão melhorando.
- B) está incorreta, pois sugere que o aumento do desemprego contribuiu para uma percepção positiva, o que não é suportado pelo texto.
- C) está incorreta, pois sugere previsões de piora, enquanto o texto destaca o desempenho econômico atual positivo, que superou as previsões.
- E) está incorreta, pois sugere que previsões positivas exageradas são a causa do aumento dos preços, enquanto o texto atribui a inflação ao aumento da demanda dos consumidores e a dificuldades na cadeia de suprimentos, não às previsões.

Gabarito Letra D

3 - (CESGRANRIO - 2024 - Técnico Bancário Novo (CEF)/Administrativa)

The new cost of living in New Mexico



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

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

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

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

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

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

Paragraphs 1 through 3 indicate that

- A) New Mexican families are now less numerous, therefore food provision is cheaper.
- B) the consumption of beef and vegetables has increased, along with their prices.
- C) an avian flu outbreak is affecting the prices of milk and eggs nowadays.
- D) some food items are now more expensive than they were before the pandemic.
- E) popular snacks have had the smallest price increase in the last four years.

Comentários:

A alternativa correta é:

D - alguns itens alimentícios estão agora mais caros do que antes da pandemia.



Explicação:

Nos parágrafos 1 a 3, o texto destaca que o custo dos alimentos em New Mexico aumentou em comparação com o período anterior à pandemia. Os exemplos de carne moída, leite, e biscoitos de chocolate mostram como os preços desses produtos subiram em relação a 2020, enquanto alguns outros produtos, como certos vegetais, mantiveram preços estáveis. Dessa forma, a alternativa D é a mais precisa, pois reflete essa ideia de aumento nos preços de vários itens alimentícios em relação ao período pré-pandemia.

Análise das Outras Alternativas:

A) está incorreta, pois o texto não menciona uma redução no número de membros das famílias, nem sugere que isso tornou a alimentação mais barata.

B) está incorreta, pois, embora mencione o aumento de preço de certos produtos, o texto não afirma que houve aumento no consumo de carne ou vegetais.

C) está incorreta, pois o texto especifica que o surto de gripe aviária impactou o preço dos ovos, mas não menciona qualquer efeito no preço do leite.

E) está incorreta, pois afirma que os petiscos tiveram o menor aumento de preço, enquanto o texto informa que os petiscos, como batatas fritas e biscoitos, tiveram um aumento significativo.

Gabarito Letra D

4 - (CESGRANRIO - 2024 - Técnico Bancário Novo (CEF)/Administrativa)

### The new cost of living in New Mexico

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

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

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

**While it's not likely there will be a major drop in grocery prices soon**, there is some potentially good news when it comes to your housing budget. Officials with the Apartment





Association of New Mexico say there are at least 40 housing projects under construction in the Albuquerque area. That is expected to bring at least 5,000 rental units to the market in the coming months. State leaders are pitching in too, with several new bills opening up millions of dollars in funding for even more housing projects. The average rent in Albuquerque is sitting at \$1,340 a month – about \$400 higher than in January 2020. Economists suggest an increased housing supply could reduce prices for everyone.

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

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

In paragraph 4, the fragment “While it’s not likely there will be a major drop in grocery prices soon” conveys the idea that it is

- A) improbable for grocery items to become significantly cheaper in the near future.
- B) certain that grocery products will become much cheaper in the long term.
- C) mandatory that grocery prices be drastically reduced immediately.
- D) disadvantageous for grocery articles to become considerably cheaper eventually.
- E) imperceptible that grocery prices should be substantially reduced.

A alternativa correta é:

A - improvável que os itens de mercearia fiquem significativamente mais baratos em um futuro próximo.

Explicação:

No trecho “While it’s not likely there will be a major drop in grocery prices soon,” o autor sugere que não é provável uma queda significativa nos preços de itens de mercearia em um futuro próximo. A palavra "improbable" traduz precisamente essa ideia de que uma redução significativa nos preços dos alimentos é pouco provável de acontecer logo. Assim, a alternativa A captura exatamente o sentido do fragmento.

Análise das Outras Alternativas:

- B) está incorreta, pois o trecho não indica certeza sobre uma queda nos preços a longo prazo, apenas descreve a baixa probabilidade de uma grande redução em breve.
- C) está incorreta, pois o fragmento não expressa obrigatoriedade de redução imediata nos preços, mas sim a improbabilidade de uma queda significativa.



D) está incorreta, pois o texto não considera a possibilidade de redução de preços como algo prejudicial.

E) está incorreta, pois o texto não sugere que a redução de preços seja “imperceptível,” mas sim improvável.

Gabarito Letra A

5 - (CESGRANRIO - 2024 - Técnico Bancário Novo (CEF)/Administrativa)

The new cost of living in New Mexico

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A) have just been finished.



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

Comentários:

A alternativa correta é:

B - estão atualmente sendo construídas.

Explicação:

O trecho "there are at least 40 housing projects under construction" significa que pelo menos 40 projetos habitacionais estão em construção, ou seja, esses projetos já estão em andamento. A expressão "under construction" indica que as unidades residenciais estão sendo construídas no momento.

Análise das Outras Alternativas:

A) está incorreta, pois "under construction" indica que as unidades estão em processo de construção, não que já foram concluídas.

C) está incorreta, pois "under construction" implica que a construção está em andamento, não que possa eventualmente começar.

D) está incorreta, pois não há indicação de que os projetos não possam ser concluídos.

E) está incorreta, pois o texto não sugere que as construções estão suspensas, mas sim que estão ativamente em construção.

A alternativa B descreve com precisão a situação dos projetos habitacionais mencionados no texto.

Gabarito Letra B

6 - (CESGRANRIO - 2024 - Técnico Bancário Novo (CEF)/Administrativa)

The new cost of living in New Mexico

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

- A) inflation rates have enlarged people's income.
- B) inflation rates are lower now than last February.
- C) salaries have increased beyond inflation.
- D) salaries have reduced because of inflation.
- E) salaries have been considerably affected by inflation.

Comentários:

A alternativa correta é:

C - salários aumentaram além da inflação.

Explicação:



O trecho “wage growth rates have surpassed inflation rates since last February” indica que a taxa de crescimento dos salários superou a taxa de inflação desde fevereiro passado. Em outras palavras, os salários aumentaram em um ritmo maior do que a inflação, o que significa que o poder de compra das pessoas está crescendo.

Análise das Outras Alternativas:

A) está incorreta, pois a inflação não aumenta a renda das pessoas; na verdade, ela reduz o poder de compra se os salários não acompanham o aumento.

B) está incorreta, pois o texto não afirma que as taxas de inflação são menores agora do que em fevereiro, mas sim que o aumento salarial está acima da inflação.

D) está incorreta, pois o texto indica um aumento nos salários, não uma redução.

E) está incorreta, pois embora a inflação afete os salários, o trecho destaca que os salários têm superado a inflação, não que foram impactados negativamente por ela.

A alternativa C é a que melhor representa a informação do texto, indicando que os salários aumentaram mais que a inflação.

Gabarito Letra C

7 - (CESGRANRIO - 2024 - Médico do Trabalho (CEF))

Text

In 2017, Microsoft founder Bill Gates proposed introducing a “robot tax” that would temporarily slow the pace of automation and whose revenue could be used to “finance jobs taking care of elderly people or working with kids in schools, for which needs are unmet and to which humans are particularly well suited”. Since then, many researchers all over the world have weighed in on the idea, publishing proposals and findings on how such a tax might work in reality.

What gave rise to this novel proposal? The first factor was a growing sense of alarm that the development of robots and artificial intelligence could seriously alter our economy and society in the years to come. Indeed, some such changes are already unfolding. As technology develops, robots and AI may even be able to perform jobs that require specialized skills and knowledge, providing services like medical consultations and diagnosis, legal advice, and translation and interpreting. There is a growing sense of anxiety about what the future portends.

A second worry is the prospect of further social polarization. Wealth could become concentrated in the hands of those providing the ideas and capital for the development and use of AI, along with a small elite of managers with the skills to harness the technology, while the situation for the majority of other workers displaced by technology becomes increasingly bleak. The social divide could be exacerbated as disparities grow between the haves and the have-nots.



To prevent technological progress from tearing our societies apart, we must, in the short term, strengthen social safety nets to support workers who lose their jobs, and in the longer term, we will need to enhance educational and vocational training opportunities for work that only humans can perform.

Needless to say, expanding safety nets and offering retraining will both require considerable fiscal resources. There are already concerns about safety-net inadequacies for workers in the expanding gig economy, prompting some to call for a basic income that would guarantee a minimum standard of living to everyone.

This was the context that gave rise to the idea of a robot tax, which could slow down the pace of automation, at least temporarily, and give policymakers time to secure the resources for needed countermeasures. It is thus much more than just a tax proposal; it entails rethinking the role of public policy in an age when AI and robots are having an increasingly large impact on our lives. The issue goes to the heart of what we want public policy to address in the digital society of the future.

Available at: <https://www.tokyofoundation.org/research/detail.php?id=899>. Retrieved on: Feb 29, 2024. Adapted.

The main purpose of the text is to

- A) criticize the possible results of robot tax.
- B) complain about the technological progress.
- C) describe the use of automation in everyday life.
- D) deny the possibility of robot tax's welcome revenue.
- E) advocate the application of robot tax in social welfare.

Comentários:

A alternativa correta é:

E - advocate the application of robot tax in social welfare.

Explicação:

O propósito principal do texto é defender a aplicação de um imposto sobre robôs ("robot tax") como uma forma de arrecadar recursos para o bem-estar social. O texto apresenta a proposta original de Bill Gates e discute como essa ideia pode ajudar a sustentar redes de segurança social, financiar empregos em áreas onde humanos são mais necessários e prevenir a polarização social causada pela automação e inteligência artificial.



A intenção é promover a ideia de que o imposto pode ser uma medida para diminuir o ritmo da automação, gerando fundos para políticas que suportem trabalhadores afetados pela tecnologia, como segurança social e requalificação profissional.

Análise das Outras Alternativas:

A) está incorreta, pois o texto não critica os resultados de um imposto sobre robôs; ele considera como a receita poderia beneficiar a sociedade.

B) está incorreta, pois o texto não reclama do progresso tecnológico; ele apresenta preocupações sobre o impacto social e econômico da automação.

C) está incorreta, pois o foco não é descrever a automação no dia a dia, mas sim discutir o impacto social e a proposta do imposto.

D) está incorreta, pois o texto não nega a possibilidade de que a receita do imposto possa ser útil; ele sugere que essa receita poderia, de fato, apoiar o bem-estar social.

A alternativa E é a que melhor reflete o propósito do texto, que é defender o “robot tax” como uma ferramenta para promover o bem-estar social.

Gabarito Letra E

8 - (CESGRANRIO - 2024 - Médico do Trabalho (CEF))

Text

In 2017, Microsoft founder Bill Gates proposed introducing a “robot tax” that would temporarily slow the pace of automation and whose revenue could be used to “finance jobs taking care of elderly people or working with kids in schools, for which needs are unmet and to which humans are particularly well suited”. Since then, many researchers all over the world have weighed in on the idea, publishing proposals and findings on how such a tax might work in reality.

What gave rise to this novel proposal? The first factor was a growing sense of alarm that the development of robots and artificial intelligence could seriously alter our economy and society in the years to come. Indeed, some such changes are already unfolding. **As technology develops, robots and AI may even be able to perform jobs that require specialized skills and knowledge**, providing services like medical consultations and diagnosis, legal advice, and translation and interpreting. There is a growing sense of anxiety about what the future portends.

A second worry is the prospect of further social polarization. Wealth could become concentrated in the hands of those providing the ideas and capital for the development and use of AI, along with a small elite of managers with the skills to harness the technology, while the situation for the majority of other workers displaced by technology becomes increasingly bleak. The social divide could be exacerbated as disparities grow between the haves and the have-nots.



To prevent technological progress from tearing our societies apart, we must, in the short term, strengthen social safety nets to support workers who lose their jobs, and in the longer term, we will need to enhance educational and vocational training opportunities for work that only humans can perform.

Needless to say, expanding safety nets and offering retraining will both require considerable fiscal resources. There are already concerns about safety-net inadequacies for workers in the expanding gig economy, prompting some to call for a basic income that would guarantee a minimum standard of living to everyone.

This was the context that gave rise to the idea of a robot tax, which could slow down the pace of automation, at least temporarily, and give policymakers time to secure the resources for needed countermeasures. It is thus much more than just a tax proposal; it entails rethinking the role of public policy in an age when AI and robots are having an increasingly large impact on our lives. The issue goes to the heart of what we want public policy to address in the digital society of the future.

Available at: <https://www.tokyofoundation.org/research/detail.php?id=899>. Retrieved on: Feb 29, 2024. Adapted.

In the fragment in the second paragraph of the text "As technology develops, robots and AI may even be able to perform jobs that require specialized skills and knowledge", the author means that it is

- A) likely that robots and AI will accomplish skilled jobs.
- B) unfeasible that robots and AI will perform trained work.
- C) certain that robots and AI will execute complex activities.
- D) undesirable that robots and AI will develop intricate tasks.
- E) improbable that robots and AI will carry out specific chores.

Comentários:

A alternativa correta é:

A - likely that robots and AI will accomplish skilled jobs.

Explicação:

No trecho do segundo parágrafo, "As technology develops, robots and AI may even be able to perform jobs that require specialized skills and knowledge," o autor sugere a possibilidade de que, com o desenvolvimento da tecnologia, robôs e IA possam realizar trabalhos que exijam habilidades e conhecimentos especializados. A palavra "may" indica uma possibilidade, sugerindo que é provável, embora não garantido, que a IA e robôs possam executar tarefas que exijam habilidades avançadas.





Análise das Outras Alternativas:

B) está incorreta, pois o texto não considera que seja inviável para robôs e IA realizar trabalhos treinados; ele sugere que isso é uma possibilidade.

C) está incorreta, pois o uso de "may" indica incerteza, e não uma certeza absoluta de que robôs e IA irão realizar atividades complexas.

D) está incorreta, pois o texto não indica que seja indesejável que robôs e IA desenvolvam tarefas intrincadas; ele apenas menciona a possibilidade.

E) está incorreta, pois o uso de "may" indica que é possível, e não improvável, que robôs e IA possam desempenhar tarefas específicas.

Assim, a alternativa A é a melhor resposta, pois reflete a possibilidade expressa pelo autor de que robôs e IA provavelmente poderão realizar trabalhos que exigem habilidades especializadas.

Gabarito Letra A

9 - (CESGRANRIO - 2024 - Médico do Trabalho (CEF))

Text

In 2017, Microsoft founder Bill Gates proposed introducing a "robot tax" that would temporarily slow the pace of automation and whose revenue could be used to "finance jobs taking care of elderly people or working with kids in schools, for which needs are unmet and to which humans are particularly well suited". Since then, many researchers all over the world have weighed in on the idea, publishing proposals and findings on how such a tax might work in reality.

What gave rise to this novel proposal? The first factor was a growing sense of alarm that the development of robots and artificial intelligence could seriously alter our economy and society in the years to come. Indeed, some such changes are already unfolding. As technology develops, robots and AI may even be able to perform jobs that require specialized skills and knowledge, providing services like medical consultations and diagnosis, legal advice, and translation and interpreting. There is a growing sense of anxiety about what the future portends.

A second worry is the prospect of further social polarization. Wealth could become concentrated in the hands of those providing the ideas and capital for the development and use of AI, along with a small elite of managers with the skills to harness the technology, while the situation for the majority of other workers displaced by technology becomes increasingly bleak. The social divide could be exacerbated as disparities grow between the haves and the have-nots.

To prevent technological progress from tearing our societies apart, we must, in the short term, strengthen social safety nets to support workers who lose their jobs, and in the longer term, we will need to enhance educational and vocational training opportunities for work that only humans can perform.



Needless to say, expanding safety nets and offering retraining will both require considerable fiscal resources. There are already concerns about safety-net inadequacies for workers in the expanding gig economy, prompting some to call for a basic income that would guarantee a minimum standard of living to everyone.

This was the context that gave rise to the idea of a robot tax, which could slow down the pace of automation, at least temporarily, and give policymakers time to secure the resources for needed countermeasures. It is thus much more than just a tax proposal; it entails rethinking the role of public policy in an age when AI and robots are having an increasingly large impact on our lives. The issue goes to the heart of what we want public policy to address in the digital society of the future.

Available at: <https://www.tokyofoundation.org/research/detail.php?id=899>. Retrieved on: Feb 29, 2024. Adapted.

From the fifth paragraph of the text, it can be concluded that the expanding gig economy will

- A) thrive on robot tax.
- B) hinder workers' safety nets.
- C) consolidate social safety nets.
- D) depend on educational improvement.
- E) guarantee workers' minimum standard of living.

Comentários:

A alternativa correta é:

B - hinder workers' safety nets.

Explicação:

No quinto parágrafo, o texto aborda a questão da segurança social para trabalhadores da economia gig (economia de "bicos" ou "freelancer"), que é um setor em expansão. O autor menciona que já existem preocupações sobre a insuficiência das redes de segurança para esses trabalhadores, o que levou alguns a propor uma renda básica para garantir um padrão mínimo de vida a todos. Isso indica que a economia gig, devido à sua natureza instável, pode dificultar a segurança econômica dos trabalhadores, sugerindo uma ameaça ou "obstáculo" para essas redes de proteção social.

Análise das Outras Alternativas:

A) está incorreta, pois o texto não sugere que a economia gig se beneficiará com o imposto sobre robôs (robot tax).



C) está incorreta, pois o texto indica que a economia gig representa um desafio às redes de segurança social, e não que as consolidará.

D) está incorreta, pois o texto não afirma que a economia gig dependerá de melhorias educacionais.

E) está incorreta, pois o texto menciona a renda básica como uma sugestão para garantir um padrão de vida mínimo, mas não como uma característica garantida pela economia gig.

Assim, a alternativa B é a mais adequada, pois reflete corretamente que a economia gig pode dificultar a proteção social dos trabalhadores, conforme mencionado no texto.

Gabarito Letra B

10 - (CESGRANRIO - 2024 - Servidor Público Federal (CNU)/Bloco 6 - Setores Econômicos e Regulação)

Brazil: Online Learning Tools Harvest Children's Data

"Educational websites directed at Brazilian students, including two created by state education secretariats, monitored children and collected their personal data", Human Rights Watch said today. "The national government should revise Brazil's data protection law by adding new safeguards to protect children online".

Analysis conducted by Human Rights Watch in November 2022 and reviewed again in January 2023 found that seven educational websites extracted and sent children's data to third-party companies, using tracking technologies designed for advertising. These websites not only watched children inside of their online classrooms, but followed them across the internet, outside school hours, and deep into their private lives.

"Children and their families in Brazil are being kept in the dark about the data monitoring conducted on children in online classrooms," said Hye Jung Han, children's rights and technology researcher and advocate at Human Rights Watch. "Instead of protecting children, state governments have willfully enabled anyone to monitor them and collect their personal information online."

Human Rights Watch found that five websites deployed particularly intrusive tracking techniques to invisibly spy on children in ways that were impossible to avoid or protect against. One of these websites uses session recording, a technique that allows a third party to watch and record a user's behavior on a webpage. That includes mouse clicks and movements around a webpage; the digital equivalent of logging video monitoring each time a child scratches their nose or grasps their pencil in class. Typically, the third party would then scrutinize the data on behalf of the website to guess a user's personality, their preferences, and what they are likely to do next, or how they might be influenced. Advertisers might use these insights to target the child with personalized content and ads that follow them across the internet.



Profiling, targeting, and advertising to children in this way infringes on their privacy, as it is neither proportionate nor necessary for these websites to function or deliver educational content. It also risks violating children's other rights if this information is used to guide them toward outcomes that are harmful or not in their best interest. Such practices also play an enormous role in shaping children's online experiences and determining the information they see, at a time in their lives when their opinions and beliefs are at high risk of manipulative interference.

Brazil's data protection authority should stop these assaults on children's privacy. It should require these companies and state governments to delete children's data collected, and prevent them from further using children's data for any purpose unrelated to providing education.

Brazil's constitution protects the right to privacy. The country has also ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which entitles children to special protections that guard their privacy. Brazil's data protection law, however, – the Lei Geral de Proteção de Dados Pessoais, or the General Personal Data Protection Law – does not provide sufficient protections for children. It does not explicitly prohibit actors from exploiting children's information or require them to provide high levels of safety and security for children. Lawmakers should amend the law to establish comprehensive child data protection rules, including bans on behavioral advertising and the use of intrusive tracking techniques on children. These rules should also require all actors offering online services to children – including online learning – to provide the highest levels of protection for children's data and their privacy.

Available at: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/04/03/brazil-online-learning-tools-harvest-childrens-data>. Retrieved on: Feb 15, 2024. Adapted.

The main purpose of the text is to

- A) criticize Human Rights Watch for not taking action in solving Brazilian children's challenges concerning their access to education.
- B) influence children's parents to watch and protect their children from digital crime by reducing their time of access to the internet.
- C) discourage excessive parental care as to what children access and how they use the internet during their school hours.
- D) advocate for the monitoring and data collection carried out by content companies, so that ads and the internet experience are shaped to influence children.
- E) report on the findings of Human Rights Watch regarding the inappropriate monitoring and collecting of children's data by educational websites.

Comentários:

A alternativa correta é:

E - report on the findings of Human Rights Watch regarding the inappropriate monitoring and collecting of children's data by educational websites.



### Explicação:

O texto descreve uma análise conduzida pela Human Rights Watch sobre a coleta de dados de crianças por sites educacionais brasileiros, incluindo informações pessoais monitoradas sem o conhecimento das crianças e suas famílias. A Human Rights Watch expressa preocupação sobre o impacto dessas práticas na privacidade e segurança das crianças e sugere que a Lei Geral de Proteção de Dados Pessoais (LGPD) brasileira seja aprimorada para incluir proteções mais específicas para crianças.

### Análise das Outras Alternativas:

A) está incorreta, pois o texto não critica a Human Rights Watch. Pelo contrário, o texto apoia e relata suas descobertas e recomendações.

B) está incorreta, pois o objetivo do texto não é influenciar os pais a reduzir o tempo de acesso das crianças à internet, mas sim destacar a necessidade de mudanças legais e proteções contra a coleta de dados.

C) está incorreta, pois o texto não desencoraja o cuidado dos pais; na verdade, alerta sobre práticas de monitoramento excessivo por empresas e não discute o monitoramento parental.

D) está incorreta, pois o texto não apoia a coleta de dados para influenciar crianças com anúncios; ao contrário, ele critica essas práticas.

A alternativa E é a mais adequada, pois resume o objetivo principal do texto, que é relatar as descobertas da Human Rights Watch sobre o monitoramento inadequado e a coleta de dados de crianças em sites educacionais.

Gabarito Letra E



## 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"><li>• FAST READING</li><li>• CONCENTRATION/FOCUS<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• GENERAL TEXT IDEA</li><li>• TEXT GOALS</li></ul></li><li>• SUBJECT INFORMATION</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• VOCABULARY SELECTIVITY</li><li>• KEEP AN EYE ON THE TEXT<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• COGNATS: HELPERS</li><li>• SPECIFIC DETAILS</li><li>• VISUAL CONTACT</li></ul></li></ul>

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

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



# ESSA LEI TODO MUNDO CONHECE: PIRATARIA É CRIME.

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