

Aula 00

*PM-MG (Oficial) Passo Estratégico de
Noções de Língua Inglesa - 2024
(Pós-Edital)*

Autor:
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15 de Maio de 2024

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APRESENTAÇÃO

Olá!

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

Rodrigo Perni

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

** Coach do Estratégia Concursos;*

** Responsável pela elaboração e análise estatística do Passo Estratégico de Arquivologia, Recurso de Administração de Materiais e Inglês;*

** Formado em Administração de Empresas e*

** Aprovado no concurso do ano de 2005, na 21ª posição na 2ª Região Fiscal no concurso para Auditor-Fiscal da Receita Federal do Brasil.*

Estou extremamente feliz de ter a oportunidade de trabalhar na equipe do "Passo", porque tenho convicção de que nossos relatórios e simulados proporcionarão uma preparação diferenciada aos nossos alunos!



O QUE É O PASSO ESTRATÉGICO?

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

O Passo Estratégico é um material escrito e enxuto que possui dois objetivos principais:

- a) orientar revisões eficientes;
- b) destacar os pontos mais importantes e prováveis de serem cobrados na prova.

Assim, o Passo Estratégico pode ser utilizado tanto para turbinar as revisões dos alunos mais adiantados nas matérias, quanto para maximizar o resultado na reta final de estudos por parte dos alunos que não conseguirão estudar todo o conteúdo do curso regular.

Em ambas as formas de utilização, como regra, o aluno precisa utilizar o Passo Estratégico em conjunto com um curso regular completo.

Isso porque nossa didática é direcionada ao aluno que já possui uma base do conteúdo.

Assim, se você vai utilizar o Passo Estratégico:

- a) como método de revisão, você precisará de seu curso completo para realizar as leituras indicadas no próprio Passo Estratégico, em complemento ao conteúdo entregue diretamente em nossos relatórios;
- b) como material de reta final, você precisará de seu curso completo para buscar maiores esclarecimentos sobre alguns pontos do conteúdo que, em nosso relatório, foram eventualmente expostos utilizando uma didática mais avançada que a sua capacidade de compreensão, em razão do seu nível de conhecimento do assunto.

Seu cantinho de estudos famoso!

Poste uma foto do seu cantinho de estudos nos stories do Instagram e nos marque:



[@passoestrategico](https://www.instagram.com/passoestrategico)

Vamos repostar sua foto no nosso perfil para que ele fique famoso entre milhares de concurseiros!



ANÁLISE ESTATÍSTICA

Inicialmente, convém destacar os percentuais de incidência das questões de Inglês nas provas elaboradas pelas bancas que organizaram concursos para a Polícia Militar.

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>	57.45%
<u>Semântica e Significado de Vocábulos (Semantics)</u>	30.85%
<u>Gramática (inglês)</u>	10.64%



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 IDIOMÁTICA)

"Estamos quites"
"WE ARE EVEN"

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMÁTICA)

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

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMÁTICA)

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

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMÁTICA)

"Beco sem saída"
"IT'S A CATCH 22"

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMÁTICA)

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

@teacherandreabelo

IDIOM
(EXPRESSION IDIOMÁTICA)

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

@teacherandreabelo



APOSTA ESTRATÉGICA

A ideia desta seção é apresentar os pontos do conteúdo que mais possuem chances de serem cobrados em prova, considerando o histórico de questões da banca em provas de nível semelhante à nossa.

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

Grande abraço e bons estudos!

Rodrigo Perni



www.instagram.com/coachrodrigoperni

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

(Osho)



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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(<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 (GLOBE 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



ESSA LEI TODO MUNDO CONHECE: PIRATARIA É CRIME.

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