



E-BOOK

LÍNGUA INGLESA

PETROBRAS

QUESTÕES COMENTADAS DA **CESGRANRIO**

APRESENTAÇÃO

Olá, pessoal!

É com imensa satisfação que apresentamos o e-book de questões de Língua Inglesa da Cesgranrio comentadas para o concurso da Petrobras!

Como, ao longo de sua preparação, é fundamental que vocês resolvam diversas questões de concursos passados, sabemos que este material será de grande utilidade. Nosso objetivo é proporcionar mais uma valiosa ferramenta de estudo para deixá-los mais perto de sua aprovação.

Aproveitem muito este material! Bons estudos!

Equipe Estratégia Concursos

PETROBRAS - INGLÊS - 2023/2018

How space technology is bringing green wins for transport

1 Space technology is developing fast, and, with every advance, it is becoming more accessible to industry. Today, satellite communications (satcoms) and space-based data are underpinning new ways of operating that boost both sustainability and profitability. Some projects are still in the planning stages, offering great promise for the future. However, others are already delivering practical results.

2 The benefits of space technology broadly fall into two categories: connectivity that can reach into situations where terrestrial technologies struggle to deliver and the deep, unique insights delivered by Earth Observation (EO) data. Both depend on access to satellite networks, particularly medium earth orbit (MEO) and low earth orbit (LEO) satellites that offer low-latency connectivity and frequently updated data. Right now, the satellite supplier market is booming, driving down the cost of access to satellites. Suppliers are increasingly tailoring their services to emerging customer needs and the potential applications are incredible – as a look at the transportation sector shows.

3 Satellite technology is a critical part of revolutionizing connectivity on trains. The Satellites for Digitalization of Railways (SODOR) project will provide low latency, highly reliable connectivity that, combined with monitoring sensors, will mean near real-time data guides operational decisions. This insight will help trains run more efficiently with fewer delays for passengers. Launching this year, SODOR will help operators reduce emissions by using the network more efficiently, allowing preventative maintenance and extending the lifetime of some existing trains. It will also make rail travel more attractive and help shift more passengers from road to rail (that typically emits even less CO₂ per passenger than electric cars do).

4 Satellite data and communications will also play a fundamental role in shaping a sustainable future for road vehicles. Right now, the transport sector contributes around 14% of the UK's greenhouse gas emissions, of which 91% is from road vehicles – and this needs to change.

5 A future where Electric Vehicles (EV) dominate will need a smart infrastructure to monitor and control the electricity network, managing highly variable supply and demand, as well as a large network of EV charging points. EO data will be critical in future forecasting models for wind and solar production, to help manage a consistent flow of green energy.

6 Satellite communications will also be pivotal. As more wind and solar installations join the electricity network – often in remote locations – satcoms will step in to deliver highly reliable connectivity where 4G struggles to reach. It will underpin a growing network of EV charging points, connecting each point to the internet for operational management purposes, for billing and access app functionality and for the users' comfort, they may access the system wherever they are.

7 Satellite technology will increasingly be a part of the vehicles themselves, particularly when automated driving becomes more mainstream. It will be essential for every vehicle to have continuous connectivity to

support real-time software patches, map updates and inter-vehicle communications. Already, satellites provide regular software updates to vehicles and enhanced safety through an in-car emergency call service.

8 At our company, we have been deeply embedded in the space engineering for more than 40 years – and we continue to be involved with the state-of-the-art technologies and use cases. We have a strong track record of translating these advances into practical benefits for our customers that make sense on both a business and a sustainability level.

Available at: <https://www.cgi.com/uk/en-gb/blog/space/how-space-technology-is-bringing-green-wins-to-transport>. Retrieved on April 25, 2023. Adapted.

1. (CESGRANRIO - TRANSPETRO/2023). The main idea of the text is to

- A) disapprove space technology.
- B) relate space technology to diseases.
- C) figure out the costs of space technology.
- D) list potential dangers of space technology.
- E) describe space technology improvements.

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato interpretação de texto, indicando, então, a ideia principal do texto.

- A) **ERRADA.** A ideia principal do texto não é desaprovar a tecnologia espacial. Na verdade, o texto trata positivamente os avanços tecnológicos da área espacial.
- B) **ERRADA.** A ideia principal do texto não é relacionar a tecnologia espacial a doenças.
- C) **ERRADA.** A ideia principal do texto não é calcular os custos da tecnologia espacial. Na verdade, o foco é apresentar os avanços tecnológicos.
- D) **ERRADA.** A ideia principal do texto não é listar os perigos potenciais da tecnologia espacial. Na verdade, o foco é apresentar os avanços tecnológicos.
- E) **CERTA.** A ideia principal do texto é descrever melhorias na tecnologia espacial, abordando conectividade, seu emprego ferroviário, suas vantagens ao meio energético e sua funcionalidade para o deslocamento automatizado.

Gabarito: Letra E

2. (CESGRANRIO - TRANSPETRO/2023). In the fragment in the first paragraph of the text “However, others are already delivering practical results”, the word *However* can be associated with the idea of

- A) time
- B) condition
- C) emphasis
- D) opposition
- E) accumulation

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato conhecimento de CONJUNÇÕES, mais especificamente as ADVERSATIVAS, que indicam OPOSIÇÃO ou CONTRASTE, a citar: *but, however, nonetheless, nevertheless, yet*.

- A) **ERRADA.** *HOWEVER* indica OPOSIÇÃO, e não TEMPO.
- B) **ERRADA.** *HOWEVER* indica OPOSIÇÃO, e não CONDIÇÃO, ideia essa que é expressa por *IF, UNLESS, PROVIDED THAT*.
- C) **ERRADA.** *HOWEVER* indica OPOSIÇÃO, e não TEMPO.
- D) **CERTA.** *HOWEVER* indica OPOSIÇÃO.
- E) **ERRADA.** *HOWEVER* indica OPOSIÇÃO, e não TEMPO.

Gabarito: Letra D

3. (CESGRANRIO - TRANSPETRO/2023). From the fragment in the second paragraph of the text “connectivity that can reach into situations where terrestrial technologies struggle to deliver”, it can be concluded that terrestrial technologies can present data problems related to their

- A) price
- B) safety
- C) choice
- D) marketing
- E) transmission

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato interpretação de texto. Dessa forma, a partir da leitura do trecho apresentado ("Conectividade que pode alcançar situações em que as tecnologias terrestres enfrentam dificuldades para entregar"), deve-se observar que as tecnologias ditas terrestres apresentam problemas no campo da transmissão.

- A) **ERRADA.** De acordo com o trecho apresentado, as tecnologias ditas terrestres apresentam problemas de transmissão, e não de preço.
- B) **ERRADA.** De acordo com o trecho apresentado, as tecnologias ditas terrestres apresentam problemas de transmissão, e não de segurança.
- C) **ERRADA.** De acordo com o trecho apresentado, as tecnologias ditas terrestres apresentam problemas de transmissão, e não de escolha.
- D) **ERRADA.** De acordo com o trecho apresentado, as tecnologias ditas terrestres apresentam problemas de transmissão, e não de *marketing*, ou seja, às atividades relacionadas à promoção, venda e publicidade de produtos ou serviços.
- E) **CERTA.** De acordo com o trecho apresentado, as tecnologias ditas terrestres apresentam problemas de transmissão.

Gabarito: Letra E

4. (CESGRANRIO - TRANSPETRO/2023). From the fragment in the second paragraph of the text "Right now, the satellite supplier market is booming, driving down the cost of access to satellites", one can infer that the more access to the satellite supplier market is feasible,

- A) the lower its price will be.
- B) the higher its price will be.
- C) the better its quality will be.
- D) the poorer its quality will be.
- E) the more reliable its quality will be.

COMENTÁRIO:

A questão exige do candidato interpretação de texto, mais especificamente de um trecho indicado no enunciado ("Neste momento, o mercado de fornecedores de satélites está em alta, reduzindo o custo de acesso a satélites"). A partir dessa leitura, o candidato deve compreender que a evolução do mercado de satélites implica a redução dos custos. Vale também destacar que a questão apresenta o uso de aumento paralelo do COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDADE, ou seja, *THE* + COMPARATIVO, *THE* + COMPARATIVO, como o exemplo demonstra: *the faster, the better* ("Quanto mais rápido, melhor").

- A) **CERTA.** A partir da leitura do trecho apresentado, pode-se deduzir que, quanto mais viável for o acesso ao mercado de fornecedores de satélites, menores serão seus preços.
- B) **ERRADA.** A partir da leitura do trecho apresentado, pode-se deduzir que, quanto mais viável for o acesso ao mercado de fornecedores de satélites, menores serão seus preços, e não que os preços serão maiores.
- C) **ERRADA.** A partir da leitura do trecho apresentado, pode-se deduzir que, quanto mais viável for o acesso ao mercado de fornecedores de satélites, menores serão seus preços, e não que a qualidade será maior.
- D) **ERRADA.** A partir da leitura do trecho apresentado, pode-se deduzir que, quanto mais viável for o acesso ao mercado de fornecedores de satélites, menores serão seus preços, e não que a qualidade será pior.
- E) **ERRADA.** A partir da leitura do trecho apresentado, pode-se deduzir que, quanto mais viável for o acesso ao mercado de fornecedores de satélites, menores serão seus preços, e não que a qualidade será mais confiável.

Gabarito: Letra A

5. (CESGRANRIO - TRANSPETRO/2023). The fragment in the third paragraph of the text "The Satellites for Digitalization of Railways (SODOR) project will provide low latency" means that

- A) low volume of data will be conveyed within hours.
- B) low volume of data will be interrupted for a few minutes.
- C) low volume of data will be communicated within minutes.
- D) high volume of data will be transmitted with minimal delay.
- E) high volume of data will be transferred after a few minutes.

COMENTÁRIO:

A questão exige do candidato conhecimento de VOCABULÁRIO, mais especificamente *LATENCY*, que, segundo o contexto computacional, é: a demora antes que a transferência de dados comece após uma instrução para sua transferência.

- A) **ERRADA.** O trecho apresentado (“O projeto Satellites for Digitalization of Railways (SODOR) fornecerá baixa latência”) declara que uma grande quantidade de dados será transmitida com atraso mínimo, e não que uma baixa quantidade de dados será transmitida em questão de horas.
- B) **ERRADA.** O trecho apresentado (“O projeto Satellites for Digitalization of Railways (SODOR) fornecerá baixa latência”) declara que uma grande quantidade de dados será transmitida com atraso mínimo, e não que uma baixa quantidade de dados será interrompida por alguns minutos.
- C) **ERRADA.** O trecho apresentado (“O projeto Satellites for Digitalization of Railways (SODOR) fornecerá baixa latência”) declara que uma grande quantidade de dados será transmitida com atraso mínimo, e não que uma baixa quantidade de dados será comunicada em questão de minutos.
- D) **CERTA.** O trecho apresentado (“O projeto Satellites for Digitalization of Railways (SODOR) fornecerá baixa latência”) declara que uma grande quantidade de dados será transmitida com atraso mínimo.
- E) **ERRADA.** O trecho apresentado (“O projeto Satellites for Digitalization of Railways (SODOR) fornecerá baixa latência”) declara que uma grande quantidade de dados será transmitida com atraso mínimo, e não que uma grande quantidade de dados será transferida após alguns minutos.

Gabarito: Letra D

6. (CESGRANRIO - TRANSPETRO/2023). In the fragment in the fourth paragraph of the text “a sustainable future for road vehicles. Right now, the transport sector contributes around 14% of the UK’s greenhouse gas emissions, of which 91% is from road vehicles”, the word which refers to

- A) road vehicles
- B) transport sector
- C) United Kingdom
- D) sustainable future
- E) greenhouse gas emissions

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato conhecimento sobre PRONOMES RELATIVOS, mais especificamente sua referencialidade a termos anteriores, ou seja, todo pronome relativo retoma um termo que o antecede. Nesse caso, trata-se de **GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**.

- A) **ERRADA.** No trecho apresentado ("um futuro sustentável para veículos rodoviários. Atualmente, o setor de transporte contribui com cerca de 14% das emissões de gases de efeito estufa do Reino Unido, dos quais 91% são provenientes de veículos rodoviários"), o pronome relativo **WHICH** refere-se a **GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**, e não a **road vehicles**.
- B) **ERRADA.** No trecho apresentado ("um futuro sustentável para veículos rodoviários. Atualmente, o setor de transporte contribui com cerca de 14% das emissões de gases de efeito estufa do Reino Unido, dos quais 91% são provenientes de veículos rodoviários"), o pronome relativo **WHICH** refere-se a **GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**, e não a transport sector.
- C) **ERRADA.** No trecho apresentado ("um futuro sustentável para veículos rodoviários. Atualmente, o setor de transporte contribui com cerca de 14% das emissões de gases de efeito estufa do Reino Unido, dos quais 91% são provenientes de veículos rodoviários"), o pronome relativo **WHICH** refere-se a **GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**, e não a *United Kingdom*.
- D) **ERRADA.** No trecho apresentado ("um futuro sustentável para veículos rodoviários. Atualmente, o setor de transporte contribui com cerca de 14% das emissões de gases de efeito estufa do Reino Unido, dos quais 91% são provenientes de veículos rodoviários"), o pronome relativo **WHICH** refere-se a **GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**, e não a *sustainable future*.
- E) **CERTA.** No trecho apresentado ("um futuro sustentável para veículos rodoviários. Atualmente, o setor de transporte contribui com cerca de 14% das emissões de gases de efeito estufa do Reino Unido, dos quais 91% são provenientes de veículos rodoviários"), o pronome relativo **WHICH** refere-se a **GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**.

Gabarito: Letra E

7. (CESGRANRIO - TRANSPETRO/2023). From the fifth paragraph of the text, one can infer that models for wind and solar production can provide sources of

- A) unreliable power
- B) intermittent energy
- C) constant power flow
- D) scarce energy sources
- E) dangerous power sources

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato interpretação de texto sobre os modelos de produção de energia solar e eólica, mais especificamente no quinto parágrafo do texto.

- A) **ERRADA.** O quinto parágrafo afirma que a produção de energia solar e eólica pode servir como uma fonte de energia que fornece um fluxo constante, e não uma energia não confiável.
- B) **ERRADA.** O quinto parágrafo afirma que a produção de energia solar e eólica pode servir como uma fonte de energia que fornece um fluxo constante, e não uma energia intermitente.
- C) **CERTA.** O quinto parágrafo afirma que a produção de energia solar e eólica pode servir como uma fonte de energia que fornece um fluxo constante, como o trecho a seguir comprova ("EO data will be critical in future forecasting models for wind and solar production, to help manage a consistent flow of green energy" - "Os dados de Observação da Terra (EO) serão cruciais em modelos de previsão futuros para produção de energia eólica e solar, auxiliando no gerenciamento de um fluxo consistente de energia verde").
- D) **ERRADA.** O quinto parágrafo afirma que a produção de energia solar e eólica pode servir como uma fonte de energia que fornece um fluxo constante, e não fontes escassas de energia.
- E) **ERRADA.** O quinto parágrafo afirma que a produção de energia solar e eólica pode servir como uma fonte de energia que fornece um fluxo constante, e não fontes perigosas de energia.

Gabarito: Letra C

8. (CESGRANRIO - TRANSPETRO/2023). In the fragment in the sixth paragraph of the text “Satellite communications will also be pivotal”, the word pivotal can be replaced, with no change in meaning, by

- A) tricky
- B) erratic
- C) essential
- D) haphazard
- E) problematic

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato conhecimento sobre VOCABULÁRIO, mais especificamente *PIVOTAL*, que significa algo de importância crucial em relação ao desenvolvimento ou sucesso de alguma coisa.

- A) **ERRADA.** *PIVOTAL* e *ESSENTIAL* possuem sentidos semelhantes, diferente de *COMPLICADO*.
- B) **ERRADA.** *PIVOTAL* e *ESSENTIAL* possuem sentidos semelhantes, diferente de *ERRÁTICO*.
- C) **CERTO.** *PIVOTAL* e *ESSENTIAL* possuem sentidos semelhantes: *ESSENCIAL*.
- D) **ERRADA.** *PIVOTAL* e *ESSENTIAL* possuem sentidos semelhantes, diferente de *AO ACASO*.
- E) **ERRADA.** *PIVOTAL* e *ESSENTIAL* possuem sentidos semelhantes, diferente de *PROBLEMÁTICO*.

Gabarito: Letra C

9. (CESGRANRIO - TRANSPETRO/2023). From the seventh paragraph of the text, one can infer that automated driving will have the benefits of

- A) human drivers
- B) space technology
- C) terrestrial connectivity
- D) traffic controlled by people
- E) 20th century designed cars

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato interpretação do sétimo parágrafo, tratando sobre a influência da tecnologia espacial em relação à direção automatizada.

- A) **ERRADA.** O sétimo parágrafo afirma que a direção automatizada se beneficiará da tecnologia espacial, e não de motoristas humanos.
- B) **CERTA.** O sétimo parágrafo afirma que a direção automatizada se beneficiará da tecnologia espacial, como o trecho comprova: "Satellite technology will increasingly be a part of the vehicles themselves, particularly when automated driving becomes more mainstream" ("A tecnologia de satélite será cada vez mais parte dos próprios veículos, especialmente quando a direção automatizada se tornar mais comum").
- C) **ERRADA.** O sétimo parágrafo afirma que a direção automatizada se beneficiará da tecnologia espacial, e não de conectividade terrestre.
- D) **ERRADA.** O sétimo parágrafo afirma que a direção automatizada se beneficiará da tecnologia espacial, e não de tráfego controlado por pessoas.
- E) **ERRADA.** O sétimo parágrafo afirma que a direção automatizada se beneficiará da tecnologia espacial, e não de carros projetados no século XX.

Gabarito: Letra B

10. (CESGRANRIO - TRANSPETRO/2023). In the eighth paragraph of the text, the author states that, for the last 40 years, the company where he works has been

- A) embedded in antipollution laws.
- B) dedicated to space travel medicine.
- C) involved with cutting-edge space industry.
- D) concerned with the Earth's polar ice caps.
- E) engaged in antinuclear weapon campaigns.

Comentário:

A questão exige interpretação e vocabulário do candidato: deve-se não só interpretar o oitavo parágrafo, mas também demonstrar o conhecimento das expressões *CUTTING-EDGE* ("a fase mais recente ou avançada no desenvolvimento de algo") e *STATE-OF-THE-ART* ("muito moderno e utilizando as ideias e métodos mais recentes").

- A) **ERRADA.** No oitavo parágrafo, o autor declara que, nos últimos 40 anos, a companhia onde ele trabalha tem se envolvido com a indústria espacial de ponta, e não que está envolvida com leis antipoluição.
- B) **ERRADA.** No oitavo parágrafo, o autor declara que, nos últimos 40 anos, a companhia onde ele trabalha tem se envolvido com a indústria espacial de ponta, e não que tem se dedicado à medicina espacial.
- C) **CERTA.** No oitavo parágrafo, o autor declara que, nos últimos 40 anos, a companhia onde ele trabalha tem se envolvido com a indústria espacial de ponta, como o trecho a seguir comprova: *"At our company, we have been deeply embedded in the space engineering for more than 40 years – and we continue to be involved with the state-of-the-art technologies and use cases"* ("Em nossa empresa, estamos profundamente inseridos na engenharia espacial há mais de 40 anos - e continuamos envolvidos com as tecnologias e casos de uso de ponta").
- D) **ERRADA.** No oitavo parágrafo, o autor declara que, nos últimos 40 anos, a companhia onde ele trabalha tem se envolvido com a indústria espacial de ponta, e não que está preocupada com as calotas polares da Terra.
- E) **ERRADA.** No oitavo parágrafo, o autor declara que, nos últimos 40 anos, a companhia onde ele trabalha tem se envolvido com a indústria espacial de ponta, e não que está envolvida em campanhas contra armas nucleares (*At our company, we have been deeply embedded in the space engineering for more than 40 years – and we continue to be involved with the state-of-the-art technologies and use cases*).

Gabarito: Letra C

11. (CESGRANRIO - BB - 2023).

Fed's Jefferson says inflation is U.S. central bank's most worrisome problem

Inflation is the most serious problem facing the Federal Reserve and "may take some time" to address, Fed Governor Philip Jefferson said on Tuesday in his first public remarks since joining the U.S. central bank's governing body.

"Restoring price stability may take some time and will likely result in a period of below-trend growth," Jefferson told a conference in Atlanta, joining the current Fed consensus for continued interest rate increases to battle price pressures.

"I want to assure you that my colleagues and I are resolute that we will bring inflation back down to 2% ... We are committed to taking the further steps necessary."

Monetary policy that stabilizes inflation "can produce long-term, noninflationary economic expansions ... that economic history suggests is an ideal framework or environment for inclusive growth," Jefferson said. "So, it is important that we get back to that kind of economy. And that is what I think the intent of the Fed is."

Fed Chair Jerome Powell has admitted that the central bank's intent to slow economic growth will cause economic "pain" and likely increased unemployment, but that the worst outcome would be to let inflation take root.

In his remarks, Jefferson said there are reasons to think rigid conditions in the labor market are already easing. Indeed new data on Tuesday showed a severe decrease in job openings in August that began to bring the number of workers sought by companies more in line with the numbers of unemployed.

That could help reduce salary growth, Jefferson said, and there were indications as well that "supply bottlenecks have, finally, begun to resolve," and could also help slow down price increases.

But it remains uncertain how that will work, and in the meantime "inflation remains elevated, and this is the problem that concerns me most," Jefferson said. "Inflation creates economic burdens for households and businesses, and everyone feels its effects."

Available at: <https://www.reuters.com/markets/us/feds-jefferson-first-remarks-calls-inflation-most-concerning-problem-2022-10-04/>. Retrieved on: Oct 4, 2022. Adapted.

The main purpose of the text is to

- A) argue that slowing the economic growth will definitely cause inflation to take root.
- B) indicate that inflation is a serious problem, and it needs to be adequately dealt with.
- C) suggest that restoring price stability will certainly increase inflation.
- D) show that controlling inflation is a minor concern, compared to unemployment.
- E) inform that the U.S. central bank's monetary policy has already decreased inflation to 2%.

Comentário:

Nessa questão, caberia ao candidato identificar o objetivo principal do texto e assinalar a opção que a indicasse.

- A) **ERRADA.** O texto não tem como objetivo argumentar que desacelerar o crescimento econômico certamente causará a instalação da inflação.
- B) **CERTA.** O texto apresenta como objetivo indicar que a inflação é um problema sério e que precisa ser tratado adequadamente.
- C) **ERRADA.** O texto não tem como objetivo sugerir que restaurar a estabilidade de preços certamente aumentará a inflação.
- D) **ERRADA.** O texto não tem como objetivo mostrar que controlar a inflação é uma preocupação menor em comparação com o desemprego.

- E) **ERRADA.** O texto não tem como objetivo informar que a política monetária do banco central dos Estados Unidos já reduziu a inflação para 2%.

Gabarito: B

12. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2023

Fed's Jefferson says inflation is U.S. central bank's most worrisome problem

Inflation is the most serious problem facing the Federal Reserve and “may take some time” to address, Fed Governor Philip Jefferson said on Tuesday in his first public remarks since joining the U.S. central bank's governing body.

“Restoring price stability may take some time and will likely result in a period of below-trend growth,” Jefferson told a conference in Atlanta, joining the current Fed consensus for continued interest rate increases to battle price pressures.

“I want to assure you that my colleagues and I are resolute that we will bring inflation back down to 2% ... We are committed to taking the further steps necessary.”

Monetary policy that stabilizes inflation “can produce long-term, noninflationary economic expansions ... that economic history suggests is an ideal framework or environment for inclusive growth,” Jefferson said. “So, it is important that we get back to that kind of economy. And that is what I think the intent of the Fed is.”

Fed Chair Jerome Powell has admitted that the central bank's intent to slow economic growth will cause economic “pain” and likely increased unemployment, but that **the worst outcome would be to let inflation take root.**

In his remarks, Jefferson said there are reasons to think rigid conditions in the labor market are already easing. Indeed new data on Tuesday showed a severe decrease in job openings in August that began to bring the number of workers sought by companies more in line with the numbers of unemployed.

That could help reduce salary growth, Jefferson said, and there were indications as well that “supply bottlenecks have, finally, begun to resolve,” and could also help slow down price increases.

But it remains uncertain how that will work, and in the meantime “inflation remains elevated, and this is the problem that concerns me most,” Jefferson said. “Inflation creates economic burdens for households and businesses, and everyone feels its effects.”

Available at: <https://www.reuters.com/markets/us/feds-jefferson-first-remarks-calls-inflation-most-concerning-problem-2022-10-04/>. Retrieved on: Oct 4, 2022. Adapted.

In the segment of paragraph “the worst outcome would be to let inflation take root”, the words would be signal

- A) a certain future
- B) a definite past
- C) a hypothetical possibility
- D) an indefinite present
- E) an inevitable destiny

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato conhecimento do emprego e uso do tempo verbal *WOULD CONDITIONAL*.

- A) **ERRADA.** O enunciado trata do uso do *WOULD CONDITIONAL*, enquanto esta opção trata do uso do *GOING TO – FUTURE*.
- B) **ERRADA.** O enunciado trata do uso do *WOULD CONDITIONAL*, enquanto esta opção trata do uso do *SIMPLE PAST*.
- C) **CERTA.** O *WOULD CONDITIONAL* trata de uma possibilidade hipotética no futuro.
- D) **ERRADA.** O enunciado trata do uso do *WOULD CONDITIONAL*, enquanto esta opção trata do uso do *PRESENT CONTINUOUS*.
- E) **ERRADA.** O *WOULD CONDITIONAL* não expressa um destino inevitável.

Gabarito: C

13. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2023

Fed’s Jefferson says inflation is U.S. central bank’s most worrisome problem

Inflation is the most serious problem facing the Federal Reserve and “may take some time” to address, Fed Governor Philip Jefferson said on Tuesday in his first public remarks since joining the U.S. central bank’s governing body.

“Restoring price stability may take some time and will likely result in a period of below-trend growth,” Jefferson told a conference in Atlanta, joining the current Fed consensus for continued interest rate increases to battle price pressures.

“I want to assure you that my colleagues and I are resolute that we will bring inflation back down to 2% ... We are committed to taking the further steps necessary.”

Monetary policy that stabilizes inflation “can produce long-term, noninflationary economic expansions ... that economic history suggests is an ideal framework or environment for inclusive growth,” Jefferson said. “So, it is important that we get back to that kind of economy. And that is what I think the intent of the Fed is.”

Fed Chair Jerome Powell has admitted that the central bank’s intent to slow economic growth will cause economic “pain” and likely increased unemployment, but that **the worst outcome would be to let inflation take root.**

In his remarks, Jefferson said there are reasons to think rigid conditions in the labor market are already easing. Indeed new data on Tuesday showed a severe decrease in job openings in August that began to bring the number of workers sought by companies more in line with the numbers of unemployed.

That could help reduce salary growth, Jefferson said, and there were indications as well that “supply bottlenecks have, finally, begun to resolve,” and could also help slow down price increases.

But it remains uncertain how that will work, and in the meantime “inflation remains elevated, and this is the problem that concerns me most,” Jefferson said. “Inflation creates economic burdens for households and businesses, and everyone feels its effects.”

Available at: <https://www.reuters.com/markets/us/feds-jefferson-first-remarks-calls-inflation-most-concerning-problem-2022-10-04/>. Retrieved on: Oct 4, 2022. Adapted.

In the fragment of paragraph “the worst outcome would be to let inflation take root”, the expression take root could be replaced, with no change in meaning, by

- A) be extinguished.
- B) become inactive.
- C) come to an agreement.
- D) be disconsidered.
- E) become established.

Comentário:

Nessa questão, cabe ao candidato compreender o emprego metafórico de *TAKE ROOT*, que poderia ser traduzido literalmente como CRIAR RAÍZES, ou seja, o trecho destaca que o pior resultado poderia ser o fato de que a inflação se tornaria firme e estabelecida, como uma planta que criou raízes.

- A) **ERRADA.** *TAKE ROOT* (criar raízes, ou seja, estabelecer-se) não pode ser substituído por ser extinto.
- B) **ERRADA.** *TAKE ROOT* (criar raízes, ou seja, estabelecer-se) não pode ser substituído por tornar-se inativo.
- C) **ERRADA.** *TAKE ROOT* (criar raízes, ou seja, estabelecer-se) não pode ser substituído por chegar a um acordo.

- D) **ERRADA.** *TAKE ROOT* (criar raízes, ou seja, estabelecer-se) não pode ser substituído por ser desconsiderado.
- E) **CERTA.** *TAKE ROOT* poderia ser substituído por se estabelecer.

Gabarito: E

14. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2023

Fed's Jefferson says inflation is U.S. central bank's most worrisome problem

Inflation is the most serious problem facing the Federal Reserve and “may take some time” to address, Fed Governor Philip Jefferson said on Tuesday in his first public remarks since joining the U.S. central bank's governing body.

“Restoring price stability may take some time and will likely result in a period of below-trend growth,” Jefferson told a conference in Atlanta, joining the current Fed consensus for continued interest rate increases to battle price pressures.

“I want to assure you that my colleagues and I are resolute that we will bring inflation back down to 2% ... We are committed to taking the further steps necessary.”

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That could help reduce salary growth, Jefferson said, and there were indications as well that “supply bottlenecks have, finally, begun to resolve,” and could also help slow down price increases.

But **it remains uncertain how that will work, and in the meantime “inflation remains elevated**, and this is the problem that concerns me most,” Jefferson said. “Inflation creates economic burdens for households and businesses, and everyone feels its effects.”

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In the section of paragraph “it remains uncertain how that will work, and in the meantime inflation remains elevated”, the expression in the meantime is synonymous with

- A) in the past
- B) sometimes
- C) in the future
- D) always
- E) for now

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato VOCABULÁRIO, mais especificamente em relação a *IN THE MEANTIME*. Além disso, caberia ao candidato identificar que opção apresenta o mesmo sentido das palavras sinalizadas.

- A) **ERRADA.** *IN THE MEANTIME* significa ENQUANTO ISSO, ou seja, possui sentido semelhante a *FOR NOW* (até agora), e não a *NO PASSADO*.
- B) **ERRADA.** *IN THE MEANTIME* significa ENQUANTO ISSO, ou seja, possui sentido semelhante a *FOR NOW* (até agora), e não a *ÀS VEZES*.
- C) **ERRADA.** *IN THE MEANTIME* significa ENQUANTO ISSO, ou seja, possui sentido semelhante a *FOR NOW* (até agora), e não a *NO FUTURO*.
- D) **ERRADA.** *IN THE MEANTIME* significa ENQUANTO ISSO, ou seja, possui sentido semelhante a *FOR NOW* (até agora), e não a *SEMPRE*.
- E) **CERTA.** *IN THE MEANTIME* significa ENQUANTO ISSO, ou seja, possui sentido semelhante a *FOR NOW* (até agora).

Gabarito: E

15. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2023**Fed's Jefferson says inflation is U.S. central bank's most worrisome problem**

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The fragment of last paragraph “Inflation creates economic burdens for households and businesses” means that inflation

- A) alleviates families and jobs.
- B) oppresses families and companies.
- C) stimulates institutions and commerce.
- D) supports institutions and jobs.
- E) promotes savings and investments.

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato conhecimento em relação a vocabulário, mais especificamente em relação à palavra *BURDEN*, que significa FARDÃO ou PESO.

- A) **ERRADA.** A frase do enunciado (“A inflação cria um fardo econômico para famílias e empresas”) não afirma que a inflação alivia famílias e empregos.
- B) **CERTA.** A frase do enunciado (“A inflação cria um fardo econômico para famílias e empresas”) afirma que a inflação oprime famílias e empresas, ou seja, *BURDEN* (“fardo”) está relacionado a uma forma de opressão sobre as famílias e empresas.
- C) **ERRADA.** A frase do enunciado (“A inflação cria um fardo econômico para famílias e empresas”) não afirma que a inflação estimula instituições e comércio.
- D) **ERRADA.** A frase do enunciado (“A inflação cria um fardo econômico para famílias e empresas”) não afirma que a inflação apoia instituições e empregos.
- E) **ERRADA.** A frase do enunciado (“A inflação cria um fardo econômico para famílias e empresas”) não afirma que a inflação promove economias e investimentos.

Gabarito: B

16. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2023

Impacts of new age technology

New age technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have radically transformed the way banking works today.

Thanks to AI, it is possible to conduct real-time data analysis from a large volume of data sets and provide customized solutions to banking customers.

With powerful AI tools, banks can make informed decisions faster by using predictive analysis, which is the central point of AI and ML. As soon as a potential customer searches for something online, the AI tools pick it up and serve related content that leads to quick sales. This improves customer service tremendously as customers find tailor-made solutions without much human intervention.

Banks' lending processes have also improved considerably as they can analyze customers' spending patterns, study different customer data points, and determine borrowers' credit conditions. So, there is much less paperwork.

Customer-centric banking has become indispensable with the introduction of different kinds of software that utilize Natural Language Processing (NLP) to read, process and understand text and speech. Banks have successfully installed digital tools to answer customer questions, which has helped them reduce the time and effort of human capital and provide quick and consistent service. Using those resources, banks are expected to save \$7.3 billion in operational costs.

The changing profile of banking depends a lot on the Internet-age generation. Their expectations from their banks to provide an omni-digital experience have enabled the shift, allowing them to fulfil their banking needs sitting from a remote location. Appropriately, banks quickly jumped onto the digitalization movement and refreshed their services in line with their requirements.

Mobile banking, for example, is very popular among millennials. An Insider Intelligence's Mobile Banking Competitive Edge study indicated that a surprising 97% of them use mobile banking! Transferring funds, checking their transactions online, downloading their account statements or even applying for a loan is possible through a click of fingers on their mobile phones. This has also eliminated the need for physical branches, enabling banks to operate in a lean manner and cut unnecessary costs.

The usage of credit cards, debit cards, mobile banking apps, mobile wallets, third-party payment apps, etc., have all increased considerably, indicating an essential shift in the customers' preferences. Banks have modernized their processes and broken the barriers between the different entities involved, such as branches, ATMs, and online banking, to create a continuous flow for their customers.

The changing customer profile inclines towards bringing both physical and digital worlds closer, and this is influencing the finance and banking sector favorably. Banks give attention to this need for digitalization to retain their customers in the long run.

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The favorable impact of technology is obvious across banking institutions. Even though the banking arena has advanced in achieving digital involvement, many more unexploited opportunities exist for banks. The banks must maintain the sanctity of their customers' data and serve them with better solutions without having to sacrifice their security. The few challenges the banking sector still has are data breaches or escapes, lack of e-banking knowledge amongst their customers, and the permanent technological landscape that requires constant training and updating. Plausible solutions to the above are available with a positive partnership between all stakeholders involved, such as government, industry professionals and, of course, different banking institutions.

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The main purpose of the text is to describe the association between

- A) banking publicity and profits
- B) digital technology and banking
- C) banking hierarchy and efficiency
- D) banking processes and corruption
- E) banking tradition and customers' confidence

Comentário:

A pergunta trata do propósito principal do texto.

- A) **ERRADA.** O propósito principal do texto é descrever a associação entre tecnologia digital e assuntos bancários, e não entre publicidade bancária e lucros.
- B) **CERTA.** O propósito principal do texto é descrever a associação entre tecnologia digital e assuntos bancários, o que fica claro já no primeiro parágrafo (*"New age technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have radically transformed the way banking works today"* - "Tecnologias da nova era, como Inteligência Artificial (IA) e Aprendizado de Máquina (ML), transformaram radicalmente a forma como o setor bancário opera hoje").
- C) **ERRADA.** O propósito principal do texto é descrever a associação entre tecnologia digital e assuntos bancários, e não entre hierarquia bancária e eficiência.
- D) **ERRADA.** O propósito principal do texto é descrever a associação entre tecnologia digital e assuntos bancários, e não entre processos bancários e corrupção.

- E) **Errada.** O propósito principal do texto é descrever a associação entre tecnologia digital e assuntos bancários, e não entre tradição bancária e confiança dos clientes.

Gabarito: B

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In the fragment in the paragraph of the text, “With powerful AI tools, banks can make informed decisions faster by using predictive analysis, which is the central point of AI and ML”, the word in bold refers to

- A) powerful tools
- B) modern banks
- C) predictive analysis
- D) informed decisions
- E) artificial intelligence

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato conhecimento sobre PRONOMES RELATIVOS. Dessa forma, era necessário saber que todo pronome relativo possui um ANTECEDENTE ao qual ele se refere.

- A) **ERRADA**. Na frase apresentada, o pronome relativo *WHICH* refere-se a seu antecedente *PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS* (“análise preditiva”), e não a ferramentas poderosas.

- B) **ERRADA.** Na frase apresentada, o pronome relativo *WHICH* refere-se a seu antecedente *PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS* (“análise preditiva”), e não a bancos modernos.
- C) **CERTA.** Na frase apresentada, o pronome relativo *WHICH* refere-se a seu antecedente *PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS* (“análise preditiva”).
- D) **ERRADA.** Na frase apresentada, o pronome relativo *WHICH* refere-se a seu antecedente *PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS* (“análise preditiva”), e não a decisões informadas.
- E) **ERRADA.** Na frase apresentada, o pronome relativo *WHICH* refere-se a seu antecedente *PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS* (“análise preditiva”), e não à inteligência artificial.

Gabarito: C

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In the fragment in the paragraph of the text, “The changing profile of banking depends a lot on the Internet-age generation”, the expression in bold refers to people who

- A) do not have digital equipment.
- B) dislike digital communication.
- C) can not use the world wide web.
- D) constantly use Internet services.
- E) do not use virtual communication.

Comentário:

Nessa questão, caberia ao candidato compreender que *INTERNET-AGE GENERATION* significa “geração da era da internet”, de modo a, então, assinalar a opção com o sentido referente.

- A) **ERRADA.** *INTERNET-AGE GENERATION* não se refere a pessoas que não possuem equipamentos digitais.
- B) **ERRADA.** *INTERNET-AGE GENERATION* não se refere a pessoas que não gostam de comunicação digital.
- C) **ERRADA.** *INTERNET-AGE GENERATION* não se refere a pessoas que não conseguem usar a internet.
- D) **CERTA.** *INTERNET-AGE GENERATION* refere-se a pessoas que usam constantemente serviços da internet.
- E) **ERRADA.** *INTERNET-AGE GENERATION* não se refere a pessoas que não utilizam comunicação virtual.

Gabarito: D

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In the fragment in the paragraph of the text, “have all increased considerably, indicating an essential shift in the customers’ preferences” the word in bold can be replaced, without any change in meaning, by:

- A) change
- B) escape
- C) inclusion
- D) complaint
- E) uncertainty

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato conhecimento de vocabulário, mais especificamente, *SHIFT*, que significa “mudança”.

- A) **CERTA.** *SHIFT* e *CHANGE* possuem sentidos semelhantes, MUDANÇA.
- B) **ERRADA.** *SHIFT* e *CHANGE* possuem sentidos semelhantes, MUDANÇA, e não ESCAPAR.
- C) **ERRADA.** *SHIFT* e *CHANGE* possuem sentidos semelhantes, MUDANÇA, e não INCLUSÃO.
- D) **ERRADA.** *SHIFT* e *CHANGE* possuem sentidos semelhantes, MUDANÇA, e não RECLAMAÇÃO.
- E) **ERRADA.** *SHIFT* e *CHANGE* possuem sentidos semelhantes, MUDANÇA, e não INCERTEZA.

Gabarito: A

20. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2023

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The favorable impact of technology is obvious across banking institutions. Even though the banking arena has advanced in achieving digital involvement, many more unexploited opportunities exist for banks. The banks must maintain the sanctity of their customers' data and serve them with better solutions without having to sacrifice their security. The few challenges the banking sector still has are data breaches or escapes, lack of e-banking knowledge amongst their customers, and the permanent technological landscape that requires constant training and updating. Plausible solutions to the above are available with a positive partnership between all stakeholders involved, such as government, industry professionals and, of course, different banking institutions.

Available at: <https://www.idfcfirstbank.com/finfirst-blogs/beyond--banking/what-is-the-impact-of-it-on-the-banking-sector>. Retrieved on: Dec. 9, 2022. Adapted.

From paragraph, one can conclude that the pandemic of Covid-19

- A) helped control inflation.
- B) attracted new customers.
- C) interrupted bank services.
- D) created new bank branches.
- E) enriched bank digital technology.

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato a interpretação do nono parágrafo do texto, relacionando à pandemia da covid-19 com a situação bancária.

- A) **ERRADA.** Não é possível concluir, a partir da leitura do nono parágrafo, que a covid-19 ajudou a controlar a inflação.
- B) **ERRADA.** Não é possível concluir, a partir da leitura do nono parágrafo, que a covid-19 atraiu novos clientes.
- C) **ERRADA.** Não é possível concluir, a partir da leitura do nono parágrafo, que a covid-19 interrompeu os serviços bancários.
- D) **ERRADA.** Não é possível concluir, a partir da leitura do nono parágrafo, que a covid-19 criou novas filiais bancárias.
- E) **CERTA.** Pode-se concluir, a partir da leitura do nono parágrafo, que a covid-19 enriqueceu a tecnologia digital bancária. Tal afirmação fica comprovada pelo seguinte trecho: “The result of the pandemic, however, resulted in new beginnings in the form of huge digital transformation and newer business models for the banks.” (“O resultado da pandemia, no entanto, resultou em novos começos na forma de uma enorme transformação digital e em novos modelos de negócios para os bancos.”).

Gabarito: E

21. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2023

How To Teach Your Kids Good Money Habits

As a parent, you want the best for your children.

This doesn't necessarily mean you want them to have the best clothes, the latest toys or coolest gadgets.

Most likely, it means you want to lay a foundation that they can build upon to do well in life. “Without a working knowledge of money, it is extraordinarily difficult to do well in life,” says Sam X. Renick, cocreator of Sammy Rabbit, a children’s character and financial literacy initiative. “Money is central to managing life, day-in and day-out. Where we live, what we eat, the clothes we wear, the car we drive, health care, education, child-raising, gift giving, vacations, entertainment, heat, air-conditioning, insurance—you name it, money is involved.” If you want to play a key role in shaping your children’s feelings, thinking and values about money, you need to give them the gift of financial literacy from an early age. Lessons should begin before age seven, Renick says, because research shows that money habits and attitudes are already formed by then. Actually, showing them how money works is more effective, so let them see you buying things with cash.

Your kids’ early interactions with money will likely involve spending. They see you using it to buy things, including things for them. So it’s important to teach them from a young age that money isn’t just for spending— they should be saving money regularly, too. “Saving teaches discipline and delayed gratification,” Renick says. “Saving teaches goal-setting and planning. It emphasizes being prepared, and it builds security and independence.” Help your kids get in the habit of saving by giving them a piggy bank or savings jar where they can deposit coins or cash.

Kids need to have money of their own so they can learn how to make decisions about using it. An allowance can accomplish that. However, you should consider requiring your kids to do certain tasks to earn their allowance. “Just about everyone values money they earn differently than money they receive,” Renick says. There are some kinds of housework the kids have to do without pay because they’re expected to help out as part of a family. But they can have specific activities they need to complete if they want to get paid.

In addition to wanting his kids to understand that money is earned, it is important that they can learn to live within a budget. “My two youngest children would constantly ask for money and spend like drunken sailors,” says Tim Sheehan, co-founder and CEO of Greenlight, a debit card for kids with parental controls. “When I started paying them an allowance, I told them that was all the money they would get and that it was up to them to manage it. Amazingly, it worked,” he says. They track how much they have coming in and going out and how much they’re saving using the Greenlight app. Learning how to budget now will help them when they enter the real world, Sheehan says.

A key reason that it is important for you, as a parent, to teach your kids financial lessons is because you can share your money values through those lessons. If you value giving to others, you can introduce that value to your children by helping make it a habit for them from an early age. You could do as Chase Peckham – from the San Diego Financial Literacy Center – did with his kids, when they were little, and create spending, saving and giving jars.

Then help your children plan their giving by discussing what groups or causes they want to support.

Just as important as the lessons you teach your kids about money are the ways you discuss and handle money when you're around them. For example, if you complain about having to spend too much on certain things and then take your kids out for compulsive shopping, you're sending mixed messages. If you want your children to develop good spending and saving habits, they need to see you making smart spending and saving choices. In short, practice what you preach. And preach with consistency. Educating your children about personal finance is a process that can take time. But if you put in the effort and continuously communicate a clear message about money, you will instill good habits that will serve your children well.

Available at: <https://www.forbes.com/advisor/personal-finance/how-to-teach-your-kids-good-money-habits/> Retrieved on: Jan. 2, 2023. Adapted.

The main purpose of the text is to

- A) demonstrate the ineffectiveness of teaching small children how to deal with money.
- B) show parents the importance of teaching children how to use money and ways to do it.
- C) prove the point that giving children money will have a negative effect in their adult life.
- D) list the biggest difficulties and challenges of teaching personal finances to children.
- E) affirm that money habits can't be taught to children as effectively before their teens.

Comentário:

O texto exige do candidato a análise do texto e, dessa forma, marcar que opção indica o propósito principal do texto.

- A) **ERRADA.** O propósito principal do texto não é demonstrar a ineficácia de ensinar crianças pequenas a lidar com dinheiro.
- B) **CERTA.** O propósito principal do texto é mostrar aos pais a importância de ensinar as crianças a usar dinheiro e formas de fazê-lo. Tal afirmação fica comprovada pelo título (How To Teach Your Kids Good Money Habits – “Como Ensinar Bons Hábitos Financeiros aos Seus Filhos”) e pelo seguinte trecho: “Without a working knowledge of money, it is extraordinarily difficult to do well in life” (“Sem um conhecimento prático sobre dinheiro, é extraordinariamente difícil ter sucesso na vida”).
- C) **ERRADA.** O propósito principal do texto não é comprovar que dar dinheiro às crianças terá um efeito negativo em sua vida adulta.

- D) **ERRADA.** O propósito principal do texto não é listar as maiores dificuldades e desafios de ensinar finanças pessoais às crianças.
- E) **ERRADA.** O propósito principal do texto não é afirmar que hábitos financeiros não podem ser ensinados a crianças tão eficazmente antes da adolescência.

Gabarito: B**22. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2023****How To Teach Your Kids Good Money Habits**

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In the sentence of the paragraph, “Money is central to managing life, day-in and day-out.” the expression “day-in and day-out” means

- A) in the past
- B) in the future
- C) previously
- D) every day
- E) subsequently

Comentário:

Para a resolução dessa questão, caberia ao candidato conhecer o significado da expressão *DAY-IN AND DAY-OUT*, a qual significa dia após dia.

- A) **ERRADA.** A expressão apresentada no enunciado não significa NO PASSADO.
- B) **ERRADA.** A expressão apresentada no enunciado não significa NO FUTURO.
- C) **ERRADA.** A expressão apresentada no enunciado não significa ANTERIORMENTE.
- D) **CERTA.** A expressão apresentada no enunciado e EVERY DAY possuem o mesmo sentido: TODO DIA.
- E) **ERRADA.** A expressão apresentada no enunciado não significa subsequentemente.

Gabarito: D

23. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2023

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In the sentence of paragraph, “Your kids’ early interactions with money will likely involve spending”, the word “likely” can be replaced, with no change in meaning, by

- A) seemingly
- B) eventually
- C) really
- D) finally
- E) probably

Comentário:

Para a execução dessa questão, caberia ao candidato conhecer o significado da palavra *LIKELY* (“provável”) e, daí, assinalar a opção com o mesmo sentido.

- A) **ERRADA.** *LIKELY* significa PROVAVELMENTE, e não APARENTEMENTE.
- B) **ERRADA.** *LIKELY* significa PROVAVELMENTE. Deve-se destacar o fato de que a alternativa apresentou um FALSO COGNATO, o qual não significa EVENTUALMENTE, mas, sim, POR FIM.
- C) **ERRADA.** *LIKELY* significa PROVAVELMENTE, e não REALMENTE.
- D) **ERRADA.** *LIKELY* significa PROVAVELMENTE, e não FINALMENTE.
- E) **CERTA.** *LIKELY* e *PROBABLY* significam PROVAVELMENTE.

Gabarito: E

24. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2023

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In the segment of paragraph, "Saving teaches goal-setting and planning. It emphasizes being prepared, and it builds security and independence." the word "it" is a reference to

- A) saving
- B) teaches
- C) goal
- D) setting
- E) planning

Comentário:

Para acertar essa questão, o candidato deveria ser bem-sucedido na identificação da referencialidade pronominal. Nesse caso, mais especificamente, deveria compreender a que se refere o pronome sujeito *IT*.

- A) **CERTA.** O pronome *IT* refere-se a *ECONOMIZAR* ("SAVING"), como a tradução do trecho comprova: "Economizar ensina a definição de metas e o planejamento. Ela enfatiza a importância de estar preparado e construir segurança e independência". Vale destacar que poderia gerar dificuldade ao candidato ter de constatar que *SAVING* exerce a função de sujeito.
- B) **ERRADA.** O pronome *IT* refere-se a *ECONOMIZAR* ("SAVING"), e não a *ENSINA*, como a tradução do trecho comprova: "Economizar ensina a definição de metas e o planejamento. Ela enfatiza a importância de estar preparado e construir segurança e independência".
- C) **ERRADA.** O pronome *IT* refere-se a *ECONOMIZAR* ("SAVING"), e não a *OBJETIVO*, como a tradução do trecho comprova: "Economizar ensina a definição de metas e o planejamento. Ela enfatiza a importância de estar preparado e construir segurança e independência".
- D) **ERRADA.** O pronome *IT* refere-se a *ECONOMIZAR* ("SAVING"), e não a *ESTABELECIMENTO*, como a tradução do trecho comprova: "Economizar ensina a definição de metas e o planejamento. Ela enfatiza a importância de estar preparado e construir segurança e independência".
- E) **ERRADA.** O pronome *IT* refere-se a *ECONOMIZAR* ("SAVING"), e não a *PLANEJAMENTO*, como a tradução do trecho comprova: "Economizar ensina a definição de metas e o planejamento. Ela enfatiza a importância de estar preparado e construir segurança e independência".

Gabarito: A

25. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2023**How To Teach Your Kids Good Money Habits**

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In the passage of paragraph, “An allowance can accomplish that. However, you should consider requiring your kids to do certain tasks to earn their allowance”, the term “however” establishes the idea of

- A) addition
- B) conclusion
- C) contrast
- D) purpose
- E) reason

Comentário:

Para a resolução dessa questão, o candidato deveria demonstrar seu conhecimento sobre CONJUNÇÕES, mais especificamente *HOWEVER*, que indica CONTRASTE / OPOSIÇÃO.

- A) **ERRADA.** *HOWEVER* indica CONTRASTE, OPOSIÇÃO, e não ADIÇÃO. Indicam ADIÇÃO: *BESIDES, MOREOVER, FURTHERMORE.*
- B) **ERRADA.** *HOWEVER* indica CONTRASTE, OPOSIÇÃO, e não CONCLUSÃO. Indicam CONCLUSÃO: *SO, THEREFORE, THUS, HENCE.*

- C) **CERTA.** *HOWEVER* indica CONTRASTE, OPOSIÇÃO, assim como *BUT, NEVERTHELESS, NONETHELESS* e *YET* (esse último sendo usado em início de frase).
- D) **ERRADA.** *HOWEVER* indica CONTRASTE, OPOSIÇÃO, e não PROPÓSITO, FINALIDADE. Indicam FINALIDADE: *IN ORDER TO, TO, FOR.*
- E) **ERRADA.** *HOWEVER* indica CONTRASTE, OPOSIÇÃO, e não CAUSA. Indicam CAUSA: *BECAUSE, DUE TO, SINCE, AS.*

Gabarito: C

26. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2023

From Bartering to Bitcoin

By Rich Beattie

What we call “money” has always been a moving target. It changes appearance and value. Here are five key developments in the history of money that have impacted how we earn, save and spend today.

Cash Cows - Before humans had money, they had stuff. In ancient times, when you had stuff other people wanted, you bartered it for stuff you wanted.

Around 9000 BC, the most popular commodities included things like cattle, sheep and camels. This was fine when people bartered close to home, but bulky creatures are cumbersome and difficult to transport. As people started to venture farther afield to trade, a more portable option became essential.

In 1200 BC people started using cowries—the shells of marine mollusks taken from oceans. They were recognized as precious, and their use spread across Asia, Africa, Oceania and Europe. Having been in use for centuries — even into the 20th century in some places—cowries win the prize as the world’s longest-running currency.

Three Coins in the Fountain - The issue with bartering became assigning value: Just how much was a cowrie or a cow worth? So, agreeing on the value of money became essential. It was the Lydians, around 600 BC, who get credit for a critical step in this process: fashioning the first known coins, which were made of a gold and silver alloy.

The metal used to make a coin—along with its weight—was important, as it denoted the money’s value. Moreover, as coins gained popularity, so did the idea of adorning them with locally inspired designs.

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Available at: <https://www.synchronybank.com/blog/brief-history-of-money/>. Retrieved on: Sept 10, 2022. Adapted.

The main purpose of the text is to

- A) present a brief history of money.
- B) relate the history of money with wars.
- C) regret society's attitude regarding money.
- D) deny the importance of money to humankind.
- E) describe the relevance of money in the world.

Comentário:

A questão indaga sobre o objetivo principal do texto.

- A) **CERTA.** O texto apresenta uma breve história do dinheiro, citando cinco desenvolvimentos-chave em sua história.
- B) **ERRADA.** O texto não relaciona a história do dinheiro com guerras. Em determinada parte do texto, a Primeira Guerra Mundial é citada, mas isso não se relaciona com a história do dinheiro como um todo.
- C) **ERRADA.** O texto não lamenta a atitude da sociedade em relação ao dinheiro. O tom do texto é mais dissertativo, tratando sobre a história, não apresentando tom subjetivo que justificasse lamentação.
- D) **ERRADA.** O texto não nega a importância do dinheiro para a humanidade. Na verdade, há o emprego de um texto dissertativo, o qual não defende nem diminui a importância do dinheiro, mas, sim, trata de sua história e evolução.
- E) **ERRADA.** O texto não descreve a relevância do dinheiro no mundo. Na verdade, há o emprego de um texto dissertativo, o qual não defende nem diminui a relevância do dinheiro, mas, sim, trata de sua história e evolução.

Gabarito: A

27. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2023

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In the fragment in the fourth paragraph of the text, “It was the Lydians, around 600 BC, who get credit for a critical step in this process: fashioning the first known coins, which were made of a gold and silver alloy” the words in bold refer respectively to:

- A) BC – coins
- B) 600 BC – first
- C) 600 BC – coins
- D) Lydians – coins
- E) Lydians – known

Comentário:

Para acertar essa questão, caberia ao candidato apresentar conhecimento sobre PRONOMES RELATIVOS, reconhecendo seu uso e seus respectivos antecedentes no trecho apresentado.

- A) **ERRADA.** O pronome relativo *WHO* refere-se a *LYDIANS* (“lídios”) e o *WHICH*, a *COINS* (“moedas”). Vale destacar que BC significa *BEFORE CHRIST* (“antes de Cristo”), logo o pronome adequado seria *WHEN*.
- B) **ERRADA.** O pronome relativo *WHO* refere-se a *LYDIANS* (“lídios”) e o *WHICH*, a *COINS* (“moedas”). Vale destacar que BC significa *BEFORE CHRIST* (“antes de Cristo”), logo o pronome adequado seria *WHEN*.
- C) **ERRADA.** O pronome relativo *WHO* refere-se a *LYDIANS* (“lídios”) e o *WHICH*, a *COINS* (“moedas”). Vale destacar que BC significa *BEFORE CHRIST* (“antes de Cristo”), logo o pronome adequado seria *WHEN*.
- D) **CERTA.** O pronome relativo *WHO* refere-se a *LYDIANS* (“lídios”) e o *WHICH*, a *COINS* (“moedas”). Vale destacar que *WHO* é um pronome que se refere a PESSOAS, razão pela qual se retoma um POVO.
- E) **ERRADA.** O pronome relativo *WHO* refere-se a *LYDIANS* (“lídios”) e o *WHICH*, a *COINS* (“moedas”).

Gabarito: D

28. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2023**From Bartering to Bitcoin**

By Rich Beattie

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Available at: <https://www.synchronybank.com/blog/brief-history-of-money/>. Retrieved on: Sept 10, 2022. Adapted.

In the paragraph of the text, the author mentions that paper money first circulated in

- A) Italy
- B) China
- C) England
- D) Australia
- E) Germany

Comentário:

Para acertar essa questão, caberia ao candidato identificar, no citado parágrafo do texto, o lugar onde primeiramente circulou o dinheiro em papel.

- A) **ERRADA.** O texto indica a CHINA como localidade onde primeiramente circulou o dinheiro em papel, e não a ITÁLIA, como o trecho a seguir comprova: “China’s Tang Dynasty, in the seventh century, came up with a smart solution, namely, paper money” (“A Dinastia Tang da China, no século VII, criou uma solução inteligente, a saber, o dinheiro de papel”).

- B) **CERTA.** O texto indica a CHINA como localidade onde primeiramente circulou o dinheiro em papel, como o trecho a seguir comprova: “China’s Tang Dynasty, in the seventh century, came up with a smart solution, namely, paper money” (“A Dinastia Tang da China, no século VII, criou uma solução inteligente, a saber, o dinheiro de papel”).
- C) **ERRADA.** O texto indica a CHINA como localidade onde primeiramente circulou o dinheiro em papel, e não a AUSTRÁLIA, como o trecho a seguir comprova: “China’s Tang Dynasty, in the seventh century, came up with a smart solution, namely, paper money” (“A Dinastia Tang da China, no século VII, criou uma solução inteligente, a saber, o dinheiro de papel”).
- D) **ERRADA.** O texto indica a CHINA como localidade onde primeiramente circulou o dinheiro em papel, e não a ITÁLIA, como o trecho a seguir comprova: “China’s Tang Dynasty, in the seventh century, came up with a smart solution, namely, paper money” (“A Dinastia Tang da China, no século VII, criou uma solução inteligente, a saber, o dinheiro de papel”).
- E) **ERRADA.** O texto indica a CHINA como localidade onde primeiramente circulou o dinheiro em papel, e não a ALEMANHA, como o trecho a seguir comprova: “China’s Tang Dynasty, in the seventh century, came up with a smart solution, namely, paper money” (“A Dinastia Tang da China, no século VII, criou uma solução inteligente, a saber, o dinheiro de papel”).

Gabarito: B

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Available at: <https://www.synchronybank.com/blog/brief-history-of-money/>. Retrieved on: Sept 10, 2022. Adapted.

In the fragment in the paragraph of the text “One of the problems, though, was that counterfeiters had great success with paper bills”, the word in bold is associated with the idea of

- A) time
- B) addition
- C) condition
- D) emphasis
- E) opposition

Comentário:

Para a resolução dessa questão, o candidato deveria demonstrar seu conhecimento sobre CONJUNÇÕES, mais especificamente *THOUGH*, que indica CONCESSÃO, que é um tipo de CONTRASTE/OPOSIÇÃO.

- A) **ERRADA.** *THOUGH* indica CONTRASTE, OPOSIÇÃO, e não TEMPO. Indicam TEMPO: *WHEN, BEFORE, AFTER, WHENEVER*, entre outros.
- B) **ERRADA.** *THOUGH* indica CONTRASTE, OPOSIÇÃO, e não ADIÇÃO. Indicam ADIÇÃO: *BESIDES, MOREOVER, FURTHERMORE*.
- C) **ERRADA.** *THOUGH* indica CONTRASTE, OPOSIÇÃO, e não CONDIÇÃO. Indicam CONDIÇÃO: *IF, UNLESS, PROVIDED THAT*.
- D) **ERRADA.** *THOUGH* indica CONTRASTE, OPOSIÇÃO, e não ÊNFASE. Indicam ÊNFASE: *INDEED, EVEN*.
- E) **CERTA.** *THOUGH* indica CONTRASTE, OPOSIÇÃO.

Gabarito: E

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Available at: <https://www.synchronybank.com/blog/brief-history-of-money/>. Retrieved on: Sept 10, 2022. Adapted.

In the paragraph, the author of the text predicts that there are chances artificial intelligence will be able to

- A) manage bank accounts.
- B) prevent money changes.
- C) eliminate exchange rates.
- D) control financial resources.
- E) avoid inflation and corruption.

Comentário:

Considerando a indicação do parágrafo e as palavras-chave “*ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE*”, caberia ao candidato compreender o papel indicado pelo texto para essa tecnologia perante a gestão financeira.

- A) **ERRADA.** O texto não afirma que a inteligência artificial será capaz de gerenciar contas bancárias, mas, sim, de controlar recursos financeiros.
- B) **ERRADA.** O texto não afirma que a inteligência artificial será capaz de evitar mudanças monetárias, mas, sim, de controlar recursos financeiros.
- C) **ERRADA.** O texto não afirma que a inteligência artificial será capaz de eliminar taxas de câmbio, mas, sim, de controlar recursos financeiros.
- D) **CERTA.** O texto afirma que a inteligência artificial será capaz de controlar recursos financeiros, como o trecho a seguir comprova: “*Meanwhile, artificial intelligence is growing ever smarter, and perhaps one day soon your budget and expenses will be managing themselves*” (“Enquanto isso, a inteligência artificial está se tornando cada vez mais inteligente, e talvez, em breve, seu orçamento e despesas estarão se gerenciando sozinhos”).
- E) **ERRADA.** O texto não afirma que a inteligência artificial será capaz de evitar inflação e corrupção, mas, sim, de controlar recursos financeiros.

Gabarito: D

31. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022**Text****U.S. domestic air conditioning use could exceed electric capacity in next decade due to climate change**

Climate change will provoke an increase in summer air conditioning use in the United States that will probably cause prolonged blackouts during peak summer heat if states do not expand capacity or improve efficiency, according to a new study of domestic-level demand.

Human emissions have put the global climate on a trajectory to exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius of warming by the early 2030s, the IPCC reported in its 2021 evaluation. Without significant alleviation, global temperatures will probably exceed the 2.0-degree Celsius limit by the end of the century.

Previous research has examined the impacts of higher future temperatures on annual electricity consumption for specific cities or states. The new study is the first to project residential air conditioning demand on a domestic basis at a wide scale. It incorporates observed and predicted air temperature and heat, humidity and discomfort indices with air conditioning use by statistically representative domiciles across the contiguous United States, collected by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 2005-2019.

"It's a pretty clear warning to all of us that we can't keep doing what we are doing or our energy system will fail completely in the next few decades, simply because of the summertime air conditioning," said Susanne Benz, a geographer and climate scientist at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The heaviest air conditioning use with the greatest risk for overcharging the transmission lines comes during heat waves, which also present the highest risk to health. Electricity generation tends to be below peak during heat waves as well, reducing capacity to even lower levels, said Renee Obringer, an environmental engineer at Penn State University. Without enough capacity to satisfy demand, energy companies may have to adopt systematic blackouts during heat waves to avoid network failure, like California's energy organizations did in August 2020 during an extended period of record heat sometimes topping 117 degrees Fahrenheit. "We've seen this in California already -- state power companies had to institute blackouts because they couldn't provide the needed electricity," Obringer said. The state attributed 599 deaths to the heat, but the true number may have been closer to 3,900.

The new study predicted the largest increases in kilowatt-hours of electricity demand in the already hot south and southwest. If all Arizona houses were to increase air conditioning use by the estimated 6% needed at 1.5 degrees Celsius of global warming, for example, amounting to 30 kilowatt-hours per month, this would place an additional 54.5 million kilowatthours of demand on the electrical network monthly.

Available at: www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2022/02/220204093124.htm. Retrieved on: Feb. 9, 2022. Adapted.

The main purpose of the text is to

- A) describe past events related to summer weather in the southwest.
- B) mention the positive changes in Americans' habits concerning air conditioning.
- C) advocate against the use of air conditioning in domiciles.
- D) discuss possible problems to satisfy the demand for electric energy in the near future.
- E) encourage people to cut down residential carbon emissions.

Comentário:

Para acertar essa questão, caberia ao candidato a compreensão do propósito principal do texto.

- A) **ERRADA.** O texto não tem, como propósito principal, descrever eventos passados relacionados ao clima de verão no sudoeste. Na verdade, o texto trata do aumento da demanda de eletricidade por conta do aumento da temperatura global e, conseqüentemente, da possibilidade de que ocorram blecautes.
- B) **ERRADA.** O texto não tem, como propósito principal, mencionar as mudanças positivas nos hábitos dos americanos em relação ao ar-condicionado. Na verdade, o texto aborda as conseqüências negativas do aumento do uso desse aparelho.
- C) **ERRADA.** O texto não tem, como propósito principal, advogar contra o uso de ar-condicionado em residências. Na verdade, o texto não é contra o uso, mas, sim, disserta sobre as conseqüências desse aumento, dado o aumento da temperatura global como um todo.
- D) **CERTA.** O texto tem, como propósito principal, discutir possíveis problemas para satisfazer a demanda por energia elétrica em um futuro próximo. Nesse contexto, trata-se de como o aumento do uso de ar-condicionados, dado o aumento da temperatura global, pode gerar problemas, como blecautes.
- E) **ERRADA.** O texto não tem, como propósito principal, encorajar as pessoas a reduzir as emissões de carbono em ambientes residenciais. Na verdade, a problemática da redução da emissão de carbono não é tratada diretamente no texto.

Gabarito: D

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The term domestic, in the expression “domestic air conditioning use”, in the title of the text, is synonymous with

- A) residential
- B) commercial
- C) municipal
- D) individual
- E) national

Comentário:

Para acertar essa questão, caberia ao candidato apresentar conhecimento sobre vocabulário. A questão não demonstra elevado grau de dificuldade ao tratar de palavras ditas COGNATAS, ou seja, cuja semelhança apresenta proximidade com a Língua Portuguesa.

- A) **CERTA.** *DOMESTIC* e *RESIDENTIAL* apresentam sentidos semelhantes.
- B) **ERRADA.** *DOMESTIC* e *RESIDENTIAL* apresentam sentidos semelhantes, e não similar a *COMERCIAL*.
- C) **ERRADA.** *DOMESTIC* e *RESIDENTIAL* apresentam sentidos semelhantes, e não similar a *MUNICIPAL*.
- D) **ERRADA.** *DOMESTIC* e *RESIDENTIAL* apresentam sentidos semelhantes, e não similar a *INDIVIDUAL*.
- E) **ERRADA.** *DOMESTIC* e *RESIDENTIAL* apresentam sentidos semelhantes, e não similar a *NACIONAL*.

Gabarito: A

33. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022

Text

U.S. domestic air conditioning use could exceed electric capacity in next decade due to climate change

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In paragraph 1, the fragment "Climate change will provoke an increase in summer air conditioning use in the United States that will probably cause prolonged blackouts" implies that prolonged blackouts

- A) are happening.
- B) had happened.
- C) have happened.
- D) may happen.
- E) will have happened.

Comentário:

Para acertar essa questão, o candidato deveria manifestar não só conhecimento em leitura e interpretação como também demonstrar domínio do uso de VERBOS MODAIS.

- A) **ERRADA.** O trecho não implica que blecautes prolongados estejam acontecendo no momento. Na verdade, afirma-se que eles provavelmente acontecerão. Isso fica claro ao se contrastar o uso do *PRESENT CONTINUOUS* na opção A, enquanto, no enunciado, usa-se o *SIMPLE FUTURE*.
- B) **ERRADA.** O trecho não implica que blecautes prolongados tenham acontecido. Na verdade, afirma-se que eles provavelmente acontecerão. Isso fica claro ao se contrastar o uso do *PAST PERFECT* na opção B, enquanto, no enunciado, usa-se o *SIMPLE FUTURE*.
- C) **ERRADA.** O trecho não implica que blecautes prolongados tenham acontecido. Na verdade, afirma-se que eles provavelmente acontecerão. Isso fica claro ao se contrastar o uso do *PRESENT PERFECT* na opção C, enquanto, no enunciado, usa-se o *SIMPLE FUTURE*.
- D) **CERTA.** A alternativa D indica o uso do VERBO MODAL *MAY* para declarar que blecautes provavelmente acontecerão, ou seja, para se indicar uma POSSIBILIDADE, ideia que tal verbo, de fato, pode indicar.
- E) **ERRADA.** O trecho não implica que blecautes prolongados terão acontecido. Na verdade, afirma-se que eles provavelmente acontecerão. Isso fica claro ao se contrastar o uso do *FUTURE PERFECT* na opção E, enquanto, no enunciado, usa-se o *SIMPLE FUTURE*.

Gabarito: D

34. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022

Text

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In the 2nd paragraph, it is noticed that, according to the IPCC report in 2021, the global temperature will probably rise 1.5 degrees Celsius by the early 2030s due to

- A) air conditioning use
- B) human emissions
- C) electricity consumption
- D) electric capacity overcharge
- E) blackouts

Comentário:

Essa questão exige do candidato interpretação de texto, mais especificamente do segundo parágrafo, no qual se trata da responsabilidade dos seres humanos pelo aumento da temperatura global em 1,5 graus Celsius por volta da década de 2030. Além disso, caberia ao candidato saber que *DUE TO* indica CAUSA.

- A) **ERRADA.** O texto não afirma que a temperatura global provavelmente aumentará 1,5 graus Celsius até o início da década de 2030 devido ao uso dos ares-condicionados, mas, sim, por conta de emissões humanas.
- B) **CERTA.** O texto afirma que a temperatura global provavelmente aumentará 1,5 graus Celsius até o início da década de 2030 devido a emissões humanas, como a tradução de trecho do segundo parágrafo comprova: “As emissões humanas colocaram o clima global em uma trajetória que excederá 1,5 graus Celsius de aquecimento até o início da década de 2030, conforme relatado pelo IPCC em sua avaliação de 2021”.
- C) **ERRADA.** O texto não afirma que a temperatura global provavelmente aumentará 1,5 graus Celsius até o início da década de 2030 devido ao consumo de eletricidade, mas, sim, por conta de emissões humanas.
- D) **ERRADA.** O texto não afirma que a temperatura global provavelmente aumentará 1,5 graus Celsius até o início da década de 2030 devido à sobrecarga de capacidade elétrica, mas, sim, por conta de emissões humanas.
- E) **ERRADA.** O texto não afirma que a temperatura global provavelmente aumentará 1,5 graus Celsius até o início da década de 2030 devido a blecautes, mas, sim, por conta de emissões humanas.

Gabarito: B

35. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022

Text

U.S. domestic air conditioning use could exceed electric capacity in next decade due to climate change

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In the segment of paragraph 4 “we can’t keep doing what we are doing or our energy system will fail completely in the next few decades”, the term fail completely is synonymous with

- A) expand
- B) divide
- C) improve
- D) work
- E) collapse

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato o conhecimento dos vocábulos *FAIL COMPLETELY*, os quais significam FALHAR COMPLETAMENTE. Daí, caberia ao candidato assinalar a opção com o mesmo sentido.

- A) **ERRADA.** *FAIL COMPLETELY* e *COLLAPSE* apresentam sentidos semelhantes, enquanto *EXPAND* significa EXPANDIR.
- B) **ERRADA.** *FAIL COMPLETELY* e *COLLAPSE* apresentam sentidos semelhantes, enquanto *DIVIDE* significa DIVIDIR.
- C) **ERRADA.** *FAIL COMPLETELY* e *COLLAPSE* apresentam sentidos semelhantes, enquanto *IMPROVE* significa MELHORAR.
- D) **ERRADA.** *FAIL COMPLETELY* e *COLLAPSE* apresentam sentidos semelhantes, enquanto *WORK* significa TRABALHAR.
- E) **CERTA.** *FAIL COMPLETELY* e *COLLAPSE* apresentam sentidos semelhantes: FALHAR COMPLETAMENTE, COLAPSAR, ENTRAR EM COLAPSO.

Gabarito: E

36. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022

Text

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The fragment in paragraph 5 "Electricity generation tends to be below peak" means that

- A) there is usually no electricity left by that time of year.
- B) electricity generation is not at its maximum capacity.
- C) the quality of electricity generation is not acceptable.
- D) excess electricity is being generated.
- E) the electricity companies easily satisfy the increased demand.

Comentário:

A questão exige vocabulário do candidato, mais especificamente se deveria saber que *PEAK* significa pico e que *BELOW* significa ABAIXO, de modo que se deveria deduzir que tal geração de eletricidade está abaixo da capacidade máxima.

- A) **ERRADA.** O fragmento do 5º parágrafo não indica que, geralmente, não há eletricidade disponível nessa época do ano.

- B) **CERTA.** O fragmento do 5º parágrafo indica que a geração de eletricidade não está em sua capacidade máxima, como a tradução comprova: "A geração de eletricidade tende a ficar abaixo do pico".
- C) **ERRADA.** O fragmento do 5º parágrafo não indica que a qualidade da geração de eletricidade não é aceitável.
- D) **ERRADA.** O fragmento do 5º parágrafo não indica que está sendo gerada eletricidade em excesso.
- E) **ERRADA.** O fragmento do 5º parágrafo não indica que as empresas de eletricidade atendem facilmente à demanda aumentada.

Gabarito: B

37. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022

Text

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In the sentence of paragraph 5, “The heaviest air conditioning use with the greatest risk for overcharging the transmission lines comes during heat waves, which also present the highest risk to health”, the word which makes reference to

- A) risk to health
- B) air conditioning use
- C) heat waves
- D) the transmission lines
- E) risk for overcharging

Comentário:

A questão exigia do candidato conhecimento de PRONOMES RELATIVOS, ressaltando-se a característica de que eles sempre apresentam um ANTECEDENTE.

- A) **ERRADA.** O pronome relativo *WHICH*, no trecho apresentado, refere-se a *HEAT WAVES*, e não a *RISK TO HEALTH*.
- B) **ERRADA.** O pronome relativo *WHICH*, no trecho apresentado, refere-se a *HEAT WAVES*, e não a *AIR CONDITIONING USE*.
- C) **CERTA.** O pronome relativo *WHICH*, no trecho apresentado, refere-se a *HEAT WAVES*, como a tradução do trecho apresentado comprova: "O uso mais intenso de ar-condicionado, com o maior risco de sobrecarregar as linhas de transmissão, ocorre durante ondas de calor, as quais também representam o maior risco para a saúde."
- D) **ERRADA.** O pronome relativo *WHICH*, no trecho apresentado, refere-se a *HEAT WAVES*, e não a *THE TRANSMISSION LINES*.

- E) **ERRADA.** O pronome relativo *WHICH*, no trecho apresentado, refere-se a *HEAT WAVES*, e não a *RISK FOR OVERCHARGING*.

Gabarito: C

38. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022

Text

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The fragment in paragraph 5 “an extended period of record heat sometimes topping 117 degrees Fahrenheit” describes a climate condition characterized by

- A) low and mild temperatures
- B) quickly oscillating temperatures
- C) exceptionally high temperatures
- D) alternating hot and dry weather
- E) moderate temperatures and bad weather

Comentário:

A questão exigia do candidato conhecimento de vocabulário, mais especificamente *TOPPING*, que indica TOPO, ou seja, nesse contexto, a temperatura mais alta de calor.

- A) **ERRADA.** O fragmento apresentado não descreve uma condição climática caracterizada por temperaturas baixas e amenas.
- B) **ERRADA.** O fragmento apresentado não descreve uma condição climática caracterizada por temperaturas que oscilavam rapidamente.
- C) **CERTA.** O fragmento apresentado descreve uma condição climática caracterizada por temperaturas excepcionalmente altas, como a tradução do trecho comprova: "um período prolongado de calor recorde, às vezes chegando aos 117 graus Fahrenheit".
- D) **ERRADA.** O fragmento apresentado não descreve uma condição climática caracterizada por clima que alternava entre quente e seco.
- E) **ERRADA.** O fragmento apresentado não descreve uma condição climática caracterizada por temperaturas moderadas e tempo ruim.

Gabarito: C

39. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022**Text****U.S. domestic air conditioning use could exceed electric capacity in next decade due to climate change**

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The heaviest air conditioning use with the greatest risk for overcharging the transmission lines comes during heat waves, which also present the highest risk to health. Electricity generation tends to be below peak during heat waves as well, reducing capacity to even lower levels, said Renee Obringer, an environmental engineer at Penn State University. Without enough capacity to satisfy demand, energy companies may have to adopt systematic blackouts during heat waves to avoid network failure, like California's energy organizations did in August 2020 during an extended period of record heat sometimes topping 117 degrees Fahrenheit. "We've seen this in California already -- state power companies had to institute blackouts because they couldn't provide the needed electricity," Obringer said. The state attributed 599 deaths to the heat, but the true number may have been closer to 3,900.

The new study predicted the largest increases in kilowatt-hours of electricity demand in the already hot south and southwest. If all Arizona houses were to increase air conditioning use by the estimated 6% needed at 1.5 degrees Celsius of global warming, for example, amounting to 30 kilowatt-hours per month, this would place an additional 54.5 million kilowatthours of demand on the electrical network monthly.

Available at: www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2022/02/220204093124.htm. Retrieved on: Feb. 9, 2022. Adapted.

In the fragment of paragraph 6 “If all Arizona houses were to increase air conditioning use”, if signals a(n)

- A) condition
- B) opposition
- C) negation
- D) conclusion
- E) explanation

Comentário:

A questão exigia do candidato conhecimento sobre CONJUNÇÕES, mais especificamente *IF* (“se”), que indica CONDIÇÃO.

- A) **CERTA.** *IF*, assim como *UNLESS*, *PROVIDED THAT*, indica CONDIÇÃO.
- B) **ERRADA.** *IF* indica CONDIÇÃO, e não OPOSIÇÃO. Indicam OPOSIÇÃO: *BUT*, *HOWEVER*, *NEVERTHELESS*, *NONETHELESS*.
- C) **ERRADA.** *IF* indica CONDIÇÃO, e não NEGAÇÃO.
- D) **ERRADA.** *IF* indica CONDIÇÃO, e não CONCLUSÃO. Indicam CONCLUSÃO: *SO*, *THUS*, *THEREFORE*, *HENCE*.
- E) **ERRADA.** *IF* indica CONDIÇÃO, e não EXPLICAÇÃO.

Gabarito: A

40. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022

Text

U.S. domestic air conditioning use could exceed electric capacity in next decade due to climate change

Climate change will provoke an increase in summer air conditioning use in the United States that will probably cause prolonged blackouts during peak summer heat if states do not expand capacity or improve efficiency, according to a new study of domestic-level demand.

Human emissions have put the global climate on a trajectory to exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius of warming by the early 2030s, the IPCC reported in its 2021 evaluation. Without significant alleviation, global temperatures will probably exceed the 2.0-degree Celsius limit by the end of the century.

Previous research has examined the impacts of higher future temperatures on annual electricity consumption for specific cities or states. The new study is the first to project residential air conditioning demand on a domestic basis at a wide scale. It incorporates observed and predicted air temperature and heat, humidity and discomfort indices with air conditioning use by statistically representative domiciles across the contiguous United States, collected by the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) in 2005-2019.

“It’s a pretty clear warning to all of us that we can’t keep doing what we are doing or our energy system will fail completely in the next few decades, simply because of the summertime air conditioning,” said Susanne Benz, a geographer and climate scientist at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The heaviest air conditioning use with the greatest risk for overcharging the transmission lines comes during heat waves, which also present the highest risk to health. Electricity generation tends to be below peak during heat waves as well, reducing capacity to even lower levels, said Renee Obringer, an environmental engineer at Penn State University. Without enough capacity to satisfy demand, energy companies may have to adopt systematic blackouts during heat waves to avoid network failure, like California’s energy organizations did in August 2020 during an extended period of record heat sometimes topping 117 degrees Fahrenheit. “We’ve seen this in California already -- state power companies had to institute blackouts because they couldn’t provide the needed electricity,” Obringer said. The state attributed 599 deaths to the heat, but the true number may have been closer to 3,900.

The new study predicted the largest increases in kilowatt-hours of electricity demand in the already hot south and southwest. If all Arizona houses were to increase air conditioning use by the estimated 6% needed at 1.5 degrees Celsius of global warming, for example, amounting to 30 kilowatt-hours per month, this would place an additional 54.5 million kilowatthours of demand on the electrical network monthly.

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In the fragment of paragraph 5 “the heaviest air conditioning use”, the term heaviest could be replaced, with no change in meaning, by

- A) most intense
- B) most unexpected
- C) most difficult
- D) most adequate
- E) most moderate

Comentário:

A questão exige conhecimento em relação a vocabulário, mais especificamente *HEAVY* (“pesado”), cabendo ao candidato identificar que opção possui o mesmo significado.

- A) **CERTA.** *HEAVIEST* e *MOST INTENSE* possuem sentido semelhante: mais pesado ou mais intenso, os quais poderiam ser usados para se referir ao uso dos ares-condicionados.
- B) **ERRADA.** *HEAVIEST* e *MOST INTENSE* possuem sentido semelhante, enquanto *MOST UNEXPECTED* significa MAIS INESPERADO.
- C) **ERRADA.** *HEAVIEST* e *MOST INTENSE* possuem sentido semelhante, diferentemente de MAIS DIFÍCIL.
- D) **ERRADA.** *HEAVIEST* e *MOST INTENSE* possuem sentido semelhante, diferentemente de mais ADEQUADO.
- E) **ERRADA.** *HEAVIEST* e *MOST INTENSE* possuem sentido semelhante, diferentemente de MAIS MODERADO.

Gabarito: A

41. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022

Text

The controversial future of nuclear power in the U.S.

Lois Parshley

President Joe Biden has set ambitious goals for fighting climate change: To cut U.S. carbon emissions in half by 2030 and to have a net-zero carbon economy by 2050. The plan requires electricity generation – the easiest economic sector to green, analysts say – to be carbon-free by 2035.

A few figures from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) illustrate the challenge. In 2020 the United States generated about four trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity. Some 60 percent of that came from burning fossil fuels, mostly natural gas, in some 10,000 generators, large and small, around the country. All of that electricity will need to be replaced - and more, because demand for electricity is expected to rise, especially if we power more cars with it.

Renewable energy sources like solar and wind have grown faster than expected; together with hydroelectric, they surpassed coal for the first time ever in 2019 and now produce 20 percent of U.S. electricity. In February the EIA projected that renewables were on track to produce more than 40 percent by 2050 - remarkable growth, perhaps, but still well short of what's needed to decarbonize the grid by 2035 and forestall the climate crisis.

This daunting challenge has recently led some environmentalists to reconsider an alternative they had long been wary of: nuclear power.

Nuclear power has a lot going for it. Its carbon footprint is equivalent to wind, less than solar, and orders of magnitude less than coal. Nuclear power plants take up far less space on the landscape than solar or wind farms, and they produce power even at night or on calm days. In 2020 they generated as much electricity in the U.S. as renewables did, a fifth of the total.

But debates rage over whether nuclear should be a big part of the climate solution in the U.S. The majority of American nuclear plants today are approaching the end of their design life, and only one has been built in the last 20 years. Nuclear proponents are now banking on next-generation designs, like small, modular versions of conventional light-water reactors, or advanced reactors designed to be safer, cheaper, and more flexible.

"We've innovated so little in the past half-century, there's a lot of ground to gain," says Ashley Finan, the director of the National Reactor Innovation Center at the Idaho National Laboratory. Yet an expansion of nuclear power faces some serious hurdles, and the perennial concerns about safety and long-lived radioactive waste may not be the biggest: Critics also say nuclear reactors are simply too expensive and take too long to build to be of much help with the climate crisis.

While environmental opposition may have been the primary force hindering nuclear development in the 1980s and 90s, now the biggest challenge may be costs. Few nuclear plants have been built in the U.S. recently because they are very expensive to build here, which makes the price of their energy high.

Jacopo Buongiorno, a professor of nuclear science and engineering at MIT, led a group of scientists who recently completed a two-year study examining the future of nuclear energy in the U.S. and western Europe. They found that "without cost reductions, nuclear energy will not play a significant role" in decarbonizing the power sector.

"In the West, the nuclear industry has substantially lost its ability to build large plants," Buongiorno says, pointing to Southern Company's effort to add two new reactors to Plant Vogtle in Waynesboro, Georgia. They have been under construction since 2013, are now billions of dollars over budget - the cost has more than doubled - and years behind schedule. In France, ranked second after the U.S. in nuclear generation, a new reactor in Flamanville is a decade late and more than three times over budget.

"We have clearly lost the know-how to build traditional gigawatt-scale nuclear power plants," Buongiorno says. Because no new plants were built in the U.S. for decades, he and his colleagues found, the teams working on a project like Vogtle haven't had the learning experiences needed to do the job efficiently. That leads to construction delays that drive up costs.

Elsewhere, reactors are still being built at lower cost, "largely in places where they build projects on budget, and on schedule," Finan explains. China and South Korea are the leaders. (To be fair, several of China's recent large-scale reactors have also had cost overruns and delays.)

“The cost of nuclear power in Asia has been a quarter, or less, of new builds in the West,” Finan says. Much lower labor costs are one reason, according to both Finan and the MIT report, but better project management is another.

Available at: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/nuclear-plants-are-closing-in-the-us-should-we-build-more>. Retrieved on: Feb. 3, 2022. Adapted.

In the fragment of paragraph 1 “The plan requires electricity generation – the easiest economic sector to green, analysts say – to be carbon-free by 2035”, to green means to

- A) be adapted to the political goals of ambitious rulers.
- B) generate more electricity using non renewable sources.
- C) boost the consumption of fossil fuels such as natural gas.
- D) become less harmful or more sensitive to the environment.
- E) reduce greenhouse gas emissions by promoting the use of nuclear power.

Comentário:

Nessa questão, caberia ao candidato reconhecer e compreender o significado do verbo *TO GREEN* no trecho indicado, o qual está relacionado a ser sensível à questão ambiental.

- A) **ERRADO.** No trecho apresentado, *TO GREEN* não significa ser adaptado aos objetivos políticos de governantes ambiciosos.
- B) **ERRADO.** No trecho apresentado, *TO GREEN* não significa gerar mais eletricidade usando fontes não renováveis.
- C) **ERRADO.** No trecho apresentado, *TO GREEN* não significa impulsionar o consumo de combustíveis fósseis como gás natural.
- D) **CERTO.** No trecho apresentado, *TO GREEN* significa tornar-se menos prejudicial ou mais sensível ao meio ambiente.
- E) **ERRADO.** No trecho apresentado, *TO GREEN* não significa reduzir as emissões de gases de efeito estufa promovendo o uso de energia nuclear.

Gabarito: D

42. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022**Text****The controversial future of nuclear power in the U.S.**

Lois Parshley

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A few figures from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) illustrate the challenge. In 2020 the United States generated about four trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity. Some 60 percent of that came from burning fossil fuels, mostly natural gas, in some 10,000 generators, large and small, around the country. All of that electricity will need to be replaced - and more, because demand for electricity is expected to rise, especially if we power more cars with it.

Renewable energy sources like solar and wind have grown faster than expected; together with hydroelectric, they surpassed coal for the first time ever in 2019 and now produce 20 percent of U.S. electricity. In February the EIA projected that renewables were on track to produce more than 40 percent by 2050 - remarkable growth, perhaps, but still well short of what's needed to decarbonize the grid by 2035 and forestall the climate crisis.

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But debates rage over whether nuclear should be a big part of the climate solution in the U.S. The majority of American nuclear plants today are approaching the end of their design life, and only one has been built in the last 20 years. Nuclear proponents are now banking on next-generation designs, like small, modular versions of conventional light-water reactors, or advanced reactors designed to be safer, cheaper, and more flexible.

"We've innovated so little in the past half-century, there's a lot of ground to gain," says Ashley Finan, the director of the National Reactor Innovation Center at the Idaho National Laboratory. Yet an expansion of nuclear power faces some serious hurdles, and the perennial concerns about safety and long-lived radioactive waste may not be the biggest: Critics also say nuclear reactors are simply too expensive and take too long to build to be of much help with the climate crisis.

While environmental opposition may have been the primary force hindering nuclear development in the 1980s and 90s, now the biggest challenge may be costs. Few nuclear plants have been built in the U.S. recently because they are very expensive to build here, which makes the price of their energy high.

Jacopo Buongiorno, a professor of nuclear science and engineering at MIT, led a group of scientists who recently completed a two-year study examining the future of nuclear energy in the U.S. and western Europe. They found that “without cost reductions, nuclear energy will not play a significant role” in decarbonizing the power sector.

“In the West, the nuclear industry has substantially lost its ability to build large plants,” Buongiorno says, pointing to Southern Company’s effort to add two new reactors to Plant Vogtle in Waynesboro, Georgia. They have been under construction since 2013, are now billions of dollars over budget - the cost has more than doubled - and years behind schedule. In France, ranked second after the U.S. in nuclear generation, a new reactor in Flamanville is a decade late and more than three times over budget.

“We have clearly lost the know-how to build traditional gigawatt-scale nuclear power plants,” Buongiorno says. Because no new plants were built in the U.S. for decades, he and his colleagues found, the teams working on a project like Vogtle haven’t had the learning experiences needed to do the job efficiently. That leads to construction delays that drive up costs.

Elsewhere, reactors are still being built at lower cost, “largely in places where they build projects on budget, and on schedule,” Finan explains. China and South Korea are the leaders. (To be fair, several of China’s recent large-scale reactors have also had cost overruns and delays.)

“The cost of nuclear power in Asia has been a quarter, or less, of new builds in the West,” Finan says. Much lower labor costs are one reason, according to both Finan and the MIT report, but better project management is another.

Available at: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/nuclear-plants-are-closing-in-the-us-should-we-build-more>. Retrieved on: Feb. 3, 2022. Adapted.

In the fragment of paragraph 2 “because demand for electricity is expected to rise, especially if we power more cars with it”, is expected to rise is used to

- A) give strong advice.
- B) express lack of necessity.
- C) anticipate a probable event.
- D) warn about a clear obligation.
- E) communicate absolute certainty.

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato conhecimento de vocabulário, mais especificamente *IS EXPECTED TO RISE*, que significa “espera-se que aumente”. Além disso, caberia ao candidato assinalar a opção que possui o mesmo sentido da expressão apresentada.

- A) **ERRADA.** A expressão *IS EXPECTED TO RISE* não foi usada para dar um conselho forte.
- B) **ERRADA.** A expressão *IS EXPECTED TO RISE* não foi usada para expressar falta de necessidade.
- C) **CERTA.** A expressão *IS EXPECTED TO RISE* foi usada para antecipar um evento provável.
- D) **ERRADA.** A expressão *IS EXPECTED TO RISE* não foi usada para advertir sobre uma obrigação clara.
- E) **ERRADA.** A expressão *IS EXPECTED TO RISE* não foi usada para comunicar certeza absoluta.

Gabarito: C

43. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022

Text

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Lois Parshley

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“This daunting challenge”, in paragraph 4, refers to the

- A) use of solar and wind power to produce 20% of the U.S. electricity.
- B) exclusive use of renewables to generate electricity in the U.S. by 2050.
- C) sudden rise of renewable energy sources in the U.S. in the last decade.
- D) insertion of nuclear power in the U.S. electricity grid in the next fifty years.
- E) goal of achieving a carbon-free electricity grid in the U.S. by 2035 to fight the climate crisis.

Comentário:

Essa questão desafia o candidato tanto em relação a vocabulário quanto à interpretação. Isso se dá, primeiramente, pois o candidato deveria saber o significado de *DAUNTING* (“assustadora”). Em segundo lugar, caberia ao candidato reconhecer a que se refere o desafio (“*CHALLENGE*”) citado.

- A) **ERRADA.** “*This daunting challenge*” não se refere ao uso de energia solar e eólica para produzir 20% da eletricidade nos Estados Unidos.
- B) **ERRADA.** “*This daunting challenge*” não se refere ao uso exclusivo de energias renováveis para gerar eletricidade nos Estados Unidos até 2050.
- C) **ERRADA.** “*This daunting challenge*” não se refere ao aumento repentino das fontes de energia renovável nos Estados Unidos na última década.
- D) **ERRADA.** “*This daunting challenge*” não se refere à inserção de energia nuclear na rede elétrica dos Estados Unidos nos próximos cinquenta anos.
- E) **CERTA.** “*This daunting challenge*” referiu-se ao objetivo de alcançar uma rede elétrica livre de carbono nos Estados Unidos até 2035 para combater a crise climática. Isso fica claro ao se verificar a citação ao objetivo estabelecido pelo então presidente dos EUA Joe Biden: “President Joe Biden has set ambitious goals for fighting climate change: To cut U.S. carbon emissions in half by 2030 and to have a net-zero carbon economy by 2050” (“O Presidente Joe Biden estabeleceu metas ambiciosas para combater as mudanças climáticas: reduzir as emissões de carbono dos Estados Unidos pela metade até 2030 e ter uma economia com emissão líquida zero de carbono até 2050”). Além disso, tal objetivo é tratado como um desafio no segundo parágrafo: “A few figures from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) illustrate the challenge” (“Alguns números da Administração de Informações sobre Energia dos Estados Unidos (EIA) ilustram o desafio”).

Gabarito: E

44. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022**Text****The controversial future of nuclear power in the U.S.**

Lois Parshley

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In the fragment of paragraph 5 “Nuclear power has a lot going for it” means that the use of nuclear power

- A) presents many advantageous qualities.
- B) generates some doubts about its efficiency.
- C) constitutes a real threat to national security.
- D) raises severe concerns about potential accidents.
- E) provokes negative reactions among environmentalists.

Comentário:

A questão desafia o candidato ao se apropriar de uma frase informal para ser analisada e interpretada. Era necessário compreender que a frase se posiciona positivamente perante o emprego de energia nuclear, dado o cenário apresentado pelo contexto em que se demanda a redução da energia gerada a partir de combustíveis fósseis. Tendo isso em vista, dever-se-ia assinalar a opção que indicava que a energia nuclear possui vantagens. Vale ainda destacar que geraria dificuldade o fato de que as alternativas apresentam informações verdadeiras apresentadas no texto, no entanto, elas não estão alinhadas com a frase apresentada.

- A) **CERTA.** A frase apresentada indica que o uso da energia nuclear apresenta muitas qualidades vantajosas.
- B) **ERRADA.** A frase apresentada não indica que o uso da energia nuclear gera algumas dúvidas sobre sua eficiência.
- C) **ERRADA.** A frase apresentada não indica que o uso da energia nuclear constitui uma ameaça real à segurança nacional.
- D) **ERRADA.** A frase apresentada não indica que o uso da energia nuclear levanta sérias preocupações sobre possíveis acidentes.
- E) **ERRADA.** A frase apresentada não indica que o uso da energia nuclear provoca reações negativas entre os ambientalistas.

Gabarito: A

45. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022

Text

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"We've innovated so little in the past half-century, there's a lot of ground to gain," says Ashley Finan, the director of the National Reactor Innovation Center at the Idaho National Laboratory. Yet an expansion of nuclear power faces some serious hurdles, and the perennial concerns about safety and long-lived radioactive waste may not be the biggest: Critics also say nuclear reactors are simply too expensive and take too long to build to be of much help with the climate crisis.

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Available at: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/nuclear-plants-are-closing-in-the-us-should-we-build-more>. Retrieved on: Feb. 3, 2022. Adapted.

In the fragment of paragraph 5 “and they produce power even at night or on calm days”, they refers to

- A) “environmentalists” (paragraph
- B) “nuclear power plants” (paragraph
- C) “solar or wind farms” (paragraph
- D) “calm days” (paragraph
- E) “renewables” (paragraph

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato compreender a referencialidade do pronome *THEY*, ou seja, entender a que se refere o pronome empregado. Observe-se o trecho abaixo:

Nuclear power plants take up far less space on the landscape than solar or wind farms, and **they** produce power even at night or on calm days.

(“Usinas nucleares ocupam muito menos espaço na paisagem do que fazendas solares ou eólicas, e **elas** produzem energia mesmo à noite ou em dias calmos.”)

A partir da análise do trecho, pode-se concluir que o citado pronome se refere às USINAS NUCLEARES, as quais produzem energia mesmo à noite ou em dias sem vento (“calmos”). Tal trecho é uma comparação entre a energia nuclear e as energias solar e eólica, destacando as vantagens da primeira.

- A) **ERRADA.** O pronome *THEY* refere-se a “nuclear power plants”, e não a “environmentalists”.
- B) **CERTA.** O pronome *THEY* refere-se a “nuclear power plants”.
- C) **ERRADA.** O pronome *THEY* refere-se a “nuclear power plants”, e não a “solar or wind farms”.
- D) **ERRADA.** O pronome *THEY* refere-se a “nuclear power plants”, e não a “calm days”.
- E) **ERRADA.** O pronome *THEY* refere-se a “nuclear power plants”, e não a “renewables”.

Gabarito: B

46. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022**Text****The controversial future of nuclear power in the U.S.**

Lois Parshley

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Based on the meanings in the text, the two items that express synonymous ideas are

- A) surpassed (paragraph 3) – fell behind
- B) remarkable (paragraph 3) – extraordinary
- C) wary (paragraph 4) – careless
- D) proponents (paragraph 6) – critics
- E) hurdles (paragraph 7) – advantages

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato conhecimento sobre sinonímia, cabendo a ele identificar a opção que apresenta um par de sinônimos.

- A) **ERRADA.** As palavras não são sinônimas: *SURPASSED* (“ultrapassado”) e *FELL BEHIND* (“ficou para trás”).
- B) **CERTA.** As palavras são sinônimas *REMARKABLE* e *EXTRAORDINARY* - notável/extraordinário.
- C) **ERRADA.** As palavras não são sinônimas: *WARY* (“cuidadoso”) e *CARELESS* (“descuidado”).
- D) **ERRADA.** As palavras não são sinônimas: *PROPONENTS* (“defensores”) e *CRITICS* (“críticos”).
- E) **ERRADA.** As palavras não são sinônimas: *HURDLES* (“obstáculos”) e *ADVANTAGES* (“vantagens”).

Gabarito: B

47. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022

Text

The controversial future of nuclear power in the U.S.

Lois Parshley

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In the fragment of paragraph 7 “and the perennial concerns about safety and long-lived radioactive waste may not be the biggest”, may not be expresses a(n)

- A) possibility
- B) obligation
- C) necessity
- D) certainty
- E) ability

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato conhecimento sobre VERBOS MODAIS, mais especificamente sobre *MAY*, o qual pode indicar POSSIBILIDADE ou PERMISSÃO.

- A) **CERTA.** No trecho apresentado ("e as preocupações perenes sobre a segurança e os resíduos radioativos de longa duração podem não ser as maiores"), o verbo *MAY* indica POSSIBILIDADE.
- B) **ERRADA.** No trecho apresentado ("e as preocupações perenes sobre a segurança e os resíduos radioativos de longa duração podem não ser as maiores"), o verbo *MAY* indica POSSIBILIDADE, e não OBRIGAÇÃO, ideia essa que é indicada por *MUST*.
- C) **ERRADA.** No trecho apresentado ("e as preocupações perenes sobre a segurança e os resíduos radioativos de longa duração podem não ser as maiores"), o verbo *MAY* indica POSSIBILIDADE, e não NECESSIDADE, ideia essa que é indicada por *MUST*.
- D) **ERRADA.** No trecho apresentado ("e as preocupações perenes sobre a segurança e os resíduos radioativos de longa duração podem não ser as maiores"), o verbo *MAY* indica POSSIBILIDADE, e não CERTEZA.
- E) **ERRADA.** No trecho apresentado ("e as preocupações perenes sobre a segurança e os resíduos radioativos de longa duração podem não ser as maiores"), o verbo *MAY* indica POSSIBILIDADE, e não HABILIDADE, ideia essa que é indicada por *CAN*.

Gabarito: A

48. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022**Text****The controversial future of nuclear power in the U.S.**

Lois Parshley

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According to Jacopo Buongiorno, one of the reasons why it is more expensive to build large nuclear plants in the West is that

- A) their cost has more than doubled in European countries.
- B) their construction faces constant delays that increase costs.
- C) most of the teams working on the projects are effectively trained.
- D) a group of MIT scientists has lost the expertise to build these plants.
- E) new nuclear plants are difficult to build because of complex Asian technologies.

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato conhecimento sobre interpretação de texto, tratando, então, de uma das razões pelas quais é mais caro construir grandes usinas nucleares no Ocidente. Vale destacar que o candidato deve estar atento ao nome empregado na questão, Jacopo Buongiorno, pois é por meio dele que se pode localizar com mais precisão onde está o trecho que levará à resposta correta.

- A) **ERRADA.** Uma das razões pelas quais é mais caro construir grandes usinas nucleares no Ocidente não é, segundo o texto, o fato de que seu custo mais do que dobrou nos países europeus.
- B) **CERTA.** Uma das razões pelas quais é mais caro construir grandes usinas nucleares no Ocidente, segundo o texto, são os constantes atrasos nas construções, que aumentam os custos.
- C) **ERRADA.** Uma das razões pelas quais é mais caro construir grandes usinas nucleares no Ocidente não é, segundo o texto, o fato de que a maioria das equipes que trabalham nos projetos seja efetivamente treinada. Na verdade, o texto explicita que faltam profissionais experientes para a construção das usinas.
- D) **ERRADA.** Uma das razões pelas quais é mais caro construir grandes usinas nucleares no Ocidente não é, segundo o texto, porque um grupo de cientistas do MIT perdeu a perícia para construir essas usinas.
- E) **ERRADA.** Uma das razões pelas quais é mais caro construir grandes usinas nucleares no Ocidente não é, segundo o texto, o fato de que novas usinas nucleares são difíceis de construir devido às complexas tecnologias asiáticas.

Gabarito: B

49. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022

Text

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In paragraph 12, the author affirms “(To be fair, several of China’s recent large-scale reactors have also had cost overruns and delays)”, in order to

- A) clarify that China has also faced problems with the construction of large-scale nuclear reactors.
- B) praise China’s capacity of building large-scale nuclear reactors fast and effectively.
- C) explain that China is more efficient than South Korea when building large-scale nuclear reactors.
- D) support the view that China and South Korea can build projects on budget and on schedule.
- E) discuss the reasons why China and South Korea can build nuclear reactors at a lower cost.

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato interpretação e análise textual. Nesse caso, era necessário compreender o emprego dos parênteses como um comentário por parte do autor perante o leitor em relação à condição da China no tocante a sua qualidade enquanto construtora de reatores de grande escala.

- A) **CERTA.** O comentário entre parênteses feito pelo autor tem como finalidade esclarecer que a China também enfrentou problemas com a construção de reatores nucleares em grande escala.
- B) **ERRADA.** O comentário entre parênteses feito pelo autor não tem como finalidade elogiar a capacidade da China de construir reatores nucleares em grande escala de forma rápida e eficaz. Na verdade, o intuito dessa fala é expressar o contrário, aproximando a China de países que também enfrentam dificuldades com esse tipo de construção.
- C) **ERRADA.** O comentário entre parênteses feito pelo autor não tem como finalidade explicar que a China é mais eficiente do que a Coreia do Sul na construção de reatores nucleares em grande escala. Na verdade, o intuito dessa fala é expressar o contrário, aproximando a China de países que também enfrentam dificuldades com esse tipo de construção.

- D) **ERRADA.** O comentário entre parênteses feito pelo autor não tem como finalidade apoiar a visão de que China e Coreia do Sul podem concluir projetos dentro do orçamento e no prazo. Na verdade, o intuito dessa fala é expressar o contrário, aproximando a China de países que também enfrentam dificuldades com esse tipo de construção.
- E) **ERRADA.** O comentário entre parênteses feito pelo autor não tem como finalidade discutir as razões pelas quais China e Coreia do Sul conseguem construir reatores nucleares a um custo menor. Na verdade, o intuito dessa fala é expressar o contrário, aproximando a China de países que também enfrentam dificuldades com esse tipo de construção.

Gabarito: A

50. CESGRANRIO - ELETRONUCLEAR - 2022

Text

The controversial future of nuclear power in the U.S.

Lois Parshley

President Joe Biden has set ambitious goals for fighting climate change: To cut U.S. carbon emissions in half by 2030 and to have a net-zero carbon economy by 2050. The plan requires electricity generation – the easiest economic sector to green, analysts say – to be carbon-free by 2035.

A few figures from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) illustrate the challenge. In 2020 the United States generated about four trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity. Some 60 percent of that came from burning fossil fuels, mostly natural gas, in some 10,000 generators, large and small, around the country. All of that electricity will need to be replaced - and more, because demand for electricity is expected to rise, especially if we power more cars with it.

Renewable energy sources like solar and wind have grown faster than expected; together with hydroelectric, they surpassed coal for the first time ever in 2019 and now produce 20 percent of U.S. electricity. In February the EIA projected that renewables were on track to produce more than 40 percent by 2050 - remarkable growth, perhaps, but still well short of what's needed to decarbonize the grid by 2035 and forestall the climate crisis.

This daunting challenge has recently led some environmentalists to reconsider an alternative they had long been wary of: nuclear power.

Nuclear power has a lot going for it. Its carbon footprint is equivalent to wind, less than solar, and orders of magnitude less than coal. Nuclear power plants take up far less space on the landscape than solar or wind farms, and they produce power even at night or on calm days. In 2020 they generated as much electricity in the U.S. as renewables did, a fifth of the total.

But debates rage over whether nuclear should be a big part of the climate solution in the U.S. The majority of American nuclear plants today are approaching the end of their design life, and only one has been built in the last 20 years. Nuclear proponents are now banking on next-generation designs, like small, modular versions of conventional light-water reactors, or advanced reactors designed to be safer, cheaper, and more flexible.

“We’ve innovated so little in the past half-century, there’s a lot of ground to gain,” says Ashley Finan, the director of the National Reactor Innovation Center at the Idaho National Laboratory. Yet an expansion of nuclear power faces some serious hurdles, and the perennial concerns about safety and long-lived radioactive waste may not be the biggest: Critics also say nuclear reactors are simply too expensive and take too long to build to be of much help with the climate crisis.

While environmental opposition may have been the primary force hindering nuclear development in the 1980s and 90s, now the biggest challenge may be costs. Few nuclear plants have been built in the U.S. recently because they are very expensive to build here, which makes the price of their energy high.

Jacopo Buongiorno, a professor of nuclear science and engineering at MIT, led a group of scientists who recently completed a two-year study examining the future of nuclear energy in the U.S. and western Europe. They found that “without cost reductions, nuclear energy will not play a significant role” in decarbonizing the power sector.

“In the West, the nuclear industry has substantially lost its ability to build large plants,” Buongiorno says, pointing to Southern Company’s effort to add two new reactors to Plant Vogtle in Waynesboro, Georgia. They have been under construction since 2013, are now billions of dollars over budget - the cost has more than doubled - and years behind schedule. In France, ranked second after the U.S. in nuclear generation, a new reactor in Flamanville is a decade late and more than three times over budget.

“We have clearly lost the know-how to build traditional gigawatt-scale nuclear power plants,” Buongiorno says. Because no new plants were built in the U.S. for decades, he and his colleagues found, the teams working on a project like Vogtle haven’t had the learning experiences needed to do the job efficiently. That leads to construction delays that drive up costs.

Elsewhere, reactors are still being built at lower cost, “largely in places where they build projects on budget, and on schedule,” Finan explains. China and South Korea are the leaders. (To be fair, several of China’s recent large-scale reactors have also had cost overruns and delays.)

“The cost of nuclear power in Asia has been a quarter, or less, of new builds in the West,” Finan says. Much lower labor costs are one reason, according to both Finan and the MIT report, but better project management is another.

Available at: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environmentarticle/nuclear-plants-are-closing-in-the-us-should-we-build-more>. Retrieved on: Feb. 3, 2022. Adapted.

In the last paragraph, the author states that “Much lower labor costs are one reason, according to both Finan and the MIT report, but better project management is another.” because he believes that

- A) both Finan and the MIT report are absolutely wrong in their conclusions.
- B) it is difficult to determine the reasons why nuclear power costs less in Asia.
- C) nuclear power is cheaper in Asia just because of better project management.
- D) neither project management nor labor costs explain the low cost of nuclear energy in Asia.
- E) lower labor costs are just part of the reason why nuclear power is less expensive in Asia.

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato interpretação e análise textual. Dessa forma, o candidato deveria perceber o emprego de *ONE REASON... ANOTHER*, ou seja, era necessário constatar que o texto indica duas razões pelas quais a Ásia consegue estabelecer um menor custo em relação à energia nuclear: 1) custo de mão de obra menor; 2) melhor gestão de projetos.

- A) **ERRADA.** O trecho não afirma que o autor acredita que tanto Finan quanto o relatório do MIT estão absolutamente errados em suas conclusões.
- B) **ERRADA.** O trecho não afirma que o autor acredita que é difícil determinar as razões pelas quais a energia nuclear custa menos na Ásia. Na verdade, apresentam-se duas razões para isso: 1) custo de mão de obra menor; 2) melhor gestão de projetos.
- C) **ERRADA.** O trecho não afirma que o autor acredita que a energia nuclear é mais barata na Ásia simplesmente por causa de um melhor gerenciamento de projetos. Sabemos disso porque o menor custo de mão de obra também é citado.
- D) **ERRADA.** O trecho não afirma que o autor acredita que nem o gerenciamento de projetos nem os custos de mão de obra explicam o baixo custo da energia nuclear na Ásia. Na verdade, afirma-se o contrário disso, essas são as razões citadas para o baixo custo da energia nuclear na Ásia.
- E) **CERTA.** O trecho afirma que o autor acredita que custos mais baixos de mão de obra são apenas parte da razão pela qual a energia nuclear é menos cara na Ásia. Vale destacar que a outra parte seria a melhor gestão de projetos.

Gabarito: E

51. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2021**Robots, the next generation of soccer players**

If you think a robot will steal your job, you are not alone. Soccer players should be worried too. The next Messi probably won't be of flesh and blood but plastic and metal.

The concept emerged during the conference "Workshop on grand challenges in artificial intelligence," held in Tokyo in 1992, and independently, in 1993, when Professor Alan Mackworth from the University of Bristol in Canada described an experiment with small soccer players in a scientific article.

Over 40 teams already participated in the first RoboCup tournament in 1997, and the competition is held every year. The RoboCup Federation wants to play and win a game against a real-world cup humans' team by 2050.

The idea behind artificially intelligent players is to investigate how robots perceive motion and communicate with each other. Physical abilities like walking, running, and kicking the ball while maintaining balance are crucial to improving robots for other tasks like rescue, home, industry, and education.

Designing robots for sports requires much more than experts in state-of-the-art technology. Humans and machines do not share the same skills. Engineers need to impose limitations on soccer robots to imitate soccer players as much as possible and ensure following the game's rules.

RoboCup Soccer Federation, the "FIFA" of robots, which supports five leagues, imposes restrictions on players' design and rules of the game. Each has its own robot design and game rules to give room for different scientific goals. The number of players, their size, the ball type, and the field dimensions are different for each league.

In the humanoid league the players are humanlike robots with human-like senses. However, they are rather slow. Many of the skills needed to fully recreate actual soccer player movements are still in the early stages of research.

The game becomes exciting for middle and small size leagues. The models are much simpler; they are just boxes with a cyclopean eye. Their design focuses on team behavior: recognizing an opponent, cooperating with team members, receiving and giving a standard FIFA size ball.

Today, soccer robots are entirely autonomous. They wireless "talk" to each other, make decisions regarding strategy in real-time, replace an "injured" player, and shoot goals. The only person in a RoboCup game is the referee. The team coaches are engineers in charge of training the RoboCups' artificial intelligence for fair play: the robots don't smash against each other or pull their shirts.

The next RoboCup competition will soon be played, virtually, with rules that will allow teams to participate without establishing physical contact.

Available at: <<https://www.ua-magazine.com/2021/05/12/robots-the--next-generation-of-soccer-players>>. Retrieved on: July 4th, 2021. Adapted.

According to the second paragraph, the concept of robotic soccer players emerged

- A) in 1997
- B) in the 1990s
- C) before the 1990s
- D) in the beginning of the 20th century
- E) in the beginning of the 21st century

Comentário:

O texto exige análise e interpretação textual. Primeiramente, o candidato deveria compreender que, no primeiro parágrafo, associa-se a preocupação em perder o emprego para o avanço tecnológico, mais especificamente que os seres humanos sejam substituídos por robôs no meio futebolístico.

Tendo isso em mente, o segundo parágrafo já chama essa substituição - robôs no lugar de jogadores de futebol - de um CONCEITO.

Por fim, cabe ao candidato constatar que isso ocorreu nos anos 1992 e 1993.

- A) **ERRADA.** O conceito de jogadores de futebol robóticos não surgiu em 1997, mas, sim, em 1992 e 1993.
- B) **CERTA.** O conceito de jogadores de futebol robóticos surgiu em 1992 e 1993, logo é possível afirmar que ele ocorreu na década de 90 ("1990s").
- C) **ERRADA.** O conceito de jogadores de futebol robóticos não surgiu antes da década de 90, mas, sim, em 1992 e 1993.
- D) **ERRADA.** O conceito de jogadores de futebol robóticos não surgiu no início do século XX, mas, sim, em 1992 e 1993.
- E) **ERRADA.** O conceito de jogadores de futebol robóticos não surgiu no início do século XXI, mas, sim, em 1992 e 1993.

Gabarito: B

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Available at: <<https://www.ua-magazine.com/2021/05/12/robots-the--next-generation-of-soccer-players>>. Retrieved on: July 4th, 2021. Adapted.

In the sentence fragment of the fifth paragraph “Designing robots for sports requires much more than experts in state-of-the-art technology”, the words in bold can be replaced, without any change in meaning, by the following words:

- A) drawing / scholars
- B) creating / amateurs
- C) planning / specialists
- D) finishing / professionals
- E) manufacturing / engineers

Comentário:

A questão exigia VOCABULÁRIO dos candidatos: *DESIGNING* e *EXPERTS*. *TO DESIGN* aproxima-se semanticamente a *TO PLAN*, já que trata do desenho e da função de algo. Além disso, *EXPERTS* são peritos ou especialistas.

- A) **ERRADA.** *DRAWING* não indica a função de algo como *DESIGNING* faz. Além disso, *SCHOLARS* remete ao meio de estudo acadêmico, não a uma área de atuação profissional.
- B) **ERRADA.** *AMATEURS* (“amadores”) é diferente de *EXPERTS* (“especialistas”).
- C) **CERTA.** *TO DESIGN* e *TO PLAN* expressam sentidos semelhantes, assim como *EXPERTS* e *SPECIALISTS*.
- D) **ERRADA.** *FINISHING* (“terminar”) e *DESIGNING* expressam sentidos diferentes.
- E) **ERRADA.** *MANUFACTURING* (“manufaturar”) e *ENGINEERS* (“engenheiros”) são diferentes de *DESIGNING* e *EXPERTS*, respectivamente.

Gabarito: C

53. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2021

Robots, the next generation of soccer players

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Available at: <<https://www.ua-magazine.com/2021/05/12/robots-the-next-generation-of-soccer-players>>. Retrieved on: July 4th, 2021. Adapted.

In the text fragment of the sixth paragraph “RoboCup Soccer Federation, the “FIFA” of robots, which supports five leagues, imposes restrictions on players’ design and rules of the game”, the word which refers to

- A) game
- B) FIFA
- C) players
- D) leagues
- E) RoboCup Soccer Federation

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato conhecimento sobre PRONOMES RELATIVOS. Esses termos sempre apresentam ANTECEDENTES. Dessa forma, era necessário indicar a que termo o PRONOME RELATIVO *WHICH* se referia.

- A) **ERRADA.** O pronome relativo *WHICH* não se refere a *GAME* (“jogo”), mas, sim, a RoboCup Soccer Federation.
- B) **ERRADA.** O pronome relativo *WHICH* não se refere a *FIFA*, mas, sim, a RoboCup Soccer Federation.
- C) **ERRADA.** O pronome relativo *WHICH* não se refere a *PLAYERS* (“jogadores”), mas, sim, a RoboCup Soccer Federation.
- D) **ERRADA.** O pronome relativo *WHICH* não se refere a *LEAGUES* (“ligas”), mas, sim, a RoboCup Soccer Federation.
- E) **CERTA.** O pronome relativo *WHICH* refere-se a RoboCup Soccer Federation, como a tradução do trecho apresentado comprova: “A Federação de Robótica RoboCup, a ‘FIFA’ dos robôs, que apoia cinco ligas, impõe restrições ao *design* dos jogadores e às regras do jogo”

Gabarito: E

54. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2021**Robots, the next generation of soccer players**

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In paragraph 7, the word *However* in the fragment “In the humanoid league, the players are human-like robots with human-like senses. *However*, they are rather slow” can be replaced, without change in meaning, by

- A) unless
- B) indeed
- C) furthermore
- D) nevertheless
- E) consequently

Comentário:

A questão exigia do candidato conhecimento em relação a CONJUNÇÕES, mais especificamente *HOWEVER*, a qual indica CONTRASTE/OPOSIÇÃO, assim como *BUT*, *NEVERTHELESS*, *NONETHELESS*, *YET*.

- A) **ERRADA.** *HOWEVER* e *NEVERTHELESS* indicam OPOSIÇÃO, enquanto *UNLESS* expressa CONDIÇÃO.
- B) **ERRADA.** *HOWEVER* e *NEVERTHELESS* indicam OPOSIÇÃO, enquanto *INDEED* expressa ÊNFASE.
- C) **ERRADA.** *HOWEVER* e *NEVERTHELESS* indicam OPOSIÇÃO, enquanto *FURTHERMORE* expressa ADIÇÃO.
- D) **CERTA.** *HOWEVER* e *NEVERTHELESS* indicam OPOSIÇÃO.
- E) **ERRADA.** *HOWEVER* e *NEVERTHELESS* indicam OPOSIÇÃO, enquanto *CONSEQUENTLY* significa CONSEQUENTEMENTE.

Gabarito: D

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In paragraph 9, there is the information that in RoboCup competitions the game referee and the team coaches are

- A) humanoids
- B) computers
- C) real people
- D) robotic engineers
- E) virtual mechanisms

Comentário:

Em um contexto que trata de jogadores de futebol robóticos, a questão exige do candidato, a partir da leitura do nono parágrafo, indicar quem ou o que são o árbitro (*REFEREE*) e os treinadores (*COACHES*). Tendo isso em vista, observe-se a tradução do citado parágrafo:

“Atualmente, os robôs de futebol são totalmente autônomos. Eles ‘conversam’ sem fio entre si, tomam decisões estratégicas em tempo real, substituem um jogador ‘machucado’ e marcam gols. A única pessoa em uma partida de RoboCup é o árbitro. Os treinadores das equipes são engenheiros responsáveis por treinar a inteligência artificial dos RoboCups para um jogo justo: os robôs não colidem entre si nem puxam suas camisas.”

Dessa forma, pode-se concluir que apenas o árbitro e os treinadores são humanos.

- A) **ERRADA.** O árbitro e os treinadores não são humanoides.
- B) **ERRADA.** O árbitro e os treinadores não são computadores.
- C) **CERTA.** O árbitro e os treinadores são pessoas reais.
- D) **ERRADA.** O árbitro e os treinadores não são engenheiros robóticos.
- E) **ERRADA.** O árbitro e os treinadores não são mecanismos virtuais.

Gabarito: C

56. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2021

Revolution Accelerated

How Digital Transformation is Shaping the Future of Banking

Like all businesses, banks have had to act fast to respond to the unprecedented human and economic impact of Covid-19.

First, they needed to keep the lights on and ensure business continuity. Second, they had to meet the changing ways customers wanted to engage. Finally, they sought to balance their business priorities with a responsibility to support society. Previous crises cast the banks as part of the problem — this time they are part of the solution.

Banks who have embraced modern banking technology have fared better in meeting these challenges. They’ve moved seamlessly to remote working, kept up service for their customers, coped with huge increases in demand and quickly adapted their products. In contrast, banks using legacy ‘spaghetti’ software have struggled.

Covid-19 has accelerated the need for modern banking technology, but it didn't create it. Before coronavirus, the 2020s were already being framed as the decade for digital in the banking industry. Banks' return on equity were too low and their cost-income ratios were too high. Meanwhile, regulation like open banking was disrupting the industry and increasing competition from new entrants like the GAAFs (Google, Amazon, Alibaba, Facebook, Apple).

Providing seamless digital customer experiences was therefore already a 'must'. Every year, Temenos partners with the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) for a global study on the future of banking. More than 300 banking leaders are interviewed from retail, commercial and private banks. Over half of these are at C-suite level.

In 2020, the study took place amid the Covid-19 crisis. The results give a fascinating insight into banking leaders' approach during these unprecedented times. But they also show how they see their industry in the years to come.

And the findings suggest three trends which will shape the future of banking:

1. New technologies will be the key driver of banking transformation over the next 5 years. 77% of respondents strongly believed that Artificial Intelligence (AI) will be the most game-changing of these technologies. They see a diverse range of uses for AI — from personalised customer experience to fraud detection.

2. Banks will overhaul their business models to create digital ecosystems. 80% of respondents believe that banking will become part of a platform of services. 45% are committed to transforming their business models into digital ecosystems.

3. The sun will set on branch banking. World Bank data shows that visits to branches have been steadily declining globally over the last decade. As a result of coronavirus, customers are now more concerned about visiting their branch, and so even more people are willing to try digital applications. This combination of pandemic and increasingly transformative advanced technology has led a majority of respondents (59%) to our survey with the EIU to state that traditional branch-based banking model will be dead in just five years. That's a 34% increase from last year.

The current environment is undoubtedly challenging for banks. But they have the capital, customer relationships and customer data. They are regulated. And most importantly: they still enjoy their customers' trust.

In short, banks are best-placed to succeed if they commit to end-to-end digital transformation. That means a fully digital front office which creates hyper-personalized experiences and ecosystems. And a back office driving efficient operations and rapid innovation. By embracing modern banking technology, banks can support their customers today, create new value for the future and drive new levels of future growth.

Available at: <<https://www.cnn.com/advertorial/how-digital-transformation-is-shaping-the-future-of-banking>>. Retrieved on: July 13th, 2021. Adapted.

The overall purpose of the text is

- A) to explain how the banking industry works.
- B) to discuss the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the health system.
- C) to launch new investment opportunities in the banking industry.
- D) to state that digital transformation in banking has been accelerated by the coronavirus pandemic.
- E) to promote new AI technology that will change the future of banking.

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato a compreensão do propósito geral do texto.

- A) **ERRADA.** O propósito geral do texto não é explicar como funciona a indústria bancária, mas, sim, tratar da transformação bancária que foi acelerada pela pandemia gerada pelo coronavírus.
- B) **ERRADA.** O propósito geral do texto não é discutir o impacto da pandemia de coronavírus no sistema de saúde, mas, sim, sua repercussão no meio bancário, com enfoque na questão digital.
- C) **ERRADA.** O propósito geral do texto não é lançar novas oportunidades de investimento na indústria bancária, mas, sim, tratar da transformação bancária que foi acelerada pela pandemia gerada pelo coronavírus.
- D) **CERTA.** O propósito geral do texto é afirmar que a transformação digital no setor bancário foi acelerada pela pandemia de coronavírus, como os trechos abaixo comprovam:

"Like all businesses, banks have had to act fast to respond to the unprecedented human and economic impact of Covid-19."

(*"Como todos os negócios, os bancos tiveram que agir rapidamente para responder ao impacto humano e econômico sem precedentes da covid-19."*)

"Covid-19 has accelerated the need for modern banking technology."

(*"A covid-19 acelerou a necessidade de tecnologia bancária moderna."*)

- E) **ERRADA.** O propósito geral do texto não é promover nova tecnologia de IA que mudará o futuro bancário. Isso acontece porque o texto afirma que a tecnologia bancária moderna não foi criada pela covid-19. (*"Covid-19 has accelerated the need for modern banking technology, but it didn't create it."* - "A covid-19 acelerou a necessidade de tecnologia bancária moderna, mas não a criou").

Gabarito: D

57. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2021**Revolution Accelerated****How Digital Transformation is Shaping the Future of Banking**

Like all businesses, banks have had to act fast to respond to the unprecedented human and economic impact of Covid-19.

First, they needed to keep the lights on and ensure business continuity. Second, they had to meet the changing ways customers wanted to engage. Finally, they sought to balance their business priorities with a responsibility to support society. Previous crises cast the banks as part of the problem — this time they are part of the solution.

Banks who have embraced modern banking technology have fared better in meeting these challenges. They've moved seamlessly to remote working, kept up service for their customers, coped with huge increases in demand and quickly adapted their products. In contrast, banks using legacy 'spaghetti' software have struggled.

Covid-19 has accelerated the need for modern banking technology, but it didn't create it. Before coronavirus, the 2020s were already being framed as the decade for digital in the banking industry. Banks' return on equity were too low and their cost-income ratios were too high. Meanwhile, regulation like open banking was disrupting the industry and increasing competition from new entrants like the GAFAAs (Google, Amazon, Alibaba, Facebook, Apple).

Providing seamless digital customer experiences was therefore already a 'must'. Every year, Temenos partners with the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) for a global study on the future of banking. More than 300 banking leaders are interviewed from retail, commercial and private banks. Over half of these are at C-suite level.

In 2020, the study took place amid the Covid-19 crisis. The results give a fascinating insight into banking leaders' approach during these unprecedented times. But they also show how they see their industry in the years to come.

And the findings suggest three trends which will shape the future of banking:

1. New technologies will be the key driver of banking transformation over the next 5 years. 77% of respondents strongly believed that Artificial Intelligence (AI) will be the most game-changing of these technologies. They see a diverse range of uses for AI — from personalised customer experience to fraud detection.

2. Banks will overhaul their business models to create digital ecosystems. 80% of respondents believe that banking will become part of a platform of services. 45% are committed to transforming their business models into digital ecosystems.

3. The sun will set on branch banking. World Bank data shows that visits to branches have been steadily declining globally over the last decade. As a result of coronavirus, customers are now more concerned about visiting their branch, and so even more people are willing to try digital applications. This combination of pandemic and increasingly transformative advanced technology has led a majority of respondents (59%) to our survey with the EIU to state that traditional branch-based banking model will be dead in just five years. That's a 34% increase from last year.

The current environment is undoubtedly challenging for banks. But they have the capital, customer relationships and customer data. They are regulated. And most importantly: they still enjoy their customers' trust.

In short, banks are best-placed to succeed if they commit to end-to-end digital transformation. That means a fully digital front office which creates hyper-personalized experiences and ecosystems. And a back office driving efficient operations and rapid innovation. By embracing modern banking technology, banks can support their customers today, create new value for the future and drive new levels of future growth.

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According to the 2nd paragraph of the text, after the Covid-19 outbreak, banks initially had to face the following number of challenges:

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4
- E) 5

Comentário:

A questão exige análise textual, ou seja, caberia ao candidato constatar o uso dos numerais *FIRST*, *SECOND* e depois identificar *FINALLY*. Dessa forma, pode-se perceber que há 3 desafios no segundo parágrafo, como a tradução abaixo comprova:

“Primeiro, eles precisavam manter as operações e garantir a continuidade dos negócios. Em segundo lugar, tinham que se adaptar às formas em mutação de como os clientes queriam interagir. Por fim, buscavam equilibrar suas prioridades comerciais com a responsabilidade de apoiar a sociedade. Crises anteriores colocaram os bancos como parte do problema; desta vez, eles são parte da solução.”

- A) **ERRADA.** O texto não apresenta apenas um, mas, sim, 3 desafios: a continuidade dos negócios, adaptação ao modo pelo qual os clientes queriam interagir com os bancos e, por fim, o equilíbrio entre prioridades comerciais e o apoio à sociedade.
- B) **ERRADA.** O texto não apresenta dois, mas, sim, 3 desafios: a continuidade dos negócios, adaptação ao modo pelo qual os clientes queriam interagir com os bancos e, por fim, o equilíbrio entre prioridades comerciais e o apoio à sociedade.
- C) **CERTA.** O texto apresenta 3 desafios: a continuidade dos negócios, adaptação ao modo pelo qual os clientes queriam interagir com os bancos e, por fim, o equilíbrio entre prioridades comerciais e o apoio à sociedade.
- D) **ERRADA.** O texto não apresenta quatro, mas, sim, 3 desafios: a continuidade dos negócios, adaptação ao modo pelo qual os clientes queriam interagir com os bancos e, por fim, o equilíbrio entre prioridades comerciais e o apoio à sociedade.
- E) **ERRADA.** O texto não apresenta cinco, mas, sim, 3 desafios: a continuidade dos negócios, adaptação ao modo pelo qual os clientes queriam interagir com os bancos e, por fim, o equilíbrio entre prioridades comerciais e o apoio à sociedade.

Gabarito: C

58. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2021

Revolution Accelerated

How Digital Transformation is Shaping the Future of Banking

Like all businesses, banks have had to act fast to respond to the unprecedented human and economic impact of Covid-19.

First, they needed to keep the lights on and ensure business continuity. Second, they had to meet the changing ways customers wanted to engage. Finally, they sought to balance their business priorities with a responsibility to support society. Previous crises cast the banks as part of the problem — this time they are part of the solution.

Banks who have embraced modern banking technology have fared better in meeting these challenges. They've moved seamlessly to remote working, kept up service for their customers, coped with huge increases in demand and quickly adapted their products. In contrast, banks using legacy 'spaghetti' software have struggled.

Covid-19 has accelerated the need for modern banking technology, but it didn't create it. Before coronavirus, the 2020s were already being framed as the decade for digital in the banking industry. Banks' return on equity were too low and their cost-income ratios were too high. Meanwhile, regulation like open banking was disrupting the industry and increasing competition from new entrants like the GAAFAs (Google, Amazon, Alibaba, Facebook, Apple).

Providing seamless digital customer experiences was therefore already a 'must'. Every year, Temenos partners with the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) for a global study on the future of banking. More than 300 banking leaders are interviewed from retail, commercial and private banks. Over half of these are at C-suite level.

In 2020, the study took place amid the Covid-19 crisis. The results give a fascinating insight into banking leaders' approach during these unprecedented times. But they also show how they see their industry in the years to come.

And the findings suggest three trends which will shape the future of banking:

1. New technologies will be the key driver of banking transformation over the next 5 years. 77% of respondents strongly believed that Artificial Intelligence (AI) will be the most game-changing of these technologies. They see a diverse range of uses for AI — from personalised customer experience to fraud detection.

2. Banks will overhaul their business models to create digital ecosystems. 80% of respondents believe that banking will become part of a platform of services. 45% are committed to transforming their business models into digital ecosystems.

3. The sun will set on branch banking. World Bank data shows that visits to branches have been steadily declining globally over the last decade. As a result of coronavirus, customers are now more concerned about visiting their branch, and so even more people are willing to try digital applications. This combination of pandemic and increasingly transformative advanced technology has led a majority of respondents (59%) to our survey with the EIU to state that traditional branch-based banking model will be dead in just five years. That's a 34% increase from last year.

The current environment is undoubtedly challenging for banks. But they have the capital, customer relationships and customer data. They are regulated. And most importantly: they still enjoy their customers' trust.

In short, banks are best-placed to succeed if they commit to end-to-end digital transformation. That means a fully digital front office which creates hyper-personalized experiences and ecosystems. And a back office driving efficient operations and rapid innovation. By embracing modern banking technology, banks can support their customers today, create new value for the future and drive new levels of future growth.

Available at: <<https://www.cnn.com/advertorial/how-digital-transformation-is-shaping-the-future-of-banking>>. Retrieved on: July 13th, 2021. Adapted.

In paragraph 6, the personal pronoun *they*, used twice in the sentence “But they also show how they see their industry in the years to come”, refers to the following fragment at the same paragraph:

- A) the study
- B) the results
- C) banking leaders
- D) Covid-19 crisis
- E) unprecedented times

Comentário:

A questão exigia do candidato análise textual por meio da compreensão da referencialidade pronominal. Observe o parágrafo citado:

“In 2020, the study took place amid the Covid-19 crisis. **The results** give a fascinating insight into banking leaders’ approach during these unprecedented times. But **they** also show how they see their industry in the years to come.”

(“Em 2020, o estudo ocorreu em meio à crise da covid-19. Os resultados proporcionam uma visão fascinante da abordagem dos líderes bancários durante esses tempos sem precedentes. No entanto, também revelam como eles enxergam sua indústria nos anos futuros.”)

O parágrafo trata do estudo que ocorreu em 2020, enquanto ocorria a crise da covid-19. Tal estudo indicou não só um vislumbre fascinante, segundo o texto, da abordagem dos líderes bancários durante esse momento desafiador, como também a perspectiva da indústria para os anos que se seguiriam.

Dessa forma, o pronome *THEY* na última frase refere-se aos citados resultados.

- A) **ERRADA.** O pronome *THEY* refere-se a *RESULTS*, e não a *THE STUDY*.
- B) **CERTA.** O pronome *THEY* refere-se a *RESULTS*.
- C) **ERRADA.** O pronome *THEY* refere-se a *RESULTS*, e não a “*banking leaders*”.
- D) **ERRADA.** O pronome *THEY* refere-se a *RESULTS*, e não a “*Covid-19 crisis*”.
- E) **ERRADA.** O pronome *THEY* refere-se a *RESULTS*, e não a “*unprecedented times*”.

Gabarito: B

59. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2021**Revolution Accelerated****How Digital Transformation is Shaping the Future of Banking**

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Available at: <<https://www.cnn.com/advertorial/how-digital-transformation-is-shaping-the-future-of-banking>>. Retrieved on: July 13th, 2021. Adapted.

In the sentence of the last paragraph "In short, banks are best-placed to succeed if they commit to end-to-end digital transformation", the phrase In short conveys an idea of

- A) cause
- B) addition
- C) emphasis
- D) conclusion
- E) time sequence

Comentário:

A questão exigia do candidato conhecimento da expressão *IN SHORT*, que significa EM SUMA, EM RESUMO e é empregada, em geral, no final de texto ou de explicações.

- A) **ERRADA.** *IN SHORT* ("em resumo") indica CONCLUSÃO, e não CAUSA.
- B) **ERRADA.** *IN SHORT* ("em resumo") indica CONCLUSÃO, e não ADIÇÃO.
- C) **ERRADA.** *IN SHORT* ("em resumo") indica CONCLUSÃO, e não ÊNFASE.
- D) **CERTA.** *IN SHORT* ("em resumo") indica CONCLUSÃO.
- E) **ERRADA.** *IN SHORT* ("em resumo") indica CONCLUSÃO, e não SEQUÊNCIA TEMPORAL.

Gabarito: D

60. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2021**Revolution Accelerated****How Digital Transformation is Shaping the Future of Banking**

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Available at: <<https://www.cnn.com/2020/07/13/tech/banking-digital-transformation/index.html>>. Retrieved on: July 13th, 2021. Adapted.

From the sentence of the last paragraph, "By embracing modern banking technology, banks can support their customers today, create new value for the future and drive new levels of future growth", it is inferred that

- A) banks cannot grow after the coronavirus pandemic.
- B) modern banking technology can help reshape the present and the future of banks.
- C) modern technology can frustrate the present and the future of the banking industry.
- D) as result of the coronavirus pandemic, banks will not be able to meet customers' demands in the future.
- E) due to the coronavirus pandemic, banks are not able to meet customers' expectations in the present.

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato a interpretação de determinado trecho do texto, cuja tradução segue:

"Abraçando a tecnologia bancária moderna, os bancos podem apoiar seus clientes hoje, criar novo valor para o futuro e impulsionar novos níveis de crescimento futuro."

- A) **ERRADA.** O trecho apresentado não infere que os bancos não podem crescer após a pandemia de coronavírus. Na verdade, o trecho afirma que a tecnologia bancária pode inclusive auxiliar no futuro.
- B) **CERTA.** O trecho apresentado infere que a tecnologia bancária moderna pode ajudar a remodelar o presente e o futuro dos bancos.
- C) **ERRADA.** O trecho apresentado não infere que a tecnologia moderna pode frustrar o presente e o futuro da indústria bancária. Na verdade, afirma-se o contrário disso.

- D) **ERRADA.** O trecho apresentado não infere que, como resultado da pandemia de coronavírus, os bancos não serão capazes de atender às demandas dos clientes no futuro. Na verdade, o trecho afirma que a tecnologia bancária pode inclusive auxiliar no futuro.
- E) **ERRADA.** O trecho apresentado não infere que, devido à pandemia de coronavírus, os bancos não conseguem atender às expectativas dos clientes no presente. Na verdade, o trecho afirma que a tecnologia bancária pode inclusive auxiliar, não somente no presente, como também no futuro.

Gabarito: B**61. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2021****U.S. Finds No Evidence of Alien Technology in Flying Objects, but can't rule it out, either**

WASHINGTON — American intelligence officials have found no evidence that aerial phenomena observed by Navy pilots in recent years are alien spacecraft, but they still cannot explain the unusual movements that have mystified scientists and the military.

The report determines that a vast majority of more than 120 incidents over the past two decades did not originate from any American military or other advanced US government technology, the officials said. That determination would appear to eliminate the possibility that Navy pilots who reported seeing unexplained aircraft might have encountered programs the government meant to keep secret.

But that is about the only conclusive finding in the classified intelligence report, the officials said. And while a forthcoming unclassified version, expected to be released to Congress by June 25, will present few other firm conclusions, senior officials briefed on the intelligence conceded that the very ambiguity of the findings meant the government could not definitively rule out theories that the phenomena observed by military pilots might be alien spacecraft.

Americans' long-running fascination with UFOs has intensified in recent weeks in anticipation of the release of the government report. Former President Barack Obama encouraged the interest when he gave an interview last month about the incidents on "The Late Late Show with James Corden" on CBS.

"What is true, and I'm really being serious here," Mr. Obama said, "is that there is film and records of objects in the skies that we don't know exactly what they are."

The report concedes that much about the observed phenomena remains difficult to explain, including their acceleration, as well as ability to change direction and submerge. One possible explanation — that the phenomena could be weather balloons or other research balloons — does not hold up in all cases, the officials said, because of changes in wind speed at the times of some of the interactions.

Many of the more than 120 incidents examined in the report are from Navy personnel, officials said. The report also examined incidents involving foreign militaries over the last two decades. Intelligence officials believe

that at least some of the aerial phenomena could have been experimental technology from a rival power, most likely Russia or China.

One senior official said without hesitation that U.S. officials knew it was not American technology. He said there was worry among intelligence and military officials that China or Russia could be experimenting with hypersonic technology.

He and other officials spoke about the classified findings in the report on the condition of anonymity.

Available at: <<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/06/03/us/politics/ufos-sighting-alien-spacecraft-pentagon.html>>. Retrieved on: July 7, 2021.

One of the purposes of the text is to confirm that the report determines the

- A) existence of life on other planets
- B) imminent possibility of aliens' attack
- C) superiority of American technology
- D) authorities' ignorance about unusual aircraft
- E) danger of enemy nations' attacks to the US

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato um dos propósitos do texto, em relação à confirmação de que o relatório determina o desconhecimento das autoridades sobre a aeronave incomum.

- A) **ERRADA.** O texto não afirma que um dos propósitos do relatório seja confirmar que o relatório determina a existência de vida em outros planetas.
- B) **ERRADA.** O texto não afirma que um dos propósitos do relatório seja confirmar a possibilidade iminente de ataque alienígena.
- C) **ERRADA.** O texto não afirma que um dos propósitos do relatório seja confirmar a superioridade da tecnologia americana.
- D) **CERTA.** O texto afirma que um dos propósitos do relatório é confirmar a ignorância das autoridades sobre aeronaves incomuns.
- E) **ERRADA.** O texto não afirma que um dos propósitos do relatório seja confirmar o perigo de ataques de nações inimigas aos Estados Unidos.

Gabarito: D

62. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2021**U.S. Finds No Evidence of Alien Technology in Flying Objects, but can't rule it out, either**

WASHINGTON — American intelligence officials have found no evidence that aerial phenomena observed by Navy pilots in recent years are alien spacecraft, but they still cannot explain the unusual movements that have mystified scientists and the military.

The report determines that a vast majority of more than 120 incidents over the past two decades did not originate from any American military or other advanced US government technology, the officials said. That determination would appear to eliminate the possibility that Navy pilots who reported seeing unexplained aircraft might have encountered programs the government meant to keep secret.

But that is about the only conclusive finding in the classified intelligence report, the officials said. And while a forthcoming unclassified version, expected to be released to Congress by June 25, will present few other firm conclusions, senior officials briefed on the intelligence conceded that the very ambiguity of the findings meant the government could not definitively rule out theories that the phenomena observed by military pilots might be alien spacecraft.

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The report concedes that much about the observed phenomena remains difficult to explain, including their acceleration, as well as ability to change direction and submerge. One possible explanation — that the phenomena could be weather balloons or other research balloons — does not hold up in all cases, the officials said, because of changes in wind speed at the times of some of the interactions.

Many of the more than 120 incidents examined in the report are from Navy personnel, officials said. The report also examined incidents involving foreign militaries over the last two decades. Intelligence officials believe that at least some of the aerial phenomena could have been experimental technology from a rival power, most likely Russia or China.

One senior official said without hesitation that U.S. officials knew it was not American technology. He said there was worry among intelligence and military officials that China or Russia could be experimenting with hypersonic technology.

He and other officials spoke about the classified findings in the report on the condition of anonymity.

Available at: <<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/06/03/us/politics/ufos-sighting-alien-spacecraft-pentagon.html>>. Retrieved on: July 7, 2021.

In the 2nd paragraph of the text, in the fragment “That determination would appear to eliminate the possibility that Navy pilots who reported seeing unexplained aircraft”, the word who refers to

- A) alien
- B) military
- C) officials
- D) scientists
- E) Navy pilots

Comentário:

O texto exige do candidato o conhecimento sobre PRONOMES RELATIVOS, mais especificamente sua referencialidade a termos antecedentes. Nesse trecho apresentado, o pronome *WHO* refere-se a PILOTOS DA MARINHA, como a tradução a seguir comprova:

"Essa determinação parece eliminar a possibilidade de que pilotos da Marinha que relataram ver aeronaves inexplicáveis (...)".

- A) **ERRADA.** O pronome relativo *WHO* refere-se a *NAVY PILOTS*, e não a *ALIEN*.
- B) **ERRADA.** O pronome relativo *WHO* refere-se a *NAVY PILOTS*, e não a *MILITARY*.
- C) **ERRADA.** O pronome relativo *WHO* refere-se a *NAVY PILOTS*, e não a *OFFICIALS*.
- D) **ERRADA.** O pronome relativo *WHO* refere-se a *NAVY PILOTS*, e não a *SCIENTISTS*.
- E) **CERTA.** O pronome relativo *WHO* refere-se a *NAVY PILOTS*.

Gabarito: E

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U.S. Finds No Evidence of Alien Technology in Flying Objects, but can't rule it out, either

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The report determines that a vast majority of more than 120 incidents over the past two decades did not originate from any American military or other advanced US government technology, the officials said. That determination would appear to eliminate the possibility that Navy pilots who reported seeing unexplained aircraft might have encountered programs the government meant to keep secret.

But that is about the only conclusive finding in the classified intelligence report, the officials said. And while a forthcoming unclassified version, expected to be released to Congress by June 25, will present few other firm conclusions, senior officials briefed on the intelligence conceded that the very ambiguity of the findings meant the government could not definitively rule out theories that the phenomena observed by military pilots might be alien spacecraft.

Americans' long-running fascination with UFOs has intensified in recent weeks in anticipation of the release of the government report. Former President Barack Obama encouraged the interest when he gave an interview last month about the incidents on "The Late Late Show with James Corden" on CBS.

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The report concedes that much about the observed phenomena remains difficult to explain, including their acceleration, as well as ability to change direction and submerge. One possible explanation — that the phenomena could be weather balloons or other research balloons — does not hold up in all cases, the officials said, because of changes in wind speed at the times of some of the interactions.

Many of the more than 120 incidents examined in the report are from Navy personnel, officials said. The report also examined incidents involving foreign militaries over the last two decades. Intelligence officials believe that at least some of the aerial phenomena could have been experimental technology from a rival power, most likely Russia or China.

One senior official said without hesitation that U.S. officials knew it was not American technology. He said there was worry among intelligence and military officials that China or Russia could be experimenting with hypersonic technology.

He and other officials spoke about the classified findings in the report on the condition of anonymity.

Available at: <<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/06/03/us/politics/ufos-sighting-alien-spacecraft-pentagon.html>>. Retrieved on: July 7, 2021.

In the 6th paragraph of the text, the highlighted expression as well as, in the fragment "as well as ability to change direction and submerge" is associated with the idea of

- A) time
- B) addition
- C) purpose
- D) condition
- E) consequence

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato conhecimento de CONECTIVOS, mais especificamente *AS WELL AS*, que indica *ADIÇÃO*, assim como *MOREOVER*, *FURTHERMORE* e *BESIDES*.

- A) **ERRADA.** *AS WELL AS* indica *ADIÇÃO*, e não *TEMPO*.
- B) **CERTA.** *AS WELL AS* indica *ADIÇÃO*.
- C) **ERRADA.** *AS WELL AS* indica *ADIÇÃO*, e não *PROPÓSITO*.
- D) **ERRADA.** *AS WELL AS* indica *ADIÇÃO*, e não *CONDIÇÃO*.
- E) **ERRADA.** *AS WELL AS* indica *ADIÇÃO*, e não *CONSEQUÊNCIA*.

Gabarito: B

64. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2021

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In the 7th paragraph of the text, in the fragment “Intelligence officials believe that at least some of the aerial phenomena could have been experimental technology from a rival power, most likely Russia or China”, the report’s authors express

- A) strong desire
- B) irrefutable fact
- C) equivocal probability
- D) reasonable possibility
- E) unrealistic hypothesis

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato conhecimento de VERBOS MODAIS, mais especificamente *COULD*, o qual pode indicar HABILIDADE, POSSIBILIDADE ou PERMISSÃO.

Ao se analisar a tradução do trecho apresentado, temos que: "Oficiais de inteligência acreditam que pelo menos alguns dos fenômenos aéreos poderiam ser tecnologia experimental de uma potência rival, mais provavelmente Rússia ou China".

Dessa forma, constatamos que *COULD* indica POSSIBILIDADE.

- A) **ERRADA.** *COULD* indica POSSIBILIDADE, e não FORTE DESEJO.
- B) **ERRADA.** *COULD* indica POSSIBILIDADE, e não FATO IRREFUTÁVEL.
- C) **ERRADA.** *COULD* indica POSSIBILIDADE, e não PROBABILIDADE EQUIVOCADA.
- D) **CERTA.** *COULD* indica POSSIBILIDADE RAZOÁVEL.
- E) **ERRADA.** *COULD* indica POSSIBILIDADE, e não HIPÓTESE IRREAL.

Gabarito: D

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After reading the last paragraph of the text “He and other officials spoke about the classified findings in the report on the condition of anonymity”, one can infer that the officials

- A) kept secrets.
- B) hid their names.
- C) invented stories.
- D) omitted the truth.
- E) said who they were.

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato interpretação de texto. É necessário observar que foi empregado *ANONYMITY* (“ANONIMATO”). Assim, pode-se concluir que os nomes dos oficiais foram omitidos.

- A) **ERRADA.** Segundo o trecho, não se pode afirmar que os oficiais mantiveram segredos.
- B) **CERTA.** Segundo o trecho, os oficiais deram declarações em condição de anonimato, ou seja, eles esconderam seus nomes.
- C) **ERRADA.** Segundo o trecho, não se pode afirmar que os oficiais inventaram histórias.
- D) **ERRADA.** Segundo o trecho, não se pode afirmar que os oficiais omitiram a verdade.
- E) **ERRADA.** Segundo o trecho, não se pode afirmar que os oficiais disseram quem eram.

Gabarito: B

66. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2021**COVID-19 Economy: Expert insights on what you need to know**

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- **Prior economic strength may help us bounce back**

The thriving economy of 2019 isn't just a distant, bittersweet memory. When our health is no longer at risk and social distancing mandates begin to diminish, we'll slowly start to rebuild. The stability, low unemployment rate and upward-trending market we experienced prior to Covid-19 puts us in a good position to kick-start economic activity and rebound more quickly.

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Retrieved on: Jul. 20, 2021. Adapted.

The main purpose of the text is to

- A) share ideas on how people can cope with the challenges brought by the pandemic.
- B) teach people how to practice social distancing while shopping at local businesses.
- C) encourage people to take loans in order to make donations to brick-and-mortar retail stores.
- D) let people know that health concerns are not as important as taking care of one's finances.
- E) suggest that people should engage in diversified activities instead of watching too much TV.

Comentário:

Nessa questão, caberia ao candidato identificar o objetivo principal do texto e assinalar a opção que o indicasse.

- A) **CERTA.** O texto tem como objetivo compartilhar ideias de como as pessoas podem lidar com os desafios gerados pela pandemia.
- B) **ERRADA.** O texto não tem como objetivo ensinar pessoas a manter o distanciamento pessoal enquanto fazem compras em mercados locais.
- C) **ERRADA.** O texto não tem como objetivo encorajar pessoas a pegar empréstimos para se fazer doações a lojas físicas.
- D) **ERRADA.** O texto não tem como objetivo deixar as pessoas cientes do fato de que a preocupação com saúde não é tão importante quanto cuidar das finanças de alguém.
- E) **ERRADA.** O texto não tem como objetivo sugerir que as pessoas deveriam se envolver com atividades diversas em vez de assistir à televisão.

Gabarito: A

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In the 1st paragraph, in the fragment “it’s no secret the unique challenges of Covid-19 are profoundly shaping our economic climate”, the expression it’s no secret (that) means

- A) it’s common knowledge.
- B) it’s never been said before.
- C) it’s partially true.
- D) it’s a bad idea.
- E) it’s an important revelation.

Comentário:

A questão exige do candidato conhecimento vocabular básico, nesse caso, compreender que “*It’s no secret*” significa “Não é segredo” e, depois disso, identificar que opção possui a frase com o mesmo sentido.

- A) **CERTA.** “It’s no secret” (não é segredo) e “It’s common knowledge” (é de conhecimento comum) possuem o mesmo sentido, ou seja, é de amplo conhecimento, é sabido por grande parte das pessoas.
- B) **ERRADA.** “It’s no secret” (não é segredo) e “It’s common knowledge” (é de conhecimento comum) possuem o mesmo sentido, enquanto “it’s never been said before” significa “Isso nunca foi dito antes”.
- C) **ERRADA.** “It’s no secret” (não é segredo) e “It’s common knowledge” (é de conhecimento comum) possuem o mesmo sentido, enquanto “it’s partially true” significa “isso é parcialmente verdade”.
- D) **ERRADA.** “It’s no secret” (não é segredo) e “It’s common knowledge” (é de conhecimento comum) possuem o mesmo sentido, enquanto “it’s bad idea” significa “isso é má ideia”.
- E) **ERRADA.** “It’s no secret” (não é segredo) e “It’s common knowledge” (é de conhecimento comum) possuem o mesmo sentido, enquanto “it’s an important revelation” significa “é uma revelação importante”.

Gabarito: A

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In the 1st paragraph, the word uncertain, in the fragment “in this uncertain time” is formed with the prefix un-.

A pair of words formed with prefixes that convey the same meaning is:

- A) doubtful / joblessness
- B) unique / only
- C) impossible / discourage
- D) certainty / envision
- E) inside / intimate

Comentário:

Nessa questão, o candidato é testado em relação a seu conhecimento de PREFIXOS em inglês. É necessário perceber que *UN-* indica negação. Dessa forma, caberia ao candidato identificar outros prefixos com esse mesmo sentido.

- A) **ERRADA.** As palavras dessa alternativa não apresentam PREFIXOS, apenas os SUFIXOS *-FUL*, *-LESS* e *-NESS*.
- B) **ERRADA.** As palavras dessa alternativa não apresentam PREFIXOS.
- C) **CERTA.** As palavras dessa alternativa apresentam os prefixos *IM-* e *DIS-*, os quais, assim como *UN-*, expressam negação.
- D) **ERRADA.** *CERTAINTY* apresenta o sufixo *-TY*, e não apenas prefixos como o enunciado solicita.
- E) **ERRADA.** As palavras dessa alternativa não apresentam PREFIXOS com sentido negativo (*INSIDE* - dentro; *INTIMATE* - íntimo).

Gabarito: C

69. CESGRANRIO - BB - 2021**COVID-19 Economy: Expert insights on what you need to know**

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In the 3rd paragraph, in the fragment “These everyday purchases put money back into the economy and prevent it from dipping further into a recession”, the pronoun it refers to

- A) money
- B) purchases
- C) recession
- D) economy
- E) back

Comentário:

Nessa questão, cabe ao candidato demonstrar seu conhecimento em pronomes e sua respectiva referencialidade.

Tendo isso em vista, na frase do enunciado (“Essas compras diárias colocam dinheiro de volta à economia e evitam que ela mergulhe ainda mais em uma recessão”), pode-se concluir que IT se refere à ECONOMIA, pois afirma-se que as compras diárias evitam que a ECONOMIA entre em recessão.

- A) **ERRADA.** O pronome *IT* no enunciado refere-se à ECONOMIA, e não ao DINHEIRO.
- B) **ERRADA.** O pronome *IT* no enunciado refere-se à ECONOMIA, e não a COMPRAS.
- C) **ERRADA.** O pronome *IT* no enunciado refere-se à ECONOMIA, e não à RECESSÃO.
- D) **CERTA.** O pronome *IT* no enunciado refere-se à ECONOMIA.
- E) **ERRADA.** O pronome *IT* no enunciado refere-se à ECONOMIA, e não à VOLTA.

Gabarito: D

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In the 4th paragraph, in the fragment “In March, the Federal Reserve cut rates drastically to boost economic activity”, the verb cut indicates a

- A) habitual action repeatedly carried out by the Federal Reserve to address certain economic situations.
- B) future action to be carried out by the Federal Reserve to address possible problems.
- C) promised action to be carried out by the Federal Reserve to address the present economic challenges.
- D) one-time action carried out by the Federal Reserve to address the present situation.
- E) current action carried out by the Federal Reserve to address a permanent situation.

Comentário:

Primeiramente, cabe ao candidato perceber que a questão aborda TEMPOS VERBAIS, ou seja, as opções destacam o uso específico de diferentes tempos verbais.

- A) **ERRADA.** No enunciado, o verbo está no *SIMPLE PAST*, ao passo que a alternativa indica o emprego no *SIMPLE PRESENT* (ação habitual repetida).
- B) **ERRADA.** No enunciado, o verbo está no *SIMPLE PAST*, ao passo que a alternativa indica o emprego no *SIMPLE FUTURE*.
- C) **ERRADA.** No enunciado, o verbo está no *SIMPLE PAST*, enquanto a alternativa não condiz com o emprego desse tempo verbal (ação prometida para o futuro).
- D) **CERTA.** No enunciado em questão, o verbo *CUT* está empregado no *SIMPLE PAST*, o que é apontado por essa opção ao indicar uma ação única (“one-time”). Caberia ao candidato saber que o verbo *TO CUT* (“cortar”) mantém sua forma tanto no PRESENTE quanto no PASSADO. Tal fato poderia gerar confusão no candidato, no entanto é possível concluir que não se está no presente pela ausência de -S, característico do uso na 3ª pessoa do singular.
- E) **ERRADA.** No enunciado, o verbo está no *SIMPLE PAST*, ao passo que a alternativa indica o emprego no *PRESENT CONTINUOUS* (ação corrente/contínua).

Gabarito: D

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