



Língua Inglesa para Câmara dos Deputados - 2026

<https://www.tecconcursos.com.br/s/Q5nDig>

Ordenação: Por Matéria e Assunto

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[www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608339](https://www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608339)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

**401**) In recent years, there has been a dramatic change in the reach of English language teaching **all over the world** and an increasing demand for competent English language teachers, as well as for language programmes that can offer the English language skills and competencies needed by today's global citizens. The teaching of English consumes a considerable portion of available educational resources in many countries, and English is not necessarily a neutral product offering equal opportunities for all. English teachers, therefore, need to appreciate the special status English has in modern life, what its costs and benefits are to those who try to learn it, the different motivations learners may have for learning English and the different circumstances in which they learn it.

The English language has a complex status in today's world. For some people, it is acquired as a first language.

For some, it may be learned at school, and may be essential for academic and professional success. For others, it may represent a subject that they are required to study in school, but for which they have no immediate need. And English means different things to people in different parts of the world. For some, it may arouse positive feelings as the language of pop culture, the media and social networking. For others, it may have associations with colonialism, exploitation, elitism or social and economic inequality.

English today has a unique status, as a consequence of the role it plays around the world and its function as an international or world language. It has been described as the world's lingua franca. Although some 380 million people speak it as a first language in countries like Australia, Canada, the United States and Great Britain, a further 600 million people use it, alongside other languages, as a second language — in countries like Nigeria, India and the Philippines. And another one billion people are studying it, at any one time, as a foreign language, in countries like China, South Korea, France, Germany, Russia and Brazil.

*Jack C. Richards. Key issues in language learning. CUP, 2015 (adapted).*

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

The expression "all over the world" is synonymous with **worldwide**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608340](https://www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608340)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

**402**) In recent years, there has been a dramatic change in the reach of English language teaching all over the world and an increasing demand for competent English language teachers, as well as for language programmes that can offer the English language skills and competencies needed by today's global citizens. The teaching of English consumes a considerable portion of available educational resources in many countries, and English is not necessarily a neutral product offering equal opportunities for all. English teachers, therefore, need to appreciate the special status English has in modern life, what its costs and benefits are to those who try to learn it, the different motivations learners may have for learning English and the different circumstances in which they learn it.

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*Jack C. Richards. Key issues in language learning. CUP, 2015 (adapted).*

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

In the fragment "English teachers, therefore, need to appreciate the special status English has", "appreciate" means **like** or **enjoy**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608368](https://www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608368)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

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For some, it may be learned at school, and may be essential for academic and professional success. For others, it may represent a subject that they are required to study in school, but for which they have no immediate need. And English means different things to people in different parts of the world. For some, it may arouse positive feelings as the language of pop culture, the media and social networking. For others, it may have associations with colonialism, exploitation, elitism or social and economic inequality.

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*Jack C. Richards. Key issues in language learning. CUP, 2015 (adapted).*

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

In "Although some 380 million people speak it as a first language", the word "some" means **more than**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1608374](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1608374)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

**404**) The spread of English is often linked to globalization, **since it provides for high levels of interconnectedness** among nation states and local economies and cultures. The fact that English has become the primary language for communication within international organizations such as the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the European Union is an example of such globalization. However, globalization has contributed as much to the "idea" of English as it has to its actual role in communication. In other words, in many parts of the world, English represents an image in popular imagination, established through the media, advertising and so on, rather than a practical necessity or reality for many people.

Scholars and educationists differ in their attitudes towards the global spread of English. Some think this spread is natural, inevitable, neutral and beneficial, and have been accused of English triumphalism. The British linguist David Crystal suggests that English fosters cultural opportunity and promotes a climate of international intelligibility. Others see the spread of English as threatening local cultures, languages and identities. The phrase "linguistic imperialism" was used to explain how English has come to play a key role in maintaining the economic and political dominance of some societies over others. Because of the role of English as the dominant international language, the theory of linguistic imperialism asserts that other languages have been prevented from going through processes of development and expansion, and have been allocated a secondary status, along with the cultures they represent. Proponents of the theory of linguistic imperialism view the English language teaching industry as contributing to the propagation of the economic, cultural or religious values of dominant world powers.

*Idem. Ibidem (adapted).*

Concerning the previous text and its linguistic aspects, judge the following item.

The idea contained in the fragment "since it provides for high levels of interconnectedness" can also be correctly expressed as **because it makes profound interconnectedness possible**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1608381](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1608381)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

**405**) The spread of English is often linked to globalization, since it provides for high levels of interconnectedness among nation states and local economies and cultures. The fact that English has become the **primary** language for communication within international organizations such as the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the European Union is an example of such globalization. However, globalization has contributed as much to the "idea" of English as it has to its actual role in communication. In other words, in many parts of the world, English represents an image in popular imagination, established through the media, advertising and so on, rather than a practical necessity or reality for many people.

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*Idem. Ibidem (adapted).*

Concerning the previous text and its linguistic aspects, judge the following item.

In the text, the words "primary" and "dominant" mean basically the same thing, both referring to the current status of the English language in the world.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1608382](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1608382)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2018

## Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

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*Idem. Ibidem (adapted).*

Concerning the previous text and its linguistic aspects, judge the following item.

The expression "In other words" means **besides**.

Certo  
Errado

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### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608400](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608400)

#### CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2018

## Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

**407**) The spread of English is often linked to globalization, since it provides for high levels of interconnectedness among nation states and local economies and cultures. The fact that English has become the primary language for communication within international organizations such as the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the European Union is an example of such globalization. However, globalization has contributed as much to the "idea" of English as it has to its actual role in communication. In other words, in many parts of the world, English represents an image in popular imagination, established through the media, advertising and so on, **rather than a practical necessity or reality for many people**.

Scholars and educationists differ in their attitudes towards the global spread of English. Some think this spread is natural, inevitable, neutral and beneficial, and have been accused of English triumphalism. The British linguist David Crystal suggests that English fosters cultural opportunity and promotes a climate of international intelligibility. Others see the spread of English as threatening local cultures, languages and identities. The phrase "linguistic imperialism" was used to explain how English has come to play a key role in maintaining the economic and political dominance of some societies over others. Because of the role of English as the dominant international language, the theory of linguistic imperialism asserts that other languages have been prevented from going through processes of development and expansion, and have been allocated a secondary status, along with the cultures they represent. Proponents of the theory of linguistic imperialism view the English language teaching industry as contributing to the propagation of the economic, cultural or religious values of dominant world powers.

*Idem. Ibidem (adapted).*

Concerning the previous text and its linguistic aspects, judge the following item.

In the fragment "rather than a practical necessity or reality for many people", "rather than" means **instead of**.

Certo  
Errado

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### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608666](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608666)

#### CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2018

## Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

**408**) Motivation is typically defined as the forces that help explain the stimulation, selection, direction, and continuation of behaviour. Nevertheless, many teachers have at least two major mistaken ideas about motivation that prevent them from using this concept with maximum effectiveness. One misconception is that some students are unmotivated. Strictly speaking, that is not an accurate statement. **As long as a student chooses goals** and expends a certain amount of effort to achieve them, he is, by definition, motivated. What teachers really mean is that students are not motivated to behave in the way teachers would like them to behave. The second misconception is that one person can directly motivate another.

This view is inaccurate because motivation comes from within a person. What you can do, with the help of the various motivation theories that teachers have developed, is create the circumstances that influence students to do what you want them to do.

Many factors determine whether the students in your classes will be motivated or not motivated to learn. You should not be surprised to discover that no single theoretical interpretation of motivation explains all aspects of student interest or lack of it. Different theoretical interpretations do, however, shed light on why some students in a given learning situation are more likely to want to learn than others.

Furthermore, each theoretical interpretation can serve as the basis for the development of techniques for motivating students in the classroom.

*Internet: <<https://college.cengage.com>> (adapted).*

Judge the following item according to the ideas of the previous text and its linguistic aspects.

In "As long as a student chooses goals", "as long as" means **after a long time**.

Certo  
Errado

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### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608704](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608704)

#### CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2018

## Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)



Internet: <<http://tv tropes.org>>.

Based on the cartoon and the vocabulary and language used in it, judge the item below.

In the last balloon, "weird" is synonymous with **strange, bizarre**.

Certo  
Errado

#### [www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/2017659](http://www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/2017659)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

**410**) Guillermo del Toro's **The Shape of Water** is the latest meeting of the whimsical and the grotesque. The plot unfolds as follows: in the 1950s, Elisa is a cleaner at a military research laboratory, who happens also to be mute, which places her among other minorities without a say: there is her African-American colleague Zelda and her neighbour, the artist Giles, who is gay. The screenplay brings together the disenfranchised to save a fellow outcast.

The amphibious monster kept captive at the lab doesn't have a name, and his idea of a witty and humorous conversation is to roar in your face. But Elisa takes a shine to him. "When he looks at me, he doesn't know what I lack or how I am incomplete."

In this film watertight ideas fight for space with flawed ones. It begins with a dream sequence in which Elisa's apartment is submerged. When the scene is repeated later for real, causing only a minor leak in the house below, the rational mind has too many objections (the floor would collapse!) for the fantasy to survive. An amphibious humanoid with magic powers we can believe, but a flooded apartment that is as good as new one scene later doesn't stand up. There are other discrepancies too — like the sophisticated CCTV system in 1962, or the creature's ability to wipe away the bulletholes in his own body, sealing up the wounds, *E.T.*-style.

Based on the text above, judge the following items.

*Newstatesman, February 9th, 2018 (adapted)*

In the text, the words "watertight" (I.14) and "flawed" (I.14) mean respectively incontestable and erroneous.

Certo  
Errado

#### [www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/2017686](http://www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/2017686)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

**411**) Chaplin was famous in a way that no one had been before; arguably, no one has been as famous since. At the peak of his popularity, his screen persona, the Tramp, was the most recognized image in the world. His name came first in discussions of the new medium as popular entertainment, and in defences of it as a distinct art form — a cultural position occupied afterwards only by the Beatles, whose own era-defining popularity never equalled Chaplin's. He's the closest thing the 20<sup>th</sup> century produced to a universal cultural touchstone.

Film histories will invariably assert that Chaplin's mass popularity was owed to the way in which the Tramp represented a destitute everyman. His films turned hunger, laziness, and the feeling of being unwanted into comedy. He was an ego artist, a performer with an uncanny relationship to the camera who spent the early part of his career refining his screen persona and the latter part of it deconstructing it.

Many a film critic raises the issue of Chaplin's actual relationship to the cultural moment of the time — and the fact that his popularity survived several periods of sweeping cultural change. His post-silent films — which include his two most enduringly popular features, **Modern Times** and **The Great Dictator** — reflect his own attitudes more than the feelings of American audiences at the time. His mature work is deliberately artificial, set in a world pieced together from chunks of European and American past, present, and, in the case of **Modern Times**, future.

*Ignaty Vishnevetsky A century later, why does Chaplin still matter? Internet: <[www.film.avclub.com](http://www.film.avclub.com)> (adapted)*

According to the text above, judge the following statements.

In line 5, "new medium" is the same as new means.

Certo

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2017697](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2017697)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

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*Ignaty Vishnevetsky A century later, why does Chaplin still matter? Internet: <[www.film.avclub.com](http://www.film.avclub.com)> (adapted)*

According to the text above, judge the following statements.

The word "touchstone" (I.10) means a basis or criterion for comparison.

Certo  
Errado

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2017717](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2017717)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

**413)**



By Walt Disney Pictures

Don't let that scare you away. There is a murder and a fatal church-bell-related accident, but the afterlife in **Coco** is a warm and hectic place, more comical than creepy. The story happens during the Day of the Dead, when the border controls between life and death relax and the departed are allowed temporary passage to the land of the living. A boy named Miguel makes the trip in reverse, which is not to say that he dies, but rather that his living self, through one of several metaphysical loopholes that the movie explains, is transported into a fantastical world of specters and skeletons, who hold fabulous parties and raucous outdoor concerts.

Nearly as enchanting as that magical realm is the Mexican village of Santa Cecilia, Miguel's hometown, where he is part of a prosperous clan of shoemakers. The cultural vibe of **Coco** is inclusive rather than exoticizing, pre-empting inevitable concerns about authenticity and appropriation with the mixture of charm and sensitivity that has become something of a 21st-century Disney hallmark. Here, the importance of family — the multigenerational household that sustains and constrains the hero — is both specific and universal. It's what explains the particular beats of Miguel's story and what connects him to viewers regardless of background.

He shows a certain kinship with other well-known recent cartoon characters. A gifted musician in a family that forbids music, he is a bit like Remy, the "Ratatouille" rat whose kin were hostile to his artistic ambition, and like Mumble, the misfit penguin in "Happy Feet." Miguel's quest — a search for roots, lost ancestors and information that might explain who he is — resembles Dory's journey in **Finding Dory**. The sidekicks who accompany him, animal and (formerly) human, are drawn from a familiar well of archetypes, and the final round of lesson-learning and reconciliation hits notes we have heard many times before.

*Internet: <[www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)> (adapted)*

Based on the text above, judge the items from **21** through **28**.

The word "loopholes" (I.9) is synonymous with **events**.

Certo  
Errado

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/463290](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/463290)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - PEB (SEE DF)/SEE DF/LEM/Inglês/2017

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

**414) Text**

When Harold Palmer (1877 – 1949) first began as a teacher of English as a foreign language in 1902 at a language school in Verviers, Belgium run on Berlitz lines, the main attraction of the job was that it allowed him to live abroad in a French-speaking country. In all likelihood he would eventually come back home in a few years and "settle down", like many others before and since. Palmer, **however**, stayed on, opened his own school, and began to think seriously about the work he was doing and how it could be improved. When he died forty-seven years later, English language teaching was well on its way to a professionhood which he, more than any other single individual, had helped to bring about.

Judge the following item, on the linguistic aspects of text.

In the text, the connective adverb "however" is synonymous with **nonetheless**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/463294](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/463294)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - PEB (SEE DF)/SEE DF/LEM/Inglês/2017

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

#### 415) Text

**Updating.** ELT practitioners today update their knowledge of the language as well as of the methodology in various ways such as reading journals, participating in training, seminars, workshops, enrolling in graduate programs, etc. Surfing ELT websites also enables the teachers to update their knowledge of trends and techniques around the world. Academic qualifications once acquired are not enough for the teachers in any way to teach language effectively forever. They need to go along the demand of the time and current practices.

**Conclusion.** There is no single most excellent way of teaching languages. The successful language teacher will not **confine** himself/herself to only a single method. Nonetheless, ELT practitioners have not remained reliant on fixed prescribed and imposed practices. Instead, ELT practitioners around the globe put into practice a great deal of diverse activities to keep themselves up-to-date and enhance their practices.

Internet: <<http://pt.slideshare.net>> (adapted).

Based on the text, judge the following item.

The verb "confine" is synonymous with **restrict**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/463302](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/463302)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - PEB (SEE DF)/SEE DF/LEM/Inglês/2017

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

#### 416) Text

As the innovative methods of the 1970s were being **touted** by some and criticized by many, some significant foundations for future growth were being laid in what soon came to be known as the Notional-Functional Syllabus (NFS). The distinguishing characteristics of the NFS were its attention to functions as the organizing elements of English language curriculum, and its contrast with a structural syllabus in which sequenced grammatical structures served as the organizers.

"Notions", according to Van Ek and Alexander (1975), are both general and specific. General notions are abstract concepts such as existence, space, time, quantity, and quality. They are domains in which we use language to express thought and feeling. Within the general notion of space and time, for example, are the concepts of location, motion, dimension, speed, length of time, frequency, etc. "Specific notions" correspond more closely to what we have become used to calling "contexts", or "situations". Personal identification, for example, is a specific notion under which name, address, phone number, and other personal information are subsumed. Other specific notions include travel, health and welfare, education, shopping, services, and free time.

H. Douglas Brown. **Teaching by Principles**, São Francisco:  
Pearson Longman, 2007, p. 32-3. 3rd ed. (adapted).

Judge the following item according to text.

In the first paragraph, the word "touted" means **questioned**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/463304](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/463304)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - PEB (SEE DF)/SEE DF/LEM/Inglês/2017

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

#### 417) Text

As the innovative methods of the 1970s were being touted by some and criticized by many, some significant foundations for future growth were being laid in what soon came to be known as the Notional-Functional Syllabus (NFS). The distinguishing characteristics of the NFS were its attention to functions as the organizing elements of English language curriculum, and its contrast with a structural syllabus in which sequenced grammatical structures served as the organizers.

"Notions", according to Van Ek and Alexander (1975), are both general and specific. General notions are abstract concepts such as existence, space, time, quantity, and quality. They are domains in which we use language to express thought and feeling. Within the general notion of space and time, for example, are the concepts of location, motion, dimension, speed, length of time, frequency, etc. "Specific notions" correspond more closely to what we have become used to calling "contexts", or "situations". Personal identification, for example, is a specific notion under which name, address, phone number, and other personal information are **subsumed**. Other specific notions include travel, health and welfare, education, shopping, services, and free time.

H. Douglas Brown. **Teaching by Principles**, São Francisco:  
Pearson Longman, 2007, p. 32-3. 3rd ed. (adapted).

Judge the following item according to text.

In the second paragraph, the word "subsumed" means **included**.

Certo

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/531377](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/531377)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2017

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

#### 418) Text

When I joined the Foreign Office, I was astonished at the lack of formal preparation for the job. In those days, the Civil and Diplomatic Service entrance exams took place in three stages, by the end of which hundreds of unsuccessful candidates had been knocked out. Only a score or so survived the final stage to be admitted to the Foreign Office.

My induction course lasted about a month. Then, one morning, I was taken to the West and Central Africa Department, told that I would be responsible for French-speaking African countries plus Liberia. And that was that. I was now, at the tender age of twenty-two, a wet-behind-the-ears but fully functioning British diplomat.

I was put unsparingly to the test in my first month. I was summoned to the office of the Minister of State, a **genial** politician called George Thompson, who was about to receive an official visitor from the Central African Republic. I was there to interpret between English and French. The usual pleasantries of a courtesy call were easy enough to translate. But, just as I was beginning to relax, the official told Thompson that one of the main exports from his country was *roselle*. What on earth was *roselle*? With panic rising in my gorge, something made me blurt out "jute". To my horror, there ensued a lively conversation in which Thompson said "jute" and the African minister said *roselle*.

After the meeting, I raced back to my office and looked in my dictionary. *Roselle* was not there. I tried out the mystery word on a French friend, but he had not heard of it either. But the next day, he called back. What was a British minister doing, he asked, talking to a politician from the Central African Republic about a plant that was used as a diuretic and food-colouring agent? My heart sank. I saw my career slipping beneath the waves before it had hardly begun. "Oh, and by the way," he added, "it's also used sometimes as a substitute for jute fibre — if that's of any interest to you."

*Christopher Meyer. Getting Our Way: 500 years of adventure and intrigue: the inside story of british diplomacy. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 2009, p. 7-9 (adapted ).*

Considering the ideas and the vocabulary of text, decide whether the statements below are right or wrong.

The word "genial" means **unusually intelligent**.

Certo  
Errado

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/531675](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/531675)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2017

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

#### 419) Text

As Hegel observed of the emerging democracies of the nineteenth century, in the universe of modern political subjects "what is to be authoritative... derives its authority, not at all from force, only to a small extent from habit and custom, really from insight and argument." Under democracies, at least, argumentation complements pure force and arbitrary choice as a basic source of world-shaping decisions. Rationality itself has become a source of power; consensual political systems require agreement in thought as well as acquiescence in behavior. Twisting the liberalism of Hegel's point in light of decades of discussion of the politics of representation, we must ask how any given claim *comes to count* as an insight and *from what source* arguments derive their social force.

This problem has been addressed most explicitly in the sociology of knowledge. Recent social studies of science have termed the epistemological standpoint that assumes a relation between power and knowledge an "equivalence postulate". Barry Barnes and David Bloor, for example, describe this position as follows:

"Our equivalence postulate is that *all beliefs are on a par with one another with respect to the causes of their credibility*. It is not that all beliefs are equally true or equally false, but that regardless of truth and falsity the fact of their credibility is to be seen as equally problematic... Regardless of whether the sociologist evaluates a belief as true or rational, or as false and irrational, he must search for the causes of its credibility. Is a belief enjoined by the authorities of the society? Is it transmitted by established institutions of socialization or supported by accepted agencies of social control? Is it bound up with patterns of vested interest?" (...)

Instead of looking for fixed, universal laws of logic guaranteeing the connection of particular phenomena to general concepts, sociologists of knowledge seek the learned, contingent principles of thought actually used by human groups. (...) To investigate signification and justification as social practices, we have to explain why cognitive approaches differ without appealing to the 'facts' of the world.

*Paul N. Edwards. The Closed World: Computers and the Politics of Discourse in Cold War America. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1996 (adapted ).*

Considering the grammatical and semantic aspects of text, decide whether the following items are right or wrong.

The expression "*on a par*" means **competing**.

Certo  
Errado

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/531678](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/531678)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2017

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

#### 420) Text

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Instead of looking for fixed, universal laws of logic guaranteeing the connection of particular phenomena to general concepts, sociologists of knowledge seek the learned, **contingent** principles of thought actually used by human groups. (...) To investigate signification and justification as social practices, we have to explain why cognitive approaches differ without appealing to the 'facts' of the world.

*Paul N. Edwards. The Closed World: Computers and the Politics of Discourse in Cold War America. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1996 (adapted).*

Considering the grammatical and semantic aspects of text, decide whether the following items are right or wrong.

The word "contingent" is synonymous with **necessary**.

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/551425**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Sold (CBM AL)/CBM AL/Combatente/2017

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

**421) Learning** a second language as an adult is difficult. But the process may be eased if you exercise while learning. A new study reports that working out during a language class amplifies people's ability to memorize, retain and understand new vocabulary. The findings provide more evidence that to activate our minds, we should move our bodies.

Many scientists suspect that exercise alters the biology of the brain in ways that make it more malleable and receptive to new information, a process that scientists refer to as plasticity.

**However**, these studies do not suggest that schools or teachers should buy bicycles for students to exercise during class. A simpler message may be that instruction should be alternated with physical activity. Sitting for hours and hours without moving is not the best way to learn.

Internet: <[www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge the following item.

In the context, the word "However" expresses the idea of contrast.

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1955043**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2017

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

**422) Text**

If the 20<sup>th</sup> century was dedicated to buildings, the 21<sup>st</sup> will be about the spaces between them. In communities around the world, interest in the public realm — parks, squares, *plazas, piazzas* — has never been greater. Even municipal politicians have realized that parks are not civic **frills** but urban necessities. The backdrop to this is a growing awareness that the future will unfold in cities. In Canada, for example, more than 80 per cent of the population now inhabit urban centers. And for the first time in history, more than half the planet's population lives in cities. As fuel prices rise, congestion increases and the global warming crisis heats up, people are beginning to grasp the benefits of dense, compact, transit-based, amenity-rich life.

But with these growing urban populations comes growing need for communal spaces. Keep in mind, too, that many new urbanites live in highrise condos so small they barely have room to breathe. As a result, they look to the city to provide many of the features house-owners take for granted. In this sense, life in Toronto has become more European; we no longer just live in the city, we inhabit it. The city is where we eat, drink, sit outside, meet friends, or simply watch the passing parade.

Internet: <[www.thestar.com](http://www.thestar.com)> (adapted).

Judge the following item, concerning the ideas and linguistic aspects of the text presented above.

In the first paragraph, "frills" is a synonym for **duties**.

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1955067**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2017

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

**423) Text**

If the 20<sup>th</sup> century was dedicated to buildings, the 21<sup>st</sup> will be about the spaces between them. In communities around the world, interest in the public realm — parks, squares, *plazas, piazzas* — has never been greater. Even municipal politicians have realized that parks are not civic frills but urban necessities. The backdrop to this is a growing awareness that the future will unfold in cities. In Canada, for example, more than 80 per cent of the population now inhabit urban centers. And for the first time in history, more than half the planet's population lives in cities. As fuel prices rise, congestion increases and the global warming crisis heats up, people are beginning to grasp the benefits of dense, compact, **transit-based**, amenity-rich life.

But with these growing urban populations comes growing need for communal spaces. Keep in mind, too, that many new urbanites live in highrise condos so small they barely have room to breathe. As a result, they look to the city to provide many of the features house-owners take for granted. In this sense, life in Toronto has become more European; we no longer just live in the city, we inhabit it. The city is where we eat, drink, sit outside, meet friends, or simply watch the passing parade.

Internet: <[www.thestar.com](http://www.thestar.com)> (adapted).

Judge the following item, concerning the ideas and linguistic aspects of the text presented above.

At the end of first paragraph, "transit-based" is a synonym for **with heavy traffic**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1955085](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1955085)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2017

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

#### 424) Text

Looking like fugitives from a factory floor, at least 1,000 55-gallon drums dotted Central Park in the 1980s, **marring** what may be the greatest invented landscape in America. They were big — not to mention unsightly — but not big enough to contain all the cans, bottles, cups, napkins, newspapers, magazines, paper bags, pizza boxes, hot-dog wrappers and other refuse from 12 million visitors a year. Trash piled up in them and around them. To help keep up with the overflowing cans, rear-loading garbage trucks lumbered back and forth like dinosaurs across lawns and meadows, hills and valleys, paths and walkways. It was a brutish way to treat what was supposed to be a green gem. No wonder the park felt out of control.

Today, Central Park is a far different place. The number of visitors has soared to 42 million visitors annually. They generate 2,000 tons of trash and 58 tons of recyclables a year. Despite all that garbage, it is possible to drive around the sprawling park and count the pieces of stray litter on two hands. In place of 55-gallon drums and 68-gallon plastic bins are neat arrays of handsome, patented, coated-aluminum receptacles with 32-gallon plastic bags inside. The cans are colored black for garbage, gray for bottles and cans, and green for paper and cardboard. Instead of being serviced by ungainly rear-loaders, the receptacles are emptied day and night by workers scooting around in 86 small carts. They take the bags to one of eight pickup areas in the 843-acre park, from which the bags are hauled to transfer stations in the Bronx and Queens.

Internet: <[www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)> (adapted).

Judge the following item about the ideas and the meaning of the previous text.

In the first paragraph, "marring" is a synonym for **matching**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1955141](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1955141)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2017

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

#### 425) Text

Looking like fugitives from a factory floor, at least 1,000 55-gallon drums dotted Central Park in the 1980s, marring what may be the greatest invented landscape in America. They were big — not to mention unsightly — but not big enough to contain all the cans, bottles, cups, napkins, newspapers, magazines, paper bags, pizza boxes, hot-dog wrappers and other refuse from 12 million visitors a year. Trash piled up in them and around them. To help keep up with the overflowing cans, rear-loading garbage trucks lumbered back and forth like dinosaurs across lawns and meadows, hills and valleys, paths and walkways. It was a brutish way to treat what was supposed to be a green gem. No wonder the park felt out of control.

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Internet: <[www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)> (adapted).

Judge the following item about the ideas and the meaning of the previous text.

In the second paragraph, "ungainly" means **awkward**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/422764](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/422764)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2016

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

#### 426) Text

Pierre Englebert's attempt to measure all of Africa using the yardstick of a single historical factor is highly problematic. In this regard, Englebert's book suffers from four tendencies, the first two of which involve a dominant mode in current writing about Africa, and the third and fourth of which reflect the constraints of academic publishing, particularly in the United States of America. Current writing about Africa is characterised, firstly, by a remarkable tendency to generalise about the entire continent, which no author specialising in Asia, for example, would dare contemplate. This usually involves the extrapolation of a single empirical situation to the entire continent. In Englebert's case, this clearly relates to his experience in the eastern Congo, which is made to serve as an example for all of sub-Saharan Africa. This tendency is associated, secondly, with an intensive search for a single factor that would explain the plight of Africa, a conceptual master key that can unlock the puzzle of the "African exception". Englebert's book is a typical example of this tendency to substitute historical explanations with a philosophy of history. He is not concerned with

the identification of contingent factors which, through their **myriad** combinations and mutual (correlated) causal processes, have led to the emergence of the current complex situation on the African continent. Instead, he claims that the entire situation arose from a single historical moment — that of decolonisation — and evolved by necessity from this, and that this historical moment gave birth to a structure of post-coloniality, from which African states are fundamentally incapable of liberating themselves (while non-African post-colonies apparently are capable). Here, the argument becomes outright theological: The sovereignty accorded by outside actors represents the “original sin” of African statehood. As a consequence, and keeping in line with this theological mode of thinking, post-colonial Africa can be saved only by others.

*T. Bierschenk. Book Review — Pierre Englebert (2009), Africa: unity, sovereignty, and sorrow. Internet: <<http://journals.sub.uni-hamburg.de>> (adapted.).*

The statements below are about the ideas of text and the vocabulary used in it. Decide whether those statements are right or wrong.

The word “myriad” is synonymous with **intricate**.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1957906](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1957906)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2016

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Significado de Palavras e Expressões (Sinônimos, Antônimos, Parônimos, Denotação, Conotação etc.)

**427)**

**The Wonder of Will, the Marvel of Miguel:  
400 years of Shakespeare and Cervantes**

This year we remember the 400th anniversary of the death of William Shakespeare. But 1616 also saw the passing of another great writer: Miguel de Cervantes y Saavedra, who we know best as the author of **Don Quijote**.

As Shakespeare left an indelible mark on the English language, Spanish has been referred to as the language of Cervantes. This is due not just to the inventiveness of Cervantes’ writing, but also to its orality. To read **Don Quijote** is to engage deeply with the act of storytelling in many forms. Indeed, almost any given character becomes a storyteller, through writing or reciting, dialogue or monologue.

With his ear for the spoken word, it should come as no surprise that Cervantes tried his hand as a playwright as well as a novelist. Although he yearned for recognition as the former, his true fame came as the latter. **Don Quijote** was published in two parts, the first in 1605 to almost immediate acclaim, and its sequel in 1615, the same year Cervantes published his **Ocho comedias y ocho entremeses** (i.e. Eight comedies and eight dramatic interludes).

April 23, 1616, is given as the death date for both Shakespeare and Cervantes, but neither man died on that day. Spanish records from that time write down the date of death as the date of burial. So we know Cervantes was buried on April 23, which means he probably died on April 22. Shakespeare actually died 11 days after Cervantes — May 3 by the Gregorian calendar that Spain adopted in 1582, but April 23 on the Julian calendar that England used until 1752.

*Kathryn Swanton. Internet: <[shakespeareandbeyond.folger.edu](http://shakespeareandbeyond.folger.edu)> (adapted.).*

Based on the text above, judge the items bellow.

In the first paragraph, “death” and “passing” are used as synonyms.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301825](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301825)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (InoversaSul)/InoversaSul/Inglês/Ensino Fundamental/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**428)** We do not know how art began any more than we know how language started. If we take art to mean such activities as building temples and houses, making pictures and sculptures, or weaving patterns, there is no people in all the world without art. If, on the other hand, we mean by art some kind of beautiful luxury, something to enjoy in museums and exhibitions or something special to use as a precious decoration in the best parlour, we must realize that this use of the word is a very recent development. We can best understand this difference if we think of architecture. There is scarcely any building in the world which was not erected for a particular purpose. Those who use these buildings as places of worship or entertainment, or as dwellings, judge them first and foremost by standards of utility. But apart from this, they may like or dislike the design or the proportions of the structure, and appreciate the efforts of the good architect to make it not only practical but right. In the past the attitude to paintings and statues was often similar. They were not thought of as mere works of art but as objects which had a definite function.

Similarly, we are not likely to understand the art of the past if we are quite ignorant of the aims it had to serve. The further we go back in history, the more definite but also the more strange are the aims which art was supposed to serve. The same applies if we leave towns and cities and go to the peasants or, better still, if we travel to the peoples whose ways of life still resemble the conditions in which our remote ancestors lived. Among them there is no difference between building and image-making as far as usefulness is concerned. Their huts are there to shelter them from rain, wind and sunshine and the spirits which produce them; images are made to protect them against other powers which are, to them, as real as the forces of nature. Pictures and statues, in other words, are used to work magic.

*E. H. Gombrich. **The story of art**. New York, Phaidon, 2024. 16th ed. p. 9-10 (adapted).*

Based on the previous text, its ideas and its linguistic aspects, judge the following item.

In the fragment “which had a definite function” (last sentence of the first paragraph), the word “definite” could be replaced with **clear** without harming the coherence of the text.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301828](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301828)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (InoversaSul)/InoversaSul/Inglês/Ensino Fundamental/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**429)** Girls play outside in nature less than boys do, even at the age of two, according to the first national survey of play among preschool-age children in Britain. While researchers expect to see older children socialised to particular gender roles, they were shocked to see similar patterns of behaviour starting to emerge at such a young age. They fear it could have long-term implications for girls’ health, as girls are less physically active as they get older and are more likely than boys to have difficulties with their mental health.

The study also found that preschool-age children from a minority ethnic background play less outdoors than their white counterparts, and children in urban areas play less outdoors than those in rural areas. "The results highlight inequalities in play even in the youngest age group, which may exacerbate existing inequalities in health," the report concluded.

The research surveyed more than 1,100 parents and carers of children aged two, three and four. They found that preschool children spent approximately four hours a day at play, of which one hour and 45 minutes was spent playing outdoors, mainly in back gardens at home. Away from home, children played in playgrounds and green spaces, with the most adventurous play usually associated with indoor play centres.

"The popularity of these play centers is growing," the report said. "This may be driven by indoor play centres providing adventurous play experiences that overcome some of the barriers to outdoor adventurous play such as traffic, weather and safety concerns."

Sally Weale. **Girls play outside less than boys even at two years old, UK survey reveals.** In: *The Guardian*. Internet: <[the guardian.com](http://the guardian.com)> (adapted).

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

In the text, the words "survey" (first sentence of the text), "study" (first sentence of the second paragraph), and "research" (first sentence of the third paragraph) were used to refer to the same thing.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301997](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301997)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (InoversaSul)/InoversaSul/Inglês/Ensino Fundamental/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**430)**



Internet: <[phdcomics.com](http://phdcomics.com)> (adapted).

Regarding the language usage in the preceding comic strip, judge the following item.

The adverb "entirely" (second panel) could be successfully replaced with **completely**, maintaining the same meaning.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3443013](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3443013)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AJ (STM)/STM/Apoio Especializado/Análise de Sistemas/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**431) Text CG2A1-I**

Industry, government and law enforcement agencies are in race to keep up with the vast cybercrime ecosystem, experts say, as cybercriminals and malicious actors increasingly exploit the digital economy. "The global law enforcement community is struggling with the **sheer** volume of cyber-related crimes," Jürgen Stock, the Secretary-General of INTERPOL, said during the World Economic Forum's 2024 Annual Meeting in Davos. "The crime statistics only go in one direction, which is up."

Cybercrime rose significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic. Currently, large and sophisticated cybercrimes continue to be deployed today. They are also becoming more expensive for the targeted companies and organizations. The average global cost of a data breach reached US\$ 4.45 million last year, according to the latest research, the highest level ever recorded.

In Davos, experts maintain that so-called security by design is key to bolstering cyber resilience. The concept of security by design entails building cybersecurity protocols into software and hardware products from the earliest development stage. This approach allows safeguards to be embedded at each state of operation and limits the chances of cybersecurity vulnerabilities emerging as products develop and are put into use.

"It has become an imperative for the digital public infrastructure," Debjani Ghosh, President of Indian technology non-profit NASSCOM, said of security by design.

The international community needs to "start thinking about the processes we can put in place to make sure that we can support each other and defend each other's public infrastructures," Sadie Creese, a Professor of Cybersecurity at the University of Oxford, said in Davos.

Internet: <[weforum.org](http://weforum.org)> (adapted).

Based on text CG2A1-I, judge the following item.

Replacing 'sheer' with **massive** would preserve the original meaning and maintain the grammatical correctness of the text.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2775445](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2775445)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana CT I (CNPq)/CNPq/Administração e Recursos Logísticos/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**432)**

Businesses are starting to introduce new options for tipping at self-checkout machines, putting even more pressure on customers amid rising inflation costs. Despite having zero interaction with employees during transactions, self-checkout machines at places such as coffee shops, bakeries, airports, and sports stadiums are giving customers the option to leave the typical 20% tip, according to a report from the Wall Street Journal.

Business owners believe that the prompt for a tip can boost staff pay and increase gratuities — but customers are questioning where and to whom the extra cash is going, considering self-checkout is done by the customers themselves. "They're cutting labor costs by doing self-checkout. So what's the point of asking for a tip? And where is it going?" are some of the questions customers ask. But tipping researchers claim this is a way for companies to put the responsibility of paying employees on the customer rather than increasing employee salaries themselves. Self-tipping is viewed by many customers as a way to guilt-trip the person into tipping on something when they typically wouldn't.

Many companies told the Journal that these tipping prompts are optional, and the extra gratuity is split between all employees. However, experts say that tips at a self-checkout machine might never even get to an actual employee since protections for tipped workers in the federal Fair Labor Standards Act don't extend to machines.

*Internet: <<https://nypost.com>> (adapted).*

According to the previous text, judge the following item.

The word "Despite" in the sentence "Despite having zero interaction with employees during transactions" (second sentence of the first paragraph) can be correctly replaced by **In spite of**, maintaining both the meaning of the fragment and its correction.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2775461](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2775461)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana CT I (CNPq)/CNPq/Administração e Recursos Logísticos/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**433)** A lawyer used ChatGPT to prepare a court filing. It went horribly awry.

A lawyer who relied on ChatGPT to prepare a court filing on behalf of a man suing an airline is now all too familiar with the artificial intelligence (AI) tool's shortcomings — including its propensity to invent facts.

Roberto Mata sued Colombian airline Avianca last year, alleging that a metal food and beverage cart injured his knee on a flight to Kennedy International Airport in New York. When Avianca asked a Manhattan judge to dismiss the lawsuit based on the statute of limitations, his lawyer submitted a brief based on research done by ChatGPT.

While ChatGPT can be useful to professionals in numerous industries, including the legal profession, it has proved itself to be both limited and unreliable. In this case, the AI invented court cases that didn't exist, and asserted that they were real. The fabrications were revealed when Avianca's lawyers approached the case's judge, saying they couldn't locate the cases cited in Mata's lawyers' brief in legal databases.

"It seemed clear when we didn't recognize any of the cases in their opposition brief that something was amiss," said the airline's lawyer. And soon they figured it was some sort of chatbot of some kind. On the other hand, the passenger's lawyer said that it was the first time he'd used ChatGPT for work and, therefore, he was unaware of the possibility that its content could be false.

*Internet: <[www.cbsnews.com](http://www.cbsnews.com)> (adapted).*

Based on the preceding text, judge the items that follow.

The sentence "And soon they figured it was some sort of chatbot" can be correctly rephrased as **And, before long, they realized it was some form of chatbot.**

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2789192](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2789192)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana Amb (MMA)/MMA/"Sem Área de Concentração"/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**434) Text CB1A8**

The idea of giving rights to animals has long been contentious, but a deeper look into the reasoning behind the philosophy reveals ideas that aren't all that radical. Animal rights advocates want to distinguish animals from inanimate objects, as they are so often considered by exploitative industries and the law. The animal rights movement strives to make the public aware **of the fact** that animals are sensitive, emotional, and intelligent beings who deserve dignity and respect. But first, it's important to understand what the term "animal rights" really means.

Animal rights are moral principles grounded in the belief that non-human animals deserve the ability to live as they wish, without being subjected to the desires of human beings. At the core of animal rights is autonomy, which is another way of saying choice. In many countries, human rights are enshrined to protect certain freedoms, such as the right to expression, freedom from torture, and access to democracy. Of course, these choices are constrained depending on social locations like race, class, and gender, but generally speaking, human rights safeguard the basic tenets of what makes human lives worth living. Animal rights aim to do something similar, only for non-human animals.

Animal rights come into direct opposition with animal exploitation, which includes animals used by humans for a variety of reasons, be it for food, as experimental objects, or even pets. Animal rights can also be violated when it comes to human destruction of animal habitats. This negatively impacts the ability of animals to lead full lives of their choosing.

*Internet: <[thehumaneleague.org](http://thehumaneleague.org)> (adapted).*

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

The fragment "of the fact", can be deleted without affecting the meaning or correctness of the original text.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2793713](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2793713)

**435**) Using your phone while on the toilet poses significant health risks, as warned by an expert, Dr. Sethi. Despite being a common habit, mindlessly scrolling or using your phone in the bathroom can lead to severe consequences. Dr. Sethi, a Harvard-trained stomach doctor, highlights that this practice, particularly during bowel movements, causes extended sitting that strains the rectum and anus, potentially resulting in hemorrhoids, anal fissures, and rectal prolapse.

Furthermore, using phones in the bathroom makes them a breeding ground for bacteria, surpassing the hygiene levels of a public toilet seat. Dr. Sethi emphasizes the importance of avoiding phone usage while on the toilet or, if unavoidable, suggests disinfecting the phone afterward. Research spanning over a decade has consistently shown that phones harbor a significant amount of germs, including fecal matter.

Despite these health warnings, over 65% of adults take their phones into the bathroom, with Spain having the highest usage rates (nearly 80%) and Germany the lowest (just under 55%). Interestingly, younger age groups, particularly those aged 26-41 and 18-25, are most likely to engage in this unhygienic behavior. Apart from health concerns, there's the practical risk of dropping the phone into the toilet, with a fifth of respondents in the United States admitting to this mishap.

Internet: <[www.mirror.co.uk](http://www.mirror.co.uk)> (adapted).

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

The expression "Apart from" (last sentence of the text) can be correctly replaced by **Except for**, without changing the original meaning.

Certo  
Errado

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**[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2793718](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2793718)**

**436**) Using your phone while on the toilet poses significant health risks, as warned by an expert, Dr. Sethi. Despite being a common habit, mindlessly scrolling or using your phone in the bathroom can lead to severe consequences. Dr. Sethi, a Harvard-trained stomach doctor, highlights that this practice, particularly during bowel movements, causes extended sitting that strains the rectum and anus, potentially resulting in hemorrhoids, anal fissures, and rectal prolapse.

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Internet: <[www.mirror.co.uk](http://www.mirror.co.uk)> (adapted).

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

It would change the meaning of the first sentence of the text if in the excerpt "on the toilet" the preposition "on" was replaced by **in**.

Certo  
Errado

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**[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2796526](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2796526)**

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

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

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

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

Internet: <[technologyreview.com](http://technologyreview.com)> (adapted).

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

The word "fear" (first sentence of the third paragraph) could be replaced with **are afraid**, maintaining both the original meaning and the correctness of the text.

Certo  
Errado

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**[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2875232](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2875232)**

**438**) Back in October 2011, Stanford professors launched three free online courses, open to the public. One by one, these courses went massive, with enrollments topping 100.000 students each. Soon the media was calling these courses MOOCs, short for massive open online courses.

Since then, more than 1.200 universities around the world have launched free online courses. In addition to the larger global MOOC platforms, many national

governments around the world have launched their own country-specific MOOC platforms, including India, Italy, Israel, Mexico and Thailand.

After a decade of popularization, in 2021, over 220 million students had signed up for at least one course on one of these platforms, and 40 million did so in 2021 alone. MOOCs and MOOC platforms are still growing, even after the crazy "Year of the MOOC" prompted by the pandemic and travel restrictions.

At Class Central, we try to catalog as many MOOCs as possible, and our listing currently includes more than 150.000 of them, from MOOC platforms and other online learning platforms. But due to limited resources, we cannot index every single one. If you're looking for MOOCs from around the world, this list is our best attempt to catalog all different MOOC platforms that are out there.

Internet: <<https://classcentral.com>> (adapted).

Keeping in mind the ideas expressed above and the linguistic aspects of the text, judge the following item.

The phrase "short for massive open online courses" can be correctly replaced with **which stands for massive open online courses**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2876134](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2876134)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERVS (ANVISA)/ANVISA/Engenharia/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

#### 439) Text

Soon, Americans are going to be able to try chicken that comes directly from chicken cells rather than, well, a chicken. The United States Department of Agriculture gave Upside Foods and Good Meat the green light to start producing and selling their lab-grown, or cultivated, chicken products in the United States. It's going to be a while before you can buy cell-based meat in stores, though you should be able to get a taste at a restaurant sooner.

In a nutshell, lab-grown meat — or cultivated or cell-based meat — is meat that is developed from animal cells and grown, with the help of nutrients like amino acids, in massive bioreactors. When the meat is ready, companies collect it from the bioreactors and move it along the processing line. For one thing, growing meat from cells means that people can eat meat without having to slaughter animals. Upside Foods explains that cells it gathers from a fertilized chicken egg are stored in its cell bank and can be used for at least ten years. Animal cells can come from animal biopsies or even feathers, among other sources.

Good Meat announced a partnership with chef and restaurateur José Andrés to bring the item to a Washington restaurant. Good Meat may consider partnering with other restaurants or launching in retail, but a supermarket launch is way down the line. Upside Foods is planning to introduce its product at Bar Crenn, a San Francisco restaurant, but did not share a launch date yet. Eventually, the company plans to work with other restaurants and make its products available in supermarkets. For now, Upside Foods is holding a contest to allow curious customers to be among the first to try the product in the United States.

Internet: <[edition.cnn.com](https://edition.cnn.com)> (adapted).

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

The expression "In a nutshell" (first sentence of the second paragraph) could be correctly replaced with **Briefly**, without harming the original meaning of the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3076383](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3076383)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ATI (TCE AC)/TCE AC/Gestão de Dados/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**440)** Responsible state fiscal policy requires more than just balancing the current year's budget. It must also include ensuring that the budget is on a sustainable path. Otherwise, policymakers cannot have the lasting impact they hope for. This risk is especially high in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Record budget surpluses, driven largely by federal pandemic aid, empowered states to adopt historically large tax cuts and spending increases from 2021 to 2023.

State leaders must be able to assess whether their decisions will be affordable over the long term or will jeopardize their ability to solve state problems or even sustain programs and services in the future. Unfortunately, the nature of state budget processes discourages such long-term thinking. State policymakers devote much of their time to developing, enacting, and implementing annual or biennial budgets, a prime opportunity to achieve immediate policy goals.

One key strategy for changing this short-term focus is for states to use long-term budget assessments and budget stress tests to regularly measure risks, anticipate potential shortfalls, and identify ways to address impending challenges. Long-term budget assessments project revenue and spending several years into the future, and stress tests estimate the size of temporary budget shortfalls that would result from recessions or other economic events and gauge whether states are prepared for these events.

Internet: <[www.pewtrusts.org](https://www.pewtrusts.org)> (adapted).

Considering the ideas conveyed in the previous text, as well as its linguistic aspects, judge the following item.

Without harming the meaning and the correctness of the text, the word "ensuring" (second sentence of the text) could be correctly replaced with to make sure.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3082435](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3082435)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

#### 441) Text I

Despite the tricky and life-threatening relationship between Paleolithic humans and the megafauna that comprised so much of their environment, twentieth-century scholars tended to claim cave art as evidence of an unalloyed triumph for our species. It was a "great spiritual symbol," of a time when "man had just emerged from a purely zoological existence, when instead of being dominated by animals, he began to dominate them." But the child-like and highly stylized stick figures found in caves do not radiate triumph. By the standards of our own time, they are excessively self-effacing and, compared to the animals portrayed around them, pathetically weak.

While twentieth-century archeologists tended to solemnize prehistoric art as “magico-religious” or “shamanic,” today’s more secular viewers sometimes detect a vein of sheer silliness. India’s Mesolithic rock art portrays few human stick figures; those that are portrayed have been described by modern viewers as “comical,” “animalized” and “grotesque.” As Judith Thurman wrote about the artists, “despite their penchant for naturalism, rarely did they choose to depict human beings, and then did so with a crudeness that smacks of mockery.”

But who are they mocking, other than themselves and, by extension, their distant descendants, ourselves? Of course, our reactions to Paleolithic art may bear no connection to the intentions or feelings of the artists. Yet there are reasons to believe that Paleolithic people had a sense of humor not all that dissimilar from our own.

Barbara Ehrenreich. *The Humanoid Stain*. Later on.  
Internet: <<https://leisureguy.ca>> (adapted).

Judge whether the following item about text I are right (C) or wrong (E).

The last sentence of the second paragraph could be rewritten, maintaining its original meaning and correctness, as: **Accordingly, Judith Thurman has already written that cave artists, notwithstanding their respect for naturalistic portraits, have an aversion to painting human beings with traces of crudeness, which suggests mockery.**

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3082447**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

#### 442) Text II

This book wants to show the newcomer the lie of the land without confusing him with details. In writing it I thought first and foremost of readers in their teens. But I have never believed that books for young people should differ from books for adults except for the fact that they must reckon with the most exacting class of critics, critics who are quick to detect and resent any trace of pretentious jargon or bogus sentiment. I know from experience that these are the vices which may render people suspicious of all writings. I have striven to use plain language even at the risk of sounding casual or unprofessional. I hope that no reader will attribute my decision to get along with a minimum of the art historian’s conventional terms to any desire on my part of ‘talking down’ to him. Apart from this decision, I have tried to follow a number of more specific self-imposed rules, such as limiting myself to real works of art and cutting out anything which might merely be interesting as a specimen of taste or fashion. This decision entailed a considerable sacrifice of literary effects. Praise is so much duller than criticism, and the inclusion of some amusing monstrosities might have offered some light relief. Thus, while I do not claim that all the works illustrated represent the highest standard of perfection, I did make an effort not to include anything which I considered to be without a peculiar merit of its own.

A second rule also demanded a little self-denial. I vowed to resist any temptation to be original in my selection, lest the well-known masterpieces be crowded out by my own personal favourites. This book, after all, is not intended merely as an anthology of beautiful things; it is meant for those who look for bearings in a new field, and for them the familiar appearance of apparently ‘hackneyed’ examples may serve as welcome landmarks.

One more rule I have followed. When in doubt I have always preferred to discuss a work which I had seen in the original rather than one I knew only from photographs. I should have liked to make this an absolute rule, but I did not want the reader to be penalized by the accidents of travel restrictions which sometimes dog the life of the art-lover.

E. H. Gombrich. *The Story of Art*.  
Phaidon, New York – London: 1995, p. 7-8 (adapted).

Considering text II, judge whether the following statement are right (C) or wrong (E).

In the fragment “most exacting class of critics, critics who are quick to (...)” (third sentence of the first paragraph), omitting the second occurrence of the word “critics” would maintain the grammar correctness of the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3082455**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

#### 443) Text II

This book wants to show the newcomer the lie of the land without confusing him with details. In writing it I thought first and foremost of readers in their teens. But I have never believed that books for young people should differ from books for adults except for the fact that they must reckon with the most exacting class of critics, critics who are quick to detect and resent any trace of pretentious jargon or bogus sentiment. I know from experience that these are the vices which may render people suspicious of all writings. I have striven to use plain language even at the risk of sounding casual or unprofessional. I hope that no reader will attribute my decision to get along with a minimum of the art historian’s conventional terms to any desire on my part of ‘talking down’ to him. Apart from this decision, I have tried to follow a number of more specific self-imposed rules, such as limiting myself to real works of art and cutting out anything which might merely be interesting as a specimen of taste or fashion. This decision entailed a considerable sacrifice of literary effects. Praise is so much duller than criticism, and the inclusion of some amusing monstrosities might have offered some light relief. Thus, while I do not claim that all the works illustrated represent the highest standard of perfection, I did make an effort not to include anything which I considered to be without a peculiar merit of its own.

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One more rule I have followed. When in doubt I have always preferred to discuss a work which I had seen in the original rather than one I knew only from photographs. I should have liked to make this an absolute rule, but I did not want the reader to be penalized by the accidents of travel restrictions which sometimes dog the life of the art-lover.

E. H. Gombrich. *The Story of Art*.  
Phaidon, New York – London: 1995, p. 7-8 (adapted).

Based on text II, judge whether the following statement are right (C) or wrong (E).

The excerpt "lest the well-known masterpieces be crowded out by my own personal favourites" (second sentence of the second paragraph) could be, maintaining the coherence and correctness of the original, correctly replaced with to avoid leaving the well-known masterpieces out to fill the book with my own personal favourites.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcorrentes.com.br/questoes/3082490](http://www.teconcorrentes.com.br/questoes/3082490)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

#### 444) Text III

Aside from the difficulties of operating a decidedly multinational staff organization, once it is formed, the problem of reconciling the principle of equitable geographical distribution of recruits with that of "securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity" is a formidable one. This delicate task was politically imposed upon the League of Nations secretary-general, and is constitutionally required of his counterpart in the United Nations.

For better or for worse, recruitment policy cannot be based exclusively upon the criterion of the individual's personal qualifications; in the field of international employment, the relevant irrelevancy is not "whom do you know" but "where are you from?" From a strictly administrative point of view, there is some positive value in securing broad nationality distribution, even at the expense of sheer quality; for some purposes, a slightly incompetent man's nationality may make him more useful than a more expert civil servant of inappropriate nationality.

For the most part, however, the Charter principle of geographical distribution is a concession to political necessity. It licenses a kind of international spoils system in which states seek to nourish their national self-esteem by securing an adequate quota of international jobs for their citizens. Ironically, perhaps, because it is politically necessary it is also politically and administratively desirable; what shall it profit an international organization to maintain its administrative purity and lose its own members or their political support?

Inis L. and Claude Jr. Swords into Plowshares: The Problems and Progress of International Organization. 4th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1984, pp. 196-197 (adapted).

Regarding text III, judge whether the following statement are right (C) or wrong (E).

The fragment "even at the expense of sheer quality" (last sentence of the second paragraph) could be, without harming the coherence of the text, replaced with **even if this entails the choice of less qualified applicants**.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcorrentes.com.br/questoes/3082495](http://www.teconcorrentes.com.br/questoes/3082495)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

#### 445) Text III

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Inis L. and Claude Jr. Swords into Plowshares: The Problems and Progress of International Organization. 4th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1984, pp. 196-197 (adapted).

Regarding text III, judge whether the following statement are right (C) or wrong (E).

The excerpt "It licenses a kind of international spoils system" could be, without altering the meaning of the sentence, replaced with **It spoils the international system**.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcorrentes.com.br/questoes/3148421](http://www.teconcorrentes.com.br/questoes/3148421)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AnDR (CODEVASF)/CODEVASF/Tecnologia da Informação/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**446)** Sociologists have, until recently, tended to avoid technology. This began to change significantly in the late 1980s with the growth and development of both (physical) IT and the (social) debate surrounding it. In a broad sense, sociologists of technology are concerned with explaining how social processes, actions and structures relate to technology; and in this are concerned with developing critiques of notions of technological determinism. The theories and concepts which have been developed are increasingly recognised as of value to technologists, notably in the area of information system design.

Technological determinism is the notion that technological development is autonomous of society; it shapes society, but is not reciprocally influenced. Rather, it exists outside society, but at the same time influences social change. In more extreme varieties of technological determinism, the technology is seen as the most significant determinant of the nature of a society. What is remarkable about the notion of technological determinism is neither its theoretical sophistication nor its explanatory utility. It is important because it is "the single most influential theory of the relationship between technology and society", according to MacKenzie and Wajcman (1985).

The reality, of course, is that technologies do not, in practice, follow some pre-determined course of development. Research and development decisions, for example, are

significant determinants of the sorts of technologies which are developed. Also, although technologies clearly have impacts, the nature of these is not built into the technology, but varies from one culture to another, depending on a broad range of social, political and economic factors.

Hughie Mackay. **Theorising the IT/Society Relationship.**  
In: HEAP, N. et al. (eds) **Information technology and society: a reader.** London: Sage Publications, 1996 (adapted).

Judge the following item based on the ideas and linguistic aspects of the previous text.

The word "nor" (fourth sentence of the second paragraph) could be correctly replaced with or, without harming the grammatical correctness of the text.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3172814](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3172814)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ACE (TC DF)/TC DF/Especializada/Microinformática e Infraestrutura de TI/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**447**) The philosopher Jeremy Bentham was regarded as the founder of utilitarianism and a leading advocate of the separation of church and state, freedom of expression, and individual legal rights. Furthermore, the "panopticon" is a type of institutional building that has long dominated Bentham's legacy. As a work of architecture, the panopticon allows a watchman in a central tower to observe occupants of surrounding cells without the occupants knowing whether or not they are being watched. As a metaphor, the panopticon was **commandeered** in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a way to trace the surveillance tendencies of disciplinarian societies. Is it still a useful way to think about surveillance today?

The French philosopher Michel Foucault used the idea of the panopticon as a way to illustrate the proclivity of disciplinary societies to subjugate its citizens. He describes the prisoner of a panopticon as being at the receiving end of asymmetrical surveillance: "He is seen, but he does not see." As a consequence, the inmate polices himself for fear of punishment.

The parallels between the panopticon and surveillance cameras may be obvious, but what happens when you step into the world of digital surveillance and data capture? Unlike the panopticon, citizens don't know they are being watched. Jake Goldenfein, from the University of Melbourne, tells me it's important to remember the corrective purposes of Bentham's panopticon when considering it as a metaphor for modern surveillance. "The relevance of the panopticon as a metaphor begins to wither when we start thinking about whether contemporary types of visuality are analogous to the central tower concept. For example, whether this type of visuality is as asymmetrical, and being co-opted for the same political exercise." In the panopticon the occupants are constantly aware of the threat of being watched — this is the whole point — but state surveillance on the Internet is invisible; there is no looming tower, no dead-eye lens staring at you every time you enter a URL. There may not be a central tower, but there will be communicating sensors in our most intimate objects.

Internet: <[theguardian.com](http://theguardian.com)> (adapted).

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

Although conveying different notions and images, the word **adopted** could replace the word "commandeered" without contradicting the main idea of the sentence in which it is used in the text.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3172826](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3172826)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ACE (TC DF)/TC DF/Especializada/Microinformática e Infraestrutura de TI/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**448**) When a person (or team or firm or government) decides how to act in dealings with other people (or teams or firms or governments), there must be some cross-effect of their actions; what one does must affect the outcome for the other. **For the interaction to become a strategic game, however, we need the participants' mutual awareness of this cross-effect.** What the other person does affects you; if you know this, you can react to his actions, or take advance actions to forestall the bad effects his future actions may have on you and to facilitate any good effects, or even take advance actions so as to alter his future reactions to your advantage. If you know that the other person knows that what you do affects him, you know that he will be taking similar actions. And so on. It is this mutual awareness of the cross-effects of actions and the actions taken as a result of this awareness that constitute the most interesting aspects of strategy.

When each participant is significant in the interaction, either because each is a large player to start with or because commitments or private information narrow the scope of the relationship to a point where each is an important player *within* the relationship, we must think of the interaction as a strategic game. Such situations are the rule rather than the exception in business, in politics, and even in social interactions. Therefore, the study of strategic games forms an important part of all fields that analyze these matters.

Avinash Dixit et al. **Games of strategy.**  
New York: W.W. Norton & Coadapted, 2015 (adapted).

Considering the previous text, judge the following item.

The sentence "For the interaction to become a strategic game, however, we need the participants' mutual awareness of this cross-effect." can be correctly rephrased as **However, participants must be reciprocally aware of this cross-effect for the interaction to develop into a strategic game.**

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3173302](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3173302)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ACE (TC DF)/TC DF/Especializada/Microinformática e Infraestrutura de TI/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**449**) Magi Richani is the founder of San Francisco-based Nobell Foods, a startup company developing a new kind of cheese made from soybeans. She says plant-based cheese not only accommodates people who can't consume dairy, but it also could be key to more sustainable food production worldwide.

"The reality is that when you raise an animal for food, it's not just the animals, you are actually growing crops, you are clearing land, and you're raising the animal for years so it builds biomass," Richani explained. "It's an extremely inefficient supply chain."

Nobell is particularly focused on creating plant-based casein, which is a protein produced when a cow gives birth and is present in the milk for its offspring. It is the ingredient that gives dairy cheese its unique stretchy texture. If Nobell is able to go to market and have the kind of impact it's hoping to, then plant-based cheese could help us stretch toward a more sustainable future.

Internet: <[newsweek.com](http://newsweek.com)> (adapted).

Based on the ideas presented in the previous text as well as its linguistic aspects, judge the following item.

The word "offspring", in the first sentence, can be replaced with **calf** without harming the coherence and the correctness of the text.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2533575](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2533575)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof II(Pref Recife)/Pref Recife/Língua Inglesa/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**450) Text 7A2**

When it comes to the vocabulary of languages, is it true, as some suppose, that the vocabularies of so-called primitive languages are too small and inadequate to account for the nuances of the physical and social universes of their speakers? The answer is somewhat complicated. Because the vocabulary of a language serves only the members of the society who speak it, the question to be asked should be: Is a particular vocabulary sufficient to serve the sociocultural needs of those who use the language? When put like this, it follows that the language associated with a relatively simple culture would have a smaller vocabulary than the language of a complex society. Why, for example, should the Inuit people (often known by the pejorative term "Eskimo") have words for chlorofluoromethane, dune buggy, or tae kwon do when these substances, objects, and concepts play no part in their culture? By the same token, however, the language of a tribal society would have elaborate lexical domains for prominent aspects of the culture although these do not exist in complex societies. The Agta of the Philippines, for example, are reported to have no fewer than thirty-one verbs referring to types of fishing, while in Munich, the terminology for the local varieties of beer is quite extensive, according to strength, color, fizziness, aging, and clarity, the full list exceeding seventy terms.

However, even though no language spoken today may be labeled primitive, this does not mean that all languages do all things in the same way, or are equally influential in the modern transnational world. The linguistic anthropologist Dell Hymes claims that languages are not functionally equivalent because the role of speech varies from one society to the next. According to Hymes, though all languages "are potentially equal and hence capable of adaptation to the needs of a complex industrial civilization", only certain languages have actually done so (Hymes 1961:77). These languages are more successful than others not because they are structurally more advanced, but because they happen to be associated with societies in which language is the basis of literature, education, science, and commerce.

Zdenek SALZMANN, James M. STANLAW and Nobuko ADACHI. *Language, culture, and society: an introduction to linguistic anthropology*. Boulder (CO): Westview Press, 2012. p. 6-7 (adapted).

Judge the following items concerning **text 7A2**.

In "play no part in their culture?", the word "part" could be replaced by **role** or **act** without any change in the meaning of the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2533583](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2533583)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof II(Pref Recife)/Pref Recife/Língua Inglesa/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**451)** In many parts of the world colonial hegemony has resulted in the dominance of the coloniser's language at the expense of native languages. The suppression of indigenous languages is intricately connected with mental health problems. Indigenous youth with less knowledge of their native language are six times more likely to have suicidal ideation than those with greater language knowledge. Language suppression impairs self-identity, wellbeing, self-esteem, and empowerment.

Just as language extinction can affect mental health, so can reinstating a language. Aboriginal youth who are capable of speaking their native language are less likely to consume alcohol or use illicit substances at risky amounts, and are less likely to be exposed to violence. Moreover, knowledge of indigenous languages is associated with a decrease in youth suicide by 50% a year.

The digital recording of indigenous languages might be useful for documentation, restoration, promotion, and education. Sufficient fund allocation is required to recover and store the alphabets of indigenous languages. Separate indigenous language educational institutes, in which researchers and mental health professionals can work in cooperation, are also extremely necessary. These concerted efforts might help result in the renewal of a given indigenous language and potentially reduce mental health problems.

Omar Faruk and Simon Rosenbaum.

*The mental health consequences of indigenous language loss*. In: *The Lancet Psychiatry*. Internet: <[www.thelancet.com](http://www.thelancet.com)> (adapted).

Judge the following item, about the vocabulary and the grammatical features of the text.

In the second sentence of the second paragraph, "who are capable of speaking their native language" restrains the meaning of "Aboriginal youth" and cannot be omitted without this changing the meaning of the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2533584](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2533584)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof II(Pref Recife)/Pref Recife/Língua Inglesa/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

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Omar Faruk and Simon Rosenbaum.

***The mental health consequences of indigenous language loss. In: The Lancet Psychiatry. Internet: <www.thelancet.com> (adapted).***

Judge the following item, about the vocabulary and the grammatical features of the text.

The excerpt "a decrease in youth suicide by 50% a year" (end of the second paragraph) can be correctly replaced by a **50-per-cent-a-year decrease in suicide among youth.**

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2533586](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2533586)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof II(Pref Recife)/Pref Recife/Língua Inglesa/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**453)** As new technologies take on increasingly humanlike qualities, there's been a push to make them genderless. Apple's Siri digital assistant unveiled a gender-neutral option last year, and when asked about their gender identities, the AI chatbots ChatGPT and Google Bard each reply, "I do not have a gender."

There have been concerns over gendering technology, since doing so reinforces societal stereotypes. That happens because the stereotypes commonly associated with men, such as competitiveness and dominance, are more valued than those associated with women. That is likely true, says Ashley Martin, a professor at Stanford University. "People are stereotyping their gendered objects in very traditional ways," she says.

Removing gender from the picture altogether seems like a simple way to fix this. Yet, as Martin has found in her latest research, conducted with Malia Mason, of Columbia University, gender is one of the fundamental ways people form connections with objects, particularly those designed to evoke human characteristics.

Throughout the experiments, Martin and Mason found that gender increased users' feelings of attachment to devices such as digital voice assistants — and their interest in purchasing them. For example, participants said they would be less likely to buy a genderless voice assistant than versions with male or female voices.

***Hope Reese. Is That Self-Driving Car a Boy or a Girl? In: Insights by Stanford Business. Internet: <www.gsb.stanford.edu> (adapted).***

Judge the following item, related to the vocabulary and to the grammar in the precedent text.

In the first paragraph, the word "humanlike" can be correctly replaced by humane without this changing the meaning relations in the paragraph.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2533591](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2533591)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof II(Pref Recife)/Pref Recife/Língua Inglesa/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

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***Hope Reese. Is That Self-Driving Car a Boy or a Girl? In: Insights by Stanford Business. Internet: <www.gsb.stanford.edu> (adapted).***

Judge the following item, related to the vocabulary and to the grammar in the precedent text.

In the third paragraph, "conducted" is used in combination with "research", and may be correctly replaced by **carried out** without this changing the meaning of the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2535870](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2535870)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (SERPRO)/SERPRO/Tecnologia/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**455) Text**

Tracy Chou is a 31-year-old programmer — and "an absolute rock star," as her former boss Ben Silbermann, the CEO and co-founder of Pinterest, once said. Yet for all her street cred, Chou still finds herself grappling with one of the biggest problems in the industry: Female programmers are regarded skeptically, and sometimes even treated with flat-out hostility. She's seen the same pattern of behavior personally during her decade in coding: colleagues who muse openly about whether women are biologically less wired to be great programmers.

There's a deep irony here — because women were in computing from its earliest days. Indeed, they were considered essential back when "computers" were not even yet machines. Just before the digital age emerged, computers were *humans*. And for a time, a large portion of them were women.

Soon, the human computers faced an even more existential threat: digital computers, which promised to work with far greater speed and to handle complex math.

Women, though, were among the original coders of these strange new digital brains, because in the early days programming was seen as dull work. The earliest programmers for the Eniac — the military-funded first programmable general-purpose computer — were entirely women. And though they wound up inventing brilliant coding techniques, they received none of the glory: When the Army showed off the Eniac to the press, it did not introduce the women who had written the code.

Internet: <smithsonianmag.com> (adapted)

Judge the following item about the previous text and the information stated in it as well as the vocabulary used in it.

The adjective "dull", in the first sentence of the fourth paragraph, could be replaced by **boring** without changing the meaning of the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2716161](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2716161)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ACE (TC DF)/TC DF/Especializada/Sistemas de TI/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**456) Text 1A1-I**

Hydrogen is viewed as a promising alternative to fossil fuel, but the methods used to make it either generate too much carbon dioxide or are too expensive. Rice University researchers have found a way to harvest hydrogen from plastic waste using a low-emission method that could more than pay for itself.

By comparison, "green" hydrogen – produced using renewable energy sources to split water into its two component elements – costs roughly US\$ 5 for just over two pounds. Though cheaper, most of the nearly 100 million tons of hydrogen used globally in 2022 was derived from fossil fuels, its production generating roughly 12 tons of carbon dioxide per ton of hydrogen.

The researchers exposed plastic waste samples to rapid flash Joule, bringing their temperature up to 3100 Kelvin. "We demonstrated that we are able to recover up to 68% of that atomic hydrogen as gas with a 94% purity," Kevin Wyss said. "I hope that this work will allow for the production of clean hydrogen from waste plastics, possibly solving major environmental problems like plastic pollution and the greenhouse gas-intensive production of hydrogen by steam-methane reforming."

Internet: <news.rice.edu> (adapted).

Based on **text 1A1-I**, judge the following item.

The sentence "'green' hydrogen – produced using renewable energy sources to split water into its two component elements – costs roughly US\$ 5" could be correctly rewritten as **the use of renewable energy sources to separate water into its two component elements produces 'green' hydrogen, which costs about US\$ 5.**

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2716599](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2716599)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ACE (TC DF)/TC DF/Especializada/Sistemas de TI/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**457) Text 1A1-II**

Brazil's first scientific expedition to the Arctic aims to explore the biodiversity of one of the planet's coldest territories, learn more about its ecological importance and its role in global climate change, and contribute to its preservation.

The Brazilian team of scientists from the University of Brasília and the Federal University of Minas Gerais has been in the Svalbard archipelago—a section of the Arctic Circle that belongs to Norway—since July 8.

According to the expert, research in the region is crucial in monitoring relevant developments in Brazil as well as worldwide. "What happens here in the Arctic affects Brazil, so we should have the right to speak and vote, which is not happening."

Brazil is the only among the ten largest global economies without a voice on issues related to the region. Therefore, Brazil's scientific presence in the Arctic—a region covering more than 16 million square kilometers—can prove significant for the inclusion of the nation as an observer member of the Arctic Council, the international cooperation body on environmental strategies for the territory. The country should also join the Svalbard Treaty, which not only recognizes Norway's sovereignty over the archipelago, but also grants access to the area's resources for signatory nations.

Internet: <agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br> (adapted).

According to **text 1A1-II**, judge the following item.

The excerpt "without a voice on issues related to the region" (first sentence of the third paragraph), could be correctly replaced by "that lacks representation in matters pertaining to the region", without changing its meaning.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2761007](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2761007)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana Jr (TBG)/TBG/Jurídico/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**458)** In the quest for technological advancements that can revolutionize our world, the scientific community has always been captivated by the elusive phenomenon of superconductivity. For decades, researchers have strived to unlock its full potential, seeking to discover materials that can exhibit superconducting properties at room temperature. And now, the wait might finally be over! Enter LK-99, a groundbreaking potential room-temperature superconductor that has sent shockwaves through the scientific world, spearheaded by a team of brilliant minds from Korea University, led by esteemed researchers Sukbae Lee and Ji-Hoon Kim.

Superconductors are materials that can conduct electricity with zero resistance, leading to unprecedented energy efficiency and technological advancements. In summary, LK-99 represents an exciting prospect as a potential room-temperature superconductor, but its superconducting properties have yet to be confirmed and independently verified.

Room temperature superconductors could revolutionize the energy sector by enabling lossless power transmission over long distances. With reduced energy dissipation during transmission, electricity could be distributed more efficiently, lowering carbon footprints and electricity costs.

Internet: <[dataconomy.com/](http://dataconomy.com/)> (adapted).

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

The adjective "groundbreaking" (fourth sentence of the first paragraph) could be correctly replaced by "conventional", without changing the meaning of the text.

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teccconcursos.com.br/questoes/2813428**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

#### 459) Text

Israel and the Palestinian territories are among the most climate vulnerable places on the planet. Whereas worldwide temperatures have increased by an average of 1.1 °C (1.9 °F) since pre-industrial times, in Israel and the surrounding areas, average temperatures have risen by 1.5 °C (2.7 °F) between 1950 and 2017, with a forecasted increase of 4 °C (7.2 °F) by the end of the century. Meanwhile, rising sea levels — projected by Israel's Environment Ministry to be as high as a meter by 2050, according to a new investigative report by *Haaretz* newspaper — threaten to obliterate Israel's famed beaches, damage its desalination plants and undermine the sewage and drainage systems of many coastal cities. In the densely populated Gaza strip, where 2.1 million Palestinians are crammed into 365 square km (141 sq. mi.), sea level rise means a loss of precious real estate as well as saltwater intrusion into an already overtaxed aquifer.

In an arid region already threatened by desertification and declining precipitation, one would think that the looming climate catastrophe would catalyze a powerful climate movement. Instead, the whole thing is largely an afterthought. In Israel and the Palestinian territories the threat is both existential and more acute. In this contested land, climate action is hamstrung by zero-sum battles over territorial, political and historic rights, even as a warming climate exacerbates those tensions.

Aryn Baker. **The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is also a looming climate disaster**. Time, January 2023 (adapted).

Based on the preceding text, judge the following item.

The word "Whereas" (second sentence of the first paragraph) can be correctly replaced, without changing the meaning of the text, by **While**.

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teccconcursos.com.br/questoes/2813466**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

#### 460)



Internet: <<https://www.alexhawkins.com>>.

Regarding the preceding comic strip and the conversation between the rabbit and the kid, judge the following item.

The passage "to make it free for kids to go to the movies" (third box) can be correctly rewritten as **to make kids free to go to the cinema**.

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teccconcursos.com.br/questoes/28222810**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**461)** The crisis in the Portuguese Empire was already underway in 1807, with some underlying causes found further back in time.

It created the conditions for the political split between Brazil and Portugal, a development that virtually nobody imagined at the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The process that started in 1807 prompted the separation and defined its most lasting results: the emergence of a Brazilian state and nation that would consolidate itself over the next century preserving its distinctive features. The independence process was strongly marked by progressive distancing between the past and the future. In this sense, the self-proclaimed revolutionary nature of the independence process fits neatly into **the broader political and intellectual context of the time, full of conceptual innovations**.

The continuity of Brazilian independence is, however, still the most common aspect highlighted by most historians and nonhistorians. It is true that the creation of the Empire of Brazil neither abolished slavery, nor upended social hierarchies for the vast majority of the population, nor modified the highly concentrated nature of land distribution and its overwhelming focus on sustaining an export economy built during centuries of Portuguese colonization. Yet, given the innovations involved in the creation of the Empire of Brazil and their significance in the first decades of the 19th century, the understanding of this history gains depth, complexity, and consistency if one replaces the simple and banal idea of *preservation* of slavery, social hierarchies, territoriality or monarchy with that of *re-creation and reorganization* of these elements. If not seen in this light, the history of Brazilian independence silences an array of diverse voices and actors who had been growing increasingly accustomed to participating in politics since the end of the previous century.

Based on the text presented, judge the following item.

The passage "the broader political and intellectual context of the time, full of conceptual innovations" could be correctly rewritten as a context of greater political and intellectual changes happening during an era when all innovations were of an abstract nature, without changing its meaning.

Certo  
Errado

[www.teconcorvos.com.br/questoes/2822887](http://www.teconcorvos.com.br/questoes/2822887)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**462**) Read the following infographic.



Internet: <[www.vricares.com](http://www.vricares.com)> (adapted).

Based on the infographic presented, judge the following item.

In the sentence at the top of the infographic, the word "relinquish" could be correctly replaced with **give up**, which is more informal.

Certo  
Errado

[www.teconcorvos.com.br/questoes/2822890](http://www.teconcorvos.com.br/questoes/2822890)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**463**) Read the following infographic.



Internet: <[www.vricares.com](http://www.vricares.com)> (adapted).

Based on the infographic presented, judge the following item.

In section 1, it would be correct to use **Exercising** instead of "Exercise", which, despite causing a slight difference in meaning, would not change the message conveyed.

Certo  
Errado

**464)** The worn wooden floorboards squeak under Rafael Molina's heavy steps as he paces the saloon. Outside, the sound of galloping horses breaks the silence of the surrounding desert. All around him, the Old West town's empty shops and abandoned houses look as if they have just been ransacked by cowboy bandits.

"When I was a kid, I could only dream about all this," says the 68-year-old former actor and stuntman. "My aspiration was to see a film set firsthand. Today I own one of the most famous ones in the history of Western movies."

But this busy movie site is located in Spain — not Montana or Texas. It's one of three faux Old Western towns in the small village of Tabernas and the surrounding desert of the Almería province. Since the late 1950s, these rugged mountains, arid plains, and dry canyons have provided the backdrops for more than 170 movie Westerns, including **The Good, The Bad and The Ugly** (1966) and **Once Upon a Time in The West** (1968).

Molina belongs to a small community of local cowboy actors and stuntmen in Tabernas who have played a role in movies and TV shows since the first productions in the 1950s. They can perform anything from fistfights to horse drags. Knowledge and skills often pass from father to son, keeping tricks of the trade in the family. Steeped in the golden era of Westerns, these actors embody the values of their movie heroes: pride, bravado, freedom, and a trusting relationship with horses.

"I've always liked horses and the [U.S.] West," says 29-year-old Ricardo Cruz Fernández, a stuntman and cowboy who appeared in recent productions including **Game of Thrones**. Fernández started his career as a cowboy after completing a stuntman course a decade ago.

Between productions, he performs daily shows at Fort Bravo for thousands of tourists who visit the set each year. In one show, Fernández portrays a bank robber who absconds with some gold. Visitors encounter him in the saloon, fist and (fake) gun fighting with actors playing his double-crossing accomplices. The town also offers cancan dance shows and set tours by horsedrawn wagon.

"I prefer to play the bad guy, because it gives me a wider range of possibilities," says Fernández. "The good guy only has to keep things in order."

Almería has hosted more than 500 productions, including blockbuster films (**Patton, Terminator: Dark Fate**) and TV shows (**Doctor Who**). "Our landscapes are very convenient. We have sea, desert, and snowy mountains all within a short distance," says local producer Plácido Martínez. "We can serve as Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and endless other natural settings."

Matteo Fagotto. *The Wild West lives on in southern Spain*. In: National Geographic. Internet: <[www.nationalgeographic.com](http://www.nationalgeographic.com)> (adapted).

Concerning the previous text and its linguistic aspects, judge the following item.

In the fragment 'The good guy only has to keep things in order', the word 'has' could be correctly replaced with **must**, without changing the meaning of the text.

Certo  
Errado

**465)** The worn wooden floorboards squeak under Rafael Molina's heavy steps as he paces the saloon. Outside, the sound of galloping horses breaks the silence of the surrounding desert. All around him, the Old West town's empty shops and abandoned houses look as if they have just been ransacked by cowboy bandits.

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But this busy movie site is located in Spain — not Montana or Texas. It's one of three faux Old Western towns in the small village of Tabernas and the surrounding desert of the Almería province. Since the late 1950s, these rugged mountains, arid plains, and dry canyons have provided the backdrops for more than 170 movie Westerns, including **The Good, The Bad and The Ugly** (1966) and **Once Upon a Time in The West** (1968).

Molina belongs to a small community of local cowboy actors and stuntmen in Tabernas who have played a role in movies and TV shows since the first productions in the 1950s. They can perform anything from fistfights to horse drags. Knowledge and skills often pass from father to son, keeping tricks of the trade in the family. Steeped in the golden era of Westerns, these actors embody the values of their movie heroes: pride, bravado, freedom, and a trusting relationship with horses.

"I've always liked horses and the [U.S.] West," says 29-year-old Ricardo Cruz Fernández, a stuntman and cowboy who appeared in recent productions including **Game of Thrones**. Fernández started his career as a cowboy after completing a stuntman course a decade ago.

Between productions, he performs daily shows at Fort Bravo for thousands of tourists who visit the set each year. In one show, Fernández portrays a bank robber who absconds with some gold. Visitors encounter him in the saloon, fist and (fake) gun fighting with actors playing his double-crossing accomplices. The town also offers cancan dance shows and set tours by horsedrawn wagon.

"I prefer to play the bad guy, because it gives me a wider range of possibilities," says Fernández. "The good guy only has to keep things in order."

Almería has hosted more than 500 productions, including blockbuster films (**Patton, Terminator: Dark Fate**) and TV shows (**Doctor Who**). "Our landscapes are very convenient. We have sea, desert, and snowy mountains all within a short distance," says local producer Plácido Martínez. "We can serve as Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and endless other natural settings."

Matteo Fagotto. *The Wild West lives on in southern Spain*. In: National Geographic. Internet: <[www.nationalgeographic.com](http://www.nationalgeographic.com)> (adapted).

Concerning the previous text and its linguistic aspects, judge the following item.

In the sentence "In one show, Fernández portrays a bank robber who absconds with some gold", the fragment "absconds with" could be correctly replaced with **keeps**, without changing the meaning of the text.

Certo  
Errado

**466**) During a ransomware hack, attackers infiltrate a target's computer system and encrypt its data. They then demand a payment before they will release the decryption key to free the system. This type of extortion has existed for decades, but in the 2010s it exploded in popularity, with online gangs holding local governments, infrastructure and even hospitals hostage. Ransomware is a collective problem—and solving it will require collaborative action from companies, the government and international partners.

As long as victims keep paying, hackers will keep profiting from this type of attack. But cybersecurity experts are divided on whether the government should prohibit the paying of ransoms. Such a ban would disincentivize hackers, but it would also place some organizations in a moral quandary. For, say, a hospital, unlocking the computer systems as quickly as possible could be a matter of life or death for patients, and the fastest option may be to pay up.

Collective action can help. If all organizations that fall victim to ransomware report their attacks, they will contribute to a trove of valuable data, which can be used to strike back against attackers. For example, certain ransomware gangs may use the exact same type of encryption in all their attacks. "White hat" hackers can and do study these trends, which allows them to retrieve and publish the decryption keys for specific types of ransomware. Many companies, however, remain reluctant to admit they have experienced a breach, wishing to avoid potential bad press. Overcoming that reluctance may require legislation, such as a bill introduced in the Senate last year that would require companies to report having paid a ransom within 24 hours of the transaction.

Internet: <[www.scientificamerican.com](http://www.scientificamerican.com)> (adapted).

In the second paragraph of the text,

the word "quandary" could be correctly replaced by dilemma without any change in the meaning of the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1937755**

**467**) During a ransomware hack, attackers infiltrate a target's computer system and encrypt its data. They then demand a payment before they will release the decryption key to free the system. This type of extortion has existed for decades, but in the 2010s it exploded in popularity, with online gangs holding local governments, infrastructure and even hospitals hostage. Ransomware is a collective problem—and solving it will require collaborative action from companies, the government and international partners.

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Internet: <[www.scientificamerican.com](http://www.scientificamerican.com)> (adapted).

In the second paragraph of the text,

the word "disincentivize" could be correctly replaced by deter without any change in the meaning of the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1943765**

**468) Text**

Chile's Atacama Desert is known for its beauty, wildlife, starry night skies and amazing hot air balloon rides. Now it's also becoming infamous for its dunes of discarded fast fashion.

Up to 59,000 tons of unsold clothes make their way from the U.S. and Europe to the Iquique Port in Northern Chile's Atacama Desert every year, according to an Aljazeera estimate. The idea is to sell the clothes in Latin America. But only about 20,000 tons of the clothes leave Chile. What's left in the Zona Franca de Iquique, or tax-free import zone, winds up piled up in illegal desert landfills or burned.

Clothing takes hundreds of years to biodegrade, if it ever does at all. Many municipal landfills won't take textiles because chemicals they contain seep into the ground and cause problems.

Some of the other problems with fast fashion — child labor, terrible working conditions and outrageous water consumption — were already common knowledge among people who care about such things.

But the idea of piles of cheap, vibrantly colored clothing journeying from China to the U.S. and then to an enormous desert in South America is mind-bogglingly bizarre and wrong. One recycling project, Ecofibra Chile, is working with importers to remove textile waste and transform it into thermal insulation panels. Other local groups are trying to get funds to address the problem of discarded clothing with heavy machinery to remove the clothes and recover public spaces, starting with areas closest to cities. Of course, there will still be the problem of where to relocate all those hoodies and dresses.

Teresa Bergen. Fast fashion stacks up in Chile's Atacama Desert. Internet: <[www.inhabitat.com](http://www.inhabitat.com)> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge the following item.

The expression "won't take" (third paragraph) could be correctly replaced with **will not take**.

Certo  
Errado

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2022

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

#### 469) Text

Kangaroos possess powerful hind legs, a long, strong tail, and small front legs. Thanks to their large feet, kangaroos can leap some 9 meters in a single bound, and travel more than 48 kilometers per hour. Kangaroos use their strong tails for balance while jumping. They are the tallest of all marsupials, standing over 2 meters tall.

Kangaroos live in Eastern Australia. They live in small groups called troops or herds, typically made up of 50 or more animals. If threatened, kangaroos pound the ground with their strong feet in warning. Fighting kangaroos kick opponents, and sometimes bite.

Female kangaroos sport a pouch on their belly, made by a fold in the skin, to cradle baby kangaroos called joeys. Newborn joeys are just 2.5 centimeters long at birth, or about the size of a grape. After birth, joeys travel, unassisted, through their mom's thick fur to the comfort and safety of the pouch. A newborn joey can't suckle or swallow, so the kangaroo mom uses her muscles to pump milk down its throat. At around 4 months, the joey emerges from the pouch for short trips and to graze on grass and small shrubs. At 10 months, the joey is mature enough to leave the pouch for good.

Internet: <[kids.nationalgeographic.com](http://kids.nationalgeographic.com)>.

Judge the following item according to the text above.

In the excerpt "the joey emerges from the pouch for short trips" (third paragraph), the expression "emerges from the pouch" could be correctly replaced with **leaves the pouch**, without changing the meaning of the text.

Certo  
Errado

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Esp GT (TELEBRAS)/TELEBRAS/Advogado/2022

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**470)** In May 2021, a hole was found in a robotic arm aboard the International Space Station (ISS). The suspected culprit was a piece of rogue space junk. While thankfully no astronauts were injured, it has re-focussed attention on the growing problem of orbital debris.

#### How did we get here?

It's easy to forget that just seven decades ago the Moon was the only thing orbiting the Earth. On 1 January 2021 there were 6,542 satellites in orbit. Tellingly, only just over half of them were active. That's a lot of useless metal careering around the planet at 28,000 kph — ten times faster than a bullet.

#### How bad is the problem?

Very bad and getting worse. Estimates suggest there are currently half a million pieces of debris the size of a marble or larger and 100 million pieces of debris above one millimeter across. Yet only 27,000 pieces are actively tracked by the US Department of Defense.

#### What is Kessler syndrome?

It's a catastrophic chain of events in which a satellite is shattered by a piece of space junk (or a collision with another satellite) and the resulting debris destroys more satellites creating more junk and so on in a never-ending cascade. It's a domino effect – one piece falls and then takes the rest with it – and is named after NASA scientist Donald Kessler, who outlined the dangers back in 1978.

#### What can we do about it?

Better regulation of new launches would help, as right now it's a bit of a free-for-all. There are existing regulations in place to try and mitigate the dangers, such as a 25-year de-orbit rule for missions in low-Earth orbit. However, ESA's Space Debris Environment Report says that less than 60 per cent of those flying in low-Earth orbit currently stick to the rules.

Colin Stuart. Space Junk: Is it a disaster waiting to happen?  
Internet: <[www.sciencefocus.com](http://www.sciencefocus.com)> (adapted).

Considering the text above, judge the following item.

The adverb "Tellingly" (second paragraph) could be correctly replaced with **convincingly**, without changing the meaning of the text.

Certo  
Errado

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Esp GT (TELEBRAS)/TELEBRAS/Advogado/2022

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**471)** Early electronic computers such as Colossus made use of punched tape, a long strip of paper on which data was represented by a series of holes, a technology now obsolete. Electronic data storage, which is used in modern computers, dates from World War II, when a form of delay-line memory was developed to remove the clutter from radar signals, the first practical application of which was the mercury delay line. The first random-access digital storage device was the Williams tube, based on a standard cathode ray tube, but the information stored in it was volatile in that it had to be continuously refreshed, and thus was lost once power was removed. The earliest form of nonvolatile computer storage was the magnetic drum, invented in 1932 and used in the Ferranti Mark 1, the world's first commercially available general-purpose electronic computer.

Information Technology. Internet: <[en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org)> (adapted).

Considering the text above, judge the following item.

The verb "removed" (third sentence) can be adequately replaced with **taken out**.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1972176](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1972176)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Esp GT (TELEBRAS)/TELEBRAS/Advogado/2022

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**472)** Early electronic computers such as Colossus made use of punched tape, a long strip of paper on which data was represented by a series of holes, a technology now obsolete. Electronic data storage, which is used in modern computers, dates from World War II, when a form of delay-line memory was developed to remove the clutter from radar signals, the first practical application of which was the mercury delay line. The first random-access digital storage device was the Williams tube, based on a standard cathode ray tube, but the information stored in it was volatile in that it had to be continuously refreshed, and thus was lost once power was removed. The earliest form of nonvolatile computer storage was the magnetic drum, invented in 1932 and used in the Ferranti Mark 1, the world's first commercially available general-purpose electronic computer.

Information Technology. Internet: <en.wikipedia.org> (adapted).

Considering the text above, judge the following item.

The text would remain unchanged in terms of grammar and meaning if the excerpt "the world's first commercially available general-purpose electronic computer" (in the end of the text) were replaced with **the first commercially available general-purpose electronic computer in the world**.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2010941](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2010941)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ACE (TCE RJ)/TCE RJ/Organizacional/Tecnologia da Informação/2022

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**473)** Information technology (IT) serves a critical role in state operations. State agencies and higher education institutions are increasingly reliant on the automated processing of information. It is important that the IT applications that process information have controls to ensure and protect the accuracy, integrity, reliability, and confidentiality of the State's information.

Due to the increased reliance on IT applications, a significant portion of the audits the State Auditor's Office (SAO) performs include an IT component. Auditors select IT controls for testing during an audit based on a risk assessment. The risk assessment considers, among other factors, the objectives and scope of the audit. Therefore, the SAO does not test all IT controls in every audit, with the high-risk and high-impact IT controls being tested more frequently. In addition, to minimize security risks, the SAO does not publicly report sensitive IT audit issues, in accordance with the Texas Government Code, Section 552.139.

*Texas state auditor's office report.* Internet: <sao.texas.gov> (adapted).

Judge the following items considering the text above and the vocabulary used in it.

The word "reliant" (in the second sentence of the first paragraph) could be correctly replaced by **dependent** without any change in the meaning of the text.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2010947](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2010947)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ACE (TCE RJ)/TCE RJ/Organizacional/Tecnologia da Informação/2022

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

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*Texas state auditor's office report.* Internet: <sao.texas.gov> (adapted).

Judge the following items considering the text above and the vocabulary used in it.

The word "Therefore" (in the fourth sentence of the second paragraph) could be correctly replaced by **Henceforth** without any change in the meaning of the text.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2010978](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2010978)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ACE (TCE RJ)/TCE RJ/Organizacional/Tecnologia da Informação/2022

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**475)** Leaders at tech companies around the world could face up to two years in prison in the United Kingdom if they do not comply with new online safety laws.

Draft legislation aims to crack down on social media and other online entities to ensure safety and privacy for users, particularly children. The laws were drafted to prevent uploading and spreading of harmful content such as racism, bullying, fraud and sexual abuse.

While the legislation has been criticized by Parliament members in the past, the new draft has received bipartisan support.

The bill has to be voted on by British lawmakers.

The legislation has been updated several times since its inception. Among the changes are hefty fines or blockages if networks fail to remove harmful content after being notified of its existence, as well as the labeling of sending unsolicited nudes as a criminal offense.

The fines could be up to 10 percent of the affected company's annual global income. The Office of Communications (Ofcom), the bill's regulator, has been granted legal grounds to request information from companies they suspect of not following the bill's rules.

If Ofcom is able to prove that the companies withheld information or have not responded properly to notifications of inappropriate or illegal content, the executives would be held criminally liable. This part of the law will be enforced two months after the law itself is enacted, meaning companies and websites will have time to crack down on their content before facing legal consequences.

Some U.K. residents have pushed back against the new version of the bill, including memes from the Open Rights Group. The organization claims that, despite good intentions, the regulations could result in a slippery slope that could end up violating free speech.

Internet: <[www.newsweek.com](http://www.newsweek.com)> (adapted).

Considering the text presented above and the vocabulary used in it, judge the following item.

The word "liable" (at the end of the first sentence of the seventh paragraph) could be correctly replaced by **liar** without changing the meaning of the text.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2010988](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2010988)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ACE (TCE RJ)/TCE RJ/Organizacional/Tecnologia da Informação/2022

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**476**) State and local governments regularly disclose financial information to the public so that the current financial status of the government is recognized publicly. The purpose of such disclosure is to achieve accountability and inform citizens about governments' financial decisions. Despite the efforts to improve the accessibility and readability of financial information, we do not know whether and how the financial information is processed by citizens. This study investigates how citizens assess the financial condition of governments when different financial information is presented. We conduct an online survey experiment to understand how disclosed financial information shapes citizens' perceived level of a government's fiscal stress and their attitudes toward governments' revenue-raising strategies. We find that citizens prioritize the financial indicators that they are familiar with, such as debt and surplus ratios. While both historical and social reference points play an important role, social reference is more effective in influencing citizens' perception. We only find limited evidence to support the relationship between citizens' perception of fiscal stress and their support toward governments' decisions to raise revenues.

Internet: <[www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)> (adapted).

Based on the text above and the vocabulary used in it, judge the following item.

The noun "revenues" (at the end of the text) could be correctly replaced by **renewals** without any change in the meaning of the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2155636](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2155636)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEE PE)/SEE PE/Língua Inglesa/2022

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**477**) Children are not being taught enough about plants at a time when they could be the answer to global warming, scientists have warned. This has led to people becoming "disconnected from the botanical world" of plants when understanding flora has become crucial to ecology. Even students starting masters' degrees in biology lack a "basic" ability to identify plants, the new study claims.

Data from the Higher Education Statistics Agency of the United Kingdom reveals just one student graduated in plant science for every 185 who graduated in other life sciences between 2007 and 2019. The lack of botanical knowledge means people can't identify invasive species and that ecological damage is being done as trees are planted in the wrong places and wildflower meadows are damaged.

Researchers argue "nature literacy" must become a core skill for professionals from planners, engineers, architects, and educators as much as it does to farmers, foresters, and fishermen. Researchers at the University of Leeds, in England, say plant ecology — which studies the distribution and abundance of plants, the effect of the environment on them and how they interact with the environment — is also not taught well enough. "We ignore the opportunities presented to us by the botanical world at our own peril," said lead study author and doctoral student Seb Stroud.

This data is also corroborated by the Scottish government, which said there are not enough skilled people to implement "nature-based solutions" to rising temperatures. The University of Leeds team also argued that people's inability to identify plants could make the spread of invasive plants worse. The researchers conclude: "The extinction of botanical education will only continue to worsen unless we break the cycle of disconnection from the botanical world."

Internet: <[https://www.newsweek.com](http://www.newsweek.com)> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge the following item.

Considering the necessary adjustments, the expression 'nature-based solutions' (in the last paragraph) can be replaced by **solutions developed from nature**, without changing the meaning of the text.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2155673](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2155673)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEE PE)/SEE PE/Língua Inglesa/2022

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**478**) Language teachers, like other teachers, had to quickly rethink priorities and means of delivery in response to the Covid-19 pandemic as well as measures to manage the pandemic. It isn't surprising then that some of the findings in our 2021 survey relate to the pandemic.

Language teaching was suspended by local education boards at one in five primary schools in January 2021 due to Covid-19, and the impact has been felt more acutely in deprived areas. Teachers in state secondary schools report that two in five pupils in Key Stage 3 (lower secondary) did not engage with language learning during the first national lockdown, leading to time lost to language learning for a lot of pupils.

Dr Ian Collen said that "the most disadvantaged pupils are most likely to have been negatively affected by the impact of Covid-19, experiencing greater disruption to their language learning and fewer international opportunities. Looking to the future, schools should consider giving more curriculum time to languages, as well as more opportunities to use languages in real life, such as visits abroad."

Many teachers reported that they cannot wait to get back to face-to-face teaching in the classroom. Despite the barriers they have faced over the past year, it is encouraging to see how they pivoted to remote learning during the national lockdowns.

Internet: <[www.britishcouncil.org](http://www.britishcouncil.org)> (adapted).

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

In the second sentence of the last paragraph, "Despite" can be correctly replaced by **Although**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2206464](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2206464)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - PANS (ANP)/ANP/Atividades de Fiscalização/Infraestrutura e Movimentação/2022

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**479) Environmental and economic impacts of crude oil and natural gas production in developing countries**

Environmental impacts that occur during the production of crude oil would mostly occur from long-term habitat change within the oil and gas field, production activities (including facility component maintenance or replacement), waste management (e.g. produced water), noise (e.g. from well operations, compressor or pump stations, flare stack, vehicle and equipment), the presence of workers and potential spills.

The adverse environmental impacts which could happen during production of crude oil and natural gas include: disturbance of wildlife due to noise and human activity; exposure of biota to contaminants; and mortality of biota resulting from collisions against aboveground facilities or with vehicles.

The presence of production wells, ancillary facilities and access road reduces habitat quality, disturbs the biota and thus affects ecological resources. Discharge of produced water inappropriately onto soil or into surface water bodies can result in salinity levels becoming too high to sustain plant growth.

Wildlife is always prone to have contact with petroleum-based products and other contaminants in reserve pits and water management facilities. Animals could become entrapped in the oil and drown, or they could ingest toxic quantities of oil, or succumb to cold stress if the oil damages the insulation provided by their feathers or fur.

Internet: <[www.core.ac.uk](http://www.core.ac.uk)> (adapted).

Based on the text, judge the following item.

The last period of the text could be correctly rewritten, without this changing its meaning, as **Animals would, then, become entrapped in the oil and drown, or ingest toxic quantities of oil, or succumb to cold stress if the oil damages the insulation provided by their feathers or fur.**

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2216058](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2216058)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Tec TI (BANRISUL)/BANRISUL/Analista de Segurança da Tecnologia da Informação/2022

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**480) Text**

There are several things to keep in mind when determining what field of IT to go into. Keep an eye on job websites to see which jobs are most in demand. Keep in mind that for many jobs described in an ad, there are several levels of positions available. For instance, there are "junior", "senior", and "lead" software developer positions available.

Be honest with yourself. If you don't have previous experience, good contacts, or a good degree from a well-known university, you may want to apply for a lower-level job first. Also, find out what the job you are seeking typically pays in your area. If you are young, unemployed or are struggling financially, try and keep your salary expectations a bit lower than the average. That may improve your chances of getting hired.

Once you have work experience, then you will be in a good position to ask for more money. Sometimes the best way to get more money is to quit your job and work for another similar company. This may sound cruel or thankless, but that's how business works in the real world.

Everyone who works hard deserves a raise every year. How do you show your IT manager that you are a good performer? Easy. Show up on time, be dependable, be active in the meetings, and always do a little bit more than is asked of you. Also, equally important is to be well-liked by members of your team.

One thing to bear in mind is the importance of learning something new every day. IT is an area where people are judged largely by how much they know. There are some things you can do to increase your worth to your company, like learning a new programming language or studying to be a project manager. Also, meeting company goals can have beneficial results when it's time to renegotiate salaries, survive a round of layoffs, or get a promotion.

Internet: <[www.english4it.com](http://www.english4it.com)> (adapted).

Based on the text previous text, judge the following item.

In the second paragraph, the excerpt "*If you don't have previous experience, good contacts, or a good degree from a well-known university, you may want to apply for a lower-level job first*" can be correctly rewritten as **You may want to apply for a lower-level job first, unless you have previous experience, good contacts, or a good degree from a well-known university**, without change in its meaning.

Certo  
Errado

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**481) Text**

In 1863, in an effort to reduce street traffic, London opened the world's first underground line, the Metropolitan Railway. Its birth can be traced back two decades before to the building of the world's first under-river tunnel below the Thames, which swiftly became both popular with pedestrians and a huge tourist attraction.

Initially, what would become the London Underground consisted of tracks dug slightly below the surface and then covered over, but as the technology improved, and trains switched from steam-powered to electric, the lines went deeper. Now the ground beneath Londoners' feet hums with an extensive network of Tube lines ferrying people about the city speedily, efficiently — and out of sight.

Along with trains, powerlines, pipes, and cables, there's another piece of infrastructure some have long wished to bury — roads. To some, these thick asphalt ribbons crisscrossing countries and cleaving apart communities and ecosystems no longer seem fit for purpose. As they sprawl longer and wider in the hopes of speeding up traffic, congestion ticks upwards and cars continue to pollute the air and spew greenhouse gases.

No one has suggested burying every single one of the world's roads. But what would happen if we did relocate them all below the surface? In a time of increasing urbanization, soaring inequality and climate crisis, imagining the impact this could have raises important questions about how our global transport system is developing — and prompts us to consider where we really want it to go.

**What if all roads went underground?** Internet: <[www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com)> (adapted).

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

In "To some, these thick asphalt ribbons crisscrossing countries and cleaving apart communities and ecosystems no longer seem fit for purpose", the excerpt "no longer seem fit for purpose" could be correctly replaced by **don't seem fit for purpose anymore**, without change in its meaning.

Certo  
Errado

**482) Synthetic media technologies are rapidly advancing, making it easier to generate nonveridical media that look and sound increasingly realistic. So-called "deepfakes" often present a person saying or doing something they have not said or done. The proliferation of deepfakes has already created negative consequences such as nonconsensual pornography, political disinformation, and financial fraud. Deepfakes can harm viewers by deceiving or intimidating, harm subjects by causing reputational damage, and harm society by undermining societal values such as trust in institutions.**

It will take the efforts of many different stakeholders including platforms, journalists, and policymakers to counteract the negative effects of deepfakes. Technical experts must marshal their expertise and direct their efforts to find solutions that allow the beneficial uses of synthetic media technologies and mitigate the negative effects.

There is no doubt that synthetic media can be used for beneficial purposes, such as in entertainment, historical reenactment, education, and training. The pressing challenge is to reap the positive uses of synthetic media while preventing or at least minimizing the harms. There are numerous opportunities to direct effort in buttressing against some of the worst outcomes.

**Deborah G. Johnson and Nicholas Diakopoulos.** Internet: (adapted).

Considering the information and the aspects of grammar in the text above, judge the item below.

In the second paragraph, the word "stakeholders" could be replaced by **shareholders** without any harm to the comprehension of the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

**483) Synthetic media technologies are rapidly advancing, making it easier to generate nonveridical media that look and sound increasingly realistic. So-called "deepfakes" often present a person saying or doing something they have not said or done. The proliferation of deepfakes has already created negative consequences such as nonconsensual pornography, political disinformation, and financial fraud. Deepfakes can harm viewers by deceiving or intimidating, harm subjects by causing reputational damage, and harm society by undermining societal values such as trust in institutions.**

It will take the efforts of many different stakeholders including platforms, journalists, and policymakers to counteract the negative effects of deepfakes. Technical experts must marshal their expertise and direct their efforts to find solutions that allow the beneficial uses of synthetic media technologies and mitigate the negative effects.

There is no doubt that synthetic media can be used for beneficial purposes, such as in entertainment, historical reenactment, education, and training. The pressing challenge is to reap the positive uses of synthetic media while preventing or at least minimizing the harms. There are numerous opportunities to direct effort in buttressing against some of the worst outcomes.

**Deborah G. Johnson and Nicholas Diakopoulos.** Internet: (adapted).

Considering the information and the aspects of grammar in the text above, judge the item below.

The excerpt "So-called 'deepfakes' often present" (in the second sentence of the first paragraph) could be correctly replaced by **Known as "deepfakes", they often present**, without changing the meaning of the text.

Certo  
Errado

## Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**484)** A deep freeze this week in the Lone Star state, which relies on electricity to heat many homes, is causing power demand to skyrocket. At the same time, natural gas, coal, wind and nuclear facilities in Texas have been knocked offline by the unthinkably low temperatures.

"The extreme cold is causing the entire system to freeze up," said Jason Bordoff, director of Columbia University's Center on Global Energy Policy. "All sources of energy are underperforming in the extreme cold because they're not designed to handle these unusual conditions."

The ripple effects are being felt around the nation as Texas' prolific oil-and-gas industry stumbles.

It's striking that these power outages are happening in a state with abundant energy resources. Texas produces more electricity than any other US state — generating almost twice as much as Florida, the next-closest, according to federal statistics.

Wind power is also booming in Texas, which produced about 28% of all the US wind-powered electricity in 2019, the EIA said. But the problem is that not only is Texas an energy superpower, it tends to be an above-average temperature state.

That means its infrastructure is ill-prepared for the cold spell currently wreaking havoc. And the consequences are being felt by millions.

Critics of renewable energy have pointed out that wind turbines have frozen or needed to be shut down due to the extreme weather.

Even though other places with colder weather (like Iowa and Denmark) rely on wind for even larger shares of power, experts said the turbines in Texas were not winterized for the unexpected freeze.

But this is not just about wind turbines going down.

Natural gas and coal-fired power plants need water to stay online.

Yet those water facilities froze in the cold temperatures and others lost access to the electricity they require to operate.

It's too early to definitively say what went wrong in Texas and how to prevent similar outages. More information will need to be released by state authorities. Still, some experts say the criticism of wind power appears overdone already. "In terms of the blame game, the focus on wind is a red herring. It's more of a political issue than what is causing the power problems on the grid," said Dan Cohan, associate professor of environmental engineering at Rice University.

The energy crisis in Texas raises also questions about the nature of the state's deregulated and decentralized electric grid. Unlike other states, Texas has made a conscious decision to isolate its grid from the rest of the country.

That means that when things are running smoothly, Texas can't export excess power to neighboring states. And in the current crisis, it can't import power either.

Internet: <[www.cnn.com](http://www.cnn.com)> (adapted).

About ideas stated in the text above and the words used in it, judge the following item.

In "Natural gas and coal-fired power plants need water to stay online. Yet those water facilities froze in the cold temperatures and others lost access to the electricity they require to operate", it is possible to substitute "Yet" for **Even so** without changing the meaning of the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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## [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1628460](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1628460)

### CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (SERPRO)/SERPRO/Ciência de Dados/2021

#### Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**485)** The pandemic has exposed a contradiction in modern society. We are more connected than ever – proven by the speed and truly global spread of the virus; nevertheless, we are also deeply divided.

Today's connectedness, enforced by social distancing, has pushed the role of technology in every aspect of our lives to a new level. The tech industry is now in a challenging space: trapped between the increasing politicization of technology, the still superficial social debate around its impact and the slow adaptation of appropriate legislation. Right now, the industry needs to enable and push forward this ethical debate, recognizing its responsibility in this historic moment.

The first step is to end the myth of tech neutrality. We need to acknowledge that technology is caught between private economic interests and its social value. Some tech business models, for example, prioritize commodification of data or advertising revenue over the social value of their services — the sharing of knowledge, connecting people, etc.

The social impact of tech is deeper than we usually perceive and most of the time invisible to us. Digital architecture determines, increasingly, social interactions in our digital society. An example of this is the invisible influence of search engine and social media algorithms, the results of which shape our understanding of the world.

In this moment of crisis, technology can play a fundamental role in overcoming the economic recession and reducing the systemic injustices that have been exposed. **Social exclusion - the next pandemic.**

Internet: <[www.thoughtworks.com](http://www.thoughtworks.com)> (adapted).

Concerning the ideas stated in the text and the words used in it, judge the following item.

The sentence "*the industry needs to enable and push forward this ethical debate*" (in the last sentence of the second paragraph) can be correctly rephrased as **the industry ought to facilitate and advance forward this ethical debate**, without changing the meaning of the text.

Certo  
Errado

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## [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1698537](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1698537)

### CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ag Pol (PC DF)/PC DF/2021

#### Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**486)** As technology continues to reshape nearly every sector of society, it is also transforming police work in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Law enforcement leaders can now count on an arsenal of high-tech systems and tools that are designed to enhance public safety, catch criminals and save lives.

One of their options is the use of biometrics. Police have been using fingerprints to identify people for over a century. Now, in addition to facial recognition and DNA, there is an ever-expanding array of biometric characteristics being utilized by law enforcement and the intelligence community. These include voice recognition, palmprints, wrist veins, iris recognition, and even heartbeats.

With comprehensive electronic databases now in place to more effectively use DNA and other biometric data, even the use of fingerprints to identify suspects has gone high-tech. For example, a CNBC report explains how police in London can now use a mobile INK (Identity Not Known) biometrics device to scan a suspect's fingerprints and in many cases reveal their identity within 60 seconds.

Internet: <onlinedegrees.sandiego.edu> (adapted).

Judge the following item based on the text above.

In the last paragraph, the words "comprehensive" and "report" can be correctly replaced with **understanding** and **journalist** without this changing the meaning of the text.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1698546](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1698546)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ag Pol (PC DF)/PC DF/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**487**) In a nutshell, police officers maintain law and order, protect the general public, investigate crimes and prevent criminal activity from happening.

If you become a police officer, your career will be all about crime prevention, prosecution and punishment. Policing is such a varied career path that you could find yourself doing all kinds of activities.

You might be responsible for preventing heinous crimes and stopping dangerous criminal groups, such as organised crime syndicates. Alternatively, you might be working to diminish anti-social behaviour, or you might be taking part in counter-terrorism activities.

Moreover, you might be responsible for investigating crimes against people and their property, or maintaining public peace and order at large events, public gatherings and protests.

At all times, police officers must make sure their actions comply with current legislation. Consequently, police officers must keep up to date with the latest developments in crime detection and prevention.

Internet: <[www.allaboutcareers.com](http://www.allaboutcareers.com)> (adapted).

Concerning the text above, judge the following item.

The phrase "In a nutshell", in the beginning of the text, can be appropriately replaced by **Briefly**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1729676](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1729676)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Of (PM AL)/PM AL/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**488**) The body of officers representing the civil authority of government is known as police. Police typically are responsible for maintaining public order and safety, enforcing the law, and preventing, detecting, and investigating criminal activities. These functions are known as policing. Police are often also entrusted with various licensing and regulatory activities. However, police scholars have criticized this popular understanding of the word "police" — that it refers to members of a public organization having the legal competence to maintain order and enforce the law — for two reasons. First, it defines police by their ends rather than by the specific means that they use to achieve their goals. Second, the variety of situations in which police are asked to intervene is much greater than law enforcement and order maintenance.

There is now a consensus among researchers that the common feature among all the different agencies engaged in policing is the legal competence to enforce coercive, nonnegotiable measures to resolve problematic situations. Such situations are characterized by their potential for harm and the need to solve them urgently before they develop that potential. Hence, the actual use of coercion or the threat of using it allows police to put a quick, nonnegotiated, and conclusive end to problematic situations.

Internet: <[www.britannica.com](http://www.britannica.com)> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge the following item.

In the sentence "The body of officers representing the civil authority of government is known as police", the word "representing" could be correctly replaced both with the phrase **which represents** and **which represent**, although each option has a slightly different meaning.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1729679](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1729679)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Of (PM AL)/PM AL/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**489**) The body of officers representing the civil authority of government is known as police. Police typically are responsible for maintaining public order and safety, enforcing the law, and preventing, detecting, and investigating criminal activities. These functions are known as policing. Police are often also entrusted with various licensing and regulatory activities. However, police scholars have criticized this popular understanding of the word "police" — that it refers to members of a public organization having the legal competence to maintain order and enforce the law — for two reasons. First, it defines police by their ends rather than by the specific means that they use to achieve their goals. Second, the variety of situations in which police are asked to intervene is much greater than law enforcement and order maintenance.

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Based on the text above, judge the following item.

The expression **to be entrusted with**, as used in the sentence "Police are often also entrusted with various licensing and regulatory activities", means **to be affected by**

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcorvos.com.br/questoes/1738798**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Tec Ban III (BANESE)/BANESE/Informática/Desenvolvimento/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**490** China has charged ahead with a bold effort to remake the way that government-backed money works, rolling out its own digital currency with different qualities than cash or digital deposits. The country's central bank started testing a new electronic currency, which was named electronic Chinese yuan or eCNY, last year in four cities and have recently expanded those trials to bigger cities such as Beijing and Shanghai, according to government presentations. No other major power is as far along with a homegrown digital currency.

The effort is one of several by central banks around the world to try new forms of digital money that can move faster and give even the most disadvantaged people access to online financial tools. Digital currencies created by central banks give governments more of a financial grip. These currencies can enable direct handouts of money that expire if not used by a particular date and can make it easier for governments to track financial transactions to stamp out tax evasion and crack down on dissidents.

If the eCNY is successful, it will give the central bank new powers, including novel types of monetary policy to help the economy grow. In one possibility that economists have discussed, a central bank could program its digital currency to slowly lose value so that consumers are encouraged to spend it immediately. Also, the eCNY could immediately give the Chinese government more power to monitor finance flows because a digital currency system can record every transaction.

Internet: <[www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)> (adapted).

Judge the following item, concerning the ideas stated in the text and the words used in it.

The word "major", on the last sentence of the first paragraph, can be correctly replaced by **bigest** without changing the meaning of the text.

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcorvos.com.br/questoes/1820502**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**491** In Tanzania, the national government assigns teachers to schools, which means that they are often sent to teach in faraway regions and then frequently request transfers, trying to get assignments closer to their hometowns. Ms. Njau is lucky to have been assigned to a school in the community where she grew up, and she has taught there since the start of her career.

At the end of her four years of secondary school, she scored too low on the national exams in mathematics and bookkeeping, which meant she could not study business, as she had intended. However, her results on the English test were better. A teacher encouraged her to follow her strengths and "take the subject that seems simple so you can go far," advice that Ms.

Njau now passes on to her own students. She continued her studies as an English major and passed the difficult national examinations before studying for her teaching diploma.

Internet: <[americanenglish.state.gov](http://americanenglish.state.gov)> (adapted).

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

In the second paragraph, the word "bookkeeping" could be correctly replaced with **librarianship**.

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcorvos.com.br/questoes/1820594**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**492** As soon as learners step outside the classroom, they act as users of English who communicate with other speakers of English from a wide variety of linguacultural backgrounds. Given the global spread of English and the fact that the majority of users do not speak English as their mother tongue, learners are likely to be involved in interactions with other non-native speakers. These situations then bear the hallmarks of English as a lingua franca (ELF), which is "**any use of English among speakers of different first languages for whom English is the communicative medium of choice, and often the only option**", according to Seidlhofer.

Since ELF speakers represent various cultures and languages, ELF contexts of use are characterized by diversity and the subsequent unpredictability and variability of communication.

Therefore, interactions where English functions as a lingua franca require active engagement in the meaning-making process by the participants.

Éva Illés and Sumru Akcan. **Bringing real-life language use into EFL classrooms.**  
*In: ELT Journal*, Volume 71, Issue 1, 2017, p. 3-12 (adapted).

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

In '**any use of English among speakers of different first languages for whom English is the communicative medium of choice, and often the only option**', the word 'whom' could be correctly replaced with **who**.

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1820792](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1820792)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**493)** As soon as learners step outside the classroom, they act as users of English who communicate with other speakers of English from a wide variety of linguacultural backgrounds. Given the global spread of English and the fact that the majority of users do not speak English as their mother tongue, **learners are likely to be involved in interactions with other non-native speakers.** These situations then bear the hallmarks of English as a lingua franca (ELF), which is "any use of English among speakers of different first languages for whom English is the communicative medium of choice, and often the only option", according to Seidlhofer.

Since ELF speakers represent various cultures and languages, ELF contexts of use are characterized by diversity and the subsequent unpredictability and variability of communication.

Therefore, interactions where English functions as a lingua franca require active engagement in the meaning-making process by the participants.

Éva Illés and Sumru Akcan. **Bringing real-life language use into EFL classrooms.**  
*In: ELT Journal, Volume 71, Issue 1, 2017, p. 3-12 (adapted).*

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

In "learners are likely to be involved in interactions with other non-native speakers", the phrase "are likely to be" could be correctly replaced with **will probably be.**

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1820807](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1820807)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**494)** In the old days, we didn't much write like talking because there was no mechanism to reproduce the speed of conversation.

But texting and instant messaging do — and a revolution has begun. It involves the brute mechanics of writing, but in its economy, spontaneity and even vulgarity, texting is actually a new kind of talking. There is a virtual cult of concision and little interest in capitalization or punctuation. The argument that texting is "poor writing" is analogous, then, to one that the Rolling Stones is "bad music" because it doesn't use violas.

Texting is developing its own kind of grammar and conventions.

Internet: <[ideas.time.com](http://ideas.time.com)>.

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

Considering language usage in informal registers, in "we didn't much write like talking", the expression "much write" could be correctly replaced with **write much.**

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1821179](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1821179)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**495)** The role of pronunciation in non-native language teaching has been in a state of constant change. In the earlier approaches, foreign language pronunciation was either the result of exposure to the target language or of approaches which used complex sets of drills and repetitions. As suggested, to a large extent, the importance of pronunciation has always been determined by ideology and intuition rather than by research. Teachers have intuitively decided which features have the greatest effect on clarity and which are learnable in a classroom setting. Saito claims that while the morphological and syntactical levels of languages are taught in contextualized meaningful exercises, pronunciation practice is decontextualized due to the use of drills and repetition.

Pronunciation is one of the aspects of language both native and non-native teachers of English are not keen on teaching, and a lack of adequate teacher training results in an intuitive use of available materials and techniques. Setting pedagogical goals must be based on knowledge of pronunciation issues. **Unqualified teachers may have misconceptions about phonological phenomena,** cannot evaluate or use teaching materials accurately, and do not set realistic goals when teaching pronunciation. Furthermore, even teaching materials do not reflect the conclusions of current research, and they can be perceived as boring; however, Baker argues that teachers who complete a pronunciation course have, and apply, a wider range of pronunciation activities in their classrooms.

H. Vančová. **Current Issues in Pronunciation Teaching to Non-Native Learners of English.**  
*In: Journal of Language and Cultural Education, Vol. 7, Issue 2, 2019 (adapted).*

Based on the text above, judge the following item.

In "Unqualified teachers may have misconceptions about phonological phenomena", the word "may" could be correctly replaced with **might.**

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1821213](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1821213)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**496)** Teachers sometimes assume that more outgoing learners will be able to learn pronunciation better than shyer students, and there may be some truth to this. Confident students might speak more and be more willing to try new sounds, and this extra practice could help them improve their pronunciation. However, this

improvement is certainly not guaranteed. Some outgoing students may be producing a lot of language, but they may also be jumping ahead without paying attention to the accuracy of their pronunciation. If listeners are impressed by their fluency and accept their imperfect pronunciation, they have no way to know that they need to improve.

Some more introverted students might actually be thinking carefully about sounds and practicing "within themselves," even if they don't speak much in class. Don't underestimate the quiet students. Appreciate the strengths and possibilities of all your students and encourage everyone. All students can learn and improve in their own way.

Another aspect of personality that can affect pronunciation is the degree to which a person is willing or able to change the way they sound. **Most of us have been speaking and listening to language in the same, familiar way since we learned to talk.** Our voice and our pronunciation are a central part of the way we see ourselves. It can be uncomfortable, and possibly even frightening, to try out unfamiliar sounds and melodies of language. For some people this process seems like a small bump on the road, but for others, it's a serious roadblock.

*M.T. Yoshida. **Beyond Repeat After** Me: Teaching Pronunciation to English Learners.  
Alexandria: TESOL Press, 2016 (adapted).*

Based on the text above, judge the following item.

In the sentence "Most of us have been speaking and listening to language in the same, familiar way since we learned to talk", the word "since" could be correctly replaced with **as long as**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1821223](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1821223)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**497**) Teachers sometimes assume that more outgoing learners will be able to learn pronunciation better than shyer students, and there may be some truth to this. Confident students might speak more and be more willing to try new sounds, and this extra practice could help them improve their pronunciation. However, this improvement is certainly not guaranteed. Some outgoing students may be producing a lot of language, but they may also be jumping ahead without paying attention to the accuracy of their pronunciation. If listeners are impressed by their fluency and accept their imperfect pronunciation, they have no way to know that they need to improve.

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Another aspect of personality that can affect pronunciation is the degree to which a person is willing or able to change the way they sound. Most of us have been speaking and listening to language in the same, familiar way since we learned to talk. Our voice and our pronunciation are a central part of the way we see ourselves. It can be uncomfortable, and possibly even frightening, to try out unfamiliar sounds and melodies of language. For some people this process seems like a small bump on the road, but for others, it's a serious roadblock.

*M.T. Yoshida. **Beyond Repeat After** Me: Teaching Pronunciation to English Learners.  
Alexandria: TESOL Press, 2016 (adapted).*

Based on the text above, judge the following item.

In the last sentence of the first paragraph, the word "imperfect" could be correctly replaced with **flawless**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1821226](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1821226)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**498**) Whatever training is given there should always be a permanent concern about the naturalness and spontaneity of everyday speech rather than an artificial sound production for the sake of preserving a "correct" pronunciation.

This is, in fact, a crucial issue, since if too much care is demanded from the student, this may turn out to be an undesirable blockage to another more important factor, namely, fluency. Perhaps, and even worse, if over-careful pronunciation habits are developed, this will certainly cause difficulties for the oral comprehension, as the students will expect to hear sounds, words and utterances the way they personally produce them.

*G.A. Chauvet. **Improve Your Pronunciation.** Brasília:  
Editora Universidade de Brasília, 2005 (adapted).*

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

In the first sentence of the text, the word "should" could be correctly replaced with **shall**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1821252](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1821252)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**499**) The history of language study illustrates widely divergent attitudes concerning the relationship between writing and speech. Written language was the medium of literature, and, **thus**, a source of standards of linguistic excellence. It was felt to provide language with permanence and authority. The rules of grammar were, accordingly, illustrated exclusively from written texts.

The everyday spoken language, by contrast, was ignored or condemned as an object unworthy of study, demonstrating only lack of care and organization. It was said to have no rules, and speakers were left under the illusion that, in order to "speak properly", it was necessary to follow the "correct" norms, as laid down in the recognized grammar books and manuals of written style.

There was sporadic criticism of this viewpoint throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but it was not until the 20<sup>th</sup> century that an alternative approach became widespread. This approach pointed out that speech is many thousands of years older than writing; that it develops naturally in children (whereas writing has to be artificially taught); and that writing systems are derivative — mostly based on sounds of speech.

D. Crystal. **How Language Works.**  
London: Penguin Books, 2006 (adapted).

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

The word "thus" could be correctly replaced with **hitherto**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/908318](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/908318)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana GRS (SLU DF)/SLU DF/Informática/2019

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**500**) The solid-waste disposal company Daily Disposal services tens of thousands of residences, businesses and construction sites in San Diego. In the past, drivers with residential routes received two printouts each morning: a 30-page document listing more than 1,000 customers they needed to visit that day, and a separate five- or six-page document listing customers with delinquent accounts. As drivers made stops, they had to compare the two lists to determine whether to pick up each customer's containers. With more than 90 drivers in the field, Daily Disposal needed a more efficient way to route trucks and document trash pickup. So, the company invested in a custom mobile app called eMobile, Samsung Galaxy tablets with 10.1-inch screens and cellular service from Sprint. Rather than receiving stacks of paper each morning, drivers simply download the day's route onto their tablets via the eMobile app. As they move along, the mounted tablets tell them exactly where to stop. When drivers arrive at customers' homes, they push one of three buttons on the touchscreen: "done," "not out" or "skip." Daily Disposal's entire fleet now has mounted tablets. All residential drivers are using the solution, and drivers who pick up from commercial and construction sites will begin using it soon. And the company is looking for other ways to automate operations. "What we're doing may seem simple, but it's huge for us," says Todd Ottonello, vice president of the company. "This also helps with our efforts to go green. The solution completely changes an industry."

Taylor Mallory Holland. **Tablets bring waste management technology into the digital age.** Internet: <<https://insights.samsung.com>> (adapted).

Judge the following items in relation the previous text.

In the following passage from the text, the word "trash" can be substituted by the word garbage: "Daily Disposal needed a more efficient way to route trucks and document trash pickup".

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1102524](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1102524)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (São Cristóvão)/Pref São Cristóvão/Inglês/Educação Básica/2019

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**501) Texto 7A2-I**

In 1962, there was a writers' gathering impressively styled "A Conference of African Writers of English Expression". Despite this rather solemn title, there was something that we tried to do and failed — that was to define "African literature". Was it literature produced in Africa or *about* Africa? Should it be in indigenous African languages or should it include Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Afrikaans, and so on? You cannot **cram** African literature into a small, neat definition. I do not see African literature as one unit but as a group of associated units — the sum of all the *national* and *ethnic* literatures of Africa. A national literature has a realized or potential audience throughout its territory. In other words, a literature that is written in the *national* language. An ethnic literature is available only to one ethnic group within the nation. If you take Nigeria as an example, the national literature, as I see it, is the literature written in English; and the ethnic literatures are in Hausa, Ibo, Yoruba, Efik, Edo, Ijaw, etc.

Chinua Achebe. **The african writer and the english language.**  
In: Patrick Williams & Laura Cristman. **Colonial discourse and postcolonial theory.** New York: Columbia University Press, 1994, p. 428-9 (adapted).

A respeito do vocabulário e dos aspectos linguísticos do texto 7A2-I, julgue o item seguinte.

In the text, "cram" can be correctly replaced by **force**, without changing the meaning of the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1103001](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1103001)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (São Cristóvão)/Pref São Cristóvão/Inglês/Educação Básica/2019

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**502)**

**Amazon fish species at risk if fires destroy river habitat**

This year's unusually severe fires in the Amazon have not only attracted widespread international attention, but also illuminated the effects of mounting deforestation in the region, from evaporating rains to rising carbon dioxide emissions. Yet one effect of forest loss in the Amazon has largely been ignored: how it influences the river system and the fish living in it.

There are **few** places in the world where aquatic and arboreal life are brought together as closely as they are in the Amazon. While the rainforest is home to the world's largest river (by volume of water) and 1,700 tributaries, about one-sixth of the basin is also made up of largely forest-covered wetlands that flood for long periods each year and support the commercially most important fish in the region.

Although still pristine in much of the Amazon, the floodplain forests have in recent decades been heavily damaged in some parts of the basin, especially in the eastern

lowlands of Brazil. Now, the threat to their survival — and the fish that rely on them — may be growing more intense because of increasing deforestation and fire, researchers say, warning that further degradation of the flooded forests could fundamentally alter the Amazon's aquatic ecosystem.

Internet: <[www.nationalgeographic.com](http://www.nationalgeographic.com)> (adapted).

A respeito das ideias, dos aspectos gramaticais e do vocabulário do texto apresentado, julgue o item a seguir.

The word "few" can be correctly replaced by **little** without changing its meaning.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1963399](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1963399)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2019

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**503**) How can we ever change the world? Military leaders have certainly managed to change large parts of it; scientists devising cures and vaccines for disease can spread a more benign influence across whole continents; the thoughts of religious leaders or philosophers can sweep through generations like fire. But books?

Reading books is generally a solitary pastime: bookishness is the very antithesis of the man-of-action qualities that seem to shake the world. The pen may boast of being mightier than the sword, but it is generally the sword that wins in the short term. It is that phrase, though, which **gives the game away**: in the short term, writers can be imprisoned or executed, their work censored, and their books burned, but over history, it is books and the ideas expressed within them that have transformed the world.

But which books can be said to have changed the world? There are few better ways of starting an argument than producing a list, and I have no doubt that not everyone will be happy about the books I included in my list. About some, like the Bible, Shakespeare's First Folio and Darwin's **On the Origin of Species**, there can be little argument — but what about Euclid's **Elements**, Thomas Paine's **Rights of Man** or **A Vindication of the Rights of Women** by Mary Wollstonecraft? The answer is that any list can only be subjective.

Andrew Taylor. Books that changed the world: the 50 most influential books in human history. Quercus Editions, 2014 (adapted).

Judge the following item according to the text presented.

The passage "gives the game away" can be correctly replaced by **reveals the real truth**.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1963443](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1963443)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2019

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**504**) Dare to believe  
the whispers in your ears,  
that you might be special,  
that you might be meaningful,  
that one day  
you might change the world.  
It's us you see  
the ones who listen  
that will change everything.

Atticus. Dare to believe. Internet: <[www.theodysseyonline.com](http://www.theodysseyonline.com)> (adapted).

Judge the following item on the poem above.

The text would be correct and would have the same meaning if the verb "might" were replaced by **may** or **can**.

Certo  
Errado

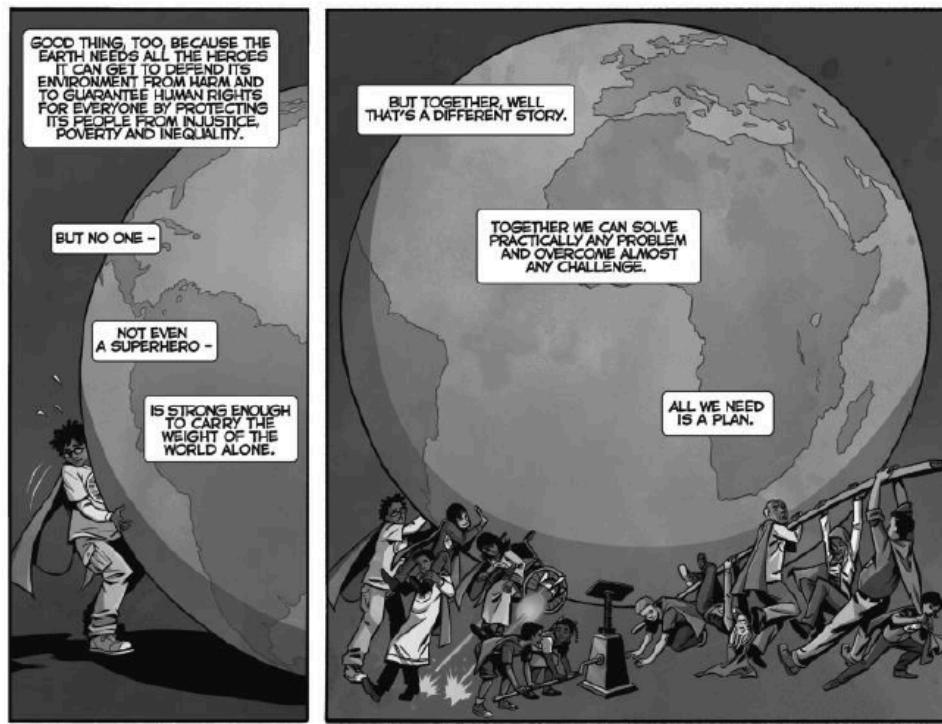
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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1963456](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1963456)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2019

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**505**)



UNICEF. Comics uniting nations: heroes for change. Internet: <[www.developmenteducation.ie](http://www.developmenteducation.ie)> (adapted).

Judge the following item on the ideas and linguistic aspects of the text.

If the first sentence of the text were rewritten as **The best thing on the whole planet is the billions of people who inhabit it.**, the text would still be grammatically correct.

Certo  
Errado

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/693497](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/693497)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

#### 506) Text V

Ages ago, I acquired two recordings that inspire a feeling of weirdness whenever I listen to them, or even think about them. Both are performances of the great Lerner and Loewe musical **My Fair Lady** in languages other than English. Each of them has a special twist of irony. At the core of the original story is how the coarse Cockney girl Liza Doolittle is as a challenge, taken in by the insufferably smug but utterly **enthralled** professor Henry Higgins, and through painful exercises — "The rain in Spain falls mainly in the plain" — acquires such an impeccably upper-class Oxbridge way of speaking English that at her (and his) ultimate test, a posh ball that she attends incognito, drifting among the cream of British society, the keenest linguistic sleuth in the land dances with this mysterious beauty and in the end declares her too good to be true, and hence not English elite at all, *but Hungarian!*

The whole idea of de-anglicizing this story strikes me as really nutty — and yet there they are, those recordings on my shelf. And so, on what wet plains do those heavy,

drenching rains mainly fall, in **Mi Bella Dama?** And in the Hungarian version, to what elite nationality is the too-good to-be-true unrecognized Cockney girl assigned? Of course, the truly strange part in both cases is that the whole time she is speaking Spanish or Hungarian, the charade is maintained that she is actually speaking English, and, unlike most plays or movies where one language is made to pass for another, the linguistic medium here is not just an incidental fact, but the very crux of the entire plot. I suppose the suspension of disbelief involved is no more strained than our willingness to accept as "reality" a story that is occasionally interrupted by the actors' breaking into lyrical song, and then, as suddenly as it started, the singing is over and apparent normalcy resumes *on stage*.

*Douglas R. Hofstadter. **Le ton beau de Marot:** in praise of the music of language. New York: Basic Books, 1997, p. 198 (adapted).*

In text V, without altering the general meaning of the sentence, "enthralled" could be replaced by (mark right — **C** — or wrong — **E**

colorful

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/693529](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/693529)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

#### 507) Text VI

President Trump's remarks in recent weeks — contending that fellow NATO members "owe [the United States] a tremendous amount of money," labeling the European Union a trade "foe" and calling Russian President Vladimir Putin "a good competitor," for example — have heightened the anxiety of observers who question the resilience of the postwar order. Some focus on the challenges posed by external actors — whether the selective revisionism of China as a complex competitor-cum-partner or the more confrontational behavior of Russia, which appears to have calculated that it can obtain more short-term influence by destabilizing the system than by integrating into it.

Others are more concerned with internal stresses. Trump's "America First" approach to foreign policy — which has surfaced and amplified simmering economic and demographic anxieties among a significant segment of the American public — articulates a sharp critique of the order's alleged strategic benefits to the United States, its leading architect. Across the pond, meanwhile, increasingly powerful populist forces from a broad ideological spectrum are contesting the legitimacy of the European project.

While these various accounts go a long way in explaining the postwar order's woes, they discount an important explanation: having thus far succeeded in achieving its foundational goal — averting a third world war — the postwar order lacks imperatives of comparable urgency to impel its modernization.

It is misleading to characterize the postwar era as a "long peace." Proxy wars, civil wars and genocides have killed tens of millions over the past three-quarters of a century. Nor do observers agree why a war between great powers has not occurred during that time: they have offered explanations as diverse as "war aversion", nuclear weapons, the U.S. alliance system and Enlightenment values.

Still, the headline accomplishment remains: no global conflagration has occurred under the aegis of the postwar order. However, this is not to suggest that the system is performing well; to the contrary, its limitations are widely understood and increasingly apparent. It is insufficiently responsive to and reflective of the evolving balance of power, which continues to shift eastward.

The modernization of the world order would ideally result from farsighted diplomacy. It is more likely, though, that policymakers will do little more than push for incremental improvements to an inadequate system, thereby enabling the aforementioned forces — ranging from external challenges to populist uprisings — to continue testing its foundations. The potential result of indefinite erosion — a vacuum in order, without a coherent alternative to replace it — is unpalatable. In a nuclear age, though, it is terrifying to consider what might have to occur for a new order to emerge.

*Ali Wyne. A new world order will likely arise only from calamity. The Washington Post, jul./2018 (adapted).*

Considering the grammatical and semantic aspects of text VI, decide whether the following item are right **C** or wrong **E**.

The phrase "obtain more" could be correctly replaced by **accrue**, without altering the meaning of the passage.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/693530](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/693530)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

#### 508) Text VI

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*Ali Wyne. A new world order will likely arise only from calamity. The Washington Post, jul./2018 (adapted).*

Considering the grammatical and semantic aspects of text VI, decide whether the following item are right **C** or wrong **E**.

The word "aegis" could be replaced by **auspices** in this particular context.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/693531](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/693531)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

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*Ali Wyne. A new world order will likely arise only from calamity. The Washington Post, jul./2018 (adapted).*

Considering the grammatical and semantic aspects of text VI, decide whether the following item are right **C** or wrong **E**.

The idiom "Across the pond" could be replaced by **Overseas**, without altering the meaning of the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/693532](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/693532)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

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*Ali Wyne. A new world order will likely arise only from calamity. The Washington Post, jul./2018 (adapted).*

Considering the grammatical and semantic aspects of text VI, decide whether the following item are right **C** or wrong **E**.

The word "simmering" could be replaced by **vocal** without altering the general meaning of the passage.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/694815](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/694815)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana Min (MPE PI)/MPE PI/Tecnologia da Informação/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

#### **511) Text**

When reflecting on the Fourth Industrial Revolution I cannot help but think I'm in one of Isaac Asimov's novels. In his Foundation series he starts off with a mathematician who develops a branch of mathematics that can predict the future, but only on a large scale. He foresees the imminent fall of the Galactic Empire, which will result in untold suffering and human misery, which could be averted.

When talking about the Fourth Industrial Revolution as personified through artificial intelligence, we generally are referring to machine learning, deep learning, robotics, the internet of things. It is the symbiotic relationship between man and machine.

First, technology and the advancement of smart technologies are purported to equate to modernity. If the population of a certain country is not using smart technologies then it is left behind. Smartphones, smart freezers, smart cars and so much more.

Then there are the labour implications of the revolution. It's all too easy to say we must prepare for the eventuality of job losses and retrain ourselves to be employable in the digital age. But this is easier said than done. A closer examination of the issue suggests that the only real jobs protected from complete overhaul by machines are creative ones — not only the arts, but also high-level jobs such as CEOs and managers in the financial and corporate worlds. Meaning, to state the obvious, the current elite will have job security while blue-collar workers will be threatened by huge job losses due to machines.

Critical questions that must be answered are that one **undisputed** need for this revolution is a constant supply of electricity, without which we cannot have satellite communication to keep smart devices working, fibre connectivity and so on. Many countries will then be left out of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

*Oscar Van Heerden. **The rise of the machines:** Are we ready to participate in the Fourth Industrial Revolution? In: Daily Maverick News. Internet: <www.dailymaverick.co.za> (adapted).*

Judge the following item, concerning the vocabulary used in text.

The word "undisputed" may be replaced by **unquestioned**, without altering the meaning of the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/695937](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/695937)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana I (IPHAN)/IPHAN/Área 6/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

#### **512) Text 6A4AAA**

There is a plenitude of researchers focusing on the (institutional) emergence of UNESCO's **intangible** heritage concept (2003) that resulted from international negotiation. This new key concept within the basket of global heritage conventions is, however, pre-structured by different patrimonial forerunners. If we want to understand the complex nature of today's heritage, we have to take into account that the cultural life of heritage bureaucracies is shaped by national traditions devoted to the interpretation of history in general. One of these national traditions is the protection of historical monuments that also shaped the semantic field of heritage.

One of the central characteristics of UNESCO's heritage operations is the fact that the member states choosing to ratify a given convention have to translate the internationally binding legal instruments into concrete national heritage policy. UNESCO's program addressing natural and tangible heritage could build on existing legal frameworks at national levels; the implementation of the new concept of intangible heritage required that new frameworks be established. In this context, it is not only important to ask how an internationally negotiated concept such as intangible heritage is implemented on a national level, but also how this implementation is brought into being in bureaucratic ways. From a cultural anthropological perspective, it is methodologically relevant to pursue the path of this unfolding implementation through concrete actors, taking in account what range of agency is allotted to them. Heritage interventions on international as well as national levels are realized by different institutional actors, such as ministries on a higher level and museums, for example, on a lower level; individual actors outside of or within different institutional settings may, depending on the political context, contribute as well.

*M. Tauschek. **The bureaucratic texture of national patrimonial policies.** OpenEdition Books, Göttingen: Göttingen University Press, 2013 (adapted).*

Considering the text 6A4AAA, judge the following item.

The Portuguese word **imaterial** is a suitable translation for the word "intangible" in the text.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/695942](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/695942)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana I (IPHAN)/IPHAN/Área 6/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

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*M. Täuscher. The bureaucratic texture of national patrimonial policies. OpenEdition Books, Göttingen: Göttingen University Press, 2013 (adapted).*

Judge the following items, concerning the vocabulary used in text 6A4AAA.

The expression "resulted from" could be replaced by arose out of, without changing the meaning of the text.

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/696110**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana I (IPHAN)/IPHAN/Área 7/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

### 514) Language situation on the Internet: sites and users

The Internet is essentially non-geographic, but it is possible to look at the geography of its users as well as of information placed or exchanged on the Web. For most of the time the U.S. users and English language content (which is also U.S. centered) dominated the Internet.

What is the present situation? The art of estimating how many are online throughout the world is an inexact one at best. Surveys abound, using all sorts of measurement parameters. The attitudes towards the role of languages on the Internet are as diverse as the attitudes and opinions that people hold about languages in general.

The user groups of different languages are ensuring their presence and usage by network communities. There are people who, like Yukio Tsuda, consider that the dominance of English signifies continuity of neo-colonialism through colonialization of consciousness and ensures social and communication inequality as well as language discrimination.

The dominance of English language on the Web for a long time was ensured not only by the place of its origin and international character but by technology and standards, which did not support different characters and other multilingual features. At present these technical problems are either solved or under investigation.

Barriers to localization and multilingualism are falling away. The possibilities and diversity of language resources as well as means of teaching, learning, promoting, and practicing language are constantly growing. The major move was creation of means supporting different character sets.

*E. Maceviciute. Multilingual virtual world: languages on the Internet. Revista Razón y Palabra, n.º 42, 2004 (adapted).*

Concerning the ideas of the previous text and the vocabulary used in it, judge the following item.

The word "resources" could be replaced with sources, preserving the meaning of the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608343**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**515)** In recent years, there has been a dramatic change in the reach of English language teaching all over the world and an increasing demand for competent English language teachers, as well as for language programmes that can offer the English language skills and competencies needed by today's global citizens. The teaching of English consumes a considerable portion of available educational resources in many countries, and English is not necessarily a neutral product offering equal opportunities for all. English teachers, therefore, need to appreciate the special status English has in modern life, what its costs and benefits are to those who try to learn it, the different motivations learners may have for learning English and the different circumstances in which they learn it.

The English language has a complex status in today's world. **For some people, it is acquired as a first language.**

For some, it may be learned at school, and may be essential for academic and professional success. For others, it may represent a subject that they are required to study in school, but for which they have no immediate need. And English means different things to people in different parts of the world. For some, it may arouse positive feelings as the language of pop culture, the media and social networking. For others, it may have associations with colonialism, exploitation, elitism or social and economic inequality.

English today has a unique status, as a consequence of the role it plays around the world and its function as an international or world language. It has been described as the world's lingua franca. Although some 380 million people speak it as a first language in countries like Australia, Canada, the United States and Great Britain, a further 600 million people use it, alongside other languages, as a second language — in countries like Nigeria, India and the Philippines. And another one billion people are studying it, at any one time, as a foreign language, in countries like China, South Korea, France, Germany, Russia and Brazil.

*Jack C. Richards. Key issues in language learning. CUP, 2015 (adapted).*

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

The sentence: "For some people, it is acquired as a first language" can be correctly rewritten as **For some people, it has acquired as a first language.**

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608351](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608351)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

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*Jack C. Richards. Key issues in language learning. CUP, 2015 (adapted).*

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

The word "economic", in "economic inequality", could be replaced by **economical**, without changing the meaning of the text.

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608362](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608362)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

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*Jack C. Richards. Key issues in language learning. CUP, 2015 (adapted).*

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

In the fragment "in countries like Australia, Canada, the United States and Great Britain" "like" can be correctly replaced with **such**.

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608428](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608428)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**518**) Motivation is typically defined as the forces that help explain the stimulation, selection, direction, and continuation of behaviour. Nevertheless, many teachers have at least two major mistaken ideas about motivation that **prevent them from** using this concept with maximum effectiveness. One misconception is that some students are unmotivated. Strictly speaking, that is not an accurate statement. As long as a student chooses goals and expends a certain amount of effort to achieve them, he is, by definition, motivated. What teachers really mean is that students are not motivated to behave in the way teachers would like them to behave. The second misconception is that one person can directly motivate another.

This view is inaccurate because motivation comes from within a person. What you can do, with the help of the various motivation theories that teachers have developed, is create the circumstances that influence students to do what you want them to do.

Many factors determine whether the students in your classes will be motivated or not motivated to learn. You should not be surprised to discover that no single theoretical interpretation of motivation explains all aspects of student interest or lack of it. Different theoretical interpretations do, however, shed light on why some students in a

given learning situation are more likely to want to learn than others.

Furthermore, each theoretical interpretation can serve as the basis for the development of techniques for motivating students in the classroom.

Internet: <<https://college.cengage.com>> (adapted).

Judge the following item according to the ideas of the previous text and its linguistic aspects.

The fragment "prevent them from using" can be correctly replaced with **prevent them to use**.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608668](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608668)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

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This view is inaccurate because motivation comes from within a person. What you can do, with the help of the various motivation theories that teachers have developed, is create the circumstances that influence students to do what you want them to do.

Many factors determine whether the students in your classes will be motivated or not motivated to learn. You should not be surprised to discover that no single theoretical interpretation of motivation explains all aspects of student interest or lack of it. **Different theoretical interpretations do, however, shed light** on why some students in a given learning situation are more likely to want to learn than others.

Furthermore, each theoretical interpretation can serve as the basis for the development of techniques for motivating students in the classroom.

Internet: <<https://college.cengage.com>> (adapted).

Judge the following item according to the ideas of the previous text and its linguistic aspects.

The deletion of "do" in "Different theoretical interpretations do, however, shed light" would not change the meaning of the fragment.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608693](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608693)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**520)** The Japanese practice of *shinrin-yoku* — literally translated as “forest bathing” — is based on a simple premise: immerse yourself in the forest, absorb its sights, sounds, and smells, and you will reap numerous psychological and physiological benefits. The Forest Agency of Japan launched a campaign to introduce the activity in 1982, and, since then, its popularization there has been matched by a stream of supporting research concerning the role that nature can play in human health. Studies have shown that regular exposure to forest environments can lower blood pressure and anxiety, reduce anger, and strengthen the immune system. The forest-bathing spirit has gained **followers** in the United States, too: you can now sign up to join the national Forest Bathing Club (whose registration form includes a field for “spirit animal”), or apply to become a certified forest-therapy guide. Or you can simply go to a local greenspace, disconnect, and listen to the trees.

Internet: <[www.newyorker.com](http://www.newyorker.com)> (adapted).

Concerning the ideas and linguistic aspects of the previous text, judge the following item.

If the word “followers” were replaced by **adepts**, there would be a significant change in meaning in the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608715](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608715)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**521)** A man in Britain has ruptured his throat by suppressing a particularly forceful sneeze.

**This behavior, doctors warn, could damage your ears or even burst a brain aneurysm.**

The 34-year-old man turned up at an emergency department after pinching his nose and closing his mouth to stop his sneezing. He felt a pop as the sneeze ripped through his throat and made his soft tissue swell. His throat began to hurt when he swallowed, and his voice changed.

The rupture was so serious that doctors kept the man in hospital for a week. He was fed by a tube through his nose and treated with antibiotics in case of infection in the chest cavity. He made a full recovery.

A ruptured throat is an extremely rare consequence of stifling a sneeze. Holding back a sneeze can cause ear damage and, in some cases, even the rupture of a brain aneurysm.

While incredibly unlikely, this side effect could be deadly.

Halting a sneeze via blocking nostrils and mouth is a dangerous maneuver and should be avoided, as it may lead to numerous complications.

Internet: <[www.newsweek.com](http://www.newsweek.com)> (adapted).

Concerning the previous text and its linguistic aspects, judge the following item.

In the sentence "This behavior, doctors warn, could damage your ears or even burst a brain aneurysm", the pronoun "your" could be substituted by **one's** with no relevant change in meaning.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608741](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1608741)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

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The 34-year-old man turned up at an emergency department after pinching his nose and closing his mouth to stop his sneezing. He felt a pop as the sneeze ripped through his throat and made his soft tissue swell. His throat began to hurt when he swallowed, and his voice changed.

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A ruptured throat is an extremely rare consequence of stifling a sneeze. Holding back a sneeze can cause ear damage and, in some cases, even the rupture of a brain aneurysm.

While incredibly unlikely, this side effect could be deadly.

Halting a sneeze via blocking nostrils and mouth is a dangerous maneuver and **should be** avoided, as it may lead to numerous complications.

*Internet: <www.newsweek.com> (adapted).*

Concerning the previous text and its linguistic aspects, judge the following item.

The phrase "should be" can be replaced with **might be** without changing the meaning of the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2017652](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2017652)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**523**) Guillermo del Toro's **The Shape of Water** is the latest meeting of the whimsical and the grotesque. The plot unfolds as follows: in the 1950s, Elisa is a cleaner at a military research laboratory, who happens also to be mute, which places her among other minorities without a say: there is her African-American colleague Zelda and her neighbour, the artist Giles, who is gay. The screenplay brings together the disenfranchised to save a fellow outcast.

The amphibious monster kept captive at the lab doesn't have a name, and his idea of a witty and humorous conversation is to roar in your face. But Elisa takes a shine to him. "When he looks at me, he doesn't know what I lack or how I am incomplete."

In this film watertight ideas fight for space with flawed ones. It begins with a dream sequence in which Elisa's apartment is submerged. When the scene is repeated later for real, causing only a minor leak in the house below, the rational mind has too many objections (the floor would collapse!) for the fantasy to survive. An amphibious humanoid with magic powers we can believe, but a flooded apartment that is as good as new one scene later doesn't stand up. There are other discrepancies too — like the sophisticated CCTV system in 1962, or the creature's ability to wipe away the bulletholes in his own body, sealing up the wounds, *ET*-style.

*Newstatesman, February 9th, 2018 (adapted)*

Based on the text above, judge the following items.

"The plot unfolds as follows" (l. 2 and 3) can be correctly rewritten as **This is the moral of the story**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2017683](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2017683)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**524**) Chaplin was famous in a way that no one had been before; arguably, no one has been as famous since. At the peak of his popularity, his screen persona, the Tramp, was the most recognized image in the world. His name came first in discussions of the new medium as popular entertainment, and in defences of it as a distinct art form — a cultural position occupied afterwards only by the Beatles, whose own era-defining popularity never equalled Chaplin's. He's the closest thing the 20<sup>th</sup> century produced to a universal cultural touchstone.

Film histories will invariably assert that Chaplin's mass popularity was owed to the way in which the Tramp represented a destitute everyman. His films turned hunger, laziness, and the feeling of being unwanted into comedy. He was an ego artist, a performer with an uncanny relationship to the camera who spent the early part of his career refining his screen persona and the latter part of it deconstructing it.

Many a film critic raises the issue of Chaplin's actual relationship to the cultural moment of the time — and the fact that his popularity survived several periods of sweeping cultural change. His post-silent films — which include his two most enduringly popular features, **Modern Times** and **The Great Dictator** — reflect his own attitudes more than the feelings of American audiences at the time. His mature work is deliberately artificial, set in a world pieced together from chunks of European and American past, present, and, in the case of **Modern Times**, future.

*Ignaty Vishnevetsky A century later, why does Chaplin still matter? Internet: <www.film.avclub.com> (adapted)*

According to the text above, judge the following statements.

"At the peak of" (l. 2 and 3) can be correctly rewritten as **At the height of**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2017712](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2017712)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

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*Ignaty Vishnevetsky A century later, why does Chaplin still matter? Internet: <[www.film.avclub.com](http://www.film.avclub.com)> (adapted)*

According to the text above, judge the following statements.

The passage "enduringly popular features" (l.22) can be correctly paraphrased as **films that have continuously been well-liked and admired**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2017714](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2017714)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**526**)



By Walt Disney Pictures

Don't let that scare you away. There is a murder and a fatal church-bell-related accident, but the afterlife in **Coco** is a warm and hectic place, more comical than creepy. The story happens during the Day of the Dead, when the border controls between life and death relax and the departed are allowed temporary passage to the land of the living. A boy named Miguel makes the trip in reverse, which is not to say that he dies, but rather that his living self, through one of several metaphysical loopholes that the movie explains, is transported into a fantastical world of specters and skeletons, who hold fabulous parties and raucous outdoor concerts.

Nearly as enchanting as that magical realm is the Mexican village of Santa Cecilia, Miguel's hometown, where he is part of a prosperous clan of shoemakers. The cultural vibe of **Coco** is inclusive rather than exoticizing, pre-empting inevitable concerns about authenticity and appropriation with the mixture of charm and sensitivity that has become something of a 21st-century Disney hallmark. Here, the importance of family — the multigenerational household that sustains and constrains the hero — is both specific and universal. It's what explains the particular beats of Miguel's story and what connects him to viewers regardless of background.

He shows a certain kinship with other well-known recent cartoon characters. A gifted musician in a family that forbids music, he is a bit like Remy, the "Ratatouille" rat whose kin were hostile to his artistic ambition, and like Mumble, the misfit penguin in "Happy Feet." Miguel's quest — a search for roots, lost ancestors and information that might explain who he is — resembles Dory's journey in **Finding Dory**. The sidekicks who accompany him, animal and (formerly) human, are drawn from a familiar well of archetypes, and the final round of lesson-learning and reconciliation hits notes we have heard many times before.

*Internet: <[www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)> (adapted)*

Based on the text above, judge the items from **21** through **28**.

In the fragment "hold fabulous parties and raucous outdoor concerts" (l. 10 e 11), the verb "to hold" can be correctly replaced with **to throw**.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2017719](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2017719)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Substituição de Palavras e Reescrita de Frases (Inglês)

**527**)



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Internet: <[www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)> (adapted)

Based on the text above, judge the items from **21** through **28**.

The sentence "He shows a certain kinship with other well-known recent cartoon characters." (l. 23 and 24) can be correctly paraphrased as **There are similarities between Miguel and some other recent cartoon characters.**

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3350093](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3350093)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Pesq A-I (INSA)/INSA/Biodiversidade/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**528**) Land degradation is a systemic global problem, but the scale of the problem is disputed, with global estimates of degraded areas ranging from <10 to >60 million km<sup>2</sup>. Changes in vegetation in drylands are predominantly caused by two factors: (i) anthropogenic climate change, which includes both changes in water availability driven by trends in precipitation and increases in temperature, as well as increased water use efficiency (carbon gain per unit of water lost) in response to rising atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>; and (ii) land use practices, including grazing, cropping and deforestation. Unsustainable land use is considered the primary negative driver of dryland degradation. The impact of climate change on drylands is also generally thought to be negative, with some studies suggesting that anthropogenic forcing has already increased arid areas.

Despite evidence for land use-induced degradation and the studies that find increased aridification over drylands, satellite estimates of vegetation greenness show a significant global increase since 1980. The key drivers of this global increase in apparent vegetation productivity are the vegetation's response to rising CO<sub>2</sub>, increases in rainfall and temperature and land use. Model simulations which prescribe land use, attribute almost all of the trend in satellite-derived greening to CO<sub>2</sub> fertilization, while satellite-derived models that do not account for CO<sub>2</sub>, explicitly find either climate or land use as the dominate factor. Neither approach explicitly accounts for rapid ecosystem change in their proportioning of the relative contributions of each driver. This can lead them to miss or underestimate rapid changes driven by processes like extreme fires, deforestation, reforestation, changes in agricultural policy, etc. Disentangling the roles of climate (temperature and precipitation), CO<sub>2</sub> and land use thus remains a key challenge.

A.L. Burrell; J.P. Evans; M.G. De Kauwe. **Anthropogenic climate change has driven over 5 million km<sup>2</sup> of drylands towards desertification.** Internet: <[www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)> (adapted).

Judge the follow item about the text presented above.

In the second paragraph, the expressions "Neither approach", "their" and "them" are related to the models mentioned beforehand, which aim to explain the "global increase in apparent vegetation productivity".

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3544320](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3544320)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - TEFC (TCU)/TCU/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**529**) A new scholarship aimed at developing the next generation of artificial intelligence "pioneers" will open to applicants in spring 2026, with the first cohort beginning studies the following autumn.

The Sparck AI scholarships, named after pioneering British computer scientist Karen Sparck Jones, will give master's degree university students access to industry-leading firms as the Government looks to boost the UK's AI credentials.

The University of Bristol will be one of nine universities to offer the fully-funded Government scholarship, alongside faculties in Newcastle, Manchester and Edinburgh.

The scheme has been developed in line with the Government's "AI Opportunities Action Plan", receiving more than £17 million of funding from Westminster, with the grant covering both students' tuition and living costs.

Alongside master's places, 100 scholars will receive placements in leading AI companies, as well as mentorship from industry experts. It is hoped the scholarships will give students "unparalleled access" to the fast-moving industry.

Vice-Chancellor Evelyn Welch said the scholarships would give Bristol the chance to "explore bold new ideas and nurture exceptional talent." Technology Secretary Peter Kyle MP said he believed the scheme would help students secure "highly skilled jobs" and build "a workforce fit for the future." AI talent acquisition firm Beamery said the scholarships would help their goal to create "equal access to work" and connect "talent to opportunity".

Internet: <[www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com)> (adapted).

Regarding the ideas and linguistic aspects of the previous text, judge the following item.

In the sentence "It is hoped the scholarships will give students 'unparalleled access' to the fast-moving industry" (in blue), the pronoun "It" refers back to the word "mentorship", mentioned in the previous sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2817056](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2817056)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERAC (ANAC)/ANAC/Qualquer Área de Formação/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**530)** Drones are an integral part of the defense and supply-chain industry. However, their prowess and versatility extend beyond these sectors. As the demand for UAVs (unmanned aerial vehicles) continues to increase, the drone market is now estimated to be valued at over 127 billion dollars.

These uncrewed aircrafts can potentially develop numerous sectors, including transport and travel, exponentially. This is primarily due to their remarkable evolution of collision-avoidance technologies through computer vision and artificial intelligence, allowing them to operate autonomously.

The dynamic innovation of drone transportation can positively impact emergency services by decreasing emergency response time, offering valuable data from inaccessible regions, and identifying victims via thermal imaging.

Though the concept of a UAV emerges from being "unmanned," its autonomous power can be used to create functional, personal transportation. Well-known companies like Uber, Airbus, and Boeing are constantly working on developing self-flying drones that can take people from one place to another.

In conclusion, drone transportation has a lot of untapped potential beyond supply chain and security surveillance. Whether it is for emergencies, luxury, or space exploration, the future is optimistic for the travel industry.

Internet: <[www.skygrid.com](http://www.skygrid.com)> (adapted).

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

The word "their" refers back to "sectors".

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3082451](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3082451)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

#### **531) Text II**

This book wants to show the newcomer the lie of the land without confusing him with details. In writing it I thought first and foremost of readers in their teens. But I have never believed that books for young people should differ from books for adults except for the fact that they must reckon with the most exacting class of critics, critics who are quick to detect and resent any trace of pretentious jargon or bogus sentiment. I know from experience that these are the vices which may render people suspicious of all writings. I have striven to use plain language even at the risk of sounding casual or unprofessional. I hope that no reader will attribute my decision to get along with a minimum of the art historian's conventional terms to any desire on my part of 'talking down' to him. Apart from this decision, I have tried to follow a number of more specific self-imposed rules, such as limiting myself to real works of art and cutting out anything which might merely be interesting as a specimen of taste or fashion. This decision entailed a considerable sacrifice of literary effects. Praise is so much duller than criticism, and the inclusion of some amusing monstrosities might have offered some light relief. Thus, while I do not claim that all the works illustrated represent the highest standard of perfection, I did make an effort not to include anything which I considered to be without a peculiar merit of its own.

A second rule also demanded a little self-denial. I vowed to resist any temptation to be original in my selection, lest the well-known masterpieces be crowded out by my own personal favourites. This book, after all, is not intended merely as an anthology of beautiful things; it is meant for those who look for bearings in a new field, and for them the familiar appearance of apparently 'hackneyed' examples may serve as welcome landmarks.

One more rule I have followed. When in doubt I have always preferred to discuss a work which I had seen in the original rather than one I knew only from photographs. I should have liked to make this an absolute rule, but I did not want the reader to be penalized by the accidents of travel restrictions which sometimes dog the life of the art-lover.

E. H. Gombrich. The Story of Art.  
Phaidon, New York – London: 1995, p. 7-8 (adapted).

Considering text II, judge whether the following statement are right (C) or wrong (E).

In the fragment "I have never believed that books for young people should differ from books for adults except for the fact that they must reckon with the most exacting class of critics" (third sentence of the first paragraph), the referent for the pronoun "they" is "adults".

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3082458](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3082458)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

## Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

### 532) Text II

This book wants to show the newcomer the lie of the land without confusing him with details. In writing it I thought first and foremost of readers in their teens. But I have never believed that books for young people should differ from books for adults except for the fact that they must reckon with the most exacting class of critics, critics who are quick to detect and resent any trace of pretentious jargon or bogus sentiment. I know from experience that these are the vices which may render people suspicious of all writings. I have striven to use plain language even at the risk of sounding casual or unprofessional. I hope that no reader will attribute my decision to get along with a minimum of the art historian's conventional terms to any desire on my part of 'talking down' to him. Apart from this decision, I have tried to follow a number of more specific self-imposed rules, such as limiting myself to real works of art and cutting out anything which might merely be interesting as a specimen of taste or fashion. This decision entailed a considerable sacrifice of literary effects. Praise is so much duller than criticism, and the inclusion of some amusing monstrosities might have offered some light relief. Thus, while I do not claim that all the works illustrated represent the highest standard of perfection, I did make an effort not to include anything which I considered to be without a peculiar merit of its own.

A second rule also demanded a little self-denial. I vowed to resist any temptation to be original in my selection, lest the well-known masterpieces be crowded out by my own personal favourites. This book, after all, is not intended merely as an anthology of beautiful things; it is meant for those who look for bearings in a new field, and for them the familiar appearance of apparently 'hackneyed' examples may serve as welcome landmarks.

One more rule I have followed. When in doubt I have always preferred to discuss a work which I had seen in the original rather than one I knew only from photographs. I should have liked to make this an absolute rule, but I did not want the reader to be penalized by the accidents of travel restrictions which sometimes dog the life of the art-lover.

E. H. Gombrich. *The Story of Art*.  
Phaidon, New York – London: 1995, p. 7-8 (adapted).

Based on text II, judge whether the following statement are right (C) or wrong (E).

In "for them the familiar appearance" (third sentence of second paragraph), "them" refers to the people the book is meant for: "those who look for bearings in a new field".

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3206834**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - TJ TSE/TSE/Apoio Especializado/Programação de Sistemas/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**533)** The Internet, as anyone who works deep in its trenches will tell you, is not a smooth, well-oiled machine. It's a messy patchwork that has been assembled over decades, and it is held together with the digital equivalent of duct tape and bubble gum. Much of it relies on open-source software that is thanklessly maintained by a small army of volunteer programmers who fix the bugs.

Internet: <[www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)> (adapted).

Considering the previous text and its linguistic aspects, judge the following item.

The word "it", in the last sentence of the text, refers to "bubble gum", mentioned in the prior sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2716158**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ACE (TC DF)/TC DF/Especializada/Sistemas de TI/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

### 534) Text 1A1-I

Hydrogen is viewed as a promising alternative to fossil fuel, but the methods used to make it either generate too much carbon dioxide or are too expensive. Rice University researchers have found a way to harvest hydrogen from plastic waste using a low-emission method that could more than pay for itself.

By comparison, "green" hydrogen – produced using renewable energy sources to split water into its two component elements – costs roughly US\$ 5 for just over two pounds. Though cheaper, most of the nearly 100 million tons of hydrogen used globally in 2022 was derived from fossil fuels, its production generating roughly 12 tons of carbon dioxide per ton of hydrogen.

The researchers exposed plastic waste samples to rapid flash Joule, bringing their temperature up to 3100 Kelvin. "We demonstrated that we are able to recover up to 68% of that atomic hydrogen as gas with a 94% purity," Kevin Wyss said. "I hope that this work will allow for the production of clean hydrogen from waste plastics, possibly solving major environmental problems like plastic pollution and the greenhouse gas-intensive production of hydrogen by steam-methane reforming."

Internet: <[news.rice.edu](http://news.rice.edu)> (adapted).

Based on **text 1A1-I**, judge the following item.

The pronoun "their" (first sentence of the third paragraph) refers back to "plastic waste samples".

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2716159**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ACE (TC DF)/TC DF/Especializada/Sistemas de TI/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

### 535) Text 1A1-I

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Internet: <[news.rice.edu](http://news.rice.edu)> (adapted).

Based on **text 1A1-I**, judge the following item.

The word "itself" (last sentence of the first paragraph) refers back to "plastic", meaning that plastic could pay for its cost.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2758728](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2758728)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana Jr (TBG)/TBG/Auditoria e Compliance/2023  
Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

### 536) Text CB1A2-I

Oppenheimer's brief advance into astrophysics began with a 1938 paper about neutron stars, which continued in a 1939 installment that further incorporated the principles of Einstein's general theory of relativity. He then published a third paper on black holes on September 1st, 1939—but at the time, it was scarcely noticed because this was the very day Germany invaded Poland, launching World War II. Oppenheimer never wrote on the topic again.

Even if it hadn't been overshadowed by war, Oppenheimer's work on neutron stars and black holes "was not understood to be terribly significant at the time," says Cathryn Carson, a historian of science at the University of California, Berkeley.

Each paper was written with a different member of the swarm of graduate students that Oppenheimer carefully cultivated. These protégés facilitated his ability to jump between research topics—and ultimately, helped him develop some of his most important contributions to physics.

Oppenheimer's climactic third paper, written with his student Hartland Snyder, explores the implications of general relativity on the universe's most massive stars. Although the physicists needed to include some assumptions to simplify the question, they determined that a large enough star would gravitationally collapse indefinitely—and within a finite amount of time, meaning that the objects we now know as black holes could exist.

Internet: <[scientificamerican.com](http://scientificamerican.com)> (adapted).

Based on text CB1A2-I, judge the following item.

The word "war" (first sentence of the second paragraph) refers to any war.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2759288](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2759288)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana Jr (TBG)/TBG/Auditoria e Compliance/2023  
Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

### 537) Text CB1A2-I

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Internet: <[scientificamerican.com](http://scientificamerican.com)> (adapted).

Based on the vocabulary and linguistic aspects of **text CB1A2-I**, judge the following item.

The pronoun "they" (last sentence of the last paragraph) refers to the word "assumptions".

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2822819](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2822819)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2023  
Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**538) Freedom** is a general term, like liberty, independence, autonomy, and equality. In reality, freedom cannot be absolute; no one can be completely free. Your talents, family situation, job, wealth, cultural norms, and laws against murder, for example, constrain and circumscribe your choices. And then there is the freedom of others, which necessarily limits yours.

Broadly speaking, your rights, whatever they may be, define the limits to your freedom. In the Western tradition of freedom, these are your civil and political rights, including your freedom of speech, religion, and association. Some philosophers see these not only as morally justified rights in *themselves*, but also as the means for fulfilling other possible rights, like happiness.

The international justification for your freedom is by reference to *human rights*, those due to you as a human being and object of international conventions. The most basic of all these rights are those defining what governments cannot do to you. In effect, these human rights define what many mean by democratic freedom. Your freedom of thought, expression, religion, association, is basic, as are the secret ballot, periodic elections, and the right to representation. In short, these rights say that you have a right to be free. This is universal: we all have internationally defined and protected human rights.

Rudolph Joseph Rummel. **Why should you be free?** Internet: <[www.hawaii.edu](http://www.hawaii.edu)> (adapted).

Judge the following item concerning the ideas and linguistic features of the previous text.

The pronoun "themselves" refers to "Some philosophers", in the same sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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#### **[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1935043](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1935043)**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - PPNS (PETROBRAS)/PETROBRAS/Administração/2022

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**539**) In a world where many of us are glued to our smartphones, Dulcie Cowling is something of an anomaly — she has ditched hers. The 36-year-old decided at the end of last year that getting rid of her handset would improve her mental health. So, over Christmas she told her family and friends that she was switching to an old Nokia phone that could only make and receive calls and text messages.

She recalls that one of the pivotal moments that led to her decision was a day at the park with her two boys, aged six and three: "I was on my mobile at a playground with the kids and I looked up and every single parent — there was up to 20 — were looking at their phones, just scrolling away," she says.

"I thought 'when did this happen?'. Everyone is missing out on real life. I don't think you get to your death bed and think you should have spent more time on Twitter, or reading articles online."

Ms Cowling, who is a creative director at London-based advertising agency Hell Yeah!, adds that the idea to abandon her smartphone had built up during the covid-19 lockdowns.

"I thought about how much of my life is spent looking at the phone and what else could I do. Being constantly connected to lots of services creates a lot of distractions, and is a lot for the brain to process."

She plans to use the time gained from quitting her smartphone to read and sleep more.

About nine out of 10 people in the UK now own a smartphone, a figure broadly replicated across the developed world. And we are glued to them — one recent study found that the average person spends 4.8 hours a day on their handset.

Yet for a small, but growing number of people, enough is enough.

Alex Dunedin binned his smartphone two years ago. "Culturally we have become addicted to these tools," says the educational researcher and technology expert. "They are blunting cognition and impeding productivity."

He has become happier and more productive since he stopped using a smartphone, he says.

Mr Dunedin doesn't even have an old-fashioned mobile phone or even a landline anymore. He is instead only electronically contactable via emails to his home computer.

"It has improved my life," he says. "My thoughts are freed up from constantly being cognitively connected to a machine that I need to feed with energy and money. I think that the danger of technologies is that they are emptying our lives."

Yet, while some worry about how much time they spend on their handset, for millions of others they are a godsend.

"More than ever, access to healthcare, education, social services and often to our friends and family is digital, and the smartphone is an essential lifeline for people," says a spokesperson for UK mobile network Vodafone.

"We also create resources to help people get the most from their tech, as well as to stay safe when they're online — that's hugely important."

Suzanne Bearne.

***The people deciding to ditch their smartphones.*** Internet: <[www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com)> (adapted).

Considering the previous text, judge the following item.

In the sentence 'They are blunting cognition and impeding productivity' (ninth paragraph), the pronoun 'They' refers to the "nine out of 10 people in the UK who own a smartphone" (seventh paragraph).

Certo  
Errado

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#### **[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1943753](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1943753)**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2022

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**540 Text**

Redu, Belgium — Nearly 40 years ago, books saved this village.

The community was shrinking fast. Farming jobs had disappeared and families were moving away from this pastoral patch of French-speaking Belgium. But in the mid-

1980s, a band of booksellers moved into the empty barns and transformed the place into a literary lodestone. The village of about 400 became home to more than two dozen bookstores — more shops than cows, its boosters liked to say — and thousands of tourists thronged the winsome streets.

Now, though, more than half the bookstores have closed. Some of the storekeepers died, others left when they could no longer make a living. Many who remain are in their 70s and aren't sure what'll happen after they're gone.

It's not just the businesses at risk. It's Redu's identity.

Reis Thebault. This village was a book capital. What happens when people stop buying so many books? *In:* The Washington Post. Internet: <[www.washingtonpost.com](http://www.washingtonpost.com)> (adapted).

Judge the following item according to the previous text.

In the third paragraph, the pronoun **they**, in "they're gone", refers to the storekeepers who left Redu when they could no longer make a living.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/1943786](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/1943786)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2022

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

#### 541) Text

Kangaroos possess powerful hind legs, a long, strong tail, and small front legs. Thanks to their large feet, kangaroos can leap some 9 meters in a single bound, and travel more than 48 kilometers per hour. Kangaroos use their strong tails for balance while jumping. They are the tallest of all marsupials, standing over 2 meters tall.

Kangaroos live in Eastern Australia. They live in small groups called troops or herds, typically made up of 50 or more animals. If threatened, kangaroos pound the ground with their strong feet in warning. Fighting kangaroos kick opponents, and sometimes bite.

Female kangaroos sport a pouch on their belly, made by a fold in the skin, to cradle baby kangaroos called joeys. Newborn joeys are just 2.5 centimeters long at birth, or about the size of a grape. After birth, joeys travel, unassisted, through their mom's thick fur to the comfort and safety of the pouch. A newborn joey can't suckle or swallow, so the kangaroo mom uses her muscles to pump milk down its throat. At around 4 months, the joey emerges from the pouch for short trips and to graze on grass and small shrubs. At 10 months, the joey is mature enough to leave the pouch for good.

Internet: <[kids.nationalgeographic.com](http://kids.nationalgeographic.com)>.

Judge the following item according to the text above.

In the sentence "A newborn joey can't suckle or swallow, so the kangaroo mom uses her muscles to pump milk down its throat" (third paragraph), the pronoun "its" refers to "the kangaroo mom".

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2010981](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2010981)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ACE (TCE RJ)/TCE RJ/Organizacional/Tecnologia da Informação/2022

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

#### 542) Leaders at tech companies around the world could face up to two years in prison in the United Kingdom if they do not comply with new online safety laws.

Draft legislation aims to crack down on social media and other online entities to ensure safety and privacy for users, particularly children. The laws were drafted to prevent uploading and spreading of harmful content such as racism, bullying, fraud and sexual abuse.

While the legislation has been criticized by Parliament members in the past, the new draft has received bipartisan support.

The bill has to be voted on by British lawmakers.

The legislation has been updated several times since its inception. Among the changes are hefty fines or blockages if networks fail to remove harmful content after being notified of its existence, as well as the labeling of sending unsolicited nudes as a criminal offense.

The fines could be up to 10 percent of the affected company's annual global income. The Office of Communications (Ofcom), the bill's regulator, has been granted legal grounds to request information from companies they suspect of not following the bill's rules.

If Ofcom is able to prove that the companies withheld information or have not responded properly to notifications of inappropriate or illegal content, the executives would be held criminally liable. This part of the law will be enforced two months after the law itself is enacted, meaning companies and websites will have time to crack down on their content before facing legal consequences.

Some U.K. residents have pushed back against the new version of the bill, including memes from the Open Rights Group. The organization claims that, despite good intentions, the regulations could result in a slippery slope that could end up violating free speech.

Internet: <[www.newsweek.com](http://www.newsweek.com)> (adapted).

Considering the text presented above and the vocabulary used in it, judge the following item.

In the second sentence of sixth paragraph, the pronoun "they" refers to "The Office of Communications".

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2155631](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2155631)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEE PE)/SEE PE/Língua Inglesa/2022

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**543)** Children are not being taught enough about plants at a time when they could be the answer to global warming, scientists have warned. This has led to people becoming "disconnected from the botanical world" of plants when understanding flora has become crucial to ecology. Even students starting masters' degrees in biology lack a "basic" ability to identify plants, the new study claims.

Data from the Higher Education Statistics Agency of the United Kingdom reveals just one student graduated in plant science for every 185 who graduated in other life sciences between 2007 and 2019. The lack of botanical knowledge means people can't identify invasive species and that ecological damage is being done as trees are planted in the wrong places and wildflower meadows are damaged.

Researchers argue "nature literacy" must become a core skill for professionals from planners, engineers, architects, and educators as much as it does to farmers, foresters, and fishermen. Researchers at the University of Leeds, in England, say plant ecology — which studies the distribution and abundance of plants, the effect of the environment on them and how they interact with the environment — is also not taught well enough. "We ignore the opportunities presented to us by the botanical world at our own peril," said lead study author and doctoral student Seb Stroud.

This data is also corroborated by the Scottish government, which said there are not enough skilled people to implement "nature-based solutions" to rising temperatures. The University of Leeds team also argued that people's inability to identify plants could make the spread of invasive plants worse. The researchers conclude: "The extinction of botanical education will only continue to worsen unless we break the cycle of disconnection from the botanical world."

Internet: <<https://www.newsweek.com>> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge the following item.

In "Children are not being taught enough about plants at a time when they could be the answer to global warming" (in the first paragraph), the word "they" replaces "Children".

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1611095](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1611095)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - PRF/PRF/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**544)** A deep freeze this week in the Lone Star state, which relies on electricity to heat many homes, is causing power demand to skyrocket. At the same time, natural gas, coal, wind and nuclear facilities in Texas have been knocked offline by the unthinkably low temperatures.

"The extreme cold is causing the entire system to freeze up," said Jason Bordoff, director of Columbia University's Center on Global Energy Policy. "All sources of energy are underperforming in the extreme cold because they're not designed to handle these unusual conditions."

The ripple effects are being felt around the nation as Texas' prolific oil-and-gas industry stumbles.

It's striking that these power outages are happening in a state with abundant energy resources. Texas produces more electricity than any other US state — generating almost twice as much as Florida, the next-closest, according to federal statistics.

Wind power is also booming in Texas, which produced about 28% of all the US wind-powered electricity in 2019, the EIA said. But the problem is that not only is Texas an energy superpower, it tends to be an above-average temperature state.

That means its infrastructure is ill-prepared for the cold spell currently wreaking havoc. And the consequences are being felt by millions.

Critics of renewable energy have pointed out that wind turbines have frozen or needed to be shut down due to the extreme weather.

Even though other places with colder weather (like Iowa and Denmark) rely on wind for even larger shares of power, experts said the turbines in Texas were not winterized for the unexpected freeze.

But this is not just about wind turbines going down.

Natural gas and coal-fired power plants need water to stay online.

Yet those water facilities froze in the cold temperatures and others lost access to the electricity they require to operate.

It's too early to definitively say what went wrong in Texas and how to prevent similar outages. More information will need to be released by state authorities. Still, some experts say the criticism of wind power appears overdone already. "In terms of the blame game, the focus on wind is a red herring. It's more of a political issue than what is causing the power problems on the grid," said Dan Cohan, associate professor of environmental engineering at Rice University.

The energy crisis in Texas raises also questions about the nature of the state's deregulated and decentralized electric grid. Unlike other states, Texas has made a conscious decision to isolate its grid from the rest of the country.

That means that when things are running smoothly, Texas can't export excess power to neighboring states. And in the current crisis, it can't import power either.

Internet: <[www.cnn.com](http://www.cnn.com)> (adapted).

About ideas stated in the text above and the words used in it, judge the following item.

In the last paragraph of the text, "That" refers to the decision by Texas to isolate its energy grid from the rest of the country.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1728220](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1728220)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Sold (CBM AL)/CBM AL/Combatente/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**545)** **First study of all Amazon greenhouse gases suggests the damaged forest is now worsening climate change**

The Amazon rainforest is most likely now a net contributor to warming of the planet, according to a first-of-its-kind analysis from more than 30 scientists.

For years, researchers have expressed concern that rising temperatures, drought, and deforestation are reducing the capacity of the world's largest rainforest to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, and help offset emissions from fossil-fuel burning. Recent studies have even suggested that some portions of the tropical landscape already may release more carbon than they store.

But the inhaling and exhaling of CO<sub>2</sub> is just one way this damp jungle, the most species-rich on Earth, influences the global climate. Activities in the Amazon, both natural and human-caused, can shift the rainforest's contribution in significant ways, warming the air directly or releasing other greenhouse gases that do.

Yet no team had ever tried to assess the cumulative impact of these processes, even as the region is being rapidly transformed. The research estimates that atmospheric warming from all of these sources combined now appears to swamp the forest's natural cooling effect.

The damage, however, can still be reversed. Halting global emissions from coal, oil, and natural gas would help restore balance, but curbing Amazon deforestation is a must, along with reducing dam building and increasing efforts to replant trees. Continuing to clear land at current rates appears certain to make warming worse for the entire world.

Internet: <[www.nationalgeographic.com](http://www.nationalgeographic.com)> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge the following item.

In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the pronoun "they" refers to "some portions of the tropical landscape".

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teccconcursos.com.br/questoes/1729693](http://www.teccconcursos.com.br/questoes/1729693)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Of (PM AL)/PM AL/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**546**) The landscape where the São Francisco River enters the Atlantic Ocean seems so out of place it makes one wonder if this is still coastal Brazil. White sand dunes stretch as far as the eye can see; clusters of cashew trees throw flickering shadows like ocean waves on the sand.

Here among these shifting dunes formerly enslaved men and women founded the Pixaim Quilombo near the mouth of the river. They developed a reliable sustainable lifestyle and community well attuned to the dynamic, always changing estuary.

But it is a lifestyle utterly dependent on the São Francisco River; reliant on the planting of rice in marshes downstream and on catching plentiful freshwater fish upstream.

Now, varied and growing water demands by upstream dams and other users are threatening the long-established *quilombo* lifestyle — demands that experts predict will worsen severely in Brazil's Northeast.

"We used to catch fish that were meters long, but now you have to go much farther up the river to find them," remembers 84-year-old Aladim, who lives in Pixaim. "The fish left, so the people left," he remarks.

Internet: <[news.mongabay.com](http://news.mongabay.com)> (adapted).

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

In the last paragraph, the word "who" refers to "Aladim".

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teccconcursos.com.br/questoes/1820811](http://www.teccconcursos.com.br/questoes/1820811)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**547**) In the old days, we didn't much write like talking because there was no mechanism to reproduce the speed of conversation.

But texting and instant messaging do — and a revolution has begun. It involves the brute mechanics of writing, but in its economy, spontaneity and even vulgarity, texting is actually a new kind of talking. There is a virtual cult of concision and little interest in capitalization or punctuation. The argument that texting is "poor writing" is analogous, then, to one that the Rolling Stones is "bad music" because it doesn't use violas.

Texting is developing its own kind of grammar and conventions.

Internet: <[ideas.time.com](http://ideas.time.com)>.

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

In the sentence "But texting and instant messaging do — and a revolution has begun", the term "do" is used to avoid repeating the phrase "reproduce the speed of conversation", expressed in the previous sentence.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teccconcursos.com.br/questoes/1821255](http://www.teccconcursos.com.br/questoes/1821255)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**548**) The history of language study illustrates widely divergent attitudes concerning the relationship between writing and speech. Written language was the medium of literature, and, thus, a **source of standards** of linguistic excellence. It was felt to provide language with permanence and authority. The rules of grammar were, accordingly, illustrated exclusively from written texts.

The everyday spoken language, by contrast, was ignored or condemned as an object unworthy of study, demonstrating only lack of care and organization. It was said to have no rules, and speakers were left under the illusion that, in order to "speak properly", it was necessary to follow the "correct" norms, as laid down in the recognized grammar books and manuals of written style.

There was sporadic criticism of this viewpoint throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but it was not until the 20<sup>th</sup> century that an alternative approach became widespread. This approach pointed out that speech is many thousands of years older than writing; that it develops naturally in children (whereas writing has to be artificially taught); and that writing systems are derivative — mostly based on sounds of speech.

D. Crystal. **How Language Works.**  
London: Penguin Books, 2006 (adapted).

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

In the first paragraph, the word "It" refers to "a source of standards".

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1821259](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1821259)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2021

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**549**) The history of language study illustrates widely divergent attitudes concerning the relationship between writing and speech. Written language was the medium of literature, and, thus, a source of standards of linguistic excellence. It was felt to provide language with permanence and authority. The rules of grammar were, accordingly, illustrated exclusively from written texts.

The everyday spoken language, by contrast, was ignored or condemned as an object unworthy of study, demonstrating only lack of care and organization. It was said to have no rules, and speakers were left under the illusion that, in order to "speak properly", it was necessary to follow the "correct" norms, as laid down in the recognized grammar books and manuals of written style.

There was sporadic criticism of **this viewpoint** throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but it was not until the 20<sup>th</sup> century that an alternative approach became widespread. This approach pointed out that speech is many thousands of years older than writing; that it develops naturally in children (whereas writing has to be artificially taught); and that writing systems are derivative — mostly based on sounds of speech.

D. Crystal. **How Language Works.**  
London: Penguin Books, 2006 (adapted).

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

The expression "this viewpoint" refers to the idea that spoken language should follow the same rules as written language to be correct.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1390019](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1390019)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ProTI (ME)/ME/Atividades Técnicas de Complexidade Gerencial, de Tecnologia da Informação e de Engenharia Sênior/Análise de Processo de Negócios/2020

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**550**) As a young democracy, Brazil has confronted economic and financial upheavals in the past. The country's economic crisis of 2014—2017 saw a drastic fall in gross domestic product (GDP), stark rise in unemployment, a severe fiscal crisis, and an increased budget deficit. Since then, the economy has been a prominent issue in political conversations, especially regarding globalization and the ways in which trade liberalization can affect economic growth. Those running for office in 2018 differed slightly in this debate, and comparing the proposals and backgrounds of their economic advisors was as important as comparing the candidates themselves.

Lara Bartilotti Picanço, Mariana Nozela Prado & Andrew Allen. *Economy and Trade — Brazil 2018 Understanding the Issues*. August 14, 2018. Internet: <[www.wilsoncenter.org](http://www.wilsoncenter.org)> (adapted).

Considering the text above, judge the following item.

The adverb "then" (third sentence) substitutes the antecedent "The country's economic crisis of 2014—2017" (second sentence).

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1390040](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1390040)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ProTI (ME)/ME/Atividades Técnicas de Complexidade Gerencial, de Tecnologia da Informação e de Engenharia Sênior/Análise de Processo de Negócios/2020

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**551**) Despite being the eighth largest economy in the world and the largest in Latin America, Brazil is still relatively closed compared to other large economies. Brazil is an outlier in that its trade penetration is extremely low, with trade at 24.1 percent of GDP in 2017. The number of exporters relative to the population is also very small: its absolute number of exporters is roughly the same as that of Norway, a country with approximately 5 million people compared to Brazil's 200 million. While further integrating into the global economy could threaten uncompetitive companies and their workers, competitive businesses would most likely benefit. Brazil's insertion would also allow the country to better leverage its competitive advantages, such as in natural resource-based industries.

*Idem. Ibidem (adapted).*

Judge the following item, based on the text above.

"Brazil" is the antecedent of the pronoun "its" in "its absolute number of exporters" (third sentence).

Certo  
Errado

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CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (São Cristóvão)/Pref São Cristóvão/Inglês/Educação Básica/2019

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**552)** It was early 2016 in the Calais Refugees Camp. We had students asking to learn English and French but they didn't want to learn grammar or long lists of vocabulary. Opportunities for oral interaction were limited.

Food and cooking have become essential elements in many refugee education projects and it's a great topic for the English classroom more generally. Recipes use relatively predictable and restricted vocabulary that can be easily adjusted for language level. The grammar can also be limited to the imperative: "First chop the onions. Then fry them in oil." This creates a good opportunity to work on pronunciation, word stress and intonation using authentic materials: "Chop the tomatoes and add them to the onions".

I first used cooking for language-learning while working alongside Kate McAllister with a community of male Sudanese refugees in Calais who had organised themselves around a small communal kitchen. **It was very primitive** only a small room with two gas burners connected to a gas tank, but some great meals were cooked there, usually with very limited ingredients.

Kate planned lessons around simple French and English recipes in exchange for Sudanese recipes from our students. Recipes were presented with simple diagrams and pictures, to be annotated in English and/or French and Arabic. "We talked. We learned. We cooked. We laughed. We ate. It was a good day."

Cooking is also a great opportunity to take students shopping an authentic task of buying real food. Best of all, these lessons went beyond language learning, fostering a sense of community in the class.

Gil Ragsdale. **Recipes for success in language learning.** Internet: <[www.elgazette.com](http://www.elgazette.com)> (adapted).

O texto relata uma experiência de aprendizagem de inglês e francês por meio da troca de receitas entre refugiados em um campo de refugiados de Calais. A respeito das ideias e informações do texto precedente e de seus aspectos linguísticos, julgue o item que se segue.

The pronoun "It", in the sentence "It was very primitive" refers to the Sudanese cooking.

- Certo  
Errado
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CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (São Cristóvão)/Pref São Cristóvão/Inglês/Educação Básica/2019

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**553)**

#### Study skills tips

What makes a good language learner? There are some things that good language learners do and some things they don't do. Here are some of the most useful suggestions.

- Don't be afraid of making mistakes. Good language learners notice their mistakes and learn from them.
- Do group activities. A good language learner always looks for opportunities to talk with other students.
- Make notes during every class. Look at your notes when you do your homework.
- Use a dictionary. Good language learners often use dictionaries to check the meaning of words they don't know.
- Think in the language you're learning outside the classroom. When you're shopping or walking down the street, remember useful words and phrases.
- Do extra practice. **Test** and improve your language, reading and listening skills with self-study material. **You can find a lot of this online.**
- Imagine yourself speaking in the language. Many good language learners can see and hear themselves speaking in the language.
- Enjoy the process. Good language learners have fun with the language. Watch a TV series or film, listen to songs, play video games or read a book. It's never too late to become a good language learner.

Internet: <[learnenglish.britishcouncil.org](http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org)> (adapted).

No que se refere ao texto anterior e a seus aspectos linguísticos, julgue o item a seguir.

In the sentence "You can find a lot of this online.", the pronoun "this" refers to the word "Test".

- Certo  
Errado
- 

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2019

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**554)** If the economy of the nineteenth-century world was formed mainly under the influence of the **British Industrial Revolution**, its politics and ideology were formed mainly by the French. Britain provided the model for **its** railways and factories, the economic explosive which cracked open the traditional economic and social structures of the non-European world; but France made **its** revolutions and gave them their ideas, to the point where a tricolour flag of some kind became the emblem of virtually every emerging nation, and European (or indeed world) politics between 1789 and 1917 were largely the struggle for and against the principles of 1789.

France provided the vocabulary and the issues of liberal and radical-democratic politics for most of the world. France provided the first great example, the concept and the vocabulary of nationalism. France provided the codes of law, the model of scientific and technical organization, the metric system of measurement for most countries. The ideology of the modern world first penetrated the ancient civilizations which had until then resisted European ideas through French influence. This was the work of the French Revolution.

Eric Hobsbawm. *The age of revolution: 1789-1848*. Abacus: London, 2007, p. 73-4 (adapted).

Judge the following item based on the text presented above.

The pronoun "its", highlighted in the first paragraph, refers to the "British Industrial Revolution".

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/616098](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/616098)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Of Tec Int (ABIN)/ABIN/Área 1/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

#### 555) Text

Western intelligence agencies used to inhabit a parallel world where spy battled spy. Their trade was stealing or guarding secrets. Their masters were the men and women in government. Today the intelligence services are part of everyone's world. Their main task has been to protect society from terrorists and criminals. They are increasingly held to account in the press, parliaments and courts.

The intelligence revolution is partly the result of new technology. As recently as 1999, **on becoming director of the American National Security Agency** (NSA), Michael Hayden asked to send an e-mail to all staff. He was told: "We can't actually do that." The organization used computers to break codes rather than to surf the web as everyone else did. The NSA's new facility in Utah, the first of several, now stores exabytes of data drawn from everyday communications. At Britain's GCHQ, most code-breaking was done on paper until well into the 1980s.

The revolution has brought spying closer to ordinary people. After the attacks on America on September 11th 2001, counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency became the focus for the American intelligence agencies. Almost two-thirds of today's intelligence personnel have been hired since 9/11. As the world has moved online, so the spooks have become involved in monitoring organized crime and paedophiles as well as terrorists.

In a not very remote past, spies sent coded messages using short-wave radios and dead letter boxes. Now the communications of the spooks' new targets are mixed in with everyone else's, shuttling between computers and smartphones that are identical to those on your desk and in your pocket. Counter-terrorism, in particular, is pre-emptive. Hence the security services have had to act as hunters of conspiracies rather than gatherers of evidence.

Western intelligence — Shaken and stirred.  
In: The Economist, 12/11/2016 (adapted).

Based on text, judge the following item.

In the fragment "on becoming director of the American National Security Agency", the preposition "on" refers to a period when the action is taking place.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/625829](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/625829)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - TJ STJ/STJ/Apoio Especializado/Desenvolvimento de Sistemas/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

#### 556) Text CB5A1AAA

'Basic human rights' is a term which refers to those human rights that are generally considered most necessary or essential to the wellbeing and dignity of the human person. In concept, when **basic human rights** are guaranteed, **they help to assure** the primary material and nonmaterial needs of human beings, **so that they can lead a dignified life**. Because of this, these rights are given absolute precedence in both national and international law and policy.

There is no universally accepted list of these rights, as they vary somewhat according to different cultural contexts. However, they would include, for example, the right to life, food, shelter, and medical treatment, freedom from torture, and from cruel, degrading, and inhuman treatment and punishment, freedom of religion, freedom of expression, and freedom from slavery. All human rights are considered equal, interdependent, interrelated, and indivisible in theory. Nevertheless, the term 'basic human rights' designates certain human rights that are simply too basic not to be respected.

M. Victor Condé. **Basic human rights**. In:  
*A handbook of international human rights terminology*. 2nd ed., p. 23-4 (adapted).

According to the text CB5A1AAA, judge the item.

In the excerpts "they help to assure" and "so that they can lead a dignified life", the pronoun "they" refers to "basic human rights".

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/693398](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/693398)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2018

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

#### 557) Text II

What do politically minded visitors to a zoo feel when they stand in front of the panda bear's cage? The previously cute panda may suddenly strike them as strange — there is an intuitive knowledge that this panda, constantly eating bamboo in front of a cheerful and amazed audience, is deeply charged with political agency.

Estrangement from the familiar is the start of every theory. Unfortunately, it was only recently that political scientists have embarked on exploring diplomacy systematically as a conceptual phenomenon, generating one unquestionable axiom: that of representation. As with any axiom, it is unprovable, but it is the taken-for-granted starting point for all further research: most scholars agree on the basic postulate that diplomacy is about people representing polities (most often a state) vis-à-vis another polity.

One should mention that the notion of political representation is a theoretical axiom applicable to *all* countries, but let us explore the example given by the panda bear and, consequently, by China a little further.

It is often correctly perceived that the speech of an accredited Chinese ambassador is attributable to the Chinese government. It is "China" who spoke, not (just) the individual person. This is the basis of representation. But what is often forgotten is how non-human material can represent polities — they are also diplomats, but mute.

It may sound ridiculous, if not provocative, to posit that **the panda bear in the zoo is China. But this is merely an extension** of the basic premise of diplomatic theory. Why should only human individuals be able to represent a state? In periods of conflict, flags (material objects) are burnt, walls are erected, monuments torn down; in times of better political mood, heads of states exchange precious gifts with each other, while embassy buildings in foreign countries enjoy a "sacred" legal status. Flags, walls, monuments, gifts, and the embassies re-present, i.e. "bring into presence," a country, and actions toward these objects address the states they represent.

And there are good grounds for sensing a foreign policy tool in the giant pandas that now reside in zoos all over the world. They prominently embody China's modern public diplomacy; they are non-human material deliberately deployed by the Chinese government to the soil of other states; and they have, at times, served as the primary means of expressing inter-state sentiment — during times of both conflict and cooperation —, in instances of the so-called "panda diplomacy".

*Andreas Pacher. **The Diplomat**. Nov./2017. Internet: <<https://thediplomat.com>> (adapted).*

Considering the grammatical and semantic aspects of text II, decide whether the following statements are right (**C**) or wrong (**E**).

In "But this is merely an extension", the word "this" refers to the statement that "the panda bear in the zoo is China".

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/562454**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AJ (TRF 1<sup>a</sup> Região)/TRF 1/Apoio Especializado/Tecnologia da Informação/2017

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

#### **558) Text 3A5AAA**

The corruption of trust after a mass credentials breach — along with the opacity of the correction process — can permanently alter market share and even entire industries. Public trust has never been at such a premium, and the stakes are high for enterprise organizations to offer transparency, clarity and efficiency.

Undeniably, authentication requires game-changing transparency and ease of solution today to prepare for the scale of transformation tomorrow. Many of us charged with seeing around corners are only beginning to perceive the coming sea change in security, amplified by the internet of things (IoT) and all its conveniences and inevitable uses. The industry must lay a new foundation of trust for administrators and end users alike. The time has come to realize that cyber security is no longer just a technology issue, it is a business one too.

Our brave new world (private and public.) has opened two-way paths between personal, sensitive data and access to it on mobile phones, tablets and laptops. To use an analogy, individuals today carry their keys, driver's licenses and credit cards on their person everywhere they go. No one would volunteer to leave them in a storage unit with a hundred of other IDs, credit cards and keys. Yet **this** happens every minute of every day with personal credentials. As evidence of criminals feeding on this untenable situation, reports show 81% of intentional data breaches are credentials-based.

*Internet: <[www.forbes.com](http://www.forbes.com)> (adapted.,*

According to the **text 3A5AAA**, judge the following item.

The pronoun "this" refers to the practice of keeping personal documents in a safe place.

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1955029**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2017

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

#### **559) Text**

If the 20<sup>th</sup> century was dedicated to buildings, the 21<sup>st</sup> will be about the spaces between them. In communities around the world, interest in the public realm — parks, squares, *plazas*, *piazzas* — has never been greater. Even municipal politicians have realized that parks are not civic frills but urban necessities. The backdrop to this is a growing awareness that the future will unfold in cities. In Canada, for example, more than 80 per cent of the population now inhabit urban centers. And for the first time in history, more than half the planet's population lives in cities. As fuel prices rise, congestion increases and the global warming crisis heats up, people are beginning to grasp the benefits of dense, compact, transit-based, amenity-rich life.

But with these growing **urban populations** comes growing need for communal spaces. Keep in mind, too, that many new urbanites live in highrise condos so small they barely have room to breathe. As a result, **they** look to the city to provide many of the features house-owners take for granted. In this sense, life in Toronto has become more European; we no longer just live in the city, we inhabit it. The city is where we eat, drink, sit outside, meet friends, or simply watch the passing parade.

*Internet: <[www.thestar.com](http://www.thestar.com)> (adapted).*

Judge the following item, concerning the ideas and linguistic aspects of the text presented above.

The pronoun "they" refers to "urban populations".

Certo  
Errado

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**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1251789**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (FUNPRES-P-JUD)/FUNPRES-P-JUD/Administrativa/Tecnologia da Informação/2016

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

#### **560) Text 5A5AAA**

Computer networks, whether LANs, MANs, or WANs, are constructed based on a topology. There are several topologies, such as tree, bus and ring, and the popular mesh and star.

A mesh topology allows multiple access links between network elements, unlike other types of topologies. The multiplicity of access links between network elements

offers an advantage in network reliability because whenever one **network element** fails, the network does not cease operations; **it** simply finds a bypass to the failed element and the network remains to function. Mesh topology is most often applied in MAN networks.

Another very popular topology, especially in LAN network technologies, is a star topology. A star topology is characterized by a central prominent node that connects to every other element in the network. So all elements in the network are connected to a central element. Every network element in a star topology is pairwise connected in a point-to-point manner through the central element, and communication between any pair of elements must go through this central element. The central element or node can operate either in a broadcast fashion, in which case information from one element is broadcast to all connected elements, or it can transmit as a switching device in which the incoming data is transmitted only to one element, the nearest element en route to the destination. The biggest disadvantage to the star topology in networks is that the failure of the central element results in the failure of the entire network.

Joseph M. Kizza. **Network topology.** In: **Computer network security.** Chattanooga: Springer, 2005, p. 15-7 (adapted).

In the **text 5A5AAA**,

"it" refers to "network element".

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1960529](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1960529)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2016

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**561**) The following text is a fragment of an adaptation of Shakespeare's famous play Romeo and Juliet, first published in 1597. In the play, **Romeo and Juliet** are members of two enemy families, the Montague and the Capulet. The scene reproduced below is called "the balcony scene".

**Juliet:** Oh, Romeo, Romeo, why must you be Romeo? Deny your father and give up your name. Or, if you won't change your name, just swear your love to me and I'll give up being a Capulet.

**Romeo:** (to himself) Should I listen longer, or respond now to these words?

**Juliet:** Only your name is my enemy. You'd be yourself even if you ceased to be a Montague. What's a Montague, after all? It's not a hand, foot, arm, face, or any other body part. Oh, change your name! What's the significance of a name? The thing we call a **rose**<sup>E</sup> would smell as sweet **even if we called it**<sup>E</sup> by some other name. So even if Romeo had some other name, he would still be perfect. Romeo, take off your name — which really has no connection to who you are — and take all of me instead.

*Internet: <[www.themodernshakespeare.com](http://www.themodernshakespeare.com)> (adapted).*

Based on the text, judge the following items.

The word "it", in "even if we called it by" (l. 11 and 12), refers to "rose" (l. 11).

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/284248](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/284248)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AUFC (TCU)/TCU/Controle Externo/Auditoria de Tecnologia da Informação/2015

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**562**) Environmental 1 auditing is essentially an environmental management tool for measuring the effects of certain activities on the environment against set criteria or standards. The relevance of this tool is growing because organisations of all kinds now recognise the importance of environmental matters and accept that their environmental performance will be scrutinised by a wide range of interested parties. These parties will use environmental auditing to investigate, understand and identify actions which help improve existing human activities, with the aim of reducing their adverse effects on the environment. An environmental auditor is the professional who will, on behalf of these parties, study an organisation's environmental effects in a systematic and documented manner and will produce an environmental audit report based on the data provided. There are many reasons for undertaking an environmental audit, which include issues such as environmental legislation and pressure from customers.

As a matter of definition, the term "audit" has its origins in the financial sector. Auditing, in general, is a methodical examination of procedures and practices aimed at verifying whether they comply with legal requirements, internal policies and accepted practices. The expression "environmental auditing" is often used as a generic term covering a variety of management practices used to evaluate a company's environmental performance. Strictly, it refers to checking systems and procedures against standards or regulations, as said before, but it is often used to cover the gathering and evaluation of any data with environmental relevance.

Considering the terminology used in the area, environmental auditing should not be confused with environmental impact assessment, although both are environmental management tools and the difference between them has become blurred. The former is carried out when a development is already in place, and is used to check on existing practices, assessing the environmental effects of current activities. It is correct to say that it provides a "snap-shot" of looking at what is happening at that point in time in an organisation. The latter is an **anticipatory tool**, that is, **it takes place before an action is carried out**. It is therefore an attempt to predict the impact on the environment of a future action, and to provide this information to those who make the decision on whether the project should be authorised.

*Internet: <[www.soas.ac.uk](http://www.soas.ac.uk)> (adapted).*

Based on the text, judge the following item.

In the excerpt "it takes place before an action is carried out", the pronoun "it" refers to "anticipatory tool".

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/294630](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/294630)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2015

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**563) Text for question.**

He — for there could be no doubt of his sex, though the fashion of the time did something to disguise it — was in the act of slicing at **the head of an enemy which swung from the rafters**. **It** was the colour of an old football, and more or less the shape of one, save for the sunken cheeks and a strand or two of coarse, dry hair, like the hair

on a coconut. Orlando's father, or perhaps his grandfather, had struck **it** from the shoulders of a vast Pagan who had started up under the moon in the barbarian fields of Africa; and now **it** swung, gently, perpetually, in the breeze which never ceased blowing through the attic rooms of the gigantic house of the lord who had slain him.

Orlando's fathers had ridden in fields of asphodel, and stony fields, and fields watered by strange rivers, and they had struck many heads of many colours off many shoulders, and brought them back to hang from the rafters. So too would Orlando, he vowed. But since he was sixteen only, and too young to ride with them in Africa or France, he would steal away from his mother and the peacocks in the garden and go to his attic room and there lunge and plunge and slice the air with his blade. (...) His fathers had been noble since they had been at all. They came out of the northern mists wearing coronets on their heads. Were not the bars of darkness in the room, and the yellow pools which chequered the floor, made by the sun falling through the stained glass of a vast coat of arms in the window? Orlando stood now in the midst of the yellow body of a heraldic leopard. When he put his hand on the window-sill to push the window open, it was instantly coloured red, blue, and yellow like a butterfly's wing. Thus, those who like symbols, and have a turn for the deciphering of them, might observe that though the shapely legs, the handsome body, and the well-set shoulders were all of them decorated with various tints of heraldic light, Orlando's face, as he threw the window open, was lit solely by the sun itself. A more candid, sullen face it would be impossible to find. Happy the mother who bears, happier still the biographer who records the life of such a one! Never need she vex herself, nor he invokes the help of novelist or poet. From deed to deed, from glory to glory, from office to office he must go, his scribe following after, till they reach whatever seat it may be that is the height of their desire. Orlando, to look at, was cut out precisely for some such career. The red of the cheeks was covered with peach down; the down on the lips was only a little thicker than the down on the cheeks. The lips themselves were short and slightly drawn back over teeth of an exquisite and almond whiteness. Nothing disturbed the arrowy nose in its short, tense flight; the hair was dark, the ears small, and fitted closely to the head. But, alas, that these catalogues of youthful beauty cannot end without mentioning forehead and eyes. Alas, that people are seldom born devoid of all three; for directly we glance at Orlando standing by the window, we must admit that he had eyes like drenched violets, so large that the water seemed to have brimmed in them and widened them; and a brow like the swelling of a marble dome pressed between the two blank medallions which were his temples. Directly we glance at eyes and forehead, thus do we rhapsodize. Directly we glance at eyes and forehead, we have to admit a thousand disagreeables which it is the aim of every good biographer to ignore.

Virginia Woolf. **Orlando – A biography**, 1928 (adapted).

In reference to the content of the text, its vocabulary and syntactic structure, decide whether the following statement are right (**C**) or wrong (**E**).

In lines 2, 3 and 4, although with different syntactic functions, the word **it** refers to the same thing: "the head of an enemy which swung from the rafters".

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/308619](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/308619)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AJ STJ/STJ/Apoio Especializado/Suporte em Tecnologia da Informação/2015

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**564)** The business world has indeed left the legal world behind **when it comes** to using **technology**. Often, the reason businesses have moved to using technology is that **it is more** cost effective to share and store information digitally. That is also why the courts should do the same.

The Internet now provides a wide range of legal information, and the benefit of information being provided in this way is that it can be kept up-to-date as the law changes. Not only can the Internet assist in legal research, but it can also assist in court processes generally, that is, in trial preparation and in the courtroom throughout the hearing.

Allison Stanfield. **Cyber courts: using the Internet to assist court processes**. Internet: <[www7.scu.edu.au](http://www7.scu.edu.au)> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge the following item.

In the first paragraph, the word "it" refers to "technology" both in "when it comes" and in "it is more".

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/251726](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/251726)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AL (CAM DEP)/CAM DEP/Consultor Legislativo/Área VIII/2014

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**565)** A compelling case can be made for mandatory audit rotation that auditors who keep the same client for too long get excessively cosy with its management. As somebody has put it, "When the same incumbent firm has been in place for 100 years, **to me that's not an audit, that's a joint venture.**"

Most academic studies have either found no link between the length of a relationship and its quality, or determined that longer tenures yield better results, because the accountants have time to master the intricacies of clients' businesses. Obliging companies to solicit bids at regular intervals, as Britain does, has shaken up the business: HSBC said in August that it will drop KPMG in favour of PwC; on December 2<sup>nd</sup> Unilever announced that it is making the opposite switch. Indeed, the big accounting firms argue that forced rotation would reduce competition by preventing the incumbent from bidding.

Proponents counter that the accounting giants, and academics whose research is often financed by them, have good reason to resist change. Among the reform's strongest supporters are smaller firms that hope to break the Big Four's stranglehold.

Yet even the most vocal advocates of mandatory rotation concede that it is no magic bullet. Auditors have a conflict of interest at the heart of their business — they are paid by the companies they are supposed to assess objectively. Unless that changes, there will be no substitute for investors doing their own due diligence.

Idem (adapted).

Judge the following item, according to the text above.

In "to me that's not an audit, that's a joint venture", the word "that" refers to the situation mentioned before, that is, the same auditing firm being responsible for a client for too long a period of time.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1541150](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1541150)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - BSF (SECTI DF)/SECTI DF/Servidores Públicos (SPU)/2014

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**566)** Grinders are hobbyists who modify their own body with technological improvements. Just as you might find hackers tinkering away at software code, grinders dream up ways to tweak their own bodies. One of the most popular upgrades is to implant a microchip under the skin.

Amal Graafstra, a self-described "adventure technologist" is a double implanter — he has a microchip in each hand. In his right hand is a re-writable chip, which can be used to store small amounts of data. By pressing his hand to his phone, information can be downloaded from his body or uploaded into it. The left contains a simple identity number that can be scanned to unlock his front door, log into his computer or even start a motorbike.

For other people, though, the idea of implanting themselves with microchips may conjure up spectres of surveillance and totalitarian control. "Every Hollywood movie has told them that implants are for tracking people," says Graafstra. "People don't get that it's the same exact technology as the card in your wallet. When **someone** uses a credit card, wireless or not, **they are tracked** because several other corporations know who they are, when they purchased, how much they spent, and where they spent it."

Frank Swain. **Why I want a microchip implant.** February 10, 2014. Internet: <[www.bbc.co.uk](http://www.bbc.co.uk)> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge the followin item.

In the sentence "they are tracked", the pronoun "they" refers to "someone".

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1541217](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1541217)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - BSF (SECTI DF)/SECTI DF/Servidores Públcos (SPU)/2014

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**567)** Art and beauty have long been intertwined. At times, the artist has looked to nature as the standard of beauty and has thus imitated it. At other times, the artist has thought to improve upon nature, developing an alternative standard — an idealized form. Standards of beauty in and of themselves are by no means universal. The Classical Greeks were obsessed with their idea of beauty and fashioned mathematical formulas for rendering the human body in sculpture so that it would achieve a majesty and perfection unknown in nature. The sixteenth-century artist Leonardo da Vinci, in what is perhaps the most famous painting in the history of Western art, enchants generations of viewers with the eternal beauty and mysteriousness of the smiling *Mona Lisa*. But appreciation of the refined features of this Italian woman is tied to a Western concept of beauty. **Elsewhere in the world**, these features may seem unattractive or undesirable. On the other hand, the standard of beauty in some **non-Western societies** that hold body painting, tattooing, and adornment both beautiful and sacred may seem odd and unattractive to someone from the Western world. One art form need not be seen as intrinsically superior to the other: in those works, quite simply, the perception of beauty varies from an individual to the next.

DK publishing. **Art that changed the world**, Londres, 2013, p. 26 (adapted).

Judge the following itemaccording to the text above.

"non-Western societies" and "Elsewhere in the world" refer, in the text, to basically the same thing.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1541229](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1541229)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - BSF (SECTI DF)/SECTI DF/Servidores Públcos (SPU)/2014

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**568)** Odds are you carry DNA from a Neandertal, Denisovan or some other archaic human. Just a few years ago such a statement would have been virtually unthinkable. For decades evidence from genetics seemed to support the theory that anatomically modern humans arose as a new species in a single locale in Africa and subsequently spread out from there, replacing archaic humans throughout the Old World without mating with them. But in recent years geneticists have determined that, contrary to **that conventional view**, anatomically modern *Homo sapiens* did in fact interbreed with archaic humans, and that their DNA persists in people today.

The University of Arizona in Tucson examines the latest genetic finding and explores the possibility that DNA from these extinct relatives helped *H. sapiens* become the wildly successful species it is today.

I have an enduring interest in the rise of *H. sapiens* and I am fascinated with Neandertals. So naturally I've been keen to find out how much, if any, Neandertal DNA I have in my own genome. Several consumer genetic test companies now test for Neandertal genetic markers as part of the broader ancestry analysis, and, after one of them lowered the price of their kit to US\$ 99 in December, I decided to take the plunge. As it happens, *National Geographic's Genographic Project* had recently updated their own genetic test to look for Neandertal DNA, and they sent me a kit. And so it was on a chilly Saturday in late January that I found myself spitting into a test tube for a test company and swabbing my cheek for the Genographic Project.

Of course the two tests look at far more than one's Neandertal ancestry. The company provides a wealth of health information, testing for variation in DNA that might affect disease risk and drug performance as well as mutations that could cause disease in one's children. Genographic's test does not look for health information. Both tests trace one's maternal lineage (and paternal lineage, for males) to beyond 10,000 years ago and reveal what percentage of one's recent ancestry comes from various regions around the world.

**Finding my inner neandertal.** In: **Scientific American**, April, 2013, p. 5-7 (adapted).

Judge the item that follow based on the text above.

"that conventional view" refers to the theory that modern humans came from just one single place in Africa.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1541840](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1541840)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - BSF (SECTI DF)/SECTI DF/Servidores Públcos (SPU)/2014

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**569)** Facebook, the social network that celebrates its 10<sup>th</sup> birthday this week, has astounding statistics. In just one decade, it has signed up some 1.3 billion people, half of whom log in on any given day and spend an average of 18 minutes per visit.

Facebook connects families across continents, friends across the years and people around the world.

And yet Facebook's effects on its users may not be entirely benign. Some researchers suggest that the ability to connect does not necessarily make people any happier, and it could actually reduce the satisfaction they feel about their life.

Can it really be possible that Facebook makes you sad?

Until recently, few had studied this question and the little evidence that did exist actually hinted that the social network has a beneficial effect. In 2009, Sebastian Valenzuela and colleagues at the University of Texas at Austin measured how life satisfaction varied among over 2,500 students who used Facebook, and they found a small positive correlation.

Yet last summer, a team of psychologists from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor and the University of Leuven in Belgium decided to drill a bit deeper by evaluating how life satisfaction changes over time with Facebook use.

Ethan Kross and colleagues questioned a group of people five times a day over two weeks about *their emotional state*. They asked questions such as "how do you feel right now?", "how lonely do you feel right now?", "how much have you used Facebook since we last asked?" and so on. This gave them a snapshot of each individual's well-being and Facebook usage throughout the day.

The team found that Facebook use correlated with a low sense of well-being. "The more people used Facebook over two-weeks, the more their life satisfaction levels declined over time," they said. "Rather than enhancing well-being, these findings suggest that Facebook may undermine it."

Justin Mullins. **Can Facebook make you sad?** February 6, 2014. Internet: <[www.bbc.co.uk](http://www.bbc.co.uk)> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge the following item.

In the phrase "their emotional state", the word "their" refers to "Ethan Kross and colleagues".

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1541894](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1541894)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - BSF (SECTI DF)/SECTI DF/Servidores Públicos (SPU)/2014

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**570**) Something about my mother attracts ornithologists. It all started years ago when a couple of them discovered she had a rare species of woodpecker\* coming to her bird feeder. They came in the house and sat around the window, exclaiming and taking pictures with big cameras.

There always seemed to be three or four of them wandering around our place, discussing the body fat of hummingbirds\*\*.

In those days, wild turkey were rare, and the pure-strain wild turkeys had begun to interbreed with farmers' domestic stock. It was extinction by dilution.

One ornithologist had devised a method to compute the ratio of domestic to pure-strain wild turkey in an individual bird by comparing the angle of flight at takeoff and the rate of acceleration. By then, the turkeys were flying low and slow.

It was during that time, when I was six years old, that I caught the measles. I had a high fever, and my mother was worried about me.

Even the ornithologists stayed away — but not out of fear of the measles or respect for a household with sickness.

The fact was, they had discovered a wild turkey nest.

According to the formula, the hen was pure-strain wild — not a little bit of the sluggish domestic bird in her blood — and the ornithologists were camping in the woods, protecting her nest from predators and taking pictures.

One night our phone rang. It was one of the ornithologists. "Does your little girl still have measles?" he asked.

"Yes", said my mother. "She's very sick. Her temperature is 39 °C."

"I'll be right over", said the man.

In five minutes a whole carload of them arrived.

"thirty-nine, did you say? Where is she?" they asked my mother. They went into my room and set a box down on the bed. I was barely conscious, and when I opened my eyes, their worried faces seemed to float out of the darkness like giant, glowing eggs. They removed the cover off me and felt me all over. They consulted in whispers.

"Feels just right, I'd say."

"Thirty-nine — can't miss if we tuck them up close and she lies still."

I closed my eyes then, and after a while the ornithologists disappeared.

The next morning I was better. For the first time in days I could think. The memory of the scientists with their whispered voices and their cool hands was like a dream from another life. But when I pulled down the covers, there staring up at me with wide mouths, were sixteen baby turkeys and the broken pieces of sixteen brown eggs.

**Turkeys.** In: Internet: <[www.tacoma.k12.us](http://www.tacoma.k12.us)> (adapted).

#### Glossary

\* woodpecker = pica-pau

\*\* hummingbirds = beija-flor

Based on the text above, judge the following item.

In "then, the turkeys were flying low and slow" "then" refers to "In those days".

[www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/1541907](http://www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/1541907)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - BSF (SECTI DF)/SECTI DF/Servidores Pùblicos (SPU)/2014

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**571)** Something about my mother attracts ornithologists. It all started years ago when a couple of them discovered she had a rare species of woodpecker\* coming to her bird feeder. They came in the house and sat around the window, exclaiming and taking pictures with big cameras.

There always seemed to be three or four of them wandering around our place, discussing the body fat of **hummingbirds\*\***.

In those days, wild turkey were rare, and the pure-strain wild turkeys had begun to interbreed with farmers' domestic stock. It was extinction by dilution.

One ornithologist had devised a method to compute the ratio of domestic to pure-strain wild turkey in an individual bird by comparing the angle of flight at takeoff and the rate of acceleration. By then, the turkeys were flying low and slow.

It was during that time, when I was six years old, that I caught the measles. I had a high fever, and my mother was worried about me.

Even the ornithologists stayed away — but not out of fear of the measles or respect for a household with sickness.

The fact was, they had discovered a wild turkey nest.

According to the formula, the hen was pure-strain wild — not a little bit of the **sluggish domestic bird** in her blood — and the ornithologists were camping in the woods, protecting her nest from predators and taking pictures.

One night our phone rang. It was one of the ornithologists. "Does your little girl still have measles?" he asked.

"Yes", said my mother. "She's very sick. Her temperature is 39 °C."

"I'll be right over", said the man.

In five minutes a whole carload of them arrived.

"thirty-nine, did you say? Where is she?" they asked my mother. They went into my room and set a box down on the bed. I was barely conscious, and when I opened my eyes, their worried faces seemed to float out of the darkness like giant, glowing eggs. They removed the cover off me and felt me all over. They consulted in whispers.

"Feels just right, I'd say."

"Thirty-nine — can't miss if we tuck them up close and she lies still."

I closed my eyes then, and after a while the ornithologists disappeared.

The next morning I was better. For the first time in days I could think. The memory of the scientists with their whispered voices and their cool hands was like a dream from another life. But when I pulled down the covers, there staring up at me with wide mouths, were sixteen baby turkeys and the broken pieces of sixteen brown eggs.

**Turkeys.** In: Internet: <[www.tacoma.k12.us](http://www.tacoma.k12.us)> (adapted).

### Glossary

\* woodpecker = pica-pau

\*\* hummingbirds = beija-flor

Based on the text above, judge the following item.

The expression "sluggish domestic bird" refers to "hummingbirds".

[www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/1541917](http://www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/1541917)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - BSF (SECTI DF)/SECTI DF/Servidores Pùblicos (SPU)/2014

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**572)** Something about my mother attracts ornithologists. It all started years ago when a couple of them discovered she had a rare species of woodpecker\* coming to her bird feeder. They came in the house and sat around the window, exclaiming and taking pictures with big cameras.

There always seemed to be three or four of them wandering around our place, discussing the body fat of **hummingbirds\*\***.

In those days, wild turkey were rare, and the pure-strain wild turkeys had begun to interbreed with farmers' domestic stock. It was extinction by dilution.

One ornithologist had devised a method to compute the ratio of domestic to pure-strain wild turkey in an individual bird by comparing the angle of flight at takeoff and the rate of acceleration. By then, the turkeys were flying low and slow.

It was during that time, when I was six years old, that I caught the measles. I had a high fever, and my mother was worried about me.

Even the ornithologists stayed away — but not out of fear of the measles or respect for a household with sickness.

The fact was, they had discovered a wild turkey nest.

According to the formula, the hen was pure-strain wild — not a little bit of the sluggish domestic bird in her blood — and the ornithologists were camping in the woods, protecting her nest from predators and taking pictures.

One night our phone rang. It was one of the ornithologists. "Does your little girl still have measles?" he asked.

"Yes", said my mother. "She's very sick. Her temperature is 39 °C."

"I'll be right over", said the man.

In five minutes a whole carload of them arrived.

"thirty-nine, did you say? Where is she?" they asked my mother. They went into my room and set a box down on the bed. I was barely conscious, and when I opened my eyes, their worried faces seemed to float out of the darkness like giant, glowing eggs. They removed the cover off me and felt me all over. They consulted in whispers.

"Feels just right, I'd say."

"Thirty-nine — can't miss if we **tuck them up close** and she lies still."

I closed my eyes then, and after a while the ornithologists disappeared.

The next morning I was better. For the first time in days I could think. The memory of the scientists with their whispered voices and their cool hands was like a dream from another life. But when I pulled down the covers, there staring up at me with wide mouths, were sixteen baby turkeys and the broken pieces of **sixteen brown eggs**.

**Turkeys.** In: Internet: <[www.tacoma.k12.us](http://www.tacoma.k12.us)> (adapted).

## Glossary

\* woodpecker = pica-pau

\*\* hummingbirds = beija-flor

Based on the text above, judge the following item.

In "tuck them up close", "them" refers to "sixteen brown eggs".

Certo  
Errado

## [www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1981972](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1981972)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2014

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**573)** **The press** is sometimes called the fourth estate. That is probably too grandiose a concept for most journalists' tastes — but **it** does suggest an important, coherent and independent force in society. That "apartness" is crucial. The press does not share the same aims as those of government, the legislature, the executive, religion or commerce. It is, or should be, an outsider.

Stanley Baldwin did not intend it as a compliment when he said of newspapers in 1931 that they had "power without responsibility". But, in fact, that lack of responsibility is one of the important respects in which the press is different. Of course, the press must be responsible for its own standards and ethics. But it is not the job of journalists to run things: they are literally without responsibility. They don't have to respond to a party whip, make the compromises necessary in politics or answer to shareholders. They are not bound by the confidentiality agreements that bind others. They are careless of causing inconvenience or embarrassment. They do not have to win votes. They can write things — about the economy, say, or the environment — which may need saying but which are unsayable by politicians. They come from a different place.

Internet: <<http://digitalcommons.law.yale.edu>> (adapted).

Based on text above, judge the item that follow.

The pronoun "it" refers to "The press".

Certo  
Errado

## [www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/102471](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/102471)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - TJ CNJ/CNJ/Apoio Especializado/Programação de Sistemas/2013

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**574)** For two decades, millions of Americans have taken a medicine called 'Ambien' to help them sleep at night. But for years, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has gotten complaints that people felt drowsy the morning after taking the medicine or its successors, and sometimes got into car accidents.

After laboratory studies and driving tests confirming the risks of drowsiness, the FDA said that women should be taking half as much of the medicine. The new recommendation applies to drugs containing the active ingredient zolpidem, by far the most widely used sleep aid. Using lower doses means less of the drug will remain in the blood in the morning hours, and will reduce the risk that people who use it will be impaired while driving.

The announcement was focused on women because they take longer to metabolize the drug than men. An estimated 10 percent to 15 percent of women will have a level of zolpidem in their blood that could impair driving eight hours after taking the pill, while only about 3 percent of men do. Reports of aftereffects from sleeping pills have circulated for years, and some doctors questioned why the drug agency took so long to act. Mishaps with sleepy driving — and even strange acts of texting, eating or having sex in the night without any memory of it in the morning — have long been familiar to the medical community.

Internet: <[www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com)> (adapted).

Judge the item according to the text above.

The word "its" in the first paragraph refers to "complaints".

Certo  
Errado

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2013

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**575) This text refers to question.**

**The Oxford Learner's Dictionary** defines diplomacy as "(...) the management of relations between countries (...) art of or skill in dealing with people; tact (...)" Indeed it is the art of convincing others to perceive things your way, or at least to have second thoughts about theirs. It is the combination of logic and science on the one hand with the gift of proper language packaging and presentation necessary to convince others.

The power of language rests on the fact that it contains ideas: and ideas are, according to Plato, more enduring, indeed more permanent than matter. Ideas can be suppressed, or go underground but unlike a statue or any other material things they cannot be shattered. They can only be met and dealt with by other ideas. Historically it is the magic of words that bewitched, enthralled and sometimes intoxicated people and led them to great or mean deeds. The language of diplomacy, often like poetry, has the ability to move people from mood to mood. Whether demagogic or whether giving expression to noble ideologies, theories, or even religious creeds, ordinary language or that of diplomacy has a momentum and an inner driving force that is ageless.

K.S. Abu Jaber, *Language and Diplomacy*. In: J. Kurbalija; H. Slavi (Eds.) *Language and Diplomacy*, p. 53. Malta: DiploProjects, 2001.

In relation to the pronouns shown in bold in the text above, judge if the item below are right (**C**) or wrong (**E**).

The pronoun "that" (I.9) refers to "language" (I.8).

Certo  
Errado

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CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2013

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**576) This text refers to question.**

**The Oxford Learner's Dictionary** defines diplomacy as "(...) the management of relations between countries (...) art of or skill in dealing with people; tact (...)" Indeed it is the art of convincing **others** to perceive things your way, or at least to have second thoughts about **theirs**. It is the combination of logic and science on the one hand with the gift of proper language packaging and presentation necessary to convince others.

The power of language rests on the fact that it contains ideas: and ideas are, according to Plato, more enduring, indeed more permanent than matter. Ideas can be suppressed, or go underground but unlike a statue or any other material things they cannot be shattered. They can only be met and dealt with by other ideas. Historically it is the magic of words that bewitched, enthralled and sometimes intoxicated people and led them to great or mean deeds. The language of diplomacy, often like poetry, has the ability to move people from mood to mood. Whether demagogic or whether giving expression to noble ideologies, theories, or even religious creeds, ordinary language or that of diplomacy has a momentum and an inner driving force that is ageless.

K.S. Abu Jaber, *Language and Diplomacy*. In: J. Kurbalija; H. Slavi (Eds.) *Language and Diplomacy*, p. 53. Malta: DiploProjects, 2001.

In relation to the pronouns shown in bold in the text above, judge if the item below are right (**C**) or wrong (**E**).

The pronoun "theirs" (I.2) refers to "others" (I.2).

Certo  
Errado

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CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2013

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**577) This text refers to question.**

**The Oxford Learner's Dictionary** defines diplomacy as "(...) the management of relations between countries (...) art of or skill in dealing with people; tact (...)" Indeed it is the art of convincing others to perceive things your way, or at least to have second thoughts about theirs. It is the combination of logic and science on the one hand with the gift of proper language packaging and presentation necessary to convince others.

The power of language rests on the fact that it contains ideas: and ideas are, according to Plato, more enduring, indeed more permanent than matter. **Ideas** can be suppressed, or go underground but unlike a statue or any other material things **they** cannot be shattered. They can only be met and dealt with by other ideas. Historically it is the magic of words that bewitched, enthralled and sometimes intoxicated people and led them to great or mean deeds. The language of diplomacy, often like poetry, has the ability to move people from mood to mood. Whether demagogic or whether giving expression to noble ideologies, theories, or even religious creeds, ordinary language or that of diplomacy has a momentum and an inner driving force that is ageless.

K.S. Abu Jaber, *Language and Diplomacy*. In: J. Kurbalija; H. Slavi (Eds.) *Language and Diplomacy*, p. 53. Malta: DiploProjects, 2001.

In relation to the pronouns shown in bold in the text above, judge if the item below are right (**C**) or wrong (**E**).

The pronoun "they" (I.5) refers to "Ideas" (I.5).

Certo  
Errado

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CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AA (ANCINE)/ANCINE/III/2013

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**578) According to Jose Antonio Felez, president of the Spanish producer association AEC, the film industry is suffering on all fronts. Spanish film releases are down 24 percent from last year, with 61 films compared to last year's 80 — a far cry from the 230 foreign films released so far this year, as of last week.**

Overall box office earnings are down 13.5 percent at \$486 million (360 million euros), with homegrown films earning \$55 million (41 million euros), 7 million euros less than the same period in 2012, representing an 18 percent drop.

The number of shoots dropped 28.7 percent from 2012 and budgets are shrinking, with more than half of Spanish films operating on a budget of less than \$1.35 million (1 million euros). Even so, 15 films cost more than \$4 million ([3 million euros](#)), with eight of [those](#) weighing in over \$5.4 million (4 million euros).

*P. Rolfe. Spanish producers urge government to revamp film financing model. Internet: <[www.hollywoodreporter.com](http://www.hollywoodreporter.com)> (adapted).*

According to the text above, judge the item below.

The pronoun "those" refers to "3 million euros".

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/441161](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/441161)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Tec (SERPRO)/SERPRO/Programação e Controle de Serviços de Tecnologia da Informação/2013

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**579**) Without an operating system, a computer is only a box of electronic parts. It takes an operating system to turn a computer into a functioning machine for work or play. [The operating system](#) is the software that starts the basic functions of a computer, displays texts on the computer's monitor, accesses the Internet, and runs applications — [it](#) transforms the computer into a powerful tool. There are many kinds of operating systems, but only a few have really captured a wide audience. Some popular operating systems are used on computers that fit on your desktop. Others are used on more powerful computers called servers that are accessed by multiple users through a computer network. Some, like UNIX/Linux, are used on both desktop and server computers. And some are embedded in a variety of electronic devices from cell phones to photo kiosks.

*M. J. Palmer and M. Walters. [Guide to operating systems](#). Boston: Cengage Learning, 2012, p. 2 (adapted).*

Based on the text above, judge the following item.

The word "it" refers back to "The operating system"

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1558035](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1558035)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2013

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**580**) The goddess Thetis was a sea nymph, so beautiful that the Olympians desired her, and even Zeus was tempted. However, an oracle told the gods that the son of Thetis would be more magnificent than his father, and so the gods shunned her S because they did not want to suffer a similar fate to Chronos, whose son Zeus conquered.

It was decided that Thetis must marry a mortal, and Cheiron, the centaur, suggested that a student of his – Peleus – should marry her. She fled from him but was eventually captured and married to him. She had many children, and tried to make them immortal by dipping them in the Styx and then thrusting them into a fire. However, this killed all of them except her last-born, whose father saved him from the fire. The boy, Achilles, had only been dipped into the Styx, which succeeded in protecting him, but since his mother had held him by the heel, that part of him was not protected.

According to legend, Achilles' escape from the fire was very narrow indeed, with his father pulling him out too late to save him from being burnt on the ankle. However, the centaur Cheiron helped Peleus once again, by replacing the ankle bone of Achilles with one belonging to the giant Damysos, a great runner. This was what gave Achilles his famous speed.

An oracle told Achilles that he was destined either to have a short yet glorious life, or a long and undistinguished one. Achilles chose the more noble course, and when the Trojan War began he joined the Greeks and turned out to be a tremendous fighter.

His most famous adventure, however, centres around an argument with his king, Agamemnon, during which he shunned the battle completely. Without his inspiring presence, the Greeks lost a great many men, and begged him to return. Achilles compromised — he would allow his best friend Patrocles to wear his armour, fooling the Trojans into thinking he was Achilles and losing heart.

But then the plan backfired, and Patrocles was killed. Achilles was so brokenhearted and upset that he rejoined the war, fighting more fiercely than ever and killing the best Trojan fighter, Hector. However, he was hated by Apollo, who was fighting with the Trojans in the great war, and who killed Achilles in battle by shooting an arrow at the only vulnerable part of his body — his heel.

*Internet: <[news.bbc.co.uk](http://news.bbc.co.uk)> (adapted).*

Judge the following item, based on the text above.

In line 21, the word "one" refers to "ankle bone".

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1558059](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1558059)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2013

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**581**) An understanding of language as open, dynamic, energetic, constantly evolving and personal encompasses the rich complexities of communication. This expanded view of language also makes educational experience more engaging for students. Language is not a thing to be studied but a way of seeing, understanding and communicating about the world and each language user uses his or her language(s) differently to do this. People use language for purposeful communication and learning a new language involves learning how to use words, rules and knowledge about language and its use in order to communicate with speakers of the language.

This understanding of language sees a language not simply as a body of knowledge to be learnt but as a social practice in which to participate. Language is something that people do in their daily lives and something they use to express, create and interpret meanings and to establish and maintain social and interpersonal relationships. If language is a social practice of meaning-making and interpretation, then it is not enough for language learners just to know grammar and vocabulary. They also need to know how that language is used to create and represent meanings and how to communicate with others and to engage with the communication of others. This requires the development of awareness of the nature of language and its impact on the world.

A. Scarino; A. J. Liddicoat. **Teaching and learning languages: a guide**. Australia: Commonwealth of Australia, 2009, p. 16. Internet: <[www.tlg.unisa.edu.au](http://www.tlg.unisa.edu.au)> (adapted).

According to the text, judge the following item.

In "then it is not enough for language learners just to know grammar and vocabulary", "it" refers to "language".

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1558060](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1558060)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (SEDUC AL)/SEDUC AL/Inglês/2013

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**582)** An understanding of language as open, dynamic, energetic, constantly evolving and personal encompasses the rich complexities of communication. This expanded view of language also makes educational experience more engaging for students. Language is not a thing to be studied but a way of seeing, understanding and communicating about the world and each language user uses his or her language(s) differently to do this. People use language for purposeful communication and learning a new language involves learning how to use words, rules and knowledge about language and its use in order to communicate with speakers of the language.

This understanding of language sees a language not simply as a body of knowledge to be learnt but as a social practice in which to participate. Language is something that people do in their daily lives and something they use to express, create and interpret meanings and to establish and maintain social and interpersonal relationships. If language is a social practice of meaning-making and interpretation, then it is not enough for language learners just to know grammar and vocabulary. They also need to know how that language is used to create and represent meanings and how to communicate with others and to engage with the communication of others. This requires the development of awareness of the nature of language and its impact on the world.

A. Scarino; A. J. Liddicoat. **Teaching and learning languages: a guide**. Australia: Commonwealth of Australia, 2009, p. 16. Internet: <[www.tlg.unisa.edu.au](http://www.tlg.unisa.edu.au)> (adapted).

According to the text, judge the following item.

The word "They" refers to "grammar and vocabulary".

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1947766](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1947766)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2013

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**583)**

Visitors and Londoners will later this week have their first chance to join the big city bike rental revolution. Following in the path of Montreal, Paris, and Cardiff, London mayor Boris Johnson is to unveil the Barclays Cycle Hire scheme this Friday, and Londoners and visitors will have access to almost-free bike hire in 30-minute bursts. Over the past few weeks new docking stations have been appearing

across central London in readiness for the 6,000 bikes that will be available for rent. The scheme is modelled on the Bixi project that has become a big success in the Canadian city of Montreal, and even uses similar bikes. Once you've paid a £1 a day access charge, the first half an hour's rental is free, and you can make as many 30-minute trips in the day as you like without paying a penny more.

From this Friday, and for the first month, it will only be open to those who become members by registering online and agreeing to pay £3 for a smartcard. After that period the scheme will be opened to everyone. Once fully up and running, spontaneous users will be able to go to one of the capital's 400 docking stations, enter their credit or debit card details, select a bike and ride off. When they have finished that journey, they deposit the bike at the nearest docking station. You can repeat this as many times as you like during the day – or in the period for which you have paid to access the bikes.

Transport for London, which is behind the scheme, **says it is aimed at those** in the capital who need to make short, repeated journeys, rather than longer rentals. Potential users need to be aware that if they return their bike after their access time has expired, they face a punitive £150 late return charge. If the bike goes missing, or is damaged by the hirer – or vandals – the hirer will have to pay up to £300 to cover the loss. Punctures are considered wear and tear.

Miles Brignall. London joins the bike rental revolution.  
In: The Guardian. Internet: <[www.guardian.co.uk](http://www.guardian.co.uk)>.

Judge the item that follows according to the text above.

In the third paragraph, in the phrase "says it is aimed at those", the pronoun "it" refers to "Transport for London".

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1947769](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/1947769)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2013

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Referenciação, Anáfora e Catáfora (Língua Inglesa)

**584)**



Internet: <[www.hardrainproject.com](http://www.hardrainproject.com)>.

Mexico City once had the world's worst air, with skies so poisonous that birds dropped dead in flight. Today, efforts to clean the smog are showing visible progress, revealing stunning views of snow-capped volcanoes — and offering a model for the developing world. International experts are praising the country's progress. Many say its determined efforts to control auto emissions and other environmental effects of rapid urbanization offer practical lessons to cities in China, India and other fast-growing countries. Mexican officials have attacked the root causes of pollution that plagues many **large urban centers with spiraling growth. They plan to further reduce vehicle emissions**, which are the city's greatest source of pollution. Pemex, the state oil monopoly, plans to build a US\$9.3 billion plant to produce low-sulfur fuel. Mexico City Mayor Marcelo Ebrard is expanding the low-emissions Metrobus system, which has eliminated 80,000 tons of carbon monoxide annually since 2005. Officials plan to add hybrid buses. A suburban train system is to replace hundreds of thousands of vehicles.

The potential payoff for such efforts is now in sight: Mexico City does not even rank among the top 10 polluted cities worldwide. Mexico City appears to have cut most of its pollutants at least by half, while recent studies show a number of cities in China and India recording higher levels of the most serious pollutants. In 1992, the United Nations declared Mexico City the most polluted on the planet. High ozone levels were thought to cause 1,000 deaths and 35,000 hospitalizations a year. Mexico was forced to act. It replaced the city's sootbelching old cars, removed lead from gasoline, embraced natural gas, expanded public transportation, and relocated refineries and factories. Change was gradual, but the pace has quickened in recent years. The presence of lead in the air has dropped by 90 percent since 1990. Suspended particles — pieces of dust, soot or chemicals that lodge in lungs and cause asthma, emphysema or cancer — have been cut by 70 percent. Carbon monoxide and other pollutants also have been drastically reduced.

Anne-Marie O'Connor. Mexico City drastically reduced air pollutants since the 1990s. In: The Washington Post. Internet: <[www.washingtonpost.com](http://www.washingtonpost.com)>.

Judge the item based on the text above.

In the first paragraph, the pronoun "They" in "They plan to further reduce vehicle emissions" refers to "large urban centers with spiraling growth".

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3302014](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3302014)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (InoversaSul)/InoversaSul/Inglês/Ensino Fundamental/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Falsos Cognatos (False Cognates)

**585**) "The High Priestess of Soul," Nina Simone was a singer, pianist, songwriter, and civil rights activist. Mostly known as a jazz singer, her music blended gospel, blues, folk, pop, and classical styles. No popular singer was more closely associated with the Civil Rights Movement than Simone.

Nina Simone was born Eunice Kathleen Waymon on February 21st, 1933, in Tryon, North Carolina. Her mother, Mary Kate Irvin, was a Methodist preacher and housekeeper, and her father, John Divine Waymon, worked as an entertainer, barber, and dry-cleaner. The family's home was filled with music and Simone's mother encouraged her musical pursuits but she did not approve of nonreligious music like blues and jazz. Simone took up the piano before her feet could reach the pedals, and by the age of six, she was playing during church services.

In 2008, **Rolling Stone named** Simone to its list of the 100 Greatest Singers of All Time, and, in 2018, Simone was inducted into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame.

Internet: <[womenshistory.org](http://womenshistory.org)> (adapted).

Based on the previous text, judge the follow item.

The verb "encourage" has a cognate in Portuguese: **encorajar**.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2978261](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2978261)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - PEB (Pref Cach Itapemirim)/Pref Cach Itapemirim/PEB C/Inglês/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Falsos Cognatos (False Cognates)

**586**) About cognate words and false cognates, as well as pedagogic trends, judge the item that follow.

The words **experiences** and **report** are two examples of cognates in English and Portuguese.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2533545](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2533545)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof II(Pref Recife)/Pref Recife/Língua Inglesa/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Falsos Cognatos (False Cognates)

**587) Text 7A1**

Artificial intelligence still has difficulties processing requests in one language, without the additional complications of translation. Michael Housman, chief data science officer at RapportBoost.AI, explained that the ideal scenario for machine learning and artificial intelligence is something with fixed rules and a clear-cut measure of success or failure. He named chess as an obvious example. This happened faster than anyone anticipated because of the game's very clear rules and limited set of moves. Housman elaborated, "Language is almost the opposite of that. There aren't as clearly-cut and defined rules."

I asked Dr. Jorge Majfud, Associate Professor of Spanish, at Jacksonville University, to explain why consistently accurate language translation has thus far eluded AI. He

replied, "The problem is that considering the 'entire' sentence is still not enough." He noted that sarcasm and irony only make sense within this widened context. Similarly, idioms can be problematic for automated translations.

Dr. Majfud warned, "We should be aware of the fragility of their 'interpretation.' Because to translate is basically to interpret, not just an idea but a feeling. Human feelings and ideas that only humans can understand — and sometimes not even we, humans, understand other humans." He noted that cultures, gender, and even age can pose barriers to this understanding and also contended that an over-reliance on technology is leading to our cultural and political decline. Dr. Majfud mentioned that Argentinean writer Julio Cortázar used to refer to dictionaries as "cemeteries". He suggested that automatic translators could be called "zombies".

*David Pring-Mill. Why Hasn't AI Mastered Language Translation? Internet: <singularityhub.com> (adapted).*

Considering information from **text 7A1**, judge the following item.

In the text, there are examples of English-Portuguese cognate words such as "sarcasm", "cultural" and "cemeteries".

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2759293](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2759293)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana Jr (TBG)/TBG/Auditoria e Compliance/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Falsos Cognatos (False Cognates)

**588) Text CB1A2-I**

Oppenheimer's brief advance into astrophysics began with a 1938 paper about neutron stars, which continued in a 1939 installment that further incorporated the principles of Einstein's general theory of relativity. He then published a third paper on black holes on September 1st, 1939—but at the time, it was scarcely noticed because this was the very day Germany invaded Poland, launching World War II. Oppenheimer never wrote on the topic again.

Even if it hadn't been overshadowed by war, Oppenheimer's work on neutron stars and black holes "was not understood to be terribly significant at the time," says Kathryn Carson, a historian of science at the University of California, Berkeley.

Each paper was written with a different member of the swarm of graduate students that Oppenheimer carefully cultivated. These protégés facilitated his ability to jump between research topics—and ultimately, helped him develop some of his most important contributions to physics.

Oppenheimer's climactic third paper, written with his student Hartland Snyder, explores the implications of general relativity on the universe's most massive stars. Although the physicists needed to include some assumptions to simplify the question, they determined that a large enough star would gravitationally collapse indefinitely—and within a finite amount of time, meaning that the objects we now know as black holes could exist.

*Internet: <scientificamerican.com> (adapted).*

Based on the vocabulary and linguistic aspects of **text CB1A2-I**, judge the following item.

The word "physicists" means "medical doctors".

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2761021](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2761021)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana Jr (TBG)/TBG/Jurídico/2023

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Falsos Cognatos (False Cognates)

**589) In** the quest for technological advancements that can revolutionize our world, the scientific community has always been captivated by the elusive phenomenon of superconductivity. For decades, researchers have strived to unlock its full potential, seeking to discover materials that can exhibit superconducting properties at room temperature. And now, the wait might finally be over! Enter LK-99, a groundbreaking potential room-temperature superconductor that has sent shockwaves through the scientific world, spearheaded by a team of brilliant minds from Korea University, led by esteemed researchers Sukbae Lee and Ji-Hoon Kim.

Superconductors are materials that can conduct electricity with zero resistance, leading to unprecedented energy efficiency and technological advancements. In summary, LK-99 represents an exciting prospect as a potential room-temperature superconductor, but its superconducting properties have yet to be confirmed and independently verified.

Room temperature superconductors could revolutionize the energy sector by enabling lossless power transmission over long distances. With reduced energy dissipation during transmission, electricity could be distributed more efficiently, lowering carbon footprints and electricity costs.

*Internet: <dataconomy.com/> (adapted).*

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

It is correct to affirm that the word "elusive" (first sentence of the first paragraph) has a similar meaning to its cognate word in Portuguese.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/1102496](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/1102496)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (São Cristóvão)/Pref São Cristóvão/Inglês/Educação Básica/2019

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Falsos Cognatos (False Cognates)

**590) Britain's** long-running drama of exiting the European Union has revealed evident generational differences. Our research looked at how views on immigration change over time among different age groups. Our findings are particularly relevant in the context of the UK's Brexit referendum.

So far, much of the existing research on attitudes to immigration has largely ignored the potential importance of generational differences. Researchers have long contended that such generational differences are likely because the conditions when people "come of age" politically and socially generally thought to be between the ages of 15 to 20 are instrumental in shaping their opinions, attitudes, and behaviours later in life.

Our statistical analysis shows that those born between approximately 1920 and 1960 are generally among the most negative about immigration. For generations born

after 1960, we found a small but steadily significant movement towards more positive attitudes to immigration among younger generations.

One explanation is that the younger groups are experiencing far more contact with immigrant minorities than their elders, and our research shows that this is indeed the case. Exposure to more affordable international travel and to friends and relatives who've worked abroad may allow these younger groups to empathize more with being a "foreigner" than their parents do, or maybe they feel more like "citizens of the world".

*Anti-immigration attitudes are disappearing among younger generations in Britain. Internet: <theconversation.com> (adapted).*

Considerando as ideias e os aspectos linguísticos do texto apresentado, julgue o item.

The first sentence of the text presents more than four words which are cognate to words in Portuguese.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1102507](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1102507)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (São Cristóvão)/Pref São Cristóvão/Inglês/Educação Básica/2019

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Falsos Cognatos (False Cognates)

#### 591) Texto 7A1-I

##### **Why the Cheetah's Cheeks Are Stained (A Traditional Zulu Story)**

"Kwasuka sukela...."

Long ago a lazy hunter was sitting under a tree. He was thinking that it was too hot to be bothered with the **arduous** task of stalking prey through the bushes. Below him there were fat antelope grazing. But this hunter couldn't be bothered, so lazy was he! He gazed at the herd, wishing that he could have the meat without the work, when suddenly he noticed a movement. It was a female cheetah. She singled out an antelope who had foolishly wandered away from the rest. With great speed she came upon the antelope and brought it down.

The hunter watched as the cheetah dragged her prize to some shade on the edge of the clearing. There three beautiful cheetah cubs were waiting for her. The lazy hunter was filled with envy. Then he had a wicked idea. He decided that he would steal one of the cheetah cubs and train it to hunt for him.

When the sun began to set, the cheetah left her cubs concealed in a bush and set off to the waterhole. Quickly the hunter went to the bushes where the cubs were hidden. He first chose one, then decided upon another, and then changed his mind again. Finally, he stole them all.

When their mother returned half-an-hour later and found her babies gone, she was broken-hearted. The poor mother cheetah cried and cried until her tears made dark stains down her cheeks. She cried so loudly that she was heard by an old man who came to see what the noise was all about.

The old man returned to the village and told the elders what has happened. They drove the lazy man away from the village and took the three cheetah cubs back to their grateful mother. But the long weeping of the mother cheetah stained her face forever.

*Internet: <www.canteach.ca> (adapted).*

A respeito das informações e dos aspectos linguísticos do **texto 7A1-I**, julgue o seguinte item.

The adjective "arduous" and the word **árduo**, in Portuguese, are considered false cognates.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1103003](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1103003)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (São Cristóvão)/Pref São Cristóvão/Inglês/Educação Básica/2019

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Falsos Cognatos (False Cognates)

#### 592)

##### **Amazon fish species at risk if fires destroy river habitat**

This year's unusually severe fires in the Amazon have not only attracted widespread international attention, but also illuminated the effects of mounting deforestation in the region, from evaporating rains to rising carbon dioxide emissions. Yet one effect of forest loss in the Amazon has largely been ignored: how it influences the river system and the fish living in it.

There are few places in the world where **aquatic** and **arboreal** life are brought together as closely as they are in the Amazon. While the rainforest is home to the world's largest river (by volume of water) and 1,700 tributaries, about one-sixth of the basin is also made up of largely forest-covered wetlands that flood for long periods each year and support the commercially most important fish in the region.

Although still pristine in much of the Amazon, the floodplain forests have in recent decades been heavily damaged in some parts of the basin, especially in the eastern lowlands of Brazil. Now, the threat to their survival — and the fish that rely on them — may be growing more intense because of increasing deforestation and fire, researchers say, warning that further **degradation** of the flooded forests could fundamentally alter the Amazon's aquatic ecosystem.

*Internet: <www.nationalgeographic.com> (adapted).*

A respeito das ideias, dos aspectos gramaticais e do vocabulário do texto apresentado, julgue o item a seguir.

In the text, there are some examples of cognates in English that resemble the same words and have the same meaning in Portuguese, such as 'aquatic', 'arboreal' 'forests' and 'degradation'.

Certo  
Errado

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#### [www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1984376](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/1984376)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2012

**593) Text II**

**The Festival of Lights (Divali) in Trinidad and Tobago**

Trinidad and Tobago Hindu festivals, customs and traditions form an integral part of society and "Divali" is no exception. A large percentage of the population consists of ethnic Indians and many are Hindus. The celebration of "Divali" in Trinidad and Tobago is a national holiday with a significant amount of functions to celebrate the occasion. Recently the celebration has not only been extended to the homes and communities but organizations have also embraced this festival with special events held to commemorate it. This is evident in banks, schools and other organizations where members of staff organize "Divali" cultural programmes, dress in Indian ethnic wear and distribute sweets to their staff and customers.

One of the highpoints of the celebrations is held at the Divali Nagar site which is the official headquarters of the National Council of Indian Culture. At the Nagar there is a week of cultural, religious, educational and commercial activities which attract a wide cross section of the population including members of government, diplomatic agencies and parliamentarians.

Hindus in Trinidad and Tobago are also involved in cleaning and redecorating their homes for this auspicious occasion. They also maintain a period of abstinence or fasting. The day of "Divali" is marked with a host of activities in the homes where various dishes and sweets are prepared and "Pooja" is performed. Family members participate in evening worship at 6 o'clock to Mother Lakshmi, the Goddess of prosperity and wealth. They then light their homes with several dozens of "deyas" and distribute delicacies to their families, friends and the community. This sacred festival is known to bring about positive feelings to the community such as a sense of unity, cleanliness, harmony and festivity.

Internet: [www2.nalis.gov.tt](http://www2.nalis.gov.tt) (adapted).

Based on the text, judge the item below.

"Pooja" is an example of a sweet offered during "Divali".

Certo  
Errado

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2789195](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2789195)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana Amb (MMA)/MMA/"Sem Área de Concentração"/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Figuras de Linguagem (Figures of Speech)

**594)**



Internet: <[www.reddit.com](http://www.reddit.com)> (adapted).

Considering the ideas and linguistic aspects of the cartoon above, judge the following item.

The product that the company is testing on animals are sunglasses, which could make them feel more self-confident.

Certo  
Errado

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2978248](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2978248)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - PEB (Pref Cach Itapemirim)/Pref Cach Itapemirim/PEB C/Inglês/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Figuras de Linguagem (Figures of Speech)

**595) Concerning the relationship between language, culture and society, judge the item below.**

Language reflects cultural nuances, with unique expressions and idioms shaping the way individuals within a society communicate and convey meaning.

Certo  
Errado

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2019649](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2019649)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Vest (UnB)/UnB/Regular/2013

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Figuras de Linguagem (Figures of Speech)



Internet: <<http://www.woodworkingformermortals.com>>.

Based on the cartoon above, judge item and choose the correct answer.

The humor of the cartoon lies in the fact that lasagna is a kind of woodworking.

Certo  
Errado

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3403430](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3403430)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Pesq (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Ciências Exatas e da Terra/Engenharia de Processos Químicos/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Tradução (Translation)

**597)** Many studies reveal the contributions of plant breeding and agronomy to farm productivity and their role in reshaping global diets. However, historical accounts also implicate these sciences in the creation of new problems, from novel disease vulnerabilities propagated through industrial monocrops to the negative ecological and public health consequences of crops dependent on chemical inputs and industrialized food systems more generally.

Increasingly, historical analyses also highlight the expertise variously usurped, overlooked, abandoned, or suppressed in the pursuit of "modern" agricultural science. Experiment stations and "improved" plants were instruments of colonialism, means of controlling lands and lives of peoples typically labeled as "primitive" and "backward" by imperial authorities. In many cases, the assumptions of colonial improvers persisted in the international development programs that have sought since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century to deliver "modern" science to farming communities in the Global South.

Awareness of these issues has brought alternative domains of crop science such as agroecology to the fore in recent decades, as researchers reconcile the need for robust crop knowledge and know-how with the imperatives of addressing social and environmental injustice.

Helen Anne Curry; Ryan Nehring. The history of crop science and the future of food. Internet: <[nph.onlinelibrary.wiley.com](http://nph.onlinelibrary.wiley.com)> (adapted).

Judge the following item about the text above.

The following suggestion can be considered an adequate translation of the first sentence of the second paragraph:

**Cada vez mais, análises históricas também ressaltam o conhecimento que foi, de maneiras diferentes, usurpado, negligenciado, abandonado ou eliminado na busca da ciência agrária "moderna".**

Certo  
Errado

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3403437](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3403437)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Pesq (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Ciências Exatas e da Terra/Engenharia de Processos Químicos/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Tradução (Translation)

**598)** In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, we made tremendous advances in discovering fundamental principles in different scientific disciplines that created major breakthroughs in management and technology for agricultural systems, mostly by empirical means. However, as we enter the 21<sup>st</sup> century, agricultural research has more difficult and complex problems to solve.

The environmental consciousness of the general public is requiring us to modify farm management to protect water, air, and soil quality, while staying economically profitable. At the same time, market-based global competition in agricultural products is challenging economic viability of the traditional agricultural systems, and requires the development of new and dynamic production systems. Fortunately, the new electronic technologies can provide us a vast amount of real-time information about crop conditions and near-term weather via remote sensing by satellites or ground-based instruments and the Internet, that can be utilized to develop a whole new level of management. However, we need the means to capture and make sense of this vast amount of site-specific data.

Our customers, the agricultural producers, are asking for a quicker transfer of research results in an integrated usable form for site-specific management. Such a request can only be met with system models, because system models are indeed the integration and quantification of current knowledge based on fundamental principles and laws. Models enhance understanding of data taken under certain conditions and help extrapolate their applications to other conditions and locations.

Lajpat R. Ahuja; Liwang Ma; Terry A. Howell. Whole System Integration and Modeling — Essential to Agricultural Science and Technology in the 21st Century. In: Lajpat R. Ahuja; Liwang Ma; Terry A. Howell (eds.) Agricultural system models in field research and technology transfer. Boca Raton, CRC Press LLC, 2002 (adapted).

Considering the text presented above, judge the following item.

An acceptable translation into Portuguese of the first sentence of the text could be: **No século XX, devido ao uso de meios empíricos, houve avanços tremendos no que diz respeito à descoberta de princípios fundamentais em diferentes áreas acadêmicas, o que levou a um progresso no manejo, na tecnologia e nos sistemas agrícolas.**

Certo  
Errado

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3403445](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3403445)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Pesq (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Ciências Exatas e da Terra/Engenharia de Processos Químicos/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Tradução (Translation)

**599)** Cientistas procuraram avaliar o impacto que certas mudanças climáticas teriam no futuro próximo em cada região produtora de alimentos do globo — e, então, concluíram se as atividades econômicas hoje desenvolvidas ali estão em risco ou não. Na pesquisa, convencionou-se chamar de "ambiente climático seguro" aqueles onde ainda é viável desenvolver a produção de alimentos.

Judge whether the item below presents an adequate translation into English of the paragraph above.

Scientists tried to evaluate how certain climate changes would impact on each food-producing area of the Earth in the future, and then reached the conclusion that the actual economical activities of such areas are at risk. In its research, the term "safe climate environment" was given to those regions in which food production is still feasible.

Certo  
Errado

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[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3407701](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3407701)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Gestão de Pessoas/Saúde Ocupacional/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Tradução (Translation)

**600**) Climate change poses significant challenges to cattle farming, a sector vital to global food security. Among the most pressing concerns is the increasing frequency and intensity of droughts. Reduced rainfall diminishes pasture quality and availability, limiting feed for livestock and increasing water scarcity. This can lead to decreased animal growth rates, reduced milk production, and increased mortality rates. Moreover, prolonged droughts can contribute to desertification, shrinking available grazing land and forcing farmers to adopt costly alternative feeding strategies.

Beyond drought, other climate-related impacts include heat stress, which can significantly impact animal health and productivity. Rising temperatures can exacerbate heat stress, leading to decreased feed intake, reduced fertility, and increased mortality in livestock. Furthermore, extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall and flooding, can cause infrastructure damage, contaminate water sources, and lead to the loss of livestock.

The cattle farming sector itself contributes to climate change through greenhouse gas emissions, primarily methane produced during animal digestion and nitrous oxide from manure management. Deforestation for pasture expansion also releases significant amounts of carbon dioxide.

To address these challenges, a multi-pronged approach is crucial.

- Genetic selection: Breeding programs focused on developing drought-resistant and heat-tolerant livestock breeds are vital.
- Sustainable feeding strategies: Implementing precision feeding techniques, improving feed efficiency, and exploring alternative feed sources, such as drought-resistant forage varieties, can enhance livestock resilience.
- Integrated farming systems: Integrating crop and livestock production, such as through agroforestry systems, can improve soil health, enhance water retention, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Technological innovations: Utilizing technologies such as precision livestock farming, remote sensing for pasture monitoring, and renewable energy sources can improve resource efficiency and reduce the environmental footprint of cattle production.

Furthermore, strong policy support, including incentives for sustainable farming practices, investments in research and development, and improved access to climate information services, are essential for the long-term sustainability of the cattle farming sector.

Addressing the challenges posed by climate change requires a collaborative effort involving farmers, researchers, policymakers, and consumers. By embracing innovative solutions, prioritizing sustainable practices, and fostering a collective understanding of the importance of climate-resilient livestock production, we can ensure a future when this vital sector continues to thrive while minimizing its environmental impact.

Internet: <conafar.org.br> (adapted).

Judge the following item based on the text above.

The sentence: "If we don't have conscious of the impact of climate change in our agriculture, we will soon have irreversible consequences." is the correct English version for the following information in Portuguese: **Se não tivermos consciência do impacto das mudanças climáticas em nossa agricultura, logo teremos consequências irreversíveis.**

Certo  
Errado

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