



Língua Inglesa para Câmara dos Deputados - 2026

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

Ordenação: Por Matéria e Assunto

---

[www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/3250396](https://www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/3250396)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AJ TRF6/TRF 6/Apoio Especializado/Análise de Dados/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**1)** Many believe the Internet negatively affects mental health, but a new study challenges this assumption. Conducted by Dr. Matti Vuorre and his team at Tilburg University and published in Technology, Mind, and Behavior magazine, the study analyzed data from more than two million people across 168 countries. The findings suggest that those who have Internet access and actively use it report higher well-being across areas like life satisfaction, social life, and economic stability. Remarkably, 85% of the data analyses revealed that Internet users generally experience greater well-being than non-users. Dr. Vuorre emphasized that although Internet use is often blamed for mental health issues, this large-scale study suggests a positive correlation between access to the Internet and improved well-being.

The study used Gallup World Poll data to assess well-being, looking at whether Internet access was associated with positive outcomes on a global scale. Dr. Vuorre acknowledged the complexity of analyzing such extensive data, so his team conducted tens of thousands of statistical tests to ensure reliability. While the study adjusts for factors like income and access to healthcare, which can independently boost well-being, Internet access still appeared to make a positive difference. However, Dr. Markus Appel, a psychology professor not involved in the study, noted that Internet use's impact on well-being may vary greatly based on individual use. Appel pointed out that the Internet itself is not inherently good or bad for mental health; rather, its effects depend on how people choose to use it.

The study calls for a nuanced view of Internet use. Dr. Vuorre emphasized that the Internet supports various activities, from online banking and shopping to social interactions and news consumption, each with unique effects on well-being. Yet, the rapid shift to digital life leaves limited time to study these impacts fully. Vuorre noted that caution is warranted in framing policies around Internet use. Although some research highlights negative effects of social media, especially for younger people, this study suggests that Internet access may be a valuable resource, enhancing certain aspects of well-being worldwide.

According to the text above, judge the following item.

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

It is correct to conclude from the text that Internet use contributes significantly to the state of well-being of people worldwide.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/3250426](https://www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/3250426)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AJ TRF6/TRF 6/Apoio Especializado/Análise de Dados/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**2)** Many believe the Internet negatively affects mental health, but a new study challenges this assumption. Conducted by Dr. Matti Vuorre and his team at Tilburg University and published in Technology, Mind, and Behavior magazine, the study analyzed data from more than two million people across 168 countries. The findings suggest that those who have Internet access and actively use it report higher well-being across areas like life satisfaction, social life, and economic stability. Remarkably, 85% of the data analyses revealed that Internet users generally experience greater well-being than non-users. Dr. Vuorre emphasized that although Internet use is often blamed for mental health issues, this large-scale study suggests a positive correlation between access to the Internet and improved well-being.

The study used Gallup World Poll data to assess well-being, looking at whether Internet access was associated with positive outcomes on a global scale. Dr. Vuorre acknowledged the complexity of analyzing such extensive data, so his team conducted tens of thousands of statistical tests to ensure reliability. While the study adjusts for factors like income and access to healthcare, which can independently boost well-being, Internet access still appeared to make a positive difference. However, Dr. Markus Appel, a psychology professor not involved in the study, noted that Internet use's impact on well-being may vary greatly based on individual use. Appel pointed out that the Internet itself is not inherently good or bad for mental health; rather, its effects depend on how people choose to use it.

The study calls for a nuanced view of Internet use. Dr. Vuorre emphasized that the Internet supports various activities, from online banking and shopping to social interactions and news consumption, each with unique effects on well-being. Yet, the rapid shift to digital life leaves limited time to study these impacts fully. Vuorre noted that caution is warranted in framing policies around Internet use. Although some research highlights negative effects of social media, especially for younger people, this study suggests that Internet access may be a valuable resource, enhancing certain aspects of well-being worldwide.

According to the text above, judge the following item.

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

According to Dr. Markus Appel, the use of the Internet is *per se* harmful to the mental health of individuals.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/3250430](https://www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/3250430)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AJ TRF6/TRF 6/Apoio Especializado/Análise de Dados/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**3)** Many believe the Internet negatively affects mental health, but a new study challenges this assumption. Conducted by Dr. Matti Vuorre and his team at Tilburg University and published in Technology, Mind, and Behavior magazine, the study analyzed data from more than two million people across 168 countries. The findings suggest that those who have Internet access and actively use it report higher well-being across areas like life satisfaction, social life, and economic stability. Remarkably, 85% of the data analyses revealed that Internet users generally experience greater well-being than non-users. Dr. Vuorre emphasized that although Internet use is often blamed for mental health issues, this large-scale study suggests a positive correlation between access to the Internet and improved well-being.

The study used Gallup World Poll data to assess well-being, looking at whether Internet access was associated with positive outcomes on a global scale. Dr. Vuorre acknowledged the complexity of analyzing such extensive data, so his team conducted tens of thousands of statistical tests to ensure reliability. While the study adjusts

for factors like income and access to healthcare, which can independently boost well-being, Internet access still appeared to make a positive difference. However, Dr. Markus Appel, a psychology professor not involved in the study, noted that Internet use's impact on well-being may vary greatly based on individual use. Appel pointed out that the Internet itself is not inherently good or bad for mental health; rather, its effects depend on how people choose to use it.

The study calls for a nuanced view of Internet use. Dr. Vuorre emphasized that the Internet supports various activities, from online banking and shopping to social interactions and news consumption, each with unique effects on well-being. Yet, the rapid shift to digital life leaves limited time to study these impacts fully. Vuorre noted that caution is warranted in framing policies around Internet use. Although some research highlights negative effects of social media, especially for younger people, this study suggests that Internet access may be a valuable resource, enhancing certain aspects of well-being worldwide.

Internet: <edition.cnn.com> (adapted).

According to the text above, judge the following item.

The study mentioned in the text, led by Dr. Matti Vuorre, found that Internet use is related to people's higher well-being.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3250435](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3250435)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AJ TRF6/TRF 6/Apoio Especializado/Análise de Dados/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**4)** Many believe the Internet negatively affects mental health, but a new study challenges this assumption. Conducted by Dr. Matti Vuorre and his team at Tilburg University and published in Technology, Mind, and Behavior magazine, the study analyzed data from more than two million people across 168 countries. The findings suggest that those who have Internet access and actively use it report higher well-being across areas like life satisfaction, social life, and economic stability. Remarkably, 85% of the data analyses revealed that Internet users generally experience greater well-being than non-users. Dr. Vuorre emphasized that although Internet use is often blamed for mental health issues, this large-scale study suggests a positive correlation between access to the Internet and improved well-being.

The study used Gallup World Poll data to assess well-being, looking at whether Internet access was associated with positive outcomes on a global scale. Dr. Vuorre acknowledged the complexity of analyzing such extensive data, so his team conducted tens of thousands of statistical tests to ensure reliability. While the study adjusts for factors like income and access to healthcare, which can independently boost well-being, Internet access still appeared to make a positive difference. However, Dr. Markus Appel, a psychology professor not involved in the study, noted that Internet use's impact on well-being may vary greatly based on individual use. Appel pointed out that the Internet itself is not inherently good or bad for mental health; rather, its effects depend on how people choose to use it.

The study calls for a nuanced view of Internet use. Dr. Vuorre emphasized that the Internet supports various activities, from online banking and shopping to social interactions and news consumption, each with unique effects on well-being. Yet, the rapid shift to digital life leaves limited time to study these impacts fully. Vuorre noted that caution is warranted in framing policies around Internet use. Although some research highlights negative effects of social media, especially for younger people, this study suggests that Internet access may be a valuable resource, enhancing certain aspects of well-being worldwide.

Internet: <edition.cnn.com> (adapted).

According to the text above, judge the following item.

Dr. Vuorre's team did adjustments in the research of the impacts of Internet use on well-being, including aspects like income and access to healthcare, to enhance the reliability of their study.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3250511](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3250511)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AJ TRF6/TRF 6/Apoio Especializado/Análise de Dados/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**5)** Ahead of the upcoming AI Safety Summit in Seoul, leading AI scientists from institutions like the University of Oxford are urging world leaders to act on AI risks. Despite the pledges made at the previous summit in Bletchley Park, the experts argue that progress has been insufficient. According to Dr. Jan Brauner, the current AI landscape is dominated by a relentless pursuit of technological advancement, with safety and ethics as secondary concerns. This expert consensus paper, published in Science magazine, stresses that without a focus on safe development, AI may pose serious risks to society, especially as the potential for rapid, transformative AI capabilities looms within the decade.

The authors, including renowned AI figures such as Geoffrey Hinton and Dawn Song, outline critical priorities for global AI policy. They recommend establishing well-funded, expert oversight institutions and highlight the disproportionate funding gap. In the United States, AI Safety Institute's budget is just \$ 10 million, in stark contrast to the Food and Drug Administration's \$ 6.7 billion. They also advocate for mandatory, rigorous risk assessments and call for enforceable standards on AI safety, urging AI companies to adopt "safety cases" similar to those in other high-stakes fields like aviation. These safety cases would place the responsibility on developers to prove their technologies pose no harm.

Additionally, the paper proposes "mitigation standards" that automatically scale according to AI capability milestones. This approach would ensure rapid responses if AI systems advance quickly, with policies automatically tightening or relaxing based on the technology's pace. As global leaders prepare for the summit, the experts emphasize that addressing AI risks now is essential for protecting society from potential harm. This marks the first consensus from such a broad coalition of international AI experts, underscoring the urgency for concrete policy commitments rather than vague proposals.

Internet: <ox.ac.uk> (adapted).

Based on the ideas presented in the text, judge the following item.

The proposed 'mitigation standards' (first sentence of the last paragraph) would allow policies to be adjusted based on the current needs and budgets of AI companies.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3250512](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3250512)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AJ TRF6/TRF 6/Apoio Especializado/Análise de Dados/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**6)** Ahead of the upcoming AI Safety Summit in Seoul, leading AI scientists from institutions like the University of Oxford are urging world leaders to act on AI risks. Despite the pledges made at the previous summit in Bletchley Park, the experts argue that progress has been insufficient. According to Dr. Jan Brauner, the current AI

landscape is dominated by a relentless pursuit of technological advancement, with safety and ethics as secondary concerns. This expert consensus paper, published in Science magazine, stresses that without a focus on safe development, AI may pose serious risks to society, especially as the potential for rapid, transformative AI capabilities looms within the decade.

The authors, including renowned AI figures such as Geoffrey Hinton and Dawn Song, outline critical priorities for global AI policy. They recommend establishing well-funded, expert oversight institutions and highlight the disproportionate funding gap. In the United States, AI Safety Institute's budget is just \$ 10 million, in stark contrast to the Food and Drug Administration's \$ 6.7 billion. They also advocate for mandatory, rigorous risk assessments and call for enforceable standards on AI safety, urging AI companies to adopt "safety cases" similar to those in other high-stakes fields like aviation. These safety cases would place the responsibility on developers to prove their technologies pose no harm.

Additionally, the paper proposes "mitigation standards" that automatically scale according to AI capability milestones. This approach would ensure rapid responses if AI systems advance quickly, with policies automatically tightening or relaxing based on the technology's pace. As global leaders prepare for the summit, the experts emphasize that addressing AI risks now is essential for protecting society from potential harm. This marks the first consensus from such a broad coalition of international AI experts, underscoring the urgency for concrete policy commitments rather than vague proposals.

Internet: <ox.ac.uk> (adapted).

Based on the ideas presented in the text, judge the following item.

Leading AI experts are advocating urgent action concerning AI risks ahead of the upcoming AI Safety Summit.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3250514](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3250514)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AJ TRF6/TRF 6/Apoio Especializado/Análise de Dados/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**7)** Ahead of the upcoming AI Safety Summit in Seoul, leading AI scientists from institutions like the University of Oxford are urging world leaders to act on AI risks. Despite the pledges made at the previous summit in Bletchley Park, the experts argue that progress has been insufficient. According to Dr. Jan Brauner, the current AI landscape is dominated by a relentless pursuit of technological advancement, with safety and ethics as secondary concerns. This expert consensus paper, published in Science magazine, stresses that without a focus on safe development, AI may pose serious risks to society, especially as the potential for rapid, transformative AI capabilities looms within the decade.

The authors, including renowned AI figures such as Geoffrey Hinton and Dawn Song, outline critical priorities for global AI policy. They recommend establishing well-funded, expert oversight institutions and highlight the disproportionate funding gap. In the United States, AI Safety Institute's budget is just \$ 10 million, in stark contrast to the Food and Drug Administration's \$ 6.7 billion. They also advocate for mandatory, rigorous risk assessments and call for enforceable standards on AI safety, urging AI companies to adopt "safety cases" similar to those in other high-stakes fields like aviation. These safety cases would place the responsibility on developers to prove their technologies pose no harm.

Additionally, the paper proposes "mitigation standards" that automatically scale according to AI capability milestones. This approach would ensure rapid responses if AI systems advance quickly, with policies automatically tightening or relaxing based on the technology's pace. As global leaders prepare for the summit, the experts emphasize that addressing AI risks now is essential for protecting society from potential harm. This marks the first consensus from such a broad coalition of international AI experts, underscoring the urgency for concrete policy commitments rather than vague proposals.

Internet: <ox.ac.uk> (adapted).

Based on the ideas presented in the text, judge the following item.

According to the experts, the AI Safety Institute's funding is significantly lower than that of the Food and Drug Administration.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3250526](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3250526)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AJ TRF6/TRF 6/Apoio Especializado/Análise de Dados/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**8)** Ahead of the upcoming AI Safety Summit in Seoul, leading AI scientists from institutions like the University of Oxford are urging world leaders to act on AI risks. Despite the pledges made at the previous summit in Bletchley Park, the experts argue that progress has been insufficient. According to Dr. Jan Brauner, the current AI landscape is dominated by a relentless pursuit of technological advancement, with safety and ethics as secondary concerns. This expert consensus paper, published in Science magazine, stresses that without a focus on safe development, AI may pose serious risks to society, especially as the potential for rapid, transformative AI capabilities looms within the decade.

The authors, including renowned AI figures such as Geoffrey Hinton and Dawn Song, outline critical priorities for global AI policy. They recommend establishing well-funded, expert oversight institutions and highlight the disproportionate funding gap. In the United States, AI Safety Institute's budget is just \$ 10 million, in stark contrast to the Food and Drug Administration's \$ 6.7 billion. They also advocate for mandatory, rigorous risk assessments and call for enforceable standards on AI safety, urging AI companies to adopt "safety cases" similar to those in other high-stakes fields like aviation. These safety cases would place the responsibility on developers to prove their technologies pose no harm.

Additionally, the paper proposes "mitigation standards" that automatically scale according to AI capability milestones. This approach would ensure rapid responses if AI systems advance quickly, with policies automatically tightening or relaxing based on the technology's pace. As global leaders prepare for the summit, the experts emphasize that addressing AI risks now is essential for protecting society from potential harm. This marks the first consensus from such a broad coalition of international AI experts, underscoring the urgency for concrete policy commitments rather than vague proposals.

Internet: <ox.ac.uk> (adapted).

Based on the ideas presented in the text, judge the following item.

According to the expert consensus paper mentioned in the text, AI companies should adopt 'safety cases' like those used in high-stakes industries such as healthcare.

Certo  
Errado

---

**9)** The Moodbeam wristband, resembling a fitness tracker, is designed to help employers monitor the emotional well-being of remote workers. The device features two buttons: yellow for happy and blue for sad, allowing employees to log their feelings throughout the workweek. Managers can then access this data via an online dashboard, gaining insights into their team's emotional state. Originally created by co-founder Christina Colmer McHugh to help her daughter communicate feelings, Moodbeam aims to bridge the gap left by in-person interactions, giving employers a way to "check in" with staff working from home.

One user of the Moodbeam wristband, the UK charity Brave Mind, has found it helpful. Trustee Paddy Burtt noted that an employee's struggle with workload and disillusionment only came to light through the data, underscoring the device's potential to surface unseen issues. With mental health issues like anxiety and depression costing the global economy approximately \$ 1 trillion annually in lost productivity, tools like Moodbeam are gaining traction. Studies indicate a growing need for mental health support, especially as remote work and blurred work-life boundaries exacerbate stress.

Other companies are also exploring solutions. In San Francisco, Modern Health connects employees to mental health resources, including therapy and meditation, based on a brief questionnaire. Similarly, Microsoft has developed a "virtual commute" feature within Teams, prompting users to reflect on their day and their schedule tasks, and to meditate to help distinguish between work and personal time. As more people work remotely, these innovations aim to provide accessible support for mental resilience and emotional well-being.

Internet: <bbc.com> (adapted).

According to the previous text, judge the following item.

Research has shown that working from home does not have economic impact on productivity levels due to mental health challenges.

Certo  
Errado

---

**10)** The Moodbeam wristband, resembling a fitness tracker, is designed to help employers monitor the emotional well-being of remote workers. The device features two buttons: yellow for happy and blue for sad, allowing employees to log their feelings throughout the workweek. Managers can then access this data via an online dashboard, gaining insights into their team's emotional state. Originally created by co-founder Christina Colmer McHugh to help her daughter communicate feelings, Moodbeam aims to bridge the gap left by in-person interactions, giving employers a way to "check in" with staff working from home.

One user of the Moodbeam wristband, the UK charity Brave Mind, has found it helpful. Trustee Paddy Burtt noted that an employee's struggle with workload and disillusionment only came to light through the data, underscoring the device's potential to surface unseen issues. With mental health issues like anxiety and depression costing the global economy approximately \$ 1 trillion annually in lost productivity, tools like Moodbeam are gaining traction. Studies indicate a growing need for mental health support, especially as remote work and blurred work-life boundaries exacerbate stress.

Other companies are also exploring solutions. In San Francisco, Modern Health connects employees to mental health resources, including therapy and meditation, based on a brief questionnaire. Similarly, Microsoft has developed a "virtual commute" feature within Teams, prompting users to reflect on their day and their schedule tasks, and to meditate to help distinguish between work and personal time. As more people work remotely, these innovations aim to provide accessible support for mental resilience and emotional well-being.

Internet: <bbc.com> (adapted).

According to the previous text, judge the following item.

Microsoft offers resources to support the mental well-being of work-from-home employees and to establish the right boundaries between work and personal life.

Certo  
Errado

---

**11)** The Moodbeam wristband, resembling a fitness tracker, is designed to help employers monitor the emotional well-being of remote workers. The device features two buttons: yellow for happy and blue for sad, allowing employees to log their feelings throughout the workweek. Managers can then access this data via an online dashboard, gaining insights into their team's emotional state. Originally created by co-founder Christina Colmer McHugh to help her daughter communicate feelings, Moodbeam aims to bridge the gap left by in-person interactions, giving employers a way to "check in" with staff working from home.

One user of the Moodbeam wristband, the UK charity Brave Mind, has found it helpful. Trustee Paddy Burtt noted that an employee's struggle with workload and disillusionment only came to light through the data, underscoring the device's potential to surface unseen issues. With mental health issues like anxiety and depression costing the global economy approximately \$ 1 trillion annually in lost productivity, tools like Moodbeam are gaining traction. Studies indicate a growing need for mental health support, especially as remote work and blurred work-life boundaries exacerbate stress.

Other companies are also exploring solutions. In San Francisco, Modern Health connects employees to mental health resources, including therapy and meditation, based on a brief questionnaire. Similarly, Microsoft has developed a "virtual commute" feature within Teams, prompting users to reflect on their day and their schedule tasks, and to meditate to help distinguish between work and personal time. As more people work remotely, these innovations aim to provide accessible support for mental resilience and emotional well-being.

Internet: <bbc.com> (adapted).

According to the previous text, judge the following item.

The Moodbeam wristband was created to track the emotional state of employees, generating data for employers.

Certo  
Errado

---

**12)** The Moodbeam wristband, resembling a fitness tracker, is designed to help employers monitor the emotional well-being of remote workers. The device features two buttons: yellow for happy and blue for sad, allowing employees to log their feelings throughout the workweek. Managers can then access this data via an online dashboard, gaining insights into their team's emotional state. Originally created by co-founder Christina Colmer McHugh to help her daughter communicate feelings, Moodbeam aims to bridge the gap left by in-person interactions, giving employers a way to "check in" with staff working from home.

One user of the Moodbeam wristband, the UK charity Brave Mind, has found it helpful. Trustee Paddy Burtt noted that an employee's struggle with workload and disillusionment only came to light through the data, underscoring the device's potential to surface unseen issues. With mental health issues like anxiety and depression costing the global economy approximately \$ 1 trillion annually in lost productivity, tools like Moodbeam are gaining traction. Studies indicate a growing need for mental health support, especially as remote work and blurred work-life boundaries exacerbate stress.

Other companies are also exploring solutions. In San Francisco, Modern Health connects employees to mental health resources, including therapy and meditation, based on a brief questionnaire. Similarly, Microsoft has developed a "virtual commute" feature within Teams, prompting users to reflect on their day and their schedule tasks, and to meditate to help distinguish between work and personal time. As more people work remotely, these innovations aim to provide accessible support for mental resilience and emotional well-being.

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

According to the previous text, judge the following item.

Moodbeam has a two-button device to help managers understand whether their remote workers are feeling positive or negative emotions.

Certo  
Errado

---

**13)** It's like a 21st century version of Frankenstein's monster.

Switzerland-based startup FinalSpark claims to have built a unique computer processor made from 16 mini brains developed out of human brain tissue — and they are positioning this "living computer" as an alternative to silicon-based computing. And now, other researchers can remotely access the startup's biocomputer, the Neuroplatform, to conduct studies on, let's say, artificial intelligence, which typically requires enormous resources.

"One of the biggest advantages of biological computing is that neurons compute information with much less energy than digital computers," a scientist and strategic advisor wrote in a company blog post. It is estimated that living neurons can use over 1 million times less energy than the current digital processors we use. The startup takes brain organoids, small samples of human brain tissue derived from neural stem cells, and places them in a special environment that keeps these organoids alive. They then hook up these mini brains to specialized electrodes to perform computer processing and digital analog conversions to transform neural activity into digital information.

The concept of living computers has been around for quite some time now. Last year, for instance, scientists hooked up neurons to electrical circuits, resulting in a device that could perform voice recognition. These unusual machines have some noteworthy advantages over their silicon-based counterparts, including a significantly smaller carbon footprint. "This is one of the reasons why using living neurons for computations is such a compelling opportunity. Apart from possible improvements in AI model generalization, we could also reduce greenhouse emissions without sacrificing technological progress," she said.

FinalSpark hopes other institutions will tap its Neuroplatform in order to advance biocomputer research, while positioning this tool as the next step in AI computing. As AI companies clamor for resources for data centers, with concerns growing over carbon emissions and water, it's a novel approach that may just pay off in the long run.

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

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

Only recently have scientists begun experimenting with the concept of living computers.

Certo  
Errado

---

**14)** It's like a 21st century version of Frankenstein's monster.

Switzerland-based startup FinalSpark claims to have built a unique computer processor made from 16 mini brains developed out of human brain tissue — and they are positioning this "living computer" as an alternative to silicon-based computing. And now, other researchers can remotely access the startup's biocomputer, the Neuroplatform, to conduct studies on, let's say, artificial intelligence, which typically requires enormous resources.

"One of the biggest advantages of biological computing is that neurons compute information with much less energy than digital computers," a scientist and strategic advisor wrote in a company blog post. It is estimated that living neurons can use over 1 million times less energy than the current digital processors we use. The startup takes brain organoids, small samples of human brain tissue derived from neural stem cells, and places them in a special environment that keeps these organoids alive. They then hook up these mini brains to specialized electrodes to perform computer processing and digital analog conversions to transform neural activity into digital information.

The concept of living computers has been around for quite some time now. Last year, for instance, scientists hooked up neurons to electrical circuits, resulting in a device that could perform voice recognition. These unusual machines have some noteworthy advantages over their silicon-based counterparts, including a significantly smaller carbon footprint. "This is one of the reasons why using living neurons for computations is such a compelling opportunity. Apart from possible improvements in AI model generalization, we could also reduce greenhouse emissions without sacrificing technological progress," she said.

FinalSpark hopes other institutions will tap its Neuroplatform in order to advance biocomputer research, while positioning this tool as the next step in AI computing. As AI companies clamor for resources for data centers, with concerns growing over carbon emissions and water, it's a novel approach that may just pay off in the long run.

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

One of the advantages related to using living neurons in computing is that the carbon footprint is much smaller than the one caused by silicon-based computer processors.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3259696**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - TJ TRF6/TRF 6/Apoio Especializado/Desenvolvimento de Sistemas de Informação/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**15)** It's like a 21st century version of Frankenstein's monster.

Switzerland-based startup FinalSpark claims to have built a unique computer processor made from 16 mini brains developed out of human brain tissue — and they are positioning this "living computer" as an alternative to silicon-based computing. And now, other researchers can remotely access the startup's biocomputer, the Neuroplatform, to conduct studies on, let's say, artificial intelligence, which typically requires enormous resources.

"One of the biggest advantages of biological computing is that neurons compute information with much less energy than digital computers," a scientist and strategic advisor wrote in a company blog post. It is estimated that living neurons can use over 1 million times less energy than the current digital processors we use. The startup takes brain organoids, small samples of human brain tissue derived from neural stem cells, and places them in a special environment that keeps these organoids alive. They then hook up these mini brains to specialized electrodes to perform computer processing and digital analog conversions to transform neural activity into digital information.

The concept of living computers has been around for quite some time now. Last year, for instance, scientists hooked up neurons to electrical circuits, resulting in a device that could perform voice recognition. These unusual machines have some noteworthy advantages over their silicon-based counterparts, including a significantly smaller carbon footprint. "This is one of the reasons why using living neurons for computations is such a compelling opportunity. Apart from possible improvements in AI model generalization, we could also reduce greenhouse emissions without sacrificing technological progress," she said.

FinalSpark hopes other institutions will tap its Neuroplatform in order to advance biocomputer research, while positioning this tool as the next step in AI computing. As AI companies clamor for resources for data centers, with concerns growing over carbon emissions and water, it's a novel approach that may just pay off in the long run.

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

FinalSpark has designed a computer processor based on human brain tissue rather than silicon.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3259697**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - TJ TRF6/TRF 6/Apoio Especializado/Desenvolvimento de Sistemas de Informação/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**16)** It's like a 21st century version of Frankenstein's monster.

Switzerland-based startup FinalSpark claims to have built a unique computer processor made from 16 mini brains developed out of human brain tissue — and they are positioning this "living computer" as an alternative to silicon-based computing. And now, other researchers can remotely access the startup's biocomputer, the Neuroplatform, to conduct studies on, let's say, artificial intelligence, which typically requires enormous resources.

"One of the biggest advantages of biological computing is that neurons compute information with much less energy than digital computers," a scientist and strategic advisor wrote in a company blog post. It is estimated that living neurons can use over 1 million times less energy than the current digital processors we use. The startup takes brain organoids, small samples of human brain tissue derived from neural stem cells, and places them in a special environment that keeps these organoids alive. They then hook up these mini brains to specialized electrodes to perform computer processing and digital analog conversions to transform neural activity into digital information.

The concept of living computers has been around for quite some time now. Last year, for instance, scientists hooked up neurons to electrical circuits, resulting in a device that could perform voice recognition. These unusual machines have some noteworthy advantages over their silicon-based counterparts, including a significantly smaller carbon footprint. "This is one of the reasons why using living neurons for computations is such a compelling opportunity. Apart from possible improvements in AI model generalization, we could also reduce greenhouse emissions without sacrificing technological progress," she said.

FinalSpark hopes other institutions will tap its Neuroplatform in order to advance biocomputer research, while positioning this tool as the next step in AI computing. As AI companies clamor for resources for data centers, with concerns growing over carbon emissions and water, it's a novel approach that may just pay off in the long run.

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

Biocomputers are more efficient than standard computers because they take less time than the latter to process the same information.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3294324**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (InoversaSul)/InoversaSul/Administrativo/Projetos/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**17)** A majority of remote workers would quit their jobs if forced to return to the office, according to a new study. In FlexJobs' recent report, 57 percent of remote workers surveyed said they would absolutely look for a new job if they were not allowed to continue working remotely. "Obviously, an employer has the right to call employees

back to the office from remote or hybrid positions at any time, but for many who have had these jobs since the early days of the pandemic, working from home during all or part of the week has become a way of life, and they've scheduled virtually all other priorities around it," says Alex Beene, a financial literacy instructor at the University of Tennessee.

The numbers could indicate a significant turnover issue as companies continue to look for ways to be fully in-person again, as just under 25 percent of workers said their employer had already instituted a return-to-office mandate. The report is based on a poll of 3,000 American professionals between August 5 and August 18. Overall, Americans were eager to leave their jobs in pursuit of higher wages or more flexible work, as 67 percent said they planned to change jobs in the next six months. But key things like a promotion, remote work and a better company culture could convince some workers to stay, according to the survey. Between 33 percent and 38 percent of workers said these factors could convince them to stay in their current roles.

Working remotely continues to be a huge draw when it comes to attracting talent, and it can even convince some employees to accept lower salaries. In the report, 58 percent of workers said they'd accept a salary decrease if it meant they could work from home. "We have a generation of employees that live in locations far removed from their actual employer due to work-from-home policies," Beene said. "For many, hours of commuting may either not be feasible or not add up financially to make sense given their current role."

And because many remote workers don't feel a productivity loss, companies are still "vying for talent and willing to accommodate," said Kevin Thompson, a finance expert and founder and CEO of 9i Capital Group. As a result, workers still largely have the power over their employers, Thompson said. "The only reason they would not is if businesses began to collude and mandated everyone return to work," Thompson told Newsweek. "As long as the market remains free and fair, the ability to find remote work should actually continue."

Putting productivity aside, Thompson said the main loss from remote work has been in corporate culture. "I don't believe you can build a culture through Zoom, but that does not mean it is not possible," Thompson said. "The consequences of remote work won't be felt for a number of years."

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

About the ideas conveyed by the preceding text, as well as its linguistic aspects, judge the follow item.

The word "collude" (third sentence of the fourth paragraph) is used metaphorically in the text.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3294326](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3294326)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (InoversaSul)/InoversaSul/Administrativo/Projetos/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**18)** A majority of remote workers would quit their jobs if forced to return to the office, according to a new study. In FlexJobs' recent report, 57 percent of remote workers surveyed said they would absolutely look for a new job if they were not allowed to continue working remotely. "Obviously, an employer has the right to call employees back to the office from remote or hybrid positions at any time, but for many who have had these jobs since the early days of the pandemic, working from home during all or part of the week has become a way of life, and they've scheduled virtually all other priorities around it," says Alex Beene, a financial literacy instructor at the University of Tennessee.

The numbers could indicate a significant turnover issue as companies continue to look for ways to be fully in-person again, as just under 25 percent of workers said their employer had already instituted a return-to-office mandate. The report is based on a poll of 3,000 American professionals between August 5 and August 18. Overall, Americans were eager to leave their jobs in pursuit of higher wages or more flexible work, as 67 percent said they planned to change jobs in the next six months. But key things like a promotion, remote work and a better company culture could convince some workers to stay, according to the survey. Between 33 percent and 38 percent of workers said these factors could convince them to stay in their current roles.

Working remotely continues to be a huge draw when it comes to attracting talent, and it can even convince some employees to accept lower salaries. In the report, 58 percent of workers said they'd accept a salary decrease if it meant they could work from home. "We have a generation of employees that live in locations far removed from their actual employer due to work-from-home policies," Beene said. "For many, hours of commuting may either not be feasible or not add up financially to make sense given their current role."

And because many remote workers don't feel a productivity loss, companies are still "vying for talent and willing to accommodate," said Kevin Thompson, a finance expert and founder and CEO of 9i Capital Group. As a result, workers still largely have the power over their employers, Thompson said. "The only reason they would not is if businesses began to collude and mandated everyone return to work," Thompson told Newsweek. "As long as the market remains free and fair, the ability to find remote work should actually continue."

Putting productivity aside, Thompson said the main loss from remote work has been in corporate culture. "I don't believe you can build a culture through Zoom, but that does not mean it is not possible," Thompson said. "The consequences of remote work won't be felt for a number of years."

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

About the ideas conveyed by the preceding text, as well as its linguistic aspects, judge the follow item.

In the text, it is implied that the study points to a win-win scenario as far as keeping employees in remote work, because by doing so corporations show flexibility while employees tend to keep productivity levels high.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3294328](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3294328)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (InoversaSul)/InoversaSul/Administrativo/Projetos/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**19)** A majority of remote workers would quit their jobs if forced to return to the office, according to a new study. In FlexJobs' recent report, 57 percent of remote workers surveyed said they would absolutely look for a new job if they were not allowed to continue working remotely. "Obviously, an employer has the right to call employees back to the office from remote or hybrid positions at any time, but for many who have had these jobs since the early days of the pandemic, working from home during all or part of the week has become a way of life, and they've scheduled virtually all other priorities around it," says Alex Beene, a financial literacy instructor at the University of Tennessee.

The numbers could indicate a significant turnover issue as companies continue to look for ways to be fully in-person again, as just under 25 percent of workers said their employer had already instituted a return-to-office mandate. The report is based on a poll of 3,000 American professionals between August 5 and August 18. Overall, Americans were eager to leave their jobs in pursuit of higher wages or more flexible work, as 67 percent said they planned to change jobs in the next six months. But key

things like a promotion, remote work and a better company culture could convince some workers to stay, according to the survey. Between 33 percent and 38 percent of workers said these factors could convince them to stay in their current roles.

Working remotely continues to be a huge draw when it comes to attracting talent, and it can even convince some employees to accept lower salaries. In the report, 58 percent of workers said they'd accept a salary decrease if it meant they could work from home. "We have a generation of employees that live in locations far removed from their actual employer due to work-from-home policies," Beene said. "For many, hours of commuting may either not be feasible or not add up financially to make sense given their current role."

And because many remote workers don't feel a productivity loss, companies are still "vying for talent and willing to accommodate," said Kevin Thompson, a finance expert and founder and CEO of 9i Capital Group. As a result, workers still largely have the power over their employers, Thompson said. "The only reason they would not is if businesses began to collude and mandated everyone return to work," Thompson told Newsweek. "As long as the market remains free and fair, the ability to find remote work should actually continue."

Putting productivity aside, Thompson said the main loss from remote work has been in corporate culture. "I don't believe you can build a culture through Zoom, but that does not mean it is not possible," Thompson said. "The consequences of remote work won't be felt for a number of years."

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

About the ideas conveyed by the preceding text, as well as its linguistic aspects, judge the follow item.

The text defends the thesis that in the aftermath of the pandemic there has been a significant shift in corporate culture.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3294329](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3294329)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (InoversaSul)/InoversaSul/Administrativo/Projetos/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**20)** A majority of remote workers would quit their jobs if forced to return to the office, according to a new study. In FlexJobs' recent report, 57 percent of remote workers surveyed said they would absolutely look for a new job if they were not allowed to continue working remotely. "Obviously, an employer has the right to call employees back to the office from remote or hybrid positions at any time, but for many who have had these jobs since the early days of the pandemic, working from home during all or part of the week has become a way of life, and they've scheduled virtually all other priorities around it," says Alex Beene, a financial literacy instructor at the University of Tennessee.

The numbers could indicate a significant turnover issue as companies continue to look for ways to be fully in-person again, as just under 25 percent of workers said their employer had already instituted a return-to-office mandate. The report is based on a poll of 3,000 American professionals between August 5 and August 18. Overall, Americans were eager to leave their jobs in pursuit of higher wages or more flexible work, as 67 percent said they planned to change jobs in the next six months. But key things like a promotion, remote work and a better company culture could convince some workers to stay, according to the survey. Between 33 percent and 38 percent of workers said these factors could convince them to stay in their current roles.

Working remotely continues to be a huge draw when it comes to attracting talent, and it can even convince some employees to accept lower salaries. In the report, 58 percent of workers said they'd accept a salary decrease if it meant they could work from home. "We have a generation of employees that live in locations far removed from their actual employer due to work-from-home policies," Beene said. "For many, hours of commuting may either not be feasible or not add up financially to make sense given their current role."

And because many remote workers don't feel a productivity loss, companies are still "vying for talent and willing to accommodate," said Kevin Thompson, a finance expert and founder and CEO of 9i Capital Group. As a result, workers still largely have the power over their employers, Thompson said. "The only reason they would not is if businesses began to collude and mandated everyone return to work," Thompson told Newsweek. "As long as the market remains free and fair, the ability to find remote work should actually continue."

Putting productivity aside, Thompson said the main loss from remote work has been in corporate culture. "I don't believe you can build a culture through Zoom, but that does not mean it is not possible," Thompson said. "The consequences of remote work won't be felt for a number of years."

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

About the ideas conveyed by the preceding text, as well as its linguistic aspects, judge the follow item.

It is correct to conclude from the second paragraph of the text that companies might experience staff shortage due to strict policies that tie down all employees to the office.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3294330](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3294330)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (InoversaSul)/InoversaSul/Administrativo/Projetos/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**21)** A majority of remote workers would quit their jobs if forced to return to the office, according to a new study. In FlexJobs' recent report, 57 percent of remote workers surveyed said they would absolutely look for a new job if they were not allowed to continue working remotely. "Obviously, an employer has the right to call employees back to the office from remote or hybrid positions at any time, but for many who have had these jobs since the early days of the pandemic, working from home during all or part of the week has become a way of life, and they've scheduled virtually all other priorities around it," says Alex Beene, a financial literacy instructor at the University of Tennessee.

The numbers could indicate a significant turnover issue as companies continue to look for ways to be fully in-person again, as just under 25 percent of workers said their employer had already instituted a return-to-office mandate. The report is based on a poll of 3,000 American professionals between August 5 and August 18. Overall, Americans were eager to leave their jobs in pursuit of higher wages or more flexible work, as 67 percent said they planned to change jobs in the next six months. But key things like a promotion, remote work and a better company culture could convince some workers to stay, according to the survey. Between 33 percent and 38 percent of workers said these factors could convince them to stay in their current roles.

Working remotely continues to be a huge draw when it comes to attracting talent, and it can even convince some employees to accept lower salaries. In the report, 58 percent of workers said they'd accept a salary decrease if it meant they could work from home. "We have a generation of employees that live in locations far removed from their actual employer due to work-from-home policies," Beene said. "For many, hours of commuting may either not be feasible or not add up financially to make sense given their current role."

And because many remote workers don't feel a productivity loss, companies are still "vying for talent and willing to accommodate," said Kevin Thompson, a finance expert and founder and CEO of 9i Capital Group. As a result, workers still largely have the power over their employers, Thompson said. "The only reason they would not is if businesses began to collude and mandated everyone return to work," Thompson told Newsweek. "As long as the market remains free and fair, the ability to find remote work should actually continue."

Putting productivity aside, Thompson said the main loss from remote work has been in corporate culture. "I don't believe you can build a culture through Zoom, but that does not mean it is not possible," Thompson said. "The consequences of remote work won't be felt for a number of years."

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

About the ideas conveyed by the preceding text, as well as its linguistic aspects, judge the follow item.

Half of the American workers seem to be motivated by the flexibility of remote work, but they also consider other key factors, like better salaries and a better company culture.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3294332](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3294332)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (InoversaSul)/InoversaSul/Administrativo/Projetos/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**22** A majority of remote workers would quit their jobs if forced to return to the office, according to a new study. In FlexJobs' recent report, 57 percent of remote workers surveyed said they would absolutely look for a new job if they were not allowed to continue working remotely. "Obviously, an employer has the right to call employees back to the office from remote or hybrid positions at any time, but for many who have had these jobs since the early days of the pandemic, working from home during all or part of the week has become a way of life, and they've scheduled virtually all other priorities around it," says Alex Beene, a financial literacy instructor at the University of Tennessee.

The numbers could indicate a significant turnover issue as companies continue to look for ways to be fully in-person again, as just under 25 percent of workers said their employer had already instituted a return-to-office mandate. The report is based on a poll of 3,000 American professionals between August 5 and August 18. Overall, Americans were eager to leave their jobs in pursuit of higher wages or more flexible work, as 67 percent said they planned to change jobs in the next six months. But key things like a promotion, remote work and a better company culture could convince some workers to stay, according to the survey. Between 33 percent and 38 percent of workers said these factors could convince them to stay in their current roles.

Working remotely continues to be a huge draw when it comes to attracting talent, and it can even convince some employees to accept lower salaries. In the report, 58 percent of workers said they'd accept a salary decrease if it meant they could work from home. "We have a generation of employees that live in locations far removed from their actual employer due to work-from-home policies," Beene said. "For many, hours of commuting may either not be feasible or not add up financially to make sense given their current role."

And because many remote workers don't feel a productivity loss, companies are still "vying for talent and willing to accommodate," said Kevin Thompson, a finance expert and founder and CEO of 9i Capital Group. As a result, workers still largely have the power over their employers, Thompson said. "The only reason they would not is if businesses began to collude and mandated everyone return to work," Thompson told Newsweek. "As long as the market remains free and fair, the ability to find remote work should actually continue."

Putting productivity aside, Thompson said the main loss from remote work has been in corporate culture. "I don't believe you can build a culture through Zoom, but that does not mean it is not possible," Thompson said. "The consequences of remote work won't be felt for a number of years."

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

About the ideas conveyed by the preceding text, as well as its linguistic aspects, judge the follow item.

For some employees, remote work is definitely a perk, as they can steer clear of long hours transportation.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3294333](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3294333)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (InoversaSul)/InoversaSul/Administrativo/Projetos/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**23** A majority of remote workers would quit their jobs if forced to return to the office, according to a new study. In FlexJobs' recent report, 57 percent of remote workers surveyed said they would absolutely look for a new job if they were not allowed to continue working remotely. "Obviously, an employer has the right to call employees back to the office from remote or hybrid positions at any time, but for many who have had these jobs since the early days of the pandemic, working from home during all or part of the week has become a way of life, and they've scheduled virtually all other priorities around it," says Alex Beene, a financial literacy instructor at the University of Tennessee.

The numbers could indicate a significant turnover issue as companies continue to look for ways to be fully in-person again, as just under 25 percent of workers said their employer had already instituted a return-to-office mandate. The report is based on a poll of 3,000 American professionals between August 5 and August 18. Overall, Americans were eager to leave their jobs in pursuit of higher wages or more flexible work, as 67 percent said they planned to change jobs in the next six months. But key things like a promotion, remote work and a better company culture could convince some workers to stay, according to the survey. Between 33 percent and 38 percent of workers said these factors could convince them to stay in their current roles.

Working remotely continues to be a huge draw when it comes to attracting talent, and it can even convince some employees to accept lower salaries. In the report, 58 percent of workers said they'd accept a salary decrease if it meant they could work from home. "We have a generation of employees that live in locations far removed from their actual employer due to work-from-home policies," Beene said. "For many, hours of commuting may either not be feasible or not add up financially to make sense given their current role."

And because many remote workers don't feel a productivity loss, companies are still "vying for talent and willing to accommodate," said Kevin Thompson, a finance expert and founder and CEO of 9i Capital Group. As a result, workers still largely have the power over their employers, Thompson said. "The only reason they would not is if businesses began to collude and mandated everyone return to work," Thompson told Newsweek. "As long as the market remains free and fair, the ability to find remote work should actually continue."

Putting productivity aside, Thompson said the main loss from remote work has been in corporate culture. "I don't believe you can build a culture through Zoom, but that does not mean it is not possible," Thompson said. "The consequences of remote work won't be felt for a number of years."

About the ideas conveyed by the preceding text, as well as its linguistic aspects, judge the follow item.

According to financial expert Kevin Thompson, employers will always have an upper hand over their employees.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/3294335](http://www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/3294335)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (InoversaSul)/InoversaSul/Administrativo/Projetos/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**24)** A majority of remote workers would quit their jobs if forced to return to the office, according to a new study. In FlexJobs' recent report, 57 percent of remote workers surveyed said they would absolutely look for a new job if they were not allowed to continue working remotely. "Obviously, an employer has the right to call employees back to the office from remote or hybrid positions at any time, but for many who have had these jobs since the early days of the pandemic, working from home during all or part of the week has become a way of life, and they've scheduled virtually all other priorities around it," says Alex Beene, a financial literacy instructor at the University of Tennessee.

The numbers could indicate a significant turnover issue as companies continue to look for ways to be fully in-person again, as just under 25 percent of workers said their employer had already instituted a return-to-office mandate. The report is based on a poll of 3,000 American professionals between August 5 and August 18. Overall, Americans were eager to leave their jobs in pursuit of higher wages or more flexible work, as 67 percent said they planned to change jobs in the next six months. But key things like a promotion, remote work and a better company culture could convince some workers to stay, according to the survey. Between 33 percent and 38 percent of workers said these factors could convince them to stay in their current roles.

Working remotely continues to be a huge draw when it comes to attracting talent, and it can even convince some employees to accept lower salaries. In the report, 58 percent of workers said they'd accept a salary decrease if it meant they could work from home. "We have a generation of employees that live in locations far removed from their actual employer due to work-from-home policies," Beene said. "For many, hours of commuting may either not be feasible or not add up financially to make sense given their current role."

And because many remote workers don't feel a productivity loss, companies are still "vying for talent and willing to accommodate," said Kevin Thompson, a finance expert and founder and CEO of 9i Capital Group. As a result, workers still largely have the power over their employers, Thompson said. "The only reason they would not is if businesses began to collude and mandated everyone return to work," Thompson told Newsweek. "As long as the market remains free and fair, the ability to find remote work should actually continue."

Putting productivity aside, Thompson said the main loss from remote work has been in corporate culture. "I don't believe you can build a culture through Zoom, but that does not mean it is not possible," Thompson said. "The consequences of remote work won't be felt for a number of years."

Internet: <newsweek.com> (adapted).

About the ideas conveyed by the preceding text, as well as its linguistic aspects, judge the follow item.

One can conclude that, for the participants of the survey presented in the text, the advantages of remote work outnumber its drawbacks.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301801](http://www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301801)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**25)** 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.

The information presented in the last sentence of the text means that, to the peoples mentioned by the author in the end of the second paragraph, art objects, like pictures and statues, have supernatural powers.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301807](http://www.tecconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301807)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**26)** 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.

The author of the text uses architecture as an example because he considers it the best form of art from the past.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301808](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301808)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**27**) 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.

According to the author, works of art of the past were produced for purposes which went beyond being beautiful.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301810](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301810)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**28**) 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.

The author distinguishes between two different notions of art, one of which he points out to be a recent development.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301814](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301814)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**29**) 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 first paragraph, the author states that, in the past, no buildings were built without a practical purpose or reason.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301833](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301833)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

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

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

The text presents specific numbers that prove the difference between young boys and girls as to playing outside.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301839](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301839)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

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

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

Based on the text, it is correct to infer that black girls are less likely to play outdoors than white boys are

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301850](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3301850)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**32)** 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: <theguardian.com> (adapted).*

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

From the research mentioned, it is possible to conclude that young age playing habits may have consequences in adult life in terms of physical and mental health.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### **www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3301977**

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**33)** 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: <theguardian.com> (adapted).*

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

Children's parents were not considered a source of information in the research mentioned in the text.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### **www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3301979**

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**34)** 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: <theguardian.com> (adapted).*

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

It is correct to infer from the text that safety is a factor that stops parents from letting their children play in indoor play centers.

Certo  
Errado

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

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

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

The survey's results suggest that the inequalities between boys and girls appear even sooner than the researchers expected.

Certo  
Errado

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**36)** Global issues, global education, and transcultural learning all take two conditions of a globalizing world as their point of departure: (1) all social, cultural, economic, and ecological issues are increasingly interconnected and there is no such thing as an isolated, merely local issue; (2) globalization and hybridization affect all cultures and cultural phenomena. There are no pure, homogeneous, unchanging elements of culture, and this affects the life of all individuals and social groups. Global learning takes on a transcultural perspective and aims to enable learners to effectively acquire a foreign or second language while empowering them with the knowledge, skills and commitment required by world citizens to solve global problems. Here, local problems, challenges, and solutions are always seen as inextricably intertwined with global issues.

Michael Meyer, Laurenz Volkmann, and Nancy Grimm.  
*Teaching English*. Narr: Tübingen, 2022. p. 163 (adapted).

Based on the ideas presented in the previous text, judge the item that follow.

It is correct to infer from the text that teaching English as a foreign language should be limited to dealing with problems happening in English-speaking countries.

Certo  
Errado

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**37)** Global issues, global education, and transcultural learning all take two conditions of a globalizing world as their point of departure: (1) all social, cultural, economic, and ecological issues are increasingly interconnected and there is no such thing as an isolated, merely local issue; (2) globalization and hybridization affect all cultures and cultural phenomena. There are no pure, homogeneous, unchanging elements of culture, and this affects the life of all individuals and social groups. Global learning takes on a transcultural perspective and aims to enable learners to effectively acquire a foreign or second language while empowering them with the knowledge, skills and commitment required by world citizens to solve global problems. Here, local problems, challenges, and solutions are always seen as inextricably intertwined with global issues.

Michael Meyer, Laurenz Volkmann, and Nancy Grimm.  
*Teaching English*. Narr: Tübingen, 2022. p. 163 (adapted).

Based on the ideas presented in the previous text, judge the item that follow.

The authors have a negative perspective on globalization because it makes global problems also local problems.

Certo  
Errado

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**38)**

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

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

In the second panel, the clause "Let me tell you:" presents a verb in the imperative mood.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3302045](http://www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3302045)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**39**) "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> (adapted).*

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

The word 'Priestess' in the phrase 'The High Priestess of Soul' is used figuratively to emphasize Nina Simone's symbolic or spiritual significance in the music world.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3312807](http://www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3312807)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AA (ANM)/ANM/Administração/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**40**) For the first time, 2025 will see quantum computers leave labs and research institutions and actually deploy into the networks and data centers of real-world customers. For quantum computing companies, this will be a real test of steel.

It's one thing to have a groundbreaking, powerful quantum computer that only works on its very best day — when the lab conditions are perfect and when the team of PhDs operating it are at the top of their game. But the reality is that quantum computers need to work on their worst days too — in the real world, in real organizations. The quantum computing companies that land on top will be the ones that have built for this challenge since day one.

People tend to hear the words "quantum computing" and jump straight to science fiction or the multiverse. And while it seems daunting, we've actually reached a point where the "quantum" part of quantum computing is the easiest bit — it's the "computing" that is inherently complex. For those on the front lines of building powerful quantum computers, this means it's no longer a physics challenge — it's an engineering one.

Companies won't need to know the ins and outs of quantum computers in order to leverage its unprecedented power — they'll simply benefit from its ability to solve the problems that could never be solved on classical computers.

*Internet: <thequantuminsider.com> (adapted).*

Regarding the text, judge the follow item.

In the first paragraph, the idiomatic expression "a real test of steel" conveys the idea of a major challenge ahead.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3312808](http://www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3312808)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AA (ANM)/ANM/Administração/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**41**) For the first time, 2025 will see quantum computers leave labs and research institutions and actually deploy into the networks and data centers of real-world customers. For quantum computing companies, this will be a real test of steel.

It's one thing to have a groundbreaking, powerful quantum computer that only works on its very best day — when the lab conditions are perfect and when the team of PhDs operating it are at the top of their game. But the reality is that quantum computers need to work on their worst days too — in the real world, in real organizations. The quantum computing companies that land on top will be the ones that have built for this challenge since day one.

People tend to hear the words "quantum computing" and jump straight to science fiction or the multiverse. And while it seems daunting, we've actually reached a point where the "quantum" part of quantum computing is the easiest bit — it's the "computing" that is inherently complex. For those on the front lines of building powerful quantum computers, this means it's no longer a physics challenge — it's an engineering one.

Companies won't need to know the ins and outs of quantum computers in order to leverage its unprecedented power — they'll simply benefit from its ability to solve the problems that could never be solved on classical computers.

*Internet: <thequantuminsider.com> (adapted).*

Regarding the text, judge the follow item.

Perfecting the physics of quantum computing is the primary challenge for this new kind of computer.

Certo

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3312810](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3312810)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AA (ANM)/ANM/Administração/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**42)** For the first time, 2025 will see quantum computers leave labs and research institutions and actually deploy into the networks and data centers of real-world customers. For quantum computing companies, this will be a real test of steel.

It's one thing to have a groundbreaking, powerful quantum computer that only works on its very best day — when the lab conditions are perfect and when the team of PhDs operating it are at the top of their game. But the reality is that quantum computers need to work on their worst days too — in the real world, in real organizations. The quantum computing companies that land on top will be the ones that have built for this challenge since day one.

People tend to hear the words "quantum computing" and jump straight to science fiction or the multiverse. And while it seems daunting, we've actually reached a point where the "quantum" part of quantum computing is the easiest bit — it's the "computing" that is inherently complex. For those on the front lines of building powerful quantum computers, this means it's no longer a physics challenge — it's an engineering one.

Companies won't need to know the ins and outs of quantum computers in order to leverage its unprecedented power — they'll simply benefit from its ability to solve the problems that could never be solved on classical computers.

*Internet: <thequantuminsider.com> (adapted).*

Regarding the text, judge the follow item.

The main goal of quantum computing is improving classical computing power to solve problems faster.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3312846](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3312846)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AA (ANM)/ANM/Administração/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**43)** For the first time, 2025 will see quantum computers leave labs and research institutions and actually deploy into the networks and data centers of real-world customers. For quantum computing companies, this will be a real test of steel.

It's one thing to have a groundbreaking, powerful quantum computer that only works on its very best day — when the lab conditions are perfect and when the team of PhDs operating it are at the top of their game. But the reality is that quantum computers need to work on their worst days too — in the real world, in real organizations. The quantum computing companies that land on top will be the ones that have built for this challenge since day one.

People tend to hear the words "quantum computing" and jump straight to science fiction or the multiverse. And while it seems daunting, we've actually reached a point where the "quantum" part of quantum computing is the easiest bit — it's the "computing" that is inherently complex. For those on the front lines of building powerful quantum computers, this means it's no longer a physics challenge — it's an engineering one.

Companies won't need to know the ins and outs of quantum computers in order to leverage its unprecedented power — they'll simply benefit from its ability to solve the problems that could never be solved on classical computers.

*Internet: <thequantuminsider.com> (adapted).*

Regarding the text, judge the follow item.

The success of quantum computing companies will depend on the ability of their team of scientists to deal with daily complaints from final users.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3317972](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3317972)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERM (ANM)/ANM/Comunicação/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**44)** Researchers have unveiled long "hidden" and finely detailed tattoo designs on the skin of ancient mummies from Peru, a study reports. Tattoos were a prevalent art form in pre-Hispanic South America, as attested by the discovery of mummified human remains in the region with preserved skin decoration that date back centuries, and even millennia.

While such body art works can provide insights into ancient cultures, tattoos are known to fade and bleed over time — a process compounded in mummies by the decay of the body. This often means that the original designs are difficult to make out.

In the latest study, published in the journal **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences**, a team of researchers used a technique known as laser-stimulated fluorescence (LSF) to examine tattoos on mummified individuals belonging to the pre-Hispanic Chancay culture of what is now coastal Peru.

The mummified remains that team of researchers examined were originally discovered in 1981 at the Cerro Colorado cemetery archaeological site in the Huaura Valley of Peru. The LSF technique revealed "exceptionally fine" and previously unknown details of the ancient tattoos.

The team managed to identify intricate geometric and zoomorphic (representing animal forms) designs that were "very surprising" because they demonstrate a higher degree of artistic complexity than any other existing Chancay artwork, including pottery and the culture's renowned textiles. The art of tattooing was clearly important to the Chancay, as evidenced by the high proportion of tattooed individuals among known mummified remains from the ancient culture.

*Hidden Tattoos Revealed on 750-Year-Old Ancient Mummies: 'Very Surprising.' Internet: <newsweek.com> (adapted).*

Based on the preceding text, judge the follow item.

The decomposition of the mummies adds to the effect of the gradual vanishing of the tattoos.

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3317981](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3317981)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERM (ANM)/ANM/Comunicação/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**45**) Researchers have unveiled long "hidden" and finely detailed tattoo designs on the skin of ancient mummies from Peru, a study reports. Tattoos were a prevalent art form in pre-Hispanic South America, as attested by the discovery of mummified human remains in the region with preserved skin decoration that date back centuries, and even millennia.

While such body art works can provide insights into ancient cultures, tattoos are known to fade and bleed over time — a process compounded in mummies by the decay of the body. This often means that the original designs are difficult to make out.

In the latest study, published in the journal **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences**, a team of researchers used a technique known as laser-stimulated fluorescence (LSF) to examine tattoos on mummified individuals belonging to the pre-Hispanic Chancay culture of what is now coastal Peru.

The mummified remains that team of researchers examined were originally discovered in 1981 at the Cerro Colorado cemetery archaeological site in the Huaura Valley of Peru. The LSF technique revealed "exceptionally fine" and previously unknown details of the ancient tattoos.

The team managed to identify intricate geometric and zoomorphic (representing animal forms) designs that were "very surprising" because they demonstrate a higher degree of artistic complexity than any other existing Chancay artwork, includingon pottery and the culture's renowned textiles. The art of tattooing was clearly important to the Chancay, as evidenced by the high proportion of tattooed individuals among known mummified remains from the ancient culture.

*Hidden Tattoos Revealed on 750-Year-Old Ancient Mummies: 'Very Surprising'. Internet: <newsweek.com> (adapted).*

Based on the preceding text, judge the follow item.

The newly revealed tattoos lack the intricacies found in other forms of Chancay artwork.

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3317983](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3317983)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERM (ANM)/ANM/Comunicação/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**46**) Researchers have unveiled long "hidden" and finely detailed tattoo designs on the skin of ancient mummies from Peru, a study reports. Tattoos were a prevalent art form in pre-Hispanic South America, as attested by the discovery of mummified human remains in the region with preserved skin decoration that date back centuries, and even millennia.

While such body art works can provide insights into ancient cultures, tattoos are known to fade and bleed over time — a process compounded in mummies by the decay of the body. This often means that the original designs are difficult to make out.

In the latest study, published in the journal **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences**, a team of researchers used a technique known as laser-stimulated fluorescence (LSF) to examine tattoos on mummified individuals belonging to the pre-Hispanic Chancay culture of what is now coastal Peru.

The mummified remains that team of researchers examined were originally discovered in 1981 at the Cerro Colorado cemetery archaeological site in the Huaura Valley of Peru. The LSF technique revealed "exceptionally fine" and previously unknown details of the ancient tattoos.

The team managed to identify intricate geometric and zoomorphic (representing animal forms) designs that were "very surprising" because they demonstrate a higher degree of artistic complexity than any other existing Chancay artwork, includingon pottery and the culture's renowned textiles. The art of tattooing was clearly important to the Chancay, as evidenced by the high proportion of tattooed individuals among known mummified remains from the ancient culture.

*Hidden Tattoos Revealed on 750-Year-Old Ancient Mummies: 'Very Surprising'. Internet: <newsweek.com> (adapted).*

Based on the preceding text, judge the follow item.

Scientists have discovered new mummified bodies in South America that display elaborate tattoo art.

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3318000](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3318000)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERM (ANM)/ANM/Comunicação/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**47**) Researchers have unveiled long "hidden" and finely detailed tattoo designs on the skin of ancient mummies from Peru, a study reports. Tattoos were a prevalent art form in pre-Hispanic South America, as attested by the discovery of mummified human remains in the region with preserved skin decoration that date back centuries, and even millennia.

While such body art works can provide insights into ancient cultures, tattoos are known to fade and bleed over time — a process compounded in mummies by the decay of the body. This often means that the original designs are difficult to make out.

In the latest study, published in the journal **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences**, a team of researchers used a technique known as laser-stimulated fluorescence (LSF) to examine tattoos on mummified individuals belonging to the pre-Hispanic Chancay culture of what is now coastal Peru.

The mummified remains that team of researchers examined were originally discovered in 1981 at the Cerro Colorado cemetery archaeological site in the Huaura Valley of Peru. The LSF technique revealed "exceptionally fine" and previously unknown details of the ancient tattoos.

The team managed to identify intricate geometric and zoomorphic (representing animal forms) designs that were "very surprising" because they demonstrate a higher

degree of artistic complexity than any other existing Chancay artwork, includingon pottery and the culture's renowned textiles. The art of tattooing was clearly important to the Chancay, as evidenced by the high proportion of tattooed individuals among known mummified remains from the ancient culture.

**Hidden Tattoos Revealed on 750-Year-Old Ancient Mummies:** 'Very Surprising'. Internet: <[newsweek.com](http://newsweek.com)> (adapted).

Based on the preceding text, judge the follow item.

The researchers involved in the study mentioned in the text were aware of the existence of the tattoos on the mummies, but could not easily discern the designs.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3319529**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERM (ANM)/ANM/Direito/Outorga/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**48**) Researchers have unveiled long "hidden" and finely detailed tattoo designs on the skin of ancient mummies from Peru, a study reports. Tattoos were a prevalent art form in pre-Hispanic South America, as attested by the discovery of mummified human remains in the region with preserved skin decoration that date back centuries, and even millennia.

While such body art works can provide insights into ancient cultures, tattoos are known to fade and bleed over time — a process compounded in mummies by the decay of the body. This often means that the original designs are difficult to make out.

In the latest study, published in the journal **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences**, a team of researchers used a technique known as laser-stimulated fluorescence (LSF) to examine tattoos on mummified individuals belonging to the pre-Hispanic Chancay culture of what is now coastal Peru.

The mummified remains that team of researchers examined were originally discovered in 1981 at the Cerro Colorado cemetery archaeological site in the Huaura Valley of Peru. The LSF technique revealed "exceptionally fine" and previously unknown details of the ancient tattoos.

The team managed to identify intricate geometric and zoomorphic (representing animal forms) designs that were "very surprising" because they demonstrate a higher degree of artistic complexity than any other existing Chancay artwork, including on pottery and the culture's renowned textiles. The art of tattooing was clearly important to the Chancay, as evidenced by the high proportion of tattooed individuals among known mummified remains from the ancient culture.

**Hidden Tattoos Revealed on 750-Year-Old Ancient Mummies:** 'Very Surprising'. Internet: <[newsweek.com](http://newsweek.com)> (adapted).

Based on the preceding text, judge the follow item.

The Chancay culture regarded the use of tattoos as highly significant, which was an unusual trait for pre-Hispanic South American civilizations.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3339278**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana Desen (BDMG)/BDMG/Engenharia/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**49**) Innovation is crucial for the food industry to address several critical challenges. Firstly, it is essential to meet the rising demand for food products driven by a growing global population. By implementing new technologies and improving production processes, companies can significantly increase output. Secondly, innovation plays a vital role in enhancing the efficiency and reducing the costs associated with food production. This allows companies to remain competitive by offering affordable prices while maintaining profitability. Finally, innovation empowers companies to adapt to evolving consumer preferences. This includes developing new products that cater to specific dietary needs and preferences, such as healthier options or products with unique flavor combinations.

Innovation in the food industry can be broadly categorized into four key areas: product innovation, process innovation, packaging innovation, and marketing/branding innovation. Product innovation focuses on creating new or improved foodproducts with unique features and benefits for consumers. This may involve developing new flavors, textures, and incorporating healthier ingredients. Process innovation aims to optimize production processes by implementing new technologies andmethods to increase output while maintaining or improving quality standards. Packaging innovation explores innovative ways to package and present food products to consumers, such as using eco-friendly materials, implementing unique designs, and incorporating features that extend shelf life. Finally, marketing/branding innovation involves developing creative strategies to promote food products to consumers, leveragingsocial media, influencer marketing, and engaging campaigns to build brand loyalty.

Internet: <[tastewise.io](http://tastewise.io)> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge the follow item.

The primary motivation behind innovation in the food industry is to cater to the increasing demand for organic food products.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3339279**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana Desen (BDMG)/BDMG/Engenharia/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**50**) Innovation is crucial for the food industry to address several critical challenges. Firstly, it is essential to meet the rising demand for food products driven by a growing global population. By implementing new technologies and improving production processes, companies can significantly increase output. Secondly, innovation plays a vital role in enhancing the efficiency and reducing the costs associated with food production. This allows companies to remain competitive by offering affordable prices while maintaining profitability. Finally, innovation empowers companies to adapt to evolving consumer preferences. This includes developing new products that cater to specific dietary needs and preferences, such as healthier options or products with unique flavor combinations.

Innovation in the food industry can be broadly categorized into four key areas: product innovation, process innovation, packaging innovation, and marketing/branding innovation. Product innovation focuses on creating new or improved foodproducts with unique features and benefits for consumers. This may involve developing new flavors, textures, and incorporating healthier ingredients. Process innovation aims to optimize production processes by implementing new technologies andmethods to increase output while maintaining or improving quality standards. Packaging innovation explores innovative ways to package and present food products to consumers,

such as using eco-friendly materials, implementing unique designs, and incorporating features that extend shelf life. Finally, marketing/branding innovation involves developing creative strategies to promote food products to consumers, leveragingsocial media, influencer marketing, and engaging campaigns to build brand loyalty.

Internet: <[tastewise.io](http://tastewise.io)> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge the follow item.

Process innovation in the food industry primarily focuses on developing new and unique flavors for food products

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3350086](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3350086)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Pesq A-I (INSA)/INSA/Biodiversidade/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**51**) 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.

The two approaches mentioned in the second paragraph diverge as to the reasons for global increase in vegetation greenness.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3350108](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3350108)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Pesq A-I (INSA)/INSA/Biodiversidade/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**52**) 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.

Scientists are certain about the proportion of land degradation in the world, besides recognizing that it is an issue happening in various parts of the Earth.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3350110](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3350110)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Pesq A-I (INSA)/INSA/Biodiversidade/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**53**) 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.

The authors agree that human action is at the root cause of changes in vegetation in drylands.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3361355](http://www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3361355)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AAmB (IBAMA)/IBAMA/Proteção, Conservação, Licenciamento, Monitoramento e Qualidade Ambiental/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**54)** In the 1980s, plant genetic resources were considered under international law to be a common heritage of mankind, and were therefore classified as goods that cannot be owned. However, this status was strongly rejected by many emerging countries because it gave pharmaceutical and seed companies (mostly from rich countries) free access to their genetic resources without being required in any way to redistribute a share of their profits.

These countries scored a victory with the signing of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1992 and the TRIPS agreement in 1995. Genetic resources now come under the control of sovereign countries, and some property rights can be recognized to the indigenous communities on the resources that they have been conserving from generation to generation. States are now required to organize these "collective intellectual property rights" in such a way that any local resource conserved in this manner will generate dividends for these populations when used by multinational firms.

The now well-known concept of Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) emerged in the second half of the 1990s. Their aim was to organize a biological diversity marketplace capable of enhancing the value of the genetic resources of countries of the South, which cannot refuse access to these resources. In addition, these countries can now claim a share of the profits that may result from their use.

In short, the change in the status of genetic resources from common heritage of mankind to a good that can be owned under national sovereignty took place in the early 1990s at the request of countries of the South and to their benefit, and the ABS mechanism is a fine example of intellectual property rights set up in the interest of the people of these countries.

In a general sense, this analysis is fairly accurate and could constitute an argument to be used against those who are of the opinion that the spread of intellectual property rights is an obstacle to the development of the South. However, the issue today is whether the South gained anything by playing this card. In answering this question, it is important to more clearly emphasize the deep connection—often overlooked—between the conservation of genetic resources and their practical use.

Internet: <<https://shs.cairn.info/journal>> (adapted).

Based on the preceding text, judge the following item.

According to the text, the ABS system was created to prevent multinational companies from using the genetic resources of countries of the South.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3361357](http://www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3361357)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AAmB (IBAMA)/IBAMA/Proteção, Conservação, Licenciamento, Monitoramento e Qualidade Ambiental/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**55)** In the 1980s, plant genetic resources were considered under international law to be a common heritage of mankind, and were therefore classified as goods that cannot be owned. However, this status was strongly rejected by many emerging countries because it gave pharmaceutical and seed companies (mostly from rich countries) free access to their genetic resources without being required in any way to redistribute a share of their profits.

These countries scored a victory with the signing of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1992 and the TRIPS agreement in 1995. Genetic resources now come under the control of sovereign countries, and some property rights can be recognized to the indigenous communities on the resources that they have been conserving from generation to generation. States are now required to organize these "collective intellectual property rights" in such a way that any local resource conserved in this manner will generate dividends for these populations when used by multinational firms.

The now well-known concept of Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) emerged in the second half of the 1990s. Their aim was to organize a biological diversity marketplace capable of enhancing the value of the genetic resources of countries of the South, which cannot refuse access to these resources. In addition, these countries can now claim a share of the profits that may result from their use.

In short, the change in the status of genetic resources from common heritage of mankind to a good that can be owned under national sovereignty took place in the early 1990s at the request of countries of the South and to their benefit, and the ABS mechanism is a fine example of intellectual property rights set up in the interest of the people of these countries.

In a general sense, this analysis is fairly accurate and could constitute an argument to be used against those who are of the opinion that the spread of intellectual property rights is an obstacle to the development of the South. However, the issue today is whether the South gained anything by playing this card. In answering this question, it is important to more clearly emphasize the deep connection—often overlooked—between the conservation of genetic resources and their practical use.

Internet: <<https://shs.cairn.info/journal>> (adapted).

Based on the preceding text, judge the following item.

In the 1980s, genetic resources were regarded as private property under international law, allowing multinational corporations to control them freely.

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3361366](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3361366)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - AAmB (IBAMA)/IBAMA/Proteção, Conservação, Licenciamento, Monitoramento e Qualidade Ambiental/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**56**) In the 1980s, plant genetic resources were considered under international law to be a common heritage of mankind, and were therefore classified as goods that cannot be owned. However, this status was strongly rejected by many emerging countries because it gave pharmaceutical and seed companies (mostly from rich countries) free access to their genetic resources without being required in any way to redistribute a share of their profits.

These countries scored a victory with the signing of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1992 and the TRIPS agreement in 1995. Genetic resources now come under the control of sovereign countries, and some property rights can be recognized to the indigenous communities on the resources that they have been conserving from generation to generation. States are now required to organize these "collective intellectual property rights" in such a way that any local resource conserved in this manner will generate dividends for these populations when used by multinational firms.

The now well-known concept of Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) emerged in the second half of the 1990s. Their aim was to organize a biological diversity marketplace capable of enhancing the value of the genetic resources of countries of the South, which cannot refuse access to these resources. In addition, these countries can now claim a share of the profits that may result from their use.

In short, the change in the status of genetic resources from common heritage of mankind to a good that can be owned under national sovereignty took place in the early 1990s at the request of countries of the South and to their benefit, and the ABS mechanism is a fine example of intellectual property rights set up in the interest of the people of these countries.

In a general sense, this analysis is fairly accurate and could constitute an argument to be used against those who are of the opinion that the spread of intellectual property rights is an obstacle to the development of the South. However, the issue today is whether the South gained anything by playing this card. In answering this question, it is important to more clearly emphasize the deep connection—often overlooked—between the conservation of genetic resources and their practical use.

*Internet: <<https://shs.cairn.info/journal>> (adapted).*

Based on the preceding text, judge the following item.

The text argues that the spread of intellectual property rights has clearly benefited the countries of the South, proving that it is not an obstacle to their development.

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3373882](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3373882)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana Min (MPE CE)/MPE CE/Ciências da Computação/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**57**) The business intelligence (BI) industry has been challenged with poor user adoption for years. Yet, many CIOs continue to push BI as a core initiative. Billions of dollars have been spent on traditional BI, but adoption rates are below 30%. Why? Successfully leveraging the full capabilities of business intelligence is still difficult to achieve, and product managers are searching for more. These individuals are looking for ways to expand the impact and value of their BI tools but are lost about where to start.

The overall goal of BI is to provide business teams with the proper data and information at the right time to create insightful, data-driven decision-making. However, these solutions fall short and continually fail the industry through inefficiency, hefty costs, and an overall lack of value and insightful data production.

Currently, traditional BI solutions force users to exit their current workflow to even attempt and secure any valuable data. When your team is operating in the middle of their workflow and needs data to inform a decision, they shouldn't have to exit the application to enter yet another application, gather data and then jump back in. The likelihood of delays in report deliverability also factors into this headache. This process dramatically slows down any workflow and causes frustration for employees, especially when the data secured isn't always useful.

Additionally, many BI tools are not designed for business users but instead for more technical individuals within the organization. Traditional vendors often try to cover the complexity of their solution with self-service options and features, but users continue to feel like they need an advanced engineering or computer science degree to navigate them. This sucks up valuable time for non-technical users as they work to navigate a difficult platform to get the information they need.

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

Based on the previous text, judge the follow item.

It is correct to conclude from the text that one main hindrance to the successful implementation of BI is the need to stop ongoing operations to gather and secure data.

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3373886](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3373886)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana Min (MPE CE)/MPE CE/Ciências da Computação/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**58**) The business intelligence (BI) industry has been challenged with poor user adoption for years. Yet, many CIOs continue to push BI as a core initiative. Billions of dollars have been spent on traditional BI, but adoption rates are below 30%. Why? Successfully leveraging the full capabilities of business intelligence is still difficult to achieve, and product managers are searching for more. These individuals are looking for ways to expand the impact and value of their BI tools but are lost about where to start.

The overall goal of BI is to provide business teams with the proper data and information at the right time to create insightful, data-driven decision-making. However, these solutions fall short and continually fail the industry through inefficiency, hefty costs, and an overall lack of value and insightful data production.

Currently, traditional BI solutions force users to exit their current workflow to even attempt and secure any valuable data. When your team is operating in the middle of their workflow and needs data to inform a decision, they shouldn't have to exit the application to enter yet another application, gather data and then jump back in. The

likelihood of delays in report deliverability also factors into this headache. This process dramatically slows down any workflow and causes frustration for employees, especially when the data secured isn't always useful.

Additionally, many BI tools are not designed for busi

ness users but instead for more technical individuals within the organization. Traditional vendors often try to cover the complexity of their solution with self-service options and features, but users continue to feel like they need an advanced engineering or computer science degree to navigate them. This sucks up valuable time for non-technical users as they work to navigate a difficult platform to get the information they need.

*Internet: <rtinsights.com> (adapted).*

Based on the previous text, judge the follow item.

According to the text, overall, BI solutions are not accomplishing the purpose they were designed for, since they have not been able to provide timely and readily available data to business users within their working cycles.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3373888**

**CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana Min (MPE CE)/MPE CE/Ciências da Computação/2025**

**Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)**

**59)** The business intelligence (BI) industry has been challenged with poor user adoption for years. Yet, many CIOs continue to push BI as a core initiative. Billions of dollars have been spent on traditional BI, but adoption rates are below 30%. Why? Successfully leveraging the full capabilities of business intelligence is still difficult to achieve, and product managers are searching for more. These individuals are looking for ways to expand the impact and value of their BI tools but are lost about where to start.

The overall goal of BI is to provide business teams with the proper data and information at the right time to create insightful, data-driven decision-making. However, these solutions fall short and continually fail the industry through inefficiency, hefty costs, and an overall lack of value and insightful data production.

Currently, traditional BI solutions force users to exit their current workflow to even attempt and secure any valuable data. When your team is operating in the middle of their workflow and needs data to inform a decision, they shouldn't have to exit the application to enter yet another application, gather data and then jump back in. The likelihood of delays in report deliverability also factors into this headache. This process dramatically slows down any workflow and causes frustration for employees, especially when the data secured isn't always useful.

Additionally, many BI tools are not designed for busi

ness users but instead for more technical individuals within the organization. Traditional vendors often try to cover the complexity of their solution with self-service options and features, but users continue to feel like they need an advanced engineering or computer science degree to navigate them. This sucks up valuable time for non-technical users as they work to navigate a difficult platform to get the information they need.

*Internet: <rtinsights.com> (adapted).*

Based on the previous text, judge the follow item.

The most frequent reason for low BI adoption is that users discover provided data ever-more insightful and directly applicable in the current workflow.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3373890**

**CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana Min (MPE CE)/MPE CE/Ciências da Computação/2025**

**Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)**

**60)** The business intelligence (BI) industry has been challenged with poor user adoption for years. Yet, many CIOs continue to push BI as a core initiative. Billions of dollars have been spent on traditional BI, but adoption rates are below 30%. Why? Successfully leveraging the full capabilities of business intelligence is still difficult to achieve, and product managers are searching for more. These individuals are looking for ways to expand the impact and value of their BI tools but are lost about where to start.

The overall goal of BI is to provide business teams with the proper data and information at the right time to create insightful, data-driven decision-making. However, these solutions fall short and continually fail the industry through inefficiency, hefty costs, and an overall lack of value and insightful data production.

Currently, traditional BI solutions force users to exit their current workflow to even attempt and secure any valuable data. When your team is operating in the middle of their workflow and needs data to inform a decision, they shouldn't have to exit the application to enter yet another application, gather data and then jump back in. The likelihood of delays in report deliverability also factors into this headache. This process dramatically slows down any workflow and causes frustration for employees, especially when the data secured isn't always useful.

Additionally, many BI tools are not designed for busi

ness users but instead for more technical individuals within the organization. Traditional vendors often try to cover the complexity of their solution with self-service options and features, but users continue to feel like they need an advanced engineering or computer science degree to navigate them. This sucks up valuable time for non-technical users as they work to navigate a difficult platform to get the information they need.

*Internet: <rtinsights.com> (adapted).*

Based on the previous text, judge the follow item.

The text states that many CIOs are abandoning BI initiatives due to reported low user adoption rates and high costs.

Certo  
Errado

---

**61)** 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> (adapted).

Judge the following item about the text above.

According to the text, the farming communities in the Global South are no longer under the assumptions typical of the "international development programs" created in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Certo  
Errado

---

**62)** 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> (adapted).

Judge the following item about the text above.

Even though the authors acknowledge the benefits brought to humanity by plant breeding and agronomy, they present a critical view about some aspects of this development, such as the effects of colonialism.

Certo  
Errado

---

**63)** 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> (adapted).

Judge the following item about the text above.

According to the text, alternative areas of crop science have emerged as a result of the need to increase food productivity.

Certo  
Errado

---

**64)** 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.

From the last paragraph, it is correct to infer that, with the use of models, information gathered in a specific context can be of use and interest to farming communities somewhere else.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3403440](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3403440)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Pesq (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Ciências Exatas e da Terra/Engenharia de Processos Químicos/2025  
Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**65)** 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.

The text focuses on showing how the advances made in the 20<sup>th</sup> century were essential to the development of the notion of agricultural systems.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3407703](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3407703)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Gestão de Pessoas/Saúde Ocupacional/2025  
Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**66)** 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.

In relation to cattle farming practices, carbon dioxide is the most important greenhouse gas emitter, originating from the transportation of animals.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3407704](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3407704)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Gestão de Pessoas/Saúde Ocupacional/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**67)** 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.

One of the strategies proposed focuses on specific systems for both soil health and water retention improvement.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3407705](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3407705)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Gestão de Pessoas/Saúde Ocupacional/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**68)** 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.

Judge the following item based on the text above.

Crop-livestock-forest integration systems do not influence water conservation.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teccconcursos.com.br/questoes/3407706](http://www.teccconcursos.com.br/questoes/3407706)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Gestão de Pessoas/Saúde Ocupacional/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**69)** 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.

Heat stress has become one of the important issues in cattle farming, especially in those areas where temperature has started to increase steadily.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teccconcursos.com.br/questoes/3407708](http://www.teccconcursos.com.br/questoes/3407708)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Gestão de Pessoas/Saúde Ocupacional/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**70)** 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.

Judge the following item based on the text above.

The text reiterates that the choices of consumers do not affect the methods of cattle raising significantly.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3411227](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3411227)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Ciências Sociais Aplicadas/Ciências Sociais Aplicadas a Agropecuária/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**71)**

#### **Grain poisoning of cattle and sheep**

Grain poisoning, also known as grain overload or lactic acidosis, is usually the result of stock consuming large quantities of grain or pellets to which they are unaccustomed. Pasture-fed cows or feedlot cattle not yet adapted to grain may become acutely ill or die after eating only moderate amounts of grain, whereas stock accustomed to diets high in grain content may consume large amounts of grain with little or no effect. Some circumstances under which grain poisoning can occur include: accidental access to grain stores; stock access to stubble paddocks containing excess grain after harvest; stock access to standing crops; cattle and sheep on feedlot rations without proper introduction; and grain feeding during drought without proper introduction.

How is it caused? Grain and finely ground carbohydrate (such as found in pellets) is rapidly fermented by bacteria in the rumen, producing large quantities of lactic acid, which lowers the pH in the rumen. The build-up of acid has effects on the animal such as: there is a decrease in the numbers of useful bacteria in the rumen and an increase in the amount of acid-producing bacteria (causing further build-up of acid in the rumen), rumen contractions cease, lactic acid draws fluid into the rumen from the tissues and blood, resulting in dehydration, and, in severe cases, the blood may become more acid, resulting in heart failure, kidney failure and or even death.

Grains with a higher fibre content, such as oats and sorghum, are safer to feed than, for example, wheat and barley, since the fibre slows the rate of digestion. Cracking grain increases the rate of digestion of the starch and consequently may increase the risk of grain poisoning. Any factor that causes variation in the intake of grain, or variation in the availability of carbohydrate, may lead to grain poisoning problems. For example, an unpalatable additive or inclement weather may put cattle off their feed on one day, but then they gorge the next day. The effects of grain poisoning may be worsened if the animal is also suffering from cold stress. It is a wise precaution to increase the proportion of roughage fed during particularly cold weather. Other sources of carbohydrates, such as apples, grapes, bread, baker's dough and incompletely fermented brewer's grain, can also cause poisoning if eaten in excess.

Internet:<dpi.nsw.gov.au> (adapted).

Judge the following item based on the text above.

According to the text, grain poisoning is caused by the intake of rotten grains or pellets that cattle are not used to.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3411230](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3411230)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Ciências Sociais Aplicadas/Ciências Sociais Aplicadas a Agropecuária/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**72)**

#### **Grain poisoning of cattle and sheep**

Grain poisoning, also known as grain overload or lactic acidosis, is usually the result of stock consuming large quantities of grain or pellets to which they are unaccustomed. Pasture-fed cows or feedlot cattle not yet adapted to grain may become acutely ill or die after eating only moderate amounts of grain, whereas stock accustomed to diets high in grain content may consume large amounts of grain with little or no effect. Some circumstances under which grain poisoning can occur include: accidental access to grain stores; stock access to stubble paddocks containing excess grain after harvest; stock access to standing crops; cattle and sheep on feedlot rations without proper introduction; and grain feeding during drought without proper introduction.

How is it caused? Grain and finely ground carbohydrate (such as found in pellets) is rapidly fermented by bacteria in the rumen, producing large quantities of lactic acid, which lowers the pH in the rumen. The build-up of acid has effects on the animal such as: there is a decrease in the numbers of useful bacteria in the rumen and an increase in the amount of acid-producing bacteria (causing further build-up of acid in the rumen), rumen contractions cease, lactic acid draws fluid into the rumen from the tissues and blood, resulting in dehydration, and, in severe cases, the blood may become more acid, resulting in heart failure, kidney failure and or even death.

Grains with a higher fibre content, such as oats and sorghum, are safer to feed than, for example, wheat and barley, since the fibre slows the rate of digestion. Cracking grain increases the rate of digestion of the starch and consequently may increase the risk of grain poisoning. Any factor that causes variation in the intake of grain, or variation in the availability of carbohydrate, may lead to grain poisoning problems. For example, an unpalatable additive or inclement weather may put cattle off their feed on one day, but then they gorge the next day. The effects of grain poisoning may be worsened if the animal is also suffering from cold stress. It is a wise precaution to increase the proportion of roughage fed during particularly cold weather. Other sources of carbohydrates, such as apples, grapes, bread, baker's dough and incompletely fermented brewer's grain, can also cause poisoning if eaten in excess.

Internet:<dpi.nsw.gov.au> (adapted).

Judge the following item based on the text above.

Animals accustomed to grain-rich diets are less likely to suffer severe effects from grain poisoning than pasture-fed cows.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3411231](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3411231)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Ciências Sociais Aplicadas/Ciências Sociais Aplicadas a Agropecuária/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**73)**

#### **Grain poisoning of cattle and sheep**

Grain poisoning, also known as grain overload or lactic acidosis, is usually the result of stock consuming large quantities of grain or pellets to which they are unaccustomed. Pasture-fed cows or feedlot cattle not yet adapted to grain may become acutely ill or die after eating only moderate amounts of grain, whereas stock

accustomed to diets high in grain content may consume large amounts of grain with little or no effect. Some circumstances under which grain poisoning can occur include: accidental access to grain stores; stock access to stubble paddocks containing excess grain after harvest; stock access to standing crops; cattle and sheep on feedlot rations without proper introduction; and grain feeding during drought without proper introduction.

How is it caused? Grain and finely ground carbohydrate (such as found in pellets) is rapidly fermented by bacteria in the rumen, producing large quantities of lactic acid, which lowers the pH in the rumen. The build-up of acid has effects on the animal such as: there is a decrease in the numbers of useful bacteria in the rumen and an increase in the amount of acid-producing bacteria (causing further build-up of acid in the rumen), rumen contractions cease, lactic acid draws fluid into the rumen from the tissues and blood, resulting in dehydration, and, in severe cases, the blood may become more acid, resulting in heart failure, kidney failure and or even death.

Grains with a higher fibre content, such as oats and sorghum, are safer to feed than, for example, wheat and barley, since the fibre slows the rate of digestion. Cracking grain increases the rate of digestion of the starch and consequently may increase the risk of grain poisoning. Any factor that causes variation in the intake of grain, or variation in the availability of carbohydrate, may lead to grain poisoning problems. For example, an unpalatable additive or inclement weather may put cattle off their feed on one day, but then they gorge the next day. The effects of grain poisoning may be worsened if the animal is also suffering from cold stress. It is a wise precaution to increase the proportion of roughage fed during particularly cold weather. Other sources of carbohydrates, such as apples, grapes, bread, baker's dough and incompletely fermented brewer's grain, can also cause poisoning if eaten in excess.

Internet:<dpi.nsw.gov.au> (adapted).

Judge the following item based on the text above.

Grain poisoning occurs because lactic acid raises the pH levels in the rumen, causing a healthier environment for bacteria.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3411232](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3411232)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Ciências Sociais Aplicadas/Ciências Sociais Aplicadas a Agropecuária/2025  
Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**74)**

#### **Grain poisoning of cattle and sheep**

Grain poisoning, also known as grain overload or lactic acidosis, is usually the result of stock consuming large quantities of grain or pellets to which they are unaccustomed. Pasture-fed cows or feedlot cattle not yet adapted to grain may become acutely ill or die after eating only moderate amounts of grain, whereas stock accustomed to diets high in grain content may consume large amounts of grain with little or no effect. Some circumstances under which grain poisoning can occur include: accidental access to grain stores; stock access to stubble paddocks containing excess grain after harvest; stock access to standing crops; cattle and sheep on feedlot rations without proper introduction; and grain feeding during drought without proper introduction.

How is it caused? Grain and finely ground carbohydrate (such as found in pellets) is rapidly fermented by bacteria in the rumen, producing large quantities of lactic acid, which lowers the pH in the rumen. The build-up of acid has effects on the animal such as: there is a decrease in the numbers of useful bacteria in the rumen and an increase in the amount of acid-producing bacteria (causing further build-up of acid in the rumen), rumen contractions cease, lactic acid draws fluid into the rumen from the tissues and blood, resulting in dehydration, and, in severe cases, the blood may become more acid, resulting in heart failure, kidney failure and or even death.

Grains with a higher fibre content, such as oats and sorghum, are safer to feed than, for example, wheat and barley, since the fibre slows the rate of digestion. Cracking grain increases the rate of digestion of the starch and consequently may increase the risk of grain poisoning. Any factor that causes variation in the intake of grain, or variation in the availability of carbohydrate, may lead to grain poisoning problems. For example, an unpalatable additive or inclement weather may put cattle off their feed on one day, but then they gorge the next day. The effects of grain poisoning may be worsened if the animal is also suffering from cold stress. It is a wise precaution to increase the proportion of roughage fed during particularly cold weather. Other sources of carbohydrates, such as apples, grapes, bread, baker's dough and incompletely fermented brewer's grain, can also cause poisoning if eaten in excess.

Internet:<dpi.nsw.gov.au> (adapted).

Judge the following item based on the text above.

Wheat and barley are more dangerous grains to feed cattle than oats and sorghum due to their lower fiber content.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3411235](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3411235)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Ciências Sociais Aplicadas/Ciências Sociais Aplicadas a Agropecuária/2025  
Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**75)**

#### **Grain poisoning of cattle and sheep**

Grain poisoning, also known as grain overload or lactic acidosis, is usually the result of stock consuming large quantities of grain or pellets to which they are unaccustomed. Pasture-fed cows or feedlot cattle not yet adapted to grain may become acutely ill or die after eating only moderate amounts of grain, whereas stock accustomed to diets high in grain content may consume large amounts of grain with little or no effect. Some circumstances under which grain poisoning can occur include: accidental access to grain stores; stock access to stubble paddocks containing excess grain after harvest; stock access to standing crops; cattle and sheep on feedlot rations without proper introduction; and grain feeding during drought without proper introduction.

How is it caused? Grain and finely ground carbohydrate (such as found in pellets) is rapidly fermented by bacteria in the rumen, producing large quantities of lactic acid, which lowers the pH in the rumen. The build-up of acid has effects on the animal such as: there is a decrease in the numbers of useful bacteria in the rumen and an increase in the amount of acid-producing bacteria (causing further build-up of acid in the rumen), rumen contractions cease, lactic acid draws fluid into the rumen from the tissues and blood, resulting in dehydration, and, in severe cases, the blood may become more acid, resulting in heart failure, kidney failure and or even death.

Grains with a higher fibre content, such as oats and sorghum, are safer to feed than, for example, wheat and barley, since the fibre slows the rate of digestion. Cracking grain increases the rate of digestion of the starch and consequently may increase the risk of grain poisoning. Any factor that causes variation in the intake of grain, or variation in the availability of carbohydrate, may lead to grain poisoning problems. For example, an unpalatable additive or inclement weather may put cattle off their feed on one day, but then they gorge the next day. The effects of grain poisoning may be worsened if the animal is also suffering from cold stress. It is a wise precaution to increase the proportion of roughage fed during particularly cold weather. Other sources of carbohydrates, such as apples, grapes, bread, baker's dough and incompletely fermented brewer's grain, can also cause poisoning if eaten in excess.

Internet:<dpi.nsw.gov.au> (adapted).

Judge the following item based on the text above.

Sudden changes in grain intake or carbohydrate availability will increase the risk of grain poisoning.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3411245](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3411245)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Ciências Sociais Aplicadas/Ciências Sociais Aplicadas a Agropecuária/2025  
Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**76)**

#### **Grain poisoning of cattle and sheep**

Grain poisoning, also known as grain overload or lactic acidosis, is usually the result of stock consuming large quantities of grain or pellets to which they are unaccustomed. Pasture-fed cows or feedlot cattle not yet adapted to grain may become acutely ill or die after eating only moderate amounts of grain, whereas stock accustomed to diets high in grain content may consume large amounts of grain with little or no effect. Some circumstances under which grain poisoning can occur include: accidental access to grain stores; stock access to stubble paddocks containing excess grain after harvest; stock access to standing crops; cattle and sheep on feedlot rations without proper introduction; and grain feeding during drought without proper introduction.

How is it caused? Grain and finely ground carbohydrate (such as found in pellets) is rapidly fermented by bacteria in the rumen, producing large quantities of lactic acid, which lowers the pH in the rumen. The build-up of acid has effects on the animal such as: there is a decrease in the numbers of useful bacteria in the rumen and an increase in the amount of acid-producing bacteria (causing further build-up of acid in the rumen), rumen contractions cease, lactic acid draws fluid into the rumen from the tissues and blood, resulting in dehydration, and, in severe cases, the blood may become more acid, resulting in heart failure, kidney failure and/or even death.

Grains with a higher fibre content, such as oats and sorghum, are safer to feed than, for example, wheat and barley, since the fibre slows the rate of digestion. Cracking grain increases the rate of digestion of the starch and consequently may increase the risk of grain poisoning. Any factor that causes variation in the intake of grain, or variation in the availability of carbohydrate, may lead to grain poisoning problems. For example, an unpalatable additive or inclement weather may put cattle off their feed on one day, but then they gorge the next day. The effects of grain poisoning may be worsened if the animal is also suffering from cold stress. It is a wise precaution to increase the proportion of roughage fed during particularly cold weather. Other sources of carbohydrates, such as apples, grapes, bread, baker's dough and incompletely fermented brewer's grain, can also cause poisoning if eaten in excess.

Internet:<[dpi.nsw.gov.au](http://dpi.nsw.gov.au)> (adapted).

Judge the following item based on the text above.

An unpleasant additive or harsh weather might cause cattle to skip their feed one day, leading them to overeat the following day.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3427748](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3427748)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Gestão da Informação/Gestão da Informação e da Programação Textos - Técnico Científicos/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**77)** Agriculture and fisheries are closely linked to climate, making them vulnerable to changes in temperature, CO<sub>2</sub> levels, and extreme weather. While increased temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> can enhance some crop yields, this depends on factors like nutrient levels, soil moisture, and water availability. More frequent droughts and floods could challenge food production and safety, while warming waters may shift fish habitats, disrupting ecosystems. Overall, climate change may complicate traditional methods of farming, livestock raising, and fishing.

Crop responses to temperature changes depend on each crop's optimal growth temperature. Warmer conditions might benefit certain crops or enable the cultivation of new ones, but yields decline if temperatures exceed a crop's threshold. Increased CO<sub>2</sub> can enhance plant growth under controlled conditions but may be offset by water, nutrient, and temperature constraints. Additionally, elevated CO<sub>2</sub> reduces the protein and nitrogen content in crops like soybeans and alfalfa, lowering their quality and diminishing the forage value for livestock.

Extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, can harm crops and reduce yields. For example, high nighttime temperatures in 2010 and 2012 lowered U.S. corn yields, while premature budding caused \$ 220 million in losses for Michigan cherries in 2012. Rising summer temperatures may also dry soils, complicating drought management. Increased irrigation could help, but reduced water availability might limit its feasibility.

Climate change also favors weeds, pests, and fungi, which thrive in warmer, wetter conditions with higher CO<sub>2</sub> levels. This could expose crops to new threats and increase farming costs. U.S. farmers already spend over \$ 11 billion annually on weed control, and these challenges are likely to grow as weed and pest ranges expand.

While rising CO<sub>2</sub> stimulates plant growth, it also lowers the nutritional value of major crops like wheat, rice, and soybeans by reducing their protein and mineral content. This poses a potential risk to human health. Additionally, increased pest pressure may lead to higher pesticide use, further impacting health and reducing pesticide effectiveness. Climate change, therefore, presents multifaceted challenges to food production, nutrition, and ecosystems.

Internet:<[climatechange.chicago.gov](http://climatechange.chicago.gov)> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge item below.

If temperatures increase to the limit of a crop's threshold, yields will decrease.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3427750](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3427750)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Gestão da Informação/Gestão da Informação e da Programação Textos - Técnico Científicos/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**78)** Agriculture and fisheries are closely linked to climate, making them vulnerable to changes in temperature, CO<sub>2</sub> levels, and extreme weather. While increased temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> can enhance some crop yields, this depends on factors like nutrient levels, soil moisture, and water availability. More frequent droughts and floods

could challenge food production and safety, while warming waters may shift fish habitats, disrupting ecosystems. Overall, climate change may complicate traditional methods of farming, livestock raising, and fishing.

Crop responses to temperature changes depend on each crop's optimal growth temperature. Warmer conditions might benefit certain crops or enable the cultivation of new ones, but yields decline if temperatures exceed a crop's threshold. Increased CO<sub>2</sub> can enhance plant growth under controlled conditions but may be offset by water, nutrient, and temperature constraints. Additionally, elevated CO<sub>2</sub> reduces the protein and nitrogen content in crops like soybeans and alfalfa, lowering their quality and diminishing the forage value for livestock.

Extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, can harm crops and reduce yields. For example, high nighttime temperatures in 2010 and 2012 lowered U.S. corn yields, while premature budding caused \$ 220 million in losses for Michigan cherries in 2012. Rising summer temperatures may also dry soils, complicating drought management. Increased irrigation could help, but reduced water availability might limit its feasibility.

Climate change also favors weeds, pests, and fungi, which thrive in warmer, wetter conditions with higher CO<sub>2</sub> levels. This could expose crops to new threats and increase farming costs. U.S. farmers already spend over \$ 11 billion annually on weed control, and these challenges are likely to grow as weed and pest ranges expand.

While rising CO<sub>2</sub> stimulates plant growth, it also lowers the nutritional value of major crops like wheat, rice, and soybeans by reducing their protein and mineral content. This poses a potential risk to human health. Additionally, increased pest pressure may lead to higher pesticide use, further impacting health and reducing pesticide effectiveness. Climate change, therefore, presents multifaceted challenges to food production, nutrition, and ecosystems.

Internet:<climatechange.chicago.gov> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge item below.

Climate change leads to the proliferation of harmful plagues.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3427752](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3427752)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Gestão da Informação/Gestão da Informação e da Programação Textos - Técnico Científicos/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**79)** Agriculture and fisheries are closely linked to climate, making them vulnerable to changes in temperature, CO<sub>2</sub> levels, and extreme weather. While increased temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> can enhance some crop yields, this depends on factors like nutrient levels, soil moisture, and water availability. More frequent droughts and floods could challenge food production and safety, while warming waters may shift fish habitats, disrupting ecosystems. Overall, climate change may complicate traditional methods of farming, livestock raising, and fishing.

Crop responses to temperature changes depend on each crop's optimal growth temperature. Warmer conditions might benefit certain crops or enable the cultivation of new ones, but yields decline if temperatures exceed a crop's threshold. Increased CO<sub>2</sub> can enhance plant growth under controlled conditions but may be offset by water, nutrient, and temperature constraints. Additionally, elevated CO<sub>2</sub> reduces the protein and nitrogen content in crops like soybeans and alfalfa, lowering their quality and diminishing the forage value for livestock.

Extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, can harm crops and reduce yields. For example, high nighttime temperatures in 2010 and 2012 lowered U.S. corn yields, while premature budding caused \$ 220 million in losses for Michigan cherries in 2012. Rising summer temperatures may also dry soils, complicating drought management. Increased irrigation could help, but reduced water availability might limit its feasibility.

Climate change also favors weeds, pests, and fungi, which thrive in warmer, wetter conditions with higher CO<sub>2</sub> levels. This could expose crops to new threats and increase farming costs. U.S. farmers already spend over \$ 11 billion annually on weed control, and these challenges are likely to grow as weed and pest ranges expand.

While rising CO<sub>2</sub> stimulates plant growth, it also lowers the nutritional value of major crops like wheat, rice, and soybeans by reducing their protein and mineral content. This poses a potential risk to human health. Additionally, increased pest pressure may lead to higher pesticide use, further impacting health and reducing pesticide effectiveness. Climate change, therefore, presents multifaceted challenges to food production, nutrition, and ecosystems.

Internet:<climatechange.chicago.gov> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge item below.

Enhanced irrigation might provide relief, but limited water availability could hinder its practicality.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3427766](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3427766)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Gestão da Informação/Gestão da Informação e da Programação Textos - Técnico Científicos/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**80)**

Internet:<croplifela.org>.

Judge the following item based on the infographic above.

Due to climate change, droughts are happening as fast as floods.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3427771](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3427771)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Gestão da Informação/Gestão da Informação e da Programação Textos - Técnico Científicos/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

Judge the following item based on the infographic above.

It can be concluded from the infographic that, at present, farmers only produce 30% of the expected food for the population.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3428900](http://www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3428900)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Gestão da Informação/Gestão da Informação - Inglês ou Português/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**82)** Agriculture and fisheries are closely linked to climate, making them vulnerable to changes in temperature, CO<sub>2</sub> levels, and extreme weather. While increased temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> can enhance some crop yields, this depends on factors like nutrient levels, soil moisture, and water availability. More frequent droughts and floods could challenge food production and safety, while warming waters may shift fish habitats, disrupting ecosystems. Overall, climate change may complicate traditional methods of farming, livestock raising, and fishing.

Crop responses to temperature changes depend on each crop's optimal growth temperature. Warmer conditions might benefit certain crops or enable the cultivation of new ones, but yields decline if temperatures exceed a crop's threshold. Increased CO<sub>2</sub> can enhance plant growth under controlled conditions but may be offset by water, nutrient, and temperature constraints. Additionally, elevated CO<sub>2</sub> reduces the protein and nitrogen content in crops like soybeans and alfalfa, lowering their quality and diminishing the forage value for livestock.

Extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, can harm crops and reduce yields. For example, high nighttime temperatures in 2010 and 2012 lowered U.S. corn yields, while premature budding caused \$ 220 million in losses for Michigan cherries in 2012. Rising summer temperatures may also dry soils, complicating drought management. Increased irrigation could help, but reduced water availability might limit its feasibility.

Climate change also favors weeds, pests, and fungi, which thrive in warmer, wetter conditions with higher CO<sub>2</sub> levels. This could expose crops to new threats and increase farming costs. U.S. farmers already spend over \$ 11 billion annually on weed control, and these challenges are likely to grow as weed and pest ranges expand.

While rising CO<sub>2</sub> stimulates plant growth, it also lowers the nutritional value of major crops like wheat, rice, and soybeans by reducing their protein and mineral content. This poses a potential risk to human health. Additionally, increased pest pressure may lead to higher pesticide use, further impacting health and reducing pesticide effectiveness. Climate change, therefore, presents multifaceted challenges to food production, nutrition, and ecosystems.

Internet:<climatechange.chicago.gov> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge item below.

Elevated temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> levels improve some crop fields especially because of nutrient levels in the soil.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3428923](http://www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3428923)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Gestão da Informação/Gestão da Informação - Inglês ou Português/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**83)** Agriculture and fisheries are closely linked to climate, making them vulnerable to changes in temperature, CO<sub>2</sub> levels, and extreme weather. While increased temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> can enhance some crop yields, this depends on factors like nutrient levels, soil moisture, and water availability. More frequent droughts and floods could challenge food production and safety, while warming waters may shift fish habitats, disrupting ecosystems. Overall, climate change may complicate traditional methods of farming, livestock raising, and fishing.

Crop responses to temperature changes depend on each crop's optimal growth temperature. Warmer conditions might benefit certain crops or enable the cultivation of new ones, but yields decline if temperatures exceed a crop's threshold. Increased CO<sub>2</sub> can enhance plant growth under controlled conditions but may be offset by water, nutrient, and temperature constraints. Additionally, elevated CO<sub>2</sub> reduces the protein and nitrogen content in crops like soybeans and alfalfa, lowering their quality and diminishing the forage value for livestock.

Extreme weather events, such as floods and droughts, can harm crops and reduce yields. For example, high nighttime temperatures in 2010 and 2012 lowered U.S. corn yields, while premature budding caused \$ 220 million in losses for Michigan cherries in 2012. Rising summer temperatures may also dry soils, complicating drought management. Increased irrigation could help, but reduced water availability might limit its feasibility.

Climate change also favors weeds, pests, and fungi, which thrive in warmer, wetter conditions with higher CO<sub>2</sub> levels. This could expose crops to new threats and increase farming costs. U.S. farmers already spend over \$ 11 billion annually on weed control, and these challenges are likely to grow as weed and pest ranges expand.

While rising CO<sub>2</sub> stimulates plant growth, it also lowers the nutritional value of major crops like wheat, rice, and soybeans by reducing their protein and mineral content. This poses a potential risk to human health. Additionally, increased pest pressure may lead to higher pesticide use, further impacting health and reducing pesticide effectiveness. Climate change, therefore, presents multifaceted challenges to food production, nutrition, and ecosystems.

Internet:<climatechange.chicago.gov> (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge item below.

The crop's growth temperature has to be great to be beneficial to agriculture.

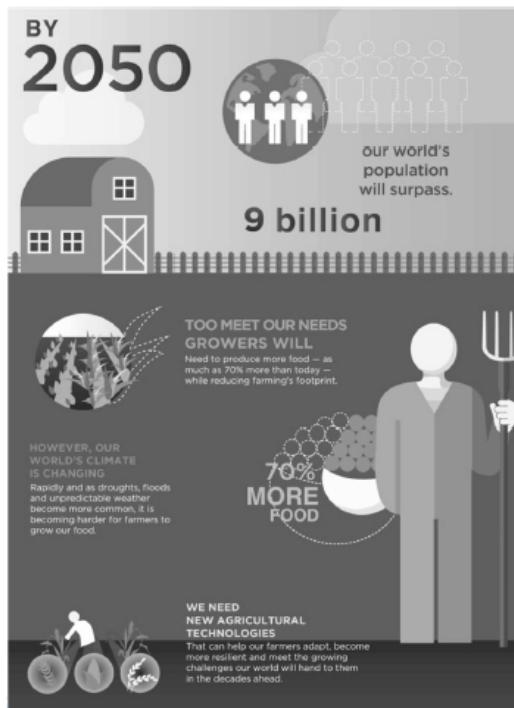
Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3428938](http://www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3428938)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana (EMBRAPA)/EMBRAPA/Gestão da Informação/Gestão da Informação - Inglês ou Português/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)



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

Judge the following item based on the infographic above.

Innovative agricultural technologies are essential to help farmers adapt and overcome the growing challenges our world will present in the coming decades.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3443005](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3443005)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

#### 85) 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.

According to the concept of security by design, cybersecurity protocols must be put in place during software's latest phases of development.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3443008](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3443008)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

#### 86) 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> (adapted).*

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

The significance of international collaboration in the cybersecurity domain is questionable, according to Sadie Creese.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### **[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3443010](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3443010)**

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

#### **87) 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> (adapted).*

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

Industrial and governmental organizations are working to match the speed of cybercrime development.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### **[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3443015](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3443015)**

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

#### **88) 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> (adapted).*

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

According to some experts mentioned in the text, security by design may play a supplementary role in strengthening digital defenses.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### **[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3443021](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3443021)**

**89) Text CG2A1-II**

Virtual reality (VR) can, in its own imperfect ways, transport a user into distant experiences. One thing VR can't yet do, however, is simulate the experience of eating lunch. But that could change thanks to a new "bio-integrated gustatory interface" device called e-Taste.

Researchers from Ohio State University created a small electromagnetic pump connected to a liquid channel of chemicals that, when mixed in the right ratios, can approximate the taste of coffee, lemonade, cake, and other food and drinks. That newly crafted chemical liquid is then pushed through via a gel. Users ultimately experience the taste as a liquid that sits in their mouth. And while an initial group of human test subjects struggled to accurately differentiate between different taste profiles, the study suggests a future VR steakhouse experience might not be as far-fetched as it sounds.

The researchers tested their new device on 10 volunteers and received mixed results. On the positive side, the test subjects were able to differentiate between various sour taste profile intensities with approximately 70 percent accuracy. The tests were less conclusive though when researchers asked participants to distinguish between flavors intended to represent cake, fried egg, coffee, and fish soup. That discrepancy is not necessarily due entirely to poor device performance, though. Even in the physical world, taste is inherently subjective. Factors such as smell, memory, and visual cues can influence how we perceive food. Two people might experience the taste of the same meal slightly differently. "Taste and smell are greatly related to human emotion and memory," added one of the researchers. "So our sensor has to learn to capture, control, and store all that information."

The e-Taste researchers believe their device could also have applications beyond video games. Theoretically, the technology could one day allow users to virtually taste-test items before ordering them. Medical professionals might also use the device to remotely assess whether patients have lost certain aspects of taste, which could be an early indicator of illness.

Additionally, the device could serve as an aid in reintroducing taste sensations to individuals with certain neurological disorders or illnesses, such as long COVID, that have impaired their ability to taste food.

*Internet: <popsci.com> (adapted).*

According to text CG2A1-II, judge the item that follow.

The device was projected to aid those who have lost their sense of taste in recovering it.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3443025****90) Text CG2A1-II**

Virtual reality (VR) can, in its own imperfect ways, transport a user into distant experiences. One thing VR can't yet do, however, is simulate the experience of eating lunch. But that could change thanks to a new "bio-integrated gustatory interface" device called e-Taste.

Researchers from Ohio State University created a small electromagnetic pump connected to a liquid channel of chemicals that, when mixed in the right ratios, can approximate the taste of coffee, lemonade, cake, and other food and drinks. That newly crafted chemical liquid is then pushed through via a gel. Users ultimately experience the taste as a liquid that sits in their mouth. And while an initial group of human test subjects struggled to accurately differentiate between different taste profiles, the study suggests a future VR steakhouse experience might not be as **far-fetched** as it sounds.

The researchers tested their new device on 10 volunteers and received mixed results. On the positive side, the test subjects were able to differentiate between various sour taste profile intensities with approximately 70 percent accuracy. The tests were less conclusive though when researchers asked participants to distinguish between flavors intended to represent cake, fried egg, coffee, and fish soup. That discrepancy is not necessarily due entirely to poor device performance, though. Even in the physical world, taste is inherently subjective. Factors such as smell, memory, and visual cues can influence how we perceive food. Two people might experience the taste of the same meal slightly differently. "Taste and smell are greatly related to human emotion and memory," added one of the researchers. "So our sensor has to learn to capture, control, and store all that information."

The e-Taste researchers believe their device could also have applications beyond video games. Theoretically, the technology could one day allow users to virtually taste-test items before ordering them. Medical professionals might also use the device to remotely assess whether patients have lost certain aspects of taste, which could be an early indicator of illness.

Additionally, the device could serve as an aid in reintroducing taste sensations to individuals with certain neurological disorders or illnesses, such as long COVID, that have impaired their ability to taste food.

*Internet: <popsci.com> (adapted).*

According to text CG2A1-II, judge the item that follow.

In the last sentence of the paragraph, the use of "far-fetched" implies that the possibility of a VR steakhouse experience comes across as highly unrealistic and unlikely to occur.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3443027****91) Text CG2A1-II**

Virtual reality (VR) can, in its own imperfect ways, transport a user into distant experiences. One thing VR can't yet do, however, is simulate the experience of eating lunch. But that could change thanks to a new "bio-integrated gustatory interface" device called e-Taste.

Researchers from Ohio State University created a small electromagnetic pump connected to a liquid channel of chemicals that, when mixed in the right ratios, can approximate the taste of coffee, lemonade, cake, and other food and drinks. That newly crafted chemical liquid is then pushed through via a gel. Users ultimately experience the taste as a liquid that sits in their mouth. And while an initial group of human test subjects struggled to accurately differentiate between different taste profiles, the study suggests a future VR steakhouse experience might not be as far-fetched as it sounds.

The researchers tested their new device on 10 volunteers and received mixed results. On the positive side, the test subjects were able to differentiate between various sour taste profile intensities with approximately 70 percent accuracy. The tests were less conclusive though when researchers asked participants to distinguish between flavors intended to represent cake, fried egg, coffee, and fish soup. That discrepancy is not necessarily due entirely to poor device performance, though. Even in the physical world, taste is inherently subjective. Factors such as smell, memory, and visual cues can influence how we perceive food. Two people might experience the taste of the same meal slightly differently. "Taste and smell are greatly related to human emotion and memory," added one of the researchers. "So our sensor has to learn to capture, control, and store all that information."

The e-Taste researchers believe their device could also have applications beyond video games. Theoretically, the technology could one day allow users to virtually taste-test items before ordering them. Medical professionals might also use the device to remotely assess whether patients have lost certain aspects of taste, which could be an early indicator of illness.

Additionally, the device could serve as an aid in reintroducing taste sensations to individuals with certain neurological disorders or illnesses, such as long COVID, that have impaired their ability to taste food.

*Internet: <popsci.com> (adapted).*

According to text CG2A1-II, judge the item that follow.

The text states that, even though they have tried, the creators of e-Taste could not emulate the experience of eating lunch.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3443029**

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

### **92) Text CG2A1-II**

Virtual reality (VR) can, in its own imperfect ways, transport a user into distant experiences. One thing VR can't yet do, however, is simulate the experience of eating lunch. But that could change thanks to a new "bio-integrated gustatory interface" device called e-Taste.

Researchers from Ohio State University created a small electromagnetic pump connected to a liquid channel of chemicals that, when mixed in the right ratios, can approximate the taste of coffee, lemonade, cake, and other food and drinks. That newly crafted chemical liquid is then pushed through via a gel. Users ultimately experience the taste as a liquid that sits in their mouth. And while an initial group of human test subjects struggled to accurately differentiate between different taste profiles, the study suggests a future VR steakhouse experience might not be as far-fetched as it sounds.

The researchers tested their new device on 10 volunteers and received mixed results. On the positive side, the test subjects were able to differentiate between various sour taste profile intensities with approximately 70 percent accuracy. The tests were less conclusive though when researchers asked participants to distinguish between flavors intended to represent cake, fried egg, coffee, and fish soup. That discrepancy is not necessarily due entirely to poor device performance, though. Even in the physical world, taste is inherently subjective. Factors such as smell, memory, and visual cues can influence how we perceive food. Two people might experience the taste of the same meal slightly differently. "Taste and smell are greatly related to human emotion and memory," added one of the researchers. "So our sensor has to learn to capture, control, and store all that information."

The e-Taste researchers believe their device could also have applications beyond video games. Theoretically, the technology could one day allow users to virtually taste-test items before ordering them. Medical professionals might also use the device to remotely assess whether patients have lost certain aspects of taste, which could be an early indicator of illness.

Additionally, the device could serve as an aid in reintroducing taste sensations to individuals with certain neurological disorders or illnesses, such as long COVID, that have impaired their ability to taste food.

*Internet: <popsci.com> (adapted).*

According to text CG2A1-II, judge the item that follow.

The test subjects of the research mentioned in the text could accurately distinguish between sour taste intensities most of the time.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3443031**

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

### **93) Text CG2A1-II**

Virtual reality (VR) can, in its own imperfect ways, transport a user into distant experiences. One thing VR can't yet do, however, is simulate the experience of eating lunch. But that could change thanks to a new "bio-integrated gustatory interface" device called e-Taste.

Researchers from Ohio State University created a small electromagnetic pump connected to a liquid channel of chemicals that, when mixed in the right ratios, can approximate the taste of coffee, lemonade, cake, and other food and drinks. That newly crafted chemical liquid is then pushed through via a gel. Users ultimately experience the taste as a liquid that sits in their mouth. And while an initial group of human test subjects struggled to accurately differentiate between different taste profiles, the study suggests a future VR steakhouse experience might not be as far-fetched as it sounds.

The researchers tested their new device on 10 volunteers and received mixed results. On the positive side, the test subjects were able to differentiate between various sour taste profile intensities with approximately 70 percent accuracy. The tests were less conclusive though when researchers asked participants to distinguish between flavors intended to represent cake, fried egg, coffee, and fish soup. That discrepancy is not necessarily due entirely to poor device performance, though. Even in the physical world, taste is inherently subjective. Factors such as smell, memory, and visual cues can influence how we perceive food. Two people might experience the taste of the same meal slightly differently. "Taste and smell are greatly related to human emotion and memory," added one of the researchers. "So our sensor has to learn to capture, control, and store all that information."

The e-Taste researchers believe their device could also have applications beyond video games. Theoretically, the technology could one day allow users to virtually taste-test items before ordering them. Medical professionals might also use the device to remotely assess whether patients have lost certain aspects of taste, which could be an early indicator of illness.

Additionally, the device could serve as an aid in reintroducing taste sensations to individuals with certain neurological disorders or illnesses, such as long COVID, that have impaired their ability to taste food.

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

According to text CG2A1-II, judge the item that follow.

The tests of the e-Taste device suggest that taste perception presents a high degree of uniformity across individuals.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529364](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529364)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**94**) A lack of women at decision-making tables around the world is hindering progress when it comes to tackling conflicts or improving health and standard of living, the highest-ranking woman in the UN (United Nations) has said.

"We're half the population. And what we bring to the table is incredibly important and it's missing", said Amina Mohammed, the UN deputy secretary general. "I think it's why mostly our human development indices are so bad, why we have so many conflicts and we're unable to come out of the conflicts."

Since her appointment in 2017, Mohammed has been a constant voice in pushing back against the under-representation of women in politics, diplomacy and even the UN general assembly. Her efforts have helped cast a spotlight on the fact that women remain relegated to the margins of power around the world; last year the global proportion of female lawmakers stood at 26.9%, according to Switzerland's Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Speaking to **The Guardian**, Mohammed said "flexing muscle and testosterone" often dominated at tables of power around the world. "This win, win, win at all costs — I think that would change if women were at the table", she said.

She acknowledged that the world had seen a handful of female leaders who had not used their position to advocate for greater peace or conflict resolution. "Fair point, we see women in power and they're sometimes the image of men", she said. But she described it as unfair to judge women on an individual basis while they were still within the confines of a system dominated by men. "We don't judge men that way."

Mohammed highlighted how many parts of society still view women in power as "about taking away, rather than adding" value. "And we have to change that mentality", she said.

"We kept looking at the Band-aid: put the women in office, let's have affirmative action. And we never connected the dots for women themselves to build the constituencies and to go out and vote", she said. "So we have to have a conversation with women first. Because if we're doing this for women, should it not be by women?"

Ashifa Kassam. **Lack of women at global tables of power hinders progress, says top UN official.** In: **The Guardian**, 19/6/2024. Internet: <[www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com)> (adapted).

Based on the previous text, judge the follow item.

In the sentence 'We kept looking at the Band-aid: put the women in office, let's have affirmative action' (first sentence of the last paragraph), the verbs 'put' and "let's have" express recommendations or suggestions previously made.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529366](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529366)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**95**) A lack of women at decision-making tables around the world is hindering progress when it comes to tackling conflicts or improving health and standard of living, the highest-ranking woman in the UN (United Nations) has said.

"We're half the population. And what we bring to the table is incredibly important and it's missing", said Amina Mohammed, the UN deputy secretary general. "I think it's why mostly our human development indices are so bad, why we have so many conflicts and we're unable to come out of the conflicts."

Since her appointment in 2017, Mohammed has been a constant voice in pushing back against the under-representation of women in politics, diplomacy and even the UN general assembly. Her efforts have helped cast a spotlight on the fact that women remain relegated to the margins of power around the world; last year the global proportion of female lawmakers stood at 26.9%, according to Switzerland's Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Speaking to **The Guardian**, Mohammed said "flexing muscle and testosterone" often dominated at tables of power around the world. "This win, win, win at all costs — I think that would change if women were at the table", she said.

She acknowledged that the world had seen a handful of female leaders who had not used their position to advocate for greater peace or conflict resolution. "Fair point, we see women in power and they're sometimes the image of men", she said. But she described it as unfair to judge women on an individual basis while they were still within the confines of a system dominated by men. "We don't judge men that way."

Mohammed highlighted how many parts of society still view women in power as "about taking away, rather than adding" value. "And we have to change that mentality", she said.

"We kept looking at the Band-aid: put the women in office, let's have affirmative action. And we never connected the dots for women themselves to build the constituencies and to go out and vote", she said. "So we have to have a conversation with women first. Because if we're doing this for women, should it not be by women?"

Ashifa Kassam. **Lack of women at**

Based on the previous text, judge the follow item.

Amina Mohammed believes that women's absence from decision-making roles is the only reason global development remains stagnant.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3529367**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**96**) A lack of women at decision-making tables around the world is hindering progress when it comes to tackling conflicts or improving health and standard of living, the highest-ranking woman in the UN (United Nations) has said.

"We're half the population. And what we bring to the table is incredibly important and it's missing", said Amina Mohammed, the UN deputy secretary general. "I think it's why mostly our human development indices are so bad, why we have so many conflicts and we're unable to come out of the conflicts."

Since her appointment in 2017, Mohammed has been a constant voice in pushing back against the under-representation of women in politics, diplomacy and even the UN general assembly. Her efforts have helped cast a spotlight on the fact that women remain relegated to the margins of power around the world; last year the global proportion of female lawmakers stood at 26.9%, according to Switzerland's Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Speaking to **The Guardian**, Mohammed said "flexing muscle and testosterone" often dominated at tables of power around the world. "This win, win, win at all costs — I think that would change if women were at the table", she said.

She acknowledged that the world had seen a handful of female leaders who had not used their position to advocate for greater peace or conflict resolution. "Fair point, we see women in power and they're sometimes the image of men", she said. But she described it as unfair to judge women on an individual basis while they were still within the confines of a system dominated by men. "We don't judge men that way."

Mohammed highlighted how many parts of society still view women in power as "about taking away, rather than adding" value. "And we have to change that mentality", she said.

"We kept looking at the Band-aid: put the women in office, let's have affirmative action. And we never connected the dots for women themselves to build the constituencies and to go out and vote", she said. "So we have to have a conversation with women first. Because if we're doing this for women, should it not be by women?"

*Ashifa Kassam. Lack of women at global tables of power hinders progress, says top UN official. In: The Guardian, 19/6/2024. Internet: <www.theguardian.com> (adapted).*

Based on the previous text, judge the follow item.

According to the text, more than one-third of lawmakers worldwide are women.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3529369**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**97**) A lack of women at decision-making tables around the world is hindering progress when it comes to tackling conflicts or improving health and standard of living, the highest-ranking woman in the UN (United Nations) has said.

"We're half the population. And what we bring to the table is incredibly important and it's missing", said Amina Mohammed, the UN deputy secretary general. "I think it's why mostly our human development indices are so bad, why we have so many conflicts and we're unable to come out of the conflicts."

Since her appointment in 2017, Mohammed has been a constant voice in pushing back against the under-representation of women in politics, diplomacy and even the UN general assembly. Her efforts have helped cast a spotlight on the fact that women remain relegated to the margins of power around the world; last year the global proportion of female lawmakers stood at 26.9%, according to Switzerland's Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Speaking to **The Guardian**, Mohammed said "flexing muscle and testosterone" often dominated at tables of power around the world. "This win, win, win at all costs — I think that would change if women were at the table", she said.

She acknowledged that the world had seen a handful of female leaders who had not used their position to advocate for greater peace or conflict resolution. "Fair point, we see women in power and they're sometimes the image of men", she said. But she described it as unfair to judge women on an individual basis while they were still within the confines of a system dominated by men. "We don't judge men that way."

Mohammed highlighted how many parts of society still view women in power as "about taking away, rather than adding" value. "And we have to change that mentality", she said.

"We kept looking at the Band-aid: put the women in office, let's have affirmative action. And we never connected the dots for women themselves to build the constituencies and to go out and vote", she said. "So we have to have a conversation with women first. Because if we're doing this for women, should it not be by women?"

*Ashifa Kassam. Lack of women at global tables of power hinders progress, says top UN official. In: The Guardian, 19/6/2024. Internet: <www.theguardian.com> (adapted).*

Based on the previous text, judge the follow item.

In the fragment 'And what we bring to the table is incredibly important and it's missing' (second sentence of the second paragraph), the pronoun 'we' refers specifically to the women that are part of decision-making tables.

Certo  
Errado

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**98)** A lack of women at decision-making tables around the world is hindering progress when it comes to tackling conflicts or improving health and standard of living, the highest-ranking woman in the UN (United Nations) has said.

"We're half the population. And what we bring to the table is incredibly important and it's missing", said Amina Mohammed, the UN deputy secretary general. "I think it's why mostly our human development indices are so bad, why we have so many conflicts and we're unable to come out of the conflicts."

Since her appointment in 2017, Mohammed has been a constant voice in pushing back against the under-representation of women in politics, diplomacy and even the UN general assembly. Her efforts have helped cast a spotlight on the fact that women remain relegated to the margins of power around the world; last year the global proportion of female lawmakers stood at 26.9%, according to Switzerland's Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Speaking to **The Guardian**, Mohammed said "flexing muscle and testosterone" often dominated at tables of power around the world. "This win, win, win at all costs — I think that would change if women were at the table", she said.

She acknowledged that the world had seen a handful of female leaders who had not used their position to advocate for greater peace or conflict resolution. "Fair point, we see women in power and they're sometimes the image of men", she said. But she described it as unfair to judge women on an individual basis while they were still within the confines of a system dominated by men. "We don't judge men that way."

Mohammed highlighted how many parts of society still view women in power as "about taking away, rather than adding" value. "And we have to change that mentality", she said.

"We kept looking at the Band-aid: put the women in office, let's have affirmative action. And we never connected the dots for women themselves to build the constituencies and to go out and vote", she said. "So we have to have a conversation with women first. Because if we're doing this for women, should it not be by women?"

*Ashifa Kassam. Lack of women at global tables of power hinders progress, says top UN official. In: The Guardian, 19/6/2024. Internet: <[www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com)> (adapted).*

Based on the previous text, judge the follow item.

According to the text, Mohammed claims that affirmative action alone is not enough to solve women under-representation because it lacks a strategy for engaging women as political agents and voters.

Certo  
Errado

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**99)** A lack of women at decision-making tables around the world is hindering progress when it comes to tackling conflicts or improving health and standard of living, the highest-ranking woman in the UN (United Nations) has said.

"We're half the population. And what we bring to the table is incredibly important and it's missing", said Amina Mohammed, the UN deputy secretary general. "I think it's why mostly our human development indices are so bad, why we have so many conflicts and we're unable to come out of the conflicts."

Since her appointment in 2017, Mohammed has been a constant voice in pushing back against the under-representation of women in politics, diplomacy and even the UN general assembly. Her efforts have helped cast a spotlight on the fact that women remain relegated to the margins of power around the world; last year the global proportion of female lawmakers stood at 26.9%, according to Switzerland's Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Speaking to **The Guardian**, Mohammed said "flexing muscle and testosterone" often dominated at tables of power around the world. "This win, win, win at all costs — I think that would change if women were at the table", she said.

She acknowledged that the world had seen a handful of female leaders who had not used their position to advocate for greater peace or conflict resolution. "Fair point, we see women in power and they're sometimes the image of men", she said. But she described it as unfair to judge women on an individual basis while they were still within the confines of a system dominated by men. "We don't judge men that way."

Mohammed highlighted how many parts of society still view women in power as "about taking away, rather than adding" value. "And we have to change that mentality", she said.

"We kept looking at the Band-aid: put the women in office, let's have affirmative action. And we never connected the dots for women themselves to build the constituencies and to go out and vote", she said. "So we have to have a conversation with women first. Because if we're doing this for women, should it not be by women?"

*Ashifa Kassam. Lack of women at global tables of power hinders progress, says top UN official. In: The Guardian, 19/6/2024. Internet: <[www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com)> (adapted).*

Based on the previous text, judge the follow item.

In the excerpt 'And we have to change that mentality' (last sentence of the sixth paragraph) the fragment 'that mentality' refers back to the belief that, when in power, women diminish value instead of adding it.

Certo  
Errado

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**100)** A lack of women at decision-making tables around the world is hindering progress when it comes to tackling conflicts or improving health and standard of living, the highest-ranking woman in the UN (United Nations) has said.

"We're half the population. And what we bring to the table is incredibly important and it's missing", said Amina Mohammed, the UN deputy secretary general. "I think it's why mostly our human development indices are so bad, why we have so many conflicts and we're unable to come out of the conflicts."

Since her appointment in 2017, Mohammed has been a constant voice in pushing back against the under-representation of women in politics, diplomacy and even the UN general assembly. Her efforts have helped cast a spotlight on the fact that women remain relegated to the margins of power around the world; last year the global proportion of female lawmakers stood at 26.9%, according to Switzerland's Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Speaking to **The Guardian**, Mohammed said "flexing muscle and testosterone" often dominated at tables of power around the world. "This win, win, win at all costs — I think that would change if women were at the table", she said.

She acknowledged that the world had seen a handful of female leaders who had not used their position to advocate for greater peace or conflict resolution. "Fair point, we see women in power and they're sometimes the image of men", she said. But she described it as unfair to judge women on an individual basis while they were still within the confines of a system dominated by men. "We don't judge men that way."

Mohammed highlighted how many parts of society still view women in power as "about taking away, rather than adding" value. "And we have to change that mentality", she said.

"We kept looking at the Band-aid: put the women in office, let's have affirmative action. And we never connected the dots for women themselves to build the constituencies and to go out and vote", she said. "So we have to have a conversation with women first. Because if we're doing this for women, should it not be by women?"

*Ashifa Kassam. Lack of women at global tables of power hinders progress, says top UN official. In: The Guardian, 19/6/2024. Internet: <[www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com)> (adapted).*

Based on the previous text, judge the follow item.

In the fourth paragraph, it can be inferred from the expressions 'flexing muscle and testosterone' and 'win at all costs' that, for Mohammed, the male dominance in political representation evokes an attitude of aggressiveness, strength, and competition.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529375](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529375)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**101)** Diplomacy is often described as an art, involving decisions shaped by sensitive political nuances that require human judgment, cultural understanding, and emotional intelligence — qualities that AI cannot fully replicate. While AI can support decision-making, it may also manipulate human behavior subtly, especially through systems developed in countries with different geopolitical priorities. This deepens the AI divide between technologically advanced and resource-limited nations, embedding linguistic and cultural biases and reinforcing global power asymmetries. As algorithms take their place alongside diplomats, the art of negotiation now meets the science of AI. The future of diplomacy must lie in fostering a symbiotic relationship where AI enhances human expertise, streamlines processes, and offers new strategic tools while leaving the nuanced art of diplomacy in human hands.

Diplomatic institutions adopting such technologies should also adopt guardrails to clarify how these systems inform decision-making. To ensure that AI systems function appropriately across diverse cultural contexts, adaptive and responsible AI frameworks should be integrated into policy discussions at the national and international levels. Crucially, any AI deployment must prioritise human agency. The goal must not be to automate diplomacy, but to augment it. AI's incorporation into diplomacy offers both promise and peril. While the technology supports efficiency and expands access to information, it must be governed by strong ethical frameworks, particularly when it can shape global power relations through sensitive negotiations. Rather than embracing AI as a magic wand, it must be approached as a double-edged sword that is capable of assisting, but never replacing the unique human skills that diplomacy demands.

*Anusha Guru. The Future of Diplomacy: AI's Expanding Role in International Affairs. In: Observer Research Foundation, 18/6/2025. Internet: <[www.orfonline.org](http://www.orfonline.org)> (adapted).*

Judge the follow item based on the ideas presented in the preceding text, as well as on its linguistic aspects.

The author argues that the ethical governance of AI's application in diplomacy is especially critical because its influence may extend beyond technical efficiency to altering the global distribution of political power.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529376](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529376)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**102)** Diplomacy is often described as an art, involving decisions shaped by sensitive political nuances that require human judgment, cultural understanding, and emotional intelligence — qualities that AI cannot fully replicate. While AI can support decision-making, it may also manipulate human behavior subtly, especially through systems developed in countries with different geopolitical priorities. This deepens the AI divide between technologically advanced and resource-limited nations, embedding linguistic and cultural biases and reinforcing global power asymmetries. As algorithms take their place alongside diplomats, the art of negotiation now meets the science of AI. The future of diplomacy must lie in fostering a symbiotic relationship where AI enhances human expertise, streamlines processes, and offers new strategic tools while leaving the nuanced art of diplomacy in human hands.

Diplomatic institutions adopting such technologies should also adopt guardrails to clarify how these systems inform decision-making. To ensure that AI systems function appropriately across diverse cultural contexts, adaptive and responsible AI frameworks should be integrated into policy discussions at the national and international levels. Crucially, any AI deployment must prioritise human agency. The goal must not be to automate diplomacy, but to augment it. AI's incorporation into diplomacy offers both promise and peril. While the technology supports efficiency and expands access to information, it must be governed by strong ethical frameworks, particularly when it can shape global power relations through sensitive negotiations. Rather than embracing AI as a magic wand, it must be approached as a double-edged sword that is capable of assisting, but never replacing the unique human skills that diplomacy demands.

*Anusha Guru. The Future of Diplomacy: AI's Expanding Role in International Affairs. In: Observer Research Foundation, 18/6/2025. Internet: <[www.orfonline.org](http://www.orfonline.org)> (adapted).*

Judge the follow item based on the ideas presented in the preceding text, as well as on its linguistic aspects.

In the fragment "adaptive and responsible AI frameworks," (second sentence of the second paragraph), the words "adaptive" and "responsible" modify the expression "AI".

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529377](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529377)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**103**) Diplomacy is often described as an art, involving decisions shaped by sensitive political nuances that require human judgment, cultural understanding, and emotional intelligence — qualities that AI cannot fully replicate. While AI can support decision-making, it may also manipulate human behavior subtly, especially through systems developed in countries with different geopolitical priorities. This deepens the AI divide between technologically advanced and resource-limited nations, embedding linguistic and cultural biases and reinforcing global power asymmetries. As algorithms take their place alongside diplomats, the art of negotiation now meets the science of AI. The future of diplomacy must lie in fostering a symbiotic relationship where AI enhances human expertise, streamlines processes, and offers new strategic tools while leaving the nuanced art of diplomacy in human hands.

Diplomatic institutions adopting such technologies should also adopt guardrails to clarify how these systems inform decision-making. To ensure that AI systems function appropriately across diverse cultural contexts, adaptive and responsible AI frameworks should be integrated into policy discussions at the national and international levels. Crucially, any AI deployment must prioritise human agency. The goal must not be to automate diplomacy, but to augment it. AI's incorporation into diplomacy offers both promise and peril. While the technology supports efficiency and expands access to information, it must be governed by strong ethical frameworks, particularly when it can shape global power relations through sensitive negotiations. Rather than embracing AI as a magic wand, it must be approached as a double-edged sword that is capable of assisting, but never replacing the unique human skills that diplomacy demands.

*Anusha Guru. **The Future of Diplomacy: AI's Expanding Role in International Affairs.** In: **Observer Research Foundation**, 18/6/2025. Internet: <www.orfonline.org> (adapted).*

Judge the follow item based on the ideas presented in the preceding text, as well as on its linguistic aspects.

According to the text, the use of AI in diplomacy reduces the risk of reinforcing global inequalities.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529379](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529379)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**104**) Diplomacy is often described as an art, involving decisions shaped by sensitive political nuances that require human judgment, cultural understanding, and emotional intelligence — qualities that AI cannot fully replicate. While AI can support decision-making, it may also manipulate human behavior subtly, especially through systems developed in countries with different geopolitical priorities. This deepens the AI divide between technologically advanced and resource-limited nations, embedding linguistic and cultural biases and reinforcing global power asymmetries. As algorithms take their place alongside diplomats, the art of negotiation now meets the science of AI. The future of diplomacy must lie in fostering a symbiotic relationship where AI enhances human expertise, streamlines processes, and offers new strategic tools while leaving the nuanced art of diplomacy in human hands.

Diplomatic institutions adopting such technologies should also adopt guardrails to clarify how these systems inform decision-making. To ensure that AI systems function appropriately across diverse cultural contexts, adaptive and responsible AI frameworks should be integrated into policy discussions at the national and international levels. Crucially, any AI deployment must prioritise human agency. The goal must not be to automate diplomacy, but to augment it. AI's incorporation into diplomacy offers both promise and peril. While the technology supports efficiency and expands access to information, it must be governed by strong ethical frameworks, particularly when it can shape global power relations through sensitive negotiations. Rather than embracing AI as a magic wand, it must be approached as a double-edged sword that is capable of assisting, but never replacing the unique human skills that diplomacy demands.

*Anusha Guru. **The Future of Diplomacy: AI's Expanding Role in International Affairs.** In: **Observer Research Foundation**, 18/6/2025. Internet: <www.orfonline.org> (adapted).*

Judge the follow item based on the ideas presented in the preceding text, as well as on its linguistic aspects.

The text suggests that, although AI can assist diplomats, it cannot fully replace the human qualities required in diplomacy.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529382](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529382)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**105**) They couldn't even tell the time — this uncountable army of believers.

The warriors of God pushed on to the gates of the imperial city of Constantinople, their arrival heralded by a plague of locusts that destroyed the vines but left the wheat untouched. Their leader, an implacable cleric who had appeared from nowhere to great popular acclaim, exhorted his charges to holy war against the infidel with promises of a home in paradise. Disease and malnutrition were rife. Medical care often involved exorcism of the amputation of injured limbs. Torture and other ordeals settled criminal cases.

Few had any learning at all. What education there was back home consisted of memorizing outdated texts under the watchful eyes of hidebound doctors of religion. They had no understanding of basic technology, science, or mathematics. They could not date their most important holy days, nor chart the regular movements of the sun, the moon, and the planets. They knew nothing of papermaking or the use of lenses and mirrors, and they had no inkling of the prince of contemporary scientific instruments — the astrolabe. Natural phenomena, such as an eclipse of the moon or a sudden change in weather, terrified them. They thought it was black magic.

The arrival of this fanatical army horrified the locals. Who were these pale-skinned, blue-eyed barbarians, marching under the sign of the cross, and what did they want on Arab shores at the dawn of the twelfth Christian century?

Based on the preceding text, judge the follow item.

According to the last paragraph of the text, the local population of the Arab shores was greatly frightened by the presence of the newcomers because nobody knew what their purpose was.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3529383](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3529383)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**106**) They couldn't even tell the time — this uncountable army of believers.

The warriors of God pushed on to the gates of the imperial city of Constantinople, their arrival heralded by a plague of locusts that destroyed the vines but left the wheat untouched. Their leader, an implacable cleric who had appeared from nowhere to great popular acclaim, exhorted his charges to holy war against the infidel with promises of a home in paradise. Disease and malnutrition were rife. Medical care often involved exorcism of the amputation of injured limbs. Torture and other ordeals settled criminal cases.

Few had any learning at all. What education there was back home consisted of memorizing outdated texts under the watchful eyes of hidebound doctors of religion. They had no understanding of basic technology, science, or mathematics. They could not date their most important holy days, nor chart the regular movements of the sun, the moon, and the planets. They knew nothing of papermaking or the use of lenses and mirrors, and they had no inkling of the prince of contemporary scientific instruments — the astrolabe. Natural phenomena, such as an eclipse of the moon or a sudden change in weather, terrified them. They thought it was black magic.

The arrival of this fanatical army horrified the locals. Who were these pale-skinned, blue-eyed barbarians, marching under the sign of the cross, and what did they want on Arab shores at the dawn of the twelfth Christian century?

Based on the preceding text, judge the follow item.

According to the text, as a consequence of the arrival of the warriors, the vines mentioned in the second paragraph were attacked by a widespread plant disease.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3529385](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3529385)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**107**) They couldn't even tell the time — this uncountable army of believers.

The warriors of God pushed on to the gates of the imperial city of Constantinople, their arrival heralded by a plague of locusts that destroyed the vines but left the wheat untouched. Their leader, an implacable cleric who had appeared from nowhere to great popular acclaim, exhorted his charges to holy war against the infidel with promises of a home in paradise. Disease and malnutrition were rife. Medical care often involved exorcism of the amputation of injured limbs. Torture and other ordeals settled criminal cases.

Few had any learning at all. What education there was back home consisted of memorizing outdated texts under the watchful eyes of hidebound doctors of religion. They had no understanding of basic technology, science, or mathematics. They could not date their most important holy days, nor chart the regular movements of the sun, the moon, and the planets. They knew nothing of papermaking or the use of lenses and mirrors, and they had no inkling of the prince of contemporary scientific instruments — the astrolabe. Natural phenomena, such as an eclipse of the moon or a sudden change in weather, terrified them. They thought it was black magic.

The arrival of this fanatical army horrified the locals. Who were these pale-skinned, blue-eyed barbarians, marching under the sign of the cross, and what did they want on Arab shores at the dawn of the twelfth Christian century?

Based on the preceding text, judge the follow item.

The author of the text presents the characteristics of the warriors that contrasted with the life of those who inhabited the "Arab shores", mentioned in the last paragraph.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3529386](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3529386)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**108**) They couldn't even tell the time — this uncountable army of believers.

The warriors of God pushed on to the gates of the imperial city of Constantinople, their arrival heralded by a plague of locusts that destroyed the vines but left the wheat untouched. Their leader, an implacable cleric who had appeared from nowhere to great popular acclaim, exhorted his charges to holy war against the infidel with promises of a home in paradise. Disease and malnutrition were rife. Medical care often involved exorcism of the amputation of injured limbs. Torture and other ordeals settled criminal cases.

Few had any learning at all. What education there was back home consisted of memorizing outdated texts under the watchful eyes of hidebound doctors of religion. They had no understanding of basic technology, science, or mathematics. They could not date their most important holy days, nor chart the regular movements of the sun, the moon, and the planets. They knew nothing of papermaking or the use of lenses and mirrors, and they had no inkling of the prince of contemporary scientific instruments — the astrolabe. Natural phenomena, such as an eclipse of the moon or a sudden change in weather, terrified them. They thought it was black magic.

The arrival of this fanatical army horrified the locals. Who were these pale-skinned, blue-eyed barbarians, marching under the sign of the cross, and what did they want on Arab shores at the dawn of the twelfth Christian century?

*Jonathan Lyons. **The House of Wisdom.** How the Arabs Transformed Western Civilization. London: Bloomsbury, 2009. p. 9 (adapted).*

Based on the preceding text, judge the follow item.

In all its occurrences in the third paragraph, the pronoun "They" refers to "The warriors of God" (second paragraph), also referred in the text as "barbarians" (last paragraph).

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529389](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529389)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**109**) There is nothing inevitable about choices that are environmentally destructive. In 1800, there were indeed 550 steam engines in Europe but there were over 500,000 water mills. Coal was more expensive than hydro power and many industrialists were not persuaded of its added value. It was the economic recession of 1825-1848 with increasing agitation by textile workers over salaries and conditions which made the use of coal-powered, steam-driven spinning machines a much more attractive proposition. More machines meant fewer workers and fewer workers meant fewer demands, notably for wage rises. Therefore, the substantial increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century, which through economic competition, war and imperial domination would start a worldwide trend, was not the blind outcome of the machinery of 'progress' but the cumulative consequence of a set of very specific decisions taken by identifiable socio-economic actors.

Similarly, the notion that ecological awareness is only a very recent phenomenon where "humanity" finally woke up to the environmental consequences of its economic activities does not stand up to scrutiny. In the period from the beginnings of the industrial revolution to the decade when the movement towards fossil fuels use becomes more marked, awareness of the relationships between humans and their environment or the "natural world" was widespread. Environmental risks have been clearly and repeatedly signalled from the time of the industrial revolution onwards. The notion of an unthinking humanity bringing destruction upon itself does not bear up to examination.

*Michael Cronin. **Eco-Translation:** translation and ecology in the Age of the Anthropocene. New York: Routledge, 2017. p. 11-12 (adapted).*

In relation to the previous text, judge the items that follow.

The second sentence of the first paragraph indicates that, in 1800, there were already anthropogenic changes in nature.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529390](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529390)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**110**) There is nothing inevitable about choices that are environmentally destructive. In 1800, there were indeed 550 steam engines in Europe but there were over 500,000 water mills. Coal was more expensive than hydro power and many industrialists were not persuaded of its added value. It was the economic recession of 1825-1848 with increasing agitation by textile workers over salaries and conditions which made the use of coal-powered, steam-driven spinning machines a much more attractive proposition. More machines meant fewer workers and fewer workers meant fewer demands, notably for wage rises. Therefore, the substantial increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century, which through economic competition, war and imperial domination would start a worldwide trend, was not the blind outcome of the machinery of 'progress' but the cumulative consequence of a set of very specific decisions taken by identifiable socio-economic actors.

Similarly, the notion that ecological awareness is only a very recent phenomenon where "humanity" finally woke up to the environmental consequences of its economic activities does not stand up to scrutiny. In the period from the beginnings of the industrial revolution to the decade when the movement towards fossil fuels use becomes more marked, awareness of the relationships between humans and their environment or the "natural world" was widespread. Environmental risks have been clearly and repeatedly signalled from the time of the industrial revolution onwards. The notion of an unthinking humanity bringing destruction upon itself does not bear up to examination.

*Michael Cronin. **Eco-Translation:** translation and ecology in the Age of the Anthropocene. New York: Routledge, 2017. p. 11-12 (adapted).*

In relation to the previous text, judge the items that follow.

In the first paragraph, the author states that what increased the use of steam-driven spinning machines was the living conditions of textile workers.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529391](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529391)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**111**) There is nothing inevitable about choices that are environmentally destructive. In 1800, there were indeed 550 steam engines in Europe but there were over 500,000 water mills. Coal was more expensive than hydro power and many industrialists were not persuaded of its added value. It was the economic recession of 1825-1848 with increasing agitation by textile workers over salaries and conditions which made the use of coal-powered, steam-driven spinning machines a much more attractive proposition. More machines meant fewer workers and fewer workers meant fewer demands, notably for wage rises. Therefore, the substantial increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century, which through economic competition, war and imperial domination would start a worldwide trend, was not the blind outcome of the machinery of 'progress' but the cumulative consequence of a set of very specific decisions taken by identifiable socio-economic actors.

Similarly, the notion that ecological awareness is only a very recent phenomenon where "humanity" finally woke up to the environmental consequences of its economic activities does not stand up to scrutiny. In the period from the beginnings of the industrial revolution to the decade when the movement towards fossil fuels use becomes more marked, awareness of the relationships between humans and their environment or the "natural world" was widespread. Environmental risks have been clearly and

repeatedly signalled from the time of the industrial revolution onwards. The notion of an unthinking humanity bringing destruction upon itself does not bear up to examination.

Michael Cronin. **Eco-Translation**: translation and ecology in the Age of the Anthropocene. New York: Routledge, 2017. p. 11-12 (adapted).

In relation to the previous text, judge the items that follow.

In the second paragraph, the author claims that the use of fossil fuels marked the relationship between humans and their environment.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529392](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529392)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**112**) There is nothing inevitable about choices that are environmentally destructive. In 1800, there were indeed 550 steam engines in Europe but there were over 500,000 water mills. Coal was more expensive than hydro power and many industrialists were not persuaded of its added value. It was the economic recession of 1825-1848 with increasing agitation by textile workers over salaries and conditions which made the use of coal-powered, steam-driven spinning machines a much more attractive proposition. More machines meant fewer workers and fewer workers meant fewer demands, notably for wage rises. Therefore, the substantial increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century, which through economic competition, war and imperial domination would start a worldwide trend, was not the blind outcome of 'progress' but the cumulative consequence of a set of very specific decisions taken by identifiable socio-economic actors.

Similarly, the notion that ecological awareness is only a very recent phenomenon where "humanity" finally woke up to the environmental consequences of its economic activities does not stand up to scrutiny. In the period from the beginnings of the industrial revolution to the decade when the movement towards fossil fuels use becomes more marked, awareness of the relationships between humans and their environment or the "natural world" was widespread. Environmental risks have been clearly and repeatedly signalled from the time of the industrial revolution onwards. The notion of an unthinking humanity bringing destruction upon itself does not bear up to examination.

Michael Cronin. **Eco-Translation**: translation and ecology in the Age of the Anthropocene. New York: Routledge, 2017. p. 11-12 (adapted).

In relation to the previous text, judge the items that follow.

The point the author intends to make with the text is that environmental concerns began with the industrial revolution in Britain.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529397](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529397)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**113**) Equipped with spiritual armor against the threats and blows of a new, strange life, literate man marches forth to win victories in war and statecraft, art and science, religion and business. But in achieving these triumphs each civilization brings into being, willy-nilly, a larger and more complex community, increasingly divided against itself by internal cleavages of needs and creeds and fraught with growing contradictions in all spheres of life between theory and practice, faith and works, ideals and realities. The new unity of sentiment and purpose which gloriously characterizes the coming of the great age proves to be short-lived.

The uneasy balance of instinct, egotism, and ethics, woefully lost with the initial transition from preliteracy to civilization and transiently regained in new devotions to tribal gods, human or divine, is again lost as the orbit of civilization moves from tribe and kingdom and nation to the complex and confusing imperium of the great society and the World State. The acids of rationalism and skepticism dissolve old loyalties. The injunctions of morality, even when reinforced by the vision of the monotheistic higher religions, conflict with reason and self-interest. Man is divided against himself. And therefore men become divided against themselves in new cleavages of rich and poor, in-group and out-group, faithful and infidel, orthodox and heterodox, my side and your side.

Frederick L. Schuman. **International politics**: the destiny of the Western State System. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1948.

According to the preceding text, judge the follow item.

One of the assumptions underlying the text is that there is a fundamental difference between two kinds of human groups: the literate and civilized, on one hand, and the illiterate and uncivilized, on the other.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529399](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3529399)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**114**) Equipped with spiritual armor against the threats and blows of a new, strange life, literate man marches forth to win victories in war and statecraft, art and science, religion and business. But in achieving these triumphs each civilization brings into being, willy-nilly, a larger and more complex community, increasingly divided against itself by internal cleavages of needs and creeds and fraught with growing contradictions in all spheres of life between theory and practice, faith and works, ideals and realities. The new unity of sentiment and purpose which gloriously characterizes the coming of the great age proves to be short-lived.

The uneasy balance of instinct, egotism, and ethics, woefully lost with the initial transition from preliteracy to civilization and transiently regained in new devotions to tribal gods, human or divine, is again lost as the orbit of civilization moves from tribe and kingdom and nation to the complex and confusing imperium of the great society and the World State. The acids of rationalism and skepticism dissolve old loyalties. The injunctions of morality, even when reinforced by the vision of the monotheistic higher religions, conflict with reason and self-interest. Man is divided against himself. And therefore men become divided against themselves in new cleavages of rich and poor, in-group and out-group, faithful and infidel, orthodox and heterodox, my side and your side.

Frederick L. Schuman. **International politics**: the destiny of the Western State System. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1948.

According to the preceding text, judge the follow item.

The spiritual armor mentioned in the first sentence of the text can be correctly understood as the condition of literacy, which characterizes the notion of civilization adopted by the author.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3529401](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3529401)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**115**) Equipped with spiritual armor against the threats and blows of a new, strange life, literate man marches forth to win victories in war and statecraft, art and science, religion and business. But in achieving these triumphs each civilization brings into being, willy-nilly, a larger and more complex community, increasingly divided against itself by internal cleavages of needs and creeds and fraught with growing contradictions in all spheres of life between theory and practice, faith and works, ideals and realities. The new unity of sentiment and purpose which gloriously characterizes the coming of the great age proves to be short-lived.

The uneasy balance of instinct, egotism, and ethics, woefully lost with the initial transition from preliteracy to civilization and transiently regained in new devotions to tribal gods, human or divine, is again lost as the orbit of civilization moves from tribe and kingdom and nation to the complex and confusing imperium of the great society and the World State. The acids of rationalism and skepticism dissolve old loyalties. The injunctions of morality, even when reinforced by the vision of the monotheistic higher religions, conflict with reason and self-interest. Man is divided against himself. And therefore men become divided against themselves in new cleavages of rich and poor, in-group and out-group, faithful and infidel, orthodox and heterodox, my side and your side.

Frederick L. Schuman. *International politics*.  
*the destiny of the Western State System*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1948.

According to the preceding text, judge the follow item.

In the second sentence of the first paragraph, the expression "willy-nilly" indicates that civilizations easily generate more complex communities.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3544309](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3544309)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - TEFC (TCU)/TCU/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**116**) 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.

The text suggests that the scholarship scheme will ultimately pave the way for strengthening links between academic research and practical applications.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3544312](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3544312)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - TEFC (TCU)/TCU/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**117**) 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.

The phrase "industry-leading firms" (in red) could appropriately be replaced with *leading industrial companies*, as both convey equivalent meanings.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3544315](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3544315)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - TEFC (TCU)/TCU/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**118**) 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.

The text mentions that the financial subsidy supporting the scholarship scheme is going to be refundable.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3544330](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3544330)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - TEFC (TCU)/TCU/2025

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**119**) 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.

It can be inferred from the text that the new scholarship scheme will undoubtedly achieve its goal of developing the next generation of AI groundbreakers.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2775439](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2775439)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**120**) 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.

One of the reasons why business owners have introduced the option for tipping at self-checkout machines is that they believe it may raise their employees' payment.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2775448](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2775448)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**121**) 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.

Tipping at self-checkout machines have become mandatory in most places like coffee shops, bakeries, airports, and sports stadiums.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2775695](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2775695)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana CT I (CNPq)/CNPq/Desenvolvimento e Arquitetura de Software/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**122**) 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.

It can be inferred from the text that tipping researchers and some customers suspect that the tips given through self-checkout machines will never reach the employees.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2775696](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2775696)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana CT I (CNPq)/CNPq/Desenvolvimento e Arquitetura de Software/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**123**) 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> (adapted).*

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

The passenger who sued the airline company because of an incident that happened during his flight is Colombian.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2775699**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana CT I (CNPq)/CNPq/Desenvolvimento e Arquitetura de Software/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**124)** 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> (adapted).*

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

When ChatGPT gave the passenger's lawyer some court cases, it warned him they could not be factual.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2789186**

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**125) 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> (adapted).*

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

The discussion about giving rights to animals has been prevalent lately.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2789187**

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**126) 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> (adapted).*

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

Lawyers who defend animal rights claim that animals and inanimate objects are different.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2793704**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - APGIPI (INPI)/INPI/Gestão e Suporte/Administração/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**127)**

#### **Does Snoozing Your Alarm Really Increase Sleepiness?**

Snoozing the alarm doesn't necessarily mean you'll feel groggy the rest of the day. But it's important to get as much sleep as you can. Getting up early in the morning is no easy task for plenty of people. That's why alarms are important — they ensure that you wake up at your desired time. However, nobody can deny how tempting it is to try and squeeze in a few more minutes of sleep.

According to a survey, about 57 percent of people snooze in the morning, which is defined as needing multiple alarms to wake up. If you set a single alarm and snooze it repeatedly or set several alarms at regular intervals until the time you absolutely need to get up, you are a snoozer. Waking up on the first alarm is commonly recommended, but does it really make a difference if you are woken up by one alarm compared to several ones? In a recent sleep study, researchers examine how snoozing affects an individual's health and sleep.

According to the study, people snooze for a variety of reasons. Most of the participants said that they just can't get up with only the first alarm. Some say they snooze because they feel comfortable in bed, while others do it because they feel less tired when they do get up. A researcher said that snoozing might be a sign that people are waking up because of important scheduled activities — like school or work — rather than because they have adequately rested.

*Internet: <www.discovermagazine.com> (adapted).*

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

For a lot of people, getting up early in the morning is considered to be a hard task.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2793705**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - APGIPI (INPI)/INPI/Gestão e Suporte/Administração/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**128)**

#### **Does Snoozing Your Alarm Really Increase Sleepiness?**

Snoozing the alarm doesn't necessarily mean you'll feel groggy the rest of the day. But it's important to get as much sleep as you can. Getting up early in the morning is no easy task for plenty of people. That's why alarms are important — they ensure that you wake up at your desired time. However, nobody can deny how tempting it is to try and squeeze in a few more minutes of sleep.

According to a survey, about 57 percent of people snooze in the morning, which is defined as needing multiple alarms to wake up. If you set a single alarm and snooze it repeatedly or set several alarms at regular intervals until the time you absolutely need to get up, you are a snoozer. Waking up on the first alarm is commonly recommended, but does it really make a difference if you are woken up by one alarm compared to several ones? In a recent sleep study, researchers examine how snoozing affects an individual's health and sleep.

According to the study, people snooze for a variety of reasons. Most of the participants said that they just can't get up with only the first alarm. Some say they snooze because they feel comfortable in bed, while others do it because they feel less tired when they do get up. A researcher said that snoozing might be a sign that people are waking up because of important scheduled activities — like school or work — rather than because they have adequately rested.

*Internet: <www.discovermagazine.com> (adapted).*

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

People who snooze the alarm feel tired and dizzy the rest of the day because they didn't get enough sleep.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2793707**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - APGIPI (INPI)/INPI/Gestão e Suporte/Administração/2024

**Does Snoozing Your Alarm Really Increase Sleepiness?**

Snoozing the alarm doesn't necessarily mean you'll feel groggy the rest of the day. But it's important to get as much sleep as you can. Getting up early in the morning is no easy task for plenty of people. That's why alarms are important — they ensure that you wake up at your desired time. However, nobody can deny how tempting it is to try and squeeze in a few more minutes of sleep.

According to a survey, about 57 percent of people snooze in the morning, which is defined as needing multiple alarms to wake up. If you set a single alarm and snooze it repeatedly or set several alarms at regular intervals until the time you absolutely need to get up, you are a snoozer. Waking up on the first alarm is commonly recommended, but does it really make a difference if you are woken up by one alarm compared to several ones? In a recent sleep study, researchers examine how snoozing affects an individual's health and sleep.

According to the study, people snooze for a variety of reasons. Most of the participants said that they just can't get up with only the first alarm. Some say they snooze because they feel comfortable in bed, while others do it because they feel less tired when they do get up. A researcher said that snoozing might be a sign that people are waking up because of important scheduled activities — like school or work — rather than because they have adequately rested.

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

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

More than half of the people surveyed admitted snoozing in the morning for various reasons.

Certo  
Errado

---

**[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2796510](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2796510)**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Pesq Ass (CTI)/CTI/Tecnologias Habilitadoras/Micro e Nanoeletrônica/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**130)** A Harvard team has realized a milestone in the quest for stable, scalable quantum computing. For the first time, the team has created a programmable, logical quantum processor, capable of encoding up to 48 logical qubits, and capable of executing hundreds of logical gate operations. Their system is the first demonstration of large-scale algorithm execution on an error-corrected quantum computer, heralding the advent of early fault-tolerant, or reliably uninterrupted, quantum computation.

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

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

It can be concluded from the text that the system developed by the Harvard team is expected to continue operating in spite of possible failures.

Certo  
Errado

---

**[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2796528](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2796528)**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Pesq Ass (CTI)/CTI/Tecnologias Habilitadoras/Micro e Nanoeletrônica/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**131)** 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.

ChatGPT is a language AI model that solves math problems reliably.

Certo  
Errado

---

**[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2817044](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2817044)**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERAC (ANAC)/ANAC/Qualquer Área de Formação/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**132)** According to researchers in Mechanical Engineering at Penn State University, hummingbirds have extreme aerial agility and flight forms, which is why many drones and other aerial vehicles are designed to mimic hummingbird movement. Using a novel modeling method, Professor Bo Cheng and his team of researchers gained new insights into how hummingbirds produce wing movement, which could lead to design improvements in flying robots.

"We essentially reverse-engineered the inner working of the wing musculoskeletal system — how the muscles and skeleton work in hummingbirds to flap the wings," said first author and Penn State mechanical engineering graduate student Suyash Agrawal. "The traditional methods have mostly focused on measuring activity of a bird or insect when they are in natural flight or in an artificial environment where flight-like conditions are simulated. But most insects and, among birds specifically, hummingbirds are very small. The data that we can get from those measurements are limited."

Penn State researchers used muscle anatomy literature, computational fluid dynamics simulation data and wing-skeletal movement information captured using micro-CT

and X-ray methods to inform their model. They also used an optimization algorithm based on evolutionary strategies, known as the genetic algorithm, to calibrate the parameters of the model. According to the researchers, their approach is the first to integrate these disparate parts for biological fliers.

With this model, the researchers uncovered previously unknown principles of hummingbird wing actuation. While Cheng emphasized that the results from the optimized model are predictions that will need validation, he said that it has implications for technological development of aerial vehicles.

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

Judge the following item according to the previous text.

According to the text, Penn State researchers were the first to use the genetic algorithm to investigate flying patterns.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2817045](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2817045)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERAC (ANAC)/ANAC/Qualquer Área de Formação/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**133)** According to researchers in Mechanical Engineering at Penn State University, hummingbirds have extreme aerial agility and flight forms, which is why many drones and other aerial vehicles are designed to mimic hummingbird movement. Using a novel modeling method, Professor Bo Cheng and his team of researchers gained new insights into how hummingbirds produce wing movement, which could lead to design improvements in flying robots.

"We essentially reverse-engineered the inner working of the wing musculoskeletal system — how the muscles and skeleton work in hummingbirds to flap the wings," said first author and Penn State mechanical engineering graduate student Suyash Agrawal. "The traditional methods have mostly focused on measuring activity of a bird or insect when they are in natural flight or in an artificial environment where flight-like conditions are simulated. But most insects and, among birds specifically, hummingbirds are very small. The data that we can get from those measurements are limited."

Penn State researchers used muscle anatomy literature, computational fluid dynamics simulation data and wing-skeletal movement information captured using micro-CT and X-ray methods to inform their model. They also used an optimization algorithm based on evolutionary strategies, known as the genetic algorithm, to calibrate the parameters of the model. According to the researchers, their approach is the first to integrate these disparate parts for biological fliers.

With this model, the researchers uncovered previously unknown principles of hummingbird wing actuation. While Cheng emphasized that the results from the optimized model are predictions that will need validation, he said that it has implications for technological development of aerial vehicles.

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

Judge the following item according to the previous text.

The research findings presented in the text have yielded numerous advancements for the aerospace industry.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2817047](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2817047)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERAC (ANAC)/ANAC/Qualquer Área de Formação/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**134)** According to researchers in Mechanical Engineering at Penn State University, hummingbirds have extreme aerial agility and flight forms, which is why many drones and other aerial vehicles are designed to mimic hummingbird movement. Using a novel modeling method, Professor Bo Cheng and his team of researchers gained new insights into how hummingbirds produce wing movement, which could lead to design improvements in flying robots.

"We essentially reverse-engineered the inner working of the wing musculoskeletal system — how the muscles and skeleton work in hummingbirds to flap the wings," said first author and Penn State mechanical engineering graduate student Suyash Agrawal. "The traditional methods have mostly focused on measuring activity of a bird or insect when they are in natural flight or in an artificial environment where flight-like conditions are simulated. But most insects and, among birds specifically, hummingbirds are very small. The data that we can get from those measurements are limited."

Penn State researchers used muscle anatomy literature, computational fluid dynamics simulation data and wing-skeletal movement information captured using micro-CT and X-ray methods to inform their model. They also used an optimization algorithm based on evolutionary strategies, known as the genetic algorithm, to calibrate the parameters of the model. According to the researchers, their approach is the first to integrate these disparate parts for biological fliers.

With this model, the researchers uncovered previously unknown principles of hummingbird wing actuation. While Cheng emphasized that the results from the optimized model are predictions that will need validation, he said that it has implications for technological development of aerial vehicles.

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

Judge the following item according to the previous text.

Professor Cheng and his team have acquired fresh perspective on the mechanics of wing motion in hummingbirds.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2817049](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2817049)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERAC (ANAC)/ANAC/Qualquer Área de Formação/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**135)** According to researchers in Mechanical Engineering at Penn State University, hummingbirds have extreme aerial agility and flight forms, which is why many drones and other aerial vehicles are designed to mimic hummingbird movement. Using a novel modeling method, Professor Bo Cheng and his team of researchers gained new insights into how hummingbirds produce wing movement, which could lead to design improvements in flying robots.

"We essentially reverse-engineered the inner working of the wing musculoskeletal system — how the muscles and skeleton work in hummingbirds to flap the wings," said first author and Penn State mechanical engineering graduate student Suyash Agrawal. "The traditional methods have mostly focused on measuring activity of a bird or

insect when they are in natural flight or in an artificial environment where flight-like conditions are simulated. But most insects and, among birds specifically, hummingbirds are very small. The data that we can get from those measurements are limited."

Penn State researchers used muscle anatomy literature, computational fluid dynamics simulation data and wing-skeletal movement information captured using micro-CT and X-ray methods to inform their model. They also used an optimization algorithm based on evolutionary strategies, known as the genetic algorithm, to calibrate the parameters of the model. According to the researchers, their approach is the first to integrate these disparate parts for biological fliers.

With this model, the researchers uncovered previously unknown principles of hummingbird wing actuation. While Cheng emphasized that the results from the optimized model are predictions that will need validation, he said that it has implications for technological development of aerial vehicles.

*Internet: <www.labmanager.com> (adapted).*

Judge the following item according to the previous text.

Traditional measuring techniques offered restricted input about the flight of insects.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2817052](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2817052)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERAC (ANAC)/ANAC/Qualquer Área de Formação/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**136)** 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> (adapted).*

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

It can be concluded from the text that the potential of drones for the transportation of people is still an overlooked and unexplored matter.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2817053](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2817053)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERAC (ANAC)/ANAC/Qualquer Área de Formação/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**137)** 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> (adapted).*

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

The article foresees a possible use of drones to identify victims of accidents by detecting temperature emitted by their bodies

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2875225](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2875225)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana CT (CAPES)/CAPES/Geral/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**138)** 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 text can be described as an introduction to a definitive list of countries that offer MOOCs.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2875228**

**CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana CT (CAPES)/CAPES/Geral/2024**

**Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)**

**139)** 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.

According to third paragraph of the text, more than 220 million students registered on MOOC platforms during the so called "Year of the MOOC" — 2021.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2875236**

**CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana CT (CAPES)/CAPES/Geral/2024**

**Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)**

**140)** 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.

It is correct to conclude from the text that the total number of students who signed up for the three free online courses offered by Stanford in 2011 was higher than 300.000.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2875788**

**CEBRASPE (CESPE) - APO (MPO)/MPO/Geral/2024**

**Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)**

**141)** The Scottish government's forestry agency is aiming to grow and nurture millions of saplings indoors before transferring them to the wild. It's not alone in its ambition to re-green its land; countries, companies, and non-profits around the world have been pledging to plant millions or even billions of trees as a way to combat climate change. Ethiopia set a record when it planted an estimated 350 million trees in one day in 2019.

When it comes to planting trees, though, simply scattering millions of seeds isn't going to do the trick, as there are all sorts of factors that can prevent a seed from germinating and growing into a full-fledged tree. Hence the strategy Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS) wants to use: plant saplings, not seeds, and crank those saplings out faster than nature could. In the wild, it would take about 18 months to grow a tree seedling 40 to 50 millimeters, while in a vertical farm it can take as little as 90 days.

Not just any vertical farm, though. The technology for the FLS initiative is coming from an Edinburgh-based company called Intelligent Growth Solutions (IGS), which makes modular, scalable vertical farming systems it calls Growth Towers. FLS has grown several batches of vertically-farmed saplings as a proof of concept, which are now maturing in open-air nurseries before being transferred to their permanent home in the Scottish Highlands.

In 2019 the United Kingdom (UK) government pledged to plant 30,000 hectares (115.8 square miles) of new forests by the end of 2024, but they're looking unlikely to meet that target. Nevertheless, after thousands of years of decimating forests, it's now possible for us to become the first generation of humans that expands them. However, it's going to take some serious strategizing, dedication, and technology; and it seems vertical farming could be a valuable ingredient in the recipe for global re-forestation.

Internet:<singularityhub.com>(adapted).

According to the previous text, judge the following item.

Even if the UK government's re-forestation goal cannot be reached, the prospect of renewed forested area is on the horizon.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2875789](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2875789)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - APO (MPO)/MPO/Geral/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**142**) The Scottish government's forestry agency is aiming to grow and nurture millions of saplings indoors before transferring them to the wild. It's not alone in its ambition to re-green its land; countries, companies, and non-profits around the world have been pledging to plant millions or even billions of trees as a way to combat climate change. Ethiopia set a record when it planted an estimated 350 million trees in one day in 2019.

When it comes to planting trees, though, simply scattering millions of seeds isn't going to do the trick, as there are all sorts of factors that can prevent a seed from germinating and growing into a full-fledged tree. Hence the strategy Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS) wants to use: plant saplings, not seeds, and crank those saplings out faster than nature could. In the wild, it would take about 18 months to grow a tree seedling 40 to 50 millimeters, while in a vertical farm it can take as little as 90 days.

Not just any vertical farm, though. The technology for the FLS initiative is coming from an Edinburgh-based company called Intelligent Growth Solutions (IGS), which makes modular, scalable vertical farming systems it calls Growth Towers. FLS has grown several batches of vertically-farmed saplings as a proof of concept, which are now maturing in open-air nurseries before being transferred to their permanent home in the Scottish Highlands.

In 2019 the United Kingdom (UK) government pledged to plant 30,000 hectares (115.8 square miles) of new forests by the end of 2024, but they're looking unlikely to meet that target. Nevertheless, after thousands of years of decimating forests, it's now possible for us to become the first generation of humans that expands them. However, it's going to take some serious strategizing, dedication, and technology; and it seems vertical farming could be a valuable ingredient in the recipe for global re-forestation.

Internet:<singularityhub.com>(adapted).

According to the previous text, judge the following item.

Ethiopia has set a precedent in the use of indoor technology to plant and grow trees.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2875804](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2875804)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - APO (MPO)/MPO/Geral/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**143**) The Scottish government's forestry agency is aiming to grow and nurture millions of saplings indoors before transferring them to the wild. It's not alone in its ambition to re-green its land; countries, companies, and non-profits around the world have been pledging to plant millions or even billions of trees as a way to combat climate change. Ethiopia set a record when it planted an estimated 350 million trees in one day in 2019.

When it comes to planting trees, though, simply scattering millions of seeds isn't going to do the trick, as there are all sorts of factors that can prevent a seed from germinating and growing into a full-fledged tree. Hence the strategy Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS) wants to use: plant saplings, not seeds, and crank those saplings out faster than nature could. In the wild, it would take about 18 months to grow a tree seedling 40 to 50 millimeters, while in a vertical farm it can take as little as 90 days.

Not just any vertical farm, though. The technology for the FLS initiative is coming from an Edinburgh-based company called Intelligent Growth Solutions (IGS), which makes modular, scalable vertical farming systems it calls Growth Towers. FLS has grown several batches of vertically-farmed saplings as a proof of concept, which are now maturing in open-air nurseries before being transferred to their permanent home in the Scottish Highlands.

In 2019 the United Kingdom (UK) government pledged to plant 30,000 hectares (115.8 square miles) of new forests by the end of 2024, but they're looking unlikely to meet that target. Nevertheless, after thousands of years of decimating forests, it's now possible for us to become the first generation of humans that expands them. However, it's going to take some serious strategizing, dedication, and technology; and it seems vertical farming could be a valuable ingredient in the recipe for global re-forestation.

Internet:<singularityhub.com>(adapted).

According to the previous text, judge the following item.

The process put in place by FLS prepares the saplings to be planted in permanent soil straight after their growth in the vertical farms.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2875809](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/2875809)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - APO (MPO)/MPO/Geral/2024

## Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**144)** The Scottish government's forestry agency is aiming to grow and nurture millions of saplings indoors before transferring them to the wild. It's not alone in its ambition to re-green its land; countries, companies, and non-profits around the world have been pledging to plant millions or even billions of trees as a way to combat climate change. Ethiopia set a record when it planted an estimated 350 million trees in one day in 2019.

When it comes to planting trees, though, simply scattering millions of seeds isn't going to do the trick, as there are all sorts of factors that can prevent a seed from germinating and growing into a full-fledged tree. Hence the strategy Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS) wants to use: plant saplings, not seeds, and crank those saplings out faster than nature could. In the wild, it would take about 18 months to grow a tree seedling 40 to 50 millimeters, while in a vertical farm it can take as little as 90 days.

Not just any vertical farm, though. The technology for the FLS initiative is coming from an Edinburgh-based company called Intelligent Growth Solutions (IGS), which makes modular, scalable vertical farming systems it calls Growth Towers. FLS has grown several batches of vertically-farmed saplings as a proof of concept, which are now maturing in open-air nurseries before being transferred to their permanent home in the Scottish Highlands.

In 2019 the United Kingdom (UK) government pledged to plant 30,000 hectares (115.8 square miles) of new forests by the end of 2024, but they're looking unlikely to meet that target. Nevertheless, after thousands of years of decimating forests, it's now possible for us to become the first generation of humans that expands them. However, it's going to take some serious strategizing, dedication, and technology; and it seems vertical farming could be a valuable ingredient in the recipe for global reforestation.

Internet:<singularityhub.com>(adapted).

According to the previous text, judge the following item.

Dispersing seeds is enough to avoid the issues related to the process of becoming a completely developed tree.

Certo  
Errado

---

## [www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2876130](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2876130)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

### **145) 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> (adapted).

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

The winners of a competition will be the first people to taste the lab-grown chicken products developed by Upside Foods and Good Meat.

Certo  
Errado

---

## [www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2876132](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/2876132)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

### **146) 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> (adapted).

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

Both Upside Foods and Good Meat are waiting for permission to sell their cultivated chicken products.

Certo

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2876135](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2876135)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**147) 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> (adapted).

According to the preceding text, judge the following item.

One of the challenges in manufacturing lab-grown chicken meat is its short shelf life and the specific nature of the cells that can be used in the process.

Certo  
Errado

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2892474](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2892474)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana MP (MPE GO)/MPE GO/Analista em Informática/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**148) Global energy-related carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions rose less strongly in 2023 than the year before, even as total energy demand growth accelerated, with continued expansion of solar photovoltaic (PV), wind, nuclear power and electric cars helping the world avoid greater use of fossil fuels. Without clean energy technologies, the global increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the past five years would have been three times greater, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said in one of its reports.**

Emissions increased by 410-million tons, or 1.1%, in 2023, compared with a 490-million-tonne increase in 2022, taking emissions to a record level of 37.4-billion tons. Specifically, an exceptional shortfall in hydropower owing to extreme droughts in China, the US and several other economies resulted in more than 40% of the rise in emissions in 2023, as countries turned largely to fossil fuel alternatives to plug the gap.

"Had it not been for the unusually low hydropower output, global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from electricity generation would have declined in 2023 and made the overall rise in energy-related emissions significantly smaller," the report pointed out. Additionally, advanced economies saw a record fall in their CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2023 even as their gross domestic product (GDP) grew. Advanced economies' emissions dropped to a 50-year low while coal demand fell back to levels not seen since the early 1900s. The decline in advanced economies' emissions was driven by a combination of strong renewables deployment, coal-to-gas switching, energy efficiency improvements and softer industrial production.

Internet: <www.engineeringnews.co.za/> (adapted).

According to the text, judge the following statements.

The text mentions up to five different sources of energy, whether they are renewable or not.

Certo  
Errado

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2892477](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2892477)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana MP (MPE GO)/MPE GO/Analista em Informática/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**149) Global energy-related carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions rose less strongly in 2023 than the year before, even as total energy demand growth accelerated, with continued expansion of solar photovoltaic (PV), wind, nuclear power and electric cars helping the world avoid greater use of fossil fuels. Without clean energy technologies, the global increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the past five years would have been three times greater, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said in one of its reports.**

Emissions increased by 410-million tons, or 1.1%, in 2023, compared with a 490-million-tonne increase in 2022, taking emissions to a record level of 37.4-billion tons. Specifically, an exceptional shortfall in hydropower owing to extreme droughts in China, the US and several other economies resulted in more than 40% of the rise in emissions in 2023, as countries turned largely to fossil fuel alternatives to plug the gap.

"Had it not been for the unusually low hydropower output, global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from electricity generation would have declined in 2023 and made the overall rise in energy-related emissions significantly smaller," the report pointed out. Additionally, advanced economies saw a record fall in their CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2023 even as their gross domestic product (GDP) grew. Advanced economies' emissions dropped to a 50-year low while coal demand fell back to levels not seen since the early 1900s. The decline in advanced economies' emissions was driven by a combination of strong renewables deployment, coal-to-gas switching, energy efficiency improvements and softer industrial production.

Internet: <www.engineeringnews.co.za/> (adapted).

According to the text, judge the following statements.

Global energy-related carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions increased by a smaller percentage in 2023 compared to 2022.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2892479](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2892479)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana MP (MPE GO)/MPE GO/Analista em Informática/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**150**) Global energy-related carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions rose less strongly in 2023 than the year before, even as total energy demand growth accelerated, with continued expansion of solar photovoltaic (PV), wind, nuclear power and electric cars helping the world avoid greater use of fossil fuels. Without clean energy technologies, the global increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the past five years would have been three times greater, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said in one of its reports.

Emissions increased by 410-million tons, or 1.1%, in 2023, compared with a 490-million-tonne increase in 2022, taking emissions to a record level of 37.4-billion tons. Specifically, an exceptional shortfall in hydropower owing to extreme droughts in China, the US and several other economies resulted in more than 40% of the rise in emissions in 2023, as countries turned largely to fossil fuel alternatives to plug the gap.

"Had it not been for the unusually low hydropower output, global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from electricity generation would have declined in 2023 and made the overall rise in energy-related emissions significantly smaller," the report pointed out. Additionally, advanced economies saw a record fall in their CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2023 even as their gross domestic product (GDP) grew. Advanced economies' emissions dropped to a 50-year low while coal demand fell back to levels not seen since the early 1900s. The decline in advanced economies' emissions was driven by a combination of strong renewables deployment, coal-to-gas switching, energy efficiency improvements and softer industrial production.

Internet: <[www.engineeringnews.co.za/](http://www.engineeringnews.co.za/)> (adapted).

According to the text, judge the following statements.

Without the impact of low hydropower output, global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from electricity generation would have decreased in 2023, making the overall rise in energy-related emissions significantly smaller.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2978250](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2978250)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - PEB (Pref Cach Itapemirim)/Pref Cach Itapemirim/PEB C/Inglês/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**151**) Judge the following item, concerning the production of written texts as a process.

Drafting is the most important stage of the writing process because it is when writers actually write the text.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2978256](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2978256)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - PEB (Pref Cach Itapemirim)/Pref Cach Itapemirim/PEB C/Inglês/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**152**) Judge the following item, concerning the production of written texts as a process.

Editing is the stage of the writing process in which writers make changes focused solely on improving the style and tone of their text.

Certo  
Errado

---

#### [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3074879](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3074879)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana Adm (TCE AC)/TCE AC/Administração/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**153**) 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: <<https://www.pewtrusts.org>> (adapted).

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

The author believes the risk of a fiscal policy not having its expected long-term impacts is increased in the years following the COVID-19 pandemic.

[www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3074881](http://www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3074881)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Ana Adm (TCE AC)/TCE AC/Administração/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**154)** 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: <<https://www.pewtrusts.org>> (adapted).

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

It is correct to conclude from the text that long-term budget assessments and stress tests are two crucial tools for states that seek to establish more than a short-term approach to their budgets.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3078617](http://www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3078617)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ACE (TCE AC)/TCE AC/Administração/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**155)** Iowa, a small midwestern state, finds itself in the national economic spotlight. For conservative commentators, Iowa has emerged as America's tax-cutting champion, a paragon of fiscal responsibility. To critics it looks more like an example of economic recklessness.

Either way, Iowa is playing an outsized role in a bigger debate about how American states ought to manage their revenues and spending. Until a few years ago it had one of the highest income-tax rates in America. By 2026 it will be down to a flat tax of 3.9%. Iowa is far from alone. Some 25 states have cut individual income taxes over the past years. A handful, including Georgia and Idaho, are shifting to a flat tax. And a few others want to eliminate their income taxes altogether.

Virtually all states, regardless of political make-up, have lowered their citizens' tax bills since 2021. Overall, this has been a rough decline in states' tax revenues during this time, the steepest such reduction in at least four decades. But the most aggressive moves have been cuts to income taxes, and Iowa has been at the forefront of these efforts.

The Economist. A tax-cutting wave is sweeping over America's states.  
Internet: <<https://www.economist.com>>. (adapted).

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

Iowa is going to cut down its taxes by a rate of 3.9% in the next two years.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3082424](http://www.teconcorso.com.br/questoes/3082424)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**156) 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).

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

The text stresses the difference between the opinions of cave artists and of modern art scholars in terms of the concept of the artistic genius.

Certo  
Errado

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**157) 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).

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

The author sides with those who take cave art to be a 'great spiritual symbol', as stated in the first paragraph.

Certo  
Errado

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**158) 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).

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

The text suggests that 20th-century scholars had an erroneous perspective on how cave art should be viewed.

Certo  
Errado

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**159) 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).

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

The author concludes that cave artists depicted humans as weak to show the preponderance megafauna had in those days.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3082457](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3082457)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

#### 160) 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).

It can be correctly concluded from the excerpt "Praise is so much duller than criticism" (ninth sentence of the first paragraph) that the author wishes to write a book criticizing what he considers "monstrosities".

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3082468](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3082468)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

#### 161) 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 author of the text considers that, more than the competence of the applicants or their nationality, it is their political connections — who they know — that has the greatest impact on their chance of being recruited for international jobs.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3082474](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3082474)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

#### 162) 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).

According to the text, reconciling the principle of equitable geographical distribution of recruits with that of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity was a legal obligation incumbent both on the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3082839](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3082839)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

#### 163) Text IV

In the middle of July, Roger was making his first ministerial speech. I did not need reminding, having drafted enough of them, how much speeches mattered — to parliamentary bosses, to any kind of tycoon. Draft after draft: the search for the supreme, the impossible, the more than Flaubertian perfection; the scrutiny for any phrase that said more than it ought to say, so that each speech at the end was bound, by the law of official inexplicability, to be more porridge-like than when it started out in its first draft. I had always hated writing drafts for other people, and nowadays got out of it. To Hector, to Douglas, it was part of the job, which they took with their usual patience, their usual lack of egotism: when a minister crossed out their sharp, clear English and went in for a literary composition of his own, they gave a wintry smile and let it stand.

C. P. Snow. Corridors of Power. London: Penguin Books, 1972, p. 31.

Considering the grammatical and semantic aspects of text IV, judge whether the following statement are right (C) or wrong (E).

The text suggests that, when their original drafts were modified by a minister, Hector and Douglas would stand up to him and insist on retaining the sharp, clear English of the original.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3082841](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3082841)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

#### 164) Text IV

In the middle of July, Roger was making his first ministerial speech. I did not need reminding, having drafted enough of them, how much speeches mattered — to parliamentary bosses, to any kind of tycoon. Draft after draft: the search for the supreme, the impossible, the more than Flaubertian perfection; the scrutiny for any phrase that said more than it ought to say, so that each speech at the end was bound, by the law of official inexplicability, to be more porridge-like than when it started out in its first draft. I had always hated writing drafts for other people, and nowadays got out of it. To Hector, to Douglas, it was part of the job, which they took with their usual patience, their usual lack of egotism: when a minister crossed out their sharp, clear English and went in for a literary composition of his own, they gave a wintry smile and let it stand.

C. P. Snow. Corridors of Power. London: Penguin Books, 1972, p. 31.

Considering the grammatical and semantic aspects of text IV, judge whether the following statement are right (C) or wrong (E).

In the first sentence of the text, the verb "making" is being used with the sense of **writing**.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3082842](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3082842)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

#### 165) Text IV

In the middle of July, Roger was making his first ministerial speech. I did not need reminding, having drafted enough of them, how much speeches mattered — to parliamentary bosses, to any kind of tycoon. Draft after draft: the search for the supreme, the impossible, the more than Flaubertian perfection; the scrutiny for any phrase that said more than it ought to say, so that each speech at the end was bound, by the law of official inexplicability, to be more porridge-like than when it started out in its first draft. I had always hated writing drafts for other people, and nowadays got out of it. To Hector, to Douglas, it was part of the job, which they took with their usual patience, their usual lack of egotism: when a minister crossed out their sharp, clear English and went in for a literary composition of his own, they gave a wintry smile and let it stand.

C. P. Snow. Corridors of Power. London: Penguin Books, 1972, p. 31.

Considering the grammatical and semantic aspects of text IV, judge whether the following statement are right (C) or wrong (E).

The narrator of the text considers that the process of rewriting the speech multiple times contributes to its becoming more focused and direct.

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3082847](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3082847)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**166) Text V**

Urbanization is one of the defining trends of this century and a key driver of development. By 2050, around 70% of the world's population will be living in cities and towns. Asia and Africa will collectively account for a significant majority of the urban growth rate, a development that reflects the growth of both 'megacities' and smaller urban settlements in both regions over the past three decades. Today, cities produce around 80% of the global GDP and this importance is likely to continue. Cities also use 75% of global energy and are responsible for 70% of global carbon emissions. Accompanying the pace and extent of urbanization are a number of positive and negative trends — from increased economic opportunities and improvements in lives and livelihoods, through to the potential for greater urban-rural disparity, lower quality of life, and conflict. One thing is clear, cities across the world play a critical role in driving sustainable development.

However, cities today face numerous vulnerabilities and threats. Without proper planning, policies, and support, urbanization often leads to unnecessary risks and costs, preventing cities from reaching their full potential. Cases such as urban sprawls and the proliferation of informal settlements are increasing, and the communities who reside in such areas often suffer from the poor provision of public services (or lack of) such as healthcare or waste management systems. As their population grows, cities also become more complex, making long-term planning and city management a challenge. Amongst the numerous challenges that policymakers must tackle include those that are environmental, those pertaining to resource allocation, and even social challenges such as reducing intra-city inequalities.

Cities are providing a wide range of opportunities and possibilities for its citizens and, in order for them to be fully harnessed, cities should be built for and together with its citizens to fully unlock their potential. This includes taking into account the various needs and aspirations of people, making sure that everyone can have equal and inclusive access to services and create urban spaces and environments to enhance livability.

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

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

It can be inferred that the more urban expansions and proliferation of informal settlements are created, the more problems the communities nearby will face in terms of provision of public services.

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3082849](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3082849)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**167) Text V**

Urbanization is one of the defining trends of this century and a key driver of development. By 2050, around 70% of the world's population will be living in cities and towns. Asia and Africa will collectively account for a significant majority of the urban growth rate, a development that reflects the growth of both 'megacities' and smaller urban settlements in both regions over the past three decades. Today, cities produce around 80% of the global GDP and this importance is likely to continue. Cities also use 75% of global energy and are responsible for 70% of global carbon emissions. Accompanying the pace and extent of urbanization are a number of positive and negative trends — from increased economic opportunities and improvements in lives and livelihoods, through to the potential for greater urban-rural disparity, lower quality of life, and conflict. One thing is clear, cities across the world play a critical role in driving sustainable development.

However, cities today face numerous vulnerabilities and threats. Without proper planning, policies, and support, urbanization often leads to unnecessary risks and costs, preventing cities from reaching their full potential. Cases such as urban sprawls and the proliferation of informal settlements are increasing, and the communities who reside in such areas often suffer from the poor provision of public services (or lack of) such as healthcare or waste management systems. As their population grows, cities also become more complex, making long-term planning and city management a challenge. Amongst the numerous challenges that policymakers must tackle include those that are environmental, those pertaining to resource allocation, and even social challenges such as reducing intra-city inequalities.

Cities are providing a wide range of opportunities and possibilities for its citizens and, in order for them to be fully harnessed, cities should be built for and together with its citizens to fully unlock their potential. This includes taking into account the various needs and aspirations of people, making sure that everyone can have equal and inclusive access to services and create urban spaces and environments to enhance livability.

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

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

To ensure equal and inclusive access to services and create urban spaces that improve livability, cities should be developed by citizens aiming to fully realize their potential.

[www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3082851](http://www.teconcorridos.com.br/questoes/3082851)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**168) Text V**

Urbanization is one of the defining trends of this century and a key driver of development. By 2050, around 70% of the world's population will be living in cities and towns. Asia and Africa will collectively account for a significant majority of the urban growth rate, a development that reflects the growth of both 'megacities' and smaller urban settlements in both regions over the past three decades. Today, cities produce around 80% of the global GDP and this importance is likely to continue. Cities also use 75% of global energy and are responsible for 70% of global carbon emissions. Accompanying the pace and extent of urbanization are a number of positive and negative trends — from increased economic opportunities and improvements in lives and livelihoods, through to the potential for greater urban-rural disparity, lower quality of life, and conflict. One thing is clear, cities across the world play a critical role in driving sustainable development.

However, cities today face numerous vulnerabilities and threats. Without proper planning, policies, and support, urbanization often leads to unnecessary risks and costs, preventing cities from reaching their full potential. Cases such as urban sprawls and the proliferation of informal settlements are increasing, and the communities who reside in such areas often suffer from the poor provision of public services (or lack of) such as healthcare or waste management systems. As their population grows, cities also become more complex, making long-term planning and city management a challenge. Amongst the numerous challenges that policymakers must tackle include those that are environmental, those pertaining to resource allocation, and even social challenges such as reducing intra-city inequalities.

Cities are providing a wide range of opportunities and possibilities for its citizens and, in order for them to be fully harnessed, cities should be built for and together with its citizens to fully unlock their potential. This includes taking into account the various needs and aspirations of people, making sure that everyone can have equal and inclusive access to services and create urban spaces and environments to enhance livability.

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

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

Due to the amount of global GDP produced by cities, the article shows how important it is for cities to continue growing to help the urbanization process.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3082853**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Diplomata/IRBr/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

#### 169) Text V

Urbanization is one of the defining trends of this century and a key driver of development. By 2050, around 70% of the world's population will be living in cities and towns. Asia and Africa will collectively account for a significant majority of the urban growth rate, a development that reflects the growth of both 'megacities' and smaller urban settlements in both regions over the past three decades. Today, cities produce around 80% of the global GDP and this importance is likely to continue. Cities also use 75% of global energy and are responsible for 70% of global carbon emissions. Accompanying the pace and extent of urbanization are a number of positive and negative trends — from increased economic opportunities and improvements in lives and livelihoods, through to the potential for greater urban-rural disparity, lower quality of life, and conflict. One thing is clear, cities across the world play a critical role in driving sustainable development.

However, cities today face numerous vulnerabilities and threats. Without proper planning, policies, and support, urbanization often leads to unnecessary risks and costs, preventing cities from reaching their full potential. Cases such as urban sprawls and the proliferation of informal settlements are increasing, and the communities who reside in such areas often suffer from the poor provision of public services (or lack of) such as healthcare or waste management systems. As their population grows, cities also become more complex, making long-term planning and city management a challenge. Amongst the numerous challenges that policymakers must tackle include those that are environmental, those pertaining to resource allocation, and even social challenges such as reducing intra-city inequalities.

Cities are providing a wide range of opportunities and possibilities for its citizens and, in order for them to be fully harnessed, cities should be built for and together with its citizens to fully unlock their potential. This includes taking into account the various needs and aspirations of people, making sure that everyone can have equal and inclusive access to services and create urban spaces and environments to enhance livability.

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

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

Despite the many vulnerabilities and threats cities encounter, it is reasonable to conclude that with effective planning, policies, and adequate support, urbanization can avoid unnecessary risks and costs, enabling cities to achieve their full potential.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3101738**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERSPT (ANATEL)/ANATEL/Contabilidade (Ciências Contábeis)/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

#### 170) Text CB1A2-I

Indigenous languages appear to be disappearing at a concerning rate around the world. Current data indicates that at least 43% of the world's spoken languages are being forgotten, with indigenous languages making a significant part. According to ONIC (National Indigenous Organization of Colombia), there are 65 indigenous languages in the country. Nearly one-third of them are at a critical risk of disappearing — and only three of them, including Nasa Yuwe, are spoken by more than 50,000 people. This is the reality that Juan Pablo Camayo seeks to change.

Two years ago, in Caldono, Colombia, Juan Pablo and other neighbours started a communications network that enabled them to provide Internet access to remote rural areas and disseminate content in their mother tongue. That's how Jxa'h Wejxia Casil — "Wind's Net" in Nasa Yuwe — came to be.

Currently, Jxa'h Wejxia Casil has about 200 families subscribed to their Internet service and provides a tool that allows communities to preserve the use of their language. With support from other project partners, Juan Pablo leveraged this new communication tool to produce and disseminate original communication materials in Nasa Yuwe.

Internet: <<https://unsdg.un.org>> (adapted).

According to the **text CB1A2-I**, judge the following item.

The word "leveraged", in the last sentence of the text, can be correctly understood as **took advantage of**.

Certo  
Errado

---

**www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3101742**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERSPT (ANATEL)/ANATEL/Contabilidade (Ciências Contábeis)/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

#### 171) Text CB1A2-I

Indigenous languages appear to be disappearing at a concerning rate around the world. Current data indicates that at least 43% of the world's spoken languages are being forgotten, with indigenous languages making a significant part. According to ONIC (National Indigenous Organization of Colombia), there are 65 indigenous languages in the country. Nearly one-third of them are at a critical risk of disappearing — and only three of them, including Nasa Yuwe, are spoken by more than 50,000 people. This is the reality that Juan Pablo Camayo seeksto change.

Two years ago, in Caldono, Colombia, Juan Pablo and other neighbours started a communications network that enabled them to provide Internet access to remote rural areas and disseminate content in their mother tongue. That's how Jxa'h Wejxia Casil — "Wind's Net" in Nasa Yuwe — came to be.

Currently, Jxa'h Wejxia Casil has about 200 families subscribed to their Internet service and provides a tool that allows communities to preserve the use of their language. With support from other project partners, Juan Pablo leveraged this new communication tool to produce and disseminate original communication materials in Nasa Yuwe.

Internet: <<https://unsdg.un.org>> (adapted).

According to the **text CB1A2-I**, judge the following item.

According to the text, the disappearance of indigenous languages is a worrying fact because they represent almost 43% of the world's spoken languages.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3101743](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3101743)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERSPT (ANATEL)/ANATEL/Contabilidade (Ciências Contábeis)/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**172) Text CB1A2-I**

Indigenous languages appear to be disappearing at a concerning rate around the world. Current data indicates that at least 43% of the world's spoken languages are being forgotten, with indigenous languages making a significant part. According to ONIC (National Indigenous Organization of Colombia), there are 65 indigenous languages in the country. Nearly one-third of them are at a critical risk of disappearing — and only three of them, including Nasa Yuwe, are spoken by more than 50,000 people. This is the reality that Juan Pablo Camayo seeksto change.

Two years ago, in Caldono, Colombia, Juan Pablo and other neighbours started a communications network that enabled them to provide Internet access to remote rural areas and disseminate content in their mother tongue. That's how Jxa'h Wejxia Casil — "Wind's Net" in Nasa Yuwe — came to be.

Currently, Jxa'h Wejxia Casil has about 200 families subscribed to their Internet service and provides a tool that allows communities to preserve the use of their language. With support from other project partners, Juan Pablo leveraged this new communication tool to produce and disseminate original communication materials in Nasa Yuwe.

Internet: <<https://unsdg.un.org>> (adapted).

According to the **text CB1A2-I**, judge the following item.

According to the text, Jxa'h Wejxia Casil is a rural communications network that aims to promote the spread of content in Nasa Yuwe.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3101747](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3101747)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERSPT (ANATEL)/ANATEL/Contabilidade (Ciências Contábeis)/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**173) Text CB1A2-II**

Internet coverage in the European Union (EU) is impressive, standing at 100%; however, numbers on *de facto* usage (85%), broadband take-up (78%), users with at least basic digital skills (58%), next-generation access coverage providing at least 30 Mbps (86%) and 5G readiness (21%) cloud the picture.

The significance of these circumstances does not only lie in the economic implications but also in the severe consequences for the individual and the society. People without adequate Internet access are missing out on means of participation and opportunities that have become part of everyday life. Countless contributions have been published on socioeconomic inequalities relating to access to, use of or impact of ICTs (information and communication technologies), known as the digital divide(s). These divides will only deepen, as disconnected citizens are likely to miss out on long-term benefits of innovation (information society) and modernization.

The coronavirus pandemic exacerbated the social inequalities related to insufficient connectivity: privileged users experienced dropped calls and disrupted downloads, while disadvantaged users were left with no access at all or with makeshift solutions.

Internet: <[www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank)> (adapted).

Based on the **text CB1A2-II**, judge the following item.

The adjective "makeshift", in the last sentence of the text, is a synonym for **obsolete**.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3101749](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3101749)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERSPT (ANATEL)/ANATEL/Contabilidade (Ciências Contábeis)/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**174) Text CB1A2-II**

Internet coverage in the European Union (EU) is impressive, standing at 100%; however, numbers on *de facto* usage (85%), broadband take-up (78%), users with at least basic digital skills (58%), next-generation access coverage providing at least 30 Mbps (86%) and 5G readiness (21%) cloud the picture.

The significance of these circumstances does not only lie in the economic implications but also in the severe consequences for the individual and the society. People without adequate Internet access are missing out on means of participation and opportunities that have become part of everyday life. Countless contributions have been published on socioeconomic inequalities relating to access to, use of or impact of ICTs (information and communication technologies), known as the digital divide(s). These divides will only deepen, as disconnected citizens are likely to miss out on long-term benefits of innovation (information society) and modernization.

The coronavirus pandemic exacerbated the social inequalities related to insufficient connectivity: privileged users experienced dropped calls and disrupted downloads, while disadvantaged users were left with no access at all or with makeshift solutions.

Internet: <[www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank)> (adapted).

Based on the **text CB1A2-II**, judge the following item.

Digital divide can be understood as the lack of long-term stable connection to the Internet.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3101750](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3101750)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERSPT (ANATEL)/ANATEL/Contabilidade (Ciências Contábeis)/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**175) Text CB1A2-II**

Internet coverage in the European Union (EU) is impressive, standing at 100%; however, numbers on *de facto* usage (85%), broadband take-up (78%), users with at least basic digital skills (58%), next-generation access coverage providing at least 30 Mbps (86%) and 5G readiness (21%) cloud the picture.

The significance of these circumstances does not only lie in the economic implications but also in the severe consequences for the individual and the society. People without adequate Internet access are missing out on means of participation and opportunities that have become part of everyday life. Countless contributions have been published on socioeconomic inequalities relating to access to, use of or impact of ICTs (information and communication technologies), known as the digital divide(s). These divides will only deepen, as disconnected citizens are likely to miss out on long-term benefits of innovation (information society) and modernization.

The coronavirus pandemic exacerbated the social inequalities related to insufficient connectivity: privileged users experienced dropped calls and disrupted downloads, while disadvantaged users were left with no access at all or with makeshift solutions.

Internet: <[www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank)> (adapted).

Based on the **text CB1A2-II**, judge the following item.

The percentage of actual Internet users in the EU is clouded by the numbers on 5G preparedness.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3101751](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3101751)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - ERSPT (ANATEL)/ANATEL/Contabilidade (Ciências Contábeis)/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**176) Text CB1A2-II**

Internet coverage in the European Union (EU) is impressive, standing at 100%; however, numbers on *de facto* usage (85%), broadband take-up (78%), users with at least basic digital skills (58%), next-generation access coverage providing at least 30 Mbps (86%) and 5G readiness (21%) cloud the picture.

The significance of these circumstances does not only lie in the economic implications but also in the severe consequences for the individual and the society. People without adequate Internet access are missing out on means of participation and opportunities that have become part of everyday life. Countless contributions have been published on socioeconomic inequalities relating to access to, use of or impact of ICTs (information and communication technologies), known as the digital divide(s). These divides will only deepen, as disconnected citizens are likely to miss out on long-term benefits of innovation (information society) and modernization.

The coronavirus pandemic exacerbated the social inequalities related to insufficient connectivity: privileged users experienced dropped calls and disrupted downloads, while disadvantaged users were left with no access at all or with makeshift solutions.

Internet: <[www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank)> (adapted).

Based on the **text CB1A2-II**, judge the following item.

Lack of satisfactory Internet access results in exclusion of people from benefits related to digital technology.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3148418](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3148418)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**177)** 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.

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

In the last sentence of the text, the fragment "although technologies clearly have impacts" establishes a contrast with the following segment of the sentence.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3148420](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3148420)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**178**) 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 author regards technological determinism as a correct way to explain the relationship between technology and society.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3148422](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3148422)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**179**) 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.

It is correct to infer from the last paragraph of the text that the author believes human decisions are factors to be considered when determining which technologies should be developed.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3172813](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3172813)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**180**) 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.

It can be concluded from the text that, for Michel Foucault, the panopticon is a powerful illustration of the symmetrical relations that take part in organized societies.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3172815](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3172815)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**181**) 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.

The text informs that the prisoners of a panopticon know they are under surveillance, but they do not know the exact moments they are being watched.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3172816](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3172816)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**182**) 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.

According to the researcher Jake Goldenfein, the fact that nowadays people know they are being watched by cameras is the aspect that lessens the panopticon effectiveness as a metaphor for contemporary surveillance.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3172817](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3172817)

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

## Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**183**) 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: <[the guardian.com](http://the guardian.com)> (adapted).

Based on the previous text, judge the following item.

According to the text, Jeremy Bentham prominently protested against the dissociation of religion from state institutions.

Certo  
Errado

---

## [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3172822](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3172822)

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

## Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**184**) 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.

Is it correct to infer from the text's information that in strategic games both parties must be large players since the beginning of the interaction.

Certo  
Errado

---

## [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3172828](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3172828)

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

## Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**185**) 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 text presents a field of study, called strategic games, that uses concepts derived from business and politics to analyze social interactions.

Certo  
Errado

---

## [www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3172830](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3172830)

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

## Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**186**) 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.

In the first sentence of the text, the phrase "what one does must affect the outcome for the other" functions as an explanation of the previous expression "cross-effect".

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3173290](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3173290)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**187**) 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.

According to the text, Nobell Foods works to implement a more efficient supply chain for the production of dairy cheese.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3173293](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3173293)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**188**) 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.

Magi Richani affirms that the motivation to seek the production of plant-based cheese is twofold.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3206827](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3206827)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - TJ TSE/TSE/Apoio Especializado/Programação de Sistemas/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**189**) "Certainly, here is a possible introduction for your topic...", began a recent article in **Surfaces and Interfaces**, a scientific journal. Attentive readers might have wondered who exactly that bizarre opening line was addressing. They might also have wondered whether the article was written by a human or by a machine.

It is a question ever more readers of scientific papers are asking. LLMs (Large Language Models) are now more than good enough to help write a scientific paper. They can breathe life into dense scientific prose and speed up the drafting process, especially for non-native English speakers. Such use also comes with risks: LLMs are particularly susceptible to reproducing biases, for example, and can churn out vast amounts of plausible nonsense.

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

According to the information stated in the preceding text and the vocabulary used in it, judge the following item.

Large Language Models are able to produce flawless scientific texts.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3206830](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3206830)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - TJ TSE/TSE/Apoio Especializado/Programação de Sistemas/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**190)** "Certainly, here is a possible introduction for your topic...", began a recent article in **Surfaces and Interfaces**, a scientific journal. Attentive readers might have wondered who exactly that bizarre opening line was addressing. They might also have wondered whether the article was written by a human or by a machine.

It is a question ever more readers of scientific papers are asking. LLMs (Large Language Models) are now more than good enough to help write a scientific paper. They can breathe life into dense scientific prose and speed up the drafting process, especially for non-native English speakers. Such use also comes with risks: LLMs are particularly susceptible to reproducing biases, for example, and can churn out vast amounts of plausible nonsense.

Internet: <economist.com> (adapted).

According to the information stated in the preceding text and the vocabulary used in it, judge the following item.

The article mentioned in the first paragraph of the text was written with the help of LLMs.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3206835](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3206835)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - TJ TSE/TSE/Apoio Especializado/Programação de Sistemas/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**191)** 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> (adapted).

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

The author suggests that the Internet is, metaphorically speaking, a malfunctioning machine.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3206836](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3206836)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - TJ TSE/TSE/Apoio Especializado/Programação de Sistemas/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**192)** 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> (adapted).

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

The Internet depends on software that is poorly maintained by a large team of volunteer programmers.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3337094](http://www.teconcurtos.com.br/questoes/3337094)

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (Pref Aracaju)/Pref Aracaju/Língua Inglesa/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**193) The Benefits of ChatGPT in Educational Settings**

Dr. Steve Watson from Cambridge University's Faculty of Education remarked that "ChatGPT brings both new opportunities and new complexity." This insight is especially relevant to education, in which ChatGPT can assist both teachers and students, reducing workloads and creating new learning opportunities. Here are key areas where ChatGPT can play a significant role in education according to his studies.

#### **Personalized Learning**

Though a digital tool, ChatGPT offers personalized learning experiences. It adapts to students' unique learning styles through personalized recommendations based on their history. This allows students to receive targeted answers and support in any subject they need help with. ChatGPT also helps students build on topics they're investigating by creating useful frameworks. Similarly, teachers can use it to craft content specific to their lessons and generate information for classroom discussions.

#### **Virtual Tutoring**

ChatGPT functions as a flexible virtual tutor, offering instant support. Unlike a one-size-fits-all approach, it adjusts to the students' needs and provides immediate answers, which helps to reduce frustration and increases confidence. Students working under tight deadlines especially benefit from this on-demand access to help, as it allows them to solve problems quickly and avoid missing important project deadlines. ChatGPT can also identify areas where students struggle, providing targeted assistance in real time.

## **Language Learning**

ChatGPT can also aid language learners. Like grammarly helps with writing, ChatGPT offers real-time translations, grammar corrections, and pronunciation feedback. Students struggling with language can improve their writing skills and gain confidence in their communication. The platform's language prompts also make it easier to create targeted content, which is especially useful in foreign language classes. Teachers can fine-tune ChatGPT's outputs to better meet specific class needs, enriching the learning experience.

## **Exam Preparation**

When it comes to preparing for exams, ChatGPT is a powerful tool. It generates practice questions and gives feedback on student responses, helping students pinpoint areas they need to focus on. This makes ChatGPT a personalized study guide. Additionally, it provides grammar and vocabulary exercises, reducing study time while adding value to each session. These exercises can help students prepare for assessments more efficiently and build confidence.

## **Writing Assistance**

Writing essays or assignments can feel daunting, but ChatGPT simplifies the process. It helps students generate topic ideas, corrects grammar and spelling, and suggests improvements to writing style. Acting like an online editor, ChatGPT streamlines content creation. Beyond basic writing help, it also fosters critical thinking and analytical skills. ChatGPT can process data, mirror human thinking, and deliver responses that help students draw logical conclusions and present their arguments clearly.

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

According to the previous text, judge the follow item.

In language learning, ChatGPT offers tools like grammarfixes and instant translation, which can be handy for students aiming to enhance their writing.

Certo  
Errado

---

**[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3337096](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3337096)**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (Pref Aracaju)/Pref Aracaju/Língua Inglesa/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

## **194) The Benefits of ChatGPT in Educational Settings**

Dr. Steve Watson from Cambridge University's Faculty of Education remarked that "ChatGPT brings both new opportunities and new complexity." This insight is especially relevant to education, in which ChatGPT can assist both teachers and students, reducing workloads and creating new learning opportunities. Here are key areas where ChatGPT can play a significant role in education according to his studies.

## **Personalized Learning**

Though a digital tool, ChatGPT offers personalized learning experiences. It adapts to students' unique learning styles through personalized recommendations based on their history. This allows students to receive targeted answers and support in any subject they need help with. ChatGPT also helps students build on topics they're investigating by creating useful frameworks. Similarly, teachers can use it to craft content specific to their lessons and generate information for classroom discussions.

## **Virtual Tutoring**

ChatGPT functions as a flexible virtual tutor, offering instant support. Unlike a one-size-fits-all approach, it adjusts to the students' needs and provides immediate answers, which helps to reduce frustration and increases confidence. Students working under tight deadlines especially benefit from this on-demand access to help, as it allows them to solve problems quickly and avoid missing important project deadlines. ChatGPT can also identify areas where students struggle, providing targeted assistance in real time.

## **Language Learning**

ChatGPT can also aid language learners. Like grammarly helps with writing, ChatGPT offers real-time translations, grammar corrections, and pronunciation feedback. Students struggling with language can improve their writing skills and gain confidence in their communication. The platform's language prompts also make it easier to create targeted content, which is especially useful in foreign language classes. Teachers can fine-tune ChatGPT's outputs to better meet specific class needs, enriching the learning experience.

## **Exam Preparation**

When it comes to preparing for exams, ChatGPT is a powerful tool. It generates practice questions and gives feedback on student responses, helping students pinpoint areas they need to focus on. This makes ChatGPT a personalized study guide. Additionally, it provides grammar and vocabulary exercises, reducing study time while adding value to each session. These exercises can help students prepare for assessments more efficiently and build confidence.

## **Writing Assistance**

Writing essays or assignments can feel daunting, but ChatGPT simplifies the process. It helps students generate topic ideas, corrects grammar and spelling, and suggests improvements to writing style. Acting like an online editor, ChatGPT streamlines content creation. Beyond basic writing help, it also fosters critical thinking and analytical skills. ChatGPT can process data, mirror human thinking, and deliver responses that help students draw logical conclusions and present their arguments clearly.

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

According to the previous text, judge the follow item.

For exam prep, ChatGPT can generate practice questions and provide feedback, helping students identify areas they need to work on

Certo  
Errado

---

**[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3337099](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/3337099)**

CEBRASPE (CESPE) - Prof (Pref Aracaju)/Pref Aracaju/Língua Inglesa/2024

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

## **195) The Benefits of ChatGPT in Educational Settings**

Dr. Steve Watson from Cambridge University's Faculty of Education remarked that "ChatGPT brings both new opportunities and new complexity." This insight is especially relevant to education, in which ChatGPT can assist both teachers and students, reducing workloads and creating new learning opportunities. Here are key areas where ChatGPT can play a significant role in education according to his studies.

## **Personalized Learning**

Though a digital tool, ChatGPT offers personalized learning experiences. It adapts to students' unique learning styles through personalized recommendations based on

their history. This allows students to receive targeted answers and support in any subject they need help with. ChatGPT also helps students build on topics they're investigating by creating useful frameworks. Similarly, teachers can use it to craft content specific to their lessons and generate information for classroom discussions.

### **Virtual Tutoring**

ChatGPT functions as a flexible virtual tutor, offering instant support. Unlike a one-size-fits-all approach, it adjusts to the students' needs and provides immediate answers, which helps to reduce frustration and increases confidence. Students working under tight deadlines especially benefit from this on-demand access to help, as it allows them to solve problems quickly and avoid missing important project deadlines. ChatGPT can also identify areas where students struggle, providing targeted assistance in real time.

### **Language Learning**

ChatGPT can also aid language learners. Like Grammarly helps with writing, ChatGPT offers real-time translations, grammar corrections, and pronunciation feedback. Students struggling with language can improve their writing skills and gain confidence in their communication. The platform's language prompts also make it easier to create targeted content, which is especially useful in foreign language classes. Teachers can fine-tune ChatGPT's outputs to better meet specific class needs, enriching the learning experience.

### **Exam Preparation**

When it comes to preparing for exams, ChatGPT is a powerful tool. It generates practice questions and gives feedback on student responses, helping students pinpoint areas they need to focus on. This makes ChatGPT a personalized study guide. Additionally, it provides grammar and vocabulary exercises, reducing study time while adding value to each session. These exercises can help students prepare for assessments more efficiently and build confidence.

### **Writing Assistance**

Writing essays or assignments can feel daunting, but ChatGPT simplifies the process. It helps students generate topic ideas, corrects grammar and spelling, and suggests improvements to writing style. Acting like an online editor, ChatGPT streamlines content creation. Beyond basic writing help, it also fosters critical thinking and analytical skills. ChatGPT can process data, mirror human thinking, and deliver responses that help students draw logical conclusions and present their arguments clearly.

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

According to the previous text, judge the follow item.

ChatGPT doesn't specifically aim to improve writing skills beyond basic corrections, as it mainly focuses on grammar and spelling.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2822823](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2822823)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**196**) 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.

If the ideas defended in the text were applied to the global context of relations among countries, it would be correct to conclude that countries, in general, are never completely independent.

Certo  
Errado

---

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2822834](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2822834)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**197**) 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 expression "Broadly speaking" indicates that what follows is a general take on the subject, without considering exceptions or specificities.

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2822840](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2822840)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**198)** 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.

According to the ideas expressed in the text, "democratic freedom" could be correctly understood as a situation in which people are free of unjustified governmental actions.

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2822846](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2822846)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**199)** 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.

In the excerpt "as the means for fulfilling other possible rights, like happiness", the presence of "the" indicates that people's happiness depends on them having their civil and political rights respected and guaranteed.

[www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2822888](http://www.teconcursos.com.br/questoes/2822888)

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

Língua Inglesa (Inglês) - Interpretação de Textos (Understanding)

**200)** Read the following infographic.



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

Based on the infographic presented, judge the following item.

Section 3 is concerned with hygiene and cleanliness in people's houses, which is why words such as "rugs", "carpets" and "clutter" are mentioned.

Certo  
Errado

---

1) Errado	2) Errado	3) Certo	4) Certo	5) Errado	6) Certo	7) Certo
8) Errado	9) Errado	10) Certo	11) Errado	12) Certo	13) Errado	14) Certo
15) Certo	16) Errado	17) Errado	18) Certo	19) Certo	20) Certo	21) Errado
22) Certo	23) Errado	24) Certo	25) Certo	26) Errado	27) Certo	28) Certo
29) Errado	30) Errado	31) Certo	32) Certo	33) Errado	34) Errado	35) Certo
36) Errado	37) Errado	38) Certo	39) Certo	40) Certo	41) Errado	42) Errado
43) Errado	44) Certo	45) Errado	46) Errado	47) Certo	48) Errado	49) Errado
50) Errado	51) Certo	52) Errado	53) Certo	54) Errado	55) Errado	56) Errado
57) Certo	58) Certo	59) Errado	60) Errado	61) Errado	62) Certo	63) Errado
64) Certo	65) Errado	66) Errado	67) Certo	68) Errado	69) Certo	70) Errado
71) Errado	72) Certo	73) Errado	74) Certo	75) Errado	76) Certo	77) Errado
78) Certo	79) Certo	80) Errado	81) Errado	82) Errado	83) Errado	84) Certo
85) Errado	86) Errado	87) Certo	88) Errado	89) Errado	90) Errado	91) Errado
92) Certo	93) Errado	94) Certo	95) Errado	96) Errado	97) Errado	98) Certo
99) Certo	100) Certo	101) Certo	102) Errado	103) Errado	104) Certo	105) Errado
106) Errado	107) Certo	108) Certo	109) Certo	110) Errado	111) Errado	112) Errado
113) Certo	114) Certo	115) Errado	116) Certo	117) Errado	118) Errado	119) Errado
120) Certo	121) Errado	122) Certo	123) Errado	124) Errado	125) Errado	126) Errado
127) Certo	128) Errado	129) Certo	130) Certo	131) Errado	132) Errado	133) Errado
134) Certo	135) Certo	136) Errado	137) Certo	138) Errado	139) Errado	140) Certo
141) Certo	142) Errado	143) Errado	144) Errado	145) Errado	146) Errado	147) Errado
148) Errado	149) Certo	150) Certo	151) Errado	152) Errado	153) Certo	154) Certo
155) Errado	156) Errado	157) Errado	158) Certo	159) Errado	160) Errado	161) Errado
162) Errado	163) Errado	164) Errado	165) Errado	166) Certo	167) Errado	168) Errado
169) Certo	170) Certo	171) Errado	172) Certo	173) Errado	174) Errado	175) Errado
176) Certo	177) Certo	178) Errado	179) Certo	180) Errado	181) Certo	182) Errado
183) Errado	184) Errado	185) Errado	186) Certo	187) Errado	188) Certo	189) Errado
190) Errado	191) Certo	192) Errado	193) Certo	194) Certo	195) Errado	196) Certo
197) Certo	198) Certo	199) Certo	200) Errado			