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Coordenador

# INGLÊS e ESPANHOL PARA CONCURSOS

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## 800 QUESTÕES COMENTADAS

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Mark Hughes e

Rodrigo Goyena Soares

- Questões comentadas\* e altamente classificadas.
- Comentários na mesma página da questão, facilitando o manuseio do livro.

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Na compra deste livro, **GANHE**, por sete dias, acesso ao curso de TRQO – Técnicas de Resolução de Questões Objetivas do IEDI, com o Prof. Wander Garcia



# COMO GABARITAR

Wander Garcia – Coordenador da Coleção

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Se você realmente quer ser aprovado num concurso público, saiba que não basta estudar milhares de horas a fio.

O fator decisivo não é o número de horas de estudo, mas a qualidade deste.

É um estudo de alto rendimento requer que você siga à risca as técnicas da neurociência.

De acordo com esta, o estudo perfeito passa por quatro etapas: 1) CONTATO; 2) COMPREENSÃO; 3) PRÁTICA; 4) NOVO CONTATO.

O CONTATO consiste em estudar pra valer, dedicando efetivamente tempo e disposição pra esse desafio.

A COMPREENSÃO consiste em estudar de modo concentrado e com postura proativa.

A PRÁTICA consiste em resolver o maior número de questões possível, de preferência questões comentadas, pra que haja reforço e feed back.

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Com ele você garantirá o CONTATO com a matéria, pois é muito mais gostoso e atrativo estudar por questões comentadas e você vai querer estudar o tempo todo.

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Com ele você garantirá o NOVO CONTATO, pois o extraordinário número de questões do livro possibilitará que você resolva várias vezes questões diferentes, mas que tratam das matérias recorrentes, num processo de revisão com alto grau de retenção.

Bom, agora é com você. Aproveite a oportunidade de estudar certo, pois agora você já sabe COMO GABARITAR em concursos públicos!



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# 1. LÍNGUA INGLESA

Mark Hughes e Anthony Rosenberg

## From Science Fiction to Reality: Personal Robots

### Emerge at Work, Home and School

It's 6 a.m., and the Clarks awake to fresh coffee served to them by Millie, one of the family's personal robots. As they get ready for work, Millie makes the bed, and their robotic dog Mickey gently reminds Mr. Clark to

5 take his medicine.

This scenario is not a page from a lost "Jetsons" script. It's likely to be a normal day in the life of a family in as few as 20 years from now, according to robotics experts at the Georgia Institute of Technology. Already, the global market for personal robots is growing 400 percent a year, says Professor Henrik Christensen, director of the newly formed Robotics and Intelligent Machines Center in the Georgia Tech College of Computing. "Personal robots are becoming more popular as people want to do more and

15 more with their lives," Christensen says. "Technology is making it possible...We live stressful lives now, and we can use technology to take away the boring tasks of everyday life."  
Robots are not novel technology in industry, the military and even space exploration. However, a new generation of intelligent machines called personal robots — ones that work with and directly for humans, especially in the home, workplace and school — have begun to emerge only recently. A confluence of smart materials, low-cost, high-speed computing power, better batteries and knowledge of how humans interact with machines is creating an explosion in the market for personal robots, researchers say. "To get a personal robot to do things you need, you have to have onboard processing, perception, motion and power," says roboticist Tucker Balch, an associate professor in the College of Computing. "Until two or three years ago, you couldn't put all of that on one small, light platform. Motors and computers take a lot of energy, and the batteries we had couldn't do the job. Now, demand for better cell phone and laptop batteries is driving improvements," Balch adds. "Therefore, we have all the technologies which can support a consumer robot that is not too expensive." Balch predicts that truly useful, multi-function personal robots will cost between \$1,000 and \$1,500. Single-purpose robots, such as the Roomba vacuum cleaner already on the market, cost between \$150 and \$300.

While some personal robots are already available, important research is under way to address the remaining technical and societal challenges. Georgia Tech researchers in computer science, engineering, psychology and the liberal arts are collaborating under the umbrella of the new Robotics and Intelligent Machines Center that Christensen directs. That cooperation is vital to creating

50 the best-designed personal robots. "If you just have computer scientists designing them, you're not going to build a robot that's as good as one that could be built by computer scientists and mechanical engineers working together," Christensen says. "We are leveraging Georgia

55 Tech's world-class expertise in all of these domains and want to make something that no one else in the United States is doing today."

Research Horizons Magazine - June 8, 2007  
(slightly adapted) [http://gtresearchnews.gatech.edu/newsrelease/personal\\_robotics.htm](http://gtresearchnews.gatech.edu/newsrelease/personal_robotics.htm)

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) Based on Professor Henrik Christensen's words in Paragraph 2, it is possible to affirm that

- (A) people consider robots unexciting and disturbing.
- (B) people do not expect robots to perform daily boring activities.
- (C) intelligent robots are making modern life stressful.
- (D) technology will never improve people's quality of life.
- (E) new technological inventions can make people's lives easier.

(Interpretation) A: Incorrect – Robots are said to help performing boring tasks, B: Incorrect – This is one of the main functions of robots, C: Incorrect – It is suggested they can help deal with the stress of modern life, D: Incorrect – This is contrary to the entire message of the text, E: Correct – "We live stressful lives now, and we can use technology to take away the boring tasks of everyday life".

Gabarito: "E".

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) According to Paragraph 3, one of the aspects that has contributed to the expansion of the personal robot market is the

- (A) very high price of speedy computing power.
- (B) smaller and less efficient computer batteries.
- (C) better knowledge of human-machine interaction.
- (D) sudden popularity of American robotics experts.
- (E) high consumption of energy by the new machines.

(Interpretation) A: Incorrect – This was a limiting factor not a contributing factor, B: Incorrect – Less efficient batteries are becoming more efficient, C: Correct – Lines 26-27, D: Incorrect – This is not stated, E: Incorrect – The contrary is true.

Gabarito: "C".

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) Robotist Tucker Balch, mentioned in Paragraph 3, believes that

- (A) the reasonable cost for the multi-function robots is in the \$150-\$300 price range.
- (B) most personal robots that can handle a variety of tasks will be sold for a minimum of a thousand dollars.
- (C) in three years, scientists will start developing the batteries needed to power single-purpose personal robots.
- (D) the latest developments in laptops and cell phones have taken the scientists' attention away from personal robots.
- (E) no robots will ever perform multi-functions because it is impossible to combine processing, perception, motion and power in one platform.

(Interpretation) A: Incorrect – This is the cost for single-function robots, B: Correct – They will be sold for between \$1,000 and \$1,500, C: Incorrect – The necessary batteries already exist, D: Incorrect – They have helped improving the technology needed for robots, E: Incorrect – 'Until two or three years ago', this means that it is now possible to combine them into one platform.

Gabartio "B."

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) Which option expresses an accurate relationship between the items?

- (A) "take away" (line 17) and remove are synonymous.
- (B) "novel" (line 19) is the opposite of new.
- (C) "emerge" (line 24) means the same as disappear.
- (D) "improvements" (line 36) and advances reflect contradictory ideas.
- (E) "useful" (line 38) can not be replaced by helpful.

(Vocabulary) A: Correct – These are synonyms, B: Incorrect – Novel means new, C: Incorrect – These are opposing ideas, D: Incorrect – They represent similar ideas, E: Incorrect – It can be substituted by it, as it is a synonym.

Gabartio "A."

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) In terms of reference, the only item that DOES NOT refer to "robot(s)" is

- (A) "one" (line 2).
- (B) "their" (line 15).
- (C) "ones" (line 22).
- (D) "that" (line 38).
- (E) "them" (line 51).

(Grammar) B: Correct – This refers to people's lives.

Gabartio "B."

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) The boldfaced item introduces a conclusion in

- (A) **As** they get ready for work, Millie makes the bed," (line 3)
- (B) **However**, a new generation of intelligent machines called personal robots" (lines 20-21)
- (C) **Therefore**, we have all the technologies which can support a consumer robot..." (lines 36-37).
- (D) **While** some personal robots are already available, important research is under way..." (lines 43-44)

- (E) **If** you just have computer scientists designing them, you're not going to build a robot that's ...". (lines 50-52)

(Grammar) A: Incorrect – As (conjunction) to indicate one thing happening at the same time as another, B: Incorrect – However (adverb) used for contract or contradiction, C: Correct – Therefore (adverb) means 'for that reason' or 'consequently', D: Incorrect – While (conjunction) meaning 'although', E: Incorrect – If (conjunction) means 'granting that'.

Gabartio "C."

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) From the sentence "That cooperation is vital to creating the best-designed personal robots." (lines 49-50) it is possible to infer that the

- (A) expertise of Georgia Tech's computer science researchers alone will help develop the best personal robots in the United States.
- (B) joint effort of computer scientists and mechanical engineers is not likely to improve robot design.
- (C) alliance between computer scientists, designers and psychologists can be harmful to the future of robotics.
- (D) collaboration of researchers from different areas of knowledge will be extremely beneficial to the future of robotics.
- (E) collaboration between Georgia Tech researchers and the Robotics and Intelligent Machines Center is inefficient.

(Interpretation) A: Incorrect – Not just the help of computer science researchers is needed, B: Incorrect – Joint effort means cooperation. Cooperation will improve robot design, C: Incorrect – Harmful means damaging – Alliance will help the future of robotics, D: Correct – Collaboration is synonymous with cooperation, E: Incorrect – Georgia Tech researchers are part of Intelligent Machines Center and there is no mention of inefficiency.

Gabartio "D."

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) Where in the text does the author refer to possible tasks to be performed by personal robots in the near future?

- (A) Paragraphs 1 and 2 (lines 1-5 ; 6-18).
- (B) Paragraph 2, only (lines 6-18).
- (C) Paragraph 3, only (lines 19-42).
- (D) Paragraph 4, only (lines 43-57).
- (E) Paragraphs 3 and 4 (lines 19-42 ; 43-57).

(Vocabulary) A: Correct – Making coffee, making the bed, reminders to take medicine, performing boring tasks and helping with stressful lives.

Gabartio "A."

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) "These domains" (line 55) include all the areas below, EXCEPT one. Mark it.

- (A) Psychology
- (B) Liberal arts
- (C) Engineering
- (D) Physiology
- (E) Computer Science

(Grammar) D: Correct – Physiology is part of life sciences.

Gabartio "D."



(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) The verb form in *italics* transmits an idea of probability in

- (A) "you *have to* have onboard processing, perception, motion and power," (lines 29-30)
- (B) "we have all the technologies which *can* support a consumer robot..." (lines 36-37)
- (C) "multi-function personal robots *will* cost between \$1,000 and \$1,500." (lines 39-40)
- (D) "That cooperation *is* vital to creating the best-designed personal robots." (lines 49-50)
- (E) "you're not going to build a robot that's as good as one that *could* be built by computer scientists and mechanical engineers working together," (lines 51-54)

(Grammar) A: Incorrect – 'have to' refers to obligation, B: Incorrect – 'can' refers to ability, C: Incorrect – 'will' indicates certainty or likelihood, D: Incorrect – 'is' refers to a fact or permanent characteristic, E: Correct – 'could' refers to probability or possibility.

Gabarito "E"

### Texto

At the same time that President Bush is urging America to free itself from its addiction to oil from unstable parts of the world, European leaders are calling for a more self-sufficient energy policy that relies less on oil and natural gas.

- 5 "Europe is becoming ever more dependent on oil and gas imports from geopolitically uncertain regions," European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso alerted last month in a speech. "We have to do something about this, and we have to do it now."
- 10 British Prime Minister Tony Blair and German Chancellor Angela Merkel said after a meeting in Berlin that Europe must develop an energy policy for the next 15 years that includes more renewable sources of energy.
- 15 The new emphasis on energy security is a result of soaring energy prices and signs that supplies may not always be available. Oil prices tripled in the last three years, from about \$20 a barrel to \$60. And Russia, which has become a major supplier of oil and gas to Europe,
- 20 raised concerns when it cut off natural gas to Ukraine last month during a dispute over prices.
- These developments have motivated a new debate on the continent about nuclear energy and brought about ambitious biofuels programs.

- 25 • Nuclear power, which with the exception of France, was disappearing in Western Europe, has re-emerged as a clean and reliable source of energy. Germany is reconsidering its plan to phase out nuclear power generation by 2020. So, too, is Britain. With the
- 30 exception of France, which gets more than 70% of its power from nuclear sources, Europe has rejected nuclear generation as too costly or unsafe since the Chernobyl accident in Ukraine nearly 20 years ago.
- Sweden has just announced that it wants to be the first nation in the world to eliminate oil as an energy source in the next 15 years. It would use ethanol for its cars, and geothermal heat and burning everything from agricultural byproducts to trash would replace heating oil.
- "Our dependency on oil should be broken by 2020," said
- 40 Mona Sahlin, Sweden's minister of Sustainable Development.
- The European Commission adopted in February 2006 an ambitious biofuels program to set off the production of ethanol and gas from crops and organic
- 45 waste. The goal: to more than double production — from a 1.4% share of the European fuel supply in 2005 to 5.75% in 2010.

Although Europe relies less on oil than the USA, the tripling of oil prices over the last three years has been 50 felt. Oil provides 40% of the USA's energy supply and about 36% of Europe's.

Europe is the largest producer of wind and solar power. Also, biofuels can help give this continent a more diverse supply of energy. But it is unlikely that Europe 55 can replace fossil fuel entirely, as Sweden plans.

"It's not a crisis," says Claude Mandil, executive director of the International Energy Agency in Paris, of Europe and the USA's energy situation. But, he remarks, "Everybody is understanding that capacities are limited 60 ... and the problem will not be solved overnight."

By Jeffrey Stinson, USA Today, Feb. 20, 2006

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2006 – CESGRANRIO) The main purpose of the text is to:

- (A) criticize the re-emergence of nuclear power as a major source of energy.
- (B) blame President Bush for America's dependency on oil from hostile countries.
- (C) complain angrily about sharp increases in oil and gas prices in the last three years.
- (D) describe in detail Sweden's efforts to promote the use of energy sources other than oil.
- (E) present Europe's actions to depend less on energy imported from unstable world regions.

(Interpretation) A: Incorrect – Nuclear energy's re-emergence is not criticized, B: Incorrect – President Bush is not blamed, he is urging for change, C: Incorrect – The focus of the text is not mainly on complaining about price increases, D: Incorrect – Sweden is mentioned but it is neither detailed nor the main purpose of the text, E: Correct – This embodies the overall purpose of the text.

Gabarito "E"

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2006 – CESGRANRIO) European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso's statement in Paragraph 2 sounds like a/an:

- (A) warning.
- (B) complaint.
- (C) accusation.
- (D) apology.
- (E) excuse.

(Interpretation) A: Correct – Use of the word 'alerted' means to warn of approaching danger.

Gabarito "A"

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2006 – CESGRANRIO) According to the fourth paragraph, there was reason to worry when:

- (A) Ukraine raised oil prices from \$20 a barrel to \$60 in the last three years.
- (B) Ukraine refused to buy natural gas from Russia because of high prices.
- (C) Russia became a major supplier of oil and gas to the whole continent.
- (D) Russia stopped supplying natural gas to Ukraine in January 2006.
- (E) Europe asked Russia to cut natural gas supplies to Ukraine.

(Interpretation) D: Correct – Use of Russia 'raised concerns' gave cause to worry, whereas 'cut off' supplies to Ukraine means they stopped supplying.

Gabarito "D"

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2006 – CESGRANRIO) Mark the correct statement about nuclear power according to the information found in lines 28-33.

- (A) Germany and Britain are planning to start using nuclear power in 2020.
- (B) Less than half of France's energy comes exclusively from nuclear sources.
- (C) France is the only country in Western Europe that now relies heavily on nuclear power.
- (D) All European countries stopped using nuclear power after the Chernobyl accident.
- (E) Nuclear power has always been considered as a clean but costly source of energy.

(Interpretation) A: Incorrect – Both countries already use nuclear power, B: Incorrect – 'more than 70% comes from nuclear sources', C: Correct – 'with the exception of France' means France is the only European country to rely on nuclear power, D: Incorrect – European countries didn't stop but reconsidered its use and safety, E: Incorrect – Not after the Chernobyl accident.

„C.“ Gabarito

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2006 – CESGRANRIO) In "Sweden has just announced that it wants to be the first nation in the world..." (lines 34-35), the pronoun *it* refers to "Sweden". Check the other pronoun that also refers to the name of a country.

- (A) this (line 10).
- (B) it (line 10).
- (C) which (line 25).
- (D) its (line 30)
- (E) it (line 54).

(Grammar) A: Incorrect – Refers to oil dependency, B: Incorrect – Refers to action needed to reduce oil dependency, C: Incorrect – Refers to nuclear power, D: Correct – Refers to France, E: Incorrect – Refers to the fact that Europe can replace fossil fuel entirely.

„D.“ Gabarito

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2006 – CESGRANRIO) Check the item in which *should* is used in the same sense as in "Our dependency on oil should be broken by 2020," (line 39).

- (A) America should reduce both petroleum fuel use and emissions of greenhouse gases.
- (B) European governments should focus their efforts on large-scale fuel-saving projects.
- (C) Developing countries should work to establish policies to coordinate energy planning.
- (D) The European Commission should encourage all countries to adopt a biofuels program.
- (E) The results of this research on biofuels should be available to the public in a few months.

(Grammar) A: Incorrect – Refers to obligation, B: Incorrect – Refers to obligation, C: Incorrect – Refers to obligation, D: Incorrect – Refers to obligation, E: Correct – Refers to future expectation.

„E.“ Gabarito

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2006 – CESGRANRIO) In (line 48), "Although Europe relies less on oil than the USA," could be paraphrased as:

- (A) Despite the fact that the USA is a major oil supplier.

- (B) As Europe is less dependent on oil than the United States.
- (C) Even though Europe consumes less oil than the United States.
- (D) Because Europe is not so dependent on oil as the United States.
- (E) Europe's dependency on oil, however, is greater than that of the USA.

(Grammar) C: Correct – 'Although', in this case, works as a synonym of 'even though'.

„C.“ Gabarito

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2006 – CESGRANRIO) In "...it is unlikely that Europe can replace fossil fuel entirely," (lines 54-55), unlikely can be replaced by:

- (A) illogical.
- (B) improbable.
- (C) unexpected.
- (D) unacceptable.
- (E) unpredictable.

(Vocabulary) B: Correct – Improbable means unlikely.

„B.“ Gabarito

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2006 – CESGRANRIO) When Claude Mandil said that "...the problem will not be solved overnight," (line 60) He meant that:

- (A) such problematic situation will never be resolved.
- (B) there is no easy or quick solution for the problem.
- (C) this difficult state of affairs emerged quite suddenly.
- (D) the solution for this puzzle will be rather unexpected.
- (E) it may take some time before the problem becomes critical.

(Vocabulary) B: Correct – This idiomatic expression means there is no easy or quick solution but it does not exclude the probability of there being a solution.

„B.“ Gabarito

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2006 – CESGRANRIO) Check the only item in which the phrasal verb in bold type has the same meaning as the verb in italics.

- (A) "European leaders are calling for a more self-sufficient energy policy ..." (lines 3-4) – **demanding**.
- (B) "raised concerns when it cut off natural gas to Ukraine last month..." (lines 20-21) – **delivered**.
- (C) "These developments have (...) and brought about ambitious biofuels programs." (lines 22-24) – **discussed**.
- (D) "Germany is reconsidering its plan to phase out nuclear power generation by 2020." (lines 28-29) – **encourage**.
- (E) "The European Commission adopted (...) an ambitious biofuels program to set off the production of ethanol and gas ..." (lines 42-44) – **discuss**.

(Vocabulary) A: Correct – To call for means to demand, B: Incorrect – To cut off means to sever or discontinue, C: Incorrect – To bring about means to cause to happen, D: To phase out means to bring to an end in stages, E: Incorrect – To set off means to start or initiate.

„A.“ Gabarito

# Money Doesn't Grow on Trees, But Gasoline Might

Researchers make breakthrough in creating gasoline from plant matter, with almost no carbon footprint

April 7, 2008

National Science Foundation

Researchers have made a breakthrough in the development of "green gasoline," a liquid identical to standard gasoline yet created from sustainable biomass sources like switchgrass and poplar trees. Reporting in the cover article of the April 7, 2008 issue of Chemistry & Sustainability, Energy & Materials, chemical engineer and National Science Foundation (NSF) researcher George Huber of the University of Massachusetts-Amherst and his graduate students announced the first direct conversion of plant cellulose into gasoline components.

Even though it may be 5 to 10 years before green gasoline arrives at the pump or finds its way into a jet airplane, these breakthroughs have bypassed significant difficulties to bringing green gasoline biofuels to market. "It is likely that the future consumer will not even know that they are putting biofuels into their car," said Huber.

"Biofuels in the future will most likely be similar in chemical composition to gasoline and diesel fuel used today. The challenge for chemical engineers is to efficiently produce liquid fuels from biomass while fitting into the existing infrastructure today."

For their new approach, the UMass researchers rapidly heated cellulose in the presence of solid catalysts, materials that speed up reactions without sacrificing themselves in the process. They then rapidly cooled the products to create a liquid that contains many of the compounds found in gasoline. The entire process was completed in less than two minutes using relatively moderate amounts of heat.

"Green gasoline is an attractive alternative to bioethanol since it can be used in existing engines and does not incur the 30 percent gas mileage penalty of ethanol-based flex fuel," said John Regalbuto, who directs the Catalysis and Biocatalysis Program at NSF and supported this research.

"In theory it requires much less energy to make than ethanol, giving it a smaller carbon footprint and making it cheaper to produce," Regalbuto said. "Making it from cellulose sources such as switchgrass or poplar trees grown as energy crops, or forest or agricultural residues such as wood chips or corn stover, solves the lifecycle greenhouse gas problem that has recently surfaced with corn ethanol and soy biodiesel."

Beyond academic laboratories, both small businesses and petroleum refiners are pursuing green gasoline. Companies are designing ways to hybridize their existing refineries to enable petroleum products including fuels, textiles, and plastics to be made from either crude oil or biomass and the military community has shown strong interest in making jet fuel and diesel from the same sources.

"Huber's new process for the direct conversion of cellulose to gasoline aromatics is at the leading edge of the new 'Green Gasoline' alternate energy paradigm that NSF, along with other federal agencies, is helping to promote," states Regalbuto.

[http://www.nsf.gov/news/news\\_summ.jsp?cntn\\_id=111392](http://www.nsf.gov/news/news_summ.jsp?cntn_id=111392)

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS DISTRIB. – 2008 – CESGRANRIO)  
The main purpose of this text is to

- (A) report on a new kind of fuel that might harm the environment.
- (B) advertise the recent findings of chemical engineers concerning gasoline components.

- (C) criticize the latest research on biofuels that could not find a relevant alternative to oil.
- (D) justify why corn ethanol and soy biodiesel are the best alternatives to standard gasoline.
- (E) announce a significant advance in the development of an eco friendly fuel that may impact the market.

(Interpretation) A: Incorrect – The opposite is true, the new fuel should benefit the environment, B: Incorrect – The text is to inform not to advertise which would imply a direct commercial link, C: Incorrect – No idea of criticism is related to the research, D: Incorrect – It does not justify them and questions the environmental impact of corn and soy biodiesel, E: Correct – This covers the broad nature of The text most accurately.

„E.“ gabarito

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS DISTRIB. – 2008 – CESGRANRIO)  
According to the text, it is NOT correct to affirm that green gasoline

- (A) is cheaper to produce than ethanol.
- (B) derives from vegetables and plants.
- (C) can already be used in jet airplanes.
- (D) requires much less energy to make than ethanol.
- (E) results in smaller amounts of carbon emissions than ethanol.

(Interpretation) C: Correct – Line 11 – It may be 5-10 years before this fuel finds its way into a jet airplane.

„C.“ gabarito

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS DISTRIB. – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) In the sentence "It is likely that the future consumer will not even know that they are putting biofuels into their car," (lines 16-17), "It is likely that" could be substituted by

- (A) Surely.
- (B) Certainly.
- (C) Probably.
- (D) Obviously.
- (E) Undoubtedly.

(Vocabulary) A: Incorrect – Strong assertion that something will happen, B: Incorrect – Strong assertion that something will happen, C: Correct – Likely has the idea of probability, D: Incorrect – Implies that the fact is guaranteed, E: Incorrect – Implies that the fact is beyond doubt.

„C.“ gabarito

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS DISTRIB. – 2008 – CESGRANRIO)  
The item "themselves" (line 27) refers to

- (A) "researchers" (line 24).
- (B) "materials" (line 26).
- (C) "reactions" (line 26).
- (D) "compounds" (line 29).
- (E) "amounts" (line 31).

(Grammar) B: Correct: 'materials that speed up reaction without sacrificing themselves'.

„B.“ gabarito

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS DISTRIB. – 2008 – CESGRANRIO)  
Which alternative contains a correct correspondence of meaning?

- (A) "speed up" (line 26) means accelerate.
- (B) "rapidly" (line 27) is the opposite of quickly.

- (C) "entire" (line 29) could not be replaced by whole.  
 (D) "residues" (line 43) and leftovers are antonyms.  
 (E) "surfaced" (line 45) and emerged are not synonyms.

**(Vocabulary)** A: Correct – Speed up is a synonym for accelerate, B: Incorrect - Rapidly means quickly, C: Incorrect – Entire and whole can be synonyms. D: Incorrect - Residues and leftovers are synonyms, E- Incorrect – Surfaced and emerged are synonyms.

„C.“ Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS DISTRIB. – 2008 – CESGRANRIO)**  
 Mark the sentence in which the idea introduced by the word in bold type is correctly described.

- (A) "Even though it may be 5 to 10 years before green gasoline arrives at the pump or finds its way into a jet airplane," (lines 12-14) – comparison  
 (B) "...while fitting into the existing infrastructure today." (lines 22-23) – consequence  
 (C) "...then rapidly cooled the products to create a liquid that contains many of the compounds found in gasoline." (lines 27-29) – contrast  
 (D) "'Green gasoline is an attractive alternative to bio-ethanol since it can be used in existing engines...'" (lines 32-33) – reason  
 (E) "'Making it from cellulose sources such as switchgrass or poplar trees grown as energy crops,'" (lines 40-42) – addition

**(Grammar)** A: Incorrect – 'even though' refers to an existing condition or fact, B: Incorrect – 'while' refers to one action occurring at the same time as another, C: Incorrect – 'then' refers to a process. D: Correct – 'since' indicates a reason, E: Incorrect – 'such as' is used to give an example

„C.“ Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS DISTRIB. – 2008 – CESGRANRIO)**  
 Paragraph 4 (lines 24-31) informs that UMass researchers produce green gasoline by

- (A) creating a hot liquid from standard gasoline adding catalysts.  
 (B) using cellulose with liquids that catalyze gasoline in less than two minutes.  
 (C) applying moderate heat to compounds found in gasoline to produce a solid catalyst.  
 (D) slowly cooling the product of solid catalytic reactions which will produce cellulose.  
 (E) heating cellulose with specific catalysts and then cooling the product so it transforms into a liquid.

**(Interpretation)** E: Correct – "For their new approach, the UMass researchers rapidly heated cellulose in the presence of solid catalysts, materials that speed up reactions without sacrificing themselves in the process. They then rapidly cooled the products to create a liquid that contains many of the compounds found in gasoline. The entire process was completed in less than two minutes using relatively moderate amounts of heat."

„E.“ Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS DISTRIB. – 2008 – CESGRANRIO)**  
 According to this text, it might be said that corn ethanol and soy biodiesel have

- (A) contributed to the greenhouse gas problem.  
 (B) increased consumption in cars by 30 percent.  
 (C) produced residues such as wood chips or corn stover.

- (D) caused the extinction of sustainable biomass sources.  
 (E) generated a smaller carbon footprint than green gasoline.

**(Interpretation)** A: Correct – "solves the lifecycle greenhouse gas problem that has recently surfaced with corn ethanol and soy biodiesel." (lines 43-45) Recently surfaced means recently appeared.

„A.“ Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS DISTRIB. – 2008 – CESGRANRIO)**  
 The text says that research on green gasoline has

- (A) had no printed space in scientific journals.  
 (B) not received support from scientific foundations.  
 (C) found no interest among the military and the businessmen.  
 (D) been neglected by academic laboratories and graduate research programs.  
 (E) had to overcome problems to discover an efficient means of producing and marketing this fuel.

**(Interpretation)** E: Correct – To bypass significant difficulties (line 14) means to overcome problems.

„E.“ Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS DISTRIB. – 2008 – CESGRANRIO)**  
 The title of the text, "Money Doesn't Grow on Trees, But Gasoline Might", refers to the

- (A) planting of trees near oil wells that produce gasoline.  
 (B) exciting possibility of developing an effective green fuel.  
 (C) amazing solution of diluting gasoline with forest and agricultural residues.  
 (D) incredible discovery of trees that produce more when irrigated with a mixture of gasoline.  
 (E) sensational invention of new green fuel that will cost three million dollars in reforestation.

**(Interpretation)** B: Correct – This is correct due to the elimination of all the other options as being neither mentioned in the text or extrapolations from the text. It uses a common idiomatic expression (money doesn't grow on trees) in an ironic way.

„B.“ Gabarito

## Texto

The oil and natural gas industry has developed and applied an impressive array of innovative technologies to improve productivity and efficiency, while yielding environmental benefits. According to the U.S. Department of Energy, "the petroleum business has transformed itself into a high-technology industry."

State-of-the-art technology allows the industry to produce more oil and natural gas from more remote places – some previously unreachable – with significantly less adverse effect on the environment. Among the benefits: increased supply to meet the world's growing energy demand, reduced energy consumption at oil and natural gas facilities and refineries, reduced noise from operations, decreased size of facilities, reduced emissions of pollutants, better protection of water resources, and preservation of habitats and wildlife.

With advanced exploration and production technologies, the oil and gas industry can pinpoint resources more accurately, extract them more efficiently and with less surface disturbance, minimize associated wastes, and, ultimately, restore sites to original or better condition.

Exploration and production advances include advanced directional drilling, slimhole drilling, and 3-D seismic technology. Other segments of the industry have benefited from technological advances as well. Refineries are becoming highly automated with integrated process and energy system controls; this results in improved operational and environmental performance and enables refineries to run harder and produce more products safer than ever before. Also, new process equipment and catalyst technology advances have been made very recently to meet new fuel regulations requiring very low levels of sulfur in gasoline and diesel.

Technology advances such as these are making it possible for the oil and natural gas industry to grow in tandem with the nation's energy needs while maintaining a cleaner environment. The industry is committed to investing in advanced technologies that will continue to provide affordable and reliable energy to support our current quality of life, and expand our economic horizons. For example, we are researching fuel cells that may power the vehicles of tomorrow with greater efficiency and less environmental impact. We are investigating ways to tap the huge natural gas resources locked in gas hydrates. Gas hydrates are common in sediments in the ocean's deep waters where cold temperatures and high pressures cause natural gas and water to freeze together, forming solid gas hydrates. Gas hydrates could be an important future source of natural gas for our nation. Some of our companies are also investigating renewable energy resources such as solar, wind, biomass and geothermal energy. By conducting research into overcoming the many technological hurdles that limit these energy resources, they hope to make them more reliable, affordable and convenient for future use. Although the potential for these energy resources is great, scientists do not expect them to be a significant part of the nation's energy mix for many decades. For this reason, the industry must continue to invest in conventional resources such as oil and natural gas. We will need to rely on these important energy resources for many decades to come.

In: <http://api-ec.api.org/focus/index>

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS TRANSP. – 2006 – CESGRANRIO)

The fragment "...an impressive array of innovative technologies..." (line 2) could best be replaced by a/an:

- (A) careful selection of up-to-date technologies.
- (B) remarkable number of well-known technologies.
- (C) unsatisfactory arrangement of brand-new technologies.
- (D) extraordinary collection of creative technologies.
- (E) immense display of useful technologies.

(Interpretation) D: Correct – 'an impressive array' is a positive statement meaning an impressive range or collection. 'Innovative technologies' refers to being new technologies.

Gabarito "D"

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS TRANSP. – 2006 – CESGRANRIO)

According to the second paragraph, state-of-the-art technology brings many benefits, EXCEPT:

- (A) protecting habitats and wildlife.
- (B) using larger facilities.
- (C) decreasing emissions of pollutants.
- (D) running less noisy operations.
- (E) preserving water resources.

(Interpretation) B: Correct – Line 14 'decreased size of facilities'. Therefore, this statement is false.

Gabarito "B"

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS TRANSP. – 2006 – CESGRANRIO)

The function of the fourth paragraph is to:

- (A) describe in detail the automation process in oil refineries.
- (B) list some technological advances that are benefiting the oil industry.
- (C) criticize the new regulations that have reduced sulfur levels in fuels.
- (D) demand that refineries become more automated to improve performance.
- (E) explain how 3-D seismic technology can help oil production.

(Interpretation) B: Correct – Paragraph four is essentially a list of advances that benefit the sector.

Gabarito "B"

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS TRANSP. – 2006 – CESGRANRIO)

According to lines 44-50, gas hydrates:

- (A) can be found in deep-water sediments.
- (B) are contained in natural gas resources.
- (C) have been used as a source of natural gas.
- (D) may cause water to freeze under the ocean.
- (E) form sediments under low temperatures and pressures.

(Interpretation) A: Correct – Lines 46-47 'Gas hydrates are common in sediments in the ocean's deep waters'. None of the other options are stated or correct.

Gabarito "A"

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS TRANSP. – 2006 – CESGRANRIO) In

"...the industry must continue to invest in conventional resources such as oil and natural gas." (lines 60-61), the word that could replace "must" without changing the meaning of the sentence is:

- (A) ought to.
- (B) could.
- (C) has to.
- (D) may.
- (E) will.

(Grammar) A: Incorrect – 'ought to' is a polite suggestion, B: Incorrect – 'could' means possibility, C: Correct – 'has to' means strong obligation similar to 'must'. D: Incorrect – 'may' means possibility, E: Incorrect – 'will' implies a strong obligation or certainty.

Gabarito "A"

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS TRANSP. – 2006 – CESGRANRIO)

According to the last paragraph:

- (A) people will be able to count on renewable fuels in the near future.
- (B) scientists do not believe that alternative energy resources are useful.
- (C) societies will depend on traditional energy resources for still many years.
- (D) the limitations of renewable energy resources have finally been conquered.
- (E) oil companies do not intend to make energy resources cheaper in the future.

(Interpretation) C: Correct – 'We will need to rely on these important energy sources for many decades to come' – 'we', meaning all societies will depend on traditional energy resources for still many years.

Gabarito "C"



**(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS TRANSP. – 2006 – CESGRANRIO)**

The only correct statement concerning reference is:

- (A) "itself" (line 5) refers to "U.S. Department of Energy".
- (B) "some" (line 9) refers to "oil and natural gas".
- (C) "them" (line 19) refers to "exploration and production technologies".
- (D) "it" (line 35) refers to "new fuel regulations".
- (E) "they" (line 55) refers to "some of our companies".

**(Grammar)** A: Incorrect – 'itself' refers to the petroleum business, B: Incorrect – 'some' refers to remote places, C: Incorrect – 'them' refers to resources, D: Incorrect – 'it' refers to possibility, E: Correct – 'they' refers to 'some of our companies'.

„C„, Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS TRANSP. – 2006 – CESGRANRIO)**

The only pair of antonyms is:

- (A) "unreachable" (line 9) – inaccessible.
- (B) "to meet" (line 11) – to reduce.
- (C) "accurately" (line 19) – incorrectly.
- (D) "recently" (line 33) – lately.
- (E) "reliable" (line 40) – dependable.

**(Vocabulary)** A: Incorrect – Unreachable means inaccessible, B: Incorrect – To meet means to match, C: Correct – Accurately means the opposite of incorrectly, D: Incorrect – Recently means the same as lately, E: Incorrect – Reliable means dependable.

„C„, Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS TRANSP. – 2006 – CESGRANRIO)**

Check the item in which there is a verb in the passive voice.

- (A) "The oil and natural gas industry has developed and applied..." (lines 1 - 2)
- (B) "Other segments of the industry have benefited from technological advances as well." (lines 25-26)
- (C) "Also, new process equipment and catalyst technology advances have been made very recently..." (lines 31-33)
- (D) "The industry is committed to investing in advanced technologies..." (lines 38-39)
- (E) "Gas hydrates could be an important future source of natural gas..." (lines 49-50)

**(Grammar)** C: Correct – 'have been made' is the verb 'to make' in the passive voice structure and in the present perfect verb tense.

„C„, Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS TRANSP. – 2006 – CESGRANRIO)**

Mark the title that best expresses the main idea of the text.

- (A) Fuel cell research and the latest automobile developments.
- (B) How to reduce energy consumption in the U.S.
- (C) The role of technology in generating environmental benefits.
- (D) The impact of advanced technology on the oil and natural gas industry.
- (E) Automating oil refineries to improve operational and environmental performance.

**(Interpretation)** D: Correct – This is the only option that is broad enough to cover the main idea and not specific parts of the text.

„D„, Gabarito

**Reducing the dependence on oil**

Ildo Sauer,

Gas and Energy Director, Petrobras

Brazil's energy sector is following the worldwide tendency towards greater diversification of primary energy sources and the increased use of natural gas and biofuels. There are several reasons for this change. The most important are the environmental restrictions that are gradually being adopted in the world's principal energy-consuming markets and the need to reduce the dependence on oil, set against a scenario of accelerated depletion in oil reserves and escalating prices.

10 The share of gas in Brazilian primary energy consumption has more than doubled in a short period, increasing from 4.1% in 1999 to 8.9% in 2004, and this share is forecast to rise to 12% by 2010.

Over the past two decades, the world gas industry has experienced a structural and regulatory transformation. These changes have altered the strategic behavior of gas firms, with an intensification of competition, the search for diversification (especially in the case of power generation) and the internationalization of industry activities. Together, these changes have radically changed the economic environment and the level of competition in the industry.

Brazil's gas industry is characterized by its late development, although in recent years, internal supply imports and demand have grown significantly — the growth trajectory of recent years exceeds that of countries with more mature markets, such as Spain, Argentina, the UK and the US. And the outlook is positive for continued growth over the next few years, particularly when set against the investment plans already announced in Brazil.

The country has a small transportation network concentrated near the coast. The distribution network is concentrated in the major consumption centres.

35 Domestic gas sources are largely offshore in the Campos basin and Bolivia provides imports. Given the degree of gas penetration in the country's primary energy consumption, the industry is poorly developed when compared with other countries. The industry requires heavy investment in expanding the transport and distribution (T&D) networks, as well as in diversifying and increasing its supplies. Such investments are necessary for realizing the industry's enormous potential.

Another key industry highlight is the changing profile of gas supply. A large part of the gas produced domestically to date has been associated with oil production. The latter diluting or even totally absorbing the costs of exploiting the gas. In most cases, gas production was feasible only in conjunction with oil production activities. However, the country's latest gas finds are non-associated. Thus, an exclusively dedicated structure must be developed to produce this gas — translating into a significant rise in production costs. This is more significant when analyzed against the high costs associated with the market for exploration and production (E&P) sector equipment. In recent years, the leasing costs of drilling rigs and E&P equipment have been climbing in parallel with escalating oil prices. This directly affects end consumer prices.

60 In a world of primary energy consumption diversification, of greater environmental restrictions and the reduced dependence on oil, Brazil has been seeking to develop alternative energy sources — principally natural gas and biofuels. The gas industry holds enormous potential for Brazil, although there is still a long way to go before it reaches maturity and major investment is required.

World Energy in 2006. copyright © 2006, World Energy Council. p.29-31 (adapted)

**(ADVOGADO – EPE – 2007 – CESGRANRIO)** The main purpose of the text is to:

- (A) criticize the significant rise in production costs of gas in Brazil.
- (B) list the advantages and disadvantages of the changing profile of gas supply.
- (C) discuss relevant issues in the use of gas as a primary energy resource in Brazil.
- (D) recommend the need for intensification of competition and greater diversification of primary energy sources.
- (E) evaluate all the current environmental restrictions adopted in the world's principal energy-consuming markets.

**(Interpretation)** C: Correct – The only option that captures the broad nature of the text. Paragraph 1 (introduction) and the conclusion show the broad subject to be dealt within the text.

Gabarito "C"

**(ADVOGADO – EPE – 2007 – CESGRANRIO)** According to the author, the world gas industry, since the late 80s, has:

- (A) maintained a local focus and faced huge losses.
- (B) felt the need to resort to traditional power generation mechanisms.
- (C) become a less competitive market due to the rising competition of biofuels.
- (D) suffered changes in both the structure of the industry and the norms that regulate it.
- (E) banned the internationalization of its activities in search for higher national economic advantages.

**(Interpretation)** D: Correct – Line 14 - 'Over the past two decades' i.e. since the late 80s. 'Transformation' refers to suffering changes.

Gabarito "D"

**(ADVOGADO – EPE – 2007 – CESGRANRIO)** In Brazil, the gas industry can currently be considered:

- (A) a segment growing at a slow rate, despite the forecast of a few prospective investments in the area.
- (B) a promising economic segment that has recently exceeded results of more traditional markets.
- (C) more mature than the Argentinian gas industry, yet not as profitable.
- (D) feasible, as it requires no investment in transport and distribution.
- (E) potentially weak in terms of national demands for its growth.

**(Interpretation)** B: Correct – Line 64 – The gas industry 'holds enormous potential'. Line 25 - The markets "growth trajectory exceeds that of countries with more mature markets".

Gabarito "B"

**(ADVOGADO – EPE – 2007 – CESGRANRIO)** Mark the only correct statement.

- (A) "this change" (line 4) refers to "reasons" (line 4).
- (B) "that of" (line 26) refers to "years" (line 26).
- (C) "its" (line 42) refers to "industry" (line 39).
- (D) "The latter" (line 47) refers to "gas produced domestically" (lines 45-46).
- (E) "This" (line 53) refers to "(E&P) sector equipment" (line 56).

**(Grammar)** A: Incorrect - 'this change' refers to greater diversification, B: Incorrect - 'that of' refers to growth trajectory, C: Correct - 'its' refers to industry, D: Incorrect - 'The latter' refers to oil production, E: Incorrect - 'This' refers to a rise in production costs.

Gabarito "C"

**(ADVOGADO – EPE – 2007 – CESGRANRIO)** According to the text, which of the following is NOT going to be a problem for the future of the gas industry in Brazil?

- (A) The need for Bolivian imports and the domestic offshore gas sources.
- (B) The need for intense capital investments to expand the distribution networks.
- (C) The restricted transportation network and its concentration along the Brazilian coastline.
- (D) The increased competition in the world market, which can easily stifle the sector in Brazil.
- (E) The interest of Brazilian authorities in developing alternative energy sources including biofuels and natural gas.

**(Interpretation)** E: Correct – Line 30 – "the outlook is positive for continued growth over the next few years, particularly when set against the investment plans already announced in Brazil".

Gabarito "E"

**(ADVOGADO – EPE – 2007 – CESGRANRIO)** Choose the only alternative that corresponds in meaning to the following sentence in Paragraph 5 "Given the degree of gas penetration in the country's primary energy consumption, the industry is poorly developed when compared with other countries." (lines 36 - 39).

- (A) The Brazilian gas industry is less developed in relation to that of other countries if one considers the share of gas in Brazilian primary energy consumption.
- (B) The Brazilian government gives large incentives for an increased penetration of primary energy sources in the market.
- (C) The degree of industrial development in Brazil is poor and requires alternative primary energy sources from other countries.
- (D) The poor development of the gas industry in other countries results in a lower share in primary energy consumption.
- (E) The gas penetration in Brazilian primary energy consumption reveals a poorly developed country.

**(Interpretation)** A: Correct – Lines 36-39 – "Given the degree of gas penetration in the country's primary energy consumption, the industry is poorly developed when compared with other countries".

Gabarito "A"

**(ADVOGADO – EPE – 2007 – CESGRANRIO)** Check the only correct option.

- (A) "depletion" (line 9) means the same as abundance.
- (B) "forecast" (line 13) and backcast are perfect antonyms.
- (C) "set against" (line 30) and set forth have equivalent meanings.
- (D) "to date" (line 46) and until now have the same meanings.
- (E) "feasible" (line 49) means unlikely.

**(Vocabulary)** A: Incorrect – ‘depletion’ means the use of a resource faster than it is replenished, B: Incorrect – ‘forecast’ means to predict, ‘backcast’ means to have failure or to reverse, C: Incorrect – ‘set against’ means compared with, and ‘set forth’ means to begin a journey or to present for consideration, D: Correct – ‘to date’ means until, E: Incorrect – ‘feasible’ – viable or likely.

„D.“ Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – EPE – 2007 – CESGRANRIO)** According to Paragraph 6 (lines 44 – 59), it is correct to state that:

- (A) production costs will not affect end-consumer prices in the gas industry.
- (B) the need for drilling rigs and other equipment for exploring gas are not major concerns for the Brazilian gas industry.
- (C) the most recently found sources of gas have the advantage of being associated with oil exploration and production.
- (D) the production of gas in Brazil has, until recently, been separated from the production of oil and has thus been economically advantageous.
- (E) heavy investment in a gas-dedicated structure will be the major drawback for the exploration and production of the recently found gas supplies.

**(Interpretation)** A: Incorrect – Production costs will affect end-consumer prices, B: Incorrect – They are major concerns as their costs have been rising sharply, C: Incorrect – The most recent findings are non-associated to oil exploration and require independent infrastructure, D: Incorrect – Until recently, gas production had in large taken place alongside oil production, E: Correct – The infrastructure needed is growing in cost. Drawback refers to a disadvantage. In this case, the disadvantage is the increasing costs of exploration and production of gas supplies.

„E.“ Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – EPE – 2007 – CESGRANRIO)** Check the item in which there is an **INCORRECT** correspondence between the idea expressed by the words in bold type and the idea in italics.

(A)	“—the growth trajectory of recent years exceeds that of countries with more mature markets, <b>such as</b> Spain, Argentina, the UK and the US.” (lines 25-28)	Such as → <i>example</i>
(B)	“The industry requires heavy investment in expanding the transport and distribution (T&D) networks, <b>as well as</b> in diversifying and increasing its supplies.” (lines 39-42)	As well as → <i>addition</i>
(C)	“ <b>However</b> , the country’s latest gas finds are non-associated.” (lines 50-51)	However → <i>contrast</i>
(D)	“ <b>Thus</b> , an exclusively dedicated structure...” (lines 51-52)	Thus → <i>result</i>
(E)	“The gas industry holds enormous potential for Brazil, <b>although</b> there is still a long way to go...” (lines 64-65)	Although → <i>consequence</i>

**(Grammar)** E: Correct – ‘Although’ is used similarly to ‘even though’, ‘despite the fact that’ and ‘whilst’. It is not used as a consequence.

„E.“ Gabarito

*“Natural gas is fast becoming the economic and environmental fuel of choice. The last 30 years have seen the global industry almost triple in size and similar growth can be expected in the next 30, as national governments and global industry look to gas to ensure the stability and diversity of their energy supplies.”*

**(ADVOGADO – EPE – 2007 – CESGRANRIO)** This comment by Linda Cook, Executive Director of a British Gas and Power Company, reproduces a similar idea to that in the following segment from Ildo Sauer’s text:

- (A) “Brazil’s energy sector is following the worldwide tendency towards greater diversification of primary energy sources and the increased use of natural gas and biofuels.” (lines 1-4)
- (B) “Over the past two decades, the world gas industry has experienced a structural and regulatory transformation.” (lines 14-16)
- (C) “The distribution network is concentrated in the major consumption centres.” (lines 33-34)
- (D) “The industry requires heavy investment in expanding the transport and distribution (T&D) networks,” (lines 39-41)
- (E) “In most cases, gas production was feasible only in conjunction with oil production activities.” (lines 48-50)

**(Interpretation)** A: Correct – References to a global industry and worldwide tendency echo each other. Both excerpts mention the theme of diversity. The other options are too narrow to be correct.

**REPORT: BIOFUELS POISED TO DISPLACE OIL**

- Biofuels such as ethanol and biodiesel can significantly reduce global dependence on oil, according to a new report by the Worldwatch Institute.
- Last year, world biofuel production surpassed 670,000 barrels per day, the equivalent of about 1 percent of the global transport fuel market. Although oil still accounts for more than 96 percent of transport fuel use, biofuel production has doubled since 2001 and is poised for even stronger growth as the industry responds to higher fuel prices and supportive government policies. “Coordinated action to expand biofuel markets and advance new technologies could relieve pressure on oil prices while strengthening agricultural economies and reducing climate-altering emissions,” says Worldwatch Institute President Christopher Flavin.
- Brazil is the world’s biofuel leader, with half of its sugar cane crop providing more than 40 percent of its non-diesel transport fuel. In the United States, where 15 percent of the corn crop provides about 2 percent of the non-diesel transport fuel, ethanol production is growing even more rapidly. This surging growth may allow the U.S. to overtake Brazil as the world’s biofuel leader this year. Both countries are now estimated to be producing ethanol at less than the current cost of gasoline
- Figures cited in the report reveal that biofuels could provide 37 percent of U.S. transport fuel within the next 25 years, and up to 75 percent if automobile fuel economy doubles. Biofuels could replace 20–30 percent of the oil used in European Union countries during the same time frame.

As the first-ever global assessment of the potential social and environmental impacts of biofuels, **Biofuels for Transportation** warns that the large-scale use of biofuels carries significant agricultural and ecological risks. “It is



35 essential that government incentives be used to minimize competition between food and fuel crops and to discourage expansion onto ecologically valuable lands," says Worldwatch Biofuels Project Manager Suzanne Hunt. However, the report also finds that biofuels have the potential to increase energy security, create new economic opportunities in rural areas, and reduce local pollution and emissions of greenhouse gases.

The long-term potential of biofuels is in the use of non-food feedstock that include agricultural, municipal, and forestry wastes as well as fast-growing, cellulose-rich energy crops such as switchgrass. It is expected that the combination of cellulosic biomass resources and "next-generation" biofuel conversion technologies will compete with conventional gasoline and diesel fuel without subsidies in the medium term.

The report recommends policies to accelerate the development of biofuels, while maximizing the benefits and minimizing the risks. Recommendations include: **strengthening the market** (i.e. focusing on market development, infrastructure development, and the building of transportation fleets that are able to use the new fuels), **speeding the transition to next-generation technologies** allowing for dramatically increased production at lower cost, and **facilitating sustainable international biofuel trade**, developing a true international market unimpeded by the trade restrictions in place today.

Worldwatch Institute - June 7, 2006. Adapted from: <http://www.worldwatch.org/node/4079>

(ADVOGADO – REPAF – 2007 – CESGRANRIO) The main purpose of the text is to:

- (A) criticize the release of the report Biofuels for Transportation.
- (B) highlight the potential of biofuels as substitutes for conventional fuels.
- (C) expose the several risks associated with the use of biofuels in transportation.
- (D) suggest the elimination of oil as transport fuel to reduce pollution and emissions of greenhouse gases.
- (E) warn against the agricultural and ecological damages associated with the production of biofuels.

(Interpretation) B: Correct – The overall theme of the text is to inform. The main part of the text discusses the potential for biofuels.

(ADVOGADO – REFAP – 2007 – CESGRANRIO) Based on what Christopher Flavin, President of the Worldwatch Institute, has said, it is possible to state that:

- (A) reducing climate-altering emissions ought to relieve pressure on oil prices.
- (B) strengthening agricultural economies will naturally increase the environmental impact of oil production.
- (C) creating new technologies is an alternative to expanding biofuel markets in an effort to reduce oil prices.
- (D) extending the market for biofuels will ultimately reduce the price of oil and improve agricultural economies.

(E) in fighting against higher fuel prices and supportive government policies, the Worldwatch Institute will support the growth of oil production.

(Interpretation) D: Correct – "Coordinated action to expand biofuel markets and advance new technologies could relieve pressure on oil prices while strengthening agricultural economies and reducing climate altering emissions," says Worldwatch Institute President" – Line 10.

Gabarrito "D."

(ADVOGADO – REFAP – 2007 – CESGRANRIO) According to the text, Brazil:

- (A) actually grows 40% of the sugar cane crop in the world.
- (B) currently produces biofuel that costs far more than gasoline.
- (C) will eventually lead the world market of non-diesel transport fuel.
- (D) competes with the United States for the 2% of non-diesel transport fuel.
- (E) will possibly be surpassed by the United States in terms of biofuel production.

(Interpretation) E: Correct – surpassed means overtaken. "This surging growth may allow the U.S. to overtake Brazil as the world's biofuel leader this year. Both countries are now estimated to be producing ethanol at less than the current cost of gasoline".

Gabarrito "E."

(ADVOGADO – REFAP – 2007 – CESGRANRIO) "This surging growth..." (line 21) refers to:

- (A) ethanol production.
- (B) sugar cane crop.
- (C) corn crop.
- (D) gasoline.
- (E) diesel.

(Grammar) A: Correct – The surging growth refers to ethanol production.

Gabarrito "A."

(ADVOGADO – REFAP – 2007 – CESGRANRIO) Some of the benefits of the increase in biofuel production listed by the author are:

- (A) increase the profits achieved in agriculture and maximize ecological risks.
- (B) boost energy security and hinder next-generation biofuel conversion techniques.
- (C) improve the economic potential of rural areas and reduce global dependence on oil.
- (D) reduce pollution in rural areas and minimize competition between food and fuel crops.
- (E) control emission of greenhouse gases and discourage expansion onto ecologically valuable lands.

(Interpretation) C: Correct – Line 35 - "The report also finds that biofuels have the potential to increase energy security, create new economic opportunities in rural areas and reduce local pollution and emissions of greenhouse gases."

Gabarrito "C."

(ADVOGADO – REFAP – 2007 – CESGRANRIO) Check the item in which there is an INCORRECT correspondence between the idea expressed by the words in bold type and the idea in italics.

(A)	<b>"Although</b> oil still accounts for more than 96 percent of transport fuel use, biofuel production has doubled ..." (lines 6-8)	Although → <i>consequence</i>
(B)	<b>"However,</b> the report also finds that biofuels have the potential to ..." (lines 39-40)	However → <i>contrast</i>
(C)	"...forestry wastes <b>as well as</b> fastgrowing, cellulose-rich energy crops ..." (lines 45-46)	as well as → <i>addition</i>
(D)	"cellulose-rich energy crops <b>such as</b> switchgrass." (lines 45-46)	such as → <i>example</i>
(E)	"...policies to accelerate the development of biofuels, <b>while</b> maximizing the benefits..." (lines 51-52)	while → <i>simultaneity</i>

(Grammar) A: Correct – 'Although' is used similarly to: 'even though', 'despite the fact that' and 'whilst'. It is not used as a consequence.

Gabário "A."

What are the best jobs of 2008?

If you're job hunting in the professional or service oriented fields, we have good news. Of the ten categories into which the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) divides jobs, the "professional" and "service" categories — already the two largest in the economy — will boast the most job openings in 2008. In the next decade, 17 percent more employees will be employed in these two categories than are today, nearly double the expansion of other categories. With an increase in demand, professional and service jobs, which include professions like educator, scientist, health care worker and artist in the "professional" category, and police officer, child caretaker and cosmetologist in the "service" category, will also add roughly a million new jobs to the economy. By comparison, other categories such as construction, sales and administration, are predicted to grow by only 10 percent; all eight other occupational groups combined will add only about half a million jobs to the economy in 2008. But wait a second: Aren't we heading for recession? Where are all these open jobs coming from? While new jobs are being created, they don't represent the majority of the open positions workers will see this year. Career switching and baby-boomer retirement will create a higher turnover than ever, which will continue to increase the supply of jobs available. The Bureau of Labor Statistics notes that while a slightly expanding economy is spurring job growth in a majority of fields, "the need to replace workers who leave a field permanently is expected to create more openings than growth will." According to Chris Higgins, Senior Associate Director of Career Management at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School, the retirement boom has increased students' interest in general management rotation programs, introduced by many companies to prevent the loss of a record number of retirees. He notes that companies are using these rotation programs as a way of "fast-tracking" replacements in management, and students are using them as a way of getting a taste for different departments and niches within a company. "It turns out to benefit the employers as well as the employees," observes Higgins.

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If you're job searching in certain occupational groups — namely farming, production, or transportation — you're looking at slow or negative growth and poor job availability. 45 Peer occupational groups, however, are hiring at a brisker pace: construction, administration, and maintenance and repair are all groups that are experiencing healthy growth or job availability. On the other hand, if you're looking in the white-collar realm, you're better set for 2008; both 50 growth and availability are predicted to be healthy for the foreseeable future. Within the "professional" rubric, three particular sectors are displaying the most aggressive growth rates: computer/mathematical, community/social service, and health practices jobs are each projected to grow by more than 55 20 percent in the next decade, with education/library jobs following at 14 percent. That means that if you're an aspiring teacher or health worker, you won't be looking for jobs — the jobs will be looking for you. 60 While computer and mathematical science jobs are projected to grow at nearly double the rate of other types of jobs, growth in this demographic has actually slowed in the last decade "as the software industry matures and as routine work is increasingly outsourced abroad," says 65 the BLS. There's still healthy hiring here, however, and some experts are saying computer science jobs will be in increasing demand. "Tech firms are picking up hiring again," Higgins notes, "in a way they haven't in nearly a decade." Companies like Google are hiring online sales, 70 operations, and Internet services employees in droves. In short, computer and mathematical experts continue to be a sought-after demographic. They may not see the same demand that educators and health professionals are enjoying anytime soon, but it may not be long before 75 the tech industry reaches 90s-level hiring and growth once again.

By Chris Dannen. Portfolio.com updated 5:22 p.m. ET Feb. 22, 2008.

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) The main purpose of this text is to

- (A) point out the most promising careers in the near future.
- (B) discuss the growth of the economy in the technical sector only.
- (C) advise companies to implement rotation programs for students.
- (D) criticize new college programs that train professionals for the new markets.
- (E) warn against the negative health effects of early retirement for baby-boomers.

(Interpretation) A: Correct – This choice reflects the title of the article and the content of the opening and closing paragraphs.

Gabário "A."

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) The fragment "But wait a second: Aren't we heading for recession?" (line 19) reveals an attitude of

- (A) anger and shock.
- (B) surprise and irony.
- (C) resignation and hope.
- (D) refusal and complaint.
- (E) indifference and submission.

(Interpretation) B: Correct – The fragment is ironic in that it questions what is being said in the text. The surprising and ironic factor is that the jobs market is expanding when a recession is expected. The ironic and surprising statement is used to draw the reader's attention to the information, which is contrary to the perceived wisdom.

Gabário "B."

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) In lines 20-29, Chris Dannen, the author of the text, states that the new job openings available are a result of

- I. people moving into other careers or occupations;
- II. the implementation of new professional positions;
- III. women who leave their jobs to take care of their babies;
- IV. the retirement of the workers who have reached their 60s.

The ONLY correct statement(s) is(are)

- (A) III.
- (B) I and III.
- (C) III and IV.
- (D) I, II and IV.
- (E) II, III and IV.

(Interpretation) D: Correct – Line 21 – “Career switch and baby-boomer retirement will create a higher turnover than ever, which will continue to increase the supply of jobs available”. This covers points I and IV. Lines 10-15 – both discussing the upcoming of new professional positions to the job market.

Gabarrito “D”

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) According to Paragraph 4 (lines 30-41), why are rotation programs beneficial to the companies that implement them?

- (A) Such programs help managers learn more about the companies before they retire.
- (B) Employees are switching to and from different departments in order to find the one that pays best.
- (C) Most retirees are interested in going back to work in their companies to prevent financial losses.
- (D) The companies need to increase the supply of jobs available and, therefore, implement rotating shifts for employees.
- (E) It is a way to train college students in different areas in the company and train professionals who will be able to replace the retiring managers.

(Interpretation) E: Correct – Students are using these programs to get a taste of different areas of the company and existing employees can be fast-tracked into replacing managers.

Gabarrito “E”

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) Which of the following occupations are NOT seen as promising?

- (A) Teaching, child caretaker and police officer.
- (B) Health care jobs and community social service.
- (C) Cosmetologist, computer science specialist and librarian.
- (D) Farming, positions in the transport or production industry.
- (E) Business administration, technical maintenance or repair.

(Interpretation) D: Correct – Line 42 – “If you’re job searching in certain occupational groups – namely farming, production or transport – you’re looking at slow or negative growth and poor job availability”

Gabarrito “D”

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) Check the option that contains a correct correspondence of meaning.

- (A) “roughly” (line 13) and approximately are antonyms.
- (B) “spurring” (line 26) and preventing are synonyms.

- (C) “replacements” (line 37) and substitutions have the same meaning.
- (D) “brisker” (line 45) could not be substituted by quicker.
- (E) “displaying” (line 53) and showing express contrasting ideas.

(Vocabulary) A: Incorrect – ‘roughly’ and ‘approximately’ are synonyms, B: Incorrect – ‘spurring’ means encouraging the opposite of preventing, C: Correct – ‘replacements’ and ‘substitutions’ have the same meaning, D: Incorrect – ‘brisker’ means ‘at a faster pace or rate’, E: Incorrect – ‘displaying’ means in this context ‘showing’ and has no connotation of contrast.

Gabarrito “C”

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) “...if you’re an aspiring teacher or health worker, you won’t be looking for jobs – the jobs will be looking for you.” (lines 57-59) implies that

- (A) employers will be seeking for teachers to work in health related jobs.
- (B) employers are expected to hire fewer teachers and health workers than they do nowadays.
- (C) there will be plenty of job positions available for teachers and health workers.
- (D) it will not be easy to find a position as a teacher or health worker in the near future.
- (E) only teachers and health workers will need to find new jobs in other fields.

(Interpretation) C: Correct – There will be more jobs available than workers available to do them. As demand is greater than supply, there will be lots of positions for teachers and health workers.

Gabarrito “C”

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) In terms of reference, it is correct to affirm that

- (A) “17 percent more employees...” (lines 6-7) refers to employees in the construction, sales and administration categories.
- (B) “nearly double the expansion...” (line 8) refers to the expansion of the professional and service categories.
- (C) “are predicted to grow by only 10 percent;” (lines 15-16) refers to the growth of jobs in all eight other occupational groups.
- (D) “...14 percent.” (line 57) refers to estimated increase of community and social service jobs.
- (E) “...nearly double the rate of other types of jobs,” (lines 61-62) refers to the predicted growth of educational and library jobs.

(Interpretation) A: Incorrect – This refers to professional and service categories, B: Correct – Refers to the expansion of the professional and service categories, C: Incorrect – Refers to construction, sales and administration, D: Incorrect – Refers to education and library jobs, E: Incorrect – Refers to computer and mathematical science jobs.

Gabarrito “B”

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) Check the item where there is a correct correspondence between the boldfaced word(s) and the idea in *italics*.

- (A) “If you’re job hunting in the professional or service-oriented fields, we have good news.” (lines 1-2) – consequence.

- (B) "While new jobs are being created, they don't represent the majority of the open positions workers will see this year." (lines 20-22) – exemplification.
- (C) "Peer occupational groups, however, are hiring at a brisker pace." (lines 45-46) – addition.
- (D) "On the other hand, if you're looking in the white-collar realm, you're better set for 2008;" (lines 48-49) – condition
- (E) "In short, computer and mathematical experts continue to be a sought-after demographic." (lines 70-72) - concluding summary.

(Grammar) A: Incorrect – 'If' is used to show condition, B: Incorrect – 'While' is used to show something happening at the same time, i.e. 'although' or 'whereas', C: Incorrect – 'however' is used to show contrast or contradiction, D: Incorrect – 'On the other hand' is used to show contrast, E: Correct – 'In short' means 'in summary' or 'to conclude'.

„E.“ Gabarito

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) According to the last paragraph in the text, which statement is true about the IT (Information Technology) job market?

- (A) Computer science jobs will only be available for healthy professionals.
- (B) Tech firms are on their way to show the same employment rates of the 90s.
- (C) Companies such as Google are significantly cutting down their regular labor force in different areas.
- (D) The BLS states that the software industry has eliminated job reduction in the previous decade because of the tendency to outsource abroad.
- (E) The IT industry has matured and suffered a slower growth rate in hiring during the last decade and this is not expected to change in 2008.

(Interpretation) B: Correct – Line 74 - 'it may not be long before the tech industry reaches 90's level hiring and growth once again'. None of the other options are true.

„B.“ Gabarito

## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Some 40 women entrepreneurs from the Middle East and North Africa told a World Bank-sponsored roundtable that education and wealth were usually not enough to overcome barriers to business in their countries.

- 5 The women made it clear they still faced barriers men might not.

For example, a Harvard-educated woman had to establish a medical waste management company under her brother's name, because women were not allowed to be issued licenses in her country. Another woman building the first private petrochemical terminal in the Persian Gulf could not take her two foreign business partners to lunch because she had to sit in the women's section of the restaurant.

- 15 The examples show that women make up an increasing number of small, medium and large-scale producers, investors, and entrepreneurs in the Middle East and North Africa region, and they are creating significant number of jobs in the process. But as the world marks
- 20 International Women's Day today, the examples also show there are many, usually gender-based, obstacles in their way – including obstructed access to decision makers, inaccessibility of finance, unequal treatment under the law, and resistant social norms.

- 25 The women who took part in the World Bank's recent roundtable were among those who made it despite the hurdles – successful owners or founders of businesses in a wide variety of sectors from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, WBG, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Yemen, Syria and the United Arab Emirates. But as statistics and anecdotal evidence show many other women are held back, costing the Middle East and North African countries millions of jobs; the region has the world's lowest rate — 32 percent — of female
- 35 workforce participation.

"The World Bank's goal is to increase women's entrepreneurship to strengthen the private sector, create jobs, and advance women's empowerment through economic opportunities," says Naderah Chamlou, Senior

40 Advisor and Gender Coordinator in the Office of the Chief Economist for the Bank's Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. The Middle East and North Africa region needs to create some 90 million jobs over the next 20 years — "twice as fast as in the past," says Mustapha

45 Nabli, Chief MENA Economist at the World Bank. "These jobs can only be created by a competitive and diversified private sector, since the public sector and oil-driven models of the past have failed to create the needed jobs." [...]

50 Women in the Middle East and North Africa have considerable financial resources, sometimes through inheritance. A study in one country found \$26.6 billion in women's bank accounts sitting idle because of laws and regulations, which prevented women from opening businesses. Other obstacles were more cultural than

55 structural, such as the negative perception often attached to working women in the Middle East and North Africa.

[...]

In the United States, women-owned business is the fastest growing segment of the private sector – which has an impact on the productivity and competitiveness of the economy. With the investments that the Middle East and North Africa has made to advance women's education, identifying and removing barriers that women face to start up their businesses can spur growth, according to the

65 Bank.

News and Broadcast, March 8, 2006

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2006 – CESGRANRIO) The main purpose of the text is to:

- (A) reveal that, in some parts of the world, women entrepreneurs come up against gender-based discrimination.
- (B) report that female workforce participation is very low in the Middle East and in North African countries.
- (C) discuss the impact that the recent growth of businesses run by women has on the economy of the U.S.
- (D) criticize the public sector in several world regions for not being able to create the needed jobs.
- (E) list a few countries in which women overcame barriers to become successful business owners.

(Interpretation) A: Correct – The overall theme of the text is to discuss obstacles women entrepreneurs face. The phrasal verb 'come up against' means to encounter or face an obstacle.

„A.“ Gabarito

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2006 – CESGRANRIO) Where in the passage are there examples of obstacles some women have to face in the business world?

- (A) Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3.
- (B) Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4.

- (C) Paragraphs 2, 3 and 5.  
(D) Paragraphs 2, 3 and 6.  
(E) Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5.

**(Interpretation)** D: Correct – Paragraph 2 – Licenses, women's separate section in restaurants, Paragraph 3 – the law, social norms, restrictions on finance and unequal access to decision makers, Paragraph 6 – Negative perceptions of women who work.

Gabarrito "D."

**(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2006 – CESGRANRIO)** According to the text, one of the obstacles faced by women in the Middle East and North Africa is:

- (A) easy access to people who decide.  
(B) high status of working women.  
(C) availability of financing.  
(D) flexible social norms.  
(E) unfair legal treatment.

**(Interpretation)** E: Correct – Line 23 – 'unequal treatment under the law'.

Gabarrito "E."

**(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2006 – CESGRANRIO)** In "The women who took part in ... were among those who made it despite the hurdles–" (lines 25-27), "those who made it" refers to women who:

- (A) achieved success.  
(B) anticipated hurdles.  
(C) created obstacles.  
(D) fought and failed.  
(E) gave it all up.

**(Vocabulary)** A: Correct – 'To make it' means to achieve a goal or achieve success.

Gabarrito "A."

**(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2006 – CESGRANRIO)** The statement "A study in one country found \$26.6 billion in women's bank accounts sitting idle..." (lines 51-52), means that this large amount of money:

- (A) will be invested in a study.  
(B) is not being used at the moment.  
(C) cannot be taken out of the country.  
(D) has been confiscated by the bank.  
(E) has been inherited by women.

**(Vocabulary)** B: Correct – 'To be idle' means not being used or operative. In this case, money is sitting in a bank account not being used for investment.

Gabarrito "B."

**(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2006 – CESGRANRIO)** The words "establish" (line 8) and "prevented" (line 53) could be replaced in text with, respectively:

- (A) purchase – avoided.  
(B) certify – refrained.  
(C) set up – stopped.  
(D) register – escape.  
(E) create – disturbed.

**(Vocabulary)** C: Correct – 'To set up' means 'to establish' and 'to prevent' means 'to stop'.

Gabarrito "C."

**(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2006 – CESGRANRIO)** Mark the option in which there is a correct correspondence between pronoun and referent.

- (A) "it" (line 5) – "business" (line 4).  
(B) "her" (line 9) – "a Harvard-educated woman" (line 7).  
(C) "they" (line 18) – "examples" (line 15).  
(D) "which" (line 59) – "the private sector" (line 59).  
(E) "their" (line 64) – "barriers" (line 63).

**(Grammar)** A: Incorrect – 'it' refers to making something clear, B: Correct – 'her' refers to a Harvard-educated woman, C: Incorrect – 'they' refers to producers, investors and entrepreneurs, D: Incorrect – 'which' refers to women owned business, E: Incorrect – 'their' refers to women.

Gabarrito "B."

**(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2006 – CESGRANRIO)** Check the item in which "make up" is used in the same sense as in the sentence "The examples show that women make up an increasing number of small, medium and large-scale producers," (lines 15-17).

- (A) Some non-governmental organizations are making up parcels of old clothes to donate to the Red Cross.  
(B) North African entrepreneurs must make up what they owe before the end of the month.  
(C) Most workers in that company had to make up all the work they missed when they were ill.  
(D) The World Bank made up the money to the amount the committee needed.  
(E) Female representatives from all Middle East countries make up the business committee.

**(Vocabulary)** A: Incorrect – This means to put together or construct, B: Incorrect – This means to compensate for a deficit, C: Incorrect – This means to compensate for time missed, D: Incorrect – This means to compensate for a deficit, E: Correct – This means they constitute the business committee.

Gabarrito "E."

**(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2006 – CESGRANRIO)** Check the item in which the word(s) in boldtype can be replaced in the sentence by the one(s) in italics.

- (A) "because women were not allowed to be issued licenses in her country." (lines 9-10) – thus  
(B) "The women who ... were among those who made it despite the hurdles–" (lines 25-27) – in spite of.  
(C) "But as statistics and anecdotal evidence show many other women are held back," (lines 31-32) – moreover.  
(D) "...since the public sector and oil-driven models of the past have failed to create the needed jobs." (lines 47-48) – therefore.  
(E) "such as the negative perception often attached to working women in the Middle East and North Africa." (lines 55-56) – once.

**(Grammar)** B: Correct – 'despite' and 'in spite of' are both subordinating conjunctions of contrast, and, in this case, they are interchangeable.

Gabarrito "B."



(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2006 – CESGRANRIO) Mark the only correct statement according to the last paragraph of the text.

- (A) Most private-owned businesses in the United States belong to prosperous and successful women.
- (B) North American female entrepreneurs are more productive and competitive than their male counterparts.
- (C) Middle Eastern and North African countries have invested large sums of money to improve local economy.
- (D) The World Bank believes that enabling women in the Middle East and North Africa to open businesses can stimulate economic development.
- (E) The removal of all economic and social barriers to businesses owned by women worldwide is of vital importance to global economy.

(Interpretation) D: Correct – ‘to spur growth’ means in this context ‘to stimulate economic development’.

Gabarito “D”

### A FADED GREEN

Shades of peach adorn America’s recently redesigned \$20 note, but currency traders care little for pretty colours. The dollar has steadily been losing value in the foreign-exchange markets. This week it reached its low against the euro since the single European currency was launched in 1999, breaking through \$1.20. The dollar has fallen by 31% against the euro from its peak in July 2001. Recently it has also hit a three-year low against the yen and a five-year low against sterling. It may seem curious that the dollar is falling when America is enjoying a remarkable burst of growth and Europe looks far less lively. America’s GDP grew at an annual rate of 8.2% in the third quarter. The Institute of Supply Management’s widely watched index of manufacturing activity hit a 20-year high in November. Meanwhile, the euro area’s economies are on the mend, but are expected to grow by only 0.5% this year and 1.8% next, according to the Economist’s monthly poll of economic forecasters. However, currencies are not economic virility symbols, but assets on which investors expect a return. The dollar used to be buoyant because investors expected to make more from dollar assets than from those denominated in other currencies. Now they are not so sure. Their worries over America’s twin deficits, on the current-account and the federal budget, loom large. With a current-account deficit of 5% of GDP, America must borrow \$2 billion each business day. Tax cuts, spending on the war in Iraq and a new scheme to provide prescription drugs to the old are dragging the government’s books into disarray. How much further might the dollar fall? Predicting the future price of a currency is useless. But there are good reasons to believe that over the medium term the dollar could drop a lot lower, especially against the euro. Whether that will have the desired effects, in reducing America’s imbalances, or in causing the expected chaos in Europe’s economies, is a different question. A stronger euro should be bad news for European firms, even if it means cheaper Florida holidays for their employees. A rise in the euro against the dollar causes exports from European firms to become more expensive relative to American ones, cutting into Europe’s sales. Similarly, American firms’ products become relatively cheaper, both for Americans and for foreign buyers. By creating more exports and curbing imports, a weaker dollar should thus help to cut America’s huge current-account deficit.

Or so the textbooks have it. In the past, a falling dollar has indeed reduced America’s imports. In the 1980s, the last time America had such a large current-account deficit relative to GDP, an agreement to let the dollar depreciate helped to reduce America’s consumption of Japanese cars and Swiss watches.

But there is reason to think that these days currency movements are not as effective as they once were in bringing economies into balance. A recent report of an investment bank doubts that a sliding dollar will do much to eliminate America’s trade and current-account imbalances.

In an increasingly integrated global economy, companies’ pricing power has been eroded around the world. In addition, low inflation has made price increases more obvious. So it is more difficult for a European car company, say, to raise its prices in America in response to a stronger euro. According to a study cited in the report, the ability to pass on the effects of a stronger currency has been waning in recent years.

The Economist, Dec. 6, 2003 <http://www.tradewithvision.com/kbase/pdf/fadedGreen.pdf>

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2004 – CESGRANRIO) In the sentence “Shades of peach adorn America’s recently redesigned \$20 note, but currency traders care little for pretty colours.” (lines 1-3), the author means that:

- (A) currency traders are not really concerned about aesthetic changes in dollar notes.
- (B) currency traders are very worried about the recent changes in some dollar bills.
- (C) currency traders prefer the traditional green dollar notes to the newly designed ones.
- (D) the exchange market is totally against the use of pretty colours in currency notes.
- (E) the attractive new colours in most dollar notes are totally unimportant in the trade market.

(Interpretation) A: Correct – The text explicitly says, “currency traders care little for pretty colours”, meaning they are more interested in values than aesthetics.

Gabarito “A”

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2004 – CESGRANRIO) And (line 9) introduces an idea of addition. Check the option in which the idea introduced by the word in the first column is correctly stated.

- (A) Since (line 5) – cause.
- (B) But (line 17) – condition.
- (C) Even (line 40) – conclusion.
- (D) Thus (line 47) – consequence.
- (E) So (line 64) – opposition.

(Grammar) A: Incorrect – ‘since’ in this sentence refers to a point in time (since the single European currency was launched in 1999), B: Incorrect – ‘but’ in this sentence shows a contrast (on one hand “the euro area’s economies are on the mend (getting better), but are expected to grow by only 0.5% this year (only a little bit better)”), C: Incorrect – ‘even (if)’ in this sentence refers to a condition (“even if it means cheaper Florida holidays for their employees” means it doesn’t matter if this is good, the other part is bad – “A stronger euro should be bad news for European firms”), D: Correct – ‘thus’ in this sentence means ‘consequently’, E: Incorrect – ‘so’ in this sentence means ‘consequently’.

Gabarito “A”

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2004 – CESGRANRIO) According to line 16, “the euro area’s economies are on the mend,” which means that they are:

- (A) improving.
- (B) stagnant.
- (C) perfectly healthy.
- (D) getting worse.
- (E) in trouble.

(Vocabulary) A: Correct – ‘on the mend’ means ‘recovering’ or ‘improving’ (from what they were); B: Incorrect – ‘stagnant’ means ‘inert’ or ‘dormant’; C: Incorrect – ‘perfectly healthy’ means they can not be any better; D: Incorrect – ‘getting worse’ is the opposite of ‘on the mend’; E: Incorrect – ‘in trouble’ means ‘in difficulty’ or ‘struggling’.

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2004 – CESGRANRIO) The fragment “Tax cuts, spending on the war in Iraq and (...) are dragging the government’s books into disarray.” (lines 28-31) suggests that such books will soon be:

- (A) under control.
- (B) under severe investigation.
- (C) fully inaccurate.
- (D) absolutely useless.
- (E) in a state of disorder.

(Vocabulary) A: Incorrect – ‘drag something into disarray’ means ‘to put something into a state of disorder’ or ‘make something a mess’; ‘under control’ means the opposite; B: Incorrect – ‘under severe investigation’ means ‘being heavily investigated’; ‘drag something into disarray’ means ‘to put something into a state of disorder’ or ‘make something a mess’; C: Incorrect – ‘fully inaccurate’ means ‘completely wrong’; ‘drag something into disarray’ means ‘put something into a state of disorder’ or ‘make something a mess’; D: Incorrect – ‘absolutely useless’ means ‘completely ineffective’; E: Correct – ‘drag something into disarray’ means ‘put something into a state of disorder’ or ‘make something a mess’.

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2004 – CESGRANRIO) In the 1980s, according to lines 50-54, a weaker dollar:

- (A) forced American consumers to stop buying foreign cars and watches.
- (B) made the United States discontinue imports from Japan and Switzerland.
- (C) contributed to the decrease of sales of Japanese cars and Swiss watches in the U.S.
- (D) caused a rise in prices of cars and watches in Japan and in Switzerland, respectively.
- (E) was the result of an agreement between car makers and the U.S. government.

(Interpretation) A: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “an agreement to let the dollar depreciate helped to reduce America’s consumption of Japanese cars and Swiss watches”, meaning that the depreciating dollar was one of the factors that reduced such sales, but it did not ‘force’ consumers to stop making these purchases; B: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “an agreement to let the dollar depreciate helped to reduce America’s consumption of Japanese cars and Swiss watches”, meaning that imports dropped, but did not stop altogether; C: Correct – see A; D: Incorrect – While a rise in prices on imported goods could be inferred from the falling dollar, the text does not explicitly say this; E: Incorrect – The text explicitly says there was “an agreement to let the dollar depreciate”, not who made the agreement.

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2004 – CESGRANRIO) Mark the only true statement concerning the ideas presented in paragraphs 4 to 7.

- (A) Although it is difficult to guess the future price of a currency, it can be safely predicted that the dollar will soon drop slightly against other currencies.
- (B) European firms may benefit from a stronger euro, since their exports will cost more than those from America.
- (C) The employees of European companies cannot spend their holidays in Florida because the whole trip is too expensive for them.
- (D) The present current-account deficit relative to the GDP is the first the United States has since the eighties.
- (E) The report mentioned in the text insists that a devaluation of the dollar will bring U.S. economy into balance.

(Interpretation) A: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “Predicting the future price of a currency is useless. But there are good reasons to believe that over the medium term the dollar could drop a lot lower, especially against the euro”, meaning that there is a lot of speculation as to whether the dollar will actually drop. To say that it “will drop” is too strong for the information in the text; B: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “A rise in the euro against the dollar causes exports from European firms to become more expensive relative to American ones, cutting into Europe’s sales”, meaning European firms will not benefit; C: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “A stronger euro should be bad news for European firms, even if it means cheaper Florida holidays for their employees”, meaning that if the dollar drops, they can spend their holidays in Florida; D: Correct – The text explicitly says, “In the 1980s, the last time America had such a large current-account deficit relative to GDP”, meaning that this current-account deficit is the first since the 1980s; E: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “A recent report of an investment bank doubts that a sliding dollar will do much to eliminate America’s trade and current-account imbalances”, meaning the report believes a depreciated dollar would NOT bring the US economy into balance.

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2004 – CESGRANRIO) Mark the option that best reflects the rhetorical structure of the last paragraph of the text.

- (A) Problem-solution.
- (B) Time sequence.
- (C) Definition and exemplification.
- (D) Listing and classification.
- (E) Cause and effect.

(Interpretation) A: Incorrect – The last paragraph presents the causes of problems (companies’ pricing power has been eroded, low inflation has made price increases more obvious), but no solution is offered, only the effects of these problems; B: Incorrect – the only time reference in this paragraph is “in recent years”, which does not show a sequence; C: Incorrect – while there are some examples offered in this paragraph, no definitions are presented; D: Incorrect – no listings or classifications are offered in this paragraph; E: Correct – The last paragraph presents the causes of problems (companies’ pricing power has been eroded, low inflation has made price increases more obvious), and the consequences of said problems (So it is more difficult for a European car company, say, to raise its prices in America in response to a stronger euro).

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2004 – CESGRANRIO) Check the correct statement about vocabulary.

- (A) Remarkable (line 11) and uncommon are synonymous.
- (B) Lively (line 12) is the opposite of deadly.
- (C) Quarter (line 13) refers to a period of four months.
- (D) Curbing (line 46) could be replaced by encouraging.
- (E) These days (line 55) means actually.

(Vocabulary) A: Correct – in the context of the text, 'remarkable', here, means 'uncommon' in that it is not expected; B: Incorrect – 'lively', in the context of the text, means 'active'; the opposite would be 'inactive', not deadly, which means 'fatal' or 'lethal'; C: Incorrect – 'quarter' refers to a period of three months. In English economics, the fiscal year is split into 4 quarters, with each quarter consisting of three months; D: Incorrect – 'curbing' means to control with the intention of reducing; E: Incorrect – 'actually' is a false cognate in English. It means 'in reality' or 'in fact'. It is not necessarily related to time.

Gabário "A"

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2004 – CESGRANRIO) Mark the correct statement concerning reference.

- (A) Its (line 7) refers to euro.
- (B) Those (line 23) refers to investors.
- (C) Their (line 25) refers to investors.
- (D) Ones (line 43) refers to European firms.
- (E) It (line 64) refers to European car company.

(Grammar) A: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "The dollar has fallen by 31% against the euro from its peak in July 2001", meaning that the dollar was at a peak in July and has fallen when compared to the euro; B: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "The dollar used to be buoyant because investors expected to make more from dollar assets than from those denominated in other currencies", meaning that investors will make more from those [assets] denominated in other currencies than the dollar assets; C: Correct – the word "their" refers back to the word "they" in the previous sentence, "Now they are not so sure. Their worries over America's twin deficits...", which in turn refers back to investors in the previous sentence, "The dollar used to be buoyant because investors expected...". It is the investors that are not so sure and worried; D: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "A rise in the euro against the dollar causes exports from European firms to become more expensive relative to American ones", meaning that American exports are cheaper than European exports; E: Incorrect – The word 'it' on line 64 it being used as what is known as the "dummy 'it'"; that is, it is used to create a style of sentence known as a 'cleft sentence', which emphasizes certain elements. In this sentence (So it is more difficult for a European car company, say, to raise its prices in America), 'it' refers to the situation, not the car company (The situation is more difficult for the car company).

Gabário "C"

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2004 – CESGRANRIO) Mark the sentence that could also be completed with ON, as in "to pass on the effects" (line 67).

- (A) The board meeting may be put \_\_\_\_\_ until next week.
- (B) African nations always depended heavily \_\_\_\_\_ food imports.
- (C) Because of the elections on Thursday, classes will be called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (D) The Minister's assistants have to carry \_\_\_\_\_ many administrative duties.
- (E) You should be concerned if your application for a credit card has been turned \_\_\_\_\_.

(Vocabulary) A: Incorrect – The context of this sentence requires the phrasal verb 'put back', which means 'delayed' or 'postponed'. This is due to the conjunction 'until' which means up to a specific moment in time; the phrasal verb 'put on', in this context, means 'hold', which is unsuitable here; B: Correct – The verb 'depend' requires the preposition 'on' in most cases; C: Incorrect – The context of this sentence requires the phrasal verb 'call off', which means 'canceled'. The elections would mean that classes would be cancelled; the phrasal verb 'call on' is unsuitable for this context; D: Incorrect – The context of this sentence requires the phrasal verb 'carry out', meaning 'perform'; the phrasal verb 'carry on' means 'continue', which is unsuitable for this context; E: Incorrect – The context of this sentence requires the phrasal verb 'turned down', meaning 'rejected'; the phrasal verb 'turned on' means 'started' or 'excited', both of which are unsuitable for this context.

Gabário "B"

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2004 – CESGRANRIO) Current-account deficit" (line 27) means a deficit in the current account. Check the option in which the phrase is INCORRECTLY explained.

- (A) A risk-taking, hard-working financial advisor = a financial advisor who takes risks and works hard.
- (B) A four-million-dollar twelve-storey building = a building with twelve stories that is worth four million dollars.
- (C) A three-hundred-page, double-spaced report = a report that has three hundred pages and is written with double space.
- (D) Twenty green-colored ten-dollar bills = twenty bills of ten dollars, in the color green.
- (E) Three financially-troubled government-owned companies = three financial companies that have caused troubles to the government.

(Vocabulary) A: Incorrect – The definition is correct: risk-taking = someone who takes risks / hard-working = someone who works hard; B: Incorrect – The definition is correct: four-million-dollar = a building worth four million dollars / twelve-storey = a building with twelve stories (floors); C: Incorrect – The definition is correct: three-hundred-page = a report with three hundred pages / double-spaced = written with double spaces; D: Incorrect – The definition is correct: ten-dollar = bills worth ten dollars each / green-colored = in the color green; E: Correct – The definition is incorrect: financially-troubled = companies with financial troubles, but not necessarily from the financial area / government-owned = the government owns the companies; they did not cause troubles to the government.

Note: This question refers to compound adjectives, which usually requires the use of hyphens. This phenomenon in English merely carries the two senses of the adjective (e.g. government-owned = owned by the government) to qualify the following noun (government-owned companies = companies owned by the government).

Gabário "E"

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2004 – CESGRANRIO) Check the only item that DOES NOT contain an adjective used in the comparative form.

- (A) "It may seem curious that the dollar is falling when America is enjoying a remarkable burst of growth and Europe looks far less lively." (lines 10-12)
- (B) The dollar used to be buoyant because investors expected to make more from dollar assets than from those denominated in other currencies." (lines 22-24)



- (C) "A rise in the euro against the dollar causes exports from European firms to become more expensive relative to American ones," (lines 41-43)  
 (D) "Similarly, American firms' products become relatively cheaper, both for Americans and for foreign buyers." (lines 44-45)  
 (E) "But there is reason to think that these days currency movements are not as effective as they once were in bringing economies into balance." (lines 55-57)

**(Grammar)** A: Incorrect – The word 'lively' is an adjective that means 'energetic' or 'dynamic'; Europe's 'lively' quality, or lack thereof, is compared with 'America's growth'; B: Correct – The comparison in this sentence compares noun ideas (make more [money]) and NOT adjective ideas; C: Incorrect – The word 'expensive' is an adjective, which is used to compare the prices of exports; D: Incorrect – The word 'cheaper' is the comparative form of the adjective 'cheap', which is being used to compare the prices of product; E: Incorrect – the word 'effective' is an adjective that is being used to compare the currency movements.

Gabarito "B."

**(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2004 – CESGRANRIO)** Check the item in which the detached verb expresses a necessity.

- (A) "It may seem curious that the dollar is falling..." (line 10)  
 (B) "...America must borrow \$2 billion each business day." (lines 27-28)  
 (C) "How much further might the dollar fall?" (line 32)  
 (D) "... the dollar could drop a lot lower," (lines 34-35)  
 (E) "...a weaker dollar should thus help to cut America's (...) deficit." (lines 46-48)

**(Grammar)** A: Incorrect – The modal verb 'may' is used to show probability not necessity (It probably seems curious...); B: Correct – The modal verb 'must', in this context, is used to show necessity (America needs to borrow money); C: Incorrect – The modal verb 'might' is used to show probability not necessity (How much further will the dollar probably fall?); D: Incorrect – The modal verb 'could' is used to show possibility not necessity (it is possible that the dollar will drop a lot lower); E: Incorrect – The modal verb 'should' is used to show expectation not necessity (a cheaper dollar is expected to help...).

Gabarito "B."

**(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2004 – CESGRANRIO)** Complete the text below so that it could be a possible and meaningful paragraph to continue the article you have read.

"Other factors also weaken the power of currency movements. Rather than \_\_\_\_\_ prices when their 'home' currency strengthens, foreign firms may hold prices and accept \_\_\_\_\_ margins, especially if they think the currency will weaken again or if they are determined to \_\_\_\_\_ the market share."

The appropriate words are:

- (A) push up – higher – increase  
 (B) maintain – reduced – preserve  
 (C) reduce – unchanged – lose  
 (D) increase – affordable – reduce  
 (E) raise – lower – maintain

**(Vocabulary)** A: Incorrect – The part 'foreign firms may hold prices and accept \_\_\_\_\_ margins' would be contradictory if the word 'higher' were used. By holding prices, margins would not be higher; B: Incorrect – The word 'preserve' does not go along 'market share'; C: Incorrect – It would seem odd to affirm that a foreign firm is 'determined to lose market share'. Foreign firms want to increase or maintain market share. D: Incorrect – It would seem odd to affirm that a foreign firm is 'determined to reduce market share'. Foreign firms want to increase or maintain market share; E: Correct – The part 'Rather than raise prices... foreign firms may hold or lower margins' is coherent grammatically and logically. Foreign firms are usually determined to increase or 'maintain market share'.

Gabarito "E."

**(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2004 – CESGRANRIO)** Check the option which DOES NOT have a verb in the passive voice.

- (A) "... the single European currency was launched in 1999," (lines 5-6)  
 (B) "...but are expected to grow by only 0.5% this year..." (line 17)  
 (C) "The dollar used to be buoyant because investors expected to make more from dollar assets..." (lines 22-23)  
 (D) "... companies' pricing power has been eroded around the world." (lines 62-63)  
 (E) "According to a study cited in the report," (line 66)

**(Grammar)** A: Incorrect – The verb phrase 'was launched' is the passive voice (to be launched); B: Incorrect – The verb phrase 'are expected' is the passive voice (to be expected); C: Correct – There is no passive voice structure in this example. The verb phrase 'used to be buoyant' lacks a past participle, while all other verbs are in the active voice; D: Incorrect – The verb phrase 'has been eroded' is the passive voice (to be eroded) in the present perfect tense; E: Incorrect – The reduced verb phrase 'cited' is the passive voice (to be cited – which was cited). This could be misleading due to the reduced structure.

Gabarito "C."

## GLOBAL PETROLEUM

The outlook for oil supply and demand fundamentals over the next two years points to an easing of the oil market balance in 2009. Higher non-OPEC production and planned additions to OPEC capacity should more than offset expected moderate world oil demand growth, and relieve some of the tightness in the market. As a result, surplus production capacity could grow from its current level of under 2 million to over 4 million barrels per day by the end of 2009. This balance suggests some price softening, although delays or downward revisions in capacity additions in both OPEC and non-OPEC nations could alter the outlook, as could OPEC production decisions. World oil consumption is expected to rise by 1.6 million barrels per day in both 2008 and 2009 compared with the estimated 1 million barrels per day increase recorded last year. The larger volume gains expected in 2008 and 2009 compared with 2007 mainly reflect higher consumption expected in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), particularly Europe, where weather factors constrained oil consumption last year. Projections of continued strong world economic growth will spur oil consumption gains in a number of non-OECD markets, including China, non-OECD Asia, and the Middle East countries, over the next 2 years.

- OPEC members' production decisions and the pace and timing of capacity additions in a number of countries will play a key role in determining oil market trends over the next 2 years. The Energy Information Administration projects that OPEC crude oil production will average about 32.6 million barrels per day in 2008 and 31.8 million barrels per day in 2009 compared with the 31.7 million barrels per day seen during the fourth quarter of 2007. Increased production from Angola, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq boosted OPEC's crude output during the fourth quarter 2007. Non-OPEC production is expected to rise by about 0.9 million barrels per day in 2008 and by 1.6 million barrels per day in 2009. This compares with a gain of 0.6 million barrels per day recorded last year. Azerbaijan, Russia, Canada, Brazil, the United States, China, Sudan, and Kazakhstan account for a large share of the gain in non-OPEC production growth in 2008 and 2009. Increases in these nations will more than offset expected declines in production in a number of countries including Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Norway.

EIA – Energy Information Administration Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 8, 2008

(ADVOGADO – ANP – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) The purpose of the first paragraph is to

- (A) announce that world oil production capacity will soon increase to 4 million barrels per day.
- (B) criticize both OPEC and non-OPEC countries for causing unexpected delays in production.
- (C) discuss the prospects for global oil supply and demand until the end of the year 2009.
- (D) predict increasing losses in the oil markets if the surplus production capacity remains unaltered.
- (E) report what will certainly happen in the international oil market over the next two years.

(Interpretation) A: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “As a result, surplus production capacity could grow from its current level of under 2 million to over 4 million barrels per day by the end of 2009”, meaning that the capacity will grow, not the production itself; B: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “although delays or downward revisions in capacity additions in both OPEC and non-OPEC nations could alter the outlook”, meaning that the delays are not in production, but rather in capacity additions; C: Correct – The text explicitly says, “The outlook for oil supply and demand fundamentals over the next two years points to an easing of the oil market balance in 2009”; D: Incorrect – The first paragraph of the text does not focus on losses. It mentions price softening, but these are not properly losses; E: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “This balance suggests some price softening, although delays or downward revisions in capacity additions in both OPEC and non-OPEC nations could alter the outlook, as could OPEC production decisions”, meaning that nothing is certain.

Gabarito “C”

(ADVOGADO – ANP – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) According to Paragraph 2, oil consumption

- (A) achieved a record-breaking increase in the world last year.
- (B) fell sharply in Europe in 2007 due to weather factors.
- (C) is likely to speed economic growth in a number of markets.
- (D) may increase in 2008-2009 at a higher rate than in 2007.
- (E) will certainly grow in OECD countries for the next 2 years.

(Interpretation) A: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “World oil consumption is expected to rise by 1.6 million barrels per day in both 2008 and 2009 compared with the estimated 1 million barrels per day increase recorded last year”, meaning that in 2007, records (registered data) showed 1 million barrels per day. The text does not claim this is a record (highest ever achieved); B: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “particularly Europe, where weather factors constrained oil consumption last year”, meaning oil consumption was low, but this does not suggest that it fell sharply; C: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “Projections of continued strong world economic growth will spur oil consumption gains in a number of non-OECD markets”, meaning the economic growth will speed oil consumption, not the other way round; D: Correct – The text explicitly says, “The larger volume gains expected in 2008 and 2009 compared with 2007”; E: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “economic growth will spur oil consumption gains in a number of non-OECD markets, including China, non-OECD Asia, and the Middle East countries”.

Gabarito “D”

(ADVOGADO – ANP – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) Concerning the oil production of both OPEC and non-OPEC members the text informs that

- (A) OPEC crude oil production is expected to grow steadily over the next two years.
- (B) the oil output of Mexico and Norway, among other countries, decreased last year.
- (C) non-OPEC countries' daily production averaged six hundred thousand barrels of oil in 2007.
- (D) an upward trend in oil production of non-OPEC nations is expected in 2008-2009.
- (E) Angola, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq could not pump any oil in the first three quarters of 2007.

(Interpretation) A: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “OPEC crude oil production will average about 32.6 million barrels per day in 2008 and 31.8 million barrels per day in 2009 compared with the 31.7 million barrels per day seen during the fourth quarter of 2007”, meaning that OPEC crude oil production will not grow steadily, but rather remain stable; B: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “Increases in these nations will more than offset expected declines in production in a number of countries including Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Norway”, meaning that future production is expected to decline, not that of last year; C: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “Non-OPEC production is expected to rise by about 0.9 million barrels per day in 2008 and by 1.6 million barrels per day in 2009. This compares with a gain of 0.6 million barrels per day recorded last year”, meaning that the increase in production in 2007 was 600,000 barrels. This was not the daily production, but rather the increase; D: Correct – The text explicitly says, “Non-OPEC production is expected to rise by about 0.9 million barrels per day in 2008 and by 1.6 million barrels per day in 2009”; E: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “Increased production from Angola, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq boosted OPEC's crude output during the fourth quarter 2007”.

Gabarito “D”

(ADVOGADO – ANP – 2008 – CESGRANRIO) The sentence in which “should” is used in the same sense as in “... planned additions to OPEC capacity should more than offset...” (lines 4-5) is:

- (A) I should say that the salaries make up very nearly two thirds of the budget
- (B) If you should be fired, your health benefits will not be automatically cut off.
- (C) In such cases the officer should first give notice to those in the house.

- (D) Should he go back to the office and wait for you to telephone?  
(E) This year's treasury deficit should be six billion dollars or more.

**(Grammar)** A: Incorrect – The modal verb 'should' in this context is used as a more formal and polite form of 'would'; B: Incorrect – The modal verb 'should' in this sentence is used in a subjunctive (conditional) tense. This is possible in zero and first conditional structures to give a more formal and polite tone; C: Incorrect – The modal verb 'should' in this sentence is used to establish rules or suggestions; D: Incorrect – The modal verb 'should' in this sentence is used to ask for a suggestion; E: Correct – The modal verb 'should' is used to show expectation, as in the verb 'should' in "...planned additions to OPEC capacity should more than offset..." (planned additions to OPEC are expected to more than offset...).

Gabarito "E".

**(ADVOGADO – ANP – 2008 – CESGRANRIO)** The statement which describes accurately the meaning relationship between the pair of words is

- (A) "offset" (line 5) means compensate for.  
(B) "softening" (line 10) is the opposite of reduction.  
(C) "constrained" (line 22) and restrained are antonyms.  
(D) "spur" (line 24) could be replaced by discourage.  
(E) "boosted" (line 36) and hindered are synonyms.

**(Vocabulary)** A: Correct – 'offset' carries the sense of 'compensate for' something; B: Incorrect – 'softening' is not the opposite of reduction, but rather a synonym; C: Incorrect – 'constrained' is a synonym of 'restrained'; D: Incorrect – 'spur' means 'encourage', thus it cannot be replaced by 'discourage'; D: Incorrect – 'boosted' means 'increased'; 'hindered' means 'delayed' or 'obstructed'; they are antonyms, not synonyms.

Gabarito "A".

Free enterprise principle nowadays is subject to certain regulations imposed by States. This is reflected in the guidelines of the state economic policy applicable to specific areas of the market economy, such as hydrocarbon operations. Brazilian 1988 Constitution, in its first article, when dealing with the fundamental principles of the Brazilian Federative Republic, sets up the social value of the free initiative. This free initiative required by the Brazilian Constitution is not new to the Brazilian Constitutional Law. All previous Brazilian constitutions, except the Republican Constitution of 1891, have always considered the free initiative a reflection of human freedom, sometimes a way to build a more just and fraternal society. In Brazil, free competition and free enterprise have given rise to a constitutional principle, according to which the establishment of a monopoly in the free market is prohibited, as provided by article 5 of Law 4.137 about the repression of the economic power abuse, dated October 9, 1962. This prohibition is directly applied to economic monopoly while a legalized monopoly established exclusively in favor of the State is allowed in certain fields. Among these fields, we can mention the right to engage in prospecting and exploration for production, import, export and transportation of oil and natural gas as well as refining of national or foreign oil. Brazilian oil and gas regulation rests upon the

concept that deposits are real property, distinct from the soil, to the effect of exploration and benefit. This is determined by the Federal Constitution of Brazil, being, nevertheless, granted the product of the mining to concessionaires.

Internet: <<http://www.bomchilgroup.org/braspe97.html>> (with adaptations).

**(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2003 – CESPE)** According to the text above, judge the following items.

- (1) Free enterprises do not have to follow regulations.  
(2) State economic policy can only deal with hydrocarbon operations.  
(3) Brazil has some particular guidelines for certain areas of its market economy.  
(4) Free initiative principles can be found in the Brazilian latest constitution.  
(5) The Republican Constitution dated 1891 was the first one to account for the fundamental principles of the free initiative in Brazil.

**(Interpretation)** 1: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "Free enterprise principle nowadays is subject to certain regulations imposed by States"; 2: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "state economic policy applicable to specific areas of the market economy, such as hydrocarbon operations", meaning that this is an example of one of the specific areas, but not the only one; 3: Correct – The text explicitly says, "the guidelines of the state economic policy applicable to specific areas of the market economy"; 4: Correct – The text explicitly says, "Brazilian 1988 Constitution, in its first article, when dealing with the fundamental principles of the Brazilian Federative Republic, sets up the social value of the free initiative"; 5: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "All previous Brazilian constitutions, except the Republican Constitution of 1891, have always considered the free initiative a reflection of human freedom", meaning the Republican Constitution did NOT account for the fundamental principles of the free initiative in Brazil;

Gabarito 1E, 2E, 3C, 4C, 5E

**(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2003 – CESPE)** Judge the following items.

- (1) Free initiative is always a way to promote social solidarity.  
(2) In accordance with article 5, Law 4.137, monopolies are forbidden, in Brazil.  
(3) In Brazil, the state monopoly is allowed for some specific areas.  
(4) Brazilian oil and gas deposits are state-owned.  
(5) In Brazil, under no circumstances can concessions be granted to private enterprises regarding the exploration of mineral deposits.

**(Interpretation)** 1: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "the free initiative a reflection of human freedom, sometimes a way to build a more just and fraternal society", not always; 2: Correct – The text explicitly says, "the establishment of a monopoly in the free market is prohibited, as provided by article 5 of Law 4.137"; 3: Correct – The text explicitly says, "a legalized monopoly established exclusively in favor of the State is allowed in certain fields"; 4: Correct – The text says, "Brazilian oil and gas regulation rests upon the concept that deposits are real property, distinct from the soil, to the effect of exploration and benefit", meaning that the State can explore and benefit from its own oil and gas deposits; 5: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "This is determined by the Federal Constitution of Brazil, being, nevertheless, granted the product of the mining to concessionaires".

Gabarito 1E, 2C, 3C, 4C, 5E

**Text LI-I**

PETROBRAS became the latest oil group to benefit from last year's surge in oil prices when the Brazilian company reported that net profits in 2000 had more than quadrupled to R\$ 9.94 bn (US\$ 4.97 bn) — the highest figure ever recorded by a Brazilian company.

The rise in net profits was the result of increases in production and the company's efforts to scale up bureaucracy.

Under the leadership of Henri Philippe Reichstul, who took over as president in 1999, PETROBRAS has embarked on a US\$ 33 bn investment plan over five years to virtually double oil and gas production, clean up the company's financial affairs and expand abroad.

In August last year, PETROBRAS boosted its profile in the international investment community with a successful US\$ 4 bn share offering, the largest made by a Brazilian company.

However, the group's efforts to modernize its image suffered a setback in December when the government forced it to abandon a plan to change its name to "PETROBRAX" which was designed to reflect its increasing international presence.

Internet: <<http://news.ft.com/news/worldnews/americas>> (with adaptations).

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2001 – CESPE) From text LI-I, it can be gathered that

- (1) it took some time for PETROBRAS to benefit from 2000's increase in oil prices.
- (2) in 2000, the relation between dollars and reais was, at least once, one to two, respectively.
- (3) US\$ 4.97 bn means four billion and ninety-seven dollars.
- (4) never before last year, had any Brazilian company had the same financial performance as PETROBRAS did.
- (5) PETROBRAS net profit added up to R\$ 39.76 bn in 2000.

(Interpretation) 1: Gabarito: Correct / Nosso Gabarito: Incorrect – The text uses the word 'latest' to refer to Petrobras' benefits from the increase in oil prices. This term does not necessarily mean that the firm took a long time to benefit from the increase in prices, but rather that it was the most recent to record such benefits. It suggests that other benefited before Petrobras, but there is nothing explicit in the text that refers to the amount of time Petrobras took to feel such benefits; 2: Correct – The references to the amounts in both dollar and real account for a one to two exchange are (R\$ 9.94 bn (US\$ 4.97 bn)); 3: Incorrect – US\$ 4.97 means four billion and 970 million dollars; 4: Correct – The text explicitly says, "the highest figure ever recorded by a Brazilian company", meaning that no other company had recorded such a figure; 5: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "net profits in 2000 had more than quadrupled to R\$ 9.94 bn", meaning that the end result was R\$ 9.94 bn.

Gabarito 1C, 2C, 3E, 4C, 5E

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2001 – CESPE) Based on text LI-I, it can be concluded that

- (1) at least three factors contributed to the rise in PETROBRAS's net profits.
- (2) Henri Philippe Reichstul became PETROBRAS's president the year before last.
- (3) three goals were settled when Henri Philippe Reichstul took over PETROBRAS's presidency.
- (4) PETROBRAS's name should be kept as it is according to a special group created to modernize its image.
- (5) PETROBRAS not only got the highest profit ever recorded by a Brazilian company, but it was also the one to offer the largest share in Brazil.

(Interpretation) 1: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "The rise in net profits was the result of increases in production and the company's efforts to scale up bureaucracy", which presents two factors, not three; 2: Correct – The text explicitly says, "Under the leadership of Henri Philippe Reichstul, who took over as president in 1999"; 3: Correct – The text explicitly says, "plan over five years to virtually double oil and gas production, clean up the company's financial affairs and expand abroad", which totals three goals; 4: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "the group's efforts to modernize its image suffered a setback in December when the government forced it to abandon a plan to change its name to "PETROBRAX", meaning the special group suggested the name change; 5: Correct – The text explicitly says, "the Brazilian company reported that net profits in 2000 had more than quadrupled to R\$ 9.94 bn (US\$ 4.97 bn) — the highest figure ever recorded by a Brazilian company" and "In August last year, PETROBRAS boosted its profile in the international investment community with a successful US\$ 4 bn share offering, the largest made by a Brazilian company".

Gabarito 1E, 2C, 3C, 4E, 5C

**Text LI-II**

- 1 In 1995, the stated-owned PETROBRAS lost the oil monopoly it enjoyed since 1953 and is now starting to face competition. It still dominates almost every segment of the country's upstream and downstream oil industry. But the company is now changing at a fast pace. The new management is grafting modern structures onto the company by dividing it into business units, creating profit centers and introducing benchmarking\* for all activities. Though, by law, the government must hold a controlling majority in the
- 10 company, it plans to sell excess stock, raising a minimum of about US\$ 2 billion.

\*benchmarking – standard example or point of reference for making comparisons.

Internet: <<http://www.buybrazil.org/econ.html>> (with adaptations).

(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2001 – CESPE) From text LI-II, it can be deduced that

- (1) PETROBRAS lost the oil monopoly 48 years ago.
- (2) PETROBRAS controls every segment of Brazil's up and downstream oil industry.
- (3) PETROBRAS has always been facing competition.
- (4) the new management is introducing slow changes in the company.
- (5) the modern structures are based on decentralization of PETROBRAS's activities.



**(Interpretation)** 1: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “In 1995, the stated-owned PETROBRAS lost the oil monopoly it enjoyed since 1953 and is now starting to face competition”, meaning the loss was 42 years ago, not 48; 2: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “It still dominates almost every segment of the country’s upstream and downstream oil industry”, which is not every segment; 3: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “PETROBRAS lost the oil monopoly it enjoyed since 1953 and is now starting to face competition”, meaning that the company didn’t always face competition; 4: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “But the company is now changing at a fast pace. The new management is grafting modern structures onto the company”; 5: Correct – The text explicitly says, “The new management is grafting modern structures onto the company by dividing it into business units”, which means it is decentralizing its activities.

Gabarito 1E, 2E, 3E, 4E, 5E

**(ADVOGADO – PETROBRÁS – 2001 – CESPE)** In text LI-II,

- (1) “stated-owned” (ℓ.1) means owned by the state.
- (2) “all activities” (ℓ.8) is the same as every activity.
- (3) “Though” (ℓ.8) can be correctly replaced by Although.
- (4) “must” (ℓ.9) is synonymous with can.
- (5) “it” (ℓ.10) refers to PETROBRAS.

**(Grammar)** 1: Correct – The compound adjective has this meaning; 2: Correct – ‘all’ is used for the plural form of the noun, while ‘every’ is used for the singular form; however, both refer to the group or plural idea; 3: Correct – ‘though’ is synonymous with ‘although’; however, it is more informal; 4: Incorrect – The modal verb ‘must’, in the text, refers to obligation (the government must hold a controlling majority in the company); the modal verb ‘can’ is used to refer to ability or permission; 5: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “Though, by law, the government must hold a controlling majority in the company, it plans to sell excess stock”, in which it refers back to the subject used in the first clause (the government).

Gabarito 1C, 2C, 3C, 4E, 5E

- 1 Because we live next door to the United States of America and share some of their programming and commercials, most moviegoers in Ontario are probably more
- 4 familiar with the American system than our home-grown one. However, our systems are very different.
- 7 Films and trailers are classified in the United States of America by the Rating Board of the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA), located in Los Angeles. This industry-sponsored Rating Board consists of 13.
- 10 members who serve for varying periods of time. There are no special qualifications for Board membership except for having a shared parenthood experience, an intelligent
- 13 maturity, and an ability to put themselves in the role of most American parents. The Board is funded through fees charged to producers and distributors for the ratings of their
- 16 films.
- The MPAA Rating Board members, like those of the Ontario Film Review Board (OFRB), do not classify movies
- 19 on personal judgements of quality. Their judgements are based on specific guidelines in areas including theme, violence, language, nudity, sexuality, drug use, and others.
- 22 Like the OFRB, they consider the film in its entirety, and take context into account in classification decisions.
- The first main area of difference between the Ontario
- 25 classification system and the American one is that the OFRB is a government body established by statute that requires distributors to submit their films for classification. In the United States of America, the rating system is a voluntary one that is administered by the movie industry through the MPAA.

Internet: <<http://www.ofrb.gov.on.ca/english/page14.htm>> (with adaptations).

**(ADVOGADO – ANCINE – 2005 – CESPE)** Based in the text above, judge the following items.

- (1) Ontarians and Americans are always watching the same programming and commercials.
- (2) Possibly the majority of Ontarians moviegoers know more about the American System of Films and Trailers Classification than about their own.
- (3) “However” (ℓ.5) means Nevertheless.
- (4) American and Ontarian systems are entirely alike.
- (5) No qualifications whatsoever are required to become a member of the MPAA.
- (6) “Board” (ℓ.14) refers to “MPAA” (ℓ.8).
- (7) Both MPAA and OFRB members classify movies according to their personal judgements of quality and some specific guidelines.

**(Interpretation)** 1: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “Because we live next door to the United States of America and share some of their programming and commercials, most moviegoers in Ontario”, The text doesn’t state that all Ontarians always follow American programming; 2: Correct – The text explicitly says, “most moviegoers in Ontario are probably more familiar with the American system than our home-grown one”; 3: Correct – ‘however’ and ‘nevertheless’ are conjuncts that both refer to contrast (a meaning similar to the coordinating conjunction ‘but’); 4: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “our systems are very different”; 5: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “There are no special qualifications for Board membership except for having a shared parenthood experience, an intelligent maturity, and an ability to put themselves in the role of most American parents”, meaning there is no requirement for special qualification, but there are others; 6: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “the Rating Board of the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA)”, meaning that the ‘Board’ is part of the MPAA, but not the entire Association per se; 7: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “The MPAA Rating Board members, like those of the Ontario Film Review Board (OFRB), do not classify movies on personal judgements of quality”;

Gabarito 1E, 2C, 3C, 4E, 5E, 6E, 7E

**(ADVOGADO – ANCINE – 2005 – CESPE)** Judge the following items.

- (1) Whereas the OFRB is a public institution, the American Rating System is private.
- (2) “one” (ℓ.29) refers to “rating system” (ℓ.28).

**(Interpretation)** 1: Correct – The text explicitly says, “the OFRB is a government body” and “In the United States of America, the rating system is a voluntary one that is administered by the movie industry through the MPAA”, meaning the former is a public institution (government) and the latter private (movie industry); 2: Correct – The word ‘one’ represents the previous noun (rating system) so as not to repeat it in the same sentence.

Gabarito 1C, 2C

### Food control systems: integrated farm-to-table concept

- 1 The objective of reduced risk can be achieved most effectively by the principle of prevention throughout the production, processing and marketing chain. To achieve
- 4 maximum consumer protection, it is essential that safety and quality be built into food products from production through to consumption. This calls for a comprehensive and
- 7 integrated farm-to-table approach in which the producer, processor, transporter, vendor, and consumer all play a vital role in ensuring food safety and quality.
- 10 It is impossible to provide adequate protection to the consumer by merely sampling and analyzing the final product. The introduction of preventive measures at all

- 13 stages of the food production and distribution chain, rather than only inspection and rejection at the final stage, makes better economic sense, because unsuitable products can be
- 16 identified earlier along the chain. The more economic and effective strategy is to entrust food producers and operators with primary responsibility for food safety and quality.
- 19 Government regulators are then responsible for auditing performance of the food system through monitoring and surveillance activities and for enforcing legal and regulatory
- 22 requirements.
- Food hazards and quality loss may occur at a variety of points in the food chain, and it is difficult and
- 25 expensive to test for their presence. A well-structured, preventive approach that controls processes is the preferred method for improving food safety and quality. Many but not
- 28 all potential food hazards can be controlled along the food chain through the application of good practices agricultural, manufacturing and hygienic.

Internet: <<http://www.fao.org>> (with adaptations).

(ADVOGADO – ANVISA – 2004 – CESPE) According to the text above, judge the following items.

- (1) To improve food quality, it is really crucial that safety measures be implemented at the processing stage.
- (2) In the farm-to-table approach, products are sold directly by farmers to consumers.
- (3) Transporters and vendors won't play any significant role along the food production and distribution chain.
- (4) Primary responsibility for food safety and quality should rest with producers and operators.
- (5) Prevention eliminates all potential food hazards.

(Interpretation) 1: Correct – The text explicitly says, "To achieve maximum consumer protection, it is essential that safety and quality be built into food products from production through to consumption", which includes all stages between production and consumption, that is, processing, too; 2: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "This calls for a comprehensive and integrated farm-to-table approach in which the producer, processor, transporter, vendor, and consumer all play a vital role in ensuring food safety and quality", meaning that safety should be a recurring topic in every step of food processing. It does not mean that products are sold directly to consumers; 3: Incorrect - The text explicitly says, "This calls for a comprehensive and integrated farm-to-table approach in which the producer, processor, transporter, vendor, and consumer all play a vital role in ensuring food safety and quality"; 4: Correct – The text explicitly says, "The more economic and effective strategy is to entrust food producers and operators with primary responsibility for food safety and quality"; 5: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "Many but not all potential food hazards can be controlled along the food chain through the application of good practices", meaning that prevention does NOT eliminate ALL hazards.

(ADVOGADO – ANVISA – 2004 – CESPE) Judge the following items, related to the text above.

- (1) The sentence "it is essential that safety and quality be built into food products" (§4-5) follows the same structure as it's vital that he go straight to the house.
- (2) "their presence" (§25) refers to food hazards and quality loss.

(Grammar) 1: Correct – The structure is known as a cleft sentence, which is used to emphasize the adjective (essential / vital). The structure requires the use of a subjunctive verb structure (be built into / go). Both sentences contain this format; 2: Correct – The text

says, "Food hazards and quality loss may occur at a variety of points in the food chain, and it is difficult and expensive to test for their presence" (to test for the presence of food hazards and quality loss).

Gabário "C" 20

(ADVOGADO – ANVISA – 2004 – CESPE) In the text above,

- (1) "achieve" (§3) is to accomplish as "hazards" (§23) is to security.
- (2) "calls for" (§6) means requires.
- (3) "rather than" (§13-14) could be correctly replaced by instead of with no change in meaning.

(Vocabulary) 1: Incorrect – 'achieve' is a synonym for 'accomplish', while 'hazard' means 'danger' or 'risk', and 'security' means 'safety'; 2: Correct – The phrasal verb 'call for' means require; 3: Correct – 'rather than' and 'instead of' are synonymous and interchangeable in this sentence.

## TEXT I

### Africa's Oil

The world is looking to West Africa for its next big energy bet. But oil can be a curse as much as a blessing. This time, which will it be?

(TIME, June 11, 2007)

(ADVOGADO – ELETROBRÁS – 2006 – NCE/UFRJ) This text is about oil that Africa may:

- (A) import;
- (B) burn;
- (C) have;
- (D) control;
- (E) donate.

(Interpretation) A: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "The world is looking to West Africa for its next big energy bet", meaning that the world believes that Africa has oil"; B: Incorrect – The text focuses on the possibility that Africa may have oil, not on its consumption; C: Correct - The text explicitly says, "The world is looking to West Africa for its next big energy bet", meaning that the world believes that Africa has oil"; D: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "The world is looking to West Africa for its next big energy bet", suggesting that control may go to other countries in the world, not to Africa; E: Incorrect – The text does not cogitate how the negotiations of the oil in question will be handled (donated? Imported?).

Gabário "C" 20

(ADVOGADO – ELETROBRÁS – 2006 – NCE/UFRJ) The final sentence introduces a:

- (A) certainty;
- (B) solution;
- (C) warning;
- (D) surprise;
- (E) doubt.

(Grammar) A: Incorrect – The final sentence is a question that raises doubt, not certainty; B: Incorrect – The final sentence is a question that raises doubt; it does not offer a solution; C: Incorrect - The final sentence is a question that raises doubt; it does not issue a warning; D: Incorrect - The final sentence is a question that raises doubt; it does not present a surprise; E: Correct - The final sentence is a question that raises doubt.

Gabário "E" 20

(ADVOGADO – ELETROBRÁS – 2006 – NCE/UFRJ) next in “its next big energy bet” indicates:

- (A) space;
- (B) time;
- (C) size;
- (D) length;
- (E) weight.

(Vocabulary) A: Incorrect – ‘space’ refers to ‘place’ or ‘area’, while ‘next’ refers to ‘time’ or ‘order’; B: Correct – ‘next’ refers to ‘time’ or ‘order’; C: Incorrect – ‘size’ refers to ‘dimension’, while ‘next’ refers to ‘time’ or ‘order’; D: Incorrect – ‘length’ refers to ‘physical size’ or ‘duration’, while ‘next’ refers to ‘time’ or ‘order’; E: Incorrect – ‘weight’ refers to ‘mass’ or ‘heaviness’, while ‘next’ refers to ‘time’ or ‘order’.

Gabarrito “B”

Note: ‘next’ refers to ‘order’ in the sense that there was a former energy bet, and West Africa is the next in the order of bets.

(ADVOGADO – ELETROBRÁS – 2006 – NCE/UFRJ) The underlined word in “oil can be a curse” implies:

- (A) permission;
- (B) prohibition;
- (C) consent;
- (D) certainty;
- (E) possibility.

(Grammar) E: Correct – ‘can’, in this sentence, refers to possibilities, not to permission, prohibition, consent or certainty. (It is possible that oil is a curse).

Gabarrito “E”

(ADVOGADO – ELETROBRÁS – 2006 – NCE/UFRJ) as much as in “a curse as much as a blessing” signals a:

- (A) contrast;
- (B) conclusion;
- (C) condition;
- (D) comparison;
- (E) consequence.

(Grammar) D: Correct – ‘as much as’ is a comparative structure, and not one used for contrast, conclusion, condition or consequence. (In a comparison, oil is both a curse and a blessing).

Gabarrito “D”

## TEXT II

### RECYCLE CITY: The Road to Curitiba By ARTHUR LUBOW

On Saturday mornings, children gather to paint and draw in the main downtown shopping street of Curitiba, in southern Brazil. More than just a charming tradition, the child’s play commemorates a key victory in a hard-fought, ongoing war.

- 5 Back in 1972, the new mayor of the city, an architect and urban planner named Jaime Lerner, ordered a lightning transformation of six blocks of the street into a pedestrian zone. The change was recommended in a master plan for the city that was approved six years earlier, but fierce objections
- 10 from the downtown merchants blocked its implementation. Lerner instructed his secretary of public works to institute the change quickly and asked how long it would take. “He said he needed four months,” Lerner recalled recently. “I said, ‘Forty-eight hours.’ He said, ‘You’re crazy.’ I said, ‘Yes, I’m crazy, but do it in 48 hours.’”

(from <http://www.nytimes.com> on July 19th, 2007)

(ADVOGADO – ELETROBRÁS – 2006 – NCE/UFRJ) The plan described was to create a:

- (A) parking lot;
- (B) traffic-free area;
- (C) shopping mall;
- (D) protected playground;
- (E) bus terminal.

(Interpretation) A: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “a lightning transformation of six blocks of the street into a pedestrian zone”, meaning that the area would be for pedestrians, not vehicles; B: Correct – The text explicitly says, “a lightning transformation of six blocks of the street into a pedestrian zone”, meaning that the area would have no vehicles; C: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “children gather to paint and draw in the main downtown shopping street of Curitiba”, meaning that the street has lots of shops, not that it is a closed, privately-owned building with shops in it (a mall); D: Incorrect – The text reveals that children use the space to paint on Saturday mornings, but this does not constitute a playground; E: Incorrect – There is no mention of a ‘bus terminal’ in the text.

Gabarrito “B”

(ADVOGADO – ELETROBRÁS – 2006 – NCE/UFRJ) The text implies that the project, when started, was implemented:

- (A) rapidly;
- (B) slowly;
- (C) cautiously;
- (D) gradually;
- (E) carefully.

(Vocabulary) A: Correct – The text explicitly says, “a lightning transformation of six blocks of the street into a pedestrian zone”, meaning that the implementation of the project was carried out ‘rapidly’, and not slowly, cautiously, gradually or carefully.

Gabarrito “A”

(ADVOGADO – ELETROBRÁS – 2006 – NCE/UFRJ) The celebration mentioned occurs:

- (A) on weekends;
- (B) on Mondays;
- (C) in the afternoon;
- (D) once a month;
- (E) in 48 hours.

(Interpretation) A: Correct – The text explicitly says, “On Saturday mornings, children gather to paint and draw in the main downtown shopping street of Curitiba, in southern Brazil”.

Gabarrito “A”

(ADVOGADO – ELETROBRÁS – 2006 – NCE/UFRJ) The text refers to a project created:

- (A) one year before;
- (B) last weekend;
- (C) on a Thursday night;
- (D) years ago;
- (E) three days earlier.

(Interpretation) D: Correct – The text explicitly says, “The change was recommended in a master plan for the city that was approved six years earlier”. “six years earlier = years ago”.

Gabarrito “D”

(ADVOGADO – ELETROBRÁS – 2006 – NCE/UFRJ) The city merchants were:

- (A) hostile;
- (B) supportive;

- (C) happy;  
(D) pleased;  
(E) indifferent.

**(Vocabulary)** A: Correct – The text explicitly says, “but fierce objections from the downtown merchants blocked its implementation”, meaning they were unreceptive and angry.

„A.” Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – ELETROBRÁS – 2006 – NCE/UFRJ)** The war mentioned (ℓ.4) was:

- (A) deadly;  
(B) short;  
(C) difficult;  
(D) glorious;  
(E) light.

**(Vocabulary)** C: Correct – The war is described as being “a hard-fought” and “ongoing”, meaning difficult and long.

„C.” Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – ELETROBRÁS – 2006 – NCE/UFRJ)** The underlined word in “children gather to paint and draw” (ℓ.1) can be replaced by:

- (A) try;  
(B) prepare;  
(C) meet;  
(D) dress;  
(E) study.

**(Vocabulary)** C: Correct – ‘gather’ means ‘come together’ or ‘meet’.

„C.” Gabarito

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**(ADVOGADO – ELETROBRÁS – 2006 – NCE/UFRJ)** main in “the main downtown shopping street” (ℓ.2) means:

- (A) messy;  
(B) narrow;  
(C) peripheral;  
(D) principal;  
(E) side.

**(Vocabulary)** A: Incorrect – ‘messy’ means ‘disorganized’; B: Incorrect – ‘narrow’ is the opposite of ‘wide’; C: Incorrect – ‘peripheral’ means ‘secondary’; D: Correct – ‘main’ is a synonym for ‘principal’; E: Incorrect – ‘side’ means ‘lateral part’.

„D.” Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – ELETROBRÁS – 2006 – NCE/UFRJ)** “a key victory” (ℓ.4) means that the victory is:

- (A) irrelevant;  
(B) important;  
(C) irresponsible;  
(D) interesting;  
(E) illegal.

**(Vocabulary)** A: Incorrect – ‘irrelevant’ means ‘unrelated’; B: Correct – ‘important’ is a synonym for ‘key’ or ‘vital’; C: Incorrect – ‘irresponsible’ means ‘negligent’; D: Incorrect – ‘interesting’ means ‘appealing’ or ‘fascinating’; E: Incorrect – ‘illegal’ means ‘unlawful’ or ‘illicit’.

„B.” Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – ELETROBRÁS – 2006 – NCE/UFRJ)** When we say that a war is “ongoing” (ℓ.4), we mean it is:

- (A) atypical;  
(B) unique;  
(C) intermittent;

- (D) conventional;  
(E) uninterrupted.

**(Vocabulary)** A: Incorrect – ‘atypical’ means ‘unusual’; B: Incorrect – ‘unique’ means ‘singular’ or ‘distinctive’; C: Incorrect – ‘intermittent’ means ‘irregular’ or ‘sporadic’; D: Incorrect – ‘conventional’ means ‘conformist’ or ‘predictable’; E: Correct – ‘uninterrupted’ is a synonym for ‘ongoing’ or ‘continuous’.

„E.” Gabarito

Read the text below, entitled “2005 – First Nine Months Results”, in order to answer questions:

### 2005 – First Nine Months Results

Source: [www.iii.org](http://www.iii.org)

Dec 27th, 2005 (Adapted)

The property/casualty insurance industry reported a statutory rate of return on average surplus of 9.5 percent through the first nine months of 2005. The results were released by the Insurance Services Office (ISO) and the Property Casualty Insurers Association of America (PCI). The financial performance of the industry during the period featured a surprisingly low combined ratio of 100, a figure that provided stunning proof of the resilience of the property/casualty insurance industry in the face of record catastrophe losses approaching \$50 billion.

Insurers also benefited from rising interest rates and modest stock market gains to generate \$40.7 billion on their investment portfolio. Policyholder surplus also climbed by \$20.4 or 5.2 percent, through the first nine months, again a surprise. Profitability in the industry is still disappointingly low, however, coming in well below the expected 14 percent return for the benchmark Fortune 500 group of companies this year. Prior to Hurricane Katrina the industry was on a trajectory to record its highest level of profitability since 1987.

**(ADVOGADO – IRB – 2006 – ESAF)** In paragraph 1, the author refers to the resilience of the property/casualty insurance industry. In other words, its

- (A) ability to recover.  
(B) current financial losses.  
(C) inability to predict trends.  
(D) undeniable prosperity.  
(E) delayed recovery.

**(Interpretation)** A: Correct – ‘resilience’ means it is strong and capable of recovering; B: Incorrect – ‘financial losses’ refer to unearned or misused money; C: Incorrect – ‘inability to predict trends’ refers to an ‘incapacity to foresee the future’; D: Incorrect – ‘undeniable prosperity’ means ‘unquestionable wealth’; E: Incorrect – ‘delayed recovery’ means ‘late recuperation’.

„A.” Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – IRB – 2006 – ESAF)** The text

- (A) focuses on the effort by insurers to reassess risk.  
(B) predicts the losses to be faced by insurance companies.  
(C) states that reinsurance prices will rise in 2006.  
(D) foresees a sluggish growth for the sector in 2006.  
(E) also recalls a period of financial growth.



**(Interpretation)** A: Incorrect – The text focuses on financial returns, financial performance, interest rates, gains and profitability. There is no mention of efforts to assess risk; B: Incorrect – The text mentions that “Profitability in the industry is still disappointingly low”, but makes no prediction as to the losses; C: Incorrect – The only rise mentioned in the text is that of interest rates and some modest stock market gains, not prices; D: Incorrect – The text says, “Profitability in the industry is still disappointingly low, however, coming in well below the expected 14 percent return for the benchmark Fortune 500 group of companies this year”, meaning that profitability is lower than expected, but this is not a clear projection of sluggish growth for the coming year; E: Correct – The text explicitly says, “Prior to Hurricane Katrina the industry was on a trajectory to record its highest level of profitability since 1987”.

Gabarrito “E”

**(ADVOGADO – IRB – 2006 – ESAF)** In paragraph 2, the author refers to the insurers’ investment portfolio which

- (A) is about to be created.
- (B) has brought significant gains.
- (C) produced fairly small gains.
- (D) was beyond their expectations.
- (E) has been impressively expanded.

**(Grammar)** A: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “Insurers also benefited from rising interest rates and modest stock market gains to generate \$40.7 billion on their investment portfolio”, meaning that the portfolio already exists and is generating gains; B: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “Insurers also benefited from rising interest rates and modest stock market gains to generate \$40.7 billion on their investment portfolio”, not significant gains; C: Correct – ‘modest gains’ is synonymous with ‘very small gains’; D: Incorrect – Insurers benefited, but ‘modest gains’ are not beyond expectations; E: Incorrect – The text refers to the values and financial gains of the portfolio, not the reach or size of it.

Gabarrito “C”

Read the text below, which is entitled “Avian Influenza (Bird Flu)” in order to answer questions:

### Avian Influenza (Bird Flu)

Source: www.iii.org  
Dec 2005 (Adapted)

A current influenza outbreak, formally called H5N1 after two distinctive proteins on the flu virus, (but commonly referred to as bird or avian flu), has so far mainly affected birds. However, four countries – Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and Cambodia – have reported a total of 120 human cases of the H5N1 flu since 1997. These people are thought to have caught the disease by their contact with infected poultry. There has been no known human-to-human transmission of the virus.

Even if the H5N1 strain does not mutate to infect humans, the economic costs associated with avian flu strains could easily be in the billions if other countries, such as Mexico, impose bans on imported U.S. poultry and U.S. consumers avoid buying domestic poultry. Still, the economic costs are very different from the insurance costs. The following is an overview of two potential types of insurance coverages involved:

**Workers Compensation:** Workers involved in the handling of poultry could be at risk. Because such an exposure is work-related, workers compensation coverage would apply.

**Tort-Related Exposures:** If the infected poultry were found to have gotten into the food supply and people become ill as a result, litigation could ensue.

**(ADVOGADO – IRB – 2006 – ESAF)** According to the author, insurance costs related to the avian flu

- (A) could reach billions of dollars in Mexico.
- (B) have been estimated by four specific countries.
- (C) equal to the economic costs recently estimated.
- (D) may include at least two possibilities.
- (E) exclude workers compensation in the USA.

**(Interpretation)** A: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “the economic costs associated with avian flu strains could easily be in the billions if other countries, such as Mexico, impose bans on imported U.S. poultry”, meaning that the costs could be high in the US if Mexico prohibits the imports of US chicken; B: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “However, four countries – Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and Cambodia – have reported a total of 120 human cases of the H5N1 flu since 1997”, meaning four countries has several cases of the flu, but not that costs have been estimated in all four; C: Incorrect – There is no comparison in The text to other estimates. D: Correct – The text explicitly says, “The following is an overview of two potential types of insurance coverages involved”, referring to the two possible costs related to the flu; E: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “The following is an overview of two potential types of insurance coverages involved: Workers Compensation”, meaning that costs actually cover (include) Worker’s Compensation.

Gabarrito “D”

**(ADVOGADO – IRB – 2006 – ESAF)** In paragraph 2, the author

- (A) resorts to scientific data to explain the virus mutation.
- (B) points out the economic interdependence between two countries.
- (C) provides exact figures related to the economic and social losses.
- (D) explains why workers compensation might cause liquidity problems.
- (E) defines the duration of the outbreak and/or quarantine.

**(Interpretation)** A: Incorrect – The first paragraph, not the second, uses scientific data to explain virus mutation; B: Correct – The second paragraph show the economic interdependence between Mexico and the US; C: Incorrect – No figures are mentioned in the second paragraph; D: Incorrect – The second paragraph explains that workers may be exposed to the virus and, therefore, coverage may apply, but it does not explain liquidity problems; E: Incorrect – The second paragraph makes no mention to the duration of the virus outbreak.

Gabarrito “B”

### Thinking Without Limits: Qualifications of the 21st Century CEO

By Stephen A. Unger  
Possess Cultural Fluency

To succeed in the global environment, the 21st century CEO must possess a high degree of cultural fluency. As organizations expand globally and compete internationally, their CEOs must understand the

challenges specific to each regional market. Each region has its own regulatory environment and style of doing business. Successful CEOs understand the need to adjust their communication style and timeline to the culture in which they are conducting business.

[http://www.careerpath.com/ows-bin/  
editorial.cgi/special/wolimits.htm](http://www.careerpath.com/ows-bin/editorial.cgi/special/wolimits.htm)

**(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2002 – VUNESP)** According to the text, cultural fluency

- (A) is a concept that depends on regional markets.
- (B) is essential for specific business events in the area of communication and media.
- (C) promotes a high degree of foreign language fluency.
- (D) may be developed through technological evolution.
- (E) is very important for successful CEOs.

**(Interpretation)** A: Incorrect – The text says ‘cultural fluency’ is important to ‘understand the challenges specific to each regional market’, but it is not dependent on them; B: Incorrect – The text says, “Successful CEOs understand the need to adjust their communication style”, but ‘cultural fluency’ is not essential for events in communication. Media is not mentioned in the text; C: Incorrect – ‘foreign language fluency’ is not mentioned in the text; D: Incorrect – ‘technological evolution’ is not mentioned in the text; E: Correct – The text explicitly says, “To succeed in the global environment, the 21st century CEO must possess a high degree of cultural fluency”.

„E“ Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2002 – VUNESP)** Successful CEOs should

- (A) expand globally, that is, both regionally and nationally.
- (B) avoid and control challenges because they generate communication conflicts.
- (C) develop their personal communication style and stick to it.
- (D) adapt their communication style to the environment they are working in.
- (E) establish strict timelines and ensure they are fulfilled.

**(Interpretation)** A: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “As organizations expand globally and compete internationally”, meaning that companies or organizations expand, not the CEOs; B: Incorrect – ‘communication conflicts’ are not mentioned in the text; C: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “Successful CEOs understand the need to adjust their communication style”; D: Correct – The text explicitly says, “Successful CEOs understand the need to adjust their communication style and timeline to the culture in which they are conducting business”; E: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “Successful CEOs understand the need to adjust their communication style and timeline to the culture in which they are conducting business”, meaning they need to be flexible with timelines.

„D“ Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2002 – VUNESP)** The word “To” in the passage from the text “To succeed in the global environment...” can, without changing its meaning, be replaced for

- (A) In order to.
- (B) Because of.

- (C) So.
- (D) As.
- (E) Such as.

**(Grammar)** A: Correct – ‘To succeed’ is an abbreviated form of ‘In order to succeed’, which is used to show purpose; B: Incorrect – ‘because of’ is a conjunction used to show cause or reason; C: Incorrect: ‘so’ is a conjunction used to show consequence; D: Incorrect – ‘as’ is a conjunction used to show cause or time; E: Incorrect – ‘such as’ is a determiner used to introduce examples.

„A“ Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2002 – VUNESP)** The word “they” in the passage from the text “...the culture in which they are conducting business” refers to

- (A) the culture.
- (B) business.
- (C) successful CEOs.
- (D) communication style and timeline.
- (E) organizations.

**(Grammar)** A: Incorrect – The word ‘they’ in the sentence “Successful CEOs understand the need to adjust their communication style and timeline to the culture in which they are conducting business” refers back to the nearest plural noun. ‘The culture’ is a singular noun; B: Incorrect – The word ‘they’ in the sentence “Successful CEOs understand the need to adjust their communication style and timeline to the culture in which they are conducting business” refers back to the nearest plural noun. ‘Business’ is a singular noun; C: Correct – The word ‘they’ in the sentence “Successful CEOs understand the need to adjust their communication style and timeline to the culture in which they are conducting business” refers back to the nearest plural noun, which, in this case, is successful CEOs; D: Incorrect – The word ‘they’ in the sentence “Successful CEOs understand the need to adjust their communication style and timeline to the culture in which they are conducting business” refers back to the agent ‘conducting business’ (who is conducting business?). ‘Communication style and timeline’ are not conducting business; E: Incorrect – The word ‘they’ in the sentence “Successful CEOs understand the need to adjust their communication style and timeline to the culture in which they are conducting business” refers back to the nearest plural noun. ‘Organizations’ is plural, but it is not the nearest plural noun.

„C“ Gabarito

**(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2002 – VUNESP)** The word “must” in the expressions from the text “must possess” and “must understand” expresses the meaning of

- (A) request.
- (B) requirement.
- (C) possibility.
- (D) certainty.
- (E) permission.

**(Grammar)** A: Incorrect – ‘must’ never expresses an idea of ‘request’; B: Correct – ‘must’ often expresses an idea of ‘requirement’; C: Incorrect – ‘must’ never expresses an idea of ‘possibility’; D: Incorrect – ‘must’ never expresses an idea of ‘certainty’; E: Incorrect – ‘must’ never expresses an idea of ‘permission’.

„B“ Gabarito

### Poor change their habits

Brazilian entrepreneurs are taking note of the fact that although buying power has declined in recent years, people with low incomes do everything to maintain the habits acquired previously, especially after having entered the consumer market after the currency stabilization plan initiated with the Real Plan.

Economists' suspicions about this fact were confirmed by data disclosed by AC Nielsen. Traditional items from the basket of basic food staples are losing space in the supermarkets. Between 2000 and 2001, rice, a staple in Brazilian meals, fell almost 1% in sales volume and sugar dropped 3.1%. But sales of bakery cakes rose 19%. Manufacturers of cookies and refrigerated products also have no reason to complain. Other items incorporated into consumer habits of the low middle class are the mobile phone, computer, motorcycle, 21-inch TV and airline ticket. AC Nielsen shows that even with the declining buying power of the average salary in recent years, the share in consumption of socio-economic classes C and D increased. From 1997 to 1999, the portion of economically active population rose from 46.8% to 48.2%, with the incorporation of portions of class E that gained and of B that lost income.

The sales growth in basic products has been stable in recent years, says Renata Aisen Wolf, a consultant in market development with Integration Consultoria Empresarial. Soft drinks, disposable diapers and household cleaning products, even with new product launches and innovations, have not persuaded the consumer to buy more than is necessary. But products for entertainment or individual and family enjoyment, like mobile phone, CD and DVD players and personal computer keep rolling out.

GAZETA MERCANTIL International Weekly  
Edition, March 4 to 10, 2002

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2002 – VUNESP) After the Real Plan,

- (A) buying power stabilized and only recently increased.
- (B) Brazilian entrepreneurs noticed that industry promoted new habits.
- (C) foreign currencies defined the fluctuation rate of the Brazilian currency.
- (D) low income people entered the consumer market.
- (E) poor people maintained the consuming habits they had before the Real Plan.

(Interpretation) A: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “Brazilian entrepreneurs are taking note of the fact that although buying power has declined in recent years”, meaning that buying power did not stabilize nor did it increase; B: Incorrect – The text says that the Brazilian entrepreneurs noted that changes in buying power promoted new habits. Industry was not considered the reason for these new habits; C: Incorrect – ‘foreign currencies’ are not mentioned in the text; D: Correct – The text explicitly says, “people with low incomes do everything to maintain the habits acquired previously, especially after having entered the consumer market after the currency stabilization plan initiated with the Real Plan”; E: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “people with low incomes do everything to maintain the habits acquired previously, especially after having entered the consumer market after the currency stabilization plan initiated with the Real Plan”, meaning that the new consumer habits only began after the Real Plan was implemented, not before.

Gabarrão “D”

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2002 – VUNESP) The sales volume of the following product increased:

- (A) cookies.
- (B) refrigerators.
- (C) rice.
- (D) sugar.
- (E) meals.

(Interpretation) A: Correct – The text explicitly says, “But sales of bakery cakes rose 19%. Manufacturers of cookies and refrigerated products also have no reason to complain”, meaning that cookie producers are as happy as those that manufacture bakery cakes because sales of both items increased; B: Incorrect – ‘refrigerators’ are not mentioned in the text; C: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “Between 2000 and 2001, rice, a staple in Brazilian meals, fell almost 1% in sales volume”; D: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “sugar dropped 3.1%”; E: Incorrect – ‘meals’ are not mentioned in the text.

Gabarrão “A”

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2002 – VUNESP) According to the second paragraph of The text,

- (A) the average salary of the lower-middle class increased.
- (B) class E started to consume computers and mobile phones.
- (C) the economically active population was larger in 1997.
- (D) all economic classes now equally consume items like 21-inch TVs and airline tickets.
- (E) the income of the socio-economic class B decreased.

(Interpretation) A: Correct – The text says, “AC Nielsen shows that even with the declining buying power of the average salary in recent years, the share in consumption of socio-economic classes C and D increased”, which means that spending and consumption increased, not the salaries; B: Incorrect – The text says, “Other items incorporated into consumer habits of the low middle class are the mobile phone, computer, motorcycle, 21-inch TV and airline ticket”, but ‘class E’ is not the ‘low middle class’; C: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “From 1997 to 1999, the portion of economically active population rose from 46.8% to 48.2%”, meaning that in 1997 the percentage of the economically active population was lower; D: Incorrect – The text says, “Other items incorporated into consumer habits of the low middle class are the mobile phone, computer, motorcycle, 21-inch TV and airline ticket”, which still excludes the low-income earners; E: Correct – The text explicitly says, “with the incorporation of portions of class E that gained and of B that lost income”, meaning that class E gained income, but class B’s income decreased.

Gabarrão “A”

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2002 – VUNESP) According to the last paragraph of The text,

- (A) as a general rule, people don’t buy more than necessary.
- (B) the increase in certain electrical appliances sales shows that people care about entertainment or individual and family enjoyment.
- (C) new products and innovations boosted sales.
- (D) low-income people are drinking more soft drinks.
- (E) women are consuming more disposable diapers because their income is higher now.

**(Interpretation)** A: Incorrect – The text says, “Soft drinks, disposable diapers and household cleaning products, even with new product launches and innovations, have not persuaded the consumer to buy more than is necessary”, which could suggest that people normally do not buy more than they need. However, the following sentence says, “But products for entertainment or individual and family enjoyment, like mobile phone, CD and DVD players and personal computer keep rolling out”, meaning that somebody is buying these luxury items. Therefore, people do buy more than what is necessary; B: Correct – The text explicitly says, “But products for entertainment or individual and family enjoyment, like mobile phone, CD and DVD players and personal computer keep rolling out”, meaning that people are spending their money on these items, which can be translated as they care about these issues; C: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “even with new product launches and innovations, have not persuaded the consumer to buy more than is necessary”, meaning that these issues are NOT responsible for boosting sales; D: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “Soft drinks, disposable diapers and household cleaning products, even with new product launches and innovations, have not persuaded the consumer to buy more than is necessary”, meaning that people are not drinking more soft drink than they normally would; E: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “Soft drinks, disposable diapers and household cleaning products, even with new product launches and innovations, have not persuaded the consumer to buy more than is necessary”, meaning that women are not anymore consumer of this item.

Gabário "B."

**(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2002 – VUNESP) AC Nielsen**

- (A) proved that the Real plan was a good solution.  
(B) took note of the entrepreneurs' analysis.  
(C) confirmed the economists' suspicions.  
(D) is specialized in low-income population behavior.  
(E) identified that family entertainment is gaining importance.

**(Interpretation)** A: Incorrect – In The text, AC Nielsen neither confirms that the Real Plan was good or bad; B: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “Economists' suspicions about this fact were confirmed by data disclosed by AC Nielsen”. AC Nielsen is not attributed with having even considered the entrepreneurs' analysis; C: Correct – The text explicitly says, “Economists' suspicions about this fact were confirmed by data disclosed by AC Nielsen”; D: Incorrect – AC Nielsen's specialization is not mentioned in the text; E: Incorrect – AC Nielsen is not attributed with this identification. The text 'suggests' that 'Renata Aisen Wolf, a consultant in market development with Integration Consultoria Empresarial' poses that 'family entertainment is gaining importance'.

Gabário "C."

**IFC may give Brazil more**

The World Bank arm could step up loans by “neutralizing” foreign exchange risk

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), an arm of the World Bank which finances projects in the private sector, may soon step up loans to Brazil. “I am happy because the IFC has some hundreds of thousands of dollars available [for Brazil],” Bernard Pasquier, IFC's soon-to-be director for Latin America and Caribbean, told Gazeta Mercantil in an interview. “Brazil will now need the IFC more than it did in the last two years,” he added. Pasquier is due to take office in September.

More financing to Brazil, IFC's second biggest beneficiary after Argentina, will be made possible after the international organ develops financial products to neutralize foreign exchange risk.

The IFC has outstanding loans to Brazil of some \$1.217 billion by June 2000, or an amount that had reached IFC's limit for Brazil exposure. In the last fiscal year which ended in June, IFC took part in ten smaller-scale projects worth a total \$182.7 million.

The IFC acknowledges that a slower US economy and reduced liquidity in international markets are the main factors putting the brakes on investments in developing countries. However, Pasquier says the IFC could step up financing in times like this. “The IFC is known to react the opposite way normal investors do,” he said. “When most people leave the market, that's when our appetite grows. Brazil will continue to be one of our priorities.” He added that IFC loans were longer in term compared to those by private banks, and for that reason, “difficult times could be good for the IFC.”

Source: IFC

Loans to Brazil (of a total \$1.217 b by June 2000)	
Sector	(in%)
Food and Agribusiness	20
Infrastructure	14
Chemical and Petrochemical products	14
Industry	9
Wood, paper and pulp	7
Services	6
Vehicles and autoparts	6
Mining	6
Cement and construction material	6
Others	12

(GAZETA MERCANTIL International Weekly  
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**(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2001 – VUNESP) The International Finance Corporation**

- (A) is located in Latin America and Caribbean.  
(B) works exclusively with Argentina and Brazil.  
(C) controls the World Bank activities.  
(D) finances projects in the private sector.  
(E) will step up foreign currency loans to private banks.

**(Interpretation)** A: Incorrect – The text does not identify the location of the IFC. It suggests that there is a division within the IFC that is dedicated to Latin America and the Caribbean, but the location is not mentioned; B: Incorrect – The name of the IFC stands for 'International Finance Corporation', which suggests it works with countries other than Argentina and Brazil; C: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “The International Finance Corporation (IFC), an arm of the World Bank”, meaning that it is part of the World Bank, not that it controls it; D: Correct – The text explicitly says, “The International Finance Corporation (IFC), an arm of the World Bank which finances projects in the private sector”; E: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, “The International Finance Corporation (...) may soon step up loans to Brazil”, meaning the loans would be to the government and not to private banks.

Gabário "D."

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2001 – VUNESP) Bernard Pasquier

- (A) directs the World Bank.
- (B) will be IFC's CFO (Chief Financial Officer).
- (C) will take office in Brazil and Argentina next September.
- (D) is happy to live in Brazil.
- (E) is the future IFC's director for Latin America and Caribbean.

**(Interpretation)** A: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "Bernard Pasquier, IFC's soon-to-be director for Latin America and Caribbean"; however, his current position is not revealed; B: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "Bernard Pasquier, IFC's soon-to-be director for Latin America and Caribbean". The text does not specify what type of director; C: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "Bernard Pasquier, IFC's soon-to-be director for Latin America and Caribbean". The text does not reveal where he will be based; D: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "Bernard Pasquier, IFC's soon-to-be director for Latin America and Caribbean". The text does not reveal where he will be based; E: Correct – The text explicitly says, "Bernard Pasquier, IFC's soon-to-be director for Latin America and Caribbean", meaning he will take this position in the future (soon). This is reinforced by the sentence, "Pasquier is due to take office in September", which means he will only take the position in September.

Gabário "E"

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2001 – VUNESP) IFC's first beneficiary is

- (A) Brazil.
- (B) Argentina.
- (C) Caribbean.
- (D) USA.
- (E) Latin America.

**(Interpretation)** A: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "More financing to Brazil, IFC's second biggest beneficiary after Argentina", meaning that Argentina is the IFC's first or largest beneficiary, and Brazil is the second; B: Correct – The text explicitly says, "More financing to Brazil, IFC's second biggest beneficiary after Argentina", meaning that Argentina is the IFC's first or largest beneficiary, and Brazil is the second; C: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "More financing to Brazil, IFC's second biggest beneficiary after Argentina", meaning that Argentina is the IFC's first or largest beneficiary. The ranking for the Caribbean is not mentioned; D: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "More financing to Brazil, IFC's second biggest beneficiary after Argentina", meaning that Argentina is the IFC's first or largest beneficiary; E: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "More financing to Brazil, IFC's second biggest beneficiary after Argentina", meaning that Argentina is the IFC's first or largest beneficiary.

Gabário "B"

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2001 – VUNESP) Read the following passage from the paragraph 4 in the text: "When most people leave the market, that's when our appetite grows. Brazil will continue to be one of our priorities." The word "our" refers to

- (A) IFC.
- (B) Pasquier.
- (C) priorities.
- (D) Brazil.
- (E) appetite.

**(Interpretation)** A: Correct – Considering the sentence preceding that mentioned in the question ("The IFC is known to react the opposite way normal investors do," he said. "When most people leave the market, that's when our appetite grows"), it is possible

to see that this is a quote from Bernard Pasquier, who is speaking on behalf of the IFC. He uses the plural possessive 'our' to refer to the organization rather than himself. 'Our appetite', then, refers to the IFC's appetite.

Gabário "A"

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2001 – VUNESP) By June 2000 IFC's loans to Brazil

- (A) had a total of \$182.7 million.
- (B) concentrated in private banking.
- (C) had an unpaid total of \$1.217 billion.
- (D) had already neutralized foreign exchange risk.
- (E) were less competitive than in private banks.

**(Interpretation)** A: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "IFC took part in ten smaller-scale projects worth a total \$182.7 million", meaning that the projects were worth that amount. This does not mean the loans were of that value; B: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "The International Finance Corporation (IFC), an arm of the World Bank which finances projects in the private sector, may soon step up loans to Brazil", meaning that the projects are in the private sector, but the loans are not for private banks; C: Correct – The text explicitly says, "The IFC has outstanding loans to Brazil of some \$1.217 billion by June 2000". The word 'outstanding', in this context, means unpaid or overdue; D: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "More financing to Brazil, IFC's second biggest beneficiary after Argentina, will be made possible after the international organ develops financial products to neutralize foreign exchange risk", meaning that it has NOT YET neutralized the foreign exchange risk; E: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "IFC loans were longer in term compared to those by private banks, and for that reason, 'difficult times could be good for the IFC', meaning that terms for repayment were better (longer) than those offered by private banks; hence, they are more competitive.

Gabário "C"

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2001 – VUNESP) The IFC

- (A) has already diminished foreign exchange risk.
- (B) has longer loan terms than the private banks.
- (C) confirms that reduced liquidity is good for developing countries.
- (D) usually reacts according to their normal investors.
- (E) needs Brazil more now than two years ago.

**(Interpretation)** A: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "More financing to Brazil, IFC's second biggest beneficiary after Argentina, will be made possible after the international organ develops financial products to neutralize foreign exchange risk", meaning that it has NOT YET neutralized the foreign exchange risk; B: Correct – The text explicitly says, "IFC loans were longer in term compared to those by private banks", meaning that terms for repayment were longer than those offered by private banks; C: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "The IFC acknowledges that a slower US economy and reduced liquidity in international markets are the main factors putting the brakes on investments in developing countries", meaning that reduced liquidity slows (puts the brakes on) investment, which, in economic terms, is not good; D: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "The IFC is known to react the opposite way normal investors do"; E: Incorrect – The text explicitly says, "Brazil will now need the IFC more than it did in the last two years".

Gabário "B"

(ADVOGADO – BNDES – 2001 – VUNESP) According to the Chart "Loans to Brazil", choose the correct assertion.

- (A) Food and agribusiness got the least.
- (B) Chemical and petrochemical products got less than the mining sector.