

TEXTO PARA AS QUESTÕES DE 01 A 05

The United States' offshore wind industry is tiny, with just seven wind turbines operating off Rhode Island and Virginia. The few attempts to build large-scale wind farms like Europe's have run into long delays, but that may be about to change.

The Biden administration has announced that it would accelerate the federal review process for offshore wind projects and provide more funding. It also set a goal: develop 30,000 megawatts of offshore wind capacity this decade – enough to power 10 million homes with clean energy. To put that in perspective, the U.S. has just 42 megawatts today. Several wind farm developers already hold leases in prime locations off the Eastern Seaboard, suggesting plenty of interest.

As engineering professors leading the Energy Transition Initiative and Wind Energy Center at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, we have been closely watching the industry's challenges and progress. The process could move quickly once permitting and approvals are on track, but there are still obstacles.

Vineyard Wind, which is likely to become the nation's first commercial-scale offshore wind farm, had planned to begin construction in 2019 about 15 miles off Martha's Vineyard. A ruling by the federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management under the Trump administration stalled it, and also cast a shadow over other wind farm plans.

The agency ruled that the developers needed to address what is called "cumulative impacts" – what the East Coast will look like when there are not one or two, but 20 or 40 large-scale wind farms. That part of the U.S. coast is ideal for wind power because of its wide, shallow shelf and proximity to cities that are looking for renewable electricity to reduce their climate impact.

Researchers studying offshore wind, including some of our colleagues, urge planners to take this perspective. But, thinking carefully about the far future does not justify a delay in the first utility-scale wind farm. That first large wind farm should be an opportunity to learn, including about how wind turbines will interact with marine ecosystems.

Every year of delay for a large-scale wind farm costs the U.S. hundreds of millions of dollars in climate benefits. The Biden administration calculates that its new wind power goal would avoid 78 million metric tons of carbon dioxide, roughly equivalent to taking 17 million cars off the road for a year.

The Conversation, 31 March, 2021. Adaptado.

01

De acordo com o texto, o parque eólico dos Estados Unidos

- (A) concentra-se em instalações localizadas em áreas de risco.
- (B) planeja construir mais sete turbinas em Virginia.
- (C) é modelar, pela complexidade de sua estrutura.
- (D) recebe investimento do setor de energia eólica europeu.
- (E) tem sofrido atrasos significativos em seu desenvolvimento.

02

Conforme o texto, o parque eólico Vineyard Wind

- (A) foi transferido para uma área de 15 milhas do balneário Martha's Vineyard.
- (B) representou uma oportunidade para o estudo do descompasso entre as turbinas eólicas e o ecossistema marinho.
- (C) foi instalado na costa oeste dos EUA, região ideal para energia eólica devido à localização e às águas profundas.
- (D) foi o primeiro parque eólico do país a fornecer energia em escala comercial para abastecer Martha's Vineyard.
- (E) teve sua construção paralisada no governo de Donald Trump, gerando incerteza no setor.

03

Segundo o texto, pesquisadores que estudam a energia eólica offshore

- (A) temem os altos custos das usinas, sobretudo com os cabos de transmissão de energia.
- (B) consideram plausíveis e vitais as etapas burocráticas para a instalação de parques eólicos.
- (C) entendem que a demora na implementação de parques eólicos de grande escala custam centenas de milhões de dólares em benefícios climáticos.
- (D) interpretam como entraves as perspectivas sobre o conceito de "impacto cumulativo".
- (E) têm trabalhado na elaboração de cascos flutuantes que reduzam os movimentos da turbina.

04

O texto informa que o governo Biden

- (A) estima que as metas de desenvolvimento de energia eólica tirarão carros de circulação.
- (B) promete combater a baixa aceitação da energia eólica no país.
- (C) almeja abrir concorrência para que investidores fechem contratos no litoral.
- (D) planeja acelerar o processo de revisão federal para instalação de parques eólicos offshore.
- (E) tem por objetivo dobrar a capacidade eólica do país, atualmente em 30.000 megawatts.

05

No trecho, "As engineering professors leading the Energy Transition Initiative and Wind Energy Center" (L. 15-16), "as" pode ser substituído, sem prejuízo de sentido, por

- (A) Equally being.
- (B) Few of the.
- (C) In the capacity of.
- (D) Because there are.
- (E) Having been.

TEXTO PARA AS QUESTÕES DE 06 A 10

The grapevines rise at the corner of East 66th Street and Hough Avenue in Cleveland, 14 trim green rows claiming over half a city block beside an abandoned building with boarded-up windows, whose rolling lawn on a summer morning is as lush as Versailles's. Down the avenue, the walls of another boarded-up building have been commandeered as an outdoor art gallery, papered over in posters with messages such as "Growing your own food is like printing your own money."

Today, more than half the world's population lives in cities, and an estimated 800 million of us take part in some form of urban farming, producing as much as one-fifth of the food we eat — recalibrating both our idea of agriculture and the mystique of origins. When Mansfield Frazier planted his Cleveland vineyard in 2010, which he christened Château Hough, he became part of an unofficial movement of urban dwellers across America transforming vacant lots, rooftops and their own backyards into farms, vineyards and apiaries, encouraged in part by government grants aimed at revitalizing cities.

Frazier was warned about the potentially stunting effects of exhaust from passing cars, and was told he'd be lucky if the plants grew shoulder high. Instead, "they jumped out of the ground," he says, reaching 12 feet the first year. The soil turned out to be good for grapes: sandy and loose, it harbors heat, drains well, resists pests and allows the vines' roots to go deep. Frazier added a little phosphorous at the beginning, but has otherwise left it pretty much alone. Although he'd dreamed of making chardonnay, he was advised that European viniferas might be too delicate for Ohio, where temperatures can drop below zero. So he chose cold-hardy hybrids, Traminette and Frontenac, which have survived winters when larger rural vineyards in the state lost whole crops.

Proximity to water is key, and Lake Erie, two miles to the north, keeps the air cold in spring, protecting the vines from early budding, and warm as summer leaks into fall, so the grapes cling and ripen longer, building up their sugars before harvest. To give the vines unfettered sun, Frazier took a chain saw to the shady scrub trees that had sprung up along the plot; to nourish them, he considered, then rejected, the idea of sprinklers. The grapes were patient and there was rain enough.

NY Times, 26 March, 2021. Adaptado.

06

De acordo com o texto, a população urbana

- (A) contribui para recontextualizar a necessidade de uma reforma agrária.
- (B) produz cerca de vinte por cento dos alimentos consumidos nas cidades.
- (C) recebe recursos do governo para transformar espaços abandonados em galerias de arte.
- (D) tem rejeitado antigas concepções sobre a produção industrial de alimentos.
- (E) representa metade da população mundial, com forte ligação com o agronegócio.

07

Conforme relatado no texto, Mansfield Frazier

- (A) cortou árvores no terreno para que as vinhas pudessem receber luz solar.
- (B) adquiriu o Château Hough, uma vinícola urbana que produz Chardonnay.
- (C) fundou um movimento urbano que transforma lotes desocupados, telhados e quintais em áreas produtivas.
- (D) implementou um sistema de irrigação em virtude do solo arenoso.
- (E) trabalhou o solo com intensidade para que as uvas crescessem acima da altura do ombro.

08

Segundo o texto, "turned out to be" (L. 24) tem sentido de

- (A) surpresa.
- (B) pressuposição.
- (C) frustração.
- (D) bondade.
- (E) iniciativa.

09

Considerando o contexto, o pronome "them" no trecho "to nourish them, he considered, then rejected" (L. 40) refere-se a

- (A) "chain saw" (L. 38-39).
- (B) "sprinklers" (L. 41).
- (C) "sun" (L. 38).
- (D) "vines" (L. 38).
- (E) "trees" (L. 39).

10

Considerado o contexto, o apóstrofo S ('s) no final de "as lush as Versailles's" (L. 5) refere-se a

- (A) "grapevines" (L. 1).
- (B) "lawn" (L. 4).
- (C) "summer" (L. 4).
- (D) "rows" (L. 2).
- (E) "windows" (L. 4).

TEXTO PARA AS QUESTÕES DE 11 A 15

The concept of operating multiple email addresses at once has become standard practice. You have a personal email, a work email, the one you use to sign up for social media accounts, and the one you use to give out to sketchy

dudes, so they'll leave you alone. You've also probably got one that you use mostly for online purchases or registering for commercial services you aren't particularly worried about.

For a lot of people, that's probably a Yahoo account, also known as the garbage disposal of email services, usually free of charge. It's something the company itself is aware of and you may not be surprised to hear they're already using that against you.

There are a lot of reasons to operate an afterthought account like this. For one thing, it's considered good privacy practice. Sometimes, you don't want to put your main email into circulation because you're concerned about how it will be tracked, or that your privacy will be violated in any number of other ways.

You may just not want advertisers to be able to gather any more information about your personal habits or purchasing patterns than is absolutely necessary. But struggle as we might, albeit feebly, against the all-encompassing surveillance panopticon, it turns out that media companies are always one step ahead.

Oath, the Verizon owned company that operates both Yahoo and AOL, has been actively mining users' emails for data from the over 200 million accounts in circulation in order to specifically serve the type of targeted advertisements most people are trying to avoid. In an era in which tech companies are erring toward the side of fewer privacy violations, it's something of a shock that Oath seems to be leaning into it full steam ahead.

"Email is an expensive system," Doug Sharp, Oath's vice president of data said. "I think it's reasonable and ethical to expect the value exchange, if you've got this mail service and there is advertising going on."

It's specifically because Yahoo accounts tend to be considered secondary to the primacy of Gmail that this harvesting of data is going on. The company is aware that their properties are aging out of relevance, and are looking for ways to pick any meat off the bone that's left.

The Observer, 29 August, 2018. Adaptado.

11

Segundo o texto, a adoção de múltiplos endereços de e-mails para evitar mensagens indesejadas

- (A) tende a favorecer o processo de mineração de dados de usuários.
- (B) confunde as estratégias de marqueteiros e anunciantes.
- (C) resulta em perda de tempo no gerenciamento de contas.
- (D) aumenta o risco de infecção de celulares e estrutura de computadores.
- (E) compele provedores a expandirem a quota de armazenamento de arquivos.

12

O conceito de panóptico empregado no texto pode ser interpretado como uma metáfora que sugere

- (A) a capacidade que têm as empresas de atender às preferências dos clientes.
- (B) o caráter disciplinador inerente às ferramentas do meio digital.
- (C) a indiferença de usuários, em relação a informações compartilhadas.
- (D) a presença de sensores em torno de objetos mais íntimos.
- (E) o grau de monitoramento de atividades, hábitos e comportamentos.

13

Conforme o texto, ao afirmar "Email is an expensive system" (L. 33), Doug Sharp relaciona

- (A) publicidade e queda de lucros com vendas de produtos.
- (B) informações sensíveis e análise de conteúdo.
- (C) contrato de adesão e consentimento do internauta.
- (D) serviços gratuitos e mensagens comerciais.
- (E) previsão de receita e gestão arrojada.

14

De acordo com o texto, a expressão que melhor representa a tentativa do usuário de se opor ao assédio de anunciantes é

- (A) "sketchy dudes" (L. 4-5).
- (B) "the garbage disposal" (L. 9).
- (C) "struggle as we might" (L. 21-22).
- (D) "targeted advertisements" (L. 28).
- (E) "it's something of a shock" (L. 30-31).

15

No texto, a frase "to pick any meat off the bone that's left" (L. 41) faz parte de um conjunto de expressões relacionadas à empresa Yahoo e indica

- (A) ampliação da base de usuários.
- (B) consolidação de ativos e projeção de receita.
- (C) processo de perda de prestígio.
- (D) desvinculação de outras companhias de mídia.
- (E) análise de dados por metodologia desatualizada.

TEXTO PARA AS QUESTÕES DE 16 A 20

You don't need to be convinced that we live in an era of maximum distraction, besieged by messages and updates, beleaguered by the sense that if we're not up on the latest trending topic, we'll be left behind. Even when we manage to pay attention to something unique or unusual or idiosyncratic, the mere fact that nobody else is chattering about it can make it feel unimportant.

That's a mistake. Noticing things that everyone takes for granted—and that could be improved, amplified, repurposed or replaced—is often the first step toward innovation.

Sometimes it's the most everyday observations that pay off. The Swiss engineer George de Mestral, for example, once got interested in how certain burrs stuck to his clothing on a nature walk. That's not exactly bursting with hashtag potential, but it led to the invention of the hook-and-loop attachment system we now know as Velcro. Progress requires attention. And that means giving yourself permission to tune out everybody's takes on the news of the moment and attend to inspiration hiding in plain sight.

The psychologist and Wharton School professor Adam Grant once described the benefits of "thinking in conditionals instead of absolutes." He pointed to an experiment that tested whether subjects, divided into two groups, could figure out alternative uses for objects—for instance, deducing that a rubber band could be used to erase an error made in pencil. One group was given a narrow, specific description of: "This is a rubber band." The other group heard descriptions that were more open-ended: "This could be a rubber band."

The latter group was thus primed to think conditionally—not to see what is, but what could be. In the group of conditional thinkers, about 40 percent realized that a rubber band can also be used as an eraser; in the group that received narrow descriptions, only three percent had the same epiphany.

The art of noticing what others miss is partly about building the habit of paying attention. But it can also be about breaking habits. The principle also applies more broadly: If you already know how to solve a problem with a tried-and-true method, see if you can solve it in a new way. Give yourself the opportunity to see the world as an outsider would.

Newsweek, 08 August, 2019. Adaptado.

16

No texto, a frase "That's a mistake." (L. 8) introduz argumento que vai de encontro à ideia de

- (A) corroboração.
- (B) inovação.
- (C) exiguidade.
- (D) especificidade.
- (E) irrelevância.

17

Considerado o contexto, os termos "besieged" (L. 2) e "beleaguered" (L. 3) estão em relação de

- (A) contraposição.
- (B) condição.
- (C) sinonímia.
- (D) subordinação.
- (E) consequência.

18

No trecho do texto "The latter group was thus primed to think conditionally" (L. 29), o verbo "primed" significa que os participantes do experimento foram

- (A) selecionados pela capacidade de pensar de forma lógica.
- (B) incorporados ao grupo que recebeu instruções transitórias.
- (C) expostos aos resultados de estudo semelhante.
- (D) encorajados a refletir em termos hipotéticos.
- (E) autorizados a alterar suas respostas, durante a pesquisa.

19

No texto, a invenção atribuída ao engenheiro George de Mestral mostra que

- (A) necessidade e criatividade estão desvinculadas.
- (B) a análise de fatos mais corriqueiros compensa.
- (C) comportamentos incomuns acarretam popularidade.
- (D) descobertas nem sempre se traduzem em lucros.
- (E) preconceitos impedem que realizações se concretizem.

20

Segundo o texto, a ideia de progresso, como algo que requer atenção, envolve, entre outros aspectos,

- (A) observar a inspiração despercebida por pessoas.
- (B) descartar ideias testadas e consolidadas.
- (C) registrar as opiniões alheias sobre o óbvio.
- (D) acompanhar as notícias do momento.
- (E) livrar-se de hábitos destrutivos.

TEXTO PARA AS QUESTÕES DE 21 A 25

Companies in Japan must pay contract workers the same allowances as salaried staff but need not give the same pensions and bonuses, according to a series of landmark Supreme Court rulings that will reshape the country's labour market.

The rulings clarify a 2013 law on "equal pay for equal work" in a country where salaried workers enjoy good conditions and jobs for life, while a rapidly growing class of contract and part-time workers have lower pay and little job security.

Lawyers said the Supreme Court's decision would narrow the gap between regular and irregular staff but also cement the rigid two-tier labour market, which penalises any worker who does not secure a salaried job when they leave school or university.

The divide between secure, salaried jobs and precarious part-time work has been blamed for slowing productivity growth and even reducing Japan's birth rate, since salaried workers are reluctant to change jobs, whereas contract staff lack the security to start a family.

The Supreme Court ruled on a series of appeals relating to Japan's Labour Contract Law, which forbids any "unreasonable" difference in conditions for temporary and permanent staff doing the same job.

In one case brought by former contract workers for the Tokyo Metro, the Supreme Court reversed the ruling of a lower court giving them a partial pension, even though they had done the job for a decade.

In another case brought by postal workers at Japan Post, the Supreme Court ruled that they should get allowances for housing costs, family members, holiday and sick leave similar to those for salaried employees. That could leave Japan Post and similar companies with a large bill and force big changes in working arrangements.

The Supreme Court had laid out four factors to consider whether a difference was "unreasonable" or not: the content of the work, the level of responsibility, whether the company could require the worker to relocate and any specific factors such as agreements with unions.

In the case of the allowances, it found that having dependants or needing sick leave were unrelated to any of those factors, and therefore Japan Post was obliged to pay contract workers the same as regular staff.

Financial Times, 15 October, 2020. Adaptado.

21

Segundo o texto, a lei japonesa de equiparação salarial, visando a corrigir disparidades entre funcionários estáveis e temporários, determina que as empresas no país

- (A) tenham liberdade para decidir, quanto à concessão de gratificações.
- (B) empreguem o critério de produtividade de trabalhadores especializados.
- (C) decidam sobre pagamento resultante de negociações com cada categoria.
- (D) considerem o aumento no valor de cada hora extra trabalhada.
- (E) mantenham os níveis de remuneração de aposentados reintegrados ao quadro.

22

Considerado o contexto, o adjetivo "landmark" (L. 3) qualifica algumas decisões tomadas pela Suprema Corte japonesa como

- (A) irrealistas.
- (B) previsíveis.
- (C) irregulares.
- (D) históricas.
- (E) brandas.

23

O texto informa que, de acordo com a nova lei trabalhista japonesa, constitui fator para que determinada condição de trabalho possa ser julgada como disparidade irracional

- (A) a alteração de contrato de comum acordo.
- (B) a natureza das funções exercidas.
- (C) o distrato unilateral do vínculo.
- (D) a reputação do curso universitário do empregado.
- (E) a troca e a duração de turnos semanais.

24

Conforme o texto, em relação ao caso de ex-trabalhadores do metrô de Tóquio, a decisão da Suprema Corte resultou na

- (A) reativação dos contratos de parcela dos ex-funcionários.
- (B) aprovação de pedido de pensão retroativa a dez anos.
- (C) manutenção da diferença entre estáveis e temporários.
- (D) concessão de gratificação equivalente à recebida por outras categorias.
- (E) adoção do critério de idade para cálculo do salário-base.

25

Segundo o texto, uma possível consequência negativa, advinda da reforma trabalhista no Japão, no âmbito do empresariado, é

- (A) o encerramento das atividades da empresa.
- (B) a oscilação do piso nacional de salários.
- (C) o aumento de custos com mão de obra.
- (D) o treinamento precário de pessoal.
- (E) o revezamento entre postos de trabalho.

TEXTO PARA AS QUESTÕES DE 26 A 30

During an 1833 meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a spirited discussion took place about what to call those who toiled in different branches of their profession. In keeping with the evening's lively spirit, William Whewell suggested scientist. To make sure his colleagues realized this suggestion was facetious, the Cambridge University professor noted its similarity not only to artist but to atheist, and sciolist (an ill-informed person who pretends to be knowledgeable).

Like scientist, any number of useful words and phrases began as little more than quips, wisecracks, and throwaway lines. When Andy Warhol reportedly observed over a half-century ago that eventually "everyone will be famous for fifteen minutes," I doubt that he thought his fey prediction would inspire an unusually useful and durable expression. By now the key words of Warhol's whimsical remark are so familiar that "fifteen minutes" alone can refer to a fleeting period in the public eye.

Whimsy promotes language refreshment and always has. Linguist Allen Walker Read considered "the play spirit" an integral part of word creation. That spirit "may even have been the prime mover in the development of language itself." After years of dogged research Walker Read determined that one of our favorite words—OK—began life as an inside joke among early nineteenth century journalists, an abbreviation of the spoofy misspelling "oll korrekt."

Whimsical word coinage is more prevalent than ever in a world where our lexicon is being continually fertilized by the playful spirit of those who play games of hallway Ping-Pong and lounge on beanbag chairs in our cyber-vineyards. The digital crowd's vocabulary brims with whimsical coinages, many of which have migrated to the broader national conversation. Software began decades ago as an unserious programmers' antonym of "hardware."

In 1999, Peter Merholz proposed blog as a contraction of web log, explaining that this was a fanciful term for the "information upchucking" engaged in by web loggers like himself.

Time.com, 1 April, 2021. Adaptado.

26

No texto, William Whewell, ao citar a palavra cientista, em comparação com os termos "artista" e "ateu", intencionava

- (A) desafiar os participantes da reunião.
- (B) produzir efeito de comicidade.
- (C) valorizar os vários campos do conhecimento.
- (D) destacar sua capacidade de erudição.
- (E) informar aos colegas suas expressões favoritas.

27

No texto, a frase emitida por Andy Warhol "everyone will be famous for fifteen minutes," (L. 13-14) é considerada

- (A) elegant and plain.
- (B) flattering and glamorous.
- (C) disturbing and offensive.
- (D) cold and standard.
- (E) fanciful and playful.

28

De acordo com o texto, muitas palavras em inglês são cunhadas, entre outros aspectos, a partir de motivação

- (A) lúdica.
- (B) política.
- (C) fútil.
- (D) tecnológica.
- (E) purista.

29

No texto, o termo "dogged" (L. 23) classifica a pesquisa, realizada por Walker Read, como

- (A) superficial.
- (B) forjada.
- (C) contestada.
- (D) obstinada.
- (E) arriscada.

30

Conforme o texto, o termo "software" (L. 33) é um exemplo de palavra que

- (A) surgiu no ambiente de jogos eletrônicos.
- (B) foi resultado da aglutinação de frases.
- (C) sofreu mudanças ortográficas.
- (D) passou do universo técnico para uso cotidiano.
- (E) foi incluída num dicionário de gírias.