

TEXTO PARA AS QUESTÕES DE 01 A 05

Thousands of street vendors sell food in New York, from the hotdog and pretzel sellers who have long been a part of the city's streetscape, to immigrants from around the world who today sell everything from Colombian arepas to Tibetan momos.

But vendors say they are getting squeezed, since the city's cap on vending permits has not budged since the early 1980s.

That means many vendors are forced to go on the black market and pay tens of thousands of dollars to use permits the city gives out for just \$200 – or work illegally and face tickets and fines.

The street sellers are pushing legislation that would lift the cap, allowing the city to issue new permits for the first time in decades. The bill, considered by the city council on Thursday, would offer about 4,000 new permits over the course of a decade, doubling the current number.

The change is controversial, fought by chambers of commerce, neighborhood business associations and real estate owners who say vendors take business from bricks-and-mortar stores, and cause congestion on the sidewalks.

Jessica Walker, president of the Manhattan chamber of commerce, said local businesses “suffer from the lack of an even playing field” since they have to pay high rents and other costs not faced by vendors. “It cannot be at the expense of many small business owners and storefronts who are already struggling,” she said.

Opposition killed a prior effort to overhaul vending laws, but politicians have revived it.

“It is unjust and immoral to punish hardworking people for simply trying to make a living,” said city councilwoman Margaret Chin, who is sponsoring the legislation.

The proposal would also create a new enforcement unit for vending rules, and require new permit holders to work their carts themselves in an effort to eliminate the black market.

Mayor Bill de Blasio's administration said they did not support it, since they think rules on when and where vendors can sell should be overhauled first.

But Walid Abdelwahab, 37, said that after waking up at midnight to prepare his coffee and breakfast cart on Manhattan's Upper West Side, he wants to be able to work without resorting to the expensive underground permit market.

The Guardian. 12 April, 2019. Adaptado.

01

Segundo o texto, os vendedores ambulantes da cidade de Nova York reivindicam aumento da concessão de licenças de trabalho, pois

- (A) o limite atual de permissões encoraja abusos no mercado paralelo.
- (B) as autorizações são insuficientes para coibir ameaça aos ambulantes por fiscais municipais.
- (C) políticos se aproveitam de cotas para angariar votos de trabalhadores de baixa renda.
- (D) a disputa por quadras nas ruas leva ao crescimento de violência entre imigrantes.
- (E) o processo burocrático para obtenção dos documentos é frustrante.

02

Conforme o texto, Jessica Walker, presidente da câmara de comércio de Manhattan, afirma que

- (A) é mais cômodo para vendedores de rua trabalharem de forma ilegal, burlando a fiscalização.
- (B) negociantes locais apresentam desvantagem em relação aos ambulantes, devido às despesas com aluguel.
- (C) o comércio de rua sofreu expansão, na cidade, desafiando os controles governamentais.
- (D) o acréscimo de novos carrinhos para venda de comida representará risco sanitário.
- (E) uma única unidade de trabalho móvel pode ser compartilhada por mais de um ambulante.

03

No texto, um argumento favorável ao comércio ambulante diz respeito

- (A) à cordialidade e à informalidade do atendimento ao cliente.
- (B) à presença de ambulantes como parte da cultura norte-americana.
- (C) a mercadorias com custo razoável para consumo dos menos favorecidos.
- (D) ao esforço de trabalhadores tentando sobreviver financeiramente.
- (E) à oferta variada de pratos típicos de outros países.

04

Considerado o contexto, uma possível definição do verbo “to overhaul” (L.26) é

- (A) to handle or treat roughly, without skill.
- (B) to prove that something is mistaken or incorrect.
- (C) to refuse to accept or consider.
- (D) to have a too high opinion of something.
- (E) to examine thoroughly and make changes if necessary.

05

Considerado o contexto, a expressão “at the expense of” (L. 23) significa

- (A) to the detriment of.
- (B) despite.
- (C) with the help of.
- (D) no matter what.
- (E) in view of.

TEXTO PARA AS QUESTÕES DE 06 A 10

Over the course of many years, without making any great fuss about it, the authorities in New York disabled most of the control buttons that once operated pedestrian-crossing lights in the city. Computerised timers, they had decided, almost always worked better. By 2004, fewer than 750 of 3,250 such buttons remained functional. The city government did not, however, take the disabled buttons away—beckoning countless fingers to futile pressing.

Initially, the buttons survived because of the cost of removing them. But it turned out that even inoperative buttons serve a purpose. Pedestrians who press a button are less likely to cross before the green man appears, says Tal Oron-Gilad of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, in Israel. Having studied behaviour at crossings, she notes that people more readily obey a system which purports to heed their input.

Inoperative buttons produce placebo effects of this sort because people like an impression of control over systems they are using, says Eytan Adar, an expert on human-computer interaction at the University of Michigan. Dr Adar notes that his students commonly design software with a clickable “save” button that has no role other than to reassure those users who are unaware that their keystrokes are saved automatically anyway. Think of it, he says, as a touch of benevolent deception to counter the inherent coldness of the machine world.

That is one view. But, at road crossings at least, placebo buttons may also have a darker side. Ralf Rissler, head of Factum, a Viennese institute that studies psychological factors in traffic systems, reckons that pedestrians’ awareness of their existence, and consequent resentment at the deception, now outweighs the benefits.

New York has stripped crossings of non-functioning buttons, says Josh Benson, the city’s deputy commissioner for traffic operations, though it does retain about 100 working ones. These are in places where pedestrians are sufficiently rare that stopping the traffic automatically is unjustified. However, internet chatter about placebo buttons has become so common that doubt, albeit misguided, seems to be growing about even these functioning buttons’ functionality.

The Economist, 26 January, 2019. Adaptado.

06

De acordo com o texto, uma possível função dos chamados botões placebo é

- (A) evitar que o pedestre precise pressionar o botão incontáveis vezes.
- (B) reduzir a chance de uma pessoa atravessar a rua, antes do sinal verde.
- (C) garantir dupla checagem por parte dos motoristas, ao se aproximarem do semáforo.
- (D) atentar para o fato de que nem sempre faixas pintadas no chão são visíveis.
- (E) economizar verba pública na instalação de câmeras e sensores de tráfego.

07

Segundo o texto, o exemplo citado pelo Dr. Eytan Adar, sobre o botão de comando para “salvar”, incluído nos projetos de software de seus alunos, pode ser interpretado como

- (A) fidelidade à tradição entre profissionais da tecnologia da informação.
- (B) dispositivo que permanece na condição de um requisito na fabricação de computadores.
- (C) um traço de frustração generosa para combater a frieza das máquinas.
- (D) um modo de solicitar dados extras de um usuário, gerando senso de identidade.
- (E) uma espécie de algoritmo para evitar acessos feitos por robôs.

08

Conforme o texto, um aspecto negativo dos botões inoperantes refere-se ao fato de que eles

- (A) atrapalham a sinalização, sobretudo em entroncamentos com potencial de perigo.
- (B) são responsáveis por gestos hesitantes de motoristas e pedestres.
- (C) possuem grau de obsolescência igual ao dos botões reais.
- (D) têm sido negligenciados em protocolos de orientação ao transeunte, em ruas de alto fluxo.
- (E) desapontam os pedestres conscientes da sua existência e causam ressentimento.

09

Considerado o contexto, o substantivo “fuss”, no trecho “without making any great fuss” (L. 1-2), significa

- (A) tentativa.
- (B) prevenção.
- (C) reparo.
- (D) alarde.
- (E) checagem.

10

Considerado o contexto, o termo que melhor representa o sentido de “prestar atenção” é

- (A) “beckoning” (L. 7).
- (B) “to heed” (L. 15).
- (C) “reassure” (L. 21).
- (D) “unaware” (L. 22).
- (E) “misguided” (L. 37).

TEXTO PARA AS QUESTÕES DE 11 A 15

The United Kingdom's highest court has ruled that the estranged wife of an English aristocrat can pursue her maintenance claim in England rather than Scotland, where the petition to end the marriage was filed, in a ruling which lawyers say opens the door to more "divorce tourism".

The Supreme Court ruled against Charles Villiers, 57, who had contested an English appeal court decision that his estranged wife Emma should have her maintenance award dealt with by the English courts.

Mr Villiers had asked the Supreme Court to reverse an earlier court decision that he should pay his estranged wife 2,500 pounds a month plus legal fees of 3,000 pounds and he accused his wife of "trying it on" as a so-called divorce tourist in the English courts.

On Wednesday, the Supreme Court ruled by a majority of three justices to two that the English courts should deal with Emma Villiers' maintenance claim. She now lives in England even though the couple spent most of their marriage in Scotland until they separated in 2012.

The decision would give an "untrammelled licence... to a wife to go forum-shopping".

Lawyers said the ruling would have far-reaching ramifications for cross-border divorce cases involving wealthy couples who had a connection to England.

"The Supreme Court decision in Mrs Villiers' favour gives the green light to so-called divorce tourists," said Caroline Holley, partner at law firm Farrer & Co. "Today, the door to the English court remains firmly open to those wanting to bring financial claims in England upon a divorce," she said, adding that it "reinforced England's title as the divorce capital of the world".

Charles Villiers criticised the ruling, saying in a statement: "This makes life even easier for the would-be forum-shopper."

In Scotland, divorce settlements are less generous as inherited wealth is not usually included in any award and maintenance is usually limited to three years. By contrast the English courts can award generous maintenance payments for life.

The ruling comes days after "no-fault" divorce legislation became law in the biggest shake-up of the divorce system in England and Wales for more than 40 years.

The Divorce, Dissolution and Separation Act means that couples can start to apply for divorces where neither party is blamed for the split.

Financial Times. 1 July, 2020. Adaptado.

11

De acordo com o texto, a decisão da Suprema Corte do Reino Unido, desfavorável ao aristocrata Charles Villiers, relativa ao processo de divórcio, representou

- (A) permissão para que a esposa continue a residir na mansão do casal, na Escócia.
- (B) autorização para interrupção dos trâmites da separação de cunho litigioso.
- (C) acolhimento da solicitação da senhora Villiers para apresentar reivindicação financeira, na jurisdição inglesa.
- (D) determinação para que Charles Villiers repassasse metade de sua fortuna à ex-esposa.
- (E) incentivo para que escritórios de advocacia tenham como foco casais ricos em disputas sobre heranças.

12

Segundo o texto, as leis escocesas que tratam de casos de divórcio

- (A) geram processos demorados, resultando em altos custos.
- (B) estabelecem vigência limitada em pagamento de pensões.
- (C) preveem a apresentação de ações separadas para assuntos distintos.
- (D) proporcionam às partes a opção de realizar a partilha de bens, antes de contrair novas núpcias.
- (E) tendem a favorecer e proteger a parte considerada mais vulnerável.

13

Conforme o texto, a lei de Divórcio, Dissolução e Separação, aprovada na Inglaterra e no País de Gales, estabelece que

- (A) pedidos de divórcio ficam desobrigados da comprovação de falhas de qualquer uma das partes.
- (B) pessoas busquem firmar acordos pré-nupciais para evitar futuro desgaste jurídico.
- (C) pensões para o sustento dos filhos podem ser reivindicadas, após dois anos do início da separação.
- (D) arranjos financeiros para a partilha patrimonial devem resultar de uma solução negociada.
- (E) a parte que tomar a iniciativa, referente à quebra do vínculo matrimonial, terá seus direitos ampliados.

14

Considerado o contexto, um possível sinônimo para o termo "untrammelled" (L. 20) é

- (A) checked.
- (B) unparalleled.
- (C) unrestricted.
- (D) hindered.
- (E) calculated.

15

No texto, o adjetivo "far-reaching" (L. 22) significa

- (A) exclusive.
- (B) abridged.
- (C) circumscribed.
- (D) compliant.
- (E) extensive.

TEXTO PARA AS QUESTÕES DE 16 A 20

Three pharmaceutical companies sued the federal government to block a proposal requiring drug manufacturers include the list price of prescription drugs in television ads, the latest volley by the industry as it faces criticism over escalating cost of its products.

The lawsuit against the U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, filed jointly in U.S. District Court by Amgen Inc., Merck & Co., Eli Lilly & Co. and the Association of National Advertisers, alleges that the proposed rule violates the First Amendment by compelling drugmakers to communicate list prices in TV ads.

The companies and trade organization allege the agency lacks the authority to enact the mandate, according to the complaint. And they say the rule will create unnecessary confusion among patients and may discourage them from seeking treatment or medical information. The complaint says that few of the 65 million Americans on Medicaid pay more than an \$8 copay for prescription drugs.

The proposed rule was finalized in May by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Officials want to stop billions of dollars in annual rebates that drugmakers give middlemen in Medicare that are known as pharmacy-benefit managers. The government has said the proposed rule would increase transparency around prices and allow patients to make informed decisions based on cost. Government officials also have said the rule could spur drug companies to reduce prices.

The lawsuit was not entirely a surprise given the resistance the industry signaled last year when the rule was proposed. The Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers, or PhRMA – had said the rule could lead some patients to think they have to pay the full list price, rather than a copay or coinsurance if they have insurance.

The trade group announced its own initiative in which major drugmakers would voluntarily include price-related information in television ads by directing consumers to websites where they can find information on list prices and costs. Few patients pay “list” prices, which don’t take into account rebates, discounts and insurance payments, but some pay the full price at times, such as when they haven’t met their deductible.

Pharmaceutical ads on television have become a common occurrence since they began airing two decades ago. The spots have also become a lightning rod in attacks on the drug industry, its marketing and pricing.

The Wall Street Journal. 14 June 2019. Adaptado.

16

Segundo o texto, empresas farmacêuticas, ao moverem ação contra o governo dos EUA, sobre a determinação de revelar os preços de seus remédios em comerciais de televisão, alegam que

- (A) a regra extrapola a autoridade do departamento de saúde.
- (B) os valores dos medicamentos são divulgados nas embalagens.
- (C) as emissoras de televisão impõem normas para o formato de propagandas.
- (D) os programas federais de saúde têm deixado de provisionar medicações de alto custo.
- (E) os preços praticados pelas companhias permanecem inalterados por trinta dias.

17

O texto informa que a regra proposta pelo governo norte-americano teve por objetivo, entre outros aspectos,

- (A) confrontar lobbies farmacêuticos e provocar revisão de patentes.
- (B) coibir redução deliberada de competição e aumento dos preços de medicamentos genéricos.
- (C) desestimular a publicidade televisiva voltada à indústria de remédios, em nome do interesse público.
- (D) interromper repasse de grandes somas de dinheiro em descontos das empresas a intermediários no Medicare.
- (E) fiscalizar agências de marketing, responsáveis por veicular propaganda enganosa.

18

Conforme o texto, a associação setorial das empresas fabricantes e de pesquisa de produtos farmacêuticos dos Estados Unidos da América, PhRMA,

- (A) submeteu projeto ao governo federal para tentar evitar medidas mais agressivas.
- (B) assumiu o compromisso de tornar públicos os ganhos das empresas com venda de medicações às farmácias.
- (C) decidiu direcionar consumidores a um site de fabricantes de remédios, contendo informações sobre preços.
- (D) prometeu criar mecanismos para controle de participação de pacientes em compra de fármacos com receita médica.
- (E) justificou o aumento de preços em alguns medicamentos com o propósito de criar um fundo de apoio a pesquisas.

19

No texto, o verbo “spur” (L. 26) significa

- (A) neutralizar.
- (B) encorajar.
- (C) amedrontar.
- (D) reformular.
- (E) investigar.

20

Considerado o contexto, o uso da expressão “a lightning rod” (L. 42), com referência aos comerciais de TV, significa que eles

- (A) aproximam opostos.
- (B) eliminam incertezas.
- (C) impõem limites.
- (D) apontam soluções.
- (E) atraem críticas.

TEXTO PARA AS QUESTÕES DE 21 A 25

Ex-Metropolitan Police chief Lord Stevens' private investigation firm has been linked to the bugging of Sir Frederick Barclay at the Ritz Hotel.

Sir Frederick, 85, is involved in a bitter High Court battle with three of his twin brother Sir David's sons. It is over 94 hours of secret recordings made over a number of months as part of what his lawyers have described as "commercial espionage on a vast scale".

The businessman and his daughter Amanda are suing Alistair, Aidan and Howard Barclay, Aidan's son Andrew, after the elaborate system of covert recording was discovered in January.

In the High Court, it has been alleged that the bugging operation breached data-protection laws because other people could have been recorded, as reported by The Times.

Evidence in a court judgement shows Quest Global was invoiced for 405 hours to listen to and transcribe the recordings and it is also alleged to have provided a wi-fi bug. Lord Stevens has been Chairman of the company since 2014. It now faces a complaint to the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO).

"So, if you are being secretly recorded for a commercial purpose, there is no lawful basis for that."

On its website the Quest group says it is a "global advisory firm that enables private and public sector clients to respond to a range of security and integrity issues."

It adds: "Established over two decades ago, we have offered bespoke services to guard and maintain critical organisation assets and capabilities, such as key people, property, technology systems and proprietary information."

Clive Mackintosh, a data-protection lawyer at Harper James Solicitors, said: "Your right to privacy doesn't just rest at home, but extends to wherever you are."

A defence document has already conceded that the bugging of the tycoon breached the Data Protection Act 2018. It stated: "The defendants accept that the claimants are entitled to compensation." Quest Global is not a defendant in the case.

Lawyers have described the conservatory area Sir Barclay was recorded in as semi-public.

The ICO told the newspaper it did not keep information in its register on the categories of information Quest Global was authorised to process under data protection laws, and declined to comment further.

Daily Mail. 21 June 2020. Adaptado.

21

Segundo o texto, no que tange à ação legal movida pelo bilionário Frederick Barclay contra membros da família, alega-se, na justiça do Reino Unido, que a escuta de suas conversas particulares foi

- (A) obtida por meio de propina a funcionários do hotel.
- (B) denunciada pela filha mais velha do magnata.
- (C) considerada violação de leis de proteção de dados.
- (D) descoberta pela polícia metropolitana da Inglaterra.
- (E) ampliada para hóspedes do Ritz, alheios à espionagem.

22

Conforme o texto, a empresa Quest Global, contratada para realizar a escuta das conversas de Sir Frederick Barclay,

- (A) afirmou desconhecer a identidade das pessoas que foram alvos das gravações.
- (B) escondeu o contrato do seu principal executivo, Lorde Stevens, por temer vazamento à imprensa.
- (C) empregou pessoal terceirizado para as transcrições dos áudios clandestinos.
- (D) negou que suas ações tenham causado perda de credibilidade ao queixoso.
- (E) declarou disponibilizar serviços para proteger ativos de organizações.

23

De acordo com o texto, para Clive Mackintosh, advogado do escritório Harper James Solicitors, a questão da privacidade

- (A) consolida a autoestima.
- (B) abrange as esferas pública e privada.
- (C) pressupõe risco a pessoas famosas.
- (D) significa ausência de informação.
- (E) prevê a convivência com limites.

24

No texto, o termo "bespoke" (L. 27) dá ideia de

- (A) experiência.
- (B) modéstia.
- (C) urgência.
- (D) exclusividade.
- (E) inspeção.

25

Considerado o contexto, o pronome "its" (L. 40) refere-se a

- (A) "area" (L. 37).
- (B) "ICO" (L. 39).
- (C) "newspaper" (L.39).
- (D) "information" (L.39).
- (E) "register" (L. 40).

TEXTO PARA AS QUESTÕES DE 26 A 30

In recent years, the simple act of sitting down for long periods has become a cause for major concern, owing to a substantial body of scientific research linking higher levels of sedentary behaviour with serious health risks.

05 *But is sitting itself really the problem? Maybe not. New research examining the Hadza people of Tanzania, an indigenous group known to practise one of the last surviving hunter-gatherer lifestyles on Earth, suggests it's not sitting that's the issue, but perhaps rather the way we choose to sit.*

10 *The findings could go some way to explaining a strange contradiction: the apparent disconnect between our evolutionary preference for resting to conserve energy, and contradictory evidence suggesting the very same inactivity actually hurts us.*

15 *"These inactivity-associated health risks are somewhat paradoxical, since evolutionary pressures tend to favour energy-minimising strategies, including rest," the authors of a new study, led by anthropologist David Raichlen from the University of Southern California, explain in their paper.*

20 *To resolve this conflict, Raichlen and his team examined the physical activity and inactivity of the Hadza tribe, hundreds of whom still live by the same hunter-gatherer traditions their ancestors would have practised countless generations ago.*

25 *That traditional lifestyle doesn't bear much of a resemblance to the trappings of peoples in industrialised countries – and those differences, hypothetically at least, could be what keeps the Hadza healthy in ways that we are not.*

30 *In the study, a group of 28 Hadza men and women with an average age in their late 30s wore accelerometer-based monitors on their thighs, which the researchers used to measure the amount of time they spent in resting postures during waking hours.*

35 *What the team found was that, much like industrialised populations in the US, Europe, and Australia, the Hadza spent a large portion of their day in relaxed, non-upright poses (almost 10 hours a day).*

In terms of Hadza inactive time, the researchers observed that the majority of it was dominated by sitting directly on the ground, or squatting, or kneeling.

40 *It may seem like a small difference, but the higher levels of sustained muscle activity involved in those kinds of sitting poses, compared to simply flopping on a sofa supported by fluffed-up cushions, for example, could add up in the long run.*

In other words, sitting is not your enemy, but your sofa is not your friend.

sciencealert.com. 14 March, 2020. Adaptado.

26

Conforme o texto, a contradição observada por um estudo científico, o qual associa comportamento sedentário à qualidade de saúde, envolve provável desconexão entre

- (A) a preferência pelo descanso para poupar energia e a inatividade como algo prejudicial.
- (B) aspectos evolutivos nas populações ocidentais sem equivalentes nas chamadas comunidades primitivas.
- (C) o aparente caráter descuidado do estilo de vida do povo Hadza e o baixo índice de doenças infecciosas.
- (D) acesso de comunidades ditas desenvolvidas aos avanços médicos e povos desprovidos de assistência.
- (E) padrões estabelecidos de forma rígida e ações de natureza intuitiva.

27

Segundo o texto, um dos procedimentos metodológicos empregado na pesquisa, liderada pelo antropólogo David Raichlen, foi

- (A) a observação dos hábitos do povo Hadza, em grupos, separando homens de mulheres.
- (B) o registro do número de agachamentos verificados no período de 60 minutos.
- (C) o uso de monitores digitais fixados às panturrilhas dos homens.
- (D) a medição do tempo gasto em postura de repouso nas horas de vigília.
- (E) o monitoramento dos batimentos cardíacos durante caminhadas.

28

De acordo com o texto, consiste em um dos achados da pesquisa que examinou membros do grupo indígena Hadza

- (A) a postura descontraída ao longo de significativa parte do dia.
- (B) a rigidez acentuada dos músculos usados para ficar de joelhos.
- (C) a maneira de se inclinar para frente semelhante à de populações industrializadas.
- (D) o abandono gradual de costumes de caça praticados por gerações passadas.
- (E) a importância peculiar dos efeitos da dieta sobre a composição corporal.

29

No texto, o pronome "it" (L. 37) refere-se a

- (A) "portion" (L. 34).
- (B) "inactive time" (L. 36).
- (C) "majority" (L. 37).
- (D) "squatting" (L. 38).
- (E) "kneeling" (L. 38).

30

No texto, a expressão "owing to" (L. 2) pode ser substituída, sem prejuízo de sentido, por

- (A) whereas.
- (B) unless.
- (C) only if.
- (D) likewise.
- (E) due to.