

## **Texto 01**

### **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 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 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 have a personal robot that does 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 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 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)

**1.1. 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.

**Comentário:**

*Baseado nas palavras do professor Henrik Christensen no segundo parágrafo é possível afirmar que:*

*Alternativa A: Incorreta. De acordo com a alternativa, as pessoas consideram os robôs perturbadores e não empolgantes.*

*Alternativa B: Incorreta. De acordo com a alternativa, as pessoas não esperam que os robôs realizem as entediadas atividades diárias.*

*Alternativa C: Incorreta. De acordo com a alternativa, robôs inteligentes estão tornando a vida moderna estressante.*

*Alternativa D: Incorreta. De acordo com a alternativa, a tecnologia nunca melhorará a qualidade da vida das pessoas.*

**Alternativa correta: E.** *Novas invenções tecnológicas podem tornar a vida das pessoas mais fácil.*

*Resposta nas linhas 16-18: (...) We live stressful lives now, and we can use technology to take away the boring tasks of everyday life.*

*(No momento vivemos vidas estressantes e podemos usar a tecnologia para retirar as entediadas tarefas da vida cotidiana).*

**1.2. 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.

**Comentário:**

*De acordo com o terceiro parágrafo, um dos aspectos que contribuiu para a expansão do mercado de robôs pessoais é:*

*Alternativa A: O preço muito alto do processamento de computador veloz. Incorreta. Nas linhas 24-28 temos: A confluence of smart materials, **low-cost, high-speed computing power** (Uma confluência de materiais inteligentes, custo **baixo e alta velocidade** de processamento de computador) (...) is creating an explosion in the market for personal robots (está criando uma explosão no mercado de robôs pessoais).*

*Alternativa B. Baterias de computadores menores e mais eficientes. Incorreta. Nas linhas 32-36 temos: **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** (Até dois ou três anos atrás você não conseguia colocar tudo em uma plataforma leve e pequena. Motores e computadores consomem muita energia e as baterias que tínhamos não conseguiam fazer o trabalho. Agora a demanda por melhores baterias de celulares e laptops está gerando melhorias).*

***Alternativa correta: C.** Melhor conhecimento da interação homem - máquina. Temos nas linhas 26-27: (...) and knowledge of how humans interact with machines is creating an explosion in the market for personal robots (e conhecimento de como os humanos interagem com as máquinas está criando uma explosão no mercado de robôs pessoais).*

*Alternativa D: Repentina popularidade dos especialistas americanos em robótica. Incorreta. Na linha 19 temos que os robôs não são tecnologia nova. Em nada tem correlação com a popularidade de especialistas em robótica.*

*Alternativa E: Alto consumo de energia por novas máquinas. Incorreta. O que temos na linha 25 é alta velocidade (e não alto consumo de energia).*

**1.3. Robotician 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.

**Comentário:**

*O roboticista Tucker Balch, mencionado no terceiro parágrafo acredita que:*

*Alternativa A: O preço razoável para os robôs de multifunção é em média \$150 - \$300. Incorreta. Nas linhas 38-40 temos: 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. Isso quer dizer que, de acordo com o especialista, os robôs pessoais multifunção custarão entre **\$1,000 and \$1,500.***

***Alternativa correta: B.** A maioria dos robôs que pode lidar com uma variedade de tarefas será vendida por um mínimo de uns milhares de dólares (entre **\$1,000 and \$1,500**).*

*Alternativa C: Incorreta. **Dentro de três anos** os cientistas começarão a desenvolver as baterias necessárias para dar energia a robôs pessoais de finalidade única. Incorreta. A informação que temos no texto é que (...) **Até dois ou três anos atrás** você não conseguia colocar tudo em uma plataforma leve e pequena. Motores e computadores consomem muita energia e as baterias que tínhamos não conseguiam fazer o trabalho.*

*Alternativa D: Os últimos progressos em laptops e celulares retiraram a atenção dos cientistas em relação aos robôs. Incorreta.*

*Alternativa E: Nenhum robô jamais realizará multifunções, porque é impossível combinar processamento, percepção, velocidade e energia em uma plataforma. Incorreta. Nas linhas 28-30 temos que:*

*(...) To have a personal robot that does things you need, you have to have onboard processing, perception, motion and power. Ou seja, (...) Para ter um robô que faça as coisas que você precisa você tem*

que ter placa mãe integrada ao computador, percepção, velocidade e energia.

**1.4. 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) could not be substituted by helpful.

**Comentário:**

*Qual opção expressa uma relação precisa entre os itens?*

**Alternativa correta: A.** *Take away e remove são sinônimos.*

*Alternativa B: Novel é o oposto de new. Incorreta. Novel é sinônimo de new.*

*Alternativa C: Emerge significa o mesmo que disappear. Incorreta.*

*Emergir (vir à tona) NÃO significa o mesmo que desaparecer.*

*Alternativa D: Improvements e advances refletem ideias contraditórias. Incorreta. Melhorias e avanços refletem as mesmas ideias.*

*Alternativa E: Useful não poderia ser substituído por helpful. Incorreta. Useful **poderia** ser substituído por helpful (significam útil).*

**1.5. 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).

**Comentário:**

Em termos de referência, o único item que não se refere a robô é: **alternativa B.** (...) Personal robots are becoming more popular as people want to do more and more with their lives (...). Neste caso, o pronome possessivo *their* faz referência ao termo *people*.

**1.6. 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 consumer robot” (lines 36-37).

(D) “**While** some personal robots are already available, important research is underway...” (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).

**Comentário:**

O item em negrito introduz uma conclusão em: **alternativa C**. “**Therefore**, we have all the technologies which can support a consumer robot...” (lines 36-37). O conectivo *therefore* significa portanto, logo. Outros conectivos com ideia de conclusão / consequência: *so, thus, thereby*.

**1.7. 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.

**Comentário:**

A partir da frase “*That cooperation is vital to creating the best-designed personal robots.*” (Essa cooperação é vital para criar os robôs pessoais com o melhor design) é possível inferir que:

*Alternativa A: A técnica dos pesquisadores em Ciências da Computação sozinha ajudará a desenvolver os melhores robôs pessoais dos Estados Unidos. Incorreta. Na questão temos o termo cooperation como sendo vital.*

*Alternativa B: O esforço em conjunto / em associação de cientistas da computação e engenheiros mecânicos não é provável para melhorar o design do robô. Incorreta. A cooperação é vital.*

*Alternativa C: Aliança ente cientistas da computação, designers e psicólogos pode ser prejudicial ao futuro da robótica. Incorreta. A colaboração é vital.*

**Alternativa correta: D.** A colaboração de pesquisadores de diferentes áreas de conhecimento será extremamente benéfica ao futuro da robótica. Nas linhas 45-50 temos que: (...) 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 the best-designed personal robots.  
Alternativa E: A colaboração entre os pesquisadores da Georgia Tech e o Centro de Robôs e Máquinas Inteligentes é ineficiente. Incorreta. A colaboração é vital.

**1.8. 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).

**Comentário:**

Onde, no texto, o autor se refere a possíveis tarefas a serem desempenhadas por robôs pessoais em um futuro próximo?

**Alternativa correta: A.** Parágrafos 1 e 2.

Primeiro parágrafo: It's 6 a.m., and the Clarks awake to fresh coffee served to them by Millie, (...) Millie makes the bed, and their robotic dog Mickey gently reminds Mr. Clark to take his medicine.

Segundo parágrafo (linhas 16-18): (...) We live stressful lives now, and we can use technology to take away the boring tasks of everyday life.

**1.9. "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.

**Comentário:**

Estas áreas (These domains) incluem todas as áreas abaixo, EXCETO:

Temos a resposta nas linhas 45-49: (...) 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.*

**Alternativa correta: D.** *Physiology.* Cuidado com esse tipo de alternativa, que pode nos levar ao equívoco devido à semelhança na grafia entre *psychology* e *physiology*. Em nenhum momento *fisiologia* é citada.

**1.10. 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).

**Comentário:**

*A forma verbal em itálico transmite uma ideia de probabilidade em:*

**Alternativa correta: 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).*

**Could** é um verbo modal que pode indicar probabilidade, habilidade no passado e também uma maneira polida de se fazer um pedido.

**Texto 02**

**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.

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. 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 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 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.

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 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, 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 the tech industry reaches 90s-level hiring and growth once again.

*By Chris Dannen.*

*Portfolio.comup dated 5:22 p.m. ET Feb. 22, 2008.*

### **2.1. 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.

### **Comentário:**

*O objetivo principal do texto é:*

**Alternativa correta: A.** *Apontar as carreiras mais promissoras em um futuro próximo. No próprio título do artigo temos a pergunta “Quais são os melhores empregos de 2008?”, e durante todo o texto temos trechos que evidenciam as carreiras mais promissoras.*

*Alternativa B: Discutir o crescimento da economia no setor técnico, somente. Incorreta. O texto faz referência a várias carreiras de modo a situá-las junto ao cenário econômico, evidenciando as carreiras que estão em crescimento, aquelas que não são tão promissoras e aquelas que começarão a crescer.*

*Alternativa C. Incorreta. Aconselhar as empresas a implementarem programas de rotatividade aos alunos. Esse assunto referente aos programas de rotatividade é citado no quarto parágrafo: (...) 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 (...). Ou seja, “a explosão de aposentadorias aumentou o interesse dos alunos em programas de rotatividade em gerência geral apresentados por*

*muitas empresas para evitar a perda de um número recorde de aposentados.”*

*Alternativa D. Incorreta. Criticar novos programas de universidades que treinam profissionais para novos mercados.*

*Alternativa E. Incorreta. Advertir contra os efeitos negativos da aposentadoria precoce para \*baby-boomers.*

*\* É um termo utilizado para descrever nascidos no período pós-guerra (1945-1964), no qual houve um grande aumento na taxa de natalidade e, conseqüentemente, gerou um grande número de aposentadorias no período atual.*

**2.2. 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.

**Comentário:**

*O fragmento “Mas espere um segundo: nós não estamos rumando à recessão?” revela uma atitude de:*

*Alternativa A: Raiva e choque. Incorreta.*

**Alternativa correta: B.** *Surpresa e ironia. Nesse trecho do texto o autor surpreende-se, porque o cenário para os empregos é bom em meio a uma crise econômica mundial.*

*Alternativa C: Resignação e esperança. Incorreta.*

*Alternativa D: Recusa e reclamação. Incorreta.*

*Alternativa E: Indiferença e submissão. Incorreta.*

**2.3. 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.

**Comentário:**

*Nas linhas 20 - 29, Chris Dannen, o autor do texto, afirma que as novas vagas de emprego disponíveis são resultado de:*

*I - pessoas mudando para outras carreiras e ocupações. **Correta.***

*Temos na linha 22 o termo career switching (mudança de carreira).*

*II - A implementação de novas vagas profissionais. **Correta.** Temos nas linhas 20-21 que “While new jobs are being created (...)”.*

*III - mulheres que deixam seus empregos para cuidar de seus filhos. **Incorreta.***

*IV - A aposentadoria de trabalhadores que alcançaram a faixa etária de 60 anos. **Correta.** Temos na linha 23: (...) baby-boomer retirement.*

*A(s) única(s) afirmação(ões) correta(s) é (são): **(D)** I, II and IV.*

**2.4. 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.

**Comentário:**

*De acordo com o quarto parágrafo, por que os programas de rotatividade são benéficos às empresas que os implementam?*

**Alternativa correta: 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” (É uma maneira de treinar alunos universitários em diferentes áreas da empresa e treinar profissionais que serão capazes de substituir os gerentes aposentados). Nas linhas 36 - 39 temos que: “as empresas estão usando estes programas de rotatividade como uma maneira de acelerar as substituições em gerência, e os alunos os estão usando como uma maneira de tomar gosto por diferentes departamentos e nichos dentro de uma empresa”.*

**2.5. 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.

**Comentário:**

*Quais das seguintes ocupações não são vistas como promissoras?*

**Alternativa correta: D.** Farming, positions in the transport or production industry. Temos nas linhas 42 - 44: "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" (Se você estiver a procura de emprego em certos grupos ocupacionais, a saber, agricultura, produção ou transporte, você está olhando para um crescimento lento ou negativo e para pouca disponibilidade de emprego).

**2.6. 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.

**Comentário:**

*Marque a opção que contém uma correspondência correta de significado.*

(A) "roughly" (line 13) and approximately are antonyms. *Incorreta. São sinônimos.*

(B) "spurring" (line 26) and preventing are synonyms. *Incorreta. Spur (estimular) e prevent (impedir) não são sinônimos.*

**Alternativa correta: C.** "replacements" (line 37) and substitutions have the same meaning. *Ambas significam substituições.*

(D) "brisker" (line 45) could not be substituted by quicker. *Incorreta. Brisker poderia ser substituído por quicker (mais rápido).*

(E) "displaying" (line 53) and showing express contrasting ideas. *Incorreta. Display e show expressam a mesma ideia (mostrar).*

**2.7. “...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.

**Comentário:**

*“...Se você é um aspirante a professor ou trabalhador da saúde, você não estará procurando empregos – os empregos estarão procurando você.” Sugere que:*

**Alternativa correta: C** - *there will be plenty of job positions available for teachers and health workers (haverá muitas vagas disponíveis para professores e trabalhadores da saúde).*

**2.8. 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.

**Comentário:**

*Em termos de referência é correto afirmar que:*

**Alternativa correta: B** - *“nearly double the expansion...” (line 8) refers to the expansion of the professional and service categories. Temos nas linhas 2 – 8: “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.”  
Ou seja: Na próxima década 17% mais empregados estarão empregados nessas duas categorias, quase o dobro da expansão de outras categorias.

**2.9. 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*.

**Comentário:**

Marque o único item em que há uma correta correspondência entre a palavra em negrito e a idéia em itálico.

(A) “If you’re job hunting in the professional or service-oriented fields, we have good news.” (lines 1-2) - *consequence*. Incorreto. O conectivo *if* nos dá a idéia de condição.

(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*. Incorreto. O conectivo *while*, nesse caso, nos dá a idéia de contraste (= *although*), significando embora.

(C) “Peer occupational groups, however, are hiring at a brisker pace.” (lines 45-46) - *addition*. Incorreto. O conectivo *however* nos dá a idéia de contraste.

(D) “On the other hand, if you’re looking in the white-collar realm, you’re better set for 2008;” (lines 48-49) – *condition*. Incorreto. O conectivo *on the other hand* nos dá a idéia de contraste.

**Alternativa correta: E.** “In short, computer and mathematical experts continue to be a sought-after demographic.” (lines 70-72) - *concluding summary*. O conectivo *in short* nos dá a idéia de sumarização.

**2.10. According to the last paragraph in the text, which statements 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.

**Comentário:**

*De acordo com o último parágrafo do texto, qual afirmação é verdadeira acerca do mercado da Tecnologia da Informação?*

**Alternativa correta: B.** “Tech firms are on their way to show the same employment rates of the 90s”. Temos a resposta nas linhas 72 – 76: “They may not see the same demand that educators and health professionals are enjoying anytime soon, **but it may not be long before the tech industry reaches 90s-level hiring and growth once again.**” Ou seja: mas pode não levar muito tempo para a indústria tecnológica atingir os níveis de contratação e crescimento dos anos 90 novamente.