NOME COMPLETO DO (A) ALUNO (A) - PREENCHA COM **LETRA DE FORMA**. *NÃO ABREVIE O ÚLTIMO SOBRENOME.*

DATA DE NASCIMENTO (dia / mês / ano) | DDD (utilize apenas números) | TELEFONE | CPF (opcional)

E-MAIL (opcional)

TURNO: ○ Manhã ○ Tarde ○ Noite

SEXO: ○ FEM ○ MASC

SÉRIE: ○ 2ª Série ○ 3ª Série

ASSINATURA DO (A) ALUNO (A)

NOME DA ESCOLA

MUNICÍPIO

INSTRUÇÕES:

1. Essa prova terá a duração de 04 (quatro) horas.
2. O candidato só poderá se retirar definitivamente da sala transcorrido o tempo mínimo de 01h (uma hora) do início da prova, após assinar a lista de frequência e devolver o CADERNO DE PROVA e o CARTÃO-RESPOSTA PREENCHIDO.
3. Este CADERNO DE PROVA está organizado em duas PARTES:
   - **A.** 25 questões de múltipla escolha de TECNOLOGIA DA INFORMAÇÃO (TI);
   - **B.** 20 questões de múltipla escolha de LÍNGUA INGLESA;
   - **C.** Total da Prova 45 questões.
4. As respostas às questões objetivas deverão, obrigatoriamente, ser transcritas para o CARTÃO-RESPOSTA, que será o único documento válido utilizado na correção de toda a prova.
5. O candidato só poderá levar o CADERNO DE PROVA faltando uma hora para o término da prova.
6. Cada questão de múltipla escolha admite uma única resposta.
7. Tenha cuidado para não cometer erros no preenchimento do cartão resposta, pois ele não será substituído.
8. É obrigatória a devolução do CARTÃO-RESPOSTA, sob pena de desclassificação do candidato.
9. Aguarde o aviso para iniciar a prova. Ao terminá-la, avise ao fiscal e aguarde-o no seu lugar.
10. Não é permitido: A. o uso de instrumentos de desenho, calculadoras ou qualquer fonte de consulta; B. a comunicação com outras pessoas, exceto o aplicador de prova C. o uso de quaisquer aparelhos eletrônicos (celulares, tablets, relógios com calculadora, etc..)
11. O não cumprimento dessas regras acarretará a desclassificação do candidato.

DATA DA PROVA: 27/04/2026 **HORÁRIO: 13h30min às 17h30min**

REALIZAÇÃO:

TECNOLOGIA DA INFORMAÇÃO (TI)

01. Em um sistema de cadastro de demandas administrativas, o operador deve informar em uma única entrada o nome do requerente e a quantidade de solicitações abertas, separados pelo caractere #. O sistema normaliza o nome antes de exibir o resultado final.

```
dados = input("Informe nome e quantidade: ").split("#")
nome = dados[0].strip().title()
quantidade = int(dados[1]) + len(nome)

print(f"{nome}:{quantidade}")
```

Considerando que o usuário digitou exatamente:

```
ana clara # 7
```

Qual será a saída exibida?

a) ana clara:16
b) Ana Clara:7
c) Ana Clara:16
d) Ana clara:15
e) Ocorre erro de conversão

02. Durante uma auditoria em um sistema de indicadores, um analista deseja verificar o tipo final de uma variável gerada a partir de comparação lógica e soma numérica.

```
a = 4
b = 2.0
c = a / 2 == b
d = c + a

print(type(d))
```

Qual será a saída do programa?

a) <class 'int'>
b) <class 'float'>
c) <class 'bool'>
d) <class 'str'>
e) TypeError

03. Em um módulo de processamento interno, três variáveis são atualizadas sequencialmente para reaproveitar valores já calculados. Considere o seguinte trecho:

```
a = 10
b = a
a = a + 5
c, a = b, a - b

print(a, b, c)
```

Ao final da execução, qual será a saída?

a) 5 10 10
b) 10 10 5
c) 15 10 5
d) 5 15 10
e) 10 5 15

04. Um servidor público está revisando um script em Python 3 e precisa identificar quais nomes podem ser usados validamente como identificadores de variáveis, sem gerar erro de sintaxe.

Considere os seguintes nomes para variáveis:

```
_servidores
total2026
classificacao_final
2fase
valor-total
for
média
```

Assinale a alternativa **CORRETA**.

a) Apenas _servidores, total2026, classificacao_final e média são válidos
b) Apenas _servidores, total2026 e classificacao_final são válidos
c) Apenas 2fase e média são válidos
d) Todos são válidos em Python 3
e) Apenas for e média são válidos

05. Em um sistema de cálculo orçamentário, uma expressão foi escrita sem parênteses adicionais, dependendo exclusivamente da precedência natural dos operadores em Python.

```
resultado = 18 + 5 * 2 ** 3 // 4 - 7 % 4

print(resultado)
```

Qual será a saída?

a) 17
b) 25
c) 27
d) 31
e) 57

06. Em uma rotina de conferência, três valores vindos de fontes distintas são comparados para avaliar igualdade lógica e identidade de objetos.

```
x = 7
y = 7.0
z = "7"

print(x == y, x is y, x == int(z))
```

Qual alternativa representa corretamente a saída?

a) True True True
b) True False True
c) False False True
d) True False False
e) False True False

07. Um sistema de liberação de acesso precisa decidir se um adolescente poderá entrar em um evento institucional. A regra leva em conta idade, presença de acompanhante e autorização formal.

```
idade = 17
acompanhado = True
autorizacao = False

resultado = not (idade < 16 or (idade < 18
and not acompanhado)) and (autorizacao
or acompanhado)

print(resultado)
```

Qual será o valor impresso?

a) True
b) False
c) 17
d) None
e) Ocorre erro lógico e nada é impresso

08. Em uma avaliação interna, o sistema classifica a situação do candidato com base em nota, frequência e eventual recurso administrativo.

```
nota = 6.8
frequencia = 74
recurso = True

if nota >= 7 and frequencia >= 75:
    print("Aprovado")
elif nota >= 6.5 and frequencia >= 75:
    print("Recuperação")
elif nota >= 7 or (recurso and frequencia
>= 70):
    print("Análise especial")
else:
    print("Reprovado")
```

Qual será a saída?

a) Aprovado
b) Recuperação
c) Análise especial
d) Reprovado
e) Nenhuma, pois as condições se anulam

09. Em um processo eletrônico, o deferimento de um pedido depende da regularidade do protocolo, da assinatura do documento e do pagamento da taxa correspondente.

```
protocolo_regular = True
documento_assinado = False
taxa_paga = True

if protocolo_regular:
    if documento_assinado:
      if taxa_paga:
        print("Deferido")
else:
    print("Aguardando pagamento")
else:
    if taxa_paga:
      print("Aguardando assinatura")
else:
    print("Pendência dupla")
else:
    print("Protocolo inválido")
```

Qual saída será produzida?

a) Deferido
b) Aguardando pagamento
c) Aguardando assinatura
d) Pendência dupla
e) Protocolo inválido

10. Em um sistema de triagem administrativa implementado em Python 3.10+, o processamento depende de um par formado por setor e nível de pendência.

```
status = ("financeiro", 2)

match status:
    case ("financeiro", 0):
        print("Sem pendência")
    case ("financeiro", x) if x > 0:
        print(x * 10)
    case ("acadêmico", 1 | 2):
        print("Ajuste interno")
    case _:
        print("Revisão manual")
```

Qual será a saída?

a) Sem pendência
b) 2
c) 10
d) 20
e) Revisão manual

11. Uma rotina de consolidação percorre setores e lotes de documentos, acumulando valores conforme a regra abaixo.

```
total = 0

for setor in range(1, 4):
    for lote in range(setor, setor + 2):
        total += lote

print(total)
```

Qual será o valor final de total?

a) 12
b) 15
c) 18
d) 21
e) 24

12. Um analista está revisando uma sequência de atualizações em uma mesma variável para verificar o valor final após operações sucessivas.

```
x = 7
x += 3
x *= x - 4
x //= 2

print(x)
```

Qual será a saída?

a) 13
b) 21
c) 28
d) 30
e) 60

13. Em um módulo de fila de atendimento, uma lista sofre substituição por fatia, remoção posicional e inserção de novo valor calculado dinamicamente.

```
fila = [3, 6, 9, 12]
fila[1:3] = [7, 8, 9]
fila.pop(-2)
fila.append(fila[0] + fila[-1])

print(fila)
```

Qual será a saída final?

a) [3, 7, 8, 12]
b) [3, 7, 8, 9, 12]
c) [3, 7, 8, 12, 15]
d) [3, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15]
e) [3, 7, 9, 12, 15]

14. Um desenvolvedor da administração pública montou uma matriz para registrar dados em duas linhas. Entretanto, a forma de criação da estrutura pode gerar um comportamento não intuitivo.

```
matriz = [[1, 2]] * 2
matriz[0][1] = 9
matriz[1] = [3, 4]
print(matriz)
```

Qual será a saída final?

a) [[1, 9], [1, 9]]
b) [[1, 2], [3, 4]]
c) [[1, 9], [3, 4]]
d) [[3, 4], [3, 4]]
e) [[1, 2], [1, 9]]

15. Durante a leitura sequencial de valores, o sistema interrompe o laço assim que um limite acumulado é ultrapassado.

```
total = 0
for n in range(3, 10):
    total += n
    if total > 15:
        break
print(n, total)
```

Qual será a saída do programa?

a) 5 12
b) 6 18
c) 6 15
d) 7 25
e) 9 42

16. Em um sistema de validação cadastral, um analista precisa verificar o tipo final de uma variável gerada a partir de uma comparação lógica combinada com operação aritmética. Considere o código abaixo.

```
codigo = "2026"

valido = len(codigo) == 4

resultado = valido + False

print(type(resultado))
```

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta corretamente a saída do programa.

a) <class 'int'>
b) <class 'bool'>
c) <class 'float'>
d) <class 'str'>
e) Ocorre TypeError

17. Em uma rotina de cálculo interno de um órgão público, uma expressão foi escrita sem uso de parênteses adicionais, de modo que a linguagem Python aplicará apenas sua precedência natural de operadores.

Analise o trecho a seguir.

```
resultado = 27 // 4 + 2 * 3 ** 2 - 5 % 3

print(resultado)
```

Qual será a saída exibida?

a) 18
b) 20
c) 21
d) 22
e) 24

18. Durante a auditoria de um sistema, um programador comparou valores vindos de fontes distintas para verificar igualdade e identidade entre eles. Considere o seguinte código.

```
x = 5
y = 5.0
z = "5"
print(x == y, x != int(z), x is not y)
```

Qual alternativa representa corretamente a saída produzida?

a) False False True
b) True True False
c) False True False
d) True False False
e) True False True

19. Em um processo de contingência, um sistema deve verificar se existe condição suficiente para manter um serviço em funcionamento. A decisão depende do servidor principal, da disponibilidade de backup e da ausência de janela de manutenção.

```
servidor_ativo = False

backup_ok = True

janela_manutencao = False

print((servidor_ativo or backup_ok) and not janela_manutencao and (servidor_ativo or not servidor_ativo))
```

Assinale a alternativa **CORRETA**.

a) False
b) True
c) None
d) 0
e) Ocorre erro lógico

20. Em um processo seletivo interno, a classificação do candidato depende da nota, da frequência e da existência de recurso deferido. Analise o comportamento do programa abaixo.

```
nota = 6.4
frequencia = 72
recurso_deferido = True
if nota >= 7 and frequencia >= 75:
    print("Classificado")
elif nota >= 6 and frequencia >= 75:
    print("Cadastro de reserva")
elif recurso_deferido and nota >= 6 and
frequencia >= 70:
    print("Classificado por recurso")
else:
    print("Eliminado")
```

Qual será a saída do programa?

a) Classificado
b) Cadastro de reserva
c) Classificado por recurso
d) Eliminado
e) Nenhuma saída

21. Um setor de processamento precisa somar resultados parciais de lotes e subtarefas. Para isso, foi implementado o seguinte algoritmo com laços aninhados.

```
total = 0
for i in range(1, 4):
    for j in range(1, i + 2):
        total += i * j
print(total)
```

Qual será o valor final impresso?

a) 45
b) 30
c) 24
d) 18
e) 12

22. Em um sistema de protocolo, o operador deve informar uma entrada no formato “SETOR-XXX ; N”, em que XXX representa um código e N representa a quantidade de volumes. O sistema extrai parte do código e calcula um valor resumido.

```
dados = [parte.strip() for parte in input("Informe os dados: ").split(";")]

codigo = dados[0].split("-")[-1][-2:]

volumes = int(dados[1]) // 3

print(f"{codigo}-{volumes}")
```

Considerando que o usuário digitou exatamente:

SETOR-145 ; 11

qual será a saída final?

a) 145-3
b) 45-11
c) 45-4
d) 145-4
e) 45-3

23. Um algoritmo foi desenvolvido para acumular valores em uma sequência numérica, ignorando múltiplos de 3 e interrompendo o processamento quando a soma ultrapassar determinado limite.

```
soma = 0
for n in range(2, 11):
    if n % 3 == 0:
        continue
    soma += n
    if soma > 20:
        break
print(soma)
```

Qual será a saída do programa?

a) 18
b) 20
c) 21
d) 26
e) 30

24. Em uma fila de processamento, uma lista passa por atualização de posição, remoção e fatiamento para exibição parcial dos dados.

Analise o comportamento do código abaixo.

```
fila = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
fila[2] = fila[0] + fila[-1]
fila.insert(1, fila.pop(3))
del fila[-2]
print(fila[1:])
```

Qual será a saída final?

a) [4, 12, 10]
b) [8, 4, 10]
c) [2, 8, 4, 10]
d) [8, 12, 10]
e) [4, 8, 10]

25. Em uma rotina de atualização tabular, uma matriz bidimensional recebe alterações pontuais em posições específicas, e depois um valor agregado é calculado com base em seus elementos.

```
matriz = [
  [0, 1, 2],
  [3, 4, 5]
]
matriz[0][2] = matriz[1][0] + matriz[0][1]
matriz[1].append(matriz[0][2] - matriz[1][1])
print(matriz[0][2] + matriz[1][2] + matriz[1][3])
```

Qual será a saída produzida?

a) 7
b) 8
c) 10
d) 11
e) 9

ANOTAÇÕES

LÍNGUA INGLESA

01.

In recent years, Latin American countries have made significant progress in developing regulatory frameworks for artificial intelligence, reflecting a growing awareness of both its potential benefits and associated risks. Governments are increasingly concerned about how AI systems may reinforce existing inequalities when trained on biased datasets. As a result, policymakers are prioritizing transparency, accountability, and ethical governance in sectors such as healthcare, finance, and education. However, designing effective regulations remains a complex challenge, as overly strict policies may discourage innovation and investment. Experts argue that flexible and adaptive legal structures are better suited to rapidly evolving technologies. In addition, regional collaboration is essential to avoid fragmentation and ensure consistent standards across countries. International organizations have also played a key role in supporting policy development. As AI adoption accelerates, governance strategies are becoming central to economic and social policy discussions. This trend is expected to shape innovation ecosystems across the region in the coming years.

Source: Inter-American Development Bank – https://publications.iadb.org. Accessed in April, 2026.

a) AI regulation is decreasing in importance
b) Governments are ignoring AI risks
c) AI governance is becoming a key policy issue
d) Innovation is being eliminated
e) AI is only used in finance

02.

Global discussions in 2026 have increasingly emphasized the need for coordinated governance of artificial intelligence technologies. As AI systems become more powerful and accessible, concerns about misuse, including deepfakes and automated cyberattacks, have intensified. At major international forums, governments and organizations have stressed the importance of developing shared standards to guide responsible innovation. However, achieving consensus remains difficult due to differences in economic priorities and political systems. Some analysts argue that fragmented regulations could hinder technological progress and global trade. Others believe localized regulation allows countries to better address their own societal needs. Despite these challenges, the urgency of cooperation continues to grow. Experts warn that without coordination, risks may escalate rapidly. As a result, international governance is emerging as a central issue in the future of AI.

Source: The Economic Times – https://economictimes.indiatimes.com. Accessed in April, 2026.

a) Countries have already agreed on all AI laws
b) AI risks are no longer relevant
c) Global cooperation in AI is increasingly necessary
d) Regulation is not needed
e) AI development is slowing

03.

A new artificial intelligence initiative in Latin America aims to address persistent bias in global AI systems by incorporating regional languages and culturally relevant data. Many existing AI models rely heavily on datasets from English-speaking countries, which can lead to inaccuracies when applied elsewhere. Researchers are now developing open-source models that reflect the diversity of Latin American societies. This effort not only improves technological accuracy but also strengthens regional innovation capacity. However, the project faces challenges such as limited funding, infrastructure constraints, and competition from large global companies. Despite these obstacles, experts believe that such initiatives are crucial for achieving digital inclusion. They also highlight the importance of local expertise in shaping AI development. The project represents a broader movement toward technological independence. Ultimately, it reflects the growing role of emerging markets in global innovation.

Source: Associated Press – https://apnews.com. Accessed in April, 2026.

a) AI models are already unbiased
b) The initiative promotes inclusion and local innovation
c) The project ignores cultural diversity
d) There are no challenges involved
e) AI is declining

04.

South Korea introduced a comprehensive artificial intelligence law in 2026, aiming to balance technological innovation with public

safety and ethical concerns. The legislation requires companies to label AI-generated content and conduct risk assessments for high-impact systems. Supporters argue that such measures increase transparency and build public trust in emerging technologies. However, critics claim that the regulation may impose excessive burdens on startups and smaller enterprises. Concerns have also been raised about whether the law adequately protects individuals from surveillance and data misuse. This debate reflects a broader global challenge: how to regulate rapidly evolving technologies without stifling innovation. Policymakers must navigate competing interests from industry, society, and government. As other countries observe South Korea's approach, similar frameworks may be adopted elsewhere. The outcome of this policy could influence global AI regulation trends.

Source: The Guardian – https://www.theguardian.com. Accessed in April, 2026.

a) The law bans AI completely
b) The regulation focuses on transparency and risk control
c) Startups fully support the law
d) AI is no longer used
e) The law has no impact

05.

The United Nations has approved the creation of a global scientific panel to study the impacts of artificial intelligence on society. This initiative reflects growing international concern about the rapid development of AI technologies and their potential consequences. The panel will include experts from various disciplines, such as computer science, ethics, and law, to provide comprehensive insights. Its objective is to support policymakers with evidence-based recommendations. While many countries welcome this initiative, others remain cautious about global oversight mechanisms. The effectiveness of the panel will depend on its ability to balance scientific analysis with political realities. Experts believe it could play a role similar to climate science panels. This effort highlights the need for coordinated responses to global technological challenges. As AI continues to evolve, such initiatives may become increasingly important.

Source: United Nations / Associated Press – https://apnews.com. Accessed in April, 2026.

a) The UN is banning AI
b) The panel analyzes AI impacts
c) Only one country participates
d) AI has no risks
e) Technology is declining

06.

In 2026, fintech startups are playing a crucial role in transforming cross-border payments by introducing real-time transaction systems. These innovations significantly reduce costs and processing times compared to traditional banking methods. Small and medium-sized enterprises benefit the most, as they gain faster access to international markets. However, the rapid growth of fintech also raises concerns about regulatory compliance and financial security. Governments are now working to establish clearer frameworks to address these risks. Additionally, competition among fintech companies is intensifying, driving continuous innovation. Experts believe that collaboration between regulators and startups is essential. The future of financial systems will likely depend on how effectively these challenges are managed. As digital payments expand globally, fintech remains at the forefront of economic transformation.

Source: World Bank – https://www.worldbank.org. Accessed in April, 2026.

a) Fintech slows down payments
b) SMEs benefit from faster transactions
c) Regulation is not necessary
d) Costs are increasing
e) Fintech is declining

07.

Artificial intelligence is increasingly being integrated into educational systems to personalize learning experiences for students. By analyzing large amounts of data, AI systems can adapt content, pace, and assessment methods to individual needs. This has the potential to improve learning outcomes and increase engagement. However, concerns about data privacy and ethical use of student information remain significant. Educators must also be trained to effectively use these technologies. Policymakers are working to establish guidelines that balance innovation with protection. Additionally, there is ongoing debate about the role of human teachers in AI-enhanced environments. Experts emphasize that technology should complement, not replace, human interaction.

As adoption increases, the education sector is undergoing a profound transformation.

Source: UNESCO – https://www.unesco.org. Accessed in April, 2026.

a) AI replaces teachers completely
b) AI personalizes education
c) Privacy is not a concern
d) Teachers are no longer needed
e) Technology is rejected

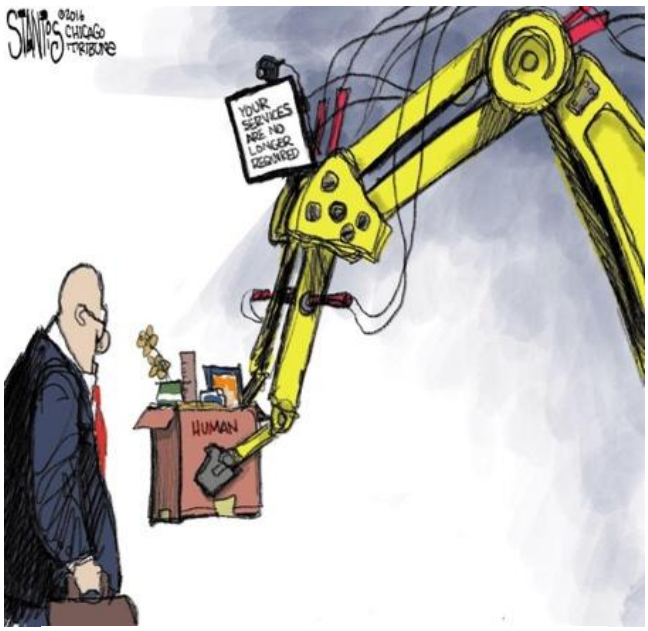
08.

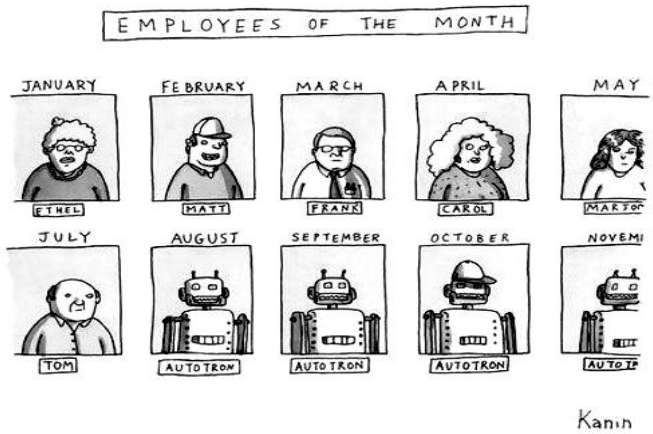
In 2026, venture capital investment trends show a growing preference for startups focused on sustainability and environmental impact. Investors are increasingly evaluating companies based not only on financial returns but also on their contribution to climate solutions. This shift reflects broader societal concerns about environmental degradation and climate change. Startups that align with sustainability goals are attracting significant funding. However, measuring environmental impact remains a complex challenge. Some investors are developing new metrics to address this issue. Others emphasize the importance of transparency in reporting. As a result, sustainability is becoming a central factor in investment decisions. This trend is expected to shape the future of entrepreneurship globally.

Source: McKinsey & Company – https://www.mckinsey.com. Accessed in April, 2026.

a) Investors ignore sustainability
b) Sustainability is influencing investment decisions
c) Funding is decreasing
d) Climate change is irrelevant
e) Startups avoid innovation

09.



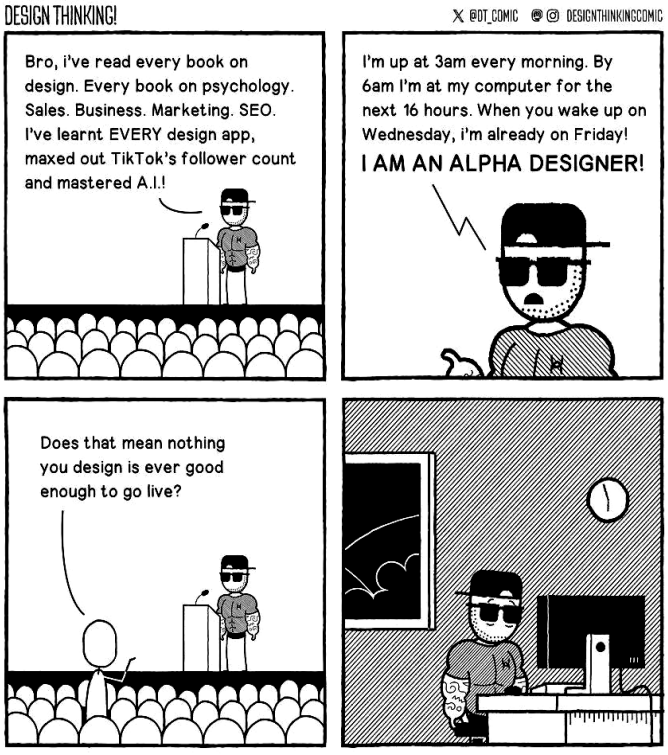


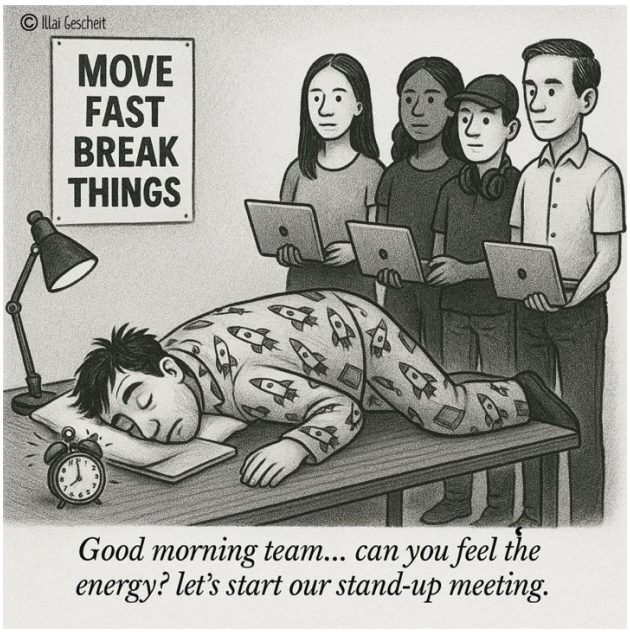
Source: The New Yorker – https://www.newyorker.com. Accessed in April, 2026.

The main idea of the cartoon is that

a) AI improves all working conditions
b) automation may threaten human employment
c) workers control technology
d) robots depend on humans
e) jobs are increasing globally

10.





Source: Harvard Business Review – https://hbr.org. Accessed in April, 2026.

The cartoon suggests that

a) entrepreneurship is simple and predictable
b) startups guarantee success
c) founders often experience stress and pressure
d) investors solve all problems
e) business requires little effort

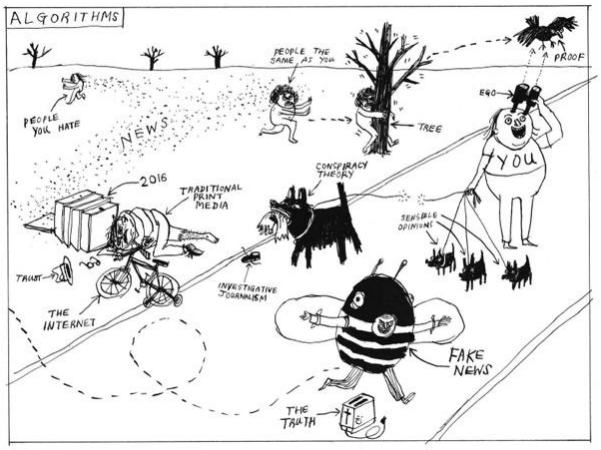
11.

Source: The Economist – https://www.economist.com. Accessed in April, 2026.

The cartoon implies that

a) digital systems are completely secure
b) cybersecurity measures can still be bypassed
c) hackers no longer exist
d) passwords are unnecessary
e) security systems are completely unnecessary

12.

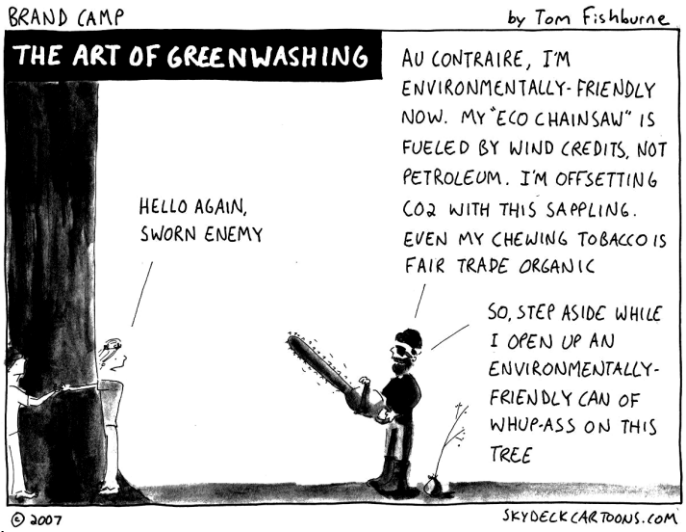


Source: BBC – https://www.bbc.com. Accessed in April, 2026.

The cartoon mainly shows that

a) users have full control over content
b) algorithms influence what users see online
c) social media has no impact
d) platforms are declining
e) users avoid technology

13.



Source: The Guardian – https://www.theguardian.com. Accessed in April, 2026.

The cartoon criticizes

a) environmental protection efforts
b) companies making misleading sustainability claims
c) renewable energy
d) consumers' behavior only
e) government regulations exclusively

14.

Influence of English in the Digital World

English has become the dominant language in the digital world, especially in areas such as programming, software development, and online communication. Many of the most widely used programming languages, including Python and JavaScript, are based on English vocabulary and syntax. This has created a global standard that facilitates collaboration among developers from different countries. However, it also presents challenges for non-native speakers, who must learn technical English to fully participate in the digital economy. In addition, many online platforms, tutorials, and documentation are primarily available in English. As a result, digital literacy is increasingly linked to English proficiency. Some experts argue that this linguistic dominance reinforces global inequalities. Others believe it promotes efficiency and global integration. Regardless of perspective, the influence of English in technology continues to expand.

Source: British Council – https://www.britishcouncil.org. Accessed in April, 2026.

The main idea of the text is that

a) programming languages are disappearing
b) English plays a central role in digital communication
c) technology does not require language skills
d) all languages are equally used online
e) coding is unrelated to English

15.

Awareness of Reading in English

Reading in English has become an essential skill for individuals working in technology-related fields. Many of the latest innovations, research articles, and technical manuals are published in English before being translated into other languages. As a result, professionals who can read in English have faster access to new information and trends. This advantage is particularly relevant in areas such as cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, and software development. However, reading technical texts requires more than basic language knowledge; it demands familiarity with specialized vocabulary and structures. Strategies such as skimming, scanning, and contextual guessing are often necessary to improve comprehension. Educational institutions are increasingly emphasizing the importance of reading skills in English. This reflects the growing connection between language and professional development in the digital era.

Source: UNESCO – https://www.unesco.org. Accessed in April, 2026.

The text suggests that

a) reading in English is optional
b) translation is always immediate
c) reading English provides faster access to information
d) English is not used in research
e) technology texts are simple

16.

Key Concepts in IT Vocabulary

Understanding key English terms in information technology is essential for effective communication in the field. Words such as “software,” “hardware,” “network,” and “database” are widely used across different languages without translation. These terms represent fundamental concepts that are necessary for understanding how digital systems operate. In addition, many technical instructions and interfaces rely on English terminology. For learners, this can initially be challenging, especially when words have multiple meanings depending on context. However, familiarity with these concepts significantly improves comprehension and performance in technical environments. Educational programs often emphasize the importance of mastering core vocabulary. As technology evolves, new terms continue to emerge, reinforcing the need for continuous learning.

Source: IBM – https://www.ibm.com. Accessed in April, 2026.

The text mainly focuses on

a) the difficulty of technology
b) the importance of English IT vocabulary
c) translation of all terms
d) the decline of English
e) software errors

17.

Text Genres in Computing

Different types of texts are commonly used in the field of computing, each serving a specific purpose. Technical manuals provide detailed instructions on how to use software or hardware systems. Research articles present new findings and innovations in areas such as artificial intelligence and data science. Online forums and documentation offer practical solutions to common problems faced by users and developers. Understanding these genres is essential for effective communication and learning. Each type of text has its own structure, language, and level of formality. For example, manuals tend to use imperative language, while research articles are more formal and analytical. Recognizing these differences helps readers interpret information more accurately. As a result, genre awareness is an important skill in technical education.

Source: MIT – https://ocw.mit.edu. Accessed in April, 2026.

The main purpose of the text is to

a) compare languages
b) describe different types of technical texts
c) criticize research articles
d) simplify manuals
e) ignore documentation

18.

Reading Strategies in IT Texts

Reading technical texts in English requires specific strategies to manage complex information effectively. One common approach is skimming, which involves quickly identifying the main idea of a text. Another strategy is scanning, used to locate specific information such as definitions or data. Contextual inference is also essential, allowing readers to understand unfamiliar terms based on surrounding words. In addition, visual elements such as diagrams and tables can support comprehension. Many readers also rely on prior knowledge to interpret technical content. These strategies are particularly useful when dealing with dense or highly specialized texts. Educational programs often train students to apply these techniques systematically. As a result, reading becomes more efficient and less intimidating.

Source: Cambridge University Press – https://www.cambridge.org. Accessed in April, 2026.

The text emphasizes

a) memorization only
b) the use of reading strategies
c) avoiding technical texts
d) translation as the only method
e) ignoring context

19.

Specialized Dictionaries in IT

Specialized dictionaries play a crucial role in helping learners understand technical vocabulary in English. Unlike general dictionaries, they provide precise definitions tailored to specific fields such as computing and engineering. These resources often include examples, diagrams, and usage notes to clarify meaning. In the context of information technology, dictionaries may explain terms like “algorithm,” “encryption,” and “interface.” Using these tools can improve both reading comprehension and professional communication. However, learners must also develop the ability to infer meaning from context,

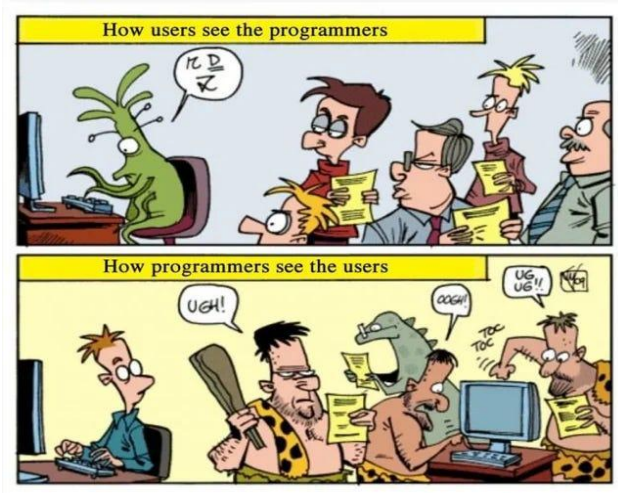
as not all terms can be looked up immediately. Digital dictionaries and online glossaries have made access to specialized vocabulary easier. As technology evolves, these resources continue to expand and adapt.

Source: Oxford University Press – https://www.oup.com. Accessed in April, 2026.

The text suggests that specialized dictionaries

a) are unnecessary
b) provide general meanings only
c) help understand technical vocabulary
d) replace reading skills
e) are outdated

20.



Source: The Guardian – *https://www.theguardian.com*. Accessed in April, 2026.

The cartoon implies that

a) technical English is universally easy
b) digital interfaces are always translated
c) understanding English vocabulary is important in technology use
d) users avoid technology completely
e) software does not use English

ANOTAÇÕES

BOA SORTE!