

Olympk de Inglês 2026 — 1º Edição

8º e 9º Ano — MASTER

30 Questões — Nível Intermediário-Avançado

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Elaborado com base no gabarito Olympk 2025.2

Fácil	8	2, 4, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 30
Média	14	1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 23, 24
Difícil	8	3, 6, 15, 16, 22, 27, 28, 29
Total	30	

Gabarito Rápido

01. D	02. B	03. B	04. A	05. E	06. A
07. B	08. C	09. B	10. B	11. D	12. D
13. A	14. B	15. A	16. B	17. E	18. A
19. C	20. A	21. B	22. C	23. E	24. A
25. A	26. B	27. B	28. A	29. C	30. A



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Questão 01

Média

Gabarito: D

Abbreviations

#00000058

Comentário: A confusão surge porque 'ASAP' foi interpretada literalmente pela mãe como uma palavra desconhecida, e não como a abreviação 'As Soon As Possible'. Esse tipo de mal-entendido ocorre quando o receptor não compartilha o mesmo código comunicativo do emissor.

Read the text message conversation below:

Son: "Mom, can you pick me up from school? The game finished early. Come ASAP!"
Mom: "Who is Asap? Is that one of your friends?"
Son: "No, Mom! ASAP means As Soon As Possible. Please hurry!"
Mom: "Oh! Why didn't you just say that?"

Source: Adapted everyday communication example for language learning.

Why did communication break down in this exchange?

- A) Because the son was being rude by using abbreviations when texting his mother.
- B) Because the mother did not have a mobile phone and could not receive messages properly.
- C) Because the son forgot to include the address of the school in his message.
- D) Because the mother did not recognise 'ASAP' as an abbreviation and interpreted it as a person's name instead.
- E) Because the son used capital letters, which made the message seem aggressive to his mother.

Questão 02

Fácil

Gabarito: B

Reading – understanding
purpose

#00000059

Comentário: O rótulo de ingredientes lista os componentes em ordem decrescente de peso. Para saber a quantidade exata de açúcar no produto inteiro, o consumidor precisa combinar a informação do tamanho da porção com o número de porções por embalagem.

Read the product label information below:

CEREAL CRUNCH — Product Label

Serving Size: $\frac{3}{4}$ cup (30 g)

Servings Per Box: About 10

Ingredients (listed in order by weight): Whole grain oats, Sugar, Corn starch, Salt, Natural flavouring, Vitamin D.

Sugars per serving: 8 g

Source: Adapted from standard food labelling guidelines.

A nutritionist wants to calculate the TOTAL sugar content in the entire box. Which two pieces of information are ESSENTIAL?

- A) The position of sugar in the ingredients list, because it determines how much sugar is present.
- B) The sugars per serving and the number of servings per box, because multiplying them gives total sugar intake.
- C) The serving size in grams and the list of vitamins, because vitamins regulate sugar absorption.
- D) The total weight of the box and the type of grain used as the base ingredient.
- E) The natural flavouring and salt content, as these balance the sweetness of the product.



Questão 03

Difícil

Gabarito: B

Vocabulary – Adjectives

#00000060

Comentário: 'Transient' e 'ephemeral' expressam a ideia de algo passageiro e breve. 'Fleetingly' reforça que a experiência dura apenas um instante. As demais opções introduzem significados como permanência, frequência ou intensidade, distorcendo o sentido original do texto.

Read the excerpt from a psychology essay below:

Happiness is often a transient state rather than a permanent condition. Researchers note that moments of joy are experienced fleetingly — they arise, peak, and dissolve before the individual can fully register them. This ephemeral quality makes happiness both precious and elusive. Unlike sustained emotional states such as contentment or melancholy, peak happiness tends to fade quickly, leaving behind only a memory of its presence.

Adapted from: Seligman, M. Flourish: A Visionary New Understanding of Happiness, 2011.

Which pair of synonyms best replaces 'transient' and 'fleetingly' without altering the meaning?

- A) 'permanent' and 'intensely'
- B) 'fleeting and short-lived' and 'briefly'
- C) 'frequent and recurring' and 'deeply'
- D) 'intense and overwhelming' and 'steadily'
- E) 'rare and extraordinary' and 'inversely'

Questão 04

Fácil

Gabarito: A

Comparatives / Superlatives

#00000061

Comentário: A afirmação 'The Amazon is shorter than the Nile' é FALSA. O Rio Amazonas mede 6.992 km e o Nilo 6.650 km; portanto o Amazonas é mais longo, não mais curto.

Read the river facts below:

The Nile (Africa) stretches approximately 6,650 km and flows into the Mediterranean Sea. The Amazon (South America) measures about 6,992 km and empties into the Atlantic Ocean. The Yangtze (Asia) is roughly 6,300 km long, draining into the East China Sea. The Mississippi (North America) runs about 3,730 km and reaches the Gulf of Mexico. The Congo (Africa) extends approximately 4,700 km before meeting the Atlantic Ocean.

Source: Adapted from National Geographic River Database, 2024.

Based on the information above, identify the FALSE comparative statement.

- A) The Amazon is shorter than the Nile.
- B) The Yangtze is longer than the Mississippi.
- C) The Nile flows into a different body of water than the Amazon.
- D) The Congo is longer than the Mississippi.
- E) The Mississippi is the shortest river listed in the table.



Questão 05

Média

Gabarito: E

Conditionals

#00000062

Comentário: A estrutura do primeiro condicional é 'if + simple present, will + base verb'. A alternativa E usa corretamente essa estrutura para reformular a ideia do texto de que praticar regularmente leva a melhorias consistentes.

Read the sports coaching advice text below:

Athletes who train consistently achieve better results than those who rely on intense but irregular sessions. Sports scientists confirm that the body adapts progressively to repeated physical stress. If you train regularly, you will develop both strength and endurance over time. Rest days are equally important — they allow muscle fibres to repair and grow. Skipping rest can lead to overtraining, which actually reduces performance rather than enhancing it.

Source: Adapted from sports science literature.

Which sentence correctly adapts one of the ideas in the text using the first conditional structure?

- A) If athletes had trained regularly, they would have performed better in competitions.
- B) Athletes who train are going to have developed more endurance by now.
- C) Unless you skipped rest days, you would not improve your strength.
- D) If you will rest properly, you would recover faster from training.
- E) If you skip rest days consistently, you will risk overtraining and reduced performance.

Questão 06

Difícil

Gabarito: A

Conjunctions

#00000063

Comentário: A conjunção 'because' induz o leitor a entender que a falta de recursos CAUSOU o sucesso da campanha, o que é logicamente contraditório. O sentido correto é de contraste — o sucesso ocorreu APESAR da limitação de recursos. A conjunção adequada seria 'although' ou 'even though'.

Read the marketing analysis text below:

The non-profit organisation launched its awareness campaign on an extremely limited budget, because the initiative reached millions of viewers across three continents. Volunteers drove most of the distribution, while a small team handled digital strategy. Media analysts pointed out that the campaign's authenticity resonated more effectively than many expensive commercial productions. The results challenged conventional assumptions about the relationship between funding and impact.

Source: Adapted non-profit communications analysis.

Identify the conjunction error in the text and explain the confusion it causes.

- A) Error: 'because' implies the limited budget caused the campaign's success. Correction: 'although' or 'even though'. Confusion: It makes the reader think that having fewer resources directly produced the wide reach, rather than signalling that the campaign succeeded despite financial constraints.
- B) Error: 'while' is incorrectly used as a causal connector. Correction: 'since'. Confusion: It implies volunteers and the digital team worked at different times.
- C) Error: 'and' is missing after 'continents'. Correction: add 'and'. Confusion: Creates a run-on sentence merging unrelated ideas.
- D) Error: 'more effectively' should be 'most effectively'. Correction: use superlative form. Confusion: Makes the comparison seem incomplete.
- E) Error: 'that' is redundant in 'the campaign's authenticity resonated'. Correction: remove 'that'. Confusion: It disrupts sentence flow unnecessarily.



Questão 07

Média

Gabarito: B

Reading – Communicative Purpose

#00000064

Comentário: O anúncio usa frases curtas no imperativo e linguagem emocional para criar uma conexão entre o produto e a identidade do leitor. O objetivo não é informar, mas persuadir — fazendo o leitor sentir que comprar o tênis é uma escolha de quem não desiste.

Read the advertisement text below:

"Tired of being left behind?
Train harder. Run faster. Go further.
The new SpeedX running shoe was built for those who never quit.
Lightweight. Durable. Unstoppable.
Your feet know the difference.
SpeedX. Because second place is not an option."

Source: Adapted from sports advertising copy for language analysis.

Identify the correct statement about how the advertisement is constructed and how it intends to influence its audience.

- A) The advertisement provides detailed technical data about the shoe's weight and materials to help the consumer make an informed choice.
- B) The advertisement uses short imperative sentences and competitive language to appeal to the reader's desire to win and not give up, connecting the product to a personal identity of determination.
- C) The advertisement compares SpeedX to competitor shoes using race results and athlete performance statistics.
- D) The advertisement presents a scientific explanation of how the shoe's design improves running posture and reduces injury risk.
- E) The advertisement uses a question-and-answer format to clarify common doubts about the durability of running shoes.



Questão 08

Média

Gabarito: C

English as a global language

#00000065

Comentário: A referência à famosa campanha 'Just Do It' da Nike permite que a nova marca empreste as conotações culturais de superação, determinação e atletismo associadas à Nike, tornando o produto imediatamente mais aspiracional sem precisar construir esse significado do zero.

Read the advertisement description below:

Background: black.

Visual: a single runner crossing a finish line, arms raised.

Tagline: 'Just Start. Never Stop.'

Brand logo: bottom left corner.

A new fitness supplement brand launches its first campaign, directly referencing the iconic visual language and motivational tone of Nike's legendary 'Just Do It' campaign from 1988.

Source: Hypothetical ad analysis for language learning.

What meaning effect does the fitness brand generate by referencing Nike's iconic campaign style, and why is this strategy effective?

- A) The ad references Nike to suggest the supplement contains the same ingredients used by Nike-sponsored athletes, implying scientific credibility.
- B) The reference to Nike's campaign positions the supplement as a luxury product for elite professional athletes only.
- C) By borrowing Nike's visual language and motivational tone, the brand inherits the cultural associations of endurance, self-overcoming and athletic achievement, making the new product feel immediately aspirational.
- D) The reference to Nike's campaign is intended to mock the sportswear industry and suggest that clothing matters less than nutrition.
- E) The ad mimics Nike's style to imply the supplement is the most affordable option for everyday athletes seeking quick results.

Questão 09

Média

Gabarito: B

Reading comprehension –
implying meaning

#00000066

Comentário: A intenção comunicativa de Lucas era expressar admiração de forma exagerada e informal ('I could eat a horse'), sem intenção literal. A falha ocorreu porque a anfitriã interpretou a expressão idiomática como uma declaração factual sobre quantidade de comida.

Read the social dialogue below:

Host: "Lucas, would you like something to eat?"
Lucas: "Thank you — I'm absolutely starving. I could eat a horse!"
Host: [brings out a very large tray with five different dishes]
Lucas: "Oh — I mean, this is incredibly generous, but I just wanted a small snack..."
Host: "But you said you could eat a horse! I wanted to make sure there was enough."

Source: Adapted dialogue for language comprehension analysis.

What was Lucas's original communicative intention, and what made it unsuccessful?

- A) Lucas intended to compliment the host's cooking skills in advance. It failed because the host misunderstood the compliment as a request for a large portion.
- B) Lucas intended to use a hyperbolic idiom to express hunger informally. It failed because the host interpreted the expression literally, resulting in an unexpectedly large amount of food.
- C) Lucas intended to hint that he had dietary restrictions. It failed because the host served dishes that did not account for those restrictions.
- D) Lucas intended to suggest the host should invite more guests. It failed because the host thought he was commenting on the quality of the food.
- E) Lucas intended to test the host's understanding of English idioms. It failed because the host recognised the idiom but chose to respond literally as a joke.

Questão 10

Médio

Gabarito: B

Future – will / be going to

#00000067

Comentário: A expressão 'Look at those dark clouds' fornece evidência presente e visível, o que caracteriza o uso de 'be going to' para previsão baseada em evidência concreta. O uso de 'will' nesse contexto seria inadequado, pois não há decisão espontânea — há uma inferência a partir de dados observáveis.

Read the grammar explanation below and the sentence that follows:

Will vs. Be Going To:
— Use 'will' for: predictions without evidence, decisions made at the moment of speaking, and offers/promises.
— Use 'be going to' for: plans already made before speaking, and predictions based on present evidence.

Sentence to analyze: 'Look at those dark clouds — it is going to rain before we reach the station.'

Based on the grammar explanation, which item correctly analyses the sentence above?

- A) The sentence is incorrect because 'be going to' can never be used with weather predictions.
- B) The sentence is correct because 'be going to' is appropriate here — the speaker is making a prediction based on observable present evidence (the dark clouds).
- C) The sentence is incorrect because only 'will' can follow the imperative 'Look at'.
- D) The sentence would be equally correct with 'will' because both forms are interchangeable in all future contexts.
- E) The sentence is incorrect because 'be going to' must always be followed by a plan, not a weather event.



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Questão 11

Média

Gabarito: D

Genitive case

#0000068

Comentário: Em 'next week's schedule', o genitivo exprime uma relação temporal de origem — o cronograma pertence ao período de tempo 'próxima semana'. Não é uma posse física nem um parentesco, mas uma associação temporal que indica quando algo ocorre.

Read the sentences below and analyse the use of the genitive case:

1. "The engineer's report was submitted ahead of schedule."
2. "The volcano's last eruption occurred over two centuries ago."
3. "Next week's schedule has not been confirmed yet."
4. "The hospital's director gave a press statement this morning."

Source: Adapted grammar analysis examples.

In which sentence does the genitive case express a relationship of TEMPORAL ORIGIN (i.e., something associated with or produced by a specific point in time) rather than possession or authorship?

- A) Sentence 1, because the report is the intellectual property of the engineer.
- B) Sentence 2, because the eruption is a physical event owned by the volcano.
- C) Sentence 4, because the director was appointed by and therefore belongs to the hospital.
- D) Sentence 3, because 'next week's' indicates that the schedule originates from or is associated with a specific time period, expressing temporal origin rather than physical possession.
- E) All four sentences express the same type of genitive relationship with no meaningful difference.

Questão 12

Média

Gabarito: D

Meme language

#0000069

Comentário: 'Break a leg' é uma expressão idiomática em inglês usada para desejar boa sorte — especialmente antes de uma apresentação ou performance. A substituição correta deve manter essa função encorajadora, sem alterar o tom positivo da mensagem.

Read the exchange between two students before a school play below:

Sofia: "I'm so nervous about tonight's performance. What if I forget my lines?"
 James: "Don't worry — you've rehearsed every day for a month. Break a leg out there!"
 Sofia: "Wait... why would you want me to break my leg?"
 James: "Ha! It's just an expression. It means good luck!"

Source: Adapted everyday dialogue for language learning.

Choose the item that replaces 'Break a leg' with another expression that maintains the same communicative function in the context of the conversation.

- A) 'Fall flat on your face' — which has the opposite effect, suggesting failure.
- B) 'Keep your fingers crossed for me' — which shifts the responsibility of wishing luck to Sofia herself.
- C) 'Watch your step' — which introduces a literal warning about physical safety.
- D) 'You've got this!' or 'Good luck tonight!' — both preserve the encouraging and supportive function of the original expression.
- E) 'Don't mess it up' — which creates pressure rather than encouragement, changing the emotional tone entirely.



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Questão 13

Média

Gabarito: A

Reading – understand
register

#0000070

Comentário: A formalização exige substituir gírias e contrações por termos precisos do inglês formal. 'Gonna' → 'going to', 'super nervous' → 'quite anxious', 'lemme know' → 'please let me know', preservando o conteúdo sem alterar o sentido.

Read the informal message a student sent to a teacher below:

"Hey Miss, just wanna say I'm gonna be late tomorrow 'cause I've got a dentist appointment super early. I'll try to get there ASAP but it might be like 20 mins into class. Can you lemme know if I'll miss anything important? Thx!"

Consider the highlighted expressions: 'wanna', 'gonna', 'super early', 'ASAP', 'lemme know', and 'Thx'.

Source: Adapted informal school communication example.

Which item correctly rewrites the message in a formal register without altering the meaning?

- A) 'Dear Miss, I would like to inform you that I will be late tomorrow due to an early dentist appointment. I will arrive as soon as possible, but I may miss approximately twenty minutes of class. Could you please let me know if anything important will be covered? Thank you.'
- B) 'Hello Miss, I want to say I will be late tomorrow because I have a dentist appointment early. I will try to get there fast. Can you tell me if I miss anything? Thanks.'
- C) 'Miss, I am going to be late tomorrow. I have a dentist appointment super early and I will get there ASAP. Please lemme know what I miss. Regards.'
- D) 'Hi Miss, just so you know I am gonna be late tomorrow. It is a dentist thing. I will be there in like 20 minutes. Thx a lot.'
- E) 'Dear Miss, I am going to be somewhat delayed tomorrow morning. There is an appointment I must attend. I will come when I can. Please advise if necessary. Thank you.'

Questão 14

Média

Gabarito: B

Reading – argumentative
texts

#0000071

Comentário: O título mais adequado deve capturar tanto o evento específico (o acordo regulatório) quanto a sua implicação mais ampla: o impacto potencial na privacidade de usuários em todo o setor de tecnologia, que é a dimensão central explorada no texto.

Read the news excerpt below:

A major social media company reached a landmark agreement with federal regulators, accepting restrictions on how it collects and monetises personal data from users under the age of eighteen. The settlement, valued at over four billion dollars, imposes strict limits on targeted advertising directed at minors and requires the company to appoint an independent privacy auditor. Legal analysts suggest the ruling could force the entire tech industry to revisit data collection practices, particularly as governments in the EU and Asia are preparing similar frameworks.

Source: Adapted from technology and regulatory news reporting, 2025.

Which of the following is the most appropriate title for this news story?

- A) Social Media Company Fined for Sharing User Data with Third Parties.
- B) Landmark Settlement Over Teen Data Privacy Could Reshape the Entire Tech Industry's Practices.
- C) Tech Giants Compete for Younger Audiences by Improving Platform Safety Features.
- D) Independent Auditors: A Growing Trend in Corporate Governance for the Digital Age.
- E) How Social Media Companies Are Responding to Declining User Engagement Among Teenagers.



Questão 15

Difícil

Gabarito: A

Reading – artistic/literary
works

#00000072

Comentário: O trecho de Macbeth utiliza a metáfora do 'brief candle' para representar a brevidade da vida. 'Out, out' funciona como um imperativo dirigido à própria chama, reforçando o desejo de extinção. A comparação da vida a uma sombra passageira e a um ator no palco aprofunda o tema da impermanência.

Read the excerpt from Shakespeare's Macbeth below:

"Out, out, brief candle!
Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage
And then is heard no more."

— SHAKESPEARE, William. Macbeth, Act V, Scene V. Public domain.

Which of the following correctly identifies the literary function of the phrase 'brief candle' in the lines above?

- A) The phrase uses a metaphor comparing life to a candle flame — transient and destined to be extinguished — reinforcing the speech's central theme of life's brevity and meaninglessness.
- B) The phrase uses alliteration between 'brief' and the repeated 'b' sounds to create a musical rhythm that softens the emotional weight of the passage.
- C) The phrase functions as a simile comparing the candle's brightness to Macbeth's former glory, implying he was once a great and illuminating leader.
- D) The phrase introduces personification by giving the candle the ability to hear Macbeth's command, suggesting nature responds to human emotion.
- E) The phrase is an example of hyperbole, exaggerating the candle's size to emphasise the importance of the moment in which Macbeth is speaking.



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Questão 16

Difícil

Gabarito: B

Reading – implicit meanings

#00000073

Comentário: O crítico usa a expressão 'the audience becomes complicit' para indicar que o espectador não é um observador passivo, mas é implicado nas escolhas morais dos personagens. A forma como o roteiro está escrito faz com que o público torça por personagens que agem de maneira eticamente problemática.

Read the television drama review excerpt below:

"What distinguishes this series from ordinary crime dramas is its refusal to offer moral clarity. The writers have constructed a world where the lines between justice and revenge dissolve entirely by the third episode. Most disturbingly, the audience becomes complicit — we find ourselves rooting for characters whose actions we would condemn in any other context. The series does not ask you to approve; it simply engineers your sympathy without your permission. That is a remarkable, if unsettling, achievement."

Source: Adapted television criticism for language analysis.

Which item below correctly identifies what the critic meant by the phrase 'the audience becomes complicit'?

- A) The series involves the audience directly by asking them to vote on plot outcomes through an interactive app, making them literally part of the story.
- B) Through the writing, viewers are made to emotionally side with morally questionable characters, effectively implicating them in actions they would otherwise find objectionable — without the audience consciously choosing to do so.
- C) The phrase refers to the use of a first-person narrator who speaks directly to the camera, forcing the audience to adopt the character's point of view.
- D) The audience is made to feel guilty for watching violent content, and the critic is condemning the show for promoting harmful entertainment.
- E) The series features audience members as background extras in crowd scenes, creating a literal sense of participation in the story's events.

Questão 17

Médio

Gabarito: E

Reading – STEM articles

#00000074

Comentário: O texto argumenta que o desmatamento afeta diretamente o ciclo hídrico, reduzindo a evapotranspiração e alterando padrões de chuva. A perda de cobertura vegetal também intensifica o escoamento superficial e aumenta o risco de inundações e erosão.

Read the science article excerpt below:

Forests play a critical role in regulating the water cycle. Through a process called evapotranspiration, trees release vast amounts of water vapour into the atmosphere, contributing to the formation of clouds and rainfall far beyond the forest's borders. When large areas of forest are cleared, this moisture recycling mechanism breaks down. Scientists have documented that deforestation in the Amazon basin has already reduced regional rainfall by up to 25% in some areas. As vegetation cover decreases, surface runoff increases, elevating flood risk during heavy rain events while accelerating long-term soil erosion.

Source: Adapted from environmental science reporting. Nature Climate Change, 2024.

Based on the text, which statement is CORRECT about the relationship between deforestation and the water cycle?

- A) Deforestation increases rainfall in surrounding areas by releasing stored moisture from the soil.
- B) Evapotranspiration is a process that occurs only in tropical forests and has no effect on rainfall in other regions.
- C) Deforestation has no measurable effect on flood risk, as floods are caused by ocean temperature changes.
- D) Reduced vegetation cover decreases surface runoff, which helps prevent soil erosion over time.
- E) Deforestation disrupts the water cycle by reducing evapotranspiration, which can decrease regional rainfall and increase flood risk and soil erosion.



Questão 18

Médio

Gabarito: A

Reading – digital navigation

#00000075

Comentário: Ao substituir o sujeito 'they' (plural) por 'he' (singular masculino), o verbo 'need' recebe a terminação -s na oração relativa, e os pronomes de objeto e possessivo devem ser ajustados: 'their' → 'his', 'them' → 'him'.

Read the sentence below and apply the grammatical transformation requested:

Original sentence: 'They need to review their notes carefully before the exam, or it will be very difficult for them to recall the key concepts.'

Change the subject from 'they' (plural) to 'he' (third person singular male).

What does the correctly transformed sentence look like?

- A) 'He needs to review his notes carefully before the exam, or it will be very difficult for him to recall the key concepts.'
- B) 'He need to review his notes carefully before the exam, or it will be very difficult for him to recall the key concepts.'
- C) 'He needs to review their notes carefully before the exam, or it will be very difficult for them to recall the key concepts.'
- D) 'He needs to review his notes carefully before the exam, or it will be very difficult for he to recall the key concepts.'
- E) 'He needs to reviews his notes carefully before the exam, or it will be very difficult for him to recall the key concepts.'

Questão 19

Fácil

Gabarito: C

Relative pronouns

#00000076

Comentário: 'Where' é o pronome relativo usado para introduzir orações adjetivas que se referem a lugares. No contexto da frase, o pronome deve se referir ao 'museum' (um lugar), não a uma pessoa ou objeto.

Read the sentence below:

"The museum, _____ the ancient artefacts are displayed, attracts thousands of visitors from around the world every year."

Which relative pronoun correctly fills the blank and why?

- A) 'which' — because it refers to objects, and museums contain objects.
- B) 'who' — because museums are institutions created by people.
- C) 'where' — because it introduces a relative clause referring to a location, and 'museum' names a place.
- D) 'whose' — because the artefacts belong to the museum, indicating possession.
- E) 'when' — because the sentence describes an event that takes place at the museum.



Questão 20

Fácil

Gabarito: A

Reading – retrieve
information

#00000077

Comentário: O texto mostra que Carlos obteve 94% em História (meta: 82%) — a maior diferença positiva. Em Ciências, obteve 74% contra meta de 85%, a maior diferença negativa. Inglês recebeu 'Steady' porque a nota (88%) coincidiu exatamente com a meta.

Read the student performance report below:

STUDENT PERFORMANCE REPORT — Carlos | Term 2

English Language: Target 88% | Attained 88% | Progress: Steady

Mathematics: Target 85% | Attained 90% | Progress: Very Good

Sciences: Target 85% | Attained 74% | Progress: Concern

History: Target 82% | Attained 94% | Progress: Excellent

Physical Education: Target 80% | Attained 83% | Progress: Good

Overall Percentage: 86.6%

Based on the report, which subject shows the **GREATEST** positive gap between attained grade and target, and which shows the **GREATEST** negative gap?

- A) Greatest positive gap: History (94% attained vs. 82% target, +12 points). Greatest negative gap: Sciences (74% attained vs. 85% target, -11 points).
- B) Greatest positive gap: Mathematics. Greatest negative gap: English Language, because it exactly met the target.
- C) Greatest positive gap: Physical Education. Greatest negative gap: Sciences, because the attitude score was 2.
- D) Greatest positive gap: English Language, because it matched the target perfectly. Greatest negative gap: History, despite the high attained grade.
- E) Greatest positive gap: Sciences. Greatest negative gap: History, because it had the lowest target.



Questão 21

Fácil

Gabarito: B

Speaking – ordering food

#00000078

Comentário: O hóspede utiliza estruturas formais e polidas ('I'd love to have', 'Could I also get', 'I think I'll go with') típicas de um contexto de hotel ou restaurante formal. O resumo correto registra cada escolha conforme declarada.

Read the hotel room service menu description and the guest's spoken order below:

ROOM SERVICE MENU — CONTINENTAL HOTEL

Starters: Caesar Salad, French Onion Soup, Shrimp Cocktail
Main Course: Beef Tenderloin, Grilled Sea Bass, Vegetable Risotto
Side Dishes: Steamed Asparagus, Truffle Fries, Buttered Rice
Desserts: Crème Brûlée, Tiramisu, Seasonal Fruit Plate

Guest's order (spoken): "I'd love to start with the French onion soup. For my main, I'll have the grilled sea bass, please. Could I also get the steamed asparagus on the side? And to finish, I think I'll go with the crème brûlée."

Source: Adapted hotel ordering scenario.

Which item correctly summarises the order by menu category?

- A) Starter: Caesar Salad; Main: Beef Tenderloin; Side: Truffle Fries; Dessert: Tiramisu.
- B) Starter: French Onion Soup; Main: Grilled Sea Bass; Side: Steamed Asparagus; Dessert: Crème Brûlée.
- C) Starter: None; Main: Grilled Sea Bass; Side: Buttered Rice; Dessert: Crème Brûlée.
- D) Starter: Shrimp Cocktail; Main: Grilled Sea Bass; Side: Steamed Asparagus; Dessert: Seasonal Fruit Plate.
- E) Starter: French Onion Soup; Main: Vegetable Risotto; Side: None; Dessert: Crème Brûlée.

Questão 22

Difícil

Gabarito: C

Speaking – mediate conflicts

#00000079

Comentário: A metáfora utilizada compara a resolução de conflitos ao processo de desembaraçar um nó: quanto mais ambas as partes puxam em direções opostas, mais apertado o nó fica. A solução exige movimentos cuidadosos e coordenados, não força.

Read the conflict resolution text below:

"Think of a long-standing conflict as a knot tied between two people. The more each person pulls their own end of the rope, the tighter the knot becomes and the harder it is to undo. You cannot untie a knot through force — you have to understand its structure, work patiently through each loop, and sometimes loosen one part before you can free another. Resolution requires careful, coordinated movement from both sides, not a contest of strength."

Source: Adapted conflict mediation training material.

What activity is conflict compared to in the text, and how is this meaning constructed?

- A) Conflict is compared to a race, with the implication that the first person to concede loses the competition.
- B) Conflict is compared to a wrestling match, suggesting that physical strength determines who reaches a resolution.
- C) Conflict is compared to untying a knot, constructed through the analogy of pulling causing tightening, requiring patient and coordinated effort from both sides rather than force to achieve resolution.
- D) Conflict is compared to a puzzle, suggesting that there is one correct solution that just needs to be discovered.
- E) Conflict is compared to untying a knot, but the text implies the stronger party will always succeed in freeing themselves first.



Questão 23

Média

Gabarito: E

Speaking – debates

#00000080

Comentário: O debate gira em torno do uso obrigatório de uniformes escolares. O argumento do Orador A foca na redução de desigualdades visíveis e na coesão social. O júri aconselha incluir estudos comparativos entre escolas com e sem uniforme para tornar o argumento mais sólido.

Read the debate transcript excerpt below:

Moderator: "Tonight's motion: All public schools should make uniforms compulsory. Opening argument."

Speaker A (For): "Uniforms remove visible markers of economic inequality. When every student wears the same clothing, the focus shifts from fashion to learning. Schools with uniforms report stronger group identity and fewer incidents of clothing-related bullying."

Speaker B (Against): "Compelling children to wear uniforms suppresses individuality and self-expression. Clothing is one of the first ways young people develop a sense of personal identity."

Juror's note: "Speaker A would benefit from citing comparative studies between uniformed and non-uniformed schools to substantiate claims about bullying reduction and academic focus."

Source: Adapted debate format for language learning.

What topic is being debated, what is Speaker A's main argument, and how does the juror advise strengthening it?

- A) Topic: dress codes in the workplace. Speaker A's argument: uniforms increase worker productivity. Juror's advice: include economic data on uniform costs.
- B) Topic: freedom of expression in schools. Speaker A's argument: students should be able to wear any clothing they choose. Juror's advice: cite freedom of speech legislation.
- C) Topic: school funding. Speaker A's argument: uniforms reduce school budgets significantly. Juror's advice: propose a specific cost-saving model.
- D) Topic: bullying prevention. Speaker A's argument: schools should ban all social media to reduce bullying. Juror's advice: include expert opinions from child psychologists.
- E) Topic: compulsory school uniforms. Speaker A's argument: uniforms reduce visible economic inequality and strengthen group identity. Juror's advice: strengthen the argument with comparative studies between uniformed and non-uniformed schools.

Questão 24

Médio

Gabarito: A

Speaking – respond to a worried friend

#00000081

Comentário: A conversa mostra dois amigos preocupados com Rafael, que está acumulando horas extras excessivas. Sofia sente responsabilidade porque foi ela quem o incentivou a 'dar o máximo' no trabalho, o que ele pode ter interpretado de forma extrema.

Read the conversation below:

Lena: "I'm really worried about Rafael. He's been staying at the office past midnight every night this week."

Marco: "I know — he mentioned he hasn't taken a day off in three months. He looks exhausted."

Lena: "He used to have such a good work-life balance. What happened?"

Marco: "You know... I feel partly responsible. A while back I kept telling him he needed to give 110% if he wanted the promotion."

Lena: "Marco, that's not the same as telling him to destroy his health."

Marco: "I know. But I wonder if he took it too far."

Source: Adapted dialogue for language comprehension.

What is the concern expressed by the friends, and why might one of them feel responsible for the situation?

- A) The concern is about Rafael's excessive working hours and apparent exhaustion, and Marco feels partly responsible because he previously encouraged Rafael to give maximum effort, which Rafael may have applied to an unhealthy extreme.
- B) The concern is about Rafael's financial decisions, and Lena feels responsible because she introduced him to a high-pressure investment group.
- C) The concern is about Rafael's relationship with his manager, and Marco is responsible because he recommended Rafael for a project he was not qualified to lead.
- D) The concern is about Rafael's mental health diagnosis, and both friends feel responsible for not noticing symptoms earlier.
- E) The concern is about Rafael missing an important deadline, and Marco is responsible because he gave Rafael incorrect information about the project timeline.

Questão 25

Fácil

Gabarito: A

Speaking – cautioning

#00000082

Comentário: O aviso instrui os usuários da biblioteca a manterem silêncio em determinadas áreas, a desligarem os celulares e a não consumirem alimentos próximos dos computadores. O objetivo é preservar o ambiente de estudo e proteger os equipamentos.

Read the library rules notice below:

LIBRARY USER GUIDELINES — Westfield Public Library

All visitors are reminded that mobile phones must be switched to silent or turned off upon entering the reading and study rooms. Conversations should be kept to a whisper or moved to the designated social areas near the entrance. Food and drinks are strictly prohibited near computer workstations and rare book collections. Failure to observe these guidelines may result in a request to leave the premises. Thank you for helping us maintain a productive environment for all users.

Source: Adapted public institution notice for language learning.

What caution is given in the notice, and why does it apply to all visitors?

- A) Visitors are cautioned to silence mobile phones, keep noise low in study areas, and avoid food near computers and rare books, because these rules protect the study environment and equipment for the benefit of all users.
- B) Visitors are warned not to use library computers for personal use, as this reduces availability for academic research.
- C) The notice cautions visitors to report damaged books to staff, so that repairs can be scheduled before further deterioration.
- D) Visitors are advised to register their student ID at the entrance before using any library facility.
- E) The caution is about returning borrowed items on time, as overdue materials result in access restrictions for other users.

Questão 26

Fácil

Gabarito: B

Listening – recognising instructions

#00000083

Comentário: A sequência correta para o processo de transplante de muda é: (1) escolher um vaso maior, (2) preencher o fundo com pedras, (3) adicionar terra, (4) retirar a planta do vaso antigo com cuidado e (5) regar abundantemente após o transplante.

Read the gardening tutorial instructions below:

"Repotting your plant correctly will help it thrive. Start by selecting a new pot that is at least 5 cm wider than the current one. Place a layer of small stones or gravel at the bottom to ensure drainage. Add a layer of fresh potting mix, then carefully remove the plant from its old pot by tilting it gently and supporting the base. Place the plant in the centre of the new pot and fill in the gaps with more potting mix, pressing lightly. Finally, water thoroughly until moisture drains from the bottom holes."

Source: Adapted gardening guide for language learning.

What is the correct order of steps to repot a plant?

- A) Remove plant → Add potting mix → Select pot → Add gravel → Water
- B) Select larger pot → Add gravel → Add potting mix → Remove and place plant → Water thoroughly
- C) Select larger pot → Water plant → Add gravel → Remove plant → Add potting mix
- D) Add potting mix → Select pot → Remove plant → Add gravel → Water
- E) Remove plant → Select pot → Add gravel → Water → Add potting mix



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Questão 27

Difícil

Gabarito: B

Listening – key words in
short dialogues

#0000084

Comentário: O diálogo apresenta uma orientadora de carreira que dá feedback a uma candidata. A candidata demonstra dificuldade em aceitar que habilidades técnicas sozinhas não são suficientes para liderança. A orientadora insiste que competência interpessoal é igualmente decisiva para avançar a cargos de gestão.

Read the career counselling dialogue below:

Advisor: "Your technical skills are genuinely impressive — your coding portfolio is one of the strongest I've reviewed this year. However, for the senior engineering role, the panel flagged concerns about collaborative communication."

Candidate: "But I delivered every project on time and above specification. Isn't that what matters most?"

Advisor: "Delivery matters enormously, but at a senior level you'll be leading teams, not just writing code. The ability to communicate, delegate, and manage conflict is equally critical."

Candidate: "So you're saying my actual work isn't enough?"

Advisor: "I'm saying your work is excellent — and to advance further, you need to develop complementary skills as well."

Source: Adapted career development dialogue for language analysis.

What is the lesson conveyed by the advisor, and how can it be inferred from the candidate's final response?

- A) The lesson is that technical skills are irrelevant at senior level; it can be inferred because the advisor focuses entirely on communication without acknowledging the candidate's portfolio.
- B) The lesson is that advancing to leadership roles requires both strong technical ability and interpersonal skills; it can be inferred from the candidate's defensive question 'my actual work isn't enough?' which shows they initially perceived the feedback as dismissing their technical merit, and from the advisor's clarification that both dimensions are necessary.
- C) The lesson is that candidates should apply for roles that match only their current skills; it can be inferred because the advisor suggests the role is too senior for the candidate.
- D) The lesson is that interview performance matters more than a portfolio; it can be inferred because the advisor mentions the panel's concerns.
- E) The lesson is that essays should be rewritten entirely when feedback is received; it can be inferred from the advisor's critical tone throughout.

Questão 28

Difícil

Gabarito: A

Listening – identify speaker attitude

#00000085

Comentário: A mudança de atitude do político — de articulado e confiante para evasivo e seco — ocorre quando o jornalista menciona o relatório interno sobre desvios de verbas. Isso sugere que o político estava ciente do assunto mas não estava autorizado ou preparado para comentá-lo publicamente.

Read the press conference transcript excerpt below:

Journalist: "Minister, the infrastructure projects completed under your department have received strong praise from engineering associations. What do you attribute this success to?"

Minister: "It comes down to rigorous planning and excellent partnerships with local contractors. We set measurable benchmarks and held everyone accountable to them."

Journalist: "There's also been an internal audit report that allegedly identifies irregularities in budget allocation for the northern highway project..."

Minister: [pause] "I... that's a matter that is currently under review."

Journalist: "Can you confirm whether the report has been shared with the oversight committee?"

Minister: "No comment at this stage."

Source: Adapted press conference dialogue for language analysis.

What does the minister's change in attitude suggest about how the journalist conducted the interview?

- A) The minister's shift from confident and detailed to hesitant and non-communicative suggests the journalist's question about the audit report touched on information the minister was either not authorised or not prepared to address publicly.
- B) The minister became evasive because the journalist's tone was too aggressive, making the minister feel personally attacked.
- C) The change indicates the minister had not been briefed on the infrastructure projects and was improvising answers throughout.
- D) The minister became defensive because the journalist implied the projects had been completed poorly, contradicting the engineering associations' praise.
- E) The shift in tone occurred because the minister was tired and had been answering questions for too long before the interview began.



Questão 29

Difícil

Gabarito: C

Listening – gist of
songs/cartoons

#0000086

Comentário: A expressão 'losing signal' funciona como metáfora para a perda gradual de comunicação em um relacionamento. 'Static on the line' representa interferência e mal-entendidos. 'Frequency' sugere que os dois não estão mais 'sintonizados' um com o outro, reforçando a ideia de distância emocional.

Read the song lyrics excerpt below:

We used to talk for hours, never losing signal,
Now there's static on the line and the words feel minimal.
I keep trying to tune in to your frequency,
But something in between us broke the clarity.
All those conversations turned to dead air overnight,
And I don't know if distance made us lose the fight.

— Original lyrics: "Dead Air" by R. Monteiro (2024)

What does 'losing signal' mean in the song, and what elements of the lyrics support this interpretation?

- A) 'Losing signal' refers to a literal problem with mobile phone connectivity, supported by references to static, frequency, and dead air as technical descriptions of a bad network.
- B) 'Losing signal' refers to a couple's decision to reduce their phone usage, supported by 'minimal words' as a choice rather than a consequence.
- C) 'Losing signal' is a metaphor for the gradual breakdown of communication in a relationship, supported by 'static on the line' as interference and misunderstanding, 'frequency' as emotional attunement, and 'dead air' as the silence left when connection is lost.
- D) 'Losing signal' refers to a long-distance relationship ending because of poor internet access, supported by 'distance' as a geographical barrier.
- E) 'Losing signal' refers to a musician losing creative inspiration, supported by 'dead air' as the absence of new material and 'frequency' as the rhythm of song production.

Questão 30

Fácil

Gabarito: A

Listening – bias in podcasts

#00000087

Comentário: O podcast descreve o conceito de 'growth mindset' (mentalidade de crescimento): a crença de que habilidades podem ser desenvolvidas com esforço e prática. A ideia central é que erros não indicam falta de talento, mas são parte natural do processo de aprendizagem.

Read the youth podcast transcript excerpt below:

"Have you ever given up on something just because you weren't good at it straight away? That's what scientists call a fixed mindset — the belief that talent is something you either have or you don't. But research shows that's not how the brain works. Every time you practise something difficult, your brain literally builds new connections. Making mistakes isn't a sign that you're not smart enough — it's a sign that you're learning. The students who improve the most aren't the ones who find everything easy. They're the ones who keep going when it gets hard. That's the growth mindset — and anyone can develop it."

Adapted from: Dweck, C. Mindset: The New Psychology of Success, 2006.

What is the 'growth mindset' as described in the excerpt, and what does it claim about mistakes and learning?

- A) The growth mindset is the belief that abilities can be developed through effort and practice. It claims that making mistakes is a natural and necessary part of learning, not a sign of lack of intelligence.
- B) The growth mindset is a technique that involves repeating positive phrases every morning to build confidence before going to school.
- C) The growth mindset means always feeling motivated and enthusiastic, never getting frustrated by difficult tasks.
- D) The excerpt claims that only naturally talented students can develop a growth mindset, as the brain stops forming new connections after childhood.
- E) The growth mindset teaches students to avoid difficult challenges so they can focus on subjects where they already perform well.

