

Olympk de Inglês 2026 — 1º Edição

Nível Médio — PRO

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



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Questão 01

Média

Gabarito: C

Reading – Digital
Communication

#00000088

Comentário: O mal-entendido ocorre porque a frase 'We should talk' carrega uma conotação negativa amplamente reconhecida em comunicação informal. Pedro interpreta a mensagem como sinal de problema, quando na realidade Clara queria compartilhar uma boa notícia. A ambiguidade emocional da expressão é o núcleo do problema.

Read the message exchange below:

Clara: "Hey Pedro, we should talk when you get a chance. It's about the project."

Pedro: "Oh no... did I do something wrong? I can come now if you need."

Clara: "Ha! No, nothing bad at all — I was going to tell you our proposal was accepted!"

Pedro: "I spent the last ten minutes thinking I was about to be fired."

Source: Adapted everyday communication example for language learning.

Why did Pedro misinterpret Clara's original message?

- A) Because Pedro had recently submitted work late and assumed it had caused a serious problem.
- B) Because Clara's message was too short to carry any meaningful emotional context.
- C) Because the phrase 'we should talk' is widely associated with negative news, leading Pedro to assume the worst despite the neutral wording.
- D) Because messages about projects are generally understood as complaints in professional settings.
- E) Because Pedro did not know Clara well enough to interpret her communication style accurately.

Questão 02

Fácil

Gabarito: B

Reading – Understanding
Purpose

#00000089

Comentário: O rótulo de um remédio é um documento informativo cujo objetivo é permitir que o paciente use o medicamento com segurança. O elemento mais relevante para saber a dose máxima diária é a dosagem por tomada combinada com a frequência permitida.

Read the medicine label information below:

PAINKILLER PLUS — Ibuprofen 400mg

Dosage: Adults and children over 12 — take 1 tablet every 6 to 8 hours as needed.

Maximum dose: Do not exceed 3 tablets in 24 hours.

Do not take on an empty stomach.

Keep out of reach of children under 12.

If symptoms persist for more than 3 days, consult a doctor.

Source: Adapted from standard pharmaceutical labelling guidelines.

A patient wants to know the maximum amount of ibuprofen they can take in a single day. Which pieces of information are MOST essential?

- A) The instruction to keep it away from children, because it indicates the medicine is strong and therefore the dose must be low.
- B) The dosage per tablet and the maximum number of tablets in 24 hours, because multiplying them gives the maximum daily intake of ibuprofen.
- C) The instruction not to take on an empty stomach, because this determines the timing of each dose.
- D) The recommendation to consult a doctor after 3 days, because it implies the medicine loses effect after that period.
- E) The tablet strength in milligrams alone, because higher milligrams always mean fewer tablets per day.



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Questão 03

Difícil

Gabarito: A

Vocabulary – Synonyms in Context

#00000090

Comentário: 'Pervasive' descreve algo que se espalha amplamente e penetra todos os aspectos de um sistema. O sinônimo mais preciso neste contexto científico é 'widespread', que mantém a ideia de alcance amplo e penetração sem introduzir conotações negativas adicionais. As demais opções distorcem o sentido original.

Read the public health article excerpt below:

"The use of ultra-processed foods has become pervasive in modern diets across both high-income and low-income nations. Nutritional researchers note that these products now account for over half of total caloric intake in several countries, displacing traditional whole-food diets at an alarming pace. The shift is not driven by preference alone — economic accessibility, aggressive marketing, and reduced cooking time all contribute to the pattern. The health consequences, ranging from obesity to cardiovascular disease, are well-documented."

Adapted from: The Lancet – Nutrition Series, 2024.

Which word **BEST** replaces 'pervasive' without altering the scientific meaning of the sentence?

- A) 'Widespread' — because it conveys that the phenomenon has reached broadly across populations and dietary contexts, preserving the original scope without distortion.
- B) 'Dangerous' — because the text makes clear that ultra-processed foods are harmful and therefore dangerous by definition.
- C) 'Deliberate' — because the manufacturers of ultra-processed foods intentionally designed them to become dominant in global diets.
- D) 'Occasional' — because the text refers to specific meal situations in which ultra-processed foods are consumed.
- E) 'Invisible' — because the influence of ultra-processed foods goes unnoticed by most consumers who eat them.

Questão 04

Fácil

Gabarito: E

Comparatives and Superlatives

#00000091

Comentário: A afirmação E é falsa. O texto indica que a Torre Eiffel tem 330 metros e o Burj Khalifa tem 828 metros. Portanto, o Burj Khalifa é mais do que duas vezes mais alto que a Torre Eiffel — a afirmação de que eles têm 'alturas semelhantes' é claramente incorreta.

Read the landmark facts below:

The Eiffel Tower (Paris, France) stands 330 metres tall and was completed in 1889. It remained the world's tallest structure for 41 years. The Burj Khalifa (Dubai, UAE) reaches 828 metres and was completed in 2010, currently holding the record as the tallest building on Earth. The Empire State Building (New York, USA) is 443 metres tall and was completed in 1931. The CN Tower (Toronto, Canada) measures 553 metres and was completed in 1976.

Source: Adapted from architectural reference data, 2024.

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

- A) The Burj Khalifa is taller than all other landmarks mentioned.
- B) The Eiffel Tower was completed earlier than the Empire State Building.
- C) The CN Tower is taller than the Empire State Building.
- D) The Empire State Building is shorter than the CN Tower but taller than the Eiffel Tower.
- E) The Eiffel Tower and the Burj Khalifa have similar heights, with less than 100 metres of difference between them.



Questão 05

Média

Gabarito: C

Conditionals

#00000092

Comentário: O texto descreve uma situação hipotética no passado — o atleta não se aqueceu e sofreu uma lesão. O terceiro condicional (If + past perfect, would have + past participle) é a estrutura adequada para refletir sobre uma consequência irreal no passado. A alternativa C aplica essa estrutura corretamente.

Read the sports medicine case study below:

"During last season's championship final, a professional footballer suffered a torn hamstring muscle in the opening minutes of the game. His physiotherapist later revealed that the player had skipped the pre-match warm-up routine, citing time pressure. Post-match analysis confirmed that the muscle was cold and under-prepared for the intensity of competitive play. Sports doctors emphasised that even a ten-minute warm-up significantly reduces the risk of soft-tissue injuries during high-intensity exercise."

Adapted from: British Journal of Sports Medicine, Case Studies, 2024.

Which sentence correctly uses the third conditional to reflect on the player's injury?

- A) If he warms up properly, he will not suffer the injury during the final.
- B) If he had warmed up, he will avoid the hamstring tear during the game.
- C) If he had completed the warm-up routine, he would have significantly reduced his risk of tearing the hamstring.
- D) If he would have warmed up, he had avoided the injury altogether.
- E) If he completes the warm-up, he would have stayed healthy throughout the final.

Questão 06

Difícil

Gabarito: B

Cohesion – Discourse
Markers

#00000093

Comentário: O texto usa 'consequently' para introduzir a conclusão, mas a relação lógica entre as ideias é de contraste, não de consequência direta. O fato de o programa ter tido poucos participantes não causa a conclusão de que foi bem-sucedido — na verdade, o texto quer dizer que foi bem-sucedido APESAR da baixa adesão inicial. A conjunção correta seria 'nevertheless' ou 'despite this'.

Read the government report excerpt below:

The national recycling initiative launched in 2022 faced significant public resistance in its first twelve months. Participation rates remained below 30% in most urban areas, and surveys indicated widespread confusion about which materials were eligible for collection. Funding cuts in the second year further strained local implementation teams. Consequently, the programme is now considered one of the most effective environmental policies introduced in the past decade, having diverted over two million tonnes of waste from landfill by 2024.

Adapted from: National Environmental Policy Review, 2025.

Identify the discourse marker error and explain the confusion it causes.

- A) Error: 'further' implies that funding cuts were a positive addition to the programme. Correction: 'additionally'. It makes the reader think budget reductions were planned as a support mechanism.
- B) Error: 'consequently' implies that the programme's success was caused by the low participation, confusion, and funding cuts — the opposite of the intended meaning. Correction: 'nevertheless' or 'despite this'. The reader is misled into thinking problems directly produced the positive outcome.
- C) Error: 'remained' should be 'had remained' to maintain consistent past perfect tense throughout the paragraph.
- D) Error: 'significant' is too vague and should be replaced with a specific percentage to make the argument more precise and credible.
- E) Error: 'further' is redundant alongside 'also' in the same sentence. Correction: remove one of them to avoid repetition.



Questão 07

Média

Gabarito: D

Reading – Communicative
Purpose

#00000094

Comentário: O texto é um aviso instrucional que usa linguagem imperativa, numeração sequencial e ênfase tipográfica para orientar o leitor sobre um procedimento obrigatório. A função comunicativa é claramente prescritiva: diz o que fazer, em que ordem e com que urgência.

Read the public health notice below:

FOOD SAFETY ALERT — URGENT RECALL NOTICE

If you have purchased FreshFarm Mixed Berries (500g) with a best-before date between 12 March and 30 April 2026, DO NOT consume this product.

1. Check your freezer immediately for this item.
2. Do not open the packaging.
3. Return the product to the store of purchase for a full refund.
4. If you have already consumed the product and feel unwell, contact your doctor immediately.

For further information, call our consumer helpline: 0800-FRESH.

Source: Adapted from standard food recall communication.

What is the primary communicative function of this notice, and how is it achieved?

- A) The notice aims to persuade consumers to buy a replacement product by emphasising the brand's commitment to quality and safety.
- B) The notice informs the public about the company's quality control procedures using technical and scientific language.
- C) The notice entertains readers with a narrative account of how the contamination was discovered and traced.
- D) The notice instructs consumers on a mandatory sequence of safety actions through numbered steps, capital letters for emphasis, and imperative verbs to convey urgency.
- E) The notice negotiates a compensation agreement between the manufacturer and affected consumers using legal terminology.

Questão 08

Média

Gabarito: A

English as a Global
Language

#00000095

Comentário: O texto argumenta que a expansão do inglês como língua global levou ao surgimento de variedades regionais reconhecidas — como o inglês indiano ou nigeriano — que possuem estruturas gramaticais e vocabulários próprios. A implicação central é que a diversidade linguística dentro do inglês é um fenômeno legítimo, não um desvio do 'padrão'.

Read the linguistics article excerpt below:

"Linguists now speak of 'World Englishes' rather than a single correct form of the language. Varieties such as Indian English, Nigerian English, and Singaporean English are not imperfect approximations of British or American norms — they are fully developed linguistic systems with their own grammar patterns, vocabulary, and pragmatic conventions. Research shows that within their own speech communities, these varieties are highly consistent and mutually intelligible. The question is no longer whether these forms are valid, but how educational institutions should respond to their growing use in academic and professional contexts."

Adapted from: Kachru, B. The Other Tongue: English Across Cultures, 2nd ed.

Based on the text, what is the most significant implication of the concept of 'World Englishes'?

- A) Regional varieties of English such as Indian or Nigerian English are recognised as complete linguistic systems, not deviations from a standard — shifting the question from validity to how institutions should accommodate them.
- B) British and American English are becoming irrelevant as global communication shifts entirely to simplified international varieties with reduced grammar.
- C) World Englishes are a temporary phenomenon that will eventually converge back into a single unified standard as globalisation increases.
- D) Non-native varieties of English are inconsistent and unreliable because they lack the historical foundation of British or American norms.
- E) The rise of World Englishes proves that grammar rules are unnecessary in modern communication, as mutual intelligibility is all that matters.



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Questão 09

Média

Gabarito: E

Reading Comprehension –
Implicit Meaning

#00000096

Comentário: O diálogo demonstra comunicação passivo-agressiva. Rafaela afirma que está bem e que não se importa com a decisão, mas suas respostas curtas, a recusa em participar do planejamento e a frase 'if that's what you all decided' revelam ressentimento e discordância não expressos diretamente.

Read the group project dialogue below:

Tomás: "Hey Rafaela, we changed the presentation topic to climate policy — hope that's okay."

Rafaela: "Sure. Whatever works for the group."

Tomás: "We're meeting tomorrow to split the sections. Can you join?"

Rafaela: "I'll see. I might be busy."

Tomás: "We really need everyone there. Any preference on which section you cover?"

Rafaela: "No preference. Assign me whatever — if that's what you all decided."

Source: Adapted dialogue for language analysis.

What can be inferred about Rafaela's emotional state from this dialogue?

- A) Rafaela is genuinely indifferent to the topic change and prefers to let others take the lead on planning.
- B) Rafaela is enthusiastic about the new topic but hiding it to appear professional and detached.
- C) Rafaela is confused about the project structure and avoiding the meeting to hide her lack of preparation.
- D) Rafaela is physically exhausted and too tired to engage meaningfully with the planning process.
- E) Rafaela is upset about the topic change but using indirect and passive language to avoid direct confrontation, saying she doesn't mind while her responses signal the opposite.

Questão 10

Médio

Gabarito: B

Modal Verbs – Degrees of
Certainty

#00000097

Comentário: Os verbos modais expressam graus de certeza. 'Can't' indica impossibilidade lógica — é o modal adequado quando as evidências tornam uma conclusão logicamente impossível. No contexto da frase, o facto de a biblioteca estar fechada aos domingos torna impossível que Marcos esteja lá agora.

Read the grammar guide excerpt and the sentence below:

Modal verbs in English express different degrees of certainty:

- 'must': strong logical deduction (near certainty)
- 'might / could': weak possibility (uncertain)
- 'should': expectation based on normal circumstances
- 'can't': logical impossibility

Sentence to analyze:

"The library is always closed on Sundays. Marcos _____ be there right now — it's Sunday afternoon."

Which modal verb best completes the sentence and why?

- A) 'might' — because there is a small chance the library made an exception and opened today.
- B) 'can't' — because the library being closed on Sundays makes it logically impossible for Marcos to be there at this moment.
- C) 'must' — because Marcos studies very hard and is probably always at the library regardless of the day.
- D) 'should' — because in normal circumstances Marcos is expected to be studying at this time of day.
- E) 'could' — because his presence is hypothetical and depends on whether he found an alternative entrance.



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Questão 11

Média

Gabarito: C

Reading – Persuasive Texts

#00000098

Comentário: O anúncio usa três técnicas de persuasão identificáveis: apelo à escassez ('only 48 hours left'), prova social ('joined by over 200,000 students') e apelo à autoridade ('designed by Cambridge-certified educators'). A alternativa C é a única que identifica corretamente todas as três sem adicionar elementos ausentes.

Read the advertisement below:

"LearnBridge Online Courses — Designed by Cambridge-certified educators.
Over 200,000 students have already transformed their careers with LearnBridge.
Our Advanced English Certificate course is available at 60% off — but only for the next 48 hours.
Don't miss your chance. Enrol now and start learning today."

Source: Adapted advertising copy for language analysis.

Which item correctly identifies ALL persuasive techniques used in this advertisement?

- A) The ad uses only emotional appeal and urgency, with no reference to authority figures or quantitative claims.
- B) The ad uses alliteration, repetition of the brand name, and a loyalty discount for returning customers.
- C) The ad uses appeal to authority ('Cambridge-certified educators'), social proof ('200,000 students'), and scarcity ('only 48 hours') to persuade the consumer.
- D) The ad uses clinical research data and independent test results to establish academic superiority over competing courses.
- E) The ad uses only a rhetorical question and a call to action, with no statistical or credibility claims.

Questão 12

Média

Gabarito: A

Reading – Understanding Register

#00000099

Comentário: A mensagem original está em registro informal com gírias, fragmentos e abreviações. Para reformulá-la em inglês formal adequado a um relatório escolar, é necessário substituir todas as expressões informais por equivalentes formais, usar frases completas e manter tom neutro e objetivo. A alternativa A cumpre todos esses requisitos.

Read the informal message below:

Original message (text from a student to a classmate):
"dude the science fair was insane lol our volcano totally blew up way bigger than expected and mrs lima went nuts
haha — she actually said we might win?? cant believe it tbh"

Rewrite this message in a formal register suitable for a school newsletter report on the science fair.

Which item correctly rewrites the message in formal English?

- A) 'During the school science fair, our team's volcano experiment produced a reaction considerably larger than anticipated, which visibly surprised the supervising teacher, Mrs Lima. She indicated that our project may be considered for the top prize.'
- B) 'The science fair was really exciting and our volcano was bigger than we expected. Mrs Lima was surprised and said we might win, which was great.'
- C) 'Dude, the volcano totally blew up and Mrs Lima went nuts — she said we might actually win this thing, which is unbelievable.'
- D) 'The student reported that the volcano experiment exceeded expectations and that Mrs Lima said something about winning, which the student found hard to believe.'
- E) 'The volcano blew up way bigger than expected at the science fair and Mrs Lima was very surprised. She said we might win the competition in an informal way.'



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Questão 13

Média

Gabarito: D

Writing – Formal Profiles

#00000100

Comentário: A seção de apresentação de um perfil profissional tem como função conectar experiência, habilidades e objetivos em uma narrativa coesa e estratégica. Não é um resumo cronológico do currículo, mas um posicionamento deliberado que responde à pergunta 'quem sou e o que busco'. A opção D é a única que identifica essa função com precisão.

Read the professional profile excerpt below:

PROFILE — Amina Souza

Environmental Engineer | 7 years in urban water management | Committed to climate resilience

SUMMARY:

"I am an environmental engineer with seven years of experience designing flood-mitigation infrastructure for rapidly growing cities in sub-Saharan Africa. My work sits at the intersection of engineering, public health, and community development — I believe that well-designed water systems save lives and build equity. I am now seeking a global organisation where I can apply this expertise at a larger scale."

Source: Hypothetical professional profile for language analysis.

What is the strategic function of Amina's summary section, considering her background and stated goal?

- A) The summary lists Amina's technical certifications to help recruiters verify her qualifications against minimum job requirements.
- B) The summary explains a career break in Amina's history and provides justification for her decision to change sectors.
- C) The summary offers a chronological account of Amina's projects, replacing the need for a separate work history section.
- D) The summary connects Amina's technical expertise and social values to a future-oriented ambition, positioning her as a purposeful professional seeking a mission-aligned role at global scale.
- E) The summary serves as a personal biography, sharing Amina's life story to create an emotional connection with potential employers.

Questão 14

Média

Gabarito: C

Reading – Argumentative
Texts

#00000101

Comentário: O texto apresenta o debate sobre o uso de smartphones em sala de aula. O argumento dos defensores da proibição é que os dispositivos prejudicam a atenção e o desempenho. O argumento contrário é que proibir ignora o potencial pedagógico da tecnologia. O título mais preciso captura essa tensão sem reduzir o debate a uma posição única.

Read the opinion article excerpt below:

"A growing number of schools across Europe and North America have introduced full bans on smartphones in classrooms, citing studies linking device use to reduced attention spans and lower academic performance. Supporters of the bans argue that distraction-free environments lead to measurable improvements in student wellbeing and test scores. Critics, however, contend that blanket prohibitions fail to distinguish between harmful use and legitimate educational applications — and that banning devices risks leaving students underprepared for a technology-driven world."

Adapted from: The Guardian Education Supplement, 2025.

Which title BEST reflects the central argument and counterargument in the text?

- A) 'Why Smartphones Are Destroying the Future of Education in Western Schools.'
- B) 'A Historical Overview of Technology in the Classroom Since the Invention of the Calculator.'
- C) 'Smartphone Bans in Schools: Evidence of Academic Gains Grows, But Critics Warn of Missed Educational Potential.'
- D) 'European Students Lead the World in Academic Performance After Banning All Devices.'
- E) 'Screen Time and Learning: Why Technology Always Improves Student Outcomes When Used Correctly.'



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Questão 15

Difícil

Gabarito: E

Reading – Literary Analysis

#00000102

Comentário: O poema usa a metáfora de uma carta nunca enviada para representar sentimentos não expressos. A 'tinta que secou antes de encontrar palavras' simboliza a incapacidade de comunicar emoções profundas. O final — 'some things are only true when left unsaid' — não sugere paz, mas a resignação de quem desistiu de ser compreendido.

Read the poem excerpt below:

I wrote you a letter I never sent,
folded it into the shape of something small —
a wish, perhaps, or an apology
that had no address left to reach.

The ink dried before I found the words.
I kept it anyway, in the drawer
where I keep the things I mean to fix
and never do.

Some things are only true when left unsaid.

— Original poem for language analysis, 2025.

What does the 'unsent letter' represent in the poem, and how is this meaning conveyed through the imagery?

- A) The unsent letter represents a legal document the speaker chose not to file, supported by the reference to an 'address' and the formal act of folding and storing the letter.
- B) The unsent letter represents a literal correspondence the speaker was too busy to post, and the poem describes the guilt of neglecting a friend.
- C) The unsent letter represents ambition — something the speaker planned but gave up on, as suggested by 'things I mean to fix and never do.'
- D) The unsent letter represents victory: the speaker chose not to send it because the conflict was already resolved before communication was necessary.
- E) The unsent letter represents unexpressed feelings — an emotional truth that was never communicated. The dried ink symbolises the failure to find words, and the drawer filled with unfinished intentions reinforces a pattern of emotional avoidance rather than resolution.



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Questão 16

Difícil

Gabarito: C

Reading – Implicit Meanings
in Reviews

#00000103

Comentário: O crítico descreve o livro como 'generoso sem ser sentimental' — uma distinção sofisticada que indica que a obra trata seus personagens com profundidade e compaixão, mas sem manipular as emoções do leitor com facilidade. A alternativa C é a única que captura essa camada sem distorcer o argumento.

Read the book review excerpt below:

"This novel is generous without being sentimental. The author gives each character — even the most flawed — a full inner life, a logic of their own that the reader is invited to understand rather than judge. It is a rare thing: a book that asks for empathy without demanding sympathy. You may not like these people, but by the end you will have understood how they became who they are. That is not a small achievement."

Source: Adapted literary criticism for language analysis.

Which item correctly interprets what the critic means by 'generous without being sentimental'?

- A) The book is long and contains many detailed descriptions of settings and historical context, but avoids becoming emotionally heavy for the reader.
- B) The author chose to write the novel for free and donate proceeds to charity, making it a generous act — but the narrative itself remains emotionally detached.
- C) The novel treats even flawed characters with depth and fairness, inviting understanding rather than judgement — without resorting to easy emotional manipulation to force the reader's sympathy.
- D) The novel is filled with kind and morally good characters who never behave badly, making it pleasant to read but ultimately unrealistic.
- E) The author wrote a predictable, crowd-pleasing story that satisfies the reader emotionally without challenging them intellectually.

Questão 17

Médio

Gabarito: A

Reading – STEM Articles

#00000104

Comentário: O texto explica a relação entre exposição à luz azul artificial à noite e a supressão da melatonina, hormônio que regula o sono. O argumento central é que dispositivos digitais interferem no ciclo circadiano ao atrasar a produção de melatonina, prejudicando a qualidade e o início do sono.

Read the sleep science article excerpt below:

"The human brain regulates sleep through a hormone called melatonin, which is produced by the pineal gland in response to darkness. Research published in the Journal of Clinical Endocrinology has demonstrated that exposure to blue light emitted by smartphones, tablets, and LED screens in the two hours before sleep significantly suppresses melatonin production. This delay in hormonal signalling pushes back the body's natural sleep onset, reducing both total sleep time and the proportion of deep restorative sleep. The effect is most pronounced in adolescents, whose circadian systems are already shifted towards later sleep and wake times."

Adapted from: Journal of Clinical Endocrinology, Vol. 41, 2024.

Which statement BEST summarises the relationship described in the text?

- A) Blue light from screens before bedtime suppresses melatonin production, delaying sleep onset and reducing deep sleep quality — an effect particularly pronounced in adolescents.
- B) Melatonin is produced in response to screen use, which is why teenagers feel sleepy after spending time on their phones at night.
- C) The pineal gland produces more melatonin when exposed to artificial light, helping the brain prepare for sleep in modern environments.
- D) Deep restorative sleep is unaffected by screen use; only the time taken to fall asleep changes with blue light exposure.
- E) The circadian system of adolescents is immune to blue light because their melatonin levels are naturally higher than in adults.

Questão 18

Médio

Gabarito: D

Reading – Digital Navigation

#00000105

Comentário: O aviso de segurança usa a frase 'this email was sent to you because you are a registered user', uma técnica de legitimação por familiaridade. O problema é que a mensagem pede que o usuário clique em um link e insira dados pessoais — padrão típico de phishing. A alternativa D identifica corretamente os sinais de alerta presentes.

Read the email security notice below:

From: security@accountverify-support.net

Subject: Urgent: Your account access will be suspended in 24 hours

Dear Valued User,

We have detected unusual activity on your account. To avoid suspension, please verify your identity by clicking the link below and entering your username and password.

[Verify My Account Now]

This email was sent to you because you are a registered user of our service. If you did not request this, please ignore this message.

Security Team — Account Services

Source: Adapted for digital literacy and language analysis.

What concern does digital security awareness raise about this email, and which specific features support that concern?

- A) The email is trustworthy because it was sent from an official security team and addresses the user formally as 'Dear Valued User'.
- B) The email is suspicious only because of the 24-hour deadline, which is an aggressive but common marketing technique used by legitimate companies.
- C) The email is legitimate because it offers the user the option to ignore it if they did not request the action.
- D) The email displays classic phishing indicators: an unofficial-looking sender domain, artificial urgency ('suspended in 24 hours'), a request to click a link and submit login credentials, and a generic greeting — all common tactics used to steal personal data.
- E) The email is suspicious because it was sent in English, which suggests it originated from a foreign organisation with no local legal accountability.



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Questão 19

Fácil

Gabarito: B

Relative Pronouns

#00000106

Comentário: A oração relativa 'whose research on migration patterns changed the field' usa 'whose' para indicar posse — o pronome se refere ao biólogo e introduz algo que pertence a ele (a pesquisa). 'Who' se refere à pessoa, mas não expressa posse. 'Which' se refere a coisas. 'Whose' é o único pronome que cumpre a função possessiva em relação a uma pessoa.

Read the sentence below:

"The biologist _____ research on bird migration patterns changed the field was awarded a lifetime achievement prize at last year's international conference."

Which relative pronoun correctly completes the sentence and why?

- A) 'who' — because it refers to a person and introduces a clause describing what the biologist did.
- B) 'whose' — because it expresses possession, indicating that the research belongs to the biologist, and correctly links the noun phrase 'research on migration patterns' to the person it belongs to.
- C) 'which' — because 'research' is a non-human noun and 'which' is the appropriate pronoun for things.
- D) 'whom' — because the biologist is the object of the verb 'changed' in the relative clause.
- E) 'that' — because formal English always prefers 'that' over 'whose' in restrictive relative clauses.

Questão 20

Fácil

Gabarito: C

Reading – Retrieve Information

#00000107

Comentário: O texto do horário descreve quatro trens partindo de uma mesma estação. O viajante precisa chegar antes das 14h00 e viaja com uma criança de 7 anos. O trem TR-204 parte às 11h20, chega às 13h45 (antes das 14h) e é descrito como tendo vagão família — o único que atende ambas as condições.

Read the train schedule information below:

CENTRAL STATION — Departures to Riverside

TR-101: Departs 08:00 | Arrives 10:30 | Non-stop | No family carriage
 TR-204: Departs 11:20 | Arrives 13:45 | 1 stop | Family carriage available
 TR-317: Departs 13:00 | Arrives 15:20 | Non-stop | Family carriage available
 TR-459: Departs 15:45 | Arrives 18:10 | 2 stops | No family carriage

Note: Children under 10 must travel in a family carriage when available on the route.

Source: Adapted from public transport information for language learning.

A traveller needs to arrive in Riverside before 2:00 PM and is travelling with a 7-year-old child. Which train best meets both requirements?

- A) TR-101 — it arrives at 10:30, well before 2 PM, and is a non-stop service.
- B) TR-317 — it has a family carriage and departs at a convenient time in the early afternoon.
- C) TR-204 — it arrives at 13:45, which is before 2:00 PM, and has a family carriage available, satisfying both requirements.
- D) TR-459 — it is the most comfortable option as it has the most stops, allowing the child to stretch.
- E) TR-101 — it is the earliest departure and therefore the safest choice for travelling with a child.



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Questão 21

Fácil

Gabarito: D

Speaking – Ordering Food

#00000108

Comentário: O diálogo em um café mostra uma cliente fazendo um pedido com estruturas polidas e modalidade educada. O pedido completo inclui: bebida quente (flat white), acompanhamento (almond croissant) e pedido especial (sem açúcar). A alternativa D é a única que reproduz corretamente todos os elementos na ordem certa.

Read the café dialogue below:

Barista: "Hi there! What can I get for you today?"

Customer: "Could I get a flat white, please? Medium size."

Barista: "Of course. Anything else?"

Customer: "Yes — I'd also like one of those almond croissants. Oh, and could you make the flat white with no sugar? I forgot to mention."

Barista: "No problem at all. So that's a medium flat white, no sugar, and an almond croissant. Anything to drink for the road?"

Customer: "No, that's everything, thank you."

Source: Adapted café scenario for language learning.

Which item correctly summarises the customer's full order?

- A) Drink: Large flat white with sugar; Food: Plain croissant.
- B) Drink: Medium cappuccino, no sugar; Food: Almond croissant.
- C) Drink: Medium flat white; Food: Almond croissant with sugar on the side.
- D) Drink: Medium flat white, no sugar; Food: Almond croissant.
- E) Drink: Medium flat white, no sugar; Food: None — the customer decided against the croissant.

Questão 22

Difícil

Gabarito: E

Speaking – Debates

#00000109

Comentário: O debate discute se o ensino de história deve incluir perspectivas múltiplas sobre eventos controversos. A Oradora A defende que narrativas plurais são essenciais para a formação crítica. A Oradora B alerta para o risco de relativismo. O júri sugere que o argumento da Oradora A seria fortalecido com exemplos curriculares concretos de países que aplicam esse modelo com sucesso.

Read the debate transcript below:

Moderator: "Motion: History curricula should present multiple perspectives on contested events rather than a single national narrative. Speaker A, please open."

Speaker A: "A single official narrative teaches students what to think about the past rather than how to think. History education that includes multiple viewpoints builds critical citizens capable of evaluating evidence — not just repeating approved versions of events."

Speaker B: "Multiple perspectives risk creating moral relativism. If students are taught that every viewpoint is equally valid, how do we distinguish between the testimony of victims and the propaganda of perpetrators?"

Juror's note: 'Speaker A makes a strong philosophical case but would benefit from citing specific national curricula that have successfully implemented multiperspective history teaching to show the model works in practice.'

Source: Adapted debate format for language analysis.

What is the topic being debated, and what specific advice does the juror give to Speaker A?

- A) Topic: censorship in textbooks. Juror's advice: Provide legal definitions of what constitutes official propaganda in educational materials.
- B) Topic: standardised testing in history. Juror's advice: Propose an alternative assessment model that measures critical thinking rather than memorisation.
- C) Topic: teacher training for history educators. Juror's advice: Cite examples of professional development programmes in countries with high PISA scores.
- D) Topic: the role of museums in preserving national identity. Juror's advice: Reference international heritage conventions to strengthen the cultural argument.
- E) Topic: whether history curricula should include multiple perspectives on contested events. Juror's advice: Strengthen the argument by citing specific national curricula that have successfully implemented multiperspective history teaching.

Questão 23

Média

Gabarito: A

Listening – Gist of Academic
Lecture

#00000110

Comentário: A professora explica o conceito de 'sunk cost fallacy' — a tendência de continuar investindo em algo apenas porque já investiu, ignorando a análise racional de custo-benefício futuro. A aluna que pergunta 'but what if you've already paid for it?' demonstra exatamente a falácia sendo descrita, ao usar o investimento passado como justificativa para decisões futuras.

Read the academic lecture transcript excerpt below:

Professor: "The sunk cost fallacy is the tendency to continue investing time, money, or effort into something simply because you have already invested in it — even when the rational choice would be to stop. The money already spent cannot be recovered regardless of what you do next, so it should have no bearing on future decisions."

Student: "But what if you've already paid for something and just need a little more to finish it? Isn't it smarter to see it through?"

Professor: "That's exactly the thinking the fallacy describes. The question you should ask is not 'how much have I already spent' but 'is it worth continuing from this point forward?'"

Source: Adapted academic dialogue for language analysis.

What concept is the professor explaining, and what does the student's question reveal about their initial understanding?

- A) The professor is explaining the sunk cost fallacy — the irrational tendency to base future decisions on past investments that cannot be recovered. The student's question reveals they are unknowingly demonstrating the fallacy by using prior payment as a reason to continue, which is precisely the error the professor is describing.
- B) The professor is explaining opportunity cost, and the student's question shows they already understand the concept but are asking for a practical application.
- C) The professor is describing risk aversion in financial decisions, and the student misunderstands it as a form of perseverance or resilience.
- D) The professor is explaining return on investment calculations, and the student confuses past spending with projected future earnings.
- E) The professor is explaining critical thinking, and the student's question suggests they believe evidence-based reasoning always requires completing what was started.



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Questão 24

Médio

Gabarito: C

Listening – Comprehension

#00000111

Comentário: O podcast discute um estudo sobre o efeito da música no desempenho cognitivo. O ponto central é que música com letra prejudica tarefas que exigem linguagem (leitura e escrita), enquanto música instrumental pode melhorar o desempenho em tarefas repetitivas. O fenômeno é chamado de 'irrelevant speech effect'.

Read the podcast transcript excerpt below:

Host: "Does listening to music while studying actually help or hurt performance?"

Guest: "It depends heavily on the type of task and the type of music. Research from the University of Wales found that background speech — including song lyrics — significantly impairs reading comprehension and writing tasks. The brain's language centres are engaged by the words in the music, competing directly with the words you're trying to process."

Host: "So silence is always better?"

Guest: "Not necessarily. Instrumental music at low-to-moderate volume can actually improve performance on repetitive or manual tasks by raising arousal levels. The key variable is whether the task requires linguistic processing."

Adapted from: Perham, N. & Currie, H. Applied Cognitive Psychology, 2014.

According to the guest, what is the key factor that determines whether music helps or hurts studying, and what is the 'irrelevant speech effect'?

- A) The key factor is the volume of the music — low volumes always help, while high volumes always hurt, regardless of the type of task being performed.
- B) The key factor is the student's personal preference — music only helps if the individual genuinely enjoys what they are listening to while studying.
- C) The key factor is whether the task requires linguistic processing. Music with lyrics impairs reading and writing by creating competition in the brain's language centres — known as the irrelevant speech effect — while instrumental music can aid repetitive tasks.
- D) The key factor is the genre of music — classical music always improves cognitive performance, while pop music consistently reduces concentration regardless of the task.
- E) The key factor is familiarity: well-known songs with lyrics improve focus because the brain processes them automatically, freeing cognitive resources for studying.



Questão 25

Fácil

Gabarito: B

Listening – Recognising
Instructions

#00000112

Comentário: As instruções descrevem os passos para fazer um bolo de chocolate simples. A sequência correta é: (1) pré-aquecer o forno, (2) misturar os ingredientes secos, (3) adicionar os ingredientes molhados, (4) despejar na forma e assar, (5) deixar esfriar antes de desenformar. A alternativa B reproduz essa ordem corretamente.

Read the baking instructions below:

"Making this chocolate cake is straightforward. First, preheat your oven to 180°C and lightly grease your baking tin. While the oven heats, combine the flour, cocoa powder, sugar, and baking soda in a large bowl. In a separate jug, whisk together the eggs, melted butter, and milk. Pour the wet ingredients into the dry mixture and stir until just combined — do not overmix. Pour the batter into the prepared tin and bake for 30 to 35 minutes. Allow the cake to cool completely in the tin before turning it out."

Source: Adapted baking guide for language learning.

What is the correct order for making this chocolate cake?

- A) Mix dry ingredients → Add wet ingredients → Preheat oven → Pour into tin → Cool and remove.
- B) Preheat oven and grease tin → Mix dry ingredients → Whisk wet ingredients → Combine and pour → Bake then cool completely before removing.
- C) Preheat oven → Pour batter into tin → Mix dry ingredients → Add wet ingredients → Cool.
- D) Grease tin → Combine wet and dry together → Preheat oven → Bake → Mix again before cooling.
- E) Preheat oven → Bake → Mix dry ingredients → Add wet ingredients → Cool in tin.

Questão 26

Fácil

Gabarito: C

Listening – Comprehension

#00000113

Comentário: O conselho da especialista é sobre como lidar com feedback negativo de forma construtiva. Ela aconselha ouvir sem reagir defensivamente, separar a crítica da identidade pessoal, e identificar o que pode ser aprendido. Reagir com desculpas imediatas ou ignorar o feedback são estratégias que ela desaconselha.

Read the professional development podcast transcript below:

Coach: "Most people receive negative feedback very poorly — either they get defensive or they apologise excessively without really processing what was said."

Caller: "So what's the right response?"

Coach: "First, listen fully without interrupting. Resist the urge to explain yourself immediately. Then separate the feedback from your identity — it's about your work or behaviour, not about who you are as a person. Finally, ask one clarifying question to show you're engaged, and take time to reflect before deciding what to act on."

Caller: "What if the feedback feels unfair?"

Coach: "Even then — there's almost always something useful in it. Look for the grain of truth before dismissing it."

Source: Adapted professional development content for language analysis.

According to the coach, what is the best strategy for receiving negative feedback?

- A) Respond immediately with a detailed explanation of your reasoning to show the person giving feedback that they may have misunderstood the situation.
- B) Write down every point of criticism and apologise sincerely for each one before the conversation ends, to demonstrate accountability.
- C) Listen fully without interrupting, separate the feedback from your personal identity, ask a clarifying question, and take time to reflect before deciding what to act on — even if the feedback feels unfair.
- D) Agree with everything said during the feedback session and only privately decide later which points you will actually apply.
- E) Ask the person to send their feedback in writing so you have time to prepare a formal response addressing each point individually.



Questão 27

Difícil

Gabarito: D

Listening – Identify Speaker
Attitude

#00000114

Comentário: Durante a entrevista, a CEO responde com entusiasmo às perguntas sobre crescimento e inovação, mas torna-se vaga e defensiva quando questionada sobre as demissões em massa. Ela usa linguagem corporativa evasiva ('restructuring to position ourselves'), evitando responder diretamente. A jornalista percebe a mudança e pressiona com questões mais diretas.

Read the business interview transcript below:

Journalist: "Your company grew revenue by 40% last year. How did the team achieve that?"

CEO: "It was a combination of strong product-market fit and an incredible team culture. We really invested in our people and the results speak for themselves."

Journalist: "Yet you also laid off 800 employees in December. How do you reconcile that with 'investing in your people'?"

CEO: "We were restructuring to position ourselves for sustainable growth. These were difficult but necessary decisions for the long-term health of the organisation."

Journalist: "Eight hundred people lost their jobs two weeks before Christmas. Was there not a more humane way to handle the timing?"

CEO: "We followed all legal requirements and provided full severance packages."

Source: Adapted business interview for language analysis.

What rhetorical strategy does the CEO use, and how does the journalist's attitude shift throughout the exchange?

- A) The CEO uses emotional appeals about the difficulty of leadership; the journalist becomes sympathetic as the CEO reveals the personal cost of the decisions.
- B) The CEO uses statistical evidence to justify the layoffs; the journalist becomes less confrontational as more data is provided.
- C) The CEO uses repetition of positive phrases to reassure the journalist; the journalist becomes more relaxed as the conversation shifts to company values.
- D) The CEO uses corporate euphemisms to deflect from the human impact of the layoffs — shifting from 'investing in people' to 'restructuring' — while the journalist's tone shifts from admiration to direct moral challenge as the contradiction becomes undeniable.
- E) The CEO uses irony to mock the journalist's framing; the journalist becomes more deferential to avoid appearing confrontational.



Questão 28

Difícil

Gabarito: C

Listening – Key Words in Dialogues

#00000115

Comentário: O diálogo entre a professora e a aluna revela que a aluna entende o conteúdo mas tem dificuldades em estruturar o argumento de forma clara. A professora identifica que o problema não é falta de conhecimento, mas a incapacidade de distinguir entre evidência e opinião no texto escrito — uma competência central na escrita acadêmica.

Read the academic writing feedback dialogue below:

Professor: "Your essay shows that you've read the material carefully. But I'm finding it difficult to tell which claims are your own interpretation and which are supported by the sources."

Student: "I thought I was using the articles to back up my points..."

Professor: "You are — but you're blending them together without signalling the difference. When you write 'the data shows that poverty causes crime', is that your conclusion or is that what the study found?"

Student: "I guess it's what the study found... so I should have referenced it?"

Professor: "Exactly. In academic writing, you must always make it visible whether an idea comes from a source or from your own reasoning. The reader cannot assume — they need to be guided."

Source: Adapted academic dialogue for language analysis.

What lesson does the professor convey, and what does the student's question reveal about their understanding of academic writing?

- A) The professor teaches that essays should have fewer direct quotes; the student reveals they had been copying entire sentences from sources without realising it.
- B) The professor teaches that strong arguments need no sources; the student reveals they had been adding references unnecessarily to every claim they made.
- C) The professor teaches that academic writing requires clearly distinguishing between the writer's own reasoning and evidence drawn from sources. The student's question — 'so I should have referenced it?' — reveals they understood how to use sources but had not yet grasped the need to signal the distinction explicitly to the reader.
- D) The professor teaches that opinion should never appear in academic essays; the student reveals they had been deliberately including personal views as a stylistic choice.
- E) The professor teaches that the conclusion of an essay should always repeat the introduction; the student reveals they had structured their argument in the wrong order.



Questão 29

Difícil

Gabarito: B

Listening – Bias in Podcasts

#00000116

Comentário: O podcast apresenta dois especialistas com visões divergentes sobre o uso de exames padronizados na educação. O especialista A cita resultados de desempenho; o especialista B questiona o que esses testes realmente medem. A apresentadora, ao concluir 'so the debate is really about priorities', simplifica excessivamente uma discussão técnica e filosófica complexa, criando um viés de falsa equivalência.

Read the podcast debate transcript below:

Host: "Tonight we're asking: do standardised tests help or harm education? Dr. Ferreira?"

Dr. Ferreira: "The data is clear — schools that use regular standardised testing see measurable improvements in literacy and numeracy. They provide teachers with actionable diagnostic information that informal assessment cannot replicate."

Dr. Chow: "But what are we measuring? Standardised tests predominantly assess memorisation and test-taking strategy, not critical thinking or creativity. The research on long-term learning outcomes is far more mixed than Dr. Ferreira suggests."

Host: "So the debate is really about priorities — some value measurable outcomes, others value broader skills. We'll be right back."

Source: Adapted podcast transcript for language analysis.

What potential bias is present in the host's concluding remark, and how does it affect the listener's perception of the debate?

- A) The host displays confirmation bias by agreeing with Dr. Ferreira's position and framing Dr. Chow's response as a matter of personal preference rather than evidence.
- B) The host oversimplifies a complex educational and empirical debate by reducing it to a matter of 'priorities', creating a false equivalence between the two positions and potentially leaving listeners with the impression that the disagreement is merely a values difference rather than a substantive scientific dispute.
- C) The host shows no bias — 'the debate is really about priorities' is an accurate and neutral summary of both specialists' positions.
- D) The host creates false urgency by cutting to a commercial break before the debate is resolved, which is a form of manufactured suspense rather than analytical bias.
- E) The host displays anchoring bias by introducing Dr. Ferreira first, predisposing listeners to favour evidence-based arguments over philosophical ones throughout the programme.



Questão 30

Fácil

Gabarito: A

Listening – Comprehension

#00000117

Comentário: O podcast descreve o 'Efeito Spotlight': a tendência de acreditar que os outros prestam muito mais atenção em nós do que realmente prestam. O apresentador usa o exemplo de uma pessoa que tropeça na rua para ilustrar como superestimamos o quanto os outros nos observam e nos julgam.

Read the educational podcast transcript excerpt below:

"Have you ever walked into a room with a stain on your shirt and felt like everyone noticed? Or tripped on the pavement and been convinced that a dozen strangers were watching? Psychologists call this the Spotlight Effect — the tendency to overestimate how much attention other people are paying to us. In reality, most people are so focused on their own lives, thoughts, and worries that they barely register what others are doing. Studies show that people consistently overestimate by a significant margin how much others notice their appearance, mistakes, and behaviour. Knowing this won't stop you feeling watched — but it might help you act anyway."

Adapted from: Gilovich, T. & Medvec, V.H. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 2000.

According to the podcast, what is the Spotlight Effect, and what does research reveal about how we perceive others' attention?

- A) The Spotlight Effect is the tendency to overestimate how much attention others pay to us. Research shows that people consistently overestimate by a significant margin how much others notice their appearance, mistakes, and behaviour — because most people are focused on their own concerns.
- B) The Spotlight Effect describes how celebrities and public figures attract excessive media attention, which causes them to develop anxiety about public appearances.
- C) The Spotlight Effect refers to the brain's tendency to focus only on the most visually prominent element in a scene, filtering out background information automatically.
- D) The Effect shows that people underestimate how much others notice them, causing them to behave carelessly in public because they believe no one is watching.
- E) The Spotlight Effect is a learning theory suggesting that students perform better when they know they are being observed and evaluated by their teachers.

