



PROFESSOR DE LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA INGLÊS

LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES A SEGUIR

- Os Cadernos de Prova de cada cargo possuem 4 tipos diferentes, sendo o conteúdo das questões o mesmo para todos, diferenciando-se apenas a ordem das questões e alternativas.
- Verifique acima o tipo do seu Caderno de Prova e preencha no cartão-resposta, em campo específico, o número correspondente ao tipo do seu Caderno de Prova.
- Cada questão da prova objetiva constitui-se de quatro alternativas, identificadas pelas letras A, B, C e D, das quais apenas uma é a resposta correta.
- Todas as respostas julgadas como corretas do Caderno de Prova deverão ser transportadas para o cartão-resposta, o qual será o único documento válido para a correção das provas objetivas e não será substituído em hipótese alguma.
- Faça o preenchimento do tipo de prova e da alternativa que julgar correta, conforme o exemplo a seguir: ●
- Confira se este Caderno de Prova corresponde ao cargo para o qual você se inscreveu e se o mesmo contém **20** questões, numeradas de **1 a 20**.
- Verifique no caderno de prova se faltam folhas, se a sequência de questões está correta e se há imperfeições gráficas que possam causar dúvidas. Não serão consideradas reclamações posteriores ao término da prova.
- Deixe sobre a carteira apenas documento de identificação, caneta esferográfica de tinta azul ou preta feita de material transparente e recipiente com água, sem qualquer etiqueta ou rótulo.
- A interpretação das questões é parte integrante da prova, não sendo permitidas perguntas aos fiscais.
- Ao terminar sua prova, entregue o cartão-resposta devidamente **preenchido e assinado** ao fiscal de sala e retire-se imediatamente do local de aplicação das provas.

TEMPO DE PROVA

- A prova objetiva terá duração máxima de **2h30min**, incluído o tempo para preenchimento do cartão-resposta.
- O candidato somente poderá retirar-se do local de prova após 30 minutos de seu início e poderá levar o caderno de provas.
- Os 3 (três) últimos candidatos somente poderão retirar-se da sala de prova simultaneamente e devem fazê-lo após o encerramento da ata de sala.

NÃO É PERMITIDO

- Folhear o Caderno de Prova antes da autorização do fiscal.
- Qualquer tipo de comunicação entre os candidatos durante a aplicação da prova, sob qualquer forma ou alegação.
- Qualquer tipo de consulta, seja por meio de recursos didáticos, elétricos ou eletrônicos.
- Sair da sala durante a realização da prova sem o acompanhamento de um fiscal.
- Uso do banheiro após entregar seu cartão-resposta.
- A permanência de candidatos no local de realização das provas após o término e a entrega do cartão-resposta.

Conhecimentos Específicos

O texto seguinte servirá de base para responder às questões de 1 a 5.

How online photos and videos alter the way you think

The images we are exposed to on social media and internet websites have a surprising influence on the way we view the world.

Every day we are bombarded with digital images. They appear on our social media feeds, in our search results and the websites we browse. People send them to us via messaging apps or over email. By the end of today, billions more will have been uploaded and shared online.

With the average user spending 6 hours and 40 minutes per day on the internet, according to one report, these images make up a significant portion of our everyday visual input.

And, recent research indicates that they may even be influencing our perceptions.

One study published earlier this year analysed images on Google, Wikipedia and the Internet Movie Database (IMBD), specifically looking at what genders predominated when they searched for different occupations – such as "farmer", "chief executive officer" or "TV reporter". The findings were stark. Although women were underrepresented overall, gender stereotypes were strong. Categories like "plumber", "developer", "investment banker" and "heart surgeon" were far more likely to be male. "Housekeeper", "nurse practitioner", "cheerleader" and "ballet dancer" tended to be female.

So far, so unsurprising. Anecdotally, I found the same phenomenon myself in 2019, when I was trying to find gender-balanced images for this website. Searching on Getty Creative, one of our main stock photo sites, I had found that photographs of male doctors outstripped female doctors by three to one – even though in the US, for example, physicians under 44 at the time were more likely to be female than male. This depiction of medical professionals were only part of the problem. There were twice as many options for photos of women with babies, or for that matter, of women with salads, as of men.

The more biased images AI models themselves spit out, the more we see; the more we see, the more implicitly biased we become ourselves

The latest study, however, took this a step further. Rather than just showing the extent of gender bias in online imagery, the researchers tested whether exposure to these images had any impact on people's own biases. In the experiment, 423 US participants used Google to search for different occupations. Two groups searched by text, using either Google or Google News; another group used Google Images, instead. (A control group also used Google, but to search for categories unrelated to occupations, like "apple" and "guitar"). Then all participants were given an "implicit association test",

which measures implicit biases.

Compared to Googling text-based descriptions of occupations, the participants who used Google Images and received visual representations in response showed much higher rates of implicit gender bias after the experiment – both immediately after and three days later.

"The rise of images in popular internet culture may come at a critical social cost," the researchers write. "Our findings are especially alarming given that image-based social media platforms such as Instagram, Snapchat and TikTok are surging in popularity, accelerating the mass production and circulation of images. In parallel, popular search engines such as Google are increasingly incorporating images into their core functionality, for example, by including images as a default part of text-based searches."

There's another growing problem, too: how the images already circulating online are informing and shaping AI models. Earlier this year, I experimented with this myself. I asked ChatGPT to create images for me of dozens of various professionals: doctor, lawyer, scientist, comedian, poet, teacher, customer service representative, nutritionist, thought leader, CEO, expert. Except for two or three results – dental hygienist, nurse and housekeeper – it delivered, again and again, a man. And not just a man, but a slim white man around his 30s with a crop of flowing brown hair.

In a later attempt, trying to get away from career bias, I asked ChatGPT to come up with different sorts of people for me: someone "smart", someone "successful", someone watching an opera, someone watching the show *Love Is Blind*, someone who quit their job to take care of the kids. Once again, over and over, I got the white guy with the lustrous hair.

Obviously, models like ChatGPT are learning based on the imagery that already exists. But, once again, this may perpetuate a vicious cycle: the more biased images AI models themselves spit out, the more we see; the more we see, the more implicitly biased we become ourselves. And the more biased we become, the more we create and upload our own biased imagery.

So what can be done? A good deal of responsibility lies with the tech and AI companies. But even when their intentions are good, there doesn't seem to be an easy fix. In its attempt to correct for racial, gender and other biases, for example, Google's AI tool Gemini sometimes overcorrected – one image it generated of the US Founding Fathers included a black man, for example, while an image of German soldiers from World War Two featured a black man and an Asian woman.

In the meantime, we need to take control of shaping our digital visual world ourselves.

While it seems obvious, the fact that we can – to a certain extent – curate our social media feeds often goes overlooked. Seeking out accounts and influencers who are of different ethnic and racial backgrounds, or photographers from different parts of the world, is one easy, actionable tip. We can also influence the search

results we get by altering the way we phrase the initial query.

The most effective strategy of all might be reclaiming our time. In the eponymous "digital detox plan" of art entrepreneur Marine Tanguy's book *The Visual Detox: How to Consume Media Without Letting It Consume You*, for example, there are no surprises, but some good, solid reminders – such as putting limits on when you look at a screen or your phone, deleting apps you aren't using, and spending time outside without technology.

I became aware recently that even my several-year-old phone has a timer you can switch on for various apps, choosing whatever time period per day you'd like. While I can't say that I've always heeded its warning when I hit my limit, it's helped me become much more aware of, and cut down on, my social media usage. As we have covered before, putting your phone in another room entirely seems to keep even the thought of checking it at bay.

Above all else, however, it may be awareness that is key. We don't often think about our visual consumption or consider how often we're surrounded by images that have been deliberately created and served to us, often to persuade us to purchase something.

Nor do we think about just how strange and new a phenomenon that is. For the vast majority of human evolutionary history – some 99% of the time we have been around – we wouldn't have seen many images within our own natural environment at all, save some cave paintings or handmade sculptures. While, in Europe, the Renaissance ushered in a new era of image production – which saw the rise of art markets and of artworks made for popular consumption, like printmaking – people still wouldn't have seen anywhere near the number of man-made images that we see today.

In the more than 100,000 generations since the Homo branch of the evolutionary tree emerged, we have evolved to spend far more time looking at the world (and people) around us than at images, never mind images on a screen. Perhaps, it seems, there is an argument for trying to incorporate more of that time away from our screens into our everyday lives today.

<https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20241101-how-online-photos-and-vid-eos-alter-the-way-you-think>

Questão 01

What can be inferred about the impact of social media images on viewers, according to the article?

- (A) The impact of social media images on viewers' perceptions is mainly positive, promoting diversity in thought.
- (B) Social media images tend to entrench implicit biases, especially regarding stereotypes and social roles.
- (C) Social media images serve to educate viewers by providing a balanced view of various social occupations.

- (D) The influence of social media images is minimal compared to text-based content found online.

Questão 02

According to the author, what role does "awareness" play in managing the influence of images?

- (A) It enables users to predict and control which types of images appear in online searches.
- (B) Awareness helps individuals actively limit exposure to negative content on social media.
- (C) It encourages users to engage more critically with the images they consume, recognizing potential biases.
- (D) Awareness prevents viewers from being affected by any form of implicit bias present in visual content.

Questão 03

In the sentence "The more biased images AI models themselves spit out, the more we see; the more we see, the more implicitly biased we become ourselves," the author uses this structure to emphasize:

- (A) A chain reaction leading to greater technological advances in image generation.
- (B) The resilience of human perception against bias, even when exposed to biased images.
- (C) A self-reinforcing cycle where exposure to biased images continues to perpetuate biases in society.
- (D) The rapid evolution of technology that outpaces human ability to critically analyze content.

Questão 04

What reasoning does the author provide for suggesting a "digital detox" as part of managing the influence of online images?

- (A) Decreasing image consumption can reintroduce a natural visual environment more typical of human evolution.
- (B) A digital detox is primarily meant to improve physical health rather than mental clarity.
- (C) Spending time on "detox" activities helps in choosing images that better represent reality.
- (D) Reducing exposure to images can help individuals to avoid consumerism and focus on non-material values.

Questão 05

In the context of the article, what does the phrase "curate our social media feeds" imply?

- (A) Posting images regularly to promote a balanced representation of different lifestyles.
- (B) Delegating the control of social media content to automated algorithms for efficient browsing.
- (C) Carefully selecting and following specific sources to influence what content appears in one's feed.

- (D) Randomly viewing different content to expand personal knowledge of world events.

Questão 06

In formative assessment, what is the primary purpose of providing feedback to students during the learning process?

- (A) To help students understand their learning progress and adjust their strategies for improvement.
- (B) To motivate competition among students by ranking their results in each assessment.
- (C) To assign grades based on their current performance level for record-keeping purposes.
- (D) To compare students' progress with standardized benchmarks set at the start of the school year.

Questão 07

A teacher is planning a reading activity designed to enhance students' critical reading skills in a high school English class. The chosen text discusses a controversial issue. What approach would best facilitate students' development of these skills according to modern communicative and critical pedagogy principles?

- (A) Assigning comprehension questions focused solely on identifying main ideas and supporting details.
- (B) Requiring students to summarize the text individually to test their understanding of content.
- (C) Organizing a discussion where students analyze and debate the perspectives presented in the text.
- (D) Encouraging students to silently read and underline difficult words to focus on vocabulary building.

Questão 08

Regarding the role of school in the 21st century, select the CORRECT alternative.

- (A) Schools that prioritize testing and measurable outcomes tend to produce well-rounded individuals by ensuring that all aspects of development are aligned with standardized benchmarks.
- (B) Schools create an environment that goes beyond academic instruction, encouraging self-awareness, emotional intelligence, and interpersonal skills through integrated programs and collaborative activities.
- (C) Schools are designed primarily to instill academic knowledge, with the understanding that emotional and social skills are developed independently through familial and community interactions.
- (D) The role of schools in student development is largely limited to imparting intellectual knowledge, as non-cognitive skills are seen as less central to educational success and future achievements.

Questão 09

When designing a lesson plan focused on developing

speaking skills in an intermediate-level English class, which of the following would be the most effective strategy to encourage student participation and language use?

- (A) Organizing a role-play activity in which students take on specific roles related to a real-world scenario.
- (B) Providing a list of vocabulary words and asking students to write sentences individually.
- (C) Conducting a listening activity where students focus only on comprehension questions.
- (D) Asking students to read aloud from a textbook passage in turns without additional context.

Questão 10

In the context of Vygotsky's theory of the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD), which teaching strategy would be most effective in supporting a student's learning progress?

- (A) Offering support through guided activities that challenge students slightly above their current skill level.
- (B) Providing ample independent practice without guidance to encourage autonomy.
- (C) Assigning complex tasks that require minimal scaffolding to foster independence.
- (D) Allowing students to engage in collaborative learning tasks with peers who have similar skill levels.

Questão 11

Which of the following best differentiates the Total Physical Response (TPR) approach from the Audiolingual method in teaching English as a foreign language?

- (A) Both TPR and the Audiolingual method prioritize written skills, though in different ways.
- (B) TPR and the Audiolingual method both discourage error correction to build learner confidence.
- (C) TPR encourages physical movement to aid language retention, while the Audiolingual method relies on mimicry and memorization of language structures.
- (D) TPR is primarily used for teaching grammar through repetitive drills, whereas the Audiolingual method focuses on physical activity to reinforce vocabulary.

Questão 12

In which sentence is the use of the subjunctive mood correctly applied?

- (A) It's time he leaves the building before it closes
- (B) I wish I were better at understanding complex equations.
- (C) It is essential that she arrives on time for the meeting.
- (D) She insisted that he goes to the conference alone.

Questão 13

In the following sentence, identify the grammatical function of the word "that" and choose the option that best explains its role: "It was the kind of movie that left the audience speechless."

- (A) Relative pronoun, introducing a restrictive clause that specifies the noun.
- (B) Subordinating conjunction, linking a dependent clause to the main sentence.
- (C) Interrogative pronoun, introducing a question regarding the movie's type.
- (D) Reflexive pronoun, reflecting back to the subject.

Questão 14

Identify the sentence where the choice of phrasal verb conveys the closest meaning to "resolve an issue":

- (A) He found himself caught up in the complex details.
- (B) The team tried to figure out the cause of the sudden shutdown.
- (C) After much discussion, they brought up the topic again.
- (D) We decided to run into the problem head-on without delay.

Língua Portuguesa

Questão 15

Assinale a alternativa que possua um vício de linguagem conhecido como solecismo:

- (A) Vi ela ontem na festa.
- (B) Fazem muitos anos que não nos vemos.
- (C) Ela subiu para cima rapidamente.
- (D) Vinde cá, que quero vos falar.

Questão 16

Leia com atenção a afirmativa abaixo:

Para a viagem levaria somente o que iria utilizar:
bermudas e chinelos.

Qual é a função que os termos destacados desempenham na oração?

- (A) Vocativo.
- (B) Aposto.
- (C) Adjunto adverbial.
- (D) Adjunto adnominal.

Questão 17

Leia com atenção as afirmativas abaixo:

I. Tenho esperança de que tudo se resolva logo.

II. Só tenho um desejo: que todos sejam felizes.

III. É importante que você estude todos os dias.

IV. Convém que todos compareçam à reunião.

V. Ele tinha certeza de que conseguiria o emprego.

Em quais das afirmativas lidas há o emprego de uma oração subordinada substantiva subjetiva?

- (A) III e IV.
- (B) I e V.
- (C) II e IV.
- (D) I e III.

Conhecimentos Gerais

Questão 18

De acordo com a Lei Orgânica Municipal de Anchieta, é da competência comum do Município, do Estado e da União, EXCETO:

- (A) Promover serviços funerários e cuidar dos cemitérios.
- (B) Promover programas de construção de moradias e a melhoria das condições habitacionais e de saneamento básico.
- (C) Promover serviços de mercados, feiras e matadouros públicos.
- (D) Promover serviços de construção e conservação de estradas, ruas, vias ou caminhos municipais.

Questão 19

Sobre os desafios da educação no Brasil, há uma busca crescente por inovações que melhorem a qualidade do ensino, especialmente diante das desigualdades regionais. Qual das alternativas a seguir demonstra corretamente uma tendência recente em políticas educacionais voltadas ao enfrentamento dessas desigualdades e suas potenciais limitações?

- (A) A ampliação de vagas para cursos superiores gratuitos aumentou o número de formandos de baixa renda, especialmente no Norte e no Centro-Oeste, áreas com altos índices de analfabetismo.
- (B) Programas de educação a distância estão se mostrando mais eficazes em regiões rurais, embora esbarrem em desafios de acesso tecnológico e infraestrutura de rede insuficiente.
- (C) A ampliação do acesso ao ensino bilíngue em escolas públicas de zonas urbanas tem sido mais efetiva em municípios do interior do país do que nas capitais.
- (D) A adoção de práticas pedagógicas diversificadas, com forte incentivo a disciplinas de ciências exatas, tem melhorado a taxa de aprovação e de ingresso no ensino superior em todas as regiões do Brasil.

Questão 20

Segundo a Lei Orgânica Municipal de Anchieta, o Prefeito perderá o mandato por extinção, ou será declarada pela Mesa da Câmara Municipal, mediante

registro em ata, quando, EXCETO:

- (A) Renunciar por escrito, considerada como tal o não comparecimento para a posse no prazo previsto nesta Lei Orgânica.
- (B) Perder ou tiver suspensos os direitos políticos.
- (C) Sofrer condenação criminal em sentença transitada em julgado, nos termos da legislação, assim declarado pelo Tribunal competente.
- (D) Retardar a publicação ou deixar de publicar as leis e os atos sujeitos a essa formalidade.