

Processo Seletivo – 001/2025

Organizadora:



Tipo 1

PROFESSOR DE 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 transparente 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 14.

Are 'the world's most beautiful islands' in danger?

Norway's stunning Lofoten Islands have gone viral for their midnight summer sun. But as the isles face overtourism for the first time, residents have an important message for visitors.

Located 300km inside the Arctic Circle, Norway's Lofoten archipelago rises dramatically from the sea in a jagged, mountainous crescendo. Its otherworldly glacier-sculpted landscapes and magical 24-hour summer daylight have led the isles to proudly dub themselves "the world's most beautiful islands". But it's a roadside stop, not a soaring summit or majestic fjord, that convinces me of this self-declared moniker.

Just a few paces away from the village of Flakstad on the island of Flakstadøya, I spy a beach where the water shifts from turquoise to glass-clear as it laps against basalt rock and sugar-white sand. It's a scene more Aegean than Arctic – until you see the ridge of craggy mountains floating above the fjord, the last snow clinging to their flanks. From late May to the end of July, Lofoten is bathed in constant daylight, and in this endless summer sun, the colours feel heightened. Standing on the sand, it's hard to imagine anywhere more idyllic.

Locals tell me that the 24-hour sun bathes these islands in a unique light and point to round-the-clock fishing and 02:00 tee times as quintessential summertime experiences. But kayaks crisscross the waters in every season, and hikers come year-round for the panoramic mountaintop views of silent fjords and romantic waterside villages that define the islands, chasing the midnight sun or the Northern Lights. At times, the only sounds around are the cries of the island's resident avians: sea eagles, puffins and razorbills.

The Lofoten archipelago is made up of seven principal islands off the North West coast of Norway. The E10 highway runs for nearly 175km through the archipelago, threading the five largest, Austvågøya, Vestvågøya, Moskenesøya, Flakstadøya and Gimsøya, by a series of impressively engineered bridges and tunnels, allowing drivers to move between islands with ease.

Visitors here are nothing new. The islands were home to northern Norway's earliest Viking settlement, drawing traders from as far away as Iceland. For centuries, tens of thousands of sailors journeyed here each winter to fish for Arctic cod, a tradition still reflected in the red rorbuer (fishermen's cabins) that now host tourists instead of seafarers.

And yet, tourism was late to come to this far-flung corner of the world. It only started to grow significantly in the past 20 years, helped initially by improved road and ferry links, then accelerated as social media began showcasing Lofoten's stunning scenery to a global audience. Now Lofoten's beauty is no longer a secret,

and what was once a seasonal outpost of survival and commerce has evolved into one of Norway's most popular destinations. In 2023, the islands welcomed around one million visitors, or roughly 40 times Lofoten's permanent population of 25,000.

But as European heatwaves drive travellers further north and new seasonal flights from Paris, Frankfurt and Zurich launched last year, tourism is only set to rise further. A weaker Norwegian krone is helping to seal the deal.

Lofoten residents Astrid Haugen and Frida Berg explain that they're proud to share their home and welcome the jobs (and the new bars and restaurants) brought about by tourism, but wonder whether infrastructure can keep up. They also worry whether this influx of visitors will affect the landscape and fragile ecosystem that make Lofoten so special.

I meet up with them on Unstad beach, at the north-western corner of Vestvågøy, one of the best places on the islands to catch the midnight sun, thanks to its unobstructed views across the bay. Even at 23:00, surfers cheer each another on from the waves. Families enjoy snacks on the rocks while children shriek in the shallows as they splash in the frigid, single-digit Arctic waters. Mountains hover on either side of us, framed by a sky a few shades paler than the sea.

"When I used to travel abroad and said I was from Lofoten, people looked blank," says Haugen, as we stroll the beach. "Now they've seen pictures online and can't believe this is my everyday view."

"That's part of the problem," adds Berg. "This is our home – not just a backdrop for a Facebook selfie. When people litter or block roads, it's so frustrating".

Many residents I speak with share this frustration. They're not just bothered by the number of visitors, but by their behaviour.

I see many examples of this during my week on Lofoten. RVs creep along narrow fjordside roads to snap a photo, oblivious to the traffic building behind them. At 20:00, the car park hike up the vertiginous Reinebringen mountain resembles a suburban shopping centre on Black Friday, jarring with the peaceful surroundings. Groups of eager tourists spill out, eager to tackle the 1,978 steps that separate them from the vertiginous panorama at the summit.

Some locals have had enough. In a recent radio interview, Flakstad mayor Einar Benjaminson warned of shifting sentiment: "Ten years ago, maybe 2% of our residents didn't want tourism. Now it's more like 25%."

As in many tourist hotspots, Lofoten residents are also frustrated that an increasing number of homes are being bought by wealthy outsiders. Some are purchased as seasonal getaways or turned into short-term accommodation, hollowing out villages in winter; in other areas whole settlements have been turned into sleek resorts.

Nusfjord, on Lofoten's southern coast, illustrates this shift. The historic fishing village is postcard-perfect, with

red and ochre warehouses perched on a narrow isthmus facing the sea, appearing frozen in time on its 19th-Century foundations.

The permanent population? 22. The number of annual tourists? 90,000.

After the village's fishing industry migrated to more populated areas, Nusfjord's centre became a Unesco World Heritage site, combining tourist accommodation and "a living museum where you can touch, feel and breathe the history of coastal Norway," according to local historian Ingrid Larsen. It remains an utterly charming stop: the museum, set in a former cod liver factory, offers insights into the village's fishing legacy; the restored general store serves excellent cinnamon buns; and the boardwalk, backed by a rippled grey ridgeline, is undeniably scenic.

Erling Hansen, a tour guide, understands the locals' concern but is pragmatic: "Without tourism, there probably would be no village in Nusfjord anymore."

Later that day in Henningsvær – 80km and several peninsulas away from Nusfjord – the contrast is stark. Even at 22:00, the village hums with life as locals revel in the extended daylight. Teenagers swarm towards the floodlit football pitch, improbably perched on a rocky outcrop. Two neighbours paint their front doors – one white, one blue – gesturing mid-conversation with dripping brushes.

At the harbour, tools clank as fishermen check their nets. "The fish bite better at midnight," one says with a grin.

Tourism supports 19% of local jobs on the islands. Around-the-clock fishing trips offer visitors a taste of tradition – and locals a new income stream. The message is clear: guests are welcome, but as Hansen says, "We're not some Arctic Disneyworld".

Earlier this year, the Norwegian government gave councils in high-tourism areas the right to introduce a visitor tax. Lofoten plans to roll it out in 2026. The revenue will help fund overstretched infrastructure, from extra parking to trail signage urging hikers to stick to the path – in case the dizzying drop-offs weren't clear enough.

Mayor Benjaminson welcomes the budgetary relief. "We no longer need to choose between renovating a school or cleaning up after tourists," he says dryly.

It's part of a broader, gently persuasive strategy. Local tourism campaigns feature locals – including schoolchildren – asking visitors to drive responsibly, take their rubbish home and avoid disturbing local wildlife when hiking. Officials also hope to promote Lofoten year-round, easing the summer surge and preventing areas becoming ghost towns when the light fades.

Back at Unstad, the light softens to amber as I walk along the shore with Haugen and Berg. A lone surfer rides a gilded wave while multiple families are trying – and failing – to convince their children that constant daylight doesn't cancel bedtime.

"It's hard," says Berg. "We want people to love Lofoten –

just not so much that it stops being Lofoten."

She has captured the dilemma. Tourism funds heritage projects that might otherwise vanish, but the endless days – and the crowds they bring – stretch local patience and infrastructure.

And still, Lofoten captivates. Peaks catch fire as the sun stretches over the sea, quietly inviting us to linger.

Amid this serene beauty are homes, schools and businesses. Locals are learning how to share the magic without losing it. They hope visitors will do more than admire the view – that they'll tread lightly, listen closely and help protect what attracted them in the first place.

<https://www.bbc.com/travel/article/20250801-are-the-worlds-most-beautiful-islands-in-danger>

Questão 01

Mark the incorrect alternative:

- (A) The text follows a purely objective journalistic style without incorporating any personal observations or subjective descriptions from the author.
- (B) The text includes direct quotes from local residents and officials to support the main arguments about overtourism.
- (C) The article combines descriptive passages about the landscape with analytical discussion of tourism's social and economic impacts.
- (D) The journalistic piece uses a narrative structure that moves from scenic description to problem analysis and potential solutions.

Questão 02

Indicate the correct order of true (T) or false (F) statements:

- I. The text explicitly states that exactly 25% of Flakstad residents now oppose tourism.
- II. The article implies that social media has played a significant role in increasing Lofoten's popularity.
- III. The text directly mentions that the Norwegian government will implement visitor taxes in all tourist areas starting in 2026.
- IV. The passage suggests that finding balance between tourism benefits and preservation challenges is an ongoing struggle.

- (A) T - F - T - F
- (B) T - T - F - T
- (C) F - T - F - T
- (D) F - T - T - F

Questão 03

Based on contextual clues in the text, what can be inferred about the meaning of "rorbuer" in the passage?

- (A) Modern luxury hotels built specifically to attract international tourists to the Lofoten Islands.
- (B) Traditional red fishermen's cabins that historically housed sailors during fishing seasons and now serve as tourist accommodations.
- (C) Ancient Viking settlements that have been preserved as historical monuments for visitors.
- (D) Contemporary restaurants that specialize in serving traditional Norwegian seafood dishes.

Questão 04

According to the text, what is the main concern expressed by Lofoten residents regarding the increasing tourism?

- (A) Residents are mostly worried about the language barrier and cultural misunderstandings with international visitors.
- (B) The main issue is that tourists are preventing locals from accessing their own beaches and hiking trails during peak season.
- (C) They worry that the massive influx of visitors will affect the landscape and fragile ecosystem that make Lofoten special, while also questioning whether infrastructure can keep up.
- (D) They are primarily concerned about the economic impact of tourism reducing local fishing opportunities and traditional employment.

Questão 05

Complete the gap correctly:

The author's attitude toward the tourism situation in Lofoten can best be described as _____, presenting both the benefits and challenges while showing empathy for local concerns.

- (A) dismissive
- (B) balanced
- (C) promotional
- (D) critical

Questão 06

In the sentence "It's a scene more Aegean than Arctic – until you see the ridge of craggy mountains floating above the fjord", the word "craggy" is formed by:

- (A) Using the prefix "cr-" attached to the root "aggy" to form a descriptive term.
- (B) Combining two independent words "crag" and "gy" through a process of word composition.
- (C) Applying a grammatical transformation that changes the noun "crag" directly into an adverb.
- (D) Adding the suffix "-gy" to the base word "crag" to create an adjective meaning rough and uneven.

Questão 07

Mark the incorrect alternative:

- (A) The structure "Without tourism, there probably would be no village in Nusfjord anymore" exemplifies a conditional sentence with an implied condition.
- (B) In "What was once a seasonal outpost of survival and commerce has evolved into one of Norway's most popular destinations", we find a noun clause as the subject.
- (C) The sentence "Mountains hover on either side of us, framed by a sky a few shades paler than the sea" contains a past participle clause modifying "mountains".
- (D) In "Some are purchased as seasonal getaways or turned into short-term accommodation", the passive construction lacks proper subject-verb agreement.

Questão 08

Professor Carlos is designing activities based on the Lofoten text to align with BNCC guidelines for English teaching. He wants to ensure that his lesson plan addresses the specific competencies established by the curriculum document. The coordinator emphasizes that the activities should promote intercultural communication and develop students' awareness of different language registers. Carlos considers how to integrate these requirements into meaningful learning experiences.

Mark the correct alternative:

- (A) The curriculum document requires that all English texts used in class should be simplified and adapted, prohibiting the use of authentic materials from real sources.
- (B) The BNCC establishes that English lessons must focus exclusively on American and British cultural contexts, avoiding texts about non-English speaking countries.
- (C) BNCC guidelines determine that intercultural competence should be developed only through speaking activities, excluding reading and writing tasks from this objective.
- (D) According to BNCC, English language teaching should develop intercultural communicative competence, enabling students to understand and critically analyze different cultural perspectives, as demonstrated through texts like the Lofoten article.

Questão 09

In the sentence "Many residents I speak with share this frustration", the structure "residents I speak with" represents:

- (A) A non-defining relative clause that provides additional information about all residents in general.
- (B) A defining relative clause with the relative pronoun "whom/that" omitted, modifying the noun "residents".

- (C) An example of incorrect syntax where a preposition is inappropriately placed at the end of the clause.
- (D) A simple juxtaposition of two independent clauses connected by an implicit coordinating conjunction.

Questão 10

What cultural aspects can be identified in the text regarding Nordic countries and English-speaking tourism contexts?

- (A) The text shows that Nordic cultures are entirely dependent on English-speaking tourists for their economic survival and cultural preservation.
- (B) The passage indicates that English language tourism automatically destroys local traditions and replaces them with Anglo-Saxon customs.
- (C) The article demonstrates that English-speaking countries have the exclusive responsibility for promoting sustainable tourism practices in Scandinavian regions.
- (D) The text reveals how English serves as a lingua franca for international tourism, enabling global visitors to access and appreciate remote Nordic destinations like Norway's Lofoten Islands.

Questão 11

Which statements are correct?

I. The text uses transitional phrases like "And yet" and "But as European heatwaves" to create logical connections between ideas.

II. Cohesion is achieved through consistent pronoun reference, particularly in maintaining "they/them" when referring to residents.

III. The author employs repetition of key terms like "tourism" and "visitors" to maintain thematic unity throughout the article.

IV. The text structure moves randomly between topics without establishing clear paragraph organization or thematic development.

- (A) I, II and IV
- (B) II, III and IV
- (C) I, III and IV
- (D) I, II and III

Questão 12

Teacher Maria is planning a lesson using the Lofoten Islands text with her intermediate English students. She wants to focus on developing communicative competence while exploring cultural aspects. She considers different methodological approaches to maximize student engagement and learning outcomes. During her planning, she reflects on how to integrate the four language skills effectively.

Complete the gap correctly:

When using authentic texts like the Lofoten article, the

_____ approach would emphasize meaningful communication tasks, such as role-playing debates between tourists and residents, rather than focusing solely on grammar analysis and translation exercises.

- (A) Communicative
- (B) Grammar-Translation
- (C) Direct
- (D) Audiolingual

Questão 13

Which statements are correct?

I. The word "draws" in "drawing traders from as far away as Iceland" means to create artistic illustrations.

II. The phrase "ghost towns" refers to settlements that become empty during certain seasons.

III. The expression "hollowing out villages" means making communities lose their permanent residents.

IV. The word "spill" in "Groups of eager tourists spill out" means to accidentally drop liquid.

- (A) I and IV
- (B) I, II and III
- (C) II and III
- (D) II, III and IV

Questão 14

Indicate the correct order of true (T) or false (F) statements:

I. The words "mayor" and "major" are homophones in English pronunciation.

II. The word "queue" contains more letters than phonemes in its pronunciation.

III. The "-ough" in "rough" has the same pronunciation as in "through".

IV. The final "-ed" in "stretched" is pronounced as a separate syllable.

- (A) T - F - F - T
- (B) T - T - F - F
- (C) F - T - T - F
- (D) F - F - T - T

Língua Portuguesa

Questão 15

O estudo dos vícios de linguagem é essencial para a análise da clareza e da correção no uso do português formal. Esses desvios podem comprometer a comunicação ao gerar imprecisão, inadequação ou incorreção gramatical. Observe a sentença a seguir:

A divulgação da promoção não causou comoção na população.

Identifique qual é o vício de linguagem presente na sentença lida:

- (A) Solecismo.
- (B) Redundância.
- (C) Cacofonia.
- (D) Eco.

Questão 16

O domínio das regras de acentuação gráfica é essencial para a escrita formal da língua portuguesa, especialmente após as alterações promovidas pelo Acordo Ortográfico. Considerando as normas que regem o emprego do acento nas palavras oxítonas, paroxítonas e proparoxítonas, analise as afirmativas a seguir:

I.As palavras oxítonas são acentuadas quando terminadas em a(s), e(s), o(s), em(ens).

II.As palavras oxítonas com ditongo aberto somente são acentuadas se não forem seguidas de -s.

III.As palavras paroxítonas terminadas em ditongo crescente não recebem acento gráfico.

IV.As paroxítonas terminadas em r, x, n, l, ps, ã(s), ão(s) e um(s) são acentuadas.

V.Todas as palavras proparoxítonas são acentuadas, independentemente da terminação.

Assinale a alternativa que apresenta apenas as afirmações verdadeiras:

- (A) Apenas I, IV e V estão corretas.
- (B) Apenas II, IV e V estão corretas.
- (C) Apenas I, III e V estão corretas.
- (D) Apenas II e III estão corretas.

Questão 17

A utilização correta do acento indicativo de crase é um dos aspectos mais recorrentes em provas de Língua Portuguesa, exigindo do candidato domínio sobre os contextos que a exigem, a proíbem ou a tornam facultativa. Analise atentamente as orações abaixo e identifique a única alternativa em que o emprego da crase é devido, conforme as regras normativas da gramática da língua portuguesa.

- (A) Ele dedicou-se à ler todos os livros indicados pelo professor.
- (B) Entregou o relatório à secretária do setor de contabilidade.
- (C) À noite era especial para o casal de amantes.
- (D) Amanhã iremos à qualquer lugar que você escolher.

Conhecimentos Gerais

Questão 18

Considerando o processo histórico de formação do município de Descanso/SC, analise as assertivas a seguir:

I.O município foi oficialmente criado através da Lei Estadual nº 254 de 12 de setembro, sendo instalado em 16 de dezembro de 1956.

II.O primeiro núcleo urbano foi liderado por colonizadores oriundos de Chapecó, sem relação com atividades madeireiras.

III.O nome "Descanso" está relacionado ao período em que a Coluna Prestes parou nas margens do Rio Macaco Branco, em 1925.

IV.A colonização da região foi antecedida pela exploração econômica de madeira, sendo o colonizador quem chegou posteriormente.

Está correto o que se afirma em:

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

Questão 19

Em 6 de julho de 2025, no Rio de Janeiro, os líderes das 11 maiores economias emergentes assinaram a Declaração Conjunta da 17ª Cúpula do BRICS. O documento trouxe um lema que expressa o compromisso do grupo com o fortalecimento do multilateralismo, a defesa do direito internacional e a busca por uma ordem global mais equitativa. Qual foi o lema adotado na declaração?

- (A) Unificando as Economias do Norte Global para uma Nova Ordem Econômica.
- (B) Promovendo a Supremacia Comercial das Nações Emergentes.
- (C) Fortalecendo a Cooperação do Sul Global para uma Governança mais Inclusiva e Sustentável.
- (D) Acelerando a Competitividade Econômica Global e a Inovação Tecnológica.

Questão 20

De acordo com o artigo 121 da Lei Orgânica Municipal de Descanso/SC, analise as afirmativas a seguir sobre a acumulação remunerada de cargos públicos e marque (V), para as verdadeiras, e (F), para as falsas:

(__)A regra geral é que não se pode acumular cargos públicos, salvo em casos previstos em lei e com compatibilidade de horários.

(__)Um servidor pode exercer dois cargos de professor, desde que consiga cumprir a jornada de ambos sem prejuízo de horários.

() É permitido acumular um cargo de professor com outro cargo técnico ou científico, se houver compatibilidade de horário.

() A proibição de acumular cargos não se aplica às empresas públicas e fundações, apenas aos órgãos diretos da administração.

A sequência correta é:

(A) V, V, V, F.

(B) F, V, F, V.

(C) F, F, V, F.

(D) V, F, V, V.