

TEXT A

Would you let your employer implant a microchip in your hand? These workers have

01 When we talk about a cashless society, we usually mean using contactless
02 bank cards or smartphones to make everyday purchases. But what if you
03 didn't need to carry a device at all? This is the tantalizing prospect leading
04 some employees in Europe to be voluntarily "microchipped" with a radio
05 frequency identification (RFID) tag. And now Americans are getting in on
06 the act.

07 US tech company Three Square Market (32M) hosted a summer party with
08 a difference at the start of August. The River Fall, Wisconsin-based
09 company hosted a "chip party" inviting its employees to voluntarily have
10 their hands injected with an RFID chip the size of a grain of rice. The chip
11 uses electromagnetic fields to identify electronically stored information. It is
12 a form of near-field communications (NFC) which is the same as the
13 technology used in contactless credit cards and mobile payments. A chip is
14 implanted underneath the skin between the thumb and forefinger within
15 seconds. 32M claims it is the first company in the US to offer implanted
16 chip technology to employees.

17 Passport for everything

18 Speaking ahead of his company's "chip party", 32M CEO Todd Westby
19 said he envisioned RFID implants being used for a range of activities and
20 transactions in the workplace and beyond. "We foresee the use of RFID
21 technology to drive everything from making purchases in our office break
22 room market, opening doors, use of copy machines, logging into our office
23 computers, unlocking phones, sharing business cards, storing
24 medical/health information, and used as payment at other RFID terminals,"
25 said Westby.

26 "Eventually, this technology will become standardized allowing you to use
27 this as your passport, public transit, all purchasing opportunities, etc."
28 32M, which operates workplace food vending systems called "micro
29 markets", already allows cashless use of their facilities via a smartphone
30 app. The company stated that implanted chips were "the next evolution in
31 payment systems".

32 The technology being used by 32M was developed by Stockholm-based
33 company Biohax Sweden. Biohax's RFID chip was first offered to workers
34 at Swedish tech hub Epicenter in January 2015. Since then the use of
35 Biohax's chip has expanded from simple office tasks such as opening
36 doors and operating printers to payment for train journeys with one of
37 Sweden's largest rail operators.

38 Chip risks

39 For some, the ever-growing advantages of RFID implants come at too high

40	a cost. While data on RFID tags can be encrypted, Ben Libberton, a
41	microbiologist at Stockholm's Karolinska Institute, has warned that hackers
42	could conceivably gain huge swathes of information from embedded
43	microchips.
44	Fears over privacy and political freedom have led several US states –
45	including 32M's home state of Wisconsin – to pass laws banning the
46	forced microchipping of humans against their will. Concerns over human
47	microchipping have existed in the US for well over a decade, with the
48	Wisconsin anti-microchipping bill introduced in 2005. Negative public
49	sentiment forced US company PositiveID in 2010 to abandon its VeriMed
50	project for a medical records microchip.
51	Fears over microchipping extend beyond privacy to the potential negative
52	health effects of implanting an RFID tag – a device that transmits radio
53	waves – into human tissue.
54	While at present little evidence exists as to the health effects of inserting
55	microchips, the World Health Organization has classified Radiofrequency
56	Electromagnetic Fields as “possibly carcinogenic” to humans. Research
57	into the effects of microchipping animals has found a small percentage
58	suffer from tumours in the area where the microchip was inserted.

Adapted from: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/08/microchip-in-your-hand-rfid-32m/>

TEXT B

Using emojis makes other people think you are incompetent, research finds

By Hayley Dixon

01 In a world where face to face conversations are becoming increasingly
02 rare, it may be tempting to try and soften the blow of a harsh message or a
03 difficult request with a "smiley". But you might want to think twice before
04 you try and lighten the tone, as the digital image of a smiling face can have
05 the opposite effect to an actual smile for the person on the receiving end,
06 researchers have found. Emojis, a popular way to replicate non-verbal
07 communication, are used six billion times a day and have been described
08 as the fastest growing language in history.

09 Now it seems that like so many jokey messages that have gone down like
10 a lead balloon, the sender could simply make themselves seem less
11 competent. Concluding that "a smiley is not a smile", academics have even
12 warned that peppering an email with emojis could harm your job prospects
13 by making colleagues less likely to share information with you.

14 The effect can be so damaging that people are advised to avoid them at
15 work all together, especially the first time you talk to someone. Dr Ella
16 Glikson, an expert in business and management at Ben-Gurion University
17 of the Negev in Israel, said: "Our findings provide first-time evidence that -
18 contrary to actual smiles - smileys do not increase perceptions of warmth
19 and actually decrease perceptions of competence."

20 The study, published in Social Psychological and Personality Science, was
21 based on a series of experiments involving 549 people from 29 different
22 countries. In one test they were asked to read a work-related e-mail and
23 then evaluate the competence and warmth of the person sending it.

24 The participants all received the same message, but some of the emails
25 included smileys while others did not. The smileys in an e-mail had no
26 effect on the perception of warmth and in fact the participants judged the
27 sender as less competent, the study concluded. Dr Glikson said: "The
28 study also found when the participants were asked to respond to e-mails
29 on formal matters their answers were more detailed and they included
30 more content-related information when the e-mail did not include a smiley.
31 "We found that the perceptions of low competence if a smiley is included in
32 turn undermined information sharing," In contrast, when a photograph of a
33 smiling person was sent with a message they were perceived as more
34 competent and friendly than a person with a neutral face. When the gender
35 of the e-mail writer was unknown recipients were more likely to assume it
36 was sent by a woman if it had a smiley.

Adapted from: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2017/08/14/using-emojis-makes-people-think-incompetent-research-finds/>

Questions 1 to 5 are related to the **TEXT A**. Choose the correct answer.

1. The word 'if' (line 02) expresses

- a- consequence.
- b- result.
- c- condition.**
- d- opposition.

2. According to the text, all statements below are correct, **except** for.

- a- encryption is a feature of the chips.
- b- the chip can be used in the future only in the workplace.**
- c- the technology was developed by a non-American company.
- d- 32M affirms to be the pioneer using this technology with employees in the US.

3. The abbreviation 'CEO' (line 18) stands for

- a- chef executive officer.
- b- chief executive officer.**
- c- chief enhanced officer.
- d- chief executive one.

4. The word 'Eventually' (line 26) means

- a- sometimes.
- b- every other day.
- c- usually.
- d- at the end.**

5. According to the text,

- a- all US states have already passed laws about the chips` implant.
- b- many studies show the health effects of the chips` implant.
- c- the World Health Organization believes the microchip may cause cancer.**
- d- data is secure from hackers.

Questions 6 to 10 are related to the TEXT B. Choose the correct answer.

6. The word 'request' (line 03) means

- a- have something.
- b- provide a requisite
- c- give something.
- d- ask for something.**

7. The pronoun 'it' (line 23) refers to

- a- competence.
- b- test.
- c- email.**
- d- study.

8. According to the text, people should

- a- use emojis in emails at work.
- b- not use emojis at work, especially if they have not met the receiver of the email yet.**
- c- choose the best emojis for each occasion.
- d- soften a difficult message using emojis.

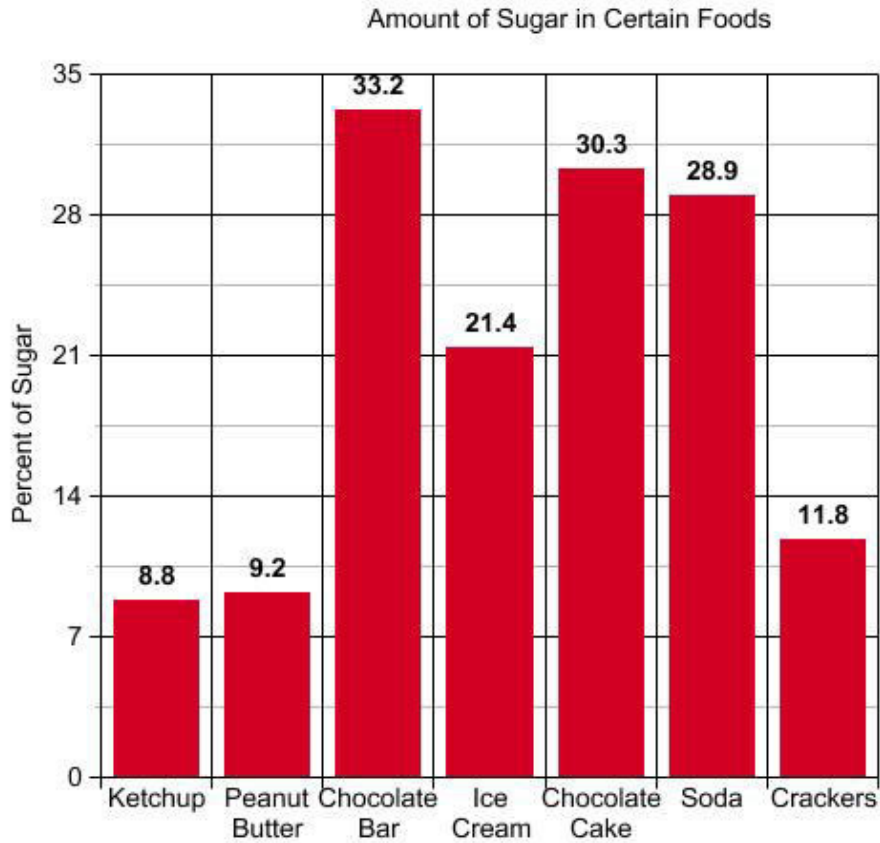
9. Without changing the meaning, the words 'In contrast' (line 32) **can** be substituted by

- a- Likewise.
- b- Meanwhile.
- c- On the other hand.**
- d- Furthermore.

10. According to the text, all statements below are false, **except** for.

- a- People who use emojis in business email could be considered as stupid.**
- b- The researcher said smileys in business emails are like real smiles.
- c- People who use emojis are considered to be warmer.
- d- all the emails considered in the study contained emojis.

11. Look at the chart below.



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Which sentence describes the graph?

- a- **The amount of sugar in chocolate cake is nearly the same as in soda.**
- b- The amount of sugar in chocolate cake is highly the same as in soda.
- c- The amount of sugar in chocolate cake is nearly same as in ice cream.
- d- The amount of sugar in chocolate cake is highly the same as in ice cream.

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

12. Smoking is not _____ inside the office.

- a- aloud
- b- according
- c- **allowed**
- d- agreed

13. You can see the _____ about the sale in the local paper,

- a- announcement
- b- warning
- c- notice
- d- advertisement**

14. The reason there are no buses is because the drivers are on _____ .

- a- hit.
- b- stop.
- c- leave.
- d- strike.**

15. They should have _____ those shares when they were cheap.

- a- taken out.
- b- sold off.
- c- bought up.**
- d- taken over.

GRADE DE RESPOSTAS QUESTÕES OBJETIVAS

Questão	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Resposta	C	B	B	D	C	D	C

Questão	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Resposta	B	C	A	A	C	D	D	C

ATENÇÃO !

Respostas rasuradas serão desconsideradas.

