

REINGRESSO E MUDANÇA DE CURSO	2025	LÍNGUA INGLESA
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CADERNO DE QUESTÕES

INSTRUÇÕES AO CANDIDATO

- Você deve ter recebido o Caderno com a Proposta de Redação, a Folha de Redação, dois Cadernos de Questões e o Cartão de Respostas com o seu nome, o seu número de inscrição e a modalidade de ingresso. Confira se seus dados no Cartão de Respostas estão corretos e, em caso afirmativo, assine-o e leia atentamente as instruções para seu preenchimento.
- Verifique se este Caderno contém enunciadas 20 (vinte) questões de múltipla escolha de **LÍNGUA INGLESA** e se as questões estão legíveis, caso contrário **informe imediatamente ao fiscal**.
- Cada questão proposta apresenta quatro opções de resposta, sendo apenas uma delas a correta. A questão que tiver sem opção assinalada receberá pontuação zero, assim como a que apresentar mais de uma opção assinalada, mesmo que dentre elas se encontre a correta.
- Não é permitido usar qualquer tipo de aparelho que permita intercomunicação, nem material que sirva para consulta.
- O tempo disponível para a realização de todas as provas, incluindo o preenchimento do Cartão de Respostas é, no mínimo, de **uma hora e trinta minutos** e, no máximo, de **quatro horas**.
- Para escrever a Redação e preencher o Cartão de Respostas, use, exclusivamente, caneta esferográfica de corpo transparente de ponta grossa com tinta azul ou preta (preferencialmente, com tinta azul).
- Certifique-se de ter assinado a lista de presença.
- Quando terminar, entregue ao fiscal a Folha de Redação, que será desidentificada na sua presença, e o Cartão de Respostas assinado e com a frase abaixo transcrita. A não entrega implicará a sua eliminação no Concurso.
- Se você terminar as provas antes de três horas do início das mesmas, entregue também ao fiscal os Cadernos de Questões e o Caderno com a Proposta de Redação.

AGUARDE O AVISO PARA INICIAR SUAS PROVAS.

FRASE A SER TRANSCRITA PARA O CARTÃO DE RESPOSTAS NO
QUADRO “EXAME GRAFOTÉCNICO”

Seu futuro depende de muitas coisas, mas principalmente de você.

Frank Tyger

TEXT 1

Gen-AI: Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Work

Executive Summary

Artificial intelligence (AI) is set to profoundly change the global economy, with some commentators seeing it as akin to a new industrial revolution. Its consequences for economies and societies remain hard to foresee. This is especially evident in the context of labor markets, where AI promises to increase productivity while threatening to replace humans in some jobs and to complement them in others.

Almost 40 percent of global employment is exposed to AI, with advanced economies at greater risk but also better poised to exploit AI benefits than emerging market and developing economies. In advanced economies, about 60 percent of jobs are exposed to AI, due to prevalence of cognitive-task-oriented jobs. A new measure of potential AI complementarity suggests that, of these, about half may be negatively affected by AI, while the rest could benefit from enhanced productivity through AI integration. Overall exposure is 40 percent in emerging market economies and 26 percent in low-income countries. Although many emerging market and developing economies may experience less immediate AI-related disruptions, they are also less ready to seize AI's advantages. This could exacerbate the digital divide and cross-country income disparity.

AI will affect income and wealth inequality. Unlike previous waves of automation, which had the strongest effect on middle-skilled workers, AI displacement risks extend to higher-wage earners. However, potential AI complementarity is positively correlated with income. Hence, the effect on labor income inequality depends largely on the extent to which AI displaces or complements high-income workers. Model simulations suggest that, with high complementarity, higher-wage earners can expect a more-than-proportional increase in their labor income, leading to an increase in labor income inequality. This would amplify the increase in income and wealth inequality that results from enhanced capital returns that accrue to high earners. Countries' choices regarding the definition of AI property rights, as well as redistributive and other fiscal policies, will ultimately shape its impact on income and wealth distribution.

The gains in productivity, if strong, could result in higher growth and higher incomes for most workers. Owing to capital deepening and a productivity surge, AI adoption is expected to boost total income. If AI strongly complements human labor in certain occupations and the productivity gains are sufficiently large, higher growth and labor demand could more than compensate for the partial replacement of labor tasks by AI, and incomes could increase along most of the income distribution.

College-educated workers are better prepared to move from jobs at risk of displacement to high-complementarity jobs; older workers may be more vulnerable to the AI-driven transformation. In the UK and Brazil, for instance, college-educated individuals historically moved more easily from jobs now assessed to have high displacement potential to those with high complementarity. In contrast, workers without postsecondary education show reduced mobility. Younger workers who are adaptable and familiar with new technologies may also be better able to leverage the new opportunities. In contrast, older workers may struggle with reemployment, adapting to technology, mobility, and training for new job skills.

Available at: <<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Staff-Discussion-Notes/Issues/2024/01/14/Gen-AI-Artificial-Intelligence-and-the-Future-of-Work-542379>> Access: 02 dec. 2024. Adapted.

01 The main idea presented in Text 1 is:

- (A) the impact of Generative Artificial Intelligence on the labor market.
- (B) the reasons why Generative Artificial Intelligence will affect society in general.
- (C) the benefits of Generative Artificial Intelligence for jobs in the future.
- (D) the risks of Generative Artificial Intelligence for the global economy.

02 According to the executive summary, the consequences of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for economies and societies are:

- (A) harmful.
- (B) clear and positive.
- (C) still difficult to predict.
- (D) similar to those of the Industrial Revolution.

03 According to the study, the percentage of jobs that are exposed to AI in advanced economies is around:

- (A) forty percent.
- (B) sixty percent.
- (C) twenty-six percent.
- (D) fifty percent.

04 According to the executive summary, the economies less likely to suffer immediate negative AI consequences are:

- (A) developing economies.
- (B) developed economies.
- (C) emerging market economies.
- (D) low-income countries.

05 One of the possible results of AI in the labor market in developing economies is:

- (A) more immediate AI-related disruptions.
- (B) lower productivity.
- (C) more exposition to AI in cognitive-task-oriented jobs.
- (D) an increase in the digital divide and income differences.

06 Although AI may replace human labor, it can bring higher growth and higher incomes for most workers, depending on:

- (A) lower productivity.
- (B) lower labor demand and income increase.
- (C) income increase.
- (D) its use as complementary to human labor in certain jobs, increasing productivity.

07 The type of workers that may be less likely to be affected by AI introduction in the job market, being more prepared to move from jobs, are:

- (A) college-educated and older workers.
- (B) older workers without postsecondary education.
- (C) college-educated and younger workers.
- (D) younger workers without postsecondary education.

08 In the sentence, “*Artificial intelligence (AI) is set to profoundly change the global economy, with some commentators seeing it as **akin** to a new industrial revolution*” (1st paragraph), the word *akin* has the same meaning as:

- (A) similar
- (B) complementary
- (C) different
- (D) critical

09 In the sentence, “**Hence**, the effect on labor income inequality depends largely on the extent to which AI displaces or complements high-income workers.” (3rd paragraph), the word **Hence** could be replaced, without changing the meaning, by:

- (A) However
- (B) Although
- (C) Despite
- (D) Consequently

10 In the sentence, “**Its** consequences for economies and societies remain hard to foresee.” (1st paragraph), the word **Its** refers to:

- (A) global economy
- (B) commentator
- (C) artificial intelligence (AI)
- (D) industrial revolution

TEXT 2

Top 20 Advantages and Disadvantages of Social Media

FAQs

What are some of the main advantages and disadvantages of social media?

Some key advantages of social media are connectivity, real-time communication, and accessibility of information. However, some disadvantages include potential addiction, privacy concerns, and the spread of misinformation. Looking at both the pros and cons of social media is important.

What role does social media play in shaping public opinions and societal trends?

Social media serves as a platform for sharing diverse perspectives and influencing public discourse.

- It has the power to mobilise communities for social and political movements.
- Trends and viral content on social media can impact popular culture and shape societal norms.
- Social media provides a space for advocacy and raising awareness about social issues.
- The spread of misinformation and fake news on social media can contribute to the formation of false opinions.

In what ways can the accessibility of social media contribute to both inclusivity and potential privacy concerns for users?

The accessibility of social media contributes to inclusivity by connecting diverse individuals globally. It allows marginalised voices to be heard, fostering a sense of community. However, it raises privacy concerns as users may unintentionally share sensitive information. Striking a balance between inclusivity and privacy involves setting robust privacy settings, educating users on security measures, and promoting responsible sharing practices.

Available at: <https://webandcrafts.com/blog/social-media-advantages-and-disadvantages> Access: 06 dec. 2024.
Adapted.

11 According to the blog post, two of the main advantages of social media are:

- (A) connectivity and potential addiction.
- (B) real-time communication and accessibility of information.
- (C) real-time communication and privacy concerns.
- (D) accessibility of information and the spread of misinformation.

12 One of the main problems related to the use of social media is:

- (A) Its potential to make people addicted to it.
- (B) Its potential to connect people from different cultures and languages.
- (C) The facility to access information.
- (D) The possibility of real-time communication among people.

13 According to Text 2, social media may play different roles in shaping public opinions and societal trends, EXCEPT for:

- (A) the possibility to engage communities in social and political movements.
- (B) the capacity to provide a space for discussion on social issues.
- (C) the fact that trends and viral content do not impact culture or society.
- (D) the dissemination of misinformation and fake news can lead to the development of inaccurate beliefs.

14 According to TEXT 2, the accessibility of social media may contribute to the inclusivity of users by:

- (A) connecting individuals from different countries and sharing their experiences.
- (B) educating users to use social media responsibly.
- (C) neglecting a sense of community.
- (D) fostering global connections and amplifying the voices of marginalized communities.

15 According to the third question, the risks of social media involve:

- (A) using security measures.
- (B) sharing sensitive information unintentionally, raising privacy concerns.
- (C) losing individuals' privacy due to big data.
- (D) connecting individuals to people who are not reliable.

16 According to the author, there are different measures that may reduce the risk of privacy concerns in social media, EXCEPT for:

- (A) establishing strong privacy settings.
- (B) educating users on security issues.
- (C) sharing personal information online.
- (D) fostering responsible practices for sharing content.

Text 3



Taken from: <<https://www.peruforless.com/blog/cultural-vibes-mafalda-the-comic-strip-character-from-argentina>>
Access: 06 dec. 2024.

- 17 In the comic strip, one of the girls is talking about:
- (A) her tasks at home.
 - (B) her mother's life in the past.
 - (C) her current lifestyle.
 - (D) her plans for the future.
- 18 After listening to her friend, the other girl (Mafalda) shows:
- (A) criticism
 - (B) agreement
 - (C) surprise
 - (D) acceptance
- 19 In the conversation, the connector "*then*", could be replaced, without changing the meaning, by:
- (A) after
 - (B) after that
 - (C) before
 - (D) when
- 20 In the last sentence, Mafalda says "*Yes, the one problem is that... it's not a life, it's a list!*" The expression "*the one problem is that*", could be replaced by:
- (A) and ...
 - (B) so ...
 - (C) however, ...
 - (D) additionally ...