COSEAC
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE - UFF

CADERNO DE QUESTÕES

REINGRESSO OU MUDANÇA DE CURSO 2026

LÍNGUA INGLESA

INSTRUÇÕES AO CANDIDATO

LEIA COM ATENÇÃO ANTES DE INICIAR A PROVA

1. Antes de iniciar a prova, faça essas verificações no seu Caderno de Questões:
- **a)** Os Cadernos de Questões que você tem em mãos são da modalidade que você escolheu? Verifique a modalidade no título desta página.
- **b)** Os Cadernos de Questões que você tem em mãos são das disciplinas corretas para a sua opção de Curso, conforme o Edital?
- **c)** Este Caderno de Questões contém enunciadas e legíveis 20 questões de múltipla escolha de **LÍNGUA INGLESA**?
- **d)** Cada questão contém 4 opções de resposta?

Caso haja divergência em alguma dessas verificações, solicite imediatamente ao fiscal a presença do Chefe do Local para as devidas providências.

ATENÇÃO: A correção do Cartão de Respostas obedecerá rigorosamente os Tópicos que compõem a Prova, observados a modalidade e o Curso pretendidos, conforme disposto no subitem **4.4.3** do Edital.

2. Assine a Lista de Presença / Ata de Sala assim que entrar na sala.
3. Verifique se o Cartão de Respostas recebido é o seu. Verifique seu Nome, Data de Nascimento e Documento de Identificação.
4. Assine o Cartão de Respostas no campo próprio.
5. Transcreva a frase que consta no rodapé desta página para o campo “exame grafotécnico” no Cartão de Respostas.
6. Leia com atenção as instruções para preenchimento do Cartão de Respostas. Pequenas marcações ou rasuras invalidam a sua resposta. Não deixe de ler as instruções para o correto preenchimento e para evitar erros desnecessários.
7. Para preencher o Cartão de Respostas, use exclusivamente caneta esferográfica de corpo transparente de ponta grossa com tinta azul ou preta (preferencialmente, com tinta azul).
8. Não é permitido usar qualquer tipo de aparelho que permita intercomunicação, nem material que sirva para consulta.
9. O tempo disponível para a realização de todas as provas, incluindo a Redação e o preenchimento do Cartão de Respostas é de **quatro horas**.
10. O candidato só poderá entregar a prova e retirar-se do Local de Prova após uma hora e trinta minutos de seu início.
11. O candidato só poderá levar o Caderno de Questões quando restar uma hora para o término da prova. A não entrega do Caderno de Questões antes desse horário poderá implicar na sua eliminação no Processo Seletivo.

AGUARDE O AVISO PARA INICIAR SUAS PROVAS.

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

A educação não é o aprendizado de fatos, mas o treinamento da mente para pensar

Albert Einstein

Text 1

In recent years, the scholarly critique of tech power as a form of digital colonialism has gained prominence. Scholars from various disciplines—including communication, law, computer science, anthropology, and sociology—have turned to this idea (or related ones such as tech colonialism, data colonialism, and algorithmic colonization) to conceptualize the harmful impact of digital technologies globally. This article reviews significant historical precedents to the current critique of digital colonialism and further shows how digital rights activists from the Global South have been actively developing and popularizing these ideas over the last decade. I argue that these two phenomena help explain why scholars from varied disciplines developed adjacent frameworks simultaneously and at this specific historical juncture. The article also proposes a typology of digital colonialism around six core features. Overall, this article encourages historicizing current debates about tech power and emphasizes the instrumental role of nonscholarly communities in knowledge production.

Retrieved from: https://academic.oup.com/joc/advance-article/doi/10.1093/joc/ jqaf003/8078024 Access: Oct. 29 2025.

01 This text can be characterized as a:

(A) book review
(B) literature critique
(C) paper abstract
(D) newspaper article

02 The main idea presented in the text is:

(A) the advantages of digital technology for global development.
(B) the role of algorithms in improving communication.
(C) the decline of scholarly research on digital issues.
(D) the growing academic discussion about digital colonialism.

03 According to the text, digital colonialism may be defined as:

(A) the negative effects of digital technologies around the world.
(B) the power of activists from the Global South.
(C) the instrumental role of nonscholarly communities.
(D) the historical juncture of digital technologies.

04 One of the goals of the article mentioned in the text is:

(A) to deny the existence of digital colonialism.
(B) to propose a typology of digital colonialism.
(C) to defend the role of large tech corporations.
(D) to compare colonialism and capitalism.

05 According to the text, the concept of digital colonialism has been popularized by:

(A) international journalists.
(B) tech company executives.
(C) governments from the Global North.
(D) digital rights activists from the Global South.

06 The author defends the production of knowledge about digital colonialism by:

(A) artificial intelligence systems.
(B) academic journals.
(C) nonacademic communities.
(D) government institutions.

07 In the sentence "The article also proposes a typology of digital colonialism around six core features", the word "**also**" has a similar meaning to:

(A) but
(B) in addition
(C) however
(D) so

Text 2:

Amazon Web Services outage shows internet users 'at mercy' of too few providers, experts say

Experts have warned of the perils of relying on a small number of companies for operating the global internet after a glitch at Amazon's cloud computing service brought down apps and websites around the world. The affected platforms included Snapchat, Roblox, Signal and Duolingo as well as a host of Amazon-

owned operations including its main retail site and the Ring doorbell company.
More than 2,000 companies worldwide have been affected, according to Downdetector, a site that monitors internet outages, with 8.1m reports of problems from users including 1.9m reports in the US, 1m in the UK and 418,000 in Australia. Many of the sites were restored after a few hours, but some experienced persistent problems throughout the day. By Monday evening, Amazon said all of its cloud services had "returned to normal operations". […]
Experts said the outage underlined the dangers of the internet's reliance on a small number of tech companies, with Amazon, Microsoft and Google playing a key role in the cloud market. Dr Corinne Cath-Speth, the head of digital at human rights organisation Article 19, said: "We urgently need diversification in cloud computing. The infrastructure underpinning democratic discourse, independent journalism and secure communications cannot be dependent on a handful of companies." […]

Adapted from: https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2025/oct/20/amazon-web-services-aws-outage-hits-dozens-websites-apps Access: Oct. 29 2025.

Glossary:
Glitch: a small problem or fault that prevents something from being successful or working as well as it should
Outage: a period when a service, such as electricity, is not available

08 The main purpose of the text is:

(A) to alert readers on the dangers of relying on a small number of tech companies.
(B) to promote Amazon's new cloud technologies.
(C) to explain how to fix cloud computing problems.
(D) to criticize users for depending on social media platforms.

09 According to the news article, the event that triggered experts' warnings about internet dependence was:

(A) a cyberattack targeting government websites.
(B) a problem at a cloud computing service.
(C) a data leak involving user information.
(D) a global power outage affecting data centers.

10 According to the text, Downdetector plays the role of:

(A) repairing damaged cloud systems.
(B) providing cloud services to companies.
(C) evaluating cloud computing performance.
(D) tracking and reporting internet disruptions.

11 According to the text, to avoid this problem experts defend:

(A) reducing the number of internet users.
(B) increasing government regulation of tech companies.
(C) diversifying cloud computing providers.
(D) creating a global tech monopoly.

12 According to Dr. Cath-Speth, the current cloud infrastructure:

(A) threatens democratic and journalistic processes.
(B) makes online communication too expensive.
(C) limits access to social media platforms.
(D) increases the risk of government surveillance.

13 The broader implication of the outage for companies that rely on cloud services is that:

(A) they should rely even more on Amazon to ensure stability.
(B) they can expect fewer internet problems in the future.
(C) they may need to diversify their digital infrastructure to reduce risks.
(D) they should stop using cloud technology altogether.

14 In the sentence "Many of the sites were restored after a few hours, but **some** experienced persistent problems throughout the day.", the word "**some** "refers to:

(A) sites
(B) hours
(C) problems
(D) cloud services

15 In the sentence "Many of the sites were restored after a few hours, **but** some experienced persistent problems throughout the day", the conjunction "but" indicates:

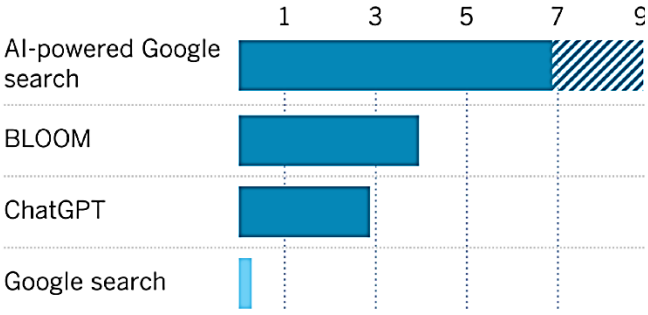
(A) consequence.
(B) contrast.
(C) addition.
(D) comparison.

Text 3

AI-powered systems require more energy than standard Google search

Interacting with a large language model costs 10 times the power consumption of a standard Google search – roughly the equivalent of running a low-lumen LED light bulb for an hour.

Watt-hours of electricity per request



Power consumption of AI-powered Google search assessed by research firms New Street Research, which estimated 6.9 Wh per request, and SemiAnalysis, which estimated 8.9 Wh per request.

Alex de Vries

Phi Do LOS ANGELES TIMES

Taken from: https://www.latimes.com/environment/story/2024-08-26/tech-firms-conceal-water-and-power-demands-of-ai-computing Access: 31 Oct. 2025

16 The main idea of the infographic is that:

(A) AI systems are becoming more energy efficient than before.
(B) Google searches are now more energy-consuming than AI systems.
(C) Energy costs are no longer a concern for AI companies.
(D) AI-powered systems consume significantly more energy than a standard Google search.

17 According to the text, the AI system that uses the most electricity per request is:

(A) AI-powered Google search.
(B) BLOOM.
(C) ChatGPT.
(D) Standard Google search.

18 According to research firms, the estimated range of watt-hours used by Chat GPT, is about:

(A) 0,3 Wh per request
(B) 2.9 Wh per request
(C) 3.5 Wh per request
(D) 4,0 Wh per request

19 We may conclude from the infographic that:

(A) AI technology is environmentally neutral.
(B) Standard Google searches are unsustainable.
(C) AI companies have already solved energy efficiency problems.
(D) The adoption of AI tools could increase global energy consumption.

20 According to the text, using standard Google Search consumes:

(A) less energy than AI-powered Google Search.
(B) more energy than AI-powered Google Search.
(C) as much energy as AI-powered Google Search.
(D) as little energy as AI-powered Google Search.