

TRANSFERÊNCIA FACULTATIVA 2026

CADERNO DE QUESTÕES – 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

What Phones Are Doing to Reading

For the past five years or so, I've read books on my phone. The practice started innocently enough. I write book reviews from time to time, and so publishers sometimes send me upcoming titles that fall roughly within my interests. When a publisher provided a choice between a digital copy of a book and a physical copy, I would usually ask for the digital version, because I didn't want my house to fill up with books that I might end up not reading. But what was at first a matter of convenience has become a habit, and now I encounter nearly every written work, regardless of its length, quality, and difficulty, on the small screen of my smartphone.

I use a variety of e-reading apps: Amazon Kindle, Apple Books, Libby. The last three books I downloaded onto the apps are Rachel Cusk's novel "Second Place"; Malcolm Lowry's 1947 classic "Under the Volcano," and Gary Indiana's "Fire Season."

The e-reading apps have their merits. At times, they become a healthy pause from the other, more addictive apps on my phone. Switching from Twitter to an e-book, for example, is like the phone-addict version of a nice walk at the park—the senses reorient themselves, and you feel more alert and vigorous, because you've read some pages of Arthur Koestler's "Darkness at Noon" in a quarter of an hour. Or you might feel a sense of pride because you've reached the sixty-per-cent reading mark in Elton John's autobiography, "Me," which isn't a great work of literature but at least is better than Twitter. Apps for books also appear to be effective in encouraging children to develop reading habits. My seven-year-old daughter has read hundreds of books on the Libby app, which lets you check out e-books from public libraries you belong to.

Available at: <https://www.newyorker.com/news/fault-lines/what-phones-are-doing-to-reading>. Access 01 Oct. 2025. Adapted.

01 The author's habit of reading books on his smartphone started because of the:

- (A) inconvenience of keeping many books at his home.
- (B) difficulty involved in writing book reviews from time to time.
- (C) choice between publishing in the PDF or in the hard copy format.
- (D) the length, quality and difficulty of every written work.

02 The expression "regardless of" in "*I encounter nearly every written work, regardless of its length, quality, and difficulty*" can be replaced by

- (A) because of its length, quality, or difficulty
- (B) due to its length, quality, or difficulty
- (C) no matter its length, quality, and difficulty
- (D) apart from its length, quality, or difficulty

03 The "present perfect" verb tense was used in the following two sentences, from text 1: a) *For the past five years or so, I've read books on my phone*; b) *But what was at first a matter of convenience has become a habit*. This use has slightly different meanings in each case, referring to events which, respectively,

- (A) a) started and finished at a definite time in the past; b) takes place at the present time.
- (B) a) started in the past and should be concluded in the near future; b) is an ongoing activity which indicates a habitual action.
- (C) a) took place at a specific time in the past but it has ended; b) started at some time before another non-specific time in the past.
- (D) a) started in the past and still takes place at the present time; b) started in an indefinite time in the past and has implications for the present.

04 The books entitled *Second Place*; *Under the Volcano* and *Fire Season* are mentioned in the text as they were the:

- (A) first books read by the author on his cellphone.
- (B) three books the author intends to download onto his apps.
- (C) last books downloaded by the author onto his apps.
- (D) books the author refuses to read on his cellphone.

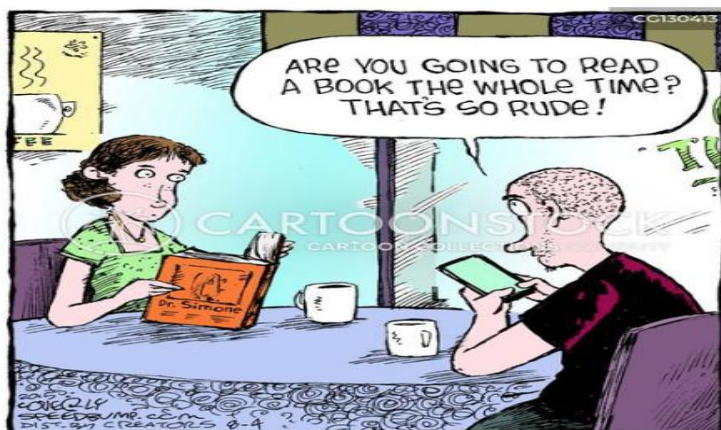
05 The author makes an analogy between “switching from Twitter to an e-book” and a “nice walk at the park”. To him, what is experienced in both events is

- (A) the pride for having overcome his app addiction.
- (B) the lack of orientation present in both occasions.
- (C) the sense of achievement for having read 60 % of “Me”.
- (D) the feeling of alertness and vigor involved in both situations.

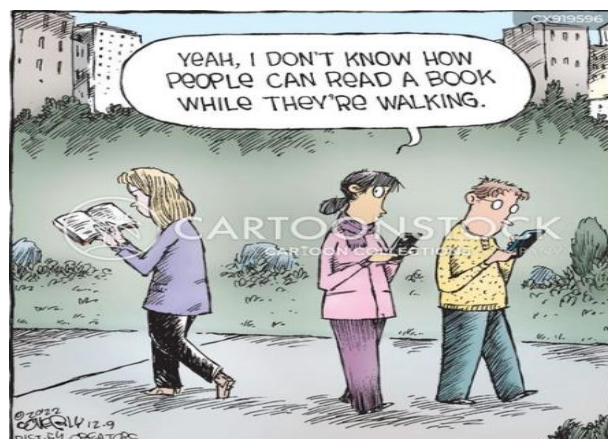
06 According to the author, two of the merits of e-reading Apps are:

- (A) they make you feel more vigorous and alert when switching to Tweeter; they allow you to read sixty-per-cent of Elton John’s autobiography.
- (B) they represent a break from other addictive apps on cellphones; they are a good alternative for promoting reading habits in children.
- (C) they orient readers to feel more alert and vigorous when walking at parks; they allow users to read a few pages of “Darkness at Noon” in 15 min.
- (D) they facilitate the reading of great works of literature, like “Me”; they enable users to delete more addictive apps from their cell phones.

Cartoon 1



Cartoon 2



Cartoons available at: https://www.cartoonstock.com/directory/s/smartphone_and_books.asp. Access 15 Out. 2025.

07 Both cartoons satirize the way some people criticize other people’s reading books while engaged in other activities, when they themselves

- (A) read e-books on their cellphone
- (B) send messages to other people while speaking on their cellphones.
- (C) use their cellphones while engaged in those same activities
- (D) don’t look at their interlocutors while walking at public places.

08 What alternative below contains a **FALSE** statement concerning the cartoons?

- (A) In cartoon 1, the man advises the woman to read her book for a long time.
- (B) In cartoon 1, it can be said that both the man and the woman are engaged in some reading activity, but each in different media.
- (C) In cartoon 2, the woman who is using a cell phone is criticizing the woman who's reading a book.
- (D) In cartoon 2, the woman with the cellphone does not worry about walking and using a phone at the same time.

TEXT 2

Ethics of AI: A Systematic Literature Review of Principles and Challenges

Ethics in Artificial Intelligence (AI) becomes a global topic of interest for both policymakers and academic researchers. In the last few years, various research organizations, lawyers, think tankers and regulatory bodies get involved in developing AI ethics guidelines and principles. However, there is still debate about the implications of these principles. We conducted a systematic literature review (SLR) study to investigate the agreement on the significance of AI principles and identify the challenging factors that could negatively impact the adoption of AI ethics principles. The results reveal that the global convergence set consists of 22 ethical principles and 15 challenges. Transparency, privacy, accountability and fairness are identified as the most common AI ethics principles. Similarly, lack of ethical knowledge and vague principles are reported as the significant problems for considering ethics in AI. The findings of this study are the preliminary inputs for proposing a maturity model that assess the ethical capabilities of AI systems and provide best practices for further improvements.

Available at: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2109.07906>. Access at: 08 Oct. 2025.

09 The connector that can replace "However" in "*However, there is still debate about the implications of these principles*", without modifying the meaning, is:

- (A) because
- (B) nevertheless
- (C) therefore
- (D) even though

10 The main purpose of the study is:

- (A) to develop guidelines for the use of AI and identify the problems of AI ethical principles.
- (B) to discuss the needs and challenging principles for the ethical implementation of AI.
- (C) to contribute to the widespread of AI use and the development of ethical principles for this use.
- (D) to investigate the general acceptance and the possible problems of adopting ethical principles for AI use.

11 The results of the study show that:

- (A) there will be more difficulties in applying ethical principles for AI use than principles themselves.
- (B) bias and lack of impartiality are two of the AI ethical principles identified.
- (C) the absence of a clear idea of ethics in AI use is one of the inconveniences for the implementation of the principles.
- (D) there is already an accepted pattern to apply ethical principles to AI use.

Text 3

The Rise of AI in English Language and Literature

AI's revolutionary effects on literary analysis and interpretation are at the forefront of this paradigm change. With the use of computational methods like sentiment analysis and natural language processing (NLP), scholars are now able to examine enormous corpora of literary texts with a speed and accuracy never before possible. Artificial Intelligence (AI) algorithms can reveal obscure themes, linguistic subtleties, and hidden patterns that are invisible to conventional literary analysis techniques. This results in fresh perspectives on the composition, style, and meaning of literary works. Thanks to this computational capability, scholars may now investigate literary movements, authorial influences, and cultural trends in previously unthinkable ways, which enhances our knowledge of literature and its social importance. Furthermore, experimental fiction and collaborative storytelling are seeing a revival as a result of AI's incorporation into the creative process.

The distinction between human and machine creativity is becoming hazier since AI algorithms are capable of producing creative poetry, prose, and story frameworks. To push the bounds of literary imagination, experiment with novel forms of expression, and question traditional storytelling conventions, authors and artists are turning to AI-driven technologies. Working together, authors and AI systems have produced hybrid stories that combine human understanding with computational inventiveness, adding avant-garde, creative works that push the frontiers of literature.

Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/378882001_The_Rise_of_AI_in_English_Language_and_Literature. Access at: 22 Oct. 2025.

12 It is correct to say, according to the text, that:

- (A) it is easy to verify the differences between human and AI literary production.
- (B) everything AI algorithms show would eventually be detected by scholars.
- (C) AI use in literary production may lead to the end of human literary creativity.
- (D) some authors are now using AI collaboratively in the creation of their works.

13 From the information conveyed in the text, it can be inferred that natural language processing (NLP) refers to:

- (A) computers being able to understand and interpret human language.
- (B) scholars being able to produce literary works in a short period of time.
- (C) authors being able to evaluate the quality of their literary work.
- (D) readers being able to find titles that may be of interest for them.

14 The alternative in which the change of the connector “Furthermore”, in “*Furthermore, experimental fiction and collaborative storytelling are seeing a revival as a result of AI's incorporation into the creative process.*” does **NOT** imply in a change in meaning is:

- (A) Moreover, experimental fiction and collaborative storytelling are seeing a revival as a result of AI's incorporation into the creative process.
- (B) Formerly, experimental fiction and collaborative storytelling are seeing a revival as a result of AI's incorporation into the creative process.
- (C) Conversely, experimental fiction and collaborative storytelling are seeing a revival as a result of AI's incorporation into the creative process.
- (D) As a matter of fact, experimental fiction and collaborative storytelling are seeing a revival as a result of AI's incorporation into the creative process.

Text 4

What is sports analytics?

Sports analytics applies data analytics principles to sports, collecting and understanding data to gain more insight into how and why things work and what you can do to make improvements. Like other industries, collecting and analyzing data can allow decision-makers to create informed strategies to help their organization meet its goals. Whether the decision-maker is a coach who wants to create the best training program possible for their players, a marketing director who wants to fill the seats in the stadium for every event, or a sports medicine professional who wants to make sure athletes stay safe and healthy, data can provide the insight needed to make decisions with confidence.

Before advances in AI, sports analysts used a variety of mathematical and statistical analyses to drive decision-making. AI can make that process easier, faster, and more accurate. AI allows sports analysts to react to data in real-time and make decisions based on data that would otherwise have to wait for analysis, giving analysts an important advantage in the dynamic environment of a game. Other technological advances, like wearable devices that collect biometric data, also contribute to advancements in sports analytics by allowing analysts access to even more data.

How is AI being used in sports analytics today?

Professionals at every level of the sports industry can use AI to make better decisions and improve performance. A few examples of how sports analytics uses AI today include improving player performance, optimizing game strategy, preventing injury, increasing engagement, and targeting recruitment efforts.

Using AI for player performance analysis

AI allows sports analysts to understand player performance like never before. Using historical data about how players performed in the past, wearable sensors and devices that measure data in real-time, and computer vision devices like cameras that can track the movements of a ball, AI allows coaches and managers to gain insights they can use to make real-time decisions in the heat of a match, create training programs tailored to the skills and physical health of individual players, and create predictive models to guess which players are about to have a great season and which players are at risk for an injury. All athletes, no matter what sport they play, fear being seriously injured for a long time ; therefore this can be a clear advantage for them too.

Available at: <https://www.coursera.org/articles/how-is-ai-being-used-in-sports-analytics-today>. Access at: 12 Out. 2025.

15 The author presents a favorable view of Sports Analytics (AI used in Sports) by presenting a series of its potential benefits. The alternative which does **NOT** clearly represent one of such benefits is:

- (A) AI allows sports analysts to react to data in real-time and make decisions based on data that would otherwise have to wait for analysis.
- (B) Few athletes, no matter what sport they play, fear being seriously injured for a long time.
- (C) Sports analytics applies data analytics principles to sports, collecting and understanding data to gain more insight into how and why things work and what you can do to make improvements.
- (D) By collecting and analyzing data, AI can allow decision-makers to create informed strategies to help their organization meet its goals

16 From the arguments presented in the text, it is possible to say that the current use of AI technologies in sports analytics:

- (A) will make sports professionals adopt the previous mathematical and statistical analyses.
- (B) has turned every game into a predictable event.
- (C) has not been well accepted by fans and will probably be discontinued.
- (D) allows sports professionals to take more precise decisions in a short period of time.

17 Wearable devices can improve sports analytics because:

- (A) they can provide information that will add to the data collected by other devices.
- (B) athletes are free to choose whether to accept biometric data collection or not.
- (C) marketing directors and coaches will be able to help medicine professionals.
- (D) they can provide athletes with information about other athletes' biometric data.

18 One of the implications of the statement "Professionals at every level of the sports industry can use AI to make better decisions" (last paragraph) is that:

- (A) marketing directors will be able to prevent athletes' injury.
- (B) coaches will be able to optimize game strategy.
- (C) medicine professionals will be able to increase engagement.
- (D) managers will be able to dismiss athletes more easily.

19 According to the text, players can profit from the use of AI in sports analytics because:

- (A) by following a predictive model, coaches and directors will know undoubtedly which players will have a great season.
- (B) they will be able to choose specific sports if they consider the data collected by AI.
- (C) the collected data may inform them about the probability of being physically hurt.
- (D) AI data will inform them how to treat injuries or diseases with high precision.

20 Considering the two uses of "like" in 1- "*AI allows sports analysts to understand player performance **like** never before*" and 2- "[...] *wearable sensors and devices that measure data in real-time, and computer vision devices **like** cameras that can track the movements of a ball...*", choose the alternative in which the change in both instances (**in bold**) does not affect the meaning of the sentences:

- (A) AI allows sports analysts to understand player performance as never before.; [...] wearable sensors and devices that measure data in real-time, and computer vision devices such as cameras that can track the movements of a ball..."
- (B) AI allows sports analysts to understand player performance such as never before.; [...] wearable sensors and devices that measure data in real-time, and computer vision devices unlike cameras that can track the movements of a ball..."
- (C) AI allows sports analysts to understand player performance since never before. [...] wearable sensors and devices that measure data in real-time, and computer vision devices as cameras that can track the movements of a ball..."
- (D) AI allows sports analysts to understand player performance alike never before. [...] wearable sensors and devices that measure data in real-time, and computer vision devices namely cameras that can track the movements of a ball..."

