



<b>REINGRESSO E MUDANÇA DE CURSO</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>LÍNGUA INGLESA</b>
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## CADERNO DE QUESTÕES

### INSTRUÇÕES AO CANDIDATO

- Você deverá 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 e o número de inscrição e 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 média 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, o Cartão de Respostas, que poderá ser invalidado se você não o assinar. Se você terminar as provas antes de três horas do início das mesmas, entregue também ao fiscal os Cadernos de Questões e o Caderno de Redação.

AGUARDE O AVISO PARA INICIAR SUAS PROVAS



## TEXT 1

### Every Single Piece Of Plastic Ever Made Still Exists. Here's The Story.

Because plastic lasts for so long, every single piece of plastic ever made still exists, and will continue existing for at least 500 years. To put that in context, if Leonardo da Vinci had drunk water from a plastic bottle when he was painting the Mona Lisa, that bottle would not have fully decomposed yet.

Every day, more and more plastic is produced, used and thrown away. In countries where disposable cups are made of plastic, for example, it may take only seconds for one to leave the package, be used, and end up in a trash can. So much plastic is being consumed that there is an area bigger than France of throw-away plastic swirling at all depths in the North Pacific Ocean. It has become so ubiquitous that birds are using it to build their nests.

And it's not just the amount of plastic being produced. Everything related to plastic is damaging the planet, from the impact of extracting the fossil fuels used to produce plastic, to the health effects of the toxins it releases into the environment when it is burned, to the devastating impact on sea life.

There is something you can do about it. Reducing the amount of plastic you use might seem difficult, but it's simpler than you think. You can make a difference by many ways, from simple actions like bringing your own bag to the grocery store, to avoiding plastic cutlery and products containing microbeads. What is important is to be conscious about what you are consuming and how it is affecting not only your life and your surroundings, but the whole planet and its many magnificent species, large and small.

Adapted from: <[https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/every-single-piece-of-plastic-ever-made-still-exists\\_us\\_58d15c2ce4b07112b647322c?ncid=engmodushpmg00000005](https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/every-single-piece-of-plastic-ever-made-still-exists_us_58d15c2ce4b07112b647322c?ncid=engmodushpmg00000005)>. Access: 20 Dec. 2017.

#### Glossary:

**swirling:** agitando; **ubiquitous:** ubíquo, em todo lugar; **cutlery:** talheres; **microbeads:** micro pedaços de plástico.

- 01 The text suggests that besides the impact on environment, plastic is also harming
- (A) art.
  - (B) health.
  - (C) education.
  - (D) fossil fuels.
- 02 According to the text, a simple way to reduce our consumption of plastic materials is
- (A) avoiding using cutlery.
  - (B) recycling disposable materials.
  - (C) using plastic bags when shopping.
  - (D) not using products that contain microbeads.
- 03 In the first paragraph, the author mentions Leonardo da Vinci in order to show
- (A) the use of plastic in our lives.
  - (B) how long it takes for plastic to decompose.
  - (C) how plastic has been popular throughout the years.
  - (D) that plastic bottles have existed since Da Vinci's time.
- 04 In the sentence "*It has become so ubiquitous that birds are using it to build their nests*", the pronoun "it" refers to
- (A) birds.
  - (B) nests.
  - (C) plastic.
  - (D) North Pacific Ocean.

05 In the sentence “[...] every single piece of plastic ever made still exists, and will continue existing for **at least** 500 years” (paragraph 1), the expression “at least” means

- (A) exactly 500 years.
- (B) 500 years or more.
- (C) less than 500 years.
- (D) approximately 500 years.

06 In the sentence “*Because plastic lasts for so long, every single piece of plastic ever made still exists [...]*”, the conjunction “because” could be replaced by

- (A) since.
- (B) thus.
- (C) unless.
- (D) although.

07 In the sentence “*it may take only seconds [...]*”, the modal verb “may” expresses

- (A) condition.
- (B) certainty.
- (C) negation.
- (D) possibility.

## TEXT 2

### The Filter Bubble: How the New Personalized Web Is Changing What We Read and How We Think

In December 2009, Google began customizing its search results for all users, and we entered a new era of personalization. With little notice or fanfare, our online experience is changing, as the websites we visit are increasingly tailoring themselves to us. In this engaging and visionary book, Eli Pariser lays bare the personalization that is already taking place on every major website, from Facebook to AOL to ABC News. As Pariser reveals, this new trend is nothing short of an invisible revolution in how we consume information, one that will shape how we learn, what we know, and even how our democracy works.

The race to collect as much personal data about us as possible, and to tailor our online experience accordingly, is now the defining battle for today’s internet giants like Google, Facebook, Apple and Microsoft. Behind the scenes, a burgeoning industry of data companies is tracking our personal information to sell to advertisers, from our political leanings to the hiking boots we just browsed on Zappos.

As a result, we will increasingly each live in our own, unique information universe — what Pariser calls “the filter bubble.” We will receive mainly news that is pleasant, familiar and confirms our beliefs — and since these filters are invisible, we won’t know what is being hidden from us. Our past interests will determine what we are exposed to in the future, leaving less room for the unexpected encounters that spark creativity, innovation and the democratic exchange of ideas.

Adapted from: <https://www.amazon.com/Filter-Bubble-Personalized-Changing-Think/dp/0143121235>. Access: 20 Dec. 2017.

#### Glossary:

**tailoring:** fazendo algo sob medida; **lays bare:** desnuda, revela; **burgeoning:** crescente; **leanings:** inclinações; **spark:** geram, impulsionam.

08 The text above is

- (A) a book review.
- (B) a Google ad.
- (C) an application form.
- (D) a conference folder.

**09** According to the text, this “*new era of personalization*” is characterized by the customization of

- (A) online platforms.
- (B) search engine tools.
- (C) information related to web search results.
- (D) major websites, like Facebook and ABC News.

**10** Companies like Google and Facebook collect users’ information in order to

- (A) protect users’ identities.
- (B) advertise their products.
- (C) promote creativity and innovation.
- (D) sell this information to other companies.

**11** According to the text, one of the consequences of the “*filter bubble*” is that people will

- (A) find information more easily.
- (B) spend less time shopping online.
- (C) be able to tailor their online experience.
- (D) be exposed only to information that matches their own opinion.

**12** According to the context, “*Zappos*” (paragraph 2) is most likely to be

- (A) a restaurant.
- (B) a shoe shop.
- (C) an industry.
- (D) a technology company.

**13** In the third paragraph, the expression “*As a result*” could be replaced by

- (A) however.
- (B) moreover.
- (C) for example.
- (D) consequently.

**14** In paragraph 2, the sentence “*Behind the scenes, a burgeoning industry of data companies is tracking our personal information to sell to advertisers, [...]*”, the expression “behind the scenes” indicates that this process is

- (A) familiar.
- (B) hidden.
- (C) visionary.
- (D) engaging.

TEXT 3



I've never understood people who remember childhood as an idyllic time.

Available in: <[https://www.reddit.com/r/calvinandhobbes/comments/6wijnc/ive\\_never\\_understood\\_people\\_who\\_remember/](https://www.reddit.com/r/calvinandhobbes/comments/6wijnc/ive_never_understood_people_who_remember/)>. Access: 20 Dec. 2017.

Glossary:

**Twinky:** gíria utilizada para descrever meninos/adolescentes magros e sem pelos (ofensivo).

**Stalling:** ficar enrolando.

15 The main idea in the comic strip above is to show

- (A) Calvin's school routine.
- (B) Calvin's hobbies.
- (C) children's fear of the dark.
- (D) the difficulties of being a child.

16 In the sentence underneath the comic strip "*I've never understood people who remember childhood as an idyllic time*", the author

- (A) complains about his own childhood.
- (B) expresses a positive view of childhood.
- (C) criticizes people who idealize childhood as a happy phase in life.
- (D) explains that although childhood may be difficult, it brings good memories.

- 17 When Calvin says "*I bet*", he is being
- (A) sincere.
  - (B) selfish.
  - (C) ironic.
  - (D) obedient.
- 18 According to the story, Calvin can play outside
- (A) after doing his homework.
  - (B) while doing his homework.
  - (C) when doing his homework.
  - (D) before doing his homework.
- 19 In the sentence, "*You don't know the answer? **Then**, sit down*", the connector "then" expresses the idea of
- (A) cause.
  - (B) contrast.
  - (C) addition.
  - (D) consequence.
- 20 The sentence "*Hey, Twinky, want to see if there's an afterlife?*" is an example of informal use of language. The grammatical form of the question above, which is more often used in written language, is:
- (A) Do you want to see...?
  - (B) You want to see...?
  - (C) Do you wanna see...?
  - (D) Want see...?