



PROPPG
Pró-Reitoria de Pesquisa
e Pós-Graduação



Proficiência | 2025 – 2

INGLÊS

INSTRUÇÕES:

- Esta avaliação tem um total de 17 questões, composta por 3 textos. Os itens estão divididos entre objetivos e discursivos.
- Não é permitido o empréstimo de nenhum material e também não está autorizado nenhuma espécie de consulta a meios eletrônicos.
- No final da prova, apenas entregue ao fiscal o cartão-resposta devidamente preenchido. Erros no preenchimento e/ou rasuras podem levar a anulação da questão.
- O tempo total de prova é de 2 (duas) horas já incluído o tempo para o preenchimento do cartão resposta.
- As questões discursivas devem ser respondidas em português. Use somente caneta esferográfica e escreva de forma legível. Respostas ilegíveis não serão aceitas.

1ª PARTE – Padrão Objetivo (6,0 pontos)

TEXTO I

AI as a Literary Character: Reimagining the Human-Machine Relationship in 21st Century Fiction

The 21st century marks a pivotal evolution in the literary portrayal of artificial intelligence (AI), as narratives increasingly shift from traditional depictions of AI as mechanical tools or existential threats to more human-like characters. This transformation reflects broader societal dialogues around technology, ethics, and identity in the age of rapid AI advancement. Contemporary fiction presents AI as sentient beings capable of emotional depth, ethical dilemmas, and self-awareness, prompting readers to question the boundaries between human and machine. This article **delves into** the reimagining of AI as literary characters, focusing on how authors use these entities to explore themes of consciousness, agency, and moral complexity. Through a critical analysis of notable works such as *Klara and the Sun* by Kazuo Ishiguro, *Machines Like Me* by Ian McEwan, and *Galatea 2.2* by Richard Powers, the study reveals how literature interrogates and

redefines the human-machine relationship. The article also examines the emerging phenomenon of AI-generated literature, **blurring the lines** between creator and creation. Ultimately, this study illustrates that AI, as a literary character, serves not only as a mirror to human nature but also as a lens through which we confront our evolving relationship with technology and redefine the essence of being human.

Fonte: <https://dialoguessr.com/index.php/2/article/view/596>

QUESTÃO 1 - O objetivo desse texto é

- a) investigar o dilema ético de autores de ficção sobre usar IA.
- b) demonstrar a qualidade de personagens ficcionais criados por IA.
- c) analisar como a IA é representada por meio de personagens ficcionais.
- d) discutir como o uso de IA enriquece textos da literatura contemporânea.

QUESTÃO 2 – De acordo com esse texto, a representação da IA em textos contemporâneos prioriza

- a) uma perspectiva humanizada.
- b) riscos existenciais à humanidade.
- c) aspectos mecânicos da tecnologia.
- d) uma visão tradicional de personagens.

QUESTÃO 3 – Essa pesquisa examina textos ficcionais contemporâneos para demonstrar como

- a) a IA contribui para a investigação de textos literários.
- b) a literatura problematiza o vínculo entre humanos e máquinas.
- c) a IA fornece uma análise crítica sobre criadores e suas criações.
- d) a literatura estabelece uma relação entre autores e seus personagens.

QUESTÃO 4 – A expressão “*delves into*”, em destaque, é usada nesse texto com o intuito de ilustrar uma

- a) ação repentina.
- b) pesquisa coletiva.
- c) estratégia duradoura.
- d) investigação cuidadosa.

QUESTÃO 5 – Nesse texto, a expressão “*blurring the lines*”, em destaque, expressa uma ideia de

- a) aumento de limites.
- b) definição de conceitos.
- c) distanciamento de ideias.
- d) diminuição de diferenças.

BIG data

What Is It?



90% of all the world's data has been created in the past 2 years.

Big data is the increase and availability of data in our world. This data comes from countless sources: smartphones, social media posts, point-of-sale terminals, consumer wearables, and many others.

Top-performing businesses used big data **5x** more than underperforming companies.

3 Common Traps

Data Distrust

- When the individual questions the quality of their data and refuse to rely on it
- 84% of CEOs are concerned about the quality of their data

Data Daze

- When the individual is overwhelmed with the amount of data
- Most people can only handle 7 chunks of information at a time

Analysis Paralysis

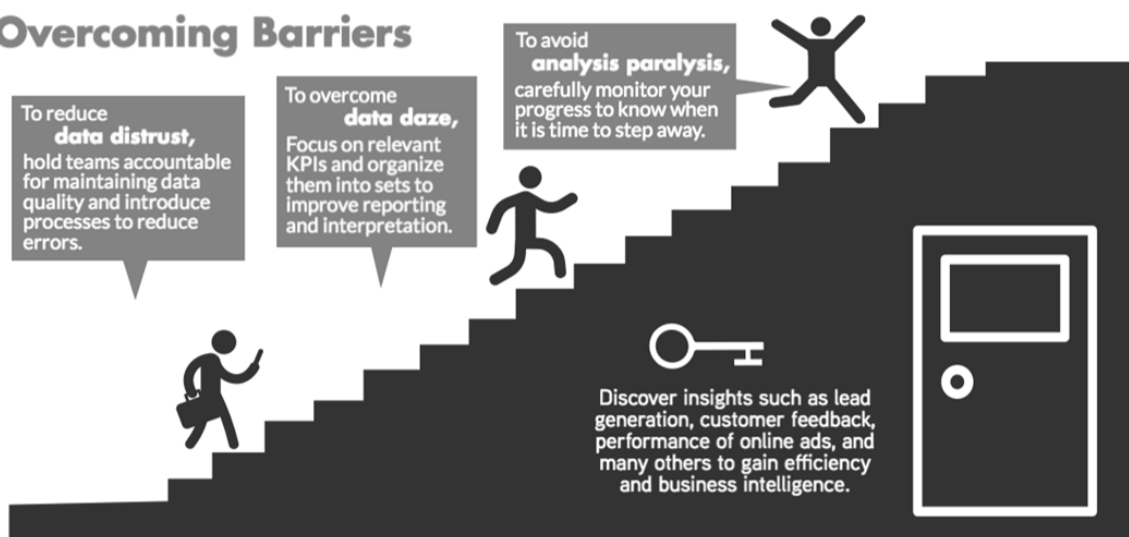
- When the individual overanalyzes or over thinks their data
- This eliminates the value of the data

Overcoming Barriers

To reduce **data distrust**, hold teams accountable for maintaining data quality and introduce processes to reduce errors.

To overcome **data daze**, Focus on relevant KPIs and organize them into sets to improve reporting and interpretation.

To avoid **analysis paralysis**, carefully monitor your progress to know when it is time to step away.



QUESTÃO 6 – Um dos propósitos desse texto é

- a) apresentar dados sobre dependência em tecnologia.
- b) destacar o aumento no número de analistas de dados.
- c) divulgar uma ferramenta para organizar dados importantes.
- d) descrever problemas relacionados à manipulação de dados.

QUESTÃO 7 – De acordo com esse texto, nos últimos dois anos

- a) 90% dos dados no mundo foram criados.
- b) o mundo criou 90% a mais de bases de dados.
- c) houve um aumento de 90% na criação de dados.
- d) 90% do mundo dependeu da economia de dados.

QUESTÃO 8 – De acordo com esse texto, o fenômeno do “*data daze*” se caracteriza pela

- a) incapacidade de lidar com uma quantidade excessiva de dados.
- b) necessidade de operar o aumento na manipulação de dados.
- c) insuficiência da velocidade na transmissão de dados.
- d) investigação sobre a vigilância de dados individuais.

QUESTÃO 9 – De acordo com esse texto, uma das ações para reduzir o fenômeno do “*data distrust*” é

- a) criar grupos de trabalho para criar novos bancos de dados.
- b) implementar métodos para garantir a qualidade de dados.
- c) processar times de profissionais responsáveis por erros.
- d) contratar 84% a mais de CEOs para gerenciar contas.

QUESTÃO 10 – A expressão “*overcoming barriers*” utilizada nesse texto ilustra uma ideia de

- a) excesso de limitações.
- b) ampliação de diferenças.
- c) superação de dificuldades.
- d) estabelecimento de problemas.

TEXTO III

Does Smart Farming Improve or Damage Animal Welfare? Technology and What Animals Want

“Smart” or “precision” farming has revolutionized crop agriculture but its application to livestock farming has raised ethical concerns because of its possible adverse effects on animal welfare. With rising public concern for animal welfare across

the world, some people see the efficiency gains offered by the new technology as a direct threat to the animals themselves, allowing producers to get “more for less” in the interests of profit. Others see major welfare advantages through life-long health monitoring, delivery of individual care and optimization of environmental conditions. The answer to the question of whether smart farming improves or damages animal welfare is likely to depend on three main factors. Firstly, much will depend on how welfare is defined and the extent to which politicians, scientists, farmers and members of the public can agree on what welfare means and so come to a common view on how to judge how it is impacted by technology. Defining welfare as a combination of good health and what the animals themselves want provides a unifying and animal-centered way forward. It can also be directly adapted for computer recognition of welfare. A second critical factor will be whether high welfare standards are made a priority within smart farming systems. To achieve this, it will be necessary both to develop computer algorithms that can recognize welfare to the satisfaction of both the public and farmers and also to build good welfare into the control and decision-making of smart systems. What will matter most in the end, however, is a third factor, which is whether smart farming can actually deliver its promised improvements in animal welfare when applied in the real world. An ethical evaluation will only be possible when the new technologies are more widely deployed on commercial farms and their full social, environmental, financial and welfare implications become apparent.

Introduction

Smart or precision farming involves the use of technology to monitor and manage the keeping of farm animals. It therefore includes sensors to measure a range of environmental and animal-based variables as well as the control mechanisms to make management decisions, either with or without human intervention. The ability to monitor animals continuously in real-time throughout their lives and to control their environments means that both productivity and welfare can potentially be improved through early detection of health problems, leading to targeted (and therefore reduced) use of medication, lower mortality and improved health. These outcomes in turn have other social benefits such as less waste, greater efficiency and lower environmental impact.

Furthermore, the smart data that can be collected from thousands of farms can be interrogated to find solutions to management, disease, welfare, productivity and even environmental issues that have previously been based only on the experience of one company or small-scale research projects. Intelligent use of the large data sets that smart farming makes possible can be used to further improve the results of smart farming itself.

On the other hand, however, precision farming also raises ethical concerns primarily because of its possible adverse effects on animal welfare. The concern is that gains in production and efficiency will lead to a deterioration in animal welfare through promotion of more intensive farming, an emphasis on group rather than individual welfare and the replacement of trained stock people by anonymous algorithms.

Although improved animal welfare is often one of the stated aims of smart farming, it is far from clear that this is achieved in practice. One reason for this uncertainty is that much of the technology is still being developed and has not yet been widely enough applied in practice for its full implications to be clear. Precision agriculture as applied to livestock is therefore at a crucial stage where its impact on animal welfare could become either positive or negative. In this article, I shall argue that there are three factors that will largely determine the ultimate ethical verdict on smart farming. These are (i) whether smart farming adopts a definition of “animal welfare” that is acceptable to the public and in particular whether that definition includes the animals' point of view (ii) whether

computer recognition of animal welfare is successful enough and is given high enough priority to satisfy the ethical standards that people demand and to genuinely improve welfare (iii) whether smart farming can actually deliver its promised improvements in animal welfare when applied in practice.

An Agreed Definition of Animal Welfare

The first factor that will determine whether smart farming is seen as improving or damaging animal welfare is whether it will be possible to arrive at a definition of “welfare” that everyone—including scientists, farmers, animal charities and members of the public—can all agree on. This may sound like a trivial problem but in fact it is a serious stumbling block to a consensus view on the ethics of smart farming because there is currently no agreed definition of “welfare” in any context. For some people, “good welfare” must include making the animal's environment as “natural” as possible, while for others a natural life does not guarantee good welfare and what animals need can be better met in a controlled, if artificial, environment in which technology plays a significant part. The list of proposed measures of welfare now includes longevity, reproductive success, behavioral diversity, heart rate variability, eye temperature, skin temperature and hormone levels, along with many others. Such a plethora of different welfare “measures” means that what is an ethical way of keeping animals for one person is unethical for another. Without a definition of animal welfare that everyone can subscribe to and that genuinely improves animal welfare, precision farming could run into considerable opposition on the grounds that it does not meet the standards of a particular definition and does not live up to its promise of improving the lives of animals. For all the potential that Machine Learning has for determining the conditions that give rise to the best welfare outcomes, we still need a specification of what a “good” or desirable welfare outcome is. A possible unifying definition of good welfare is that an animal is (i) in a state of good physical health and (ii) has what it wants.

Computer Recognition of Animal Welfare

Defining welfare explicitly in terms of health and what animals want has the further advantage that it lends itself directly to computer recognition of animal welfare. This is important because the ethical credentials of smart farming will depend to a very large extent on people being convinced that computers are capable of recognizing and assessing animal welfare and then that the computers are programmed to make sure that good welfare is a high priority. The definition of welfare used in smart farming must therefore be directly translatable into terms a computer can be programmed to recognize and apply in practice. The technology now available for smart farming includes “smart sensors” that collect real time information from animals and/or their environment, the integration of different sorts of information into big data sets that can be used for Machine Learning to give the best production and welfare outcomes, and systems that deliver fine control of an animal's environment and diet. Translating all of this data into practical improvements in welfare, however, depends crucially on how good computers are at interpreting the data they collect in welfare terms.

Fonte: <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/animal-science/articles/10.3389/fanim.2021.736536/full>
(adaptado).

QUESTÃO 11 – Esse texto tem o propósito de investigar a relação entre

- a) computadores e agricultura.
- b) novas tecnologias e bem-estar animal.
- c) fazendas inteligentes e danos a animais.
- d) tecnologias agrícolas e precisão das colheitas.

QUESTÃO 12 – De acordo com esse texto, um dos fatores determinantes para a adoção do uso da criação de animais de forma inteligente é

- a) tornar o reconhecimento por computadores bem-sucedido.
- b) estabelecer tecnologias avançadas para cuidar das fazendas.
- c) ampliar limites éticos na criação de animais para a pecuária.
- d) definir o conceito de bem-estar animal de maneira satisfatória.

QUESTÃO 13 – De acordo com esse texto, uma das consequências negativas da nova forma de criar animais é a

- a) redução da produtividade no setor da pecuária.
- b) substituição de profissionais treinados por algoritmos.
- c) ênfase na saúde individual em detrimento do bem-estar do grupo.
- d) exploração de trabalhadores rurais com o uso de novas tecnologias.

QUESTÃO 14 – A palavra “*although*”, destacada nesse texto, expressa uma ideia de

- a) adição.
- b) condição.
- c) contraste.
- d) consequência.

QUESTÃO 15 – A expressão “*subscribe to*”, em destaque, ilustra nesse texto a ideia de

- a) adesão a um programa.
- b) assinatura de um serviço.
- c) contribuição com uma solução.
- d) concordância com um conceito.

2ª PARTE – Padrão Discursivo (4,0 pontos)

QUESTÃO 16 – De acordo com o Texto II, qual a definição do fenômeno conhecido como “*analysis paralysis*”? O que deve ser feito para evitá-lo?

QUESTÃO 17 – De acordo com o Texto III, quais são as tecnologias disponíveis para possibilitar a criação de animais de forma inteligente?