



Ministério da Educação
UNIVERSIDADE TECNOLÓGICA FEDERAL DO PARANÁ
Campus Curitiba
Gerência de Ensino e Pesquisa
Departamento Acadêmico de Línguas Estrangeiras Modernas



EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LEITURA – INGLÊS MESTRADO E DOUTORADO

Marque suas respostas apenas na
Folha de Resposta, com caneta azul ou preta.

- A prova tem dez (10) questões objetivas. Existe apenas **uma** (1) resposta correta para cada questão.
- Ao terminar a prova, entregue este caderno e a folha de respostas para o aplicador.
- A prova tem a duração de **duas** (2) horas. **NÃO** haverá **prorrogação do tempo**.
- É permitido utilizar **dicionários monolíngues e bilíngues** apenas em **versão impressa**.
- **Não é permitido** o uso de qualquer dispositivo eletrônico e/ou digital durante a realização da prova, sob pena de imediata desclassificação do candidato.



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TEXT 1: A new idea

- P1** Italian adventurer Marco Polo traveled to China near the end of the Middle Ages. He came back to Italy in 1295, after his exciting adventures in China. After his return, he told the Italians about some really new and different things the Chinese were doing.
- P2** Something new that the Chinese were using was money crafted from paper. Paper money had been in use in China for hundreds of years when Marco Polo returned to Italy from his voyage to China and told his countrymen about **it**.
- P3** Why had the Chinese come to use paper money? One possible explanation is related to the supply of metal. Metal is needed to make coins, and the Chinese did not have a big enough supply of metal to make coins for all of the people in China. The Chinese had already invented paper, and they had already invented a method of printing on paper. When the Chinese needed something to make into money and they did not have enough metal, they used paper to make money.
- P4** And how do you think the Chinese government got the Chinese people to accept printed paper as money? The Chinese government issued an order saying that the paper money it created was to be used by everyone in China. **At first, people were worried that paper money would not have any value, and they did not want to use the paper money.** However, the government of China was a very strong government, and people had to follow the order to use paper money. After a while, people saw that they could use paper money to buy anything, and they began to accept paper money.

1. According to paragraph 1, Marco Polo did all of the following, EXCEPT
 - a. travel outside of Italy.
 - b. visit china.
 - c. live in china throughout his life.
 - d. return to Italy after his travels.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the Chinese might have begun using paper money
 - a. in the ninth or tenth century.
 - b. in the twelfth or thirteenth century.
 - c. in the fourteenth or fifteenth century.
 - d. in the sixteenth or seventh century.
3. The word “it” in paragraph 2 refers to:
 - a. paper money
 - b. use
 - c. China
 - d. Italy



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4. It is implied in paragraph 3 that:
- a method of printing was invented before paper was created.
 - a method of printing was invented before paper money was created.
 - printing was used only to create paper money.
 - Paper was invented in order to make paper money.
5. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information on the highlighted sentence in paragraph 4?
- At first, people used paper money, but then it lost its value.
 - People never used paper money from the beginning because it was too valuable.
 - From the beginning, people were afraid of using paper money because it might be worthless.
 - People were worried in the beginning that they would not have enough money.

Text 2: The age of Earth

- P1** There has been a lot of confusion about Earth's age throughout history. Until the nineteenth century, scientists held a really mistaken belief about the age of our planet. Prior to this time, they had thought that Earth was created around 4,000 or 5,000 BC.
- P2** In the middle of the nineteenth century, British physicist Lord Kelvin, the person that the Kelvin temperature scale is named after, came up with a very different idea about Earth's age. **His idea may have been well-reasoned, but it was, unfortunately, also incorrect.** Lord Kelvin determined Earth's age based upon its temperature. Scientists at the time understood that Earth's center was very hot, much hotter than Earth's surface. Lord Kelvin determined Earth's age by calculating how long it would take the surface to cool down from the scorching temperatures inside. Based on these calculations, Lord Kelvin calculated that Earth was approximately 100 million years old.
- P3** Lord Kelvin's calculation of Earth's age was better than previous calculations, but it was still not an accurate estimate. It was not correct because Lord Kelvin did not understand the effect of radioactivity on the cooling of Earth's surface. Radioactivity occurs naturally on Earth, and radioactivity creates heat. The naturally occurring radioactivity on Earth has caused Earth to cool much less swiftly than Lord Kelvin had calculated. In the twentieth century, based on an understanding of the effect of radioactivity on the cooling of Earth's surface, scientists calculated that Earth is between 4 and 5 billion years old.



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6. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that early scientists believed that Earth was
 - a. 2,000 to 3,000 years old.
 - b. 4,000 to 5,000 years old.
 - c. 6,000 to 7,000 years old.
 - d. 8,000 to 10,000 years old.

7. Why does the author mention “the person that the Kelvin temperature scale is named after” in paragraph 2?
 - a. Because the author thinks this information might help the reader to recognize the name.
 - b. Because the author thinks the reader does not know about the Kelvin temperature scale.
 - c. Because the author wants to make the paragraph more interesting.
 - d. Because the author wants to discuss the Kelvin temperature scale thoroughly.

8. Which of the following best restates the highlighted sentence in paragraph 2?
 - a. He had good reasons but, sadly, broke the law.
 - b. Sadly, he knew that his idea was wrong.
 - c. It was fortunate that his idea was reasonable.
 - d. He thought clearly but, sadly, made a mistake.

9. The word ‘scorching’ in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
 - a. growing.
 - b. freezing.
 - c. burning.
 - d. Aging.

10. Which of the following is NOT true about radiation, according to paragraph 3?
 - a. It causes heat to build.
 - b. It affects the cooling of the Earth.
 - c. It can occur without any help from humans.
 - d. It was thoroughly understood by Lord Kelvin.



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MESTRADO e DOUTORADO

FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS – 2026.1

1. A B **C** D

2. **A** B C D

3. **A** B C D

4. A **B** C D

5. A B **C** D

6. A B **C** D

7. **A** B C D

8. A B C **D**

9. A B **C** D

10. A B C **D**