



EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LEITURA – INGLÊS MESTRADO E DOUTORADO

NOME: _____

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.



Texto 1

Why Are All the Hurricanes Forming Out West This Year?

El Niño years usually see fewer hurricanes in the Atlantic Ocean—but this year is approaching an all-time record.

By Sarah Gibbens

Last updated September 30, 2026

Even for seasoned hurricane experts, this hurricane season is surprisingly weird.

The Atlantic Ocean is nearing an all-time record. So far, no hurricanes have formed this year—and if a hurricane ends up forming after October 8, it will surpass 1905 as the latest a hurricane has ever formed in the Atlantic. Only two years are known to have had no hurricanes whatsoever—1907 and 1914—but that was before satellites made records as robust as they are today, so there may have been smaller storms that went unrecorded.

This year those gyrating storms have spun up out West instead, in the waters of the eastern Pacific Ocean near the coasts of Central America, Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands, and California. Most recently, Hurricane Polo exploded into a Category 5 hurricane southwest of Mexico before hitting the country's Baja California Sur peninsula as a Category 2 storm. And over the past week, Hurricane Nolo has traveled past Hawai'i as a major hurricane.

This year's Super El Niño is helping drive this unusual hurricane season.

An El Niño is a climate pattern that develops every two to seven years. Depending on fluctuations in trade winds, the equatorial stretch of the Pacific starts running a fever for months at a time—scientifically labelled the El Niño Southern Oscillation—before cooling back down. Tree rings and sediment cores show these fluctuations have occurred for at least 11,000 years. But this year's El Niño is shaping up to be one of the hottest in centuries. Whether or not that's due to climate change is still debated by experts; eight scientists recently told the *New York Times* they see evidence that that's the case.

Regardless, those hot ocean temperatures are pushing this year's hurricane season into weirder territory. In the Atlantic, it's resulting in strong wind shear, the type of winds that shred and topple hurricanes before they get a chance to form.

El Niños produce strong wind shear because warm Pacific waters generate stronger winds higher up in the atmosphere than winds at lower heights. Those disparately moving winds unspool the tight circular formation needed to create a hurricane.

These winds are well known to result in quieter hurricane seasons. That's why early in the year, scientists predicted that a then-likely El Niño would mellow out the 2026 hurricane season, resulting in just three to six hurricanes. But to have none at all is unusual. Atlantic

hurricane season stretches from the beginning of June to the end of November, reaching its peak in September. On average, there are around seven hurricanes every year.

Klotzbach points out that it's still possible we may see an Atlantic hurricane. And it only takes one hurricane to cause major destruction. Meanwhile there will be other storms the East Coast will need to prepare for.

Adapted from: National Geographic

Read more at: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/el-nino-climate-change-hurricanes-atlantic-pacific>

Read the article and choose the correct option:

1. What is unusual about the Atlantic hurricane season this year?
 - a) There has been a record number of hurricanes due to El Niño.
 - b) El Niño has produced the strongest winds ever.
 - c) Hurricane Nolo has passed Hawai'i as the strongest hurricane ever recorded in the region.
 - d) There haven't been any hurricanes this year.
2. Why does the article compare this year with 1907 and 1914?
 - a) These three years used the same kind of satellites.
 - b) They may be the only years on record with no hurricanes in the Atlantic.
 - c) They had the smallest storms ever recorded in the Atlantic.
 - d) They only had a hurricane after October.
3. According to the article, which statement is NOT true about El Niño?
 - a) Although weather fluctuations have occurred for thousands of years, El Niño this year may be hotter than previous ones.
 - b) El Niños may influence winds due to warm Pacific waters.
 - c) The El Niño Southern Oscillation occurs when parts of the Pacific become cold and later warm up.
 - d) Scientists are not sure whether Super El Niño this year is caused by climate change.
4. In the sentence "That's why early in the year, scientists predicted that a then-likely El Niño would mellow out the 2026 hurricane season, resulting in just three to six hurricanes.", the expression "mellow out" could be replaced with all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a) alternate
 - b) reduce
 - c) weaken
 - d) temper
5. What information is NOT mentioned in the text?
 - a) The year in which the latest hurricane ever formed in the Atlantic
 - b) How often El Niño develops
 - c) How many hurricanes occurred last year
 - d) When hurricanes are usually most active in the Atlantic

State board approves artificial intelligence guidelines for K-12 schools and colleges

By Ana Goñi-Lessan

News Service of Florida - September 17, 2026 11:41 AM

Miami Herald

The Florida Board of Education on Wednesday passed rules for the use of artificial intelligence in K-12 public schools and state colleges.

At a meeting at Polk State College in Winter Haven, the board approved policies requiring school districts to amend their regulations on internet safety to include AI and require state colleges to provide limitations on AI use in schools.

"Artificial intelligence is already in the classroom, and the rules before you today are about keeping Florida in front, rather than reacting," said Education Commissioner Henry Mack.

In K-12 schools, districts will be required to notify parents if their student will be using an AI product. Parental consent will be required for AI use and the district will have to offer an alternative, non-AI instructional tool similar in instructional quality if a parent does not allow their child to use AI.

School districts must finalize the policies by July 1, 2027 for the 2027-2028 school year.

For the state's 28 institutions in the Florida College System, colleges will now be required to adopt policies on AI "to ensure quality of education for students, efficiency of operations, and a safe learning environment for the whole college community."

Those policies must prohibit students from using AI to work on graded assignments or assessments unless explicitly permitted to do so by the instructor.

"AI is an enhancement. It's a supplement. It doesn't supplant. It's complimentary," Mack said. "The rules before you today elevate that in a very nuanced way. It's a difficult conversation."

For school districts, any AI used in grades PreK-5 will have to undergo an additional review for approval, and no AI instructional tools can be used to meet a student's social or emotional needs; to simulate an emotional relationship with a student or use relationship-building or anthropomorphic design features to encourage a student to interact with the AI product.

The AI tools also cannot subject students to undisclosed behavior monitoring, social scoring or psychological profiling.

Teachers and administrators will also be required to undergo training regarding AI risks, limitations, safety and compliance, and students will also not be able to use AI unsupervised. School personnel must also be able to immediately suspend or disable the AI product without vendor assistance.

And districts must prioritize vendors that keep student data within the United States, and vendors cannot sell, monetize, profile or commercially exploit data to train commercial AI models. "We are exercising the virtue of prudence here," Mack said. "We are neither going to one extreme, i.e. banning AI, nor are we going to the other extreme, which is unfettered access, so there's real value in what we're presenting today."

Read more at: <https://www.miamiherald.com/news/local/education/article317279025.html#storylink=cpy>

Read the article and choose the correct option:

6. What should be done by Florida Districts if K12 students' parents do not permit their child to use AI?
- a) They should consult the Education Commissioner for advice.
 - b) They should supply non-AI instructional tools similar to AI in instructional quality.
 - c) They should notify state authorities regarding the parents' behavior for action.
 - d) They should ignore parental consent.
7. What will be required from institutions in the Florida College System?
- a) To adopt policies that prohibit students from using AI.
 - b) To adopt policies that prohibit students from using AI on specific assignments.
 - c) To adopt policies that prohibit students from using AI on specific assignments even if the professor permits it.
 - d) To adopt policies that prohibit students from using AI on specific assignments except when the professor permits it.
8. What will happen to school districts regarding AI in grades preK5?
- a) Its use is forbidden.
 - b) Its use requires complementary review to be approved.
 - c) It can only be used if it simulates an emotional relationship with a student.
 - d) It can only be used in relationship-building.
9. Regarding the school personnel, it is correct to say, according to the new regulations:
- a) They are required to have training on how to use some AI available on the market.
 - b) They are required to have training on AI limitations, risks, safety and if they obey current rules and regulations.
 - c) They should dismiss vendor assistance if they find it not necessary.
 - d) They should substitute vendor assistance if they find it not necessary.
10. According to the article and its headline:
- a) The use of AI was approved all over the state of Florida for K-12 schools and colleges.
 - b) The use of AI was approved all over the state of Florida for K-12 public schools and state colleges.
 - c) Regulations regarding the use of AI were approved all over the state of Florida for all K-12 schools and colleges.
 - d) Regulations regarding the use of AI were approved all over the state of Florida for K-12 public schools and state colleges.

GABARITO

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