Centro Federal de Educação Tecnológica Celso Suckow da Fonseca - CEFET/RJ

Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciência da Computação

PROCESSO SELETIVO 2019.1

PROVA DE LÍNGUA INGLESA

INSTRUÇÕES GERAIS AOS CANDIDATOS

- O tempo total para realização das provas é de **1 hora e 30 minutos**.
- Ao término da prova, o candidato deverá devolver o cartão resposta.
- É imprescindível verificar no cartão resposta o número de inscrição do candidato no espaço reservado para tal.

  A IDENTIFICAÇÃO DOS CANDIDATOS EM TODAS AS PÁGINAS DEVERÁ SER FEITA **APENAS** PELO NÚMERO DE INSCRIÇÃO.
- As respostas deverão ser transpostas para o cartão resposta com caneta de tinta azul ou preta. Não serão consideradas as respostas que não estiverem transcritas no cartão resposta, bem como não serão consideradas respostas rasuradas.
- A Prova de Língua Inglesa é constituída por 10 questões objetivas.
- Cada questão objetiva tem somente uma resposta correta.
- A prova deve ser feita sem consulta e sem empréstimo de material.
- Verifique se sua prova contém 10 questões, assim como o cartão de respostas.
- **Não** é permitido o uso de calculadora, celular ou qualquer outro aparelho durante a realização da prova. É vedado o empréstimo de qualquer material entre os candidatos.

Boa Prova !

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CARTÃO DE RESPOSTAS

INSCRIÇÃO Nº: ___

Questão	Alternativa			
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

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TEXT 1

In Europe's Election Season, Tech Vies to Fight Fake News

LONDON — In the battle against fake news, Andreas Vlachos — a Greek computer scientist living in a northern English town — is on the front lines. Armed with a decade of machine learning expertise, he is part of a British start-up that will soon release an automated fact-checking tool ahead of the country's election in early June. He also is advising a global competition that pits computer wizards from the United States to China against each other to use artificial intelligence to combat fake news. "I'm trying to channel my research into something that is useful for everyone who's reading the news," said Mr. Vlachos, who is also an academic at the University of Sheffield. "It's a positive way of moving artificial intelligence forward while improving the political debate." As Europe readies for several elections this year after President Trump's victory in the United States, Mr. Vlachos, 36, is one of a growing number of technology experts worldwide who are harnessing their skills to tackle misinformation online. The French electorate heads to the polls in the second round of presidential elections on May 7, followed by votes in Britain and Germany in the coming months. Computer scientists, tech giants and start-ups are using sophisticated algorithms and reams of online data to quickly — and automatically — spot fake news faster than traditional fact-checking groups can. The goal, experts say, is to expand these digital tools across Europe since the region needs to counter the fake news that caused so much confusion and anger during the United States presidential election in November, when outright false reports routinely spread like wildfire on Facebook and Twitter. "Algorithms will have to do a lot of the heavy lifting when it comes to fighting misinformation," said Claire Wardle, head of strategy and research at First Draft News, a nonprofit organization that has teamed up with tech companies and newsrooms to debunk fake reports about elections in the United States and Europe. "It's impossible to do all of this by hand." Researchers have tried to learn from the United States' run-in with fake news, but the problem in Europe has mutated, experts say, making it impossible to merely replicate American responses to the issue. European countries have different languages, and their media markets are smaller than those in the United States. That means groups that set up fake news sites in the United States, seeking to profit from online advertising when false claims were shared on social media, are less prevalent in Europe. So far, outright fake news stories have been relatively rare. Instead, false reports have more often come from Europeans on social media taking real news out of context, as well as from fake claims spread by state-backed groups like Sputnik, the Russian news organization. But with fake news already swirling around Europe's forthcoming elections, analysts also worry that technology on its own may not be enough to withstand the threat. "There's an increased amount of misinformation out there" said Janis Sarts, director of the NATO Strategic Communications Center of Excellence, a think tank in Riga, Latvia, that will hold a hackathon with local coders in May to find potential tech solutions to this trend. "State-based actors have been trying to amplify specific views to bring them into the mainstream." Calls for striving

fake news have focused on some of the biggest online players, including American giants like Facebook and Google. After criticism of its role in spreading false reports during the United States elections, Facebook introduced a fact-checking tool ahead of the Dutch elections in March and the first round of the French presidential election on April 23. It also removed 30,000 accounts in France that had shared fake news, a small fraction of the approximately 33 million Facebook users in the country. Not everyone, though, has embraced Facebook's response. Most German publishers, for instance, have so far balked at participating in the company's fact-checking efforts, saying it is the responsibility of the social network, not them, to debunk such claims. German lawmakers are mulling potential hefty fines against tech companies if they do not clamp down on fake news and online hate speech. Since last year, Google also has funded almost 20 European projects aimed at fact-checking potentially false reports. That includes its support for two British groups looking to use artificial intelligence to automatically fact-check online claims ahead of the country's June 8 parliamentary election. It similarly has teamed up with French newsrooms to create digital tools, including ways to track trending topics during that country's election. David Dieudonné, head of the company's news lab in France, said the project had debunked 43 reports since February (arguably a relatively small figure), including claims that Saudi Arabia was funding the campaign of Emmanuel Macron, the leading candidate. "We're trying something new." Mr. Dieudonné said. "There's no easy answer for this complicated issue."

Not all potential solutions, though, are being driven by Silicon Valley's big beasts. David Chavalarias, a French academic, has created a digital tool that has analyzed more than 80 million Twitter messages about the French election, helping journalists and fact-checkers to quickly review claims that are spread on the social network. Since the presidential election in the United States, Dean Pomerleau, a computer scientist at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, has been challenging his followers on Twitter to come up with an algorithm that can distinguish fake claims from real news. Working with Delip Rao, a former Google researcher, he offered a $2,000 prize to anyone who could meet his requirements. By early this year, more than 100 teams from around the world had signed on to Mr. Pomerleau's Fake News Challenge. Using a database of verified articles and their artificial intelligence expertise, rival groups — a combination of college teams, independent programmers and groups from existing tech companies — already have been able to accurately predict the veracity of certain claims almost 90 percent of the time, Mr. Pomerleau said. He hopes that figure will rise to the mid-90s before his challenge ends in June. "This is just Round 1 of what we want to do" said Mr. Pomerleau, who expects the teams to share their work with fact-checking groups worldwide. "Next, we want to move toward multimedia content like vídeos." In the rush to find solutions to fake news, some within the industry are taking a decidedly more low-tech approach. Jimmy Wales, the founder of Wikipedia, recently started a crowdfunding campaign to create a news organization that would combine professional journalists with digital volunteers, who would contribute to reports in a way similar to how articles are created on Wikipedia. Part fact-checking site, part traditional newsroom, the project — called Wikitribune — was inspired by the effect of misinformation on the United

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States presidential election. Mr. Wales said his project would choose subject areas based on the interests of the community of volunteers and paying subscribers to the service, relying more on traditional reporting techniques than high-tech wizardry. "The real impetus for this was fake news," he said. "We want people to get behind topics, and then we'll hire staff to cover them."

(Adapted from `https://www.nytimes.com/2017/05/01/business/europe-election-fake-news.html`)

Answer questions 1 to 10 according to TEXT 1.

1. The aim of text 1 is to

A. show different initiatives to combat fake news.

B. present the differences in the fight against fake news between the US and Europe.

C. show how university students have been developing algorithms to spot fake news.

D. criticize the US and Europe for their inability to cope with fake news.

2. De acordo com o texto 1,

A. os EUA, com base na experiência das últimas eleições na Europa, estão mais preocupados com o desenvolvimento de ferramentas digitais de combate às fake news.

B. a inteligência artificial, por ser uma importante ferramenta de combate às fake news, é o centro de uma competição que engloba especialistas em computação do mundo todo.

C. os algoritmos, apesar de ajudarem a detectar as fake news de maneira ágil, ainda não são capazes de realizarem tal tarefa automaticamente.

D. a maior dificuldade em se difundir as ferramentas de combate às fake news reside no fato de que cada país tem uma política de privacidade diferente.

3. Which of the options below DOES NOT hold a verb that is a synonym for combat as in "...to use artificial intelligence to combat fake news." (line 6)?

A. "Algorithms will have to do a lot of the heavy lifting when it comes to fighting misinformation." (line 20)

B. "... analysts also worry that technology on its own may not be enough to withstand the threat." (lines 33-34)

C. "Calls for striving fake news have focused on some of the biggest online players..." (line 39)

D. "David Dieudonné, head of the company's news lab in France, said the project had debunked 43 reports since February..." (lines 55-56)

4. According to text 1, Europe could not combat fake news using the same methods of the US once

A. fake news were much more spread in Europe and countries needed to intervene resolutely.

B. media markets were more modest in Europe and the fake news business less profitable than in the US.

C. fake news were not the biggest problem the US had to face, but real news being placed in different contexts.

D. Europe has different languages and fake news can reach larger communities.

5. Com base no texto 1, é CORRETO afirmar que o Facebook

A. teve uma parcela de culpa menor do que se imaginava em relação à disseminação de fake news nas eleições americanas.

B. depois das críticas recebidas por conta da disseminação de fake news durante as eleições americanas, instalou uma ferramenta para tentar minimizar o problema.

C. ganhou o apoio e a simpatia dos alemães ao instalar uma ferramenta que verifica a veracidade das informações compartilhadas.

D. investiu mais do que o Google no combate às fake news após as críticas que ambos receberam depois das eleições americanas.

6. Mark the option in which the word SINCE does NOT convey the meaning of time.

A. The goal, experts say, is to expand these digital tools across Europe since the region needs to counter the fake news..." (lines 17-18)

B. "Since last year, Google also has funded almost 20 European projects..." (line 50)

C. "David Dieudonné, head of the company's news lab in France, said the project had debunked 43 reports since February..." (lines 55-56)

D. "Since the presidential election in the United States, Dean Pomerleau, a computer scientist at Carnegie Mellon University..." (lines 64-65)

7. Estão CORRETAS as seguintes afirmações:

I Uma das fake news desmascaradas afirmava que a Arábia Saudita estaria financiando a campanha eleitoral de Macron.

II Nem todas as tentativas para conter as fake news têm partido do Vale do Silício.

III O Google fundou diversos projetos na Europa com o objetivo de combater as fake news, incluindo 2 na Bélgica.

A. I

B. II

C. I e II

D. II e III

8. Mr. Pomerleau, a computer scientist at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh,

A. has been offering a prize to the person who creates a fake claim that is able to reach the biggest number of people.

B. expects that his competitors be able to come up with an ultimate solution to fake news.

C. aims at being able to debunk fake news also in videos.

D. wants to keep his competitors' discoveries a secret until the very end of the project.

9. O fundador da Wikipedia, Jimmy Wales, deseja colaborar com o combate às fake news

A. criando um site que faria tanto a checagem de reportagens quanto a redação de notícias.

B. contratando os melhores jornalistas e programadores para desenvolverem, em conjunto, ferramentas digitais modernas.

C. transformando a Wikipedia em um site de checagem de notícias.

D. criando um site de notícias de interesse popular redigido totalmente por voluntários.

10. The suffix –ING is NOT forming a verb in

A. "He also is advising a global competition..." (lines 4-5)

B. "...that is useful for everyone who's reading the news..." (lines 7-8)

C. "...making it impossible to merely replicate American responses to the issue." (lines 25-26)

D. "...more on traditional reporting techniques than..." (line 85)