



UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE
INSTITUTO DE LETRAS E ARTES
PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LEITURA
DE TEXTOS EM LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA

LÍNGUA INGLESA - 26 DE NOVEMBRO DE 2022

Número de inscrição:

Tempo para a realização da prova: 2 horas e 30 minutos

Divulgação do resultado da prova: até 15 de dezembro de 2022

- Para cada questão objetiva, há apenas uma resposta correta.
- As respostas dissertativas, sempre referentes ao texto-base, devem ser redigidas em língua portuguesa e no limite das linhas.
- Questões rasuradas e/ou com caligrafia ilegível não serão corrigidas. Não é aconselhado o uso de corretivo líquido.
- Usar caneta azul ou preta.
- Dicionários impressos - monolíngues ou bilíngues - podem ser consultados. Dicionário *on-line* e outros equipamentos eletrônicos não são permitidos.
- Não é permitido emprestar material nem pedir emprestado.
- Ao final, o candidato pode levar o texto-base e o papel almaço.

How social media makes it difficult to identify real news

Jumbling of content makes viewers less likely to check sources

01 There's a price to pay when you get your news and political information
02 from the same place you find funny memes and cat pictures, new research
03 suggests. The study found that people viewing a blend of news and
04 entertainment on a social media site tended to pay less attention to the source
05 of content they consumed - meaning they could easily mistake satire or fiction
06 for real news.

07 People who viewed content that was clearly separated into categories --
08 such as current affairs and entertainment -- didn't have the same issues
09 evaluating the source and credibility of content they read. The findings show the
10 dangers of people getting their news from social media sites like Facebook or
11 Twitter, said study author George Pearson, a senior lecturer and research
12 associate in communication at The Ohio State University.

13 "We are drawn to these social media sites because they are one-stop
14 shops for media content, updates from friends and family, and memes or cat
15 pictures," Pearson said. "But that jumbling of content makes everything seem
16 the same to us. It makes it harder for us to distinguish what we need to take
17 seriously from that which is only entertainment."

18 The study appears online in the journal *New Media & Society*.

19 For the study, Pearson created a fictional social media site called "Link
20 Me." The 370 participants saw four webpages with either two or four posts
21 each. Each post consisted of a headline and short paragraph summarizing the
22 story, as well as information on the source of the post.

23 The sources were designed to be either high or low credibility, based on
24 their name and description. (The sources' credibility was tested in a previous
25 study to make sure people understood.)

26 For example, one high-credibility source was called "Washington Daily
27 News" and was described as a "professional news organization renowned for
28 high-quality and objective journalism."

29 One low-credibility source in the study was called "Hot Moon" and
30 described as "a collective of nonprofessional writers." All posts were based on
31 real articles or public social media posts taken from Reddit or Tumblr.

32 After viewing the site, participants were asked a variety of questions.
33 Pearson was most interested in whether they paid more attention to the posts
34 about current affairs topics than those in other categories, such as
35 entertainment. [...]

36 The results showed that when the content was not grouped by distinct
37 topics -- in other words, news posts appeared on the same page with
38 entertainment posts -- participants reported paying less attention to the source
39 of the content.

40 "They were less likely to verify source information to ensure that it was a
41 credible source," he said.

42 That may be one reason why satirical and other types of fake news get
43 shared by people who evidently think it is real, Pearson said.

44 For example, in 2018 the website React365 posted an article about a
45 cruise ship disaster in Mexico that killed at least 32 people. The article
46 generated more than 350,000 engagements on Facebook.

47 The misinformation was quickly debunked by Snopes.com, which noted
48 that react365's homepage clearly showed it was a prank website where people
49 could upload their own fictitious stories.

50 Pearson said one of the problems is that many social media sites present
51 content in the exact same way, no matter the source.

52 "There is no visual distinction on Facebook between something from the
53 New York Times and something from a random blog. They all have the same
54 color scheme, same font," he said. One solution would be for social media
55 companies to develop tools to distinguish content. But until that happens, it is up
56 to users to pay more attention to where their news is coming from -- as difficult
57 as that may be, Pearson said. "Right now, the structure of information platforms
58 -- especially social media -- may be reducing positive media literacy behaviors."

1. A partir da análise do título e subtítulo do artigo, a causa do problema abordado é:
 - a) Notícias falsas
 - b) Plataformas de mídia social
 - c) Fontes de baixa credibilidade
 - d) Sobreposição de conteúdos

2. Em relação ao consumo de notícias e informações, o primeiro parágrafo aponta que:
 - a) há um elevado número de notícias e informações falsas publicadas em mídias sociais.
 - b) a variedade de assuntos divulgados em *sites* se sobrepõe à credibilidade das fontes.
 - c) recursos de entretenimento são utilizados para confundir a interpretação de notícias.
 - d) a forma como as notícias são divulgadas facilitam a difusão de notícias e informações.

3. Os pronomes **they** (l. 33) e **those** (l. 34) referem-se respectivamente a:
 - a) *participants; current affairs topics*
 - b) *participants; posts*
 - c) *categories; current affairs topics*
 - d) *participants; categories*

4. Em “The misinformation was quickly debunked by Snopes.com,” (l. 47), o verbo “debunked” pode ser substituído sem alteração de sentido por:
 - a) *unmasked*
 - b) *affirmed*
 - c) *praised*
 - d) *upheld*

5. Ao considerar os resultados da pesquisa, é possível apontar a seguinte solução:
 - a) separar as notícias a fim de dar ênfase ao impacto visual de suas respectivas manchetes.
 - b) desenvolver ferramentas de fácil assimilação de notícias divulgadas em redes sociais.
 - c) alterar os componentes visuais de cada seção a fim de diferenciar a fonte do conteúdo.
 - d) destacar a credibilidade das fontes de notícias para facilitar a aceitação do conteúdo.

6. Se adotada, a solução sugerida pelo pesquisador resultaria na seguinte consequência:
 - a) *the raise of positive media literacy behaviors*
 - b) *the development of tools to distinguish content*
 - c) *the structure of social media platforms*
 - d) *the visual distinction of social media platforms*

Número de inscrição:

Nota final (a ser preenchida pela banca):

CIRCULE A ALTERNATIVA CORRETA EM CADA QUESTÃO

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

ESCREVA ABAIXO AS RESPOSTAS DE CADA QUESTÃO DISSERTATIVA

7. Resuma a metodologia utilizada pelo pesquisador na organização do estudo.

8. De que forma o exemplo mencionado no décimo terceiro parágrafo corrobora com as evidências apontadas pelo pesquisador?

9. No último parágrafo, selecione duas recomendações sugeridas pelo pesquisador.

10. Explique a relevância do estudo e possíveis consequências.
