Universidade Federal do Pampa
Campus Bagé

Pró-reitoria de Pós-Graduação

Curso de Licenciatura em Letras

1° Teste de Proficiência em Inglês

Alegrete, 02 de julho de 2012.

Número do CPF:
Curso:

O objetivo deste exame é comprovar sua proficiência em leitura e compreensão de textos em língua inglesa, para tanto:

1) Leia atentamente os textos e as questões referentes aos textos;
2) Baseie-se somente no texto para responder as perguntas;
3) Utilize somente dicionário **impresso** inglês/inglês;
4) Traduza somente palavras chaves para a compreensão do texto.

Antes de começar o exame, certifique-se que:

1) Desligará seus equipamentos eletrônicos;
2) Escreverá com caneta azul ou preta;
3) Utilizará somente as folhas de rascunho fornecidas;
4) Ao final da prova, entregará ao examinador a prova e as folhas de rascunho.

A duração da prova é de 04 (quatro) horas.

1° Exame de Proficiência em Inglês

Leia o texto 01. As questões de 01 a 06 referem-se ao texto 01.

Texto 01:

Farming and biodiversity can coexist, say Stanford researchers

Although bird species disappear with intensive agriculture, research in Costa Rica shows that forest intermingled with cultivated land rescues biodiversity.

By Max Mcclure

To keep up with projected demand, **farming output** will need to double in the next few decades. This inconvenient fact is bad news for the environment as a whole, and biodiversity in particular. Large-scale, high-intensity agricultural production, scientists say, dramatically reduces variation between bird communities of different areas. But Stanford scientists say there may be a way to increase agricultural land without substantially impacting biodiversity. A new paper by biology graduate student Daniel Karp, with Stanford biology professors and Stanford Woods Institute for the Environment fellows Gretchen Daily and Paul Ehrlich, shows that low-intensity tropical agriculture can maintain regional species differences at levels similar to those of intact forest. The study appears in today's issue of the journal *Ecology Letters.* "**It's** one way of addressing a basic question," said Karp. "How can we feed people while preserving biodiversity?"

Animal farm

Karp was interested in "beta-diversity" – not the sheer number of species present in a region, but the differences between the sets of species that live in two different regions. "The tropics have many more species total, which people know," said Karp. "But **they** also have a lot more beta-diversity," making Costa Rica an ideal place to study the ecological effects of agriculture. The researchers found that "specialist" species that are adapted to particular food sources and environmental conditions disappear as land is converted to intensive agriculture. The process leaves the same population of "generalist" species in most converted lands, decreasing beta-diversity between formerly distinct regions. "To a bird, high-intensity production is basically going to look the same no matter **where it is**," said Karp. "A melon plantation in the north of Costa Rica is going to look the same as a pineapple plantation in the south." But agriculture on a small scale, or agriculture that leaves trees or other native species intermingled with crops, retains forest-like levels of beta-diversity. The paper's data came from 10 years' worth of bird species monitoring from ornithologist Jim Zook, working with Daily and Stanford's Center for Conservation Biology. His unique transects through different plots of Costa Rican land – some forested, some under heavy agricultural use and some in between – and years of patient monitoring have provided insight into the impacts of alternative agricultural strategies.

Services rendered

In a previous paper from the team, Zook's data showed that careful **stewardship** may allow agriculture and biodiversity to coexist and suggested that preservation may not need to be an all-or-nothing proposition. Farms, for instance, **rely on** birds for pollination, fruit dispersal and pest control. More generally, the presence of intact, biodiverse lands near a farm guarantees society certain natural benefits, including water purification and nutrient cycling. "If these birds are locked up in a preserve far from humans, you're not going to get any of **those services** as a farmer," Karp said. Costa Rica is already one of the first nations to adopt a "payments for ecosystem services," or PES scheme. Acknowledging the value of keeping undeveloped land near agricultural areas, the **policy** compensates farmers for leaving part of their lands out of production. The new **biodiversity finding** offers further support for the practice, as Daily has addressed previously. "Reducing pressure from population growth and consumption are crucial for achieving sustainability," Karp said. "But we also need to start thinking about making smarter societies – in which we can grow food and preserve ecosystem services and species at the same time."

http://news.stanford.edu/news/2012/june/farming-biodiversity-coexist-062212.html

As questões de 01 a 06 referem-se ao texto 01.

Questão 01: Assinale uma alternativa correta. É possível afirmar que o autor do texto argumenta que:

a) Os Estados devem incentivar a preservação da beta-diversidade.

b) A definição do que é agricultura em larga e pequena escala deve ser revista.

c) Pode haver coexistência entre agricultura em larga escala e preservação da biodiversidade.

d) Os Estados devem adotar o pagamento de subsídios a agricultores que preservem a biodiversidade.

e) Deve haver coexistência entre agricultura em larga escala e preservação da biodiversidade.

Questão 02: Qual a diferença entre espécies *specialist* e *generalist*?

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Questão 03: Faça a correspondência entre as expressões em inglês e seus significados em português:

a) *policy*	( ) dependem
b) *farming output*	( ) políticas
c) *stewardship*	( ) descoberta
d) *rely on*	( ) gerenciamento ético
e) *finding*	( ) produção agrícola

Questão 04: Escreva a quem ou a que se referem as expressões no texto:

a)**It**´s one way of	
b)But **they** also have a long biodiversity	
c) No matter where **it** is	
d) **those** services	
e) the **policy**	

Questão 05: Leia as afirmações:

I.Cientistas da Universidade de Stanford apontam a preservação do ecosistema depende principalmente da diminuição populacional e diminuição do consumo.

II. Cientistas da Universidade de Stanford apontam que pode haver um meio de aumentar o espaço para agricultura sem drasticamente impactar a biodiversidade.

III. O estudo demonstra que a agricultura tropical de baixa intensidade pode preservar as diferentes espécies regionais em níveis similares ao de florestas intactas.

IV. O estudo demonstra que necessitamos de uma solução inteligente para preservação de maiores áreas florestais em detrimento de áreas de produção agrícola.

Assinale uma alternativa correta. De acordo com o texto, são verdadeiras as afirmações expressas em:

a)I- III	b)II - III	c)I – II - IV	d)I – II – III -IV	e)Nenhuma das alternativas

Questão 06: Reescreva, em português, o segmento de texto abaixo. Lembre-se de manter o texto claro em português, isto é, que faça sentido e esteja estruturalmente adequado.

´´A new paper by biology graduate student Daniel Karp, with Stanford biology professors and Stanford Woods Institute for the Environment fellows Gretchen Daily and Paul Ehrlich, shows that low-intensity tropical agriculture can maintain regional species differences at levels similar to those of intact forest.´´

Questão 07: Reescreva, em português, o segmento de texto abaixo. Lembre-se de manter o texto claro em português, isto é, que faça sentido e esteja estruturalmente adequado.

´´Karp was interested in "beta-diversity" – not the sheer number of species present in a region, but the differences between the sets of species that live in two different regions. "The tropics have many more species total, which people know," said Karp. "But they also have a lot more beta-diversity," making Costa Rica an ideal place to study the ecological effects of agriculture.´´

Questão 08: De acordo com o texto, como a proposição dos pesquisadores da Universidade de Stanford pode mediar os anseios dos grandes agricultores e de ambientalistas preocupados com a preservação das espécies?

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Leia o texto 02. As questões de 09 a 15 referem-se ao texto 02.

Texto 02:

A Mock Mission to Mars

In April 2012, a team of University of Arizona (UA) engineering seniors left their home at the University of Arizona and went on a 2-week simulated mission to Mars to test a camera they designed for NASA. The students' senior project, part of the College of Engineering senior capstone program, was to develop the NASA-sponsored remote imaging system acquisition, or RISA. **While they didn't** actually blast off to the Red Planet, they experienced a very real approximation of extraterrestrial living at the Mars Desert Research Station on the San Rafael Swell of southern Utah. Owned and operated by the Mars Society and built in the early 2000s, the station represents the perfect environment for small crews to perform research in a very real harsh environment.

In addition to crew commander and **optical engineering** major Kyle Stephens, Crew 117 included the other members of the RISA senior design team: Parker Owan, **electrical engineering** major, mission executive officer and crew scientist; Jackeline Mayer, majoring in **optical sciences and engineering**, and crew health and safety officer; Lee Suring, crew engineer and **mechanical engineering** senior; and Sam Martin, crew engineer, majoring in **optical sciences and engineering**. The team also included **journalist and videographer** Daniel Land.

New mission requirements mean that future NASA space vehicles will have less room, which is why NASA specified that RISA should incorporate the abilities of multiple existing cameras into a single system. **This** means that RISA will do double duty as a camera for rover-based planetary surface exploration, as well as an onboard camera for NASA space vehicles. The project is sponsored by NASA's Johnson Space Center and is currently in its sixth year of development.

The RISA Mission

For this mission, Crew 117 tested the RISA camera by conducting projects in geology, astronomy, water monitoring, greenhouse monitoring, and vehicle testing. “We are testing the camera’s electrically tunable multispectral filter by imaging the atmosphere at specific wavelengths to determine water vapor content,” said Stephens. Also, Stephens said: “**So far** we have been exploring the area and using a small remote-control rover… in addition to performing some EVAs-extra-vehicle activities.” The crew built the camera as a wireless system; it could be used as a tool for robotic navigation.

During their mission, supported by a UA/NASA Space Grant, the crew also aimed to prove that the camera could be used for everyday operational duties such as monitoring water tank levels, equipment operation, crew activities, and plant health in the greenhouse. The RISA project **still** has some distance to go before it will be ready for moving from simulations to the real thing. “While we focused on developing key components like the optical design and the wireless communication system,” Stephens said, “more work will need to be done to create a flight-certified system.” “Finishing the project was not in the scope of our year,” added Stephens, “but we have compiled a great amount of information and hardware that will help future teams move forward with the project.”

Life in the Hab

During the simulated mission, the stark red Utah desert played the role of the Martian environment; Crew 117 treated the outside environment as a hostile planetary surface. They wore simulated space suits — known as “sim suits” — each and every time they ventured into the outdoors. In true extra-terrestrial style, the crew lived in a tight two-story habitat, the “hab,” from where they had access to a greenhouse, a telescope and observatory, and all-terrain vehicles for extra-vehicular activities, or EVAs. “The surrounding area is very remote, so the complete isolation aids in creating the

simulated environment," said Stephens. The crew settled in and got to work quickly, and didn't experience any reality-TV-style confrontations, **although** mission executive officer Parker Owan was looking forward to a little more physical freedom. "I think being unable to do outdoor activities without going through a lengthy suit-up process is the worst part because I love being outside all the time," Owan said. "Even then, you're still enclosed in a stifling suit that doesn't allow for a whole lot of airflow. I think when it is all done, going outside will be the thing I look forward to most." Not every activity aboard the hab is mission critical, and the crew has some down time. Along with the RISA project, they are helping with a study to determine what kind of food is most suited to interplanetary travel. "With six people in a small hab," said crew engineer Sam Martin, "freeze-dried chili is a bad idea." Keeping busy was no trouble, either. There is always gardening and maintenance to be done, Stephens said, "but there's no escape from homework."
http://www.arizona.edu/features/mock-mission-mars

As questões de 09 a 20 referem-se ao texto 3.

Questão 09: Qual a tradução em português para o título do texto ´´A Mock Mission to Mars´´?

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Questão 10: A Equipe 117 era formada por estudantes de que cursos?

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Questão 11: Assinale as afirmativas corretas. É possível afirmar que o projeto de graduação do Grupo/Tripulação 117, a Missão RISA, obteve sucesso:

a) Projetando uma máquina fotográfica que se move em terrenos áridos através de controle remoto.

b) Projetando uma máquina fotográfica que está pronta para ser usada em Marte.

c) Completando o projeto da NASA com um ano de antecedência.

d) Projetando uma máquina fotográfica que detecta vapores de água na atmosfera.

e) Criando um sistema que seja resistente ao voo interplanetário.

Questão 12: Leia as afirmações:

I. A Equipe 117 se hospedou num prédio de dois andares chamado ´´hab´´ durante a missão simulada.

II. A Equipe 117 está auxiliando as pesquisas para determinar o tipo de comida mais adequado para missões interplanetárias.

III. A Equipe 117 usou roupas de astronautas reais durante a missão simulada.

IV. Todos os membros da Equipe 117 gostaram de usar roupas de astronautas durante a missão simulada.

Assinale uma alternativa correta. De acordo com o texto, são verdadeiras as afirmações expressas em:

a)I- II	b)II- III	c)I – II - IV	d)I – II – III -IV	e)Nenhuma das alternativas

Questão 13: Escreva em português o significado no texto das seguintes expressões em negrito:

a)**In addition** to crew commander…	
b) **For this mission**, Crew 117 tested	
c) **So far** we have been	
d) The RISA project **still** has	
e) **although** mission executive officer Parker Owan was	

Questão 14: Reescreva, em português, o segmento de texto abaixo. Lembre-se de manter o texto claro em português, isto é, que faça sentido e esteja estruturalmente adequado.

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Questão 15: Reescreva, em português, o segmento de texto abaixo. Lembre-se de manter o texto claro em português, isto é, que faça sentido e esteja estruturalmente adequado.

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