



REINGRESSO E MUDANÇA DE CURSO	2020	LÍNGUA INGLESA
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CADERNO DE QUESTÕES

INSTRUÇÕES AO CANDIDATO

- Você deverá ter recebido o Caderno com a Proposta de Redação, a Folha de Redação, dois Cadernos de Questões e o Cartão de Respostas com o seu nome, o seu número de inscrição e a modalidade de ingresso. Confira se seus dados no Cartão de Respostas estão corretos e, em caso afirmativo, assine-o e leia atentamente as instruções para seu preenchimento.
- Verifique se este Caderno contém enunciadas 20 (vinte) questões de múltipla escolha de **LÍNGUA INGLESA** e se as questões estão legíveis, caso contrário **informe imediatamente ao fiscal**.
- Cada questão proposta apresenta quatro opções de resposta, sendo apenas uma delas a correta. A questão que tiver sem opção assinalada receberá pontuação zero, assim como a que apresentar mais de uma opção assinalada, mesmo que dentre elas se encontre a correta.
- Não é permitido usar qualquer tipo de aparelho que permita intercomunicação, nem material que sirva para consulta.
- O tempo disponível para a realização de todas as provas, incluindo o preenchimento do Cartão de Respostas é, no mínimo, de **uma hora e trinta minutos** e, no máximo, de **quatro horas**.
- Para escrever a Redação e preencher o Cartão de Respostas, use, exclusivamente, caneta esferográfica de corpo transparente de ponta grossa com tinta azul ou preta (preferencialmente, com tinta azul).
- Certifique-se de ter assinado a lista de presença.
- Quando terminar, entregue ao fiscal a Folha de Redação, que será desidentificada na sua presença, e o Cartão de Respostas, que poderá ser invalidado se você não o assinar. Se você terminar as provas antes de três horas do início das mesmas, entregue também ao fiscal os Cadernos de Questões e o Caderno com a Proposta de Redação.

AGUARDE O AVISO PARA INICIAR SUAS PROVAS.

Read the two texts below and answer the questions which follow them.

TEXT 1

The problem of food waste

Sadly, it is not an exaggeration to say that food waste is one of the biggest problems facing mankind today. Here's why:

A chronic market failure

Between 33-50% of all food produced globally is never eaten, and the value of this wasted food is worth over \$1 trillion. To put that in perspective, in the USA food waste represents 1.3% of the total GDP. Food waste is a massive market inefficiency, the kind of which does not persist in other industries.

Morally wrong

Meanwhile 800 million people go to bed hungry every night. That is 1 in 9 people on the planet who are starving or malnourished. Each and every one of them could be sufficiently fed on less than a quarter of the food that is wasted in the USA, UK and Europe each year.

Because we have a globalised food supply system, demand for food in the West can drive up the price of food grown for export in developing countries, as well as displace the growth of crops to feed native populations and drive accelerated degradation of natural habitats.

And, hunger is not just a problem that's happening 'somewhere else' – in the UK for example, over 1 million people accessed a food bank last year, whilst in the USA 40 million Americans live in food poverty.

Environmentally catastrophic

Food waste is really, really bad for the environment. It takes a land mass larger than China to grow the food each year that is ultimately never eaten – land that has been deforested, species that have been driven to extinction, indigenous populations that have been moved, soil that has been degraded – all to produce food that we then just throw away. In addition, food that is never eaten accounts for 25% of all fresh water consumption globally. Gulp.

Not only are all of the resources that went into creating the uneaten food wasted (land, water, labour, energy, manufacturing, packaging, etc), but when food waste goes to landfill, which is where the vast majority of it ends up, it decomposes without access to oxygen and creates methane, which is 23x more deadly than carbon dioxide.

Every which way you look at it food waste is a major culprit in destroying our planet, and in fact if food waste were a country, it would be the third largest emitter of greenhouse gases after China and the USA.

Some surprising culprits...

It's easy for many people to dismiss food waste as someone else's problem ("I don't waste any food") or to focus solely on the more visibly shocking examples of waste (unharvested fields of produce ploughed back into the earth, supermarket skip waste).

However the reality is that in the 'developed' world, more than 50% of food waste takes place in our homes. In contrast, less than 2% of food waste takes place at the retail store level (though supermarket practices are directly responsible for much food waste elsewhere in the supply chain.)

In the UK the average family throws away 22% of their weekly shop, which is worth £800 per year. In the US, the per-family equivalent is worth a staggering \$2,275 each year!

So, the bad news is we are half the problem. But the good news is.....this means we can be half the solution!

Taken from: <<https://olioex.com/food-waste/the-problem-of-food-waste/>>. Access: 13 Aug. 2019

Glossary: *GDP*: PIB; *starving*: faminto; *culprit*: culpado, réu; *unharvested*: não colhido; *ploughed*: lavrado; *staggering*: impressionante.

- 01 The main objective of Text 1 is to present
- (A) the results of food waste in China.
 - (B) the causes of food waste around the world.
 - (C) the consequences of food waste in the US and the UK.
 - (D) the reasons why food waste is a serious problem at the present time.
- 02 Both China and the US are mentioned in the article in order to
- (A) show the countries that have the highest food waste rates.
 - (B) present the amount of food that is wasted around the world.
 - (C) illustrate the amount of greenhouse gases produced by food waste.
 - (D) exemplify the area that is used to dispose food around the world.
- 03 The sum of “1 trillion dollars” refers to the value
- (A) used to produce food in the US.
 - (B) of food that is wasted all over the world.
 - (C) British families throw away with food waste every year.
 - (D) American families spend on weekly shop every year.
- 04 According to the text, the amount of food that is wasted in the US, the UK and Europe
- (A) would be more than enough to feed all people who are starving.
 - (B) would not be sufficient to feed people who are starving.
 - (C) is bigger than the amount of food that is wasted in other countries.
 - (D) would be enough to export to developing countries.
- 05 In the sentence “**Because** we have a globalised food supply system, demand for food in the West can drive up the price of food grown for export in developing countries, ...”, the conjunction “because” expresses:
- (A) cause.
 - (B) result.
 - (C) condition.
 - (D) consequence.
- 06 The number of people who suffer from hunger in the UK and the US altogether is approximately:
- (A) 1 million.
 - (B) 40 million.
 - (C) 41 million.
 - (D) 800 million.
- 07 According to the text, food waste directly impacts the environment because
- (A) soil is degraded to produce landfills.
 - (B) 25% of fresh water is used in landfills.
 - (C) forests are cut down in order to create landfills.
 - (D) food waste that goes to landfills liberates methane when they decompose.

08 In the sentence “*However the reality is that in the ‘developed’ world, more than 50% of food waste takes place in our homes.*”, the conjunction “however” could be replaced, without changing its meaning, by:

- (A) thus.
- (B) in addition.
- (C) nevertheless.
- (D) consequently.

09 According to the article, the main culprits for food waste in developed countries are

- (A) families.
- (B) producers.
- (C) retail stores.
- (D) supermarkets.

10 The amount of food wasted in the US every year

- (A) is about 22% of family’s weekly shop.
- (B) corresponds to 1.3% of its GDP.
- (C) is between 33-50% of food produced in the US.
- (D) is more than 50% of American families’ grocery shop.

TEXT 2

Deforestation: Facts, Causes & Effects

Deforestation is the permanent destruction of forests in order to make the land available for other uses. An estimated 18 million acres (7.3 million hectares) of forest, which is roughly the size of the country of Panama, are lost each year, according to the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Some other statistics include:

- About half of the world's tropical forests have been cleared, according to the FAO.
- Forests currently cover about 30 percent of the world’s landmass, according to National Geographic.
- The Earth loses 18.7 million acres of forests per year, which is equal to 27 soccer fields every minute, according to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).
- It is estimated that 15 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions come from deforestation, according to the WWF.
- In 2016, global tree cover loss reached a record of 73.4 million acres (29.7 million hectares), according to the University of Maryland.

Deforestation occurs around the world, though tropical rainforests are particularly targeted. If current deforestation levels proceed, the world's rainforests may completely vanish in as little as 100 years, according to National Geographic. Countries with significant deforestation in 2016 included Brazil, Indonesia, Thailand, the Democratic Republic of Congo and other parts of Africa, and parts of Eastern Europe, according to GRID-Arendal, a United Nations Environment Program collaborating center. The country with the most deforestation is Indonesia. Since the last century, Indonesia has lost at least 39 million acres (15.79 million hectares) of forest land, according to a study by the University of Maryland and the World Resource Institute.

Though deforestation has increased rapidly in the past 50 years, it has been practiced throughout history. For example, 90 percent of continental United States' indigenous forest has been removed since 1600, according to the University of Michigan. The World Resources Institute estimates that most of the world's remaining indigenous forest is located in Canada, Alaska, Russia and the Northwestern Amazon basin.

Deforestation is considered to be one of the contributing factors to global climate change. According to Michael Daley, an associate professor of environmental science at Lasell College in Newton, Massachusetts, the No. 1 problem caused by deforestation is the impact on the global carbon cycle. Gas molecules that absorb thermal infrared radiation are called greenhouse gases. If greenhouse gases are in large enough quantity, they can force climate change, according to Daley. While oxygen (O₂) is the second most abundant gas in our atmosphere, it does not absorb thermal infrared radiation, as greenhouse gases do. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the most prevalent greenhouse gas. CO₂ accounts for about 82.2 percent of all U.S. greenhouse gas, according to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Trees can help, though. About 300 billion tons of carbon, 40 times the annual greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels, is stored in trees, according to Greenpeace.

The deforestation of trees not only lessens the amount of carbon stored, it also releases carbon dioxide into the air. This is because when trees die, they release the stored carbon. According to the 2010 Global Forest Resources Assessment, deforestation releases nearly a billion tons of carbon into the atmosphere per year, though the numbers are not as high as the ones recorded in the previous decade. Deforestation is the second largest anthropogenic (human-caused) source of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere (after fossil fuel combustion), ranging between 6 percent and 17 percent, according to a study published in 2009 in *Nature*.

Forests are complex ecosystems that affect almost every species on the planet. When they are degraded, it can set off a devastating chain of events both locally and around the world, such as the loss of species, impact on the water cycle, soil erosion, impacts on life quality and the disturbance of native people.

Adapted from: <https://www.livescience.com/27692-deforestation.html>. Access: 15 aug. 2019.

Glossary: *set off:* desencadear

11 In the opening paragraph of the article, “deforestation” is defined as

- (A) permanent maintenance of forests in order to explore land for other uses.
- (B) an intermittent process of keeping forests in order to use them for other ends.
- (C) progressive destruction of forests with the view of preserving the environment.
- (D) an on-going process of destruction of forests aiming at using the land for other ends.

12 According to the article, the percentage of the world's tropical forests that have been destroyed is:

- (A) around 30%.
- (B) less than 30%.
- (C) around 50%.
- (D) more than 50%.

13 According to Michael Daley, a professor at Lasell College, the main problem caused by deforestation is

- (A) the extinction of species.
- (B) the impact on the water cycle.
- (C) the increase of soil erosion.
- (D) the impact on the global carbon cycle.

14 The amount of carbon dioxide that is liberated into the atmosphere per year because of deforestation is:

- (A) about one billion tons.
- (B) about 300 billion tons.
- (C) about 15% of all greenhouse gas emissions.
- (D) between 6 and 17% of greenhouse gas emissions.

15 Indonesia is cited in the article as the country that has

- (A) the lowest deforestation rates.
- (B) the highest deforestation rates.
- (C) most of the world's remaining forests.
- (D) preserved 90% of its indigenous forests.

16 In the sentence "*Though deforestation has increased rapidly in the past 50 years, it has been practiced throughout history*", the conjunction "though" could be replaced, without changing the meaning, by:

- (A) since.
- (B) because.
- (C) due to the fact that.
- (D) despite the fact that.

17 The main source of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere due to human action is

- (A) deforestation.
- (B) water vapour.
- (C) fossil fuel combustion.
- (D) indigenous forests.

18 The amount of carbon stored in trees is

- (A) about 82.2 percent of all U.S. greenhouse gas emissions.
- (B) higher than the greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels every year.
- (C) lower than the greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels every year.
- (D) the same as the greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels every year.

19 In the sentence "*Forests are complex ecosystems that affect almost every species on the planet. When **they** are degraded, **it** can set off a devastating chain of events both locally and around the world [...]*", the pronouns "they" and "it" refer to:

- (A) forests and planet.
- (B) forests and events.
- (C) ecosystems and species.
- (D) ecosystems and chain.

20 The word "currently" in "*Forests **currently** cover about 30 percent of the world's landmass, according to National Geographic*" could be substituted by:

- (A) actually.
- (B) formerly.
- (C) previously.
- (D) at the present time.

