



PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA – TURMA 2015

Parte 1: LEITURA E INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO

INSTRUÇÕES: Nesta parte, você vai ler um texto que é seguido de algumas questões. Estas podem ser no formato de múltipla escolha ou discursivas a serem respondidas em português. Em suas respostas, use somente informações contidas no texto.

Text: Brazil: Is Low-Carbon Economy The Utopia Of Our Time?

For the last hundred years, we have been discussing and getting more and more information about the climate change. We have seen the scientists drawing the scenario describing climate models, the main sources of greenhouse gases, warning about our common future.

We have learnt that burning fossil fuels leads us to the warmth that may alter the conditions of biodiversity and human living in the Earth. We have seen countries with their sovereignty adhering to a protocol which establishes common but different liabilities, which imposed thresholds of emissions for developed countries and presented mechanisms to compensate developing ones. On the other hand, unfortunately, we also testimony this protocol coming up to an end without any actual measure or agreement to take its place so far.

It is important to highlight the incredible development of our human species, which allows some part of well fortunate to benefit from unthinkable level of comfort- if we borrow just for a while the less fortunate point of view- such as electricity, cars, internet, air conditioned and heated places, for instance.

This way of living is represented by increasing demand for energy in one side; and in another, the awareness about what is happening at this moment in another part of the world, triggering new questions and challenges.

Stern stated that "The two great challenges of the 21st century are the battle against poverty and the management of climate change. On both we must act strongly now and expect to continue that action over the coming decades. Our response to climate change and poverty reduction will define our generation. If we fail on either one of them, we will fail on the other. The current crisis in the financial markets and the

economic downturn is new and immediate, although some years in the making. All three challenges require urgent and decisive action, and all three can be overcome together through determined and concerted efforts across the world. But whilst recognising that we must respond, and respond strongly, to all three challenges, we should also recognise the opportunities: a well-constructed response to one can provide great direct advantages and opportunities for the other."

One small part of the scientists decided to deny the evidences about the climate change. The majority of researchers and their most recent conclusions are pointing out that urgent measures are required. Still we can find more frequently the evidences of the climate change in our everyday lives, in the newspapers, in the so called environmental disasters. Nevertheless, we are still defying the predictions and already exceed the limit of 400 p.p.m of dioxide carbon. While more people sense the urgency in this issue, the questions and the sense of powerlessness are raised.

In this context, the low carbon economy is claimed as the solution for this relevant issue. The essential question, which may clarify the depth of the changes needed to acquire this status quo, is what does a low carbon economy mean?

A low-carbon economy (LCE), low-fossil-fuel economy (LFFE), or decarbonised economy can be defined as an economy that has a minimal output of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions into the environment biosphere, but specifically refers to the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide.

Several countries, enterprises, academia and cities are aiming a low-carbon economy. As an example, Costa Rica sources most of its energy needs from renewables and is undertaking reforestation projects. In 2007, the Costa Rican government announced the commitment for Costa Rica to become the first carbon neutral country by 2021.

The Climate Institute/GE Low-Carbon Competitiveness Index is a snapshot of each country's current level of readiness for a low-carbon world. A total of nineteen variables (assigned to one of three categories) were chosen to represent different, although clearly interconnected, elements which will determine low-carbon competitiveness: the structure of the economy or sectoral composition, early preparation and future prosperity. In accordance with the mentioned Index and its overall score, France is the most prepared country for a low-carbon economy, followed by Japan and China.

A precipitated reader could conclude that the nuclear energy may be the solution for reaching a low carbon-economy (eg. France); or that the renewable sources of energy would solve itself this problem of climate change. What must be taken into account is that any mitigation strategy has its limitations, and even if we change the 60 energy matrix of the world to its optimal limits, the renewables would not be enough to successfully supply the current demand for energy. On the other hand, the costs for maladaptation can be higher than that originated in the actual problem. At last, "no matter how successful we are with mitigation, we are now committed over the next few decades to some degree of climate change due to the levels of GHGs already in the 65 atmosphere and those which will be emitted in the coming years. That means all countries will have to adapt."

Given that, without dismissing the legitimate efforts for diminishing the fossil fuel dependency, the low-carbon economy, at least as it is usually described, cannot be the world's only answer to this global issue. Quoting Stern, "We know what actions we 70 need to take to cut emissions. They fall broadly into three categories: energy efficiency, low-carbon technologies, and a halt to deforestation. We also know what policies are necessary to drive these actions: tax, carbon trading and regulation; increased technology support; and measures that halt deforestation."

Nevertheless, could it be easier if we knew how to decrease the burning of fossil 75 fuels, without diminishing the GDP and attending the increasing demand for energy in the world? If, despite being aware of the limitations of the strategy, we say yes to the last question, we are forced to reach the point that there is much more to change than simply use until its current limits the renewable sources of energy.

There must be research and development of new technologies. New concepts of 80 richness and development may be adopted on the side of the ubiquitous GDP. A global agreement and policies that share the responsibility and aim the most important goal must be settled. While we fail to succeed in finding the final response, we have no choice but to keep relying on what the science have acknowledged, not giving up to find 85 out new answers. Without this awareness and hope, the low-carbon economy may become just the utopia of our time with sad consequences.

Disponível

em:

<http://www.mondaq.com/brazil/x/333928/Climate+Change/Is+LowCarbon+Economy+The+Utopia+Of+Our+Time>> Acesso em: 19 jan. 2015.

Questão 1- O que o autor assinala em relação ao desenvolvimento da espécie humana no 3º parágrafo? (1,5)

Questão 2- Quais são os dois lados apresentados pelo autor em relação ao modo de vida das pessoas no 4º parágrafo? (1,5)

Questão 3- Na passagem “On the other hand, unfortunately, we also testimony this protocol coming up to an end without any actual measure or agreement to take its place so far.” (linhas 9-11), a expressão sublinhada dá ideia de (0,5)

- a) contraste.
- b) conclusão.
- c) adição.
- d) condição.

Questão 4- A que informação palavra/expressão do texto o termo sublinhado na frase “If we fail on either one of them, we will fail on the other.” (linhas 22-23) se refere? (0,5)

- a) “two great challenges” (linha 19).
- b) “the battle against poverty and the management of climate change” (linhas 19-20)
- c) “climate change and poverty reduction” (linha 22).
- d) “the financial markets and the economic downturn” (linhas 23-24).

PARTE 2: TRADUÇÃO DE PARÁGRAFOS

INSTRUÇÕES: Nesta parte, você deverá traduzir para a língua portuguesa os parágrafos assinalados conforme os números das questões. Siga as seguintes orientações:

- Observe a adequação lexical. A busca pela palavra correspondente de uma língua para outra deve estar de acordo com o sentido da frase e articulada com o sentido geral do texto.
- Verifique as marcas de tempo e voz verbal.
- Utilize as normas do padrão culto em língua portuguesa.
- Não acrescente frases no texto.

Questão 5 – Traduza para o português o 6º parágrafo do texto. (3,0)

Questão 6 - Traduza para o português o 14º parágrafo do texto. (3,0)