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Nome: _____

EXAME DE LINGUA ESTRANGEIRA DA PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO
MODALIDADE LINGUA INGLESA

INSTRUÇÕES

- **ESCREVA SEU NOME NESTE CADERNO E NO GABARITO!**
- Leia com bastante atenção cada questão antes de responder;
- Verifique se seu caderno de provas contém 14 questões objetivas;
- É permitida a consulta de um dicionário impresso durante a prova;
- Não é permitido o uso de qualquer material didático e/ou eletrônico;
- A duração da prova será de até 03 (três) horas, sem tempo adicional para preenchimento de gabarito.
- **Não é permitido rasura no gabarito, bem como marcação de mais de uma alternativa por questão.**
- **Não será fornecido gabarito adicional ao candidato.**



Brazilian crisis threatens science and environment

Lizzie Wade

1 An amendment proposed in Brazil may soon make it impossible to challenge the
2 construction of hydroelectric dams, like the one on the Madeira River.

3 In the midst of Brazil's political **turmoil**, pro-development forces are moving ahead on a
4 constitutional amendment that could speed approval for dams, highways, mines, and
5 other megaprojects. The measure has alarmed scientists, environmentalists, and
6 indigenous rights advocates, who fear it would gut the country's environmental licensing
7 process. It is just one of a series of actions that has put the scientific community on edge
8 after Dilma Rousseff was removed as president on 12 May. Rousseff faced an
9 impeachment trial for illegally borrowing money from state banks to cover budget
10 deficits.

11 The new interim government, led by former Vice President Michel Temer, has set out to
12 trim government spending and boost business. Days after taking power, it merged the
13 science ministry into the communications ministry, leaving researchers fearing for what's
14 left of their already diminished budgets. Meanwhile, powerful political players are
15 attempting to remove roadblocks to development. "We are very worried about these
16 actions that represent the demoting of science and innovation in the country," says Luiz
17 Davidovich, president of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences in Rio de Janeiro.

18 Currently, Brazil has a three-step licensing process for infrastructure and development
19 projects. During each phase, a project can be challenged or halted by lawsuits, and
20 delays can last for years. The amendment, known as PEC 65, would eliminate all but the
21 first step: the submission of a preliminary environmental impact statement. After that
22 requirement is met—and regardless of how serious the impact seems to be—a project
23 could not be delayed or canceled for environmental reasons, barring the introduction of
24 substantially new facts.



25 “If this legislation is approved, it will probably be catastrophic for the environment and
26 the people who depend on it,” says Hani Rocha El Bizri, an ecologist at the Federal
27 Rural University of the Amazon in Belém, Brazil. Representatives of several government
28 agencies agree. In practice, PEC 65 “proposes the end of licensing,” says
29 Thomaz Miazaki de Toledo, the director for environmental licensing at the Brazilian
30 Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources in Brasília, an arm of the
31 Ministry of the Environment. If the amendment passes, he says, “mitigation and
32 compensation, now required and supervised by the licensing authority, would be
33 voluntary.”

34 That is particularly worrying to the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), the government
35 agency charged with protecting indigenous peoples. Without a chance to review and
36 challenge preliminary environment impact statements, the agency cannot ensure that
37 mitigation strategies are in place to protect indigenous tribes, says FUNAI spokesperson
38 Mônica Machado Carneiro in Brasília—for instance, to compensate them if a dam would
39 diminish their access to water and fish stocks. “We believe [PEC 65] is a clear setback
40 to the fundamental right to the environment,” Carneiro says.

41 Supporters counter that vital infrastructure projects should not face the possibility of long
42 and unpredictable delays. “Works fundamental to meet the needs of Brazilian society
43 are paralyzed for a long time,” wrote Senator Acir Gurgacz in a statement justifying the
44 amendment. He has complained to the Brazilian press about a 10-year legal battle to do
45 maintenance on a highway that connects Porto Velho to Manaus, running through the
46 Amazon rainforest. (The senator's father owns a bus company that carries passengers
47 along that route.) The amendment was also supported in the Senate by Senator Blairo
48 Maggi, a soybean magnate who was recently named Temer's minister of agriculture.

49 PEC 65 was first proposed in 2012 but languished until 27 April, when the Senate's
50 Committee on Constitution, Justice, and Citizenship quietly voted to approve it. Critics
51 say it is no accident that PEC 65 re-emerged during the height of Brazil's political crisis.
52 “Of course some people will pick up on [the chaos] as an opportunity to approve things
53 that should require longer discussions and push forward changes like this one,” says



54 Jonathan Bausch Macedo, an ecologist at the Mamiraúá Institute for Sustainable
55 Development in Tefé, Brazil.

56 The amendment will go to the full Congress for a vote any day. If approved, it would go
57 back to the Senate and, finally, to the president. “Amendments to the constitution should
58 be considered very carefully, with lots of discussion,” Davidovich says. “We should be
59 careful about doing **them** in moments of crisis.”

Source: Science 27 May 2016: Vol. 352, Issue 6289, pp. 1044. DOI: 10.1126/science.352.6289.1044

(Adapted)

1- According to the passage, if PEC 65 is approved...

- a. Fish stocks would diminish the access to water.
- b. FUNAI would compensate indigenous tribes with water and fish stocks.
- c. FUNAI wouldn't guarantee mitigation strategies to protect indigenous tribes.
- d. Indigenous tribes would compensate the mitigation strategies.
- e. The construction of dams would bring more water to indigenous tribes.

2- The word “them” in line 59 refers to

- a. Amendments
- b. Lots of discussion.
- c. Moments of crisis.
- d. The Senate and the President.
- e. We.

3- According to the text, the people disagree with the amendment except

- a. AcirGurgacz
- b. Hani Rocha El Bizri
- c. Luiz Davidovich
- d. Mônica Machado Carneiro
- e. Thomaz Miazaki de Toledo

4- Which of the following is NOT true about PEC 65?

- a. It could speed approval for dams, highways, mines, and other megaprojects.
- b. It illegally borrows money from state banks to cover budget deficits
- c. It may make it impossible to challenge the construction of hydroelectric dams.
- d. It proposes the end of licensing.
- e. It would eliminate the submission of a preliminary environmental impact statement.



- 5- Where in the passage does the author mention the amendment process?
- First paragraph.
 - Fourth paragraph.
 - Seventh paragraph.
 - Eighth paragraph.
 - Ninth paragraph.
- 6- According to the text, why does the advance of PEC 65 make the scientific community nervous?
- It proposes more effective licensing regulations.
 - It would eliminate the first step: the submission of a preliminary environmental impact statement.
 - PEC 65 is an environmental advance.
 - Scientists represent the demoting of science and innovation in Brazil.
 - They are afraid PEC 65 would change the Brazilian environmental licensing process.
- 7- All the alternatives below are close in meaning of TURMOIL (second paragraph), but...
- Bustle.
 - Chaos.
 - Composure.
 - Flurry.
 - Upheaval
- 8- It can be inferred from the passage that some senators favor the amendment because...
- It is catastrophic to the environment.
 - It may meet their personal interest on the matter.
 - It threatens science and environment.
 - Mitigation and compensations would be mandatory.
 - The construction of hydroelectric dams would be impossible.



Revisiting Amazonia Circa 1492

Betty J. Meggers

1 In his Report “Amazonia 1492: pristine forest or cultural parkland?”, M. J.
2 Heckenberger claims to “present clear evidence of large, regional social formations
3 (circa 1250 to 1600 A.D.) and their substantial influence on the landscape” of the Upper
4 Xingu, Brazil. He asserts that Xingu society was “clearly hierarchical in nature” and
5 created a “highly elaborate built environment, rivaling that of many contemporary
6 complex societies.” He considers the present vegetation the product of long-term
7 indigenous management that “provides a viable alternative” to clear-cutting.

8 To those of us who have **grappled with** the problem of pre-Columbian cultural
9 complexity in Amazonia, the “clear evidence” is anything but clear. A correlation
10 between site area and population density cannot be assumed. Heckenberger states that
11 domestic remains cover about 50 to 60% of the ditched areas and would represent 10 to
12 24 houses with 12 to 16 occupants each, but provide no archaeological evidence for
13 these estimates. No consideration is given to fluctuations in the number, dimensions,
14 and spacing during 350 years of occupation as deteriorating houses were abandoned
15 and rebuilt. The assumption that a large labor force would be required to construct the
16 earthworks is invalidated by evidence in northwestern Bolivia, where 15 to 30 people
17 working sporadically without supervision during two weeks constructed a causeway 1
18 km long, 4 m wide, and 5 m high.

19 Heckenberger asserts that “Xinguano cultivation and land
20 management...provides a viable alternative” to modern clear-cutting strategies, but he
21 does not describe them. Other observers deny the possibility of intensive agriculture in
22 the region. The contemporary Kuikuru people plant 3.2 times the amount of manioc
23 needed to feed the community, because a considerable part is lost before harvest to
24 peccaries, agoutis, and deer. Stored flour is vulnerable to mold, leaf-cutter ants, and
25 house fires. Similar excess production necessary to feed a population of several
26 thousand would soon exhaust the land available in the vicinity. This suggests that the
27 degraded vegetation may reflect overexploitation rather than successful management,



28 and would explain the apparently sudden disappearance of the culture before European
29 contact.

30 Although the ring villages he discusses appear suddenly circa 1250 A.D.,
31 Heckenberger considers their in situ development “clearly documented by continuity in
32 utilitarian ceramics.” Because **they** are utilitarian, vessel shapes are not sensitive
33 indicators of discontinuity. The propensity to overexploitation suggests a nonlocal origin,
34 because indigenous Amazonians had achieved a sustainable exploitation of rainforest
35 subsistence resources at least four millennia earlier. This alternative is also supported
36 by the ring-village settlement pattern, which is unknown in Amazonia but characteristic in
37 more open habitats to the south.

38 Even if Heckenberger's analysis were acceptable, it would have no bearing on
39 the controversy over the pre-Columbian existence of dense settlements and complex
40 social organization in Amazonia. Like other regions with ditches, causeways, and
41 mounds (the Llanos de Moxos, Bolivia; Acre and Marajó, Brazil; and the western Llanos,
42 Venezuela), the Upper Xingu is environmentally and geographically peripheral to the
43 rainforest. Estimates of a city of 200,000 to 400,000 at the mouth of the Tapajós and a
44 population of 1 million on Marajó must take into consideration the consensus among
45 biologists that a population density of 0.2 persons/km² is the maximum compatible with
46 sustainable hunting and the evidence for inherent constraints on intensive agriculture.
47 The credibility of the high **figures** can also be judged by comparison with estimates of
48 100,000 to 200,000 for the monumental Maya city of Tikal, well under 10,000 for the
49 Copán Valley, and less than 2 million for the population of the Central Andes in 1520. By
50 contrast, all that supports the Amazonian estimates is pottery, occasional earthworks,
51 and patches of black soil.



- 9- According to the text, why do the Kuikuru people plant more food than they need?
- Because they burn part of it.
 - Because they cut the manioc leaves to make flour.
 - Because they feed the animals with part of the production.
 - Because they lose a large amount of it.
 - Because they need 3.2 times the amount of manioc needed to feed the community.
- 10- The word “figures” in line 47 is closest in meaning to...
- Bodies
 - Images
 - Names
 - Numbers
 - Shapes
- 11- According to the text, the Bolivian causeway...
- Is an evidence that earthworks need a large number of workers.
 - Is higher than wider.
 - Took 350 years to be built.
 - Was abandoned and rebuilt.
 - Was built by 15 to 30 people under the supervision of an engineer.
- 12- The word “they” in line 32 refers to ...
- Habitats
 - Indigenous Amazonians
 - Ring villages
 - Subsistence resources
 - Vessel shapes



13- The author of this text ...

- a. Affirms, like Heckenberger, that domestic remains cover about 50 to 60% of the ditched areas and would represent 10 to 24 houses with 12 to 16 occupants each.
- b. Believes Heckenberger's report is a clear evidence of pre-Columbian cultural complexity in Amazonia.
- c. Completely agrees with Heckenberger's report.
- d. Counter argues Heckenberger's report.
- e. States that Heckenberger's report provides a viable alternative" to modern clear-cutting strategies.

14- In line 8, GRAPPLED WITH is closest in meaning to...

- a. Agreed with
- b. Dealt with
- c. Fell through
- d. Gave up
- e. Showed off