



Processo Seletivo 2014 – SEMA/AP
Fase 1 – Prova de Língua Estrangeira
12/08/2014 – 15:00h às 17:00h

INGLÊS

ORIENTAÇÕES GERAIS:

- Não folheie a prova até que seja autorizado pelo fiscal de sala. Até o início da prova leia somente as orientações constantes nesta folha de rosto.
- Os candidatos deverão escrever suas respostas na folha pautada e com carimbo do NUMA/UFPA. Caso sua folha não esteja carimbada, comunique imediatamente (antes do início da prova) ao fiscal para que a mesma seja trocada. Ao final da prova não serão aceitas respostas em folhas que não sejam as distribuídas pelo PPGEDAM (carimbadas). No decorrer da prova, caso venha a precisar de mais folhas para resposta, solicite ao fiscal de sala.
- As folhas ou as partes delas utilizadas para borrão devem ser rasuradas com um “X”.
- As respostas para efeito de avaliação devem ser escritas com caneta esferográfica com tinta azul ou preta.
- O tempo de prova é de 2 horas, contadas a partir da comunicação do fiscal para que os candidatos comecem a prova.
- As folhas de prova não deverão conter nenhuma identificação pessoal do candidato. O candidato que de qualquer forma identificar sua prova (com nome ou outra informação pessoal) será desclassificado.
- Ao entregar a prova, o candidato deverá assinar a lista de frequência.
- Os três últimos candidatos devem sair juntos do local de prova.

Boa prova!



PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM INGLÊS

Baseado no prefácio do artigo 34, do mês de junho de 2008, da Wildlife Conservation Society, responda em Português as questões que seguem:

- 1) Por qual motivo o trabalho foi escrito?
- 2) Qual o principal objetivo do documento?
- 3) Qual a proposta de Márcio Ayres para o governo brasileiro?
- 4) Qual lição pode ser tirada das experiências brasileira e peruana?
- 5) Apresente a contribuição de Michael Painter no contexto do Programa do WCS.

PREFACE

Avecita Chicchón

Rarely does an institution have the opportunity to disseminate the fruits of its work in a timely way. This working paper was assembled to describe, analyze, and reflect on the research and conservation efforts carried out by a team of researchers and conservation practitioners associated with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in four Amazon region countries. Through this document, we aim to show the most important results of the work and the critical challenges of doing serious conservation under social conditions subject to frequent and sudden change. The conservation of wildlife across the largest wilderness on earth is both daunting and gratifying. WCS has worked in Neotropical ecosystems almost since its inception as the New York Zoological Society in the closing years of the 19th century. Since then, individual scientists have carried out exploratory expeditions and established research programs to better understand wildlife and the habitats where they live. Some of these species projects have evolved into landscape conservation programs with important impacts in their regions. One such project was originally developed by the late primatologist José Márcio Ayres to conserve the uakari monkey (*Cacajao calvus calvus*) in the Brazilian Amazon flooded forest.

Márcio started his work in the early 1980s, and soon realized that in order to conserve the uakari, it was important to establish institutional mechanisms to conserve its habitat and address the livelihood needs of the people who share the areas inhabited by the uakari. He founded a local non-government organization, Sociedade Civil Mamirauá, and in the 1990s, he and his team presented a proposal to the Brazilian government to create a new type of protected area, the Sustainable Development Reserve, which would allow local people to hunt and fish with management plans based on scientific information while conserving the habitat of the uakari and other vulnerable wildlife species. This idea was accepted with the creation of the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve, and the Sustainable Development Reserve concept is now the cornerstone for conservation programs in the Amazonas State of Brazil. The concept was also implemented in Peru as Communal Reserves under the leadership of Richard Bodmer and Pablo Puertas. Tamshiyacu-Tahuayo was the first Communal Reserve created in Peru and this concept is now widely applied for the conservation of indigenous territories. This reflects the understanding that, in order to conserve the Amazon, it is essential to establish partnerships with local people and government institutions that operate at every scale.

As WCS-supported Amazon region species projects became landscape conservation programs, John Robinson, Andrew Taber, and Felicity Arengo saw the need to integrate them under the same umbrella in order to foster cross-learning and collaboration, so the Amazon



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Andes Conservation Program was created within WCS . Andrew conducted the initial phase of the program until his departure from WCS, and it is now under the leadership of Michael Painter who has built onto the original vision to conserve wildlife and address the livelihood needs of those vulnerable people who depend on nature. Governments change, laws are modified, and institutions evolve, but while all of these happen, WCS is committed to respond to and propose changes that will secure the viability of wildlife in the Amazon region forever.

PAINTER, Michael et al. Landscape Conservation in the Amazon Region: Progress and Lessons. Wildlife Conservation Society. Working Paper No. 34, 2008.