



Processo Seletivo 2017
Fase 1 – Prova de Língua Estrangeira
09/12/2016

INGLÊS

ORIENTAÇÕES GERAIS PARA A PROVA:

- 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.
- Será permitido o uso de dicionário em edição impressa, sendo vedado o empréstimo dos mesmos entre candidatos.
- Os candidatos deverão escrever suas respostas na folha pautada e com carimbo do NUMA ou do PPGEDAM. 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 deverão ser identificadas SOMENTE com o NÚMERO DE INSCRIÇÃO do candidato.
- Ao término da prova, o candidato deverá devolver o Boletim de Questões e folhas pautadas (respostas válidas e rascunhos) e assinar a lista de frequência.
- Os três últimos candidatos devem sair juntos do local de prova.

Boa prova!



PROVA DE LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA – INGLÊS

Leia o texto abaixo, com apoio de dicionário impresso, e formule um texto contendo sua interpretação dele. Observe o intervalo de 15 a 30 linhas.

The Amazon Basin

The Amazon Basin constitutes the most bio-diverse and complex hydrographic River Basin in the world, and accounts for more than half the world's tropical rainforest which, combined with the intense evaporation and absorption of atmospheric carbon, makes the region a defining factor in global climate.

The basin covers more than 6,118,000 km², which are 44% of South America's land area, extending through Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Surinam and Venezuela. The basin has a great variety of climate and topography, with elevations ranging from sea level at the Amazon Delta Region, up to 6,500 m in the Andes. Rainfall levels range from 200 mm per year in the Andes to over 6,000 mm per year in the foothills Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela hills and Amazonian plains. Seasonal variations in rainfall result from movements in the convergence inter-tropical zone, resulting in periods of maximum rainfall between March and June in the Northern Hemisphere, and from December to March in the Southern Hemisphere. The Amazon River is the world's largest river with an average flow of 150 m³/s consisting of more than thousand tributaries and an estimated length of 6,992 km. It annually discharges up to 300.00 m³/s of water to the Atlantic Ocean.

The total population of the Amazon Region (considering the entire territory called Amazonian biome) between 2010 and 2012 was about 44 million habitants. The population of the Amazon Basin (territory exclusively limited by the hydrographical characteristics of the Amazon River and the totality of its tributaries) is heterogeneous with different sociocultural characteristics, estimated at 33,486,000 inhabitants in 2007 (UNDP, 2008) representing 11% of the total population of the Member Countries of ACTO. Brazil accounts for about 75% of the Amazonian population, followed by Peru with 13%. The Amazon population grew at an average annual rate of 2.3% from 1990 to 2007; Ecuador's rate is of 3.6%, the highest annual average rate of the Amazon Basin.

The Amazon Forest extends from the eastern Andes in the Pacific to the Amazon plains in the Atlantic, which creates an interdependence between the two sides and makes the Amazon a strategic region in terms of its biodiversity, with more than 30,000 species of plants, nearly 2,000 species of fish, 60 species of reptiles, 35 species of mammals and approximately 1,800 species of birds. (EPA- 2014)¹.

The Amazon Basin is also an important source of non-renewable natural resources, sheltering vast reserves of gold, silver, zinc, tin, copper, oil and natural gas, in addition to large reserves of bauxite (approximately 15% of the world total).

1. EPA-ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY. (2014). Guyana's fifth national report to the convention on biological diversity. Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment Funded by the Global Environment Facility. Georgetown. September 2014.