



Processo Seletivo 2016

Fase 1 – Prova de Língua Estrangeira

23/02/2016 – 15h00min às 17h00min

Local de aplicação: Auditório Prof. José Vicente Miranda Filho – ICJ/UFPA

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/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 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
(leitura e interpretação)**

Após a leitura do trecho abaixo referente a um relatório do Banco Mundial sobre Gestão dos Recursos Naturais, **responda em PORTUGUÊS**:

- (1) Qual a importância ecológica da gestão dos recursos naturais?
- (2) Por que os fundamentos dos recursos naturais estão sob pressões crescentes?
- (3) De forma específica, o que o artigo examina?
- (4) Por que cresce a ineficiência dos recursos naturais no contexto dos direitos de propriedade?
- (5) Quando a informação é escassa e os custos e benefícios são assimétricos, há ineficiência e desigualdade na utilização dos recursos naturais: Nesse contexto, quais são as linhas de trabalho requeridas?

Natural Resources Management

Jan Bojö (Coord.), World Bank, April 2000.

Natural resources (NR) provide fundamental life support, in the form of both consumptive and public-good services. Ecological processes maintain soil productivity, nutrient recycling, the cleansing of air and water, and climatic cycles. Soils are the foundation of agriculture, which in turn is the basic building block in the livelihoods of all people. At the genetic level, diversity found in natural life-forms supports the breeding programs necessary to protect and improve cultivated plants and domesticated animals. Wild flora and fauna form the basis of traditional medicine and a significant part of the modern pharmacological industry. The natural-resources foundation is coming under increasing pressure from both increasing population and higher levels of per-capita economic activity. During the period 1990 to 2030 the world's population is likely to grow by 3.7 billion. Ninety percent of this increase will occur in developing countries. Over the next four decades Sub-Saharan Africa's population is expected to rise from 500 million to 1.5 billion, Asia's from 3.1 billion to 5.1 billion, and Latin America's from 450 million to 750 million. The distribution of people between rural and urban areas has important implications for the types of stress placed on the environment. In 1990 most people lived in rural areas, but by 2030 the urban population will be twice the size of the rural population. Developing country cities, as a group, are expected



to grow by 160 percent over this period, whereas rural populations will grow by only 10 percent. While it is very difficult to forecast how per capita income will change in the next 30 years, it is quite clear that the growing population aspires to a higher standard of living. This will often entail an accelerated use of natural resources, both as inputs to the economy, and as recipients of waste. However, the relationship between economic growth and environmental stress is not a linear one, as growth also generates resources to better manage natural resources.

This paper examines the links between NRM, rural poverty, and environmental degradation using a “sustainable livelihoods” lens. This lens shifts the analysis of local resource management options away from NRM and agricultural strategies and toward the multiple, flexible livelihood strategies that people pursue and the institutional and cultural context in which they thrive. The paper highlights three strategic themes related to the contribution of NRM work to the Environment Strategy: property rights, incentives, and empowerment.

Inefficiencies in the utilization of NR often arise because property rights are not complete, exclusive, enforced, and transferable. In addition, defined property rights and opportunities to exploit weaknesses in the assignment of such rights are often skewed. The result is a “smaller pie” than theoretically possible and a “smaller piece of the pie” for the poor. Policymakers’ first order of business should be to: (a) clarify property rights where they do not exist, are obscure, or are in dispute; (b) alter property-rights distribution in the interest of poverty alleviation; and (c) enforce property rights that are compatible with poverty alleviation.

Inefficiencies in the utilization of NR arise because private and social prices differ and markets are incomplete or distorted. In addition powerful élites often manipulate incentives to their advantage. The result is lower total welfare, particularly for the poor. Policymakers should: (a) remove policy-induced distortions that undermine sound NRM, (b) complement market signals with taxes/fees that reflect social opportunity costs, and (c) regulate the remaining externalities

Inefficiencies and inequities in the utilization of NR arise because information is poor and costs and benefits are asymmetrically distributed. As a result sound management of NR often “does not pay” from an individual or local perspective, since others reap the benefits. Several strands of work are required: individual capacity building, provision of basic information and training, building of social capital, and support for honest and transparent institutions that have the confidence of the local population.