

Vestibular 2008

1ª Fase

INGLÊS

Instruções Gerais:

- No dia de hoje (11/11), você deverá elaborar uma **Redação** e responder as questões de **Língua Portuguesa e Inglês**.
- Você terá **4 horas** para realizar as três provas.
- O verso das páginas poderá ser utilizado para rascunho. Os **rascunhos não serão considerados**, em nenhuma hipótese, para efeito de correção.
- As repostas das questões, bem como a redação, deverão ser redigidas nos espaços destinados a elas, com letra legível e, obrigatoriamente, **com caneta azul ou preta**.
- Desconsidere a numeração presente no canto inferior direito de cada questão.
- Não se esqueça de **assinar as tarjetas das capas de todos os cadernos de prova**, no local indicado.
- Não se identifique em nenhuma das folhas do corpo da prova, pois isso implicará risco de anulação.

Instruções para a prova de Inglês:

- A prova de Inglês é composta por três questões, valendo 100 pontos no total, assim distribuídos: **Questão A – 30 pontos; Questão B – 30 pontos; e Questão C – 40 pontos**.
- Não se esqueça: todas as questões devem ser respondidas **em inglês**.
- A nota de corte da prova de Inglês é 3,0.

Bom trabalho!

This article is about the political aspects of climate change. Read the text and answer the questions below. *You are advised to read the questions carefully, giving answers that are of direct relevance and written in English.*

Climate Change and Economic Development

Introduction

The average temperature of the earth's surface has risen by 0.74 degrees Celsius since the late 1800s. It is expected to increase by another 1.8° C to 4° C by the year 2100 - a rapid and profound change - should the necessary action not be taken. The principal reason for this increase is 150 years of industrialization: the burning of ever-greater quantities of oil, gasoline, and coal, the cutting of forests, and the practice of certain farming methods. These activities have increased the amount of "greenhouse gases" in the atmosphere, especially carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. Such gases exist naturally: they are critical for life on earth; but in augmented and increasing quantities they are pushing the global temperature to artificially high levels and altering the climate.

The current warming trend is expected to cause extinction: many plant and animal species, already weakened by pollution and loss of habitat, are not expected to survive the next 100 years. Human beings, while not threatened in the same way, are likely to face increasing difficulties: recent severe storms, floods, and droughts, for example, appear to indicate more frequent "extreme weather events"; the sea could reach the heavily populated coastlines of certain countries, contaminating freshwater supplies for billions of people, and causing mass migrations or even the disappearance of some nations entirely; agricultural production is expected to decrease in most tropical and sub-tropical regions; and the range of diseases, such as malaria, may expand.

Political Aspects

Global warming is a "modern" problem - complicated, involving the entire world, tangled up with difficult issues such as poverty, economic development, and population growth. Since major effects from climate change now appear inevitable, it is vital for countries and communities to take practical steps to protect themselves from the likely disruption and damage that will result.

Traditions and habits may limit the lifestyle choices that are available, yet when thousands and even millions of people make choices that add unnecessarily to the global warming problem, the effects can be considerable. However, if customers and citizens, especially in industrialized countries, become strongly interested in combating global warming and are willing to buy products that cut emissions, new processes and technologies might be invented that would greatly reduce or even solve the problem.

Developing Economies

Between 1990 and 2000, the total greenhouse-gas emissions of industrialized countries actually declined slightly (by 5.6 per cent), but that reflected unusual circumstances: because of the steep and painful drop in economic output of the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, which were shifting from centrally planned to market economies, emissions in those nations fell by 37 per cent. However, now the Eastern European "economies in transition" are growing again, and their emissions are rising. The real work, what is really needed - worldwide economic progress combined with reduced emissions - has yet to be accomplished.

There are problems with economic competition: if laws and regulations around the world are not equally demanding, businesses in countries that do not require greenhouse-gas reductions will be able to operate more cheaply and sell their products at lower prices (at least in the short term) than businesses in countries that require more climate-friendly behaviour. Multinational corporations may shift their factories to places where regulations are less restrictive.

Governments, businesses, and people are going to have to make difficult choices and take painful steps: this requires political will. Meanwhile, however, the world, of course, is also facing many other problems that require attention and sacrifice.

Adapted from a text by UNFCCC © 2007 UNFCCC
http://unfccc.int/essential_background/feeling_the_heat

Question A

This question tests your understanding of the text and your ability to identify and paraphrase the relevant pieces of information.

You **must** answer in **full sentences**, using your **own words**.

- What are the possible consequences of climate change, according to the text? (1,2,3)

Question B

This question tests your ability to express yourself in a manner that is clear, precise and relevant.

The text mentions the role played by “lifestyle choices” in contributing to climate change. It states that: *“when ... millions of people make choices that add unnecessarily to the global warming problem, the effects can be considerable”*.

- In your opinion, what sort of individual choices contribute to climate change? How serious do you consider such choices to be? State your own view, giving an informed and thoughtful argument. You should write about 100 words. (4,5,6)

Question C

This question tests your ability to construct a balanced, considered and fluent argument, in the form of a short composition.

The quotes below were taken from reports on poverty and on 'sustainable development'. Read both quotes and answer the question below.

“There can be no higher priority than the right to live with dignity.”

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<http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGPOL340092005?open&of=ENG-AGO>

“The concept of sustainable development ...considers that while development may be essential to satisfy human needs and improve quality of life, it should occur in such a way that the capacity of the natural environment to meet present and future needs is not compromised.”

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- To what extent is there a conflict between developing countries' needs to combat poverty and the need to take action on climate change? Try to present a balanced and logical discussion, structuring your answer well and justifying all your arguments. You should write about 120 words. (7,8,9)

[illegible]
