

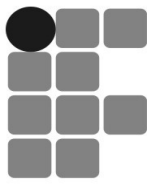
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Curso de Inglês Instrumental Online

**preparatório para Provas de
Proficiência do Mestrado e
Doutorado com Certificado de
Proficiência**

SAIBA MAIS





INSTITUTO FEDERAL DE
EDUCAÇÃO, CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA
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Secretaria de Educação
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Ministério
da Educação



PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA – TURMA 2019

Parte 1: LEITURA E INTERPRETAÇÃO DE TEXTO

INSTRUÇÕES: Nesta parte, você vai ler um texto que é seguido de algumas questões. Estas podem ser no formato de múltipla escolha ou discursivas a serem respondidas em português. Em suas respostas, use somente informações contidas no texto.

The world agrees there's a plastic waste crisis—can it agree on a solution?

Many countries are disappointed the UN didn't reach a more definitive agreement on plastic pollution in Kenya, yet efforts continue at national and international levels.

By Laura Parker

1 **NAIROBI, KENYA.** It didn't take long after the recent United Nations
2 environmental assembly in Kenya ended for environmentalists to sharply rebuke the
3 United States for allegedly derailing global ambitions to prevent plastic debris from
4 flowing into the oceans.

5 "The tyranny of the minority," their statement declared as environmentalists
6 denounced the Americans for what they said was slowing progress on marine plastics
7 by diluting a resolution calling for phasing out single-use plastic by 2025 and blocking
8 an effort to craft a legally binding treaty on plastic debris.

9 Yet that unsparing critique doesn't fully reflect the negotiations that played out
10 in a small roof-top conference room on the UN's campus in Kenya's capital city of
11 Nairobi. What happened is perhaps best viewed not as tyrannical but as isolationist,
12 more akin to the U.S. withdrawal from the Paris climate agreement. Yes, the U.S. won
13 concessions in Nairobi to the wording on two resolutions involving the fate of marine
14 plastics, but **it** waged the argument essentially alone, with backing only from Saudi
15 Arabia and Cuba.

16 [...]

17 The Americans sought to define marine debris as an issue solved exclusively
18 by waste management, said Hugo-Maria Schally, the European Union's lead
19 negotiator on marine plastics, in an interview, while "virtually everybody else in the

20room was focused on the idea that there is a problem with production and the use of
21single-use plastic.”

22 So, the goal of “phasing out” single-use plastics was replaced by the vaguer
23wording to “significantly reducing,” and target dates for action slipped from 2025 to
242030. The documents that emerged are not legally binding. But in the end, a deadline
25remains in place, and a UN working group on marine plastics will continue to work
26the problem, with the full backing of the UN purse.

27 “It's fair to say that the UN environmental assembly has put out a very clear
28message,” Schally says. “Single-use plastics are a problem. There are a variety of
29ways to address the issue. Waste management is one, but not the only one. We need to
30look at alternatives and reduce the use by 2030. That's the global message.”

31 Ola Elvestuen, Norway’s minister for climate and environment, expressed
32disappointment after a panel discussion about the best solutions, but not defeat. “We
33didn’t get the wording we wanted,” he said. “But we have enough to continue.”

34**International treaties?**

35 The only existing international treaty addressing marine debris on a global
36scale is MARPOL, adopted by the International Maritime Organization, which banned
37ships from dumping plastic waste into the oceans as of 1988—so long ago, that in the
38fast-accelerating world of plastics production, it is almost antique. Age aside, the
39trouble with MARPOL is that 80 percent of the estimated **8** million tons a year that
40flows into the oceans originates on land, according to research published in 2015.

41 Not surprisingly, as the visibility of plastic waste has become more prominent,
42so have calls for a new international treaty that gets to the crux of the problem. In
432017, a group of seven marine scientists tracking how microplastics have altered
44genes, cells, and tissues in marine organisms—causing death and decreased
45reproduction—reviewed those findings in an opinion piece published in *PNAS* that
46urged the UN to write a new treaty on plastic pollution.

47 Later that year, at the UN’s last environmental conference, **193** nations,
48including the U.S., endorsed a Clean Seas pact. It was nonbinding and toothless,
49though significant enough that Norway called it a strong first step.

50[...]

51**Target waste management or production?**

52 Joyce Msuya, acting director of the UN Environmental Program, cautions that
53global ambition “is one thing, but you have to translate that into what it means for the

54local condition.” Member states, she says, do not start “from the same baseline. We
55have to customize and look at what can be done and share the experience of what has
56worked elsewhere.”

57 The two marine plastics resolutions under consideration included a proposed
58legally binding agreement, promoted by Norway, Japan, and Sri Lanka. The phase-out
59of single-use plastics, contained in the second resolution, was argued by India,
60drowning in an estimated 550,000 tons of mismanaged plastic waste every year, with
61strong support from the Philippines and other Pacific island groups.

62 Few were surprised when the United States balked at targets, deadlines, and
63any reference to bans or levies on various plastic products or reductions in plastic
64production and consumption. The U.S. negotiators declined to be interviewed; a State
65Department spokesman said in a statement that the U.S. considers marine plastic “a
66growing **issue**” needing urgent action and that improved waste management is the
67fastest way to achieve that goal.

68 “We support reducing the environmental impacts from the discharges of
69plastics,” the statement says. “And we further note that the majority of marine plastic
70discharges comes from only six countries in Asia where improved waste management
71could radically decrease these discharges.”

72[...]

73 One reason other nations are also seeking reductions in single-use plastics is
74the growing unease that even creation of the most comprehensive waste disposal
75systems may not be enough to keep up with the accelerating pace of plastics
76manufacturing. The plastics industry has grown so rapidly that half the plastic on
77Earth has been made since 2005, and production is expected to double in the next two
78decades. Disposable plastic products account for 40 percent of that production and are
79largely blamed for the plastic mess that’s been made of the seas.

80 Yet even as bans proliferate around the globe, Harris say consideration of
81reductions in production or consumption of plastics is premature. Too many
82unanswered questions remain about the effectiveness of various solutions, he says,
83adding: “Other discussions need to be had before that. The best answer is we’re not
84there yet.”

[...]

Disponível em: <<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/2019/03/un-environment-plastic-pollution-negotiations/>> Acesso em: 02 abr. 2019

Questão 1- Informe com detalhes a que informações do texto se referem os números abaixo? (0,5 cada)

- a) 8 (linha 39)
- b) 193 (linha 47)

Questão 2- A que informações do texto os termos destacados se referem? (0,5 cada)

a) “[...] **it** waged the argument essentially alone!” (linha 14) refere-se à palavra

() Kenya (linha 10)

() U.S (linha 12)

() Paris (linha 12)

() Nairobi (linha 13)

b) “a growing **issue**” (linha 65) refere-se à expressão

() plastic production (linha 63)

() marine plastic (linha 65)

() urgente action (linha 66)

() waste management (linha 66)

Questão 3 -O que significa a expressão “The tyranny of the minority,” e o que os ambientalistas querem dizer com ela? (1,5)

Questão 4 -Qual é a mensagem que a Assembléia Ambiental da ONU divulgou segundo Hugo Maria Schally? (1,5)

PARTE 2: TRADUÇÃO DE PARÁGRAFOS

INSTRUÇÕES: *Nesta parte, você deverá traduzir para a língua portuguesa os parágrafos assinalados conforme os números das questões. Siga as seguintes orientações:*

- Observe a adequação lexical. A busca pela palavra correspondente de uma língua para outra deve estar de acordo com o sentido da frase e articulada com o sentido geral do texto.
- Verifique as marcas de tempo e voz verbal.
- Utilize as normas do padrão gramatical culto em língua portuguesa.
- Não acrescente frases no texto.

Questão 5- Traduza o nono parágrafo do texto (linhas 41-46) (2,5)

Questão 6- Traduza o décimo quinto parágrafo do texto (linhas 73-79) (2,5)

