

**PROVA DE INGLÊS**  
**SELEÇÃO – MESTRADO E DOUTORADO/UFMG – 2011/2012**  
**22/11/2011**

**Instruções:**

*a) No quadro abaixo, assinale com um X a opção de resposta escolhida para cada questão*

*b) USE CANETA*

Questão	Resposta					Pontuação
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
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NOME COMPLETO:

IDENTIDADE/PASSAPORTE No :

ASSINATURA:

## Poor Nations to Bear Brunt as World Warms

Andrew C. Revkin

1           The world's richest countries, which have contributed by far the most to the  
2 atmospheric changes linked to global warming, are already spending billions of dollars  
3 to limit their own risks from its worst consequences, like drought and rising seas.

4           But despite longstanding treaty commitments to help poor countries deal with  
5 warming, these industrial powers are spending just tens of millions of dollars on ways to  
6 limit climate and coastal hazards in the world's most vulnerable regions — most of  
7 them close to the equator and overwhelmingly poor.

8           Two-thirds of the atmospheric buildup of carbon dioxide, a heat-trapping  
9 greenhouse gas that can persist in the air for centuries, has come in nearly equal  
10 proportions from the United States and Western European countries. Those and other  
11 wealthy nations are investing in windmill-powered plants that turn seawater to drinking  
12 water, in flood barriers and floatable homes, and in grains and soybeans genetically  
13 altered to flourish even in a drought.

14           In contrast, Africa accounts for less than 3 percent of the global emissions of  
15 carbon dioxide from fuel burning since 1900, yet its 840 million people face some of  
16 the biggest risks from drought and disrupted water supplies, according to new scientific  
17 assessments. As the oceans swell with water from melting ice sheets, it is the crowded  
18 river deltas in southern Asia and Egypt, along with small island nations, that are most at  
19 risk.

20           Those in harm's way are beginning to speak out. "We have a message here to  
21 tell these countries, that you are causing aggression to us by causing global warming,"  
22 President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda said at the African Union summit in Addis  
23 Ababa, Ethiopia, in February. "Alaska will probably become good for agriculture,  
24 Siberia will probably become good for agriculture, but where does that leave Africa?"

25           While rich countries are hardly immune from drought and flooding, their wealth  
26 will largely insulate them from harm, at least for the next generation or two, many  
27 experts say.

28           "The inequity of this whole situation is really enormous if you look at who's  
29 responsible and who's suffering as a result," said Rajendra K. Pachauri, chairman of the  
30 United Nations climate panel. In its most recent report, in February, the panel said that

31 decades of warming and rising seas were inevitable with the existing greenhouse-gas  
32 buildup, no matter what was done about cutting future greenhouse gas emissions.

33 Mr. Miller, of the Hoover Institution, said the world should focus less on trying  
34 to rapidly cut greenhouse gases and more on helping regions at risk become more  
35 resilient. Many other experts insist this is not an either-or situation. They say that  
36 cutting the vulnerability of poor regions needs much more attention, but add that unless  
37 emissions are curbed, there will be centuries of warming and rising seas that will  
38 threaten ecosystems, water supplies, and resources from the poles to the equator,  
39 harming rich and poor.

40 There are some hints that wealthier countries are beginning to shift their focus  
41 toward fostering adaptation to warming outside their own borders. Relief organizations  
42 including Oxfam and the International Red Cross, foreseeing a world of worsening  
43 climate-driven disasters, are turning some of their attention toward projects like  
44 expanding mangrove forests as a buffer against storm surges, planting trees on slopes to  
45 prevent landslides, or building shelters on high ground.

46 Some officials from the United States, Britain and Japan say foreign-aid  
47 spending can be directed at easing the risks from climate change. The United States, for  
48 example, has promoted its three-year-old Millennium Challenge Corporation as a source  
49 of financing for projects in poor countries that will foster resilience. It has just begun to  
50 consider environmental benefits of projects, officials say.

51 Industrialized countries bound by the Kyoto Protocol, the climate pact rejected  
52 by the Bush administration, project that hundreds of millions of dollars will soon flow  
53 via that treaty into a climate adaptation fund.

54 But for now, the actual spending in adaptation projects in the world's most  
55 vulnerable spots, totaling around \$40 million a year, "borders on the derisory," said  
56 Kevin Watkins, the director of the United Nations Human Development Report Office,  
57 which tracks factors affecting the quality of life around the world.

58 Michael H. Glantz, an expert on climate hazards at the National Center for  
59 Atmospheric Research who has spent two decades pressing for more work on  
60 adaptation to warming, has called for wealthy countries to help establish a center for  
61 climate and water monitoring in Africa, run by Africans. But for now, he says he is  
62 doubtful that much will be done. "The third world has been on its own," he said, "and I  
63 think it pretty much will remain on its own."

**Answer the following questions:**

1) The passage is primarily concerned with:

- a) Global warming and the fate of African nations
- b) Global warming and its effects in general
- c) Global warming and the fate of poor nations
- d) Global warming and the Kyoto protocol
- e) Global warming and the destruction of rich nations

2) Mark the statement which best expresses the opinion of the author.

- a) Even though rich nations are among those which have contributed most to global warming, they will suffer very little for the next generation or two.
- b) Because African nations have not contributed to global warming, they will be spared from its effects.
- c) Some officials from the United States, Britain, and Japan say foreign help can be directed at increasing the risks from climate change.
- d) European nations and the U.S. have an unequal share in the responsibility for global warming.
- e) There is no evidence that rich nations are helping other countries to adapt to global warming.

3) In which paragraphs does the author introduce some consequences caused by global warming?

- a) Paragraphs 1, 2 and 8
- b) Paragraphs 1, 5 and 6
- c) Paragraphs 1, 6 and 8
- d) Paragraphs 2, 5 and 6
- e) Paragraphs 2, 6 and 8

4) The author's attitude in relation to the situation of the poor nations described in this article is one of:

- a) distress
- b) concern
- c) anxiety
- d) approval
- e) mockery

5) Mark the only INCORRECT statement concerning reference.

- a) "Their" (line 3) refers to "countries"
- b) "Its" (line 3) refers to "global warming"
- c) "Its" (line 15) refers to "Africa"
- d) "Its" (line 30) refers to "report"
- e) "They" (line 35) refers to "experts"

6) In line 35, the word "resilient" means:

- a) vibrant
- b) steady
- c) strong
- d) resentful
- e) recoverable

7) An "either-or situation" (line 35) can be described as:

- a) A situation in which two options are limited
- b) A situation in which two options are reversible
- c) A situation in which two options are temporary
- d) A situation in which only one option is possible
- e) A situation in which only one option is important

8) In line 28, the word “inequity”, is formed by the prefix “in” added to the word “equity”. In which of the words below would it be possible to add the same prefix, to change the meaning of the word?

- a) valid
- b) equal
- c) legal
- d) relevant
- e) possible

9) In the sentence “While rich countries are hardly immune from drought and flooding, their wealth will largely insulate them from harm, at least for the next generation or two, many experts say.” (lines 25-27), the word “while” could easily be substituted for:

- a) Because
- b) Although
- c) As long as
- d) As well as
- e) In as much as

10) Mark the ONLY correct alternative.

- a) In line 11, the word “wealthy” is an adverb
- b) The word “drinking”, in line 11, is a verb
- c) “Hope” is a good synonym for “brunt”, in the title of the article
- d) The phrase “as a buffer” (line 44) could be easily replaced with “as a shield”
- e) The word “derisory” (line 55) is the opposite of “absurd”