

FRENTE: INGLÊS

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ITA/IME

## AFTER WREAKING HAVOC IN AFRICA, “IMPOSSIBLE TO KILL” CROP-DESTROYING WORM REACHES ASIA



1 After leaving a trail of ruined crops in Africa and  
2 the Americas, an invasive worm has been found in India,  
3 prompting concern that it could have a devastating effect on  
4 the country's agriculture.

5 Fall armyworm, a pest which feeds on maize and  
6 other key crops, has been detected in the state of Karnataka,  
7 according to officials. In neighboring Tamil Nadu, about 15%  
8 to 20% of the maize crop on the campus of Tamil Nadu  
9 Agricultural University showed evidence of the worm.

10 It has already ravaged a dozen or so countries in  
11 Africa, with some areas of Zimbabwe suffering up to 70%  
12 crop destruction. According to the Center for Agriculture  
13 and Bioscience International (CABI) and the UK's  
14 Department for International Development. African nations  
15 stand to lose between \$2.4 billion and \$6.1 billion due to  
16 the worm.

17 Indian officials and observers are fearing a similar  
18 effect on the subcontinent. "This will certainly spread to  
19 India's neighbors to the east," said Roger Day, program  
20 executive of Action on Invasives at CABI. He said that East  
21 and Southeast Asia has plenty of "environmentally  
22 suitable" areas where the pest can thrive, including  
23 Bangladesh, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam,  
24 Philippines, Indonesia, and China. And there's little anyone  
25 can do about it. Previous and costly attempts to stop the  
26 worm have been largely unsuccessful. With the worm  
27 detected in at least two states so far, SK Jalali, a scientist at  
28 the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), said  
29 he and his colleagues are bracing themselves for the worst.  
30 "How the worm will spread, we do not know yet," Jalali  
31 said. Labs across India have been alerted and told to do  
32 surveys of their own, but it may be too late to stop the  
33 worm's expansion.

34 "It looks like that it has already been present for a  
35 while. I would not be surprised if it has already spread past  
36 Karnataka." said Day. The Indian infestation is being  
37 monitored by multiple international organizations,

38 including CABI and the United Nations' Food and  
39 Agricultural Organization.

40 The goal, Day said, should be control rather than  
41 eradication. Scientists and researchers have formulated  
42 ways to slow the spread or to fight the infestation using bio-  
43 pesticides. However, Jalali warned that with the infestation  
44 still in its early stages, "we don't know what will work on  
45 it." Due to the speed at which the pest multiplies, India will  
46 have to move faster in evaluating the impact and helping  
47 farmers.

By Swati Gupta.  
CNN August 14, 2018

Available at: <<https://edition.cnn.com>>.  
Access on: Aug. 18<sup>th</sup> 2018. Adapted.

1. O objetivo principal do texto é
  - a) fornecer detalhes sobre a eficiência com que os cientistas estão se livrando dos vermes nas plantas.
  - b) conscientizar as pessoas sobre o impacto dos vermes no meio ambiente na Índia.
  - c) informar sobre uma praga que tem devastado culturas em alguns continentes.
  - d) alertar as pessoas sobre a diminuição das plantações de milho na África e na Índia.
  - e) discutir os aspectos negativos do uso de pesticidas para impedir os vermes destruidores de culturas.
2. Sobre o armyworm, é possível afirmar que
  - a) já alcançou alguns países importantes da Ásia, como a China.
  - b) deixou um rastro de destruição nas plantações, não apenas na África.
  - c) algumas iniciativas para evitá-lo tiveram resultados significativos até o momento.
  - d) cientistas e autoridades da agricultura são positivos em relação ao seu combate.
  - e) o governo indiano tem agido tão rápido quanto a infestação do verme para detê-lo.
3. Sem mudar o significado, a expressão *or so*, em *It has already ravaged a dozen or so countries in Africa [...]* (linha 10), pode ser substituída por
  - a) approximately.
  - b) naturally.
  - c) impartially.
  - d) exactly.
  - e) precisely.

4. Considere as perguntas seguintes:
- I. Have Indian laboratories been advised to investigate the worm?
  - II. How much have Indian organizations spent so far on biopesticides?
  - III. In which continents has the pest been found up to now?
  - IV. What kind of support are farmers getting from agriculture authorities?
- As perguntas que podem ser respondidas com base na leitura do texto são:
- a) I e II.
  - b) II e IV.
  - c) III e IV.
  - d) II e III.
  - e) I e III.
5. A expressão *wreaking havoc*, presente no título da passagem, se versada para o português, significa:
- a) achando soluções.
  - b) causando estragos.
  - c) indicando problemas.
  - d) surtindo efeitos.
  - e) desafiando metas.

#### WHY YOU SHOULD CARE THAT GREENPEACE FOUND MICROPLASTICS AND CHEMICALS IN REMOTE ANTARCTIC WATERS



1 After reviewing water and snow samples  
 2 from Antarctica, obtained during a recent expedition,  
 3 a Greenpeace group found the presence of  
 4 microplastics and persistent chemicals in the majority  
 5 of samples tested. Considering there is little data for  
 6 microplastics in Antarctic waters, this latest analysis  
 7 provides valuable information concerning the  
 8 presence of such contamination in the region.  
 9 As Frida Bengtsson of Greenpeace said, most  
 10 people imagine the Antarctic as a “remote and pristine  
 11 wilderness.” But, due to mankind's unsustainable  
 12 habits and lack of regard for the environment, the  
 13 remote habitat is now contaminated with microplastic  
 14 waste and hazardous chemicals. “We need action at  
 15 source, to stop these pollutants ending up in the  
 16 Antarctic in the first place, and we need an Antarctic  
 17 Ocean Sanctuary to give space for penguins, whales  
 18 and the entire ecosystem to recover from the pressures  
 19 they're facing,” said Bengtsson.  
 20 Microplastics and toxic chemicals weren't the  
 21 only offenders observed \_\_\_\_\_ the

22 environment. The team also found waste  
 23 \_\_\_\_\_ the fishing industry. “Buoys, nets and  
 24 tarpaulins drifted in \_\_\_\_\_ icebergs, which  
 25 was really sad to see,” Bengtsson continued. “We took  
 26 them out of the water, but it really made clear to me  
 27 how we need to put vast parts of this area off-limits to  
 28 human activity if we're going to protect the Antarctic's  
 29 incredible wildlife.”  
 30 As a result of this finding, it is now a fact that  
 31 plastic has been found in all corners of Earth's oceans.  
 32 To protect marine life and the health of the oceans,  
 33 pollution in all forms needs to be curbed.  
 34 *The Truth About Plastic Pollution*  
 35 It's easy to grab an iced latte from your  
 36 favorite coffee shop in the morning, then discard it  
 37 without a second thought. But what's not easy is  
 38 comprehending how the simple action can adversely  
 39 affect wildlife, the environment, and even present and  
 40 future generations.  
 41 Believe it or not, approximately 80 percent of the  
 42 plastic which is discarded on land makes its way to the  
 43 oceans. Once the debris is floating at sea, it gets swept  
 44 into giant converges of floating rubbish. The greatest  
 45 is twice the size of Texas and is known as the Great  
 46 Pacific Garbage Patch.  
 47 Over time, the friction of the waves breaks down the  
 48 plastic trash. Once the plastic wears down to about five  
 49 millimeters (or about the size of a sesame seed), it is  
 50 considered to be a “microplastic”. This term  
 51 encompasses the tiny particles of trash that are being  
 52 ingested by wildlife, leaching hazardous chemicals  
 53 into the environment, and traveling into remote  
 54 recesses of the planet. If there was ever a time to take  
 55 action, that time is now.

Amanda Froelich  
 August 1, 2018

Available at: <<http://www.onegreenplanet.org>>.  
 Access on: Aug. 20<sup>th</sup> 2018. Adapted.

6. O texto aponta os problemas causados pela humanidade ao meio ambiente, considerando, particularmente,
- a) disposição de lixo, desmatamento e abate de animais.
  - b) aquecimento global nas geleiras do planeta.
  - c) eliminação de resíduos de plástico.
  - d) pesca predatória e exploração de recursos marinhos.
  - e) derretimento antártico, como o aumento do nível do mar e a morte de baleias.
7. Segundo o texto, é possível afirmar que
- a) o plástico descartado no mar pode ser desmontado pelo atrito com as ondas, de modo que o microplástico que emerge não põe em risco a vida selvagem.
  - b) o Greenpeace está investigando o que acontece com todo o plástico e lixo descartado na Terra, para saber se ele vai para o mar ou é comido pela vida selvagem.
  - c) o atrito do plástico com as ondas gera o microplástico, que é ingerido pelos animais, levando a um planeta contaminado por substâncias químicas perigosas.
  - d) o plástico ainda não foi encontrado em todos os oceanos da Terra; portanto, a humanidade ainda tem tempo para

- planejar ações para proteger a vida marinha e a saúde dos oceanos.
- e) a Antártica ainda é uma região remota e intocada, mas os hábitos insustentáveis da humanidade e a falta de consideração pelo meio ambiente contaminarão o *habitat* remoto em alguns anos.
8. Os pronomes *we* (linha 14); *they* (linha 19) e *them* (linha 26) se referem, respectivamente, a
- the Greenpeace activists / penguins, whales and the entire ecosystem / icebergs.
  - the mankind / penguins, whales / icebergs.
  - the Antarctic population / pressures / buoys, nets and tarpaulins.
  - the mankind / penguins, whales and the entire ecosystem / buoys, nets and tarpaulins.
  - the Greenpeace activists / these pollutants / Antarctic's incredible wildlife.
9. As preposições que corretamente completam as lacunas (linhas 21 à 24) do texto são
- in – from – between.
  - on – from – below.
  - in – for – above.
  - on – for – across.
  - from – of – between
10. Marque a alternativa que não traz um exemplo no texto de frase na voz passiva.
- After reviewing water and snow samples from Antarctica, obtained during a recent expedition, a Greenpeace group found the presence of microplastics and persistent chemicals in the majority of samples tested. (linhas 1-5).
  - As Frida Bengtsson of Greenpeace said, most people imagine the Antarctic as a “remote and pristine wilderness.” (linhas 9-11)
  - As a result of this finding, it is now a fact that plastic has been found in all corners of Earth's oceans. (linhas 30-31)
  - Believe it or not, approximately 80 percent of the plastic which is discarded on land makes its way to the oceans. (linhas 41-43)
  - Once the plastic wears down to about five millimeters (or about the size of a sesame seed), it is considered to be a “microplastic”. (linhas 48-50)

### STEPHEN HAWKING'S WARNINGS: WHAT HE PREDICTED FOR THE FUTURE



1 Stephen Hawking's fame was founded on the  
2 research he did on general relativity and black holes.  
3 But he often stepped outside his own field of research,  
4 using his recognition to highlight what he saw as the  
5 great challenges and existential threats for humanity in  
6 coming decades. His pronouncements drove headlines  
7 in the media, which sometimes proved controversial.

#### 8 Leaving Earth

9 Hawking was clearly troubled that we were  
10 **putting all our eggs in one basket**. Hawking's  
11 rationale was that humankind would eventually fall  
12 victim to an extinction-level catastrophe - perhaps  
13 sooner rather than later. What worried him were so-  
14 called low-probability, high impact events – a large  
15 asteroid striking our planet is the classic example. But  
16 Hawking perceived a host of other potential threats:  
17 artificial intelligence, climate change, genetically  
18 modified viruses and nuclear war to name a few.

19 \_\_\_\_\_  
20 Hawking said the primitive forms of artificial  
21 intelligence developed so far had already proved very  
22 useful; **indeed**, the tech he used to communicate  
23 incorporated a basic form of AI. But Hawking feared  
24 the consequences of advanced forms of machine  
25 intelligence that could match or surpass humans.  
26 Some academics thought the comments drew on  
27 outdated science fiction tropes. Others, such as Prof  
28 Bradley Love, from UCL, agreed there were risks:  
29 “Clever AI will create tremendous wealth for society,  
30 but will leave many people without jobs,” he told The  
31 Conversation. But he added: “If we are going to worry  
32 about the future of humanity we should focus on the  
33 real challenges, such as climate change and weapons  
34 of mass destruction rather than fanciful killer AI  
35 robots.”

36 \_\_\_\_\_  
37 The Cambridge physicist regarded global  
38 warming as one of the biggest threats to life on the  
39 planet. Hawking was particularly fearful of hitting the  
40 moment where global warming would become  
41 irreversible. He also expressed concern about  
42 America's decision to pull out of the Paris Agreement.

43 \_\_\_\_\_  
44 There's a whole field of science dedicated to  
45 listening for signals from intelligent beings elsewhere  
46 in the Universe. But Hawking cautioned against trying  
47 to actively hail any alien civilisations that might be out  
48 there. In 2010, he told the Discovery Channel that  
49 aliens might simply raid Earth for resources and then  
50 move on. “If aliens visit us, the outcome would be  
51 much as when Columbus landed in America, which  
52 didn't turn out well for the Native Americans,” he said.

53 **Controversial headlines**

54 The media attention gave him an  
55 unprecedented platform. But some in the scientific  
56 community were **occasionally** less enthusiastic about  
57 the resulting headlines than the journalists who wrote  
58 them. But many would also argue that, beyond  
59 individual statements or headlines, Hawking had a  
60 unique ability to connect with the public. It's testament  
61 to his success as a communicator that the mourning for  
62 this champion of rational thinking extends far beyond  
63 the scientific community.

By Paul Rincon, Science editor,  
*BBC News website* – 15 March 2018

Available at: <<http://www.bbc.com>>.  
Access on: Mar. 27<sup>th</sup> 2018. Adapted.

11. De acordo com o conteúdo de cada parágrafo do texto, os subtítulos que estão faltando nas linhas 19, 36 e 43 são, respectivamente:

- Tipping Point / Shhhh, keep it down / Rise of the machines?
- Shhhh, keep it down / Tipping Point / Rise of the machines?
- Tipping Point / Rise of the machines? / Shhhh, keep it down.
- Rise of the machines? / Tipping Point / Shhhh, keep it down.
- Rise of the machines? / Shhhh, keep it down / Tipping Point.

12. Leia estas declarações:

- Hawking reconheceu as grandes oportunidades que surgiram dos avanços na inteligência artificial, mas também alertou sobre os perigos;
- Hawking foi reconhecido pela capacidade de levar a ciência à atenção de pessoas que, de outra forma, nunca teriam pensado nisso;
- Os comentários de Hawking na mídia também se concentraram em tópicos em que ele não tinha conhecimentos especiais.

De acordo com o texto

- I, II e III estão incorretas.
- somente I e II estão corretas.
- somente II e III estão corretas.
- somente I está correta.
- I, II e III estão corretas.

13. “*Indeed*” (linha 22) e “*occasionally*” (linha 56) podem ser substituídos nas frases sem perder o sentido original por

- dubiously – frequently.
- questionably – regularly.
- tentatively – often.
- suspiciously – by ordinary.
- actually – now and then.

14. No texto, a expressão idiomática “*putting all our eggs in one basket*” (linha 10) significa fazer tudo

- organized at the same way.
- joined at the same place.
- guided by the same person.
- dependent on only one thing.
- equal and equivalent.

15. A passagem “*Clever AI will create tremendous wealth for society, but will leave many people without jobs,*” (linhas 29-30) se encontra no discurso direto. Versada para o discurso indireto, a sentença seria:

- Hawking said clever AI would create tremendous wealth for society, but would leave many people without jobs.
- Hawking said clever AI would have created tremendous wealth for society, but would have left many people without jobs.
- Hawking said clever AI has created tremendous wealth for society, but has left many people without jobs.
- Hawking said clever AI is creating tremendous wealth for society, but is leaving many people without jobs.
- Hawking said clever AI creates tremendous wealth for society, but leaves many people without jobs.

GABARITO				
1	2	3	4	5
C	B	A	E	B
6	7	8	9	10
C	C	D	A	B
11	12	13	14	15
D	E	E	D	A