



PROPPG
Pró-Reitoria de Pesquisa
e Pós-Graduação



Proficiência | 2024 – 2

INGLÊS

INSTRUÇÕES:

- Esta avaliação tem um total de 17 questões, composta por 3 textos. Os itens estão divididos entre objetivos e discursivos.
- Não é permitido o empréstimo de nenhum material e também não está autorizado nenhuma espécie de consulta a meios eletrônicos.
- No final da prova, apenas entregue ao fiscal o cartão-resposta devidamente preenchido. Erros no preenchimento e/ou rasuras podem levar à anulação da questão.
- O tempo total de prova é de 2 (duas) horas, já incluído o tempo para o preenchimento do cartão resposta.
- As questões discursivas devem ser respondidas em português. Use somente caneta esferográfica e escreva de forma legível. Respostas ilegíveis não serão aceitas.

1ª PARTE – Padrão Objetivo (6,0 pontos)

TEXTO 1

Climate change in literature and literary criticism

This article provides an overview of climate change in literature, focusing on the representation of climate change in Anglophone fiction. It then evaluates the way in which these fictional representations are critiqued in literary studies, and considers the extent to which the methods and tools that are currently employed are adequate to this new critical task. We explore how the complexity of climate change as both scientific and cultural phenomenon demands a corresponding degree of complexity in fictional representation. For example, when authors represent climate change as a global, networked, and controversial phenomenon, they move **beyond** simply employing the environment as a setting and begin to explore its impact on plot and character, producing unconventional narrative trajectories and innovations in characterization. Then, such creative complexity asks of literary scholars a reassessment of methods and approaches. For one thing, it may require a shift in emphasis from literary fiction to genre fiction. **Furthermore**, it particularly demands that environmental criticism, or

ecocriticism, moves **beyond** its long-standing interest in concepts of ‘nature’ and ‘place’, to embrace a new understanding of the local in relation to the global. We suggest, too, that there are synergies to be forged between these revisionary moves in ecocriticism and developments in literary critical theory and historicism, as these critical modes begin to deal with climate change and reimagine themselves in turn.

Fonte: <https://wires.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/wcc.105> (adaptado)

QUESTÃO 1 - Esse texto é um

- a) ensaio sobre um tema científico.
- b) estudo sobre um artigo ficcional.
- c) resumo de uma pesquisa acadêmica.
- d) relatório de uma pesquisa quantitativa.

QUESTÃO 2 - O objetivo desse texto é

- a) criticar uma dimensão científica dos estudos literários.
- b) analisar o papel dos estudos literários na ficção anglófona.
- c) investigar os efeitos da crise climática no mercado editorial.
- d) apresentar um panorama da representação ficcional da crise climática.

QUESTÃO 3 - De acordo com esse texto, diante de novas abordagens e temáticas em textos ficcionais, a crítica literária deve

- a) reavaliar estratégias de análise metodológica.
- b) produzir trajetórias narrativas não convencionais.
- c) retomar estudos considerando noções de ‘natureza’ e ‘lugar’.
- d) considerar a mudança climática como um fenômeno controverso.

QUESTÃO 4 - Nesse texto, o termo “*furthermore*” expressa uma ideia de

- a) adição.
- b) oposição.
- c) condição.
- d) concessão.

QUESTÃO 5 - Nesse texto, o termo “*beyond*”, usado mais de uma vez, expressa uma ideia de

- a) movimento para locais próximos.
- b) destaque para realizações passadas.
- c) necessidade de trabalho em conjunto.

QUESTÃO 6 - O objetivo desse texto é

- a) destacar a situação emergencial da crise climática.
- b) apresentar estratégias em caso de tragédias climáticas.
- c) informar sobre investimento em pesquisas sobre o clima.
- d) discorrer sobre os efeitos do clima em parques industriais.

QUESTÃO 7 - Com relação à resposta da humanidade às mudanças climáticas, esse texto defende

- a) o aumento de investimento em tecnologia.
- b) a necessidade de realização de ações imediatas.
- c) o fim da emissão de gás carbônico pela indústria.
- d) a execução de medidas contra a poluição marinha.

QUESTÃO 8 - De acordo com esse texto, entre 2015 e 2030,

- a) 40% dos desastres ambientais será de média e larga escalas.
- b) haverá aumento de 40% no número de desastres de média e larga escalas.
- c) haverá aumento de 40% em investimentos contra desastres de média e larga escalas.
- d) 40% dos desastres ambientais em média e larga escalas será causado pelas mudanças climáticas.

QUESTÃO 9 - Na passagem “*Climate finance falls short of \$100 billion*”, a expressão “*falls short*” é utilizada para indicar

- a) o pouco investimento em tecnologia.
- b) a crise financeira em países desenvolvidos.
- c) o descumprimento de metas de financiamento.
- d) as consequências econômicas da crise climática.

QUESTÃO 10 - Os termos “*windows*” e “*closing*”, abaixo do título desse texto, são utilizados de forma figurativa para expressar uma ideia de

- a) redução de danos.
- b) ausência de limites.
- c) restrição de liberdades.
- d) encerramento de oportunidades.

TEXTO III

Impact of climate change on animal health and welfare

The direct effects of climate change on health may be due primarily to increased temperatures and frequency and intensity of heat waves. These effects are mediated by induction of heat stress conditions. Depending on its intensity and duration, heat stress

may negatively affect livestock health by causing metabolic alterations, oxidative stress, immune suppression, and death.

Metabolic disorders

Homeothermic animals respond to high temperatures by increasing heat loss and reducing heat production in their attempt to avoid increased body temperature (hyperthermia). Such responses include an increase in respiratory and sweating rates and a decrease in feed intake. These physiological events may provide a significant contribution to explain the occurrence of metabolic disorders in heat-stressed animals.

Heat stress can contribute to the occurrence of lameness in dairy and beef cows. Lameness in cattle may be defined as any foot abnormality that causes an animal to change the way that it walks. Lameness can be caused by a range of foot and leg conditions, themselves caused by disease, management, or environmental factors and is one of the most significant health, welfare, and productivity issues. The contribution of heat stress to lameness is perhaps due to ruminal acidosis or increased output of bicarbonate. Heat-stressed cattle eat less frequently during cooler times of the day, but they eat more at each feeding. Reduced feed intake during the hotter part of the day, followed by increased feeding when the ambient temperature cools down, can cause acidosis which is considered a major cause of laminitis. As ambient temperatures rise, the respiratory rate increases with panting progressing to open-mouth breathing. A consequence is respiratory alkalosis resulting from a rapid loss of carbon dioxide. Cattle compensate by increasing urinary output of bicarbonate. Rumen buffering is affected by a decreased salivary bicarbonate pool. Lameness, with sole ulcers and white line disease, will appear in a few weeks to a few months after heat stress.

Oxidative stress

In farm animals, oxidative stress may be involved in several pathological conditions, including conditions that are relevant for animal production and the general welfare of individuals. Oxidative stress results from an imbalance between oxidant and antioxidant molecules and may depend on the excess of oxidant and/or lack of antioxidant substances. In the last 10 to 15 years, the involvement of heat stress in inducing oxidative stress in farm animals has received increasing interest. The total antioxidant status concentrations in serum of heifers were lower in the summer than in the winter in peri and postpartum periods. In mid-lactating cows, plasma values of reactive oxygen metabolite substances were increased during summer. Increased oxidant and decreased antioxidant molecules in blood during the hot summer season have been reported both in dairy and buffalo cows. Finally, heat stress has been associated with an increase of antioxidant enzyme activities (e.g., superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione peroxidase), which has been interpreted as an adaptation response to increased levels of reactive oxygen species.

Immune suppression

The immune system has evolved as a complex of mechanisms to protect the host from invasion by pathogenic organisms. A number of factors may affect the proper functioning of the immune system. Several studies reported that heat stress may impair the function of the immune system in food-producing animals. Effects of heat stress on immune function are not always straightforward and may depend on the species, breed,

genotype, age, social status, acclimation level, and intensity and duration of the exposure to the unfavorable conditions.

Briefly, Regnier and Kelley (1981) reported that chronic exposure to heat stress impaired immune response in avian species. Nardone et al. (1997) indicated that severe heat stress reduced colostral immunoglobulins (IgG and IgA) in dairy cows with negative consequences on immunization and survival of newborn calves. Lacetera et al. (2005) described a dramatic depression in lymphocyte function in severely heat stressed peri-parturient dairy cows, which may increase their vulnerability to pathogens and also reduce the efficacy of vaccinations. Finally, Lecchi et al. (2016) reported that high temperatures impaired significantly the functionality of neutrophils, which have a central role in the protection of the mammary gland against infections. Mastitis is a major endemic disease of dairy cattle and usually occurs as an immune response to bacterial invasion of the teat canal or as a result of chemical, mechanical, or thermal injury to the cow's udder. Several studies reported the increased occurrence of mastitis during the summer months.

Death

A series of studies have described a greater risk of mortality during the hottest months and an increased death rate during extreme weather events. High temperatures may cause heat stroke, heat exhaustion, heat syncope, heat cramps, and ultimately organ dysfunction.

In an Indian study, Purusothaman et al. (2008) reported an increase of mortality in Mecheri sheep during summer season. Another series of studies on the effects of temperatures on mortality in farm animals described an increase of deaths during extreme weather events. Hahn and Mader (1997) and Hahn et al. (2002) described the impact on livestock from a weeklong heat wave in the mid-central United States during July 1995. It was also reported that during the severe and prolonged heat waves which occurred in Europe during summer 2003, over 35,000 people and thousands of pigs, poultry, and rabbits died in the French regions of Brittany and Pays-de-la-Loire.

A recent study with swine in Italy reported the effects of month, length of the journey, and temperature–humidity index on mortality of heavy slaughter pigs during transport and lairage. The aggregated data of the summer vs. nonsummer months showed a greater risk of pigs dying during the hot season when considering both transport and lairage. The month with the greatest frequency of deaths was July, **whereas** the lower mortality risk ratios were recorded for January and March. The mortality risk ratio during transport increased significantly for journeys longer than 2 h. Finally, 78.5 and 73.6 temperature–humidity index were the thresholds above which the mortality rate increased significantly during transport and at lairage, respectively.

Fonte: Nicola Lacetera, Impact of climate change on animal health and welfare, *Animal Frontiers*, Volume 9, Issue 1, January 2019, Pages 26-31 (adaptado).

QUESTÃO 11 - Qual o tema central desse estudo?

- a) Efeitos de altas temperaturas no bem-estar animal.
- b) Impactos da saúde animal nas mudanças climáticas.
- c) Influência das condições de manejo animal em ondas de calor.
- d) Consequências das altas temperaturas em produtos de origem animal.

QUESTÃO 12 - De acordo com esse texto, ondas de calor são responsáveis

- a) por ações danosas no manejo de animais.
- b) pelo equilíbrio do estresse térmico em animais.
- c) por consequências prejudiciais à saúde de animais.
- d) pela frequência e intensidade da criação de animais.

QUESTÃO 13 - Com relação à claudicação em vacas, esse texto afirma que tal condição

- a) é um dos fatores que contribuem para o estresse térmico.
- b) pode ser curada com o aumento da produção de bicarbonato.
- c) é uma anormalidade que pode ser causada por fatores ambientais.
- d) pode ser curada com a redução da ingestão de alimentos em períodos quentes.

QUESTÃO 14 - O pronome “its”, destacado no primeiro parágrafo desse texto, faz referência a qual termo?

- a) “*intensity*”
- b) “*heat stress*”
- c) “*depending*”
- d) “*livestock health*”

QUESTÃO 15 - O termo “*whereas*”, destacado no último parágrafo desse texto, expressa uma ideia de

- a) condição.
- b) contraste.
- c) enumeração.
- d) consequência.

2ª PARTE – Padrão Discursivo (4,0 pontos)

QUESTÃO 16 - De acordo com o Texto I, de que forma escritores vêm inovando na representação da mudança climática em suas produções ficcionais?

QUESTÃO 17 - Cite dois exemplos mencionados no Texto III de impacto do estresse térmico no sistema imunológico de animais.