

Teste de Inglês - Tipo B

Para o texto abaixo, utilize o seguinte glossário:

consumption: consumo

livestock: animais de fazenda

animal feed: ração para animais

crop: plantação, cultivo

poultry: aves domésticas

Insect Farms

Beetles, caterpillars, ants, grasshoppers, and crickets: these are the most commonly eaten insects in the world. One-third of the world's population eats them on a daily basis. However, when Kathryn Redford, a 29-year-old Canadian entrepreneur, tried to turn insect-based food into a business, she was met with repulsion. Canadians weren't ready to add this new food to their diet. This initial defeat forced Redford to rethink her project.

Three years later, Kathryn is now the co-founder of Obug, an insect producer, which uses insects in animal feed "to reduce the environmental impact of meat consumption."

According to the United Nations, livestock accounts for 70 percent of all agricultural land use. This 70 percent includes the land used to grow crops to feed our animals. Feed crops use large amounts of fresh water, and some of them - soy, for example - need a lot of fertilizer as well. In other words, they have a significant impact in our environment.

Insect farms, on the other hand, need very little. Farmers can grow insects vertically, in stacked boxes, and they stay healthy even in packed, small spaces, so they don't need a lot of space. They don't need pesticides or antibiotics. Their waste is a natural fertilizer and can be sold to farmers and gardeners. And, last but not least, animals love to eat them.

"When I was starting out, I found a poultry farmer called Nicki," said Kathryn. "Nicki was trying to find an alternative to corn or soy. I figured I could test my home-grown bugs with her." The results were quite impressive. "The chickens would devour the bugs, and after that they would half-heartedly eat their own soy feed."

Nowadays, there is a huge movement towards more sustainable farming. The CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) is trying to make insects viable as a large-scale feed ingredient. This practice will certainly become more common in the next few decades, especially as insects become cheaper and the demand increases.

Fonte: <http://www.policyinnovations.org/ideas/innovations/data/00278> (Adaptado, 22/01/2015).

1. Who refused to eat insects?
 - a) Kathryn.
 - b) Nicki.
 - c) Canadians.**
 - d) Nicki's chickens.

2. According to the text, insect farms:
 - a) Need a lot of land.
 - b) Need a lot of fresh water.
 - c) Need to use pesticides.
 - d) Produce useful waste.**

3. What was the problem with Kathryn's first business?
 - a) The food was too expensive.
 - b) The food had a high environmental impact.
 - c) Humans can't eat insects.
 - d) The food was not part of the country's diet.**

4. According to the text:
 - a) Insect farms will become more expensive.
 - b) Insect farms will become more common.**
 - c) Feed crops will become more expensive.
 - d) Feed crops will become more common.

Para o texto abaixo, utilize o seguinte glossário:

To wane: diminuir, esmaecer-se

To quiver: tremer

Fright: medo

Broadcaster: apresentador

Stage Fright

You're about to make an important presentation. Your boss is sitting in the front row. As you approach the stage your confidence wanes. You pick up your notes and your hands are shaking. As you start to speak you hear your voice quiver and you feel your skin beginning to blush.

Welcome to the world of stage fright!

You are not alone if you have had this experience. Almost everyone has. Even people who regularly appear in front of large audiences experience stage fright. The great American actress Helen Hayes was known for vomiting before every single performance during a career of more than 50 years.

But the secret is to focus on the audience, not on yourself. When you talk to a group of 20 people, there are 40 eyes staring at you. If you start thinking about all this attention, you may begin to focus on how you look and sound rather than on communicating your message to your listeners. Your attention shifts from your audience to yourself. When you become self-focused, your stage fright increases and the quality of your performance suffers.

Television broadcasters know this. In studios they avoid looking at monitors while the camera is on them. If they watch themselves, they'll be distracted. Some public-speaking books suggest that you practice in front of a mirror. Bad advice! Try it and you will see why. When you start talking, you'll notice your facial expressions, your hair, and your gestures — and get distracted from your presentation.

What should you do when you have stage fright? Talk to individual listeners. Pick out a person. Tell yourself that you are going to ignore all distractions and talk right at him until he begins to smile. Smile and you'll find that he'll probably smile back. Then, move to another audience member and think, "I'm going to talk directly to this person until she nods her head." As you talk, start nodding your head and watch as she reciprocates. What you are doing is shifting your attention away from yourself and onto the audience.

Fonte: Adaptado de Guide to Persuasive Presentations (John Daly e Isa Engleberg, Harvard Business Review), p. 8-10.

1. Which item below is not a symptom of stage fright?
 - a) Lack of confidence.
 - b) Vomiting.
 - c) Staring.**
 - d) Becoming distracted.

2. Which method below is likely to reduce stage fright?
 - a) Shifting your attention from the audience to yourself.
 - b) Practicing in front of a mirror.
 - c) Looking at monitors while a camera records you.
 - d) Talking to individual members of the audience.**

3. According to the fourth paragraph:
 - a) Some public-speaking books are not trustworthy.**
 - b) Some television broadcasters are not trustworthy.
 - c) Facial expressions are important in a presentation.
 - d) You should not practice before a presentation.

4. According to the last paragraph, why should you talk to a specific person in the audience?
 - a) Because she is your boss and is sitting in the front row.
 - b) To stop thinking too much about yourself.**
 - c) To become friends with that person.
 - d) To ask for advice about stage fright.