Teste de Inglês - Tipo A

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 Ofbug, 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:

hydropower: energia hídrica
plant: usina
widespread: comum, amplamente disponível
consumption: consumo
energy grid: rede de energia

Solar Power in Brazil

Sunny days have long been considered a competitive advantage for Brazil. During the 2014 World Cup, for example, a tourism website listed the sunny weather as one of the many reasons for Americans and Europeans to visit Brazilian cities.

But while tourism has been making good use of the sunshine, the solar industry has not. According to statistics from the Brazilian electricity regulatory agency, Aneel, solar power represents just 0.02% of the country's energy. Most of the country's energy generation (70%) is from hydropower. The government is now making efforts to diversify the country's energy sources; one plan estimates that 7 Gigawatts of solar plants will be installed by 2024, making up 3.3% of Brazil's energy mix.

However, it could be smaller companies and social startups that fuel the spread of solar power, especially in the favelas where access to electricity is not widespread. Revolusolar is a nonprofit organisation located in Babilônia, a favela in Rio de Janeiro. It was founded in 2015 by a group of six local residents, aiming to bring green power to the people of the favela. One co-founder, Pol Dhuyvetter, installed a set of 12 solar panels in the roof of his house, which now supply 50% of his family's energy consumption. Other households with Revolusolar panels have had similar results. "It is difficult to understand how a country with such potential is not developing its solar energy system," says Dhuyvetter.

If panels were installed on the rooftops of every house in the country, solar energy could supply more than double the Brazilian residential demand, according to Rodrigo Sauaia, president of the Brazilian Solar Power Association. He believes that new government regulations will soon stimulate the adoption of personal solar panels.

"In 2015 we had only 1,731 small-scale solar systems connected to the energy grid, but we expect this number to grow to 1.2 million in 2024," he says.

Fonte:
https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2016/may/24/favelas-solar-energy-projects-brazil (Adaptado, 24/05/2016)

1. Until recently, Brazil's sunny weather was an advantage mainly because of:
    a) Its popularity among foreigners as a tourist attraction.
    b) Its usefulness in sports events such as the World Cup.
    c) Its important role in the country's energy generation.
    d) Its widespread availability in favelas without electricity.

2. Which of the claims below is <u>not</u> supported by the text?
    a) The solar industry does not make good use of the country's climate.
    b) Brazil's energy mix needs to be diversified due to environmental reasons.
    c) A set of solar panels can supply half the energy a family consumes.
    d) Revolusolar was founded by residents of a favela called Babilônia.

3. What is Revolusolar's main activity?
    a) Installing solar panels on the rooftops of favela houses.
    b) Creating regulations to stimulate the spread of solar power.
    c) Encouraging favela residents to use less electricity.
    d) Founding social startups to promote solar power.

4. According to Rodrigo Sauaia:
    a) Government regulations are an obstacle to the expansion of solar power.
    b) Solar power alone is not enough to supply Brazil's residential demand.
    c) Solar plants are a more viable option than personal solar panels.
    d) Small-scale solar systems will become more common in the future.