CASLE
CENTRO DE AVALIAÇÃO DE SUFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA

FL
FACULDADE DE LETRAS

UFG
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS

CENTRO DE AVALIAÇÃO DE SUFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUAS ESTRANGEIRAS (CASLE)

EDITAL 01/2025 - PRESENCIAL
PROVA DE LÍNGUA INGLESA

TEXTO 1: Five-year forecast paints a troubling picture of extreme weather and deadly heat

Global temperatures are forecast to reach record or near-record levels during the next five years, setting the stage for more deadly extreme weather, according to an annual report from two of the world's top meteorological agencies.

There is now a 70% chance that global warming over the next five years will exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius, Wednesday's report from the World Meteorological Organization and UK Met Office found.

More than 1.5 degrees of global warming increases the risks of more severe impacts, including triggering tipping points in the climate system. Melting sea ice and glaciers could soon reach a point of no return, with dramatic implications for sea level rise, scientists have warned.

There is an 80% chance that at least one year in the next five will be the warmest on record, the report suggests. It also for the first time raises the possibility, albeit remote, that one of those years will have an average temperature that is at least 2 degrees warmer than the era before humans began burning large amounts of planet-heating fossil fuels.

It's an outcome with a 1% probability, forecasters said, but that "non-zero" chance is significant, and mirrors how the odds of a 1.5-degree year have climbed during the past decade.

"We have just experienced the ten warmest years on record. Unfortunately, this WMO report provides no sign of respite over the coming years, and this means that there will be a growing negative impact on our economies, our daily lives, our ecosystems and our planet," World Meteorological Organization Deputy Secretary-General Ko Barrett said in a statement.

Global warming of 1.5 degrees would take the world one step further toward breaching the stretch goal of the Paris climate agreement, which many nations — particularly low-lying small island states — view as essential to their survival. The agreement calls for limiting warming to well below the 2-degree level over the long-term, though a single year at that mark would not break the pact's goal.

Warming in the Arctic is expected to continue to dramatically outpace the rest of the world, with warming of more than 3.5 times the global average during the polar winter, Wednesday's report states.

Along with melting ice sheets and rising sea levels, each fraction of a degree of warming translates to more frequent and intense extreme weather events such as heat waves and heavy rainfall.

Last year was the hottest on record and marked the first calendar year to breach the Paris agreement's 1.5-degree limit.

The past five years have featured worsening extremes around the world, from unprecedented heat waves to deadly inland flooding from rapidly intensifying hurricanes like Helene last year.

The WMO and Met Office report includes findings from more than 200 projections from computer models run by 15 scientific institutes around the world. This group's past five-year forecasts have proven to be highly accurate on a global scale, the report noted, with less accuracy for predictions on more regional levels.
Source: https://edition.cnn.com/2025/05/28/climate/wmo-ukmet-5-year-report

TEXT 2: Water scarcity: 8 facts you need to know

More and more, people are experiencing climate change through water. Water cycle patterns are disrupted meaning rainfall or snowmelt arrives either too early or too late or with too big or too little amounts—causing droughts or floods and impacting people and nature everywhere. Here are eight key things to know about water scarcity and what WWF is doing to help.

1. Although water covers 70% of the Earth's surface, only about 3% is freshwater, and less than 1% is accessible for human use. This small fraction sustains ecosystems, agriculture, and communities. Unfortunately, pressures like pollution and over-extraction are depleting this resource faster than it can be replenished.

2. Globally, more than 2 billion people live in areas facing water stress regardless of the country's wealth. Communities struggle daily to access clean water for drinking, cooking, and sanitation. This crisis disproportionately affects women and children, who often bear the burden of collecting water in many places.

3. Some of the world's most vital rivers are shrinking, with dire consequences for people and wildlife. For example, the Rio Grande-Rio Bravo, which flows between the US and Mexico, has seen its flows diminish due to increased water demand and prolonged drought. It would take 1.5 Rio Grandes to meet its current water demand. WWF is working with partners (Trout Unlimited, Rio Grande Return, Defenders of Wildlife, and Rio Grande Joint Venture) to restore habitats along the river and promote sustainable water use.

4. As temperatures rise, droughts are becoming more frequent and severe, while unpredictable rainfall patterns make water management increasingly challenging. In the Indus River basin, which supports millions in Pakistan, climate impacts, such as recent floods, threaten water security for both agriculture and daily life. WWF collaborates with the government of Pakistan to restore floodplains and wetlands which store water naturally for times of drought and help local communities to harvest rainwater and implement water-efficient farming techniques.

5. Wetlands—nature's water filters and flood buffers—are vanishing three times faster than forests. Freshwater ecosystems have experienced an 85% decline in biodiversity since 1970, the steepest drop among all ecosystems. The Pantanal, the world's largest tropical wetland, spans Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay and is home to iconic species like jaguars and giant otters. WWF is championing conservation efforts to safeguard this biodiversity hotspot and the water resources it provides.

6. Irrigation for crops uses 70% of the world's freshwater, but inefficient practices often result in water wastage, pollution, and soil degradation. Unsustainable water allocations can further reduce water availability, affecting people and ecosystems. By adopting sustainable agriculture practices, including a water stewardship approach, and supporting fair water allocation policies, farmers can lower their environmental impact while maintaining productivity. These efforts will be most effective if water governing bodies ensure agricultural water use does not compromise availability for other users, including the environment—an essential priority in regions like the Rio Grande and Indus River basins.

7. Urban centers support dense populations and manufacturing hubs that require immense amounts of water and energy. While these cities might seem flush with water resources, the concentration of people and industry often strains resources, especially groundwater resources. They're also increasingly vulnerable to effects of climate change. In Vietnam, Cambodia, India, Pakistan, Turkey, US and Mexico, WWF works with public & private sector partners along with civil society and communities to improve water sustainability in urban centers and supply chains. By adopting energy and water stewardship practices in industry clusters and investing in nature-based solutions to recharge groundwater, reduce vulnerability to storm impacts and saltwater intrusion, urban centers can help ensure precious water resources remain plentiful.

8. While the challenges are significant, solutions are within reach. Across WWF's range of projects, from the Rio Grande to the Pantanal and the Indus, partnerships with governments, businesses, and local communities are proving that sustainable water management is possible. These efforts not only address immediate needs but also build resilience for future generations.

Taking action for freshwater
Water scarcity is a global challenge, but it's one we can tackle together. By optimizing available water, supporting water resilient farming, restoring degraded ecosystems, and advocating for policies that prioritize sustainable water use, we can ensure this precious resource remains available for all life on Earth.

For full unadapted text, access:
https://www.worldwildlife.org/stories/water-scarcity-8-facts-you-need-to-know

RESPONDA ÀS QUESTÕES DO TEXTO 1

QUESTÃO 01

Qual é o risco associado a um aquecimento global superior a 1,5°C, conforme descrito no relatório? (1,0)

(A) Início de desastres naturais, como furacões e ondas de calor.
(B) Aumento das chuvas e das temperaturas globais.
(C) Estabilização de fenômenos climáticos extremos recorrentes.
(D) Perda irreversível de gelo marinho e das geleiras.

QUESTÃO 02

O que o relatório sugere sobre a possibilidade de um ano atingir uma temperatura média 2°C superior à era pré-industrial? (1,0)

(A) É uma possibilidade muito alta, com 30% de chance de acontecer.
(B) É uma possibilidade remota, com 1% de chance de ocorrer.
(C) Não há nenhuma chance de isso acontecer nos próximos cinco anos.
(D) O relatório não menciona essa possibilidade.

QUESTÃO 03

Quais eventos climáticos extremos são mencionados como consequências do aumento de temperatura, conforme o relatório? (1,0)

(A) Aumento da frequência de furacões e tornados.
(B) Aumento da intensidade de secas e incêndios florestais.
(C) Aumento das tempestades solares e dos níveis de radiação.
(D) O aumento de ondas de calor e tempestades.

QUESTÃO 04

De acordo com o texto, o que significa o aquecimento de 1,5 °C em relação ao Acordo de Paris? (1,0)

(A) Representa o rompimento imediato dos termos do tratado.
(B) Significa o cumprimento das principais metas do acordo.
(C) É um passo em direção à violação da meta de longo prazo.
(D) Garante em parte a sobrevivência dos estados insulares.

QUESTÃO 05

O que significa a expressão “low-lying small island states” no sétimo parágrafo do Texto 1? (1,0)

(A) Pequenos estados insulares de baixa altitude.
(B) Abaixo da linha das pequenas ilhas de estados.
(C) Estados insulares dos leitos de rios pequenos.
(D) Ilhas-estado pequenas em territórios estreitos.

RESPONDA ÀS QUESTÕES DO TEXTO 2

QUESTÃO 06

Segundo o texto, qual fator contribui diretamente para a escassez de água doce, apesar da abundância de água no planeta? (1,0)

(A) A água dos oceanos ser imprópria para uso industrial e agropecuário.
(B) A distribuição desigual das chuvas nas regiões ao longo do ano.
(C) Apenas uma pequena fração da água disponível ser doce e acessível.
(D) A falta de infraestrutura hídrica nos países em desenvolvimento.

QUESTÃO 07

A crise hídrica afeta principalmente: (1,0)

(A) pessoas vulneráveis, responsáveis pela coleta de água.
(B) a produção industrial e agrícola de países desenvolvidos.
(C) regiões urbanas com climas temperados ou semiáridos.
(D) áreas montanhosas com alta densidade populacional.

QUESTÃO 08

Por que os pântanos são considerados essenciais na luta contra a escassez hídrica? (1,0)

(A) Por serem os maiores reservatórios de água salgada do planeta.
(B) Por funcionarem como filtros naturais e barreiras contra enchentes.
(C) Porque não sofrem os efeitos severos das mudanças climáticas.
(D) Por sua grande capacidade de verter água durante o inverno.

QUESTÃO 09

Quanto às áreas urbanas, o texto sugere que: (1,0)

(A) Os centros urbanos são responsáveis pelos impactos das mudanças climáticas.
(B) O crescimento urbano provoca ondas de escassez hídrica.
(C) Cidades tendem a contornar a escassez de água por estarem próximas de rios.
(D) A concentração populacional e industrial pressionam os recursos hídricos.

QUESTÃO 10

De acordo com o texto, qual é a principal mensagem da WWF em relação à escassez de água? (1,0)

(A) Apenas os governos podem resolver a crise, por meio de políticas rígidas.
(B) É necessário frear o agronegócio e migrar para métodos de coleta e reaproveitamento.
(C) Soluções baseadas na ação coletiva e sustentável podem reverter o cenário.
(D) A crise hídrica é inevitável e provavelmente irreversível em um futuro próximo.