



UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA PARAÍBA
CENTRO DE CIÊNCIAS HUMANAS, SOCIAIS E AGRÁRIAS
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIAS AGRÁRIAS
(AGROECOLOGIA)

RESULTADO DO EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA
DO PPGCAG 2019.2

ALUNOS DO PPGCAG - UFPB		NOTA FINAL
1. David Marx Antunes de Melo		Não Comapreceu
2. Giuliane Karen de Araujo Silva		7,4
3. Janaína Ribeiro da Silva		7,0
4. Liliane Sabino dos Santos		8,2
ALUNOS GRADUADOS		
1. Walfredo Ferreira de Sousa Junior		Não Comapreceu
SERVIDORES DA UFPB		
1. Avany Enéas Costa		Não Comapreceu
2. Francisco de Assis do Nascimento		6,3
3. Gilda Barbosa Oliveira de Sousa		Não Comapreceu
4. Mara Janaína Nascimento Castro		5,7
5. Soraya Fernandes Campos Lira		Não Comapreceu

Bananeiras, 22 de novembro de 2019.
Comissão de Elaboração do Exame de Proficiência em Língua Inglesa
Portaria PPGCAG 19/2018



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ENGLISH TEXT EXAM FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS
2019.2

APPLICANT (Candidato): _____

FINAL MARK (Nota Final): _____

BANANEIRAS, PB
NOVEMBER 14TH, 2019



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1. READ THE TEXT BELOW:

CONTROVERSIAL PESTICIDES APPROVED FOR FIRST TIME IN BRAZIL



Several of the pesticides authorized this year will be entirely new to Brazil. Some have already been classified by Brazil's National Health Surveillance Agency as "extremely toxic." These include: mancozeb, a broad-spectrum fungicide used in agriculture and horticulture; the fungicide fluazinam; and the insecticide chlorpyrifos. In 2018 the Pest Management Regulatory Agency banned the use of mancozeb in Canada, except for foliar use on potatoes, due to "unacceptable risks to human health." The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) banned the use of chlorpyrifos in 2018 after its use had been associated with development disabilities in children.

One particularly controversial newly approved chemical is sulfoxaflor. This pesticide was one of several believed to have caused an outbreak in Brazil of colony collapse disorder — the catastrophic sudden disappearance of worker bees from a bee colony, leading to the death of hives. According to a survey carried out by Agência Pública and Repórter Brasil, half a billion bees were found dead in four Brazilian states in the first quarter of 2019 — a staggeringly large die off posing a threat to the pollination of fruits and vegetables and to native vegetation.

But at a press conference on April 9, Agriculture Minister Cristina seemed unaware that Brazil has already authorized sulfoxaflor. "The problem with the bees is that a product called sulfoxaflor was used. This [toxin] is not registered in Brazil," she said. "It probably entered Brazil illegally and is being used incorrectly and thus caused the death of the bees." In fact, sulfoxaflor was authorized at the end of last year by the Temer administration, though the official decree was only issued in January of this year under the Bolsonaro government.

Sulfoxaflor is classified by Brazil's National Health Surveillance Agency as "averagely toxic," but this evaluation is challenged abroad. Dow Chemical initially developed sulfoxaflor as a safer alternative to neonicotinoids, known to be harmful to bees. It was initially approved by the US EPA in 2013, a decision reversed in 2015 when studies found that sulfoxaflor was also dangerous to bees. Today sulfoxaflor can still be used in the U.S., but only in restricted circumstances.

Pesticide Deregulation in the Works

Environmental activist Alan Tygel [believes](#) that the rapid rise in the number of pesticide authorizations is directly linked to the growing power of the *bancadaruralista* agribusiness lobby in Congress. This lobby, he said, made its support for the impeachment of President Dilma Rousseff in 2016 dependent on government backing for pro-agribusiness measures. "From then on, the counterweight that came from progressive sectors, from family farming and from agroecology, was lost, and today the ruralist agenda faces fewer obstacles in its drive to have more pesticides approved and to push through more permissive laws," Tygel [said](#). The Bolsonaro presidential campaign greatly benefited from ruralist support, and it greatly helped sweep the former Army captain and legislator to victory last October.

The next goal of the ruralist agenda — more permissive laws — may well get a major boost this year with congressional approval of [PL 6299/2002](#), dubbed as the "poison package" by critics. The legislation, which would greatly deregulate pesticides, was endorsed by a Chamber of Deputies commission in June 2018 and it now awaits plenary debate. The Temer government [justified the bill](#), presented to Congress by then Agriculture Minister and dedicated ruralist, [Blairo Maggi](#), claiming that the country desperately needed to simplify the complicated process of getting new pesticides authorized in order to help farmers.

But Castro Moreira, president of the prestigious [Brazilian Society for the Progress of Science](#), representing more than 100 scientific societies, disagreed strongly. He [said](#) at the time that the bill, "could have very serious consequences for the health of the Brazilian population and the environment ... Its approval would be a backward step, because it follows the logic of mechanized agriculture, with high investments in fertilizers and pesticides, which is an outmoded way of thinking, dating from the end of the Second World War."

Retrieved and adapted from: <https://www.ecowatch.com/brazil-bolsonaro-pesticides-2636194015.html?rebellitem=4#rebellitem4>. Access: Nov. 1st, 2019.

2. After reading the text above, please, answer, in PORTUGUESE, the five proposed questions.

1. Explain what seems to be controversial about the chemicals, presented in the first paragraph in the text.

Enquanto os pesticidas apresentados no primeiro parágrafo do texto aparecem como uma novidade de uso para o Brasil, eles já foram banidos de países como Estados Unidos e Canadá.

2. Another controversial point presented in the text is the introduction, in Brazil's Scenario, of an already banned pesticide. Indicate what the heaviest critique on this issue is.

O pesticida Sulfoxaflor, já proibido nos Estados Unidos, foi aprovado no Brasil ainda sob o governo de Temer. A maior crítica sobre esse tema pesa sobre o fato de a Ministra da Agricultura desconhecer que o pesticida já está autorizado para uso no Brasil e alegar que a morte de milhares de abelhas se deveu ao fato de o produtor ter entrado ilegalmente no país.

3. The text mentions that "family farming" as well as "agroecology", and progressive sectors have been losing power for agribusiness. Clarify why that would be happening in Brazil nowadays.

O texto afirma que a bancada ruralista, ao apoiar o Impedimento da Presidente Dilma Rousseff, demanda do governo atual, que, em tese também apoiou a saída da Presidente, medidas pro - agronegócios, fazendo com que os setores progressistas, assim como a agricultura familiar e a agroecologia percam forças em detrimento dos avanços que a bancada ruralista vem tendo muito menos obstáculos em relação à aprovação cada vez mais de pesticidas bem como de leis mais permissivas.

4. Those in favor of the bill, dubbed "poison package" by its critics, argue that the measure was necessary in order to help Brazilian farmers to produce more. Cite the critiques that weigh the most over this fact.

As críticas mais fortes dizem que a aprovação da nova lei é um passo para trás, fazendo o país voltar ao tempo da Segunda Guerra Mundial, quando o mundo começava a seguir a lógica da mecanização da agricultura, com os altos investimentos nos pesticidas, o que é um pensamento fora de moda e de contexto.

5. Explain what the image, given in the text, expresses.

A imagem mostra uma abelha morta com os seguintes dizeres: "Estou morrendo. Você não se importa?" e continua "Se eu morrer seus alimentos não serão polinizados de modo que você também morrerá"... ou seja, "agora é seu problema também", "se as abelhas morrem, o ser humano também morre". Quer dizer que existe uma estrita relação entre a vida das abelhas e a vida do ser humano. Em outras palavras, sem abelhas não há polinização e consequentemente muitos dos alimentos dos quais nos servimos perecerão e por conseguinte nós poderemos perecer.

GOOD LUCK! (Boa Sorte!)