

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA PARAÍBA
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIAS AGRÁRIAS
(AGROECOLOGIA)

PROVA DE PROFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA – GABARITO

TEXT I

Soil, Struggle and Justice: Agroecology in the Brazilian Landless Movement

Andreas Hernandez | 2014 | 73 Minutes

Date: Streaming till November 30

This documentary chronicles the history of the MST (Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra, known in English as the Landless Workers Movement) in Brazil, offering a detailed account of their activities beginning with land occupation, land restoration, and a complex social system that includes continuous political *formação* as its core principle.

Soil, Struggle and Justice is the fourth installment of *Unreformable*, an online program of films and accompanying texts convened by Adelita Husni Bey as the eighth cycle of Artist Cinemas, a long-term, online series of film programs curated by artists for e-flux Video & Film.

Unreformable runs in six weekly episodes from October 18 through November 28, 2021, streaming a new film each week accompanied by a commissioned interview or response published in text form.

Adapted from: <https://www.e-flux.com/video/429869/soil-struggle-and-justice-agroecology-in-the-brazilian-landless-movement/>. Last checked: 29 Nov. 2021.

QUESTÃO 1

A partir da leitura do texto, pode-se afirmar que o documentário citado no texto:

- a) será exibido de 18 de outubro a 28 de novembro.
- b) é o quarto episódio do programa *Unreformable*.**
- c) foi produzido por Adelita Husni Bey.
- d) foi desenvolvido em forma de entrevista.
- e) objetiva discutir a formação política dos trabalhadores no Brasil.

TEXT II

Global challenges such as ecosystems degradation, high population growth rate, climate change, and the global vision to produce 60% of more nutritious food toward a horizon of 2050, while protecting the environment, calls for a transition to more sustainable food systems that can produce more and better nutritious food while preserving the natural resources. Agro-ecology is the solution to these challenges.

Agroecology's holistic approach, incorporating traditional knowledge and skills of farming communities, with cutting-edge ecological, agronomic, economic, and sociological research, has the potential to support strong and sustainable agri-food systems that can provide health and livelihood to both rural and urban communities, and ensure environmental benefits.

Agroecology can address the need for increased productivity through the deliberate use of beneficial ecological processes, while increasing resilience to external threats such as climate change and price volatility. Agroecology practices sustain high agriculture and food production, while ensuring the best use of the nature's precious resources, what we may call "Nature Positive Production" or "Nature Smart production."

Analise as afirmações a seguir.

- I. A agroecologia é um caminho para a produção de alimentos 60% mais nutritivos até 2050.
- II. A abordagem holística da agroecologia incorpora conhecimentos tradicionais de comunidades agrárias e pesquisas de ponta em diversas áreas.
- III. O conceito de “produção inteligente da natureza” se relaciona com o melhor uso dos recursos naturais.

De acordo com o texto, são verdadeiras:

Apenas II.

Apenas I e II.

Apenas II e III.

Apenas I e III.

I, II e III.

TEXT III

The efficiency of agroecology to meet the challenges in West Africa and the Sahel

Most of the population depending on agriculture and pastoralism are affected by high climate variability and the effects of climate change, water, and land/soil degradation and/or inaccessibility, decline of natural resources, displacement, loss of productive assets and livelihood disruption, caused by conflict and violence (e. g. conflicts in Liptako-Gourma region and Lake Chad Basin have forced millions of people to leave their homes during the last few years).

Adopting agroecology as a mode of production in agro-sylvo-pastoral settings of West African region is crucial. Agroecology efficiency is derived from an integrated approach that includes a whole range of techniques aimed at enhancing food production while ensuring the protection and conservation of ecosystems. It applies simultaneous techniques of improving soil and water conservation, soil health and soil fertility, crop pest control, agriculture conservation and climate smart agriculture. It favors the perfect combination of agriculture, livestock, and aquaculture, including innovative practices of soilless agriculture, vertical agriculture, aquaponics and hydroponics, and beekeeping.

Adapted from: <https://newsghana.com.gh/agro-ecology-a-sure-way-to-build-resilient-and-sustainable-agri-food-systems-in-west-africa/>. Last checked: 29 Nov. 2021.

QUESTÃO 3

O texto apresenta situações de conflitos na região de Liptako-Gourma para:

[ANULADA]

QUESTÃO 4

Dentre as técnicas e práticas abaixo, assinale aquela que NÃO foi citada no texto.

Adubação orgânica.

Hidroponia.

Controle de pragas.

Agricultura vertical.

TEXT IV

An event titled *Agroecology: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in Agriculture* presented agroecology as part of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) for transformational changes in food systems and emphasized strategic opportunities for joint programmes and strategies among the agriculture and climate change communities. Country presentations focused on:

- Bolivia's legal framework, which declares agroecology a national interest, addresses administrative mechanisms for fostering agroecology, and strengthens indigenous approaches;
- Challenges in Bolivia, including too much support for industrial agriculture and insufficient support for agroecology, limited opportunities for realizing non-monetary benefits, and discriminatory market approaches;
- Kenya's climate-smart agriculture, which addresses farmers' basic needs, especially of women, who comprise 65% of agricultural labor; and
- Andhra Pradesh Community Managed Natural Farming in India, which has resulted in decreased farming costs, increased yields and returns, savings in water and energy, and where farmers pay approximately USD 200 upfront with returns sometimes 20 times that.

Adapted from: <https://sdg.iisd.org/news/cop-26-events-show-climate-ties-to-locust-upsurge-adaptation-in-agriculture/>. Last checked: 21 Nov. 2021.

QUESTÃO 5

A partir das informações veiculadas no texto, pode-se afirmar que:

A Bolívia precisa promover a inclusão de práticas agroecológicas indígenas no seu enquadramento jurídico.

Bolívia, Quênia e Índia apresentaram estratégias de promoção de práticas agroecológicas.

As mulheres que trabalham com agricultura no Quênia tiveram crescimento de 65% na carga de trabalho.

Índia e Bolívia apresentaram desafios em relação a questões monetárias.

A sigla EbA apresenta a agroecologia como o principal caminho para a transformação dos sistemas alimentares.

TEXT V

In contrast to the USA, the foundation of agroecology was laid in Brazil with different types of movements, based on traditional agricultural practices, and not from science. These movements emerged in the 1970s as different forms of alternative agriculture, from a critical appraisal of the effects of agricultural modernisation on farmers and subsequently towards promoting family farms, as well as food sovereignty and autonomy. In the 1970s, the agronomist Lutzenberger (1976) strived to influence environmentalists and farmers' groups, often supported by NGOs and the Catholic Church, towards an alternative agriculture. With his "Brazilian ecological manifesto: 'The end of future?'" , Lutzenberger launched a crusade against contamination by pesticides. He subsequently became involved in practising and teaching organic agriculture (Lutzenberger, 1981). This movement grew from concern about environmental deterioration, and also traditional and small farmers' social exclusion from agricultural modernisation (Norgaard, 1984). Lutzenberger later served as national secretary of the environment for Brazil.

On the scientific side, the Brazilian Association of Agroecology (ABA) was created in 2004 (Zonin, 2007). Agroecology was officially recognised recently as a science by the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA, 2006). For them, agroecology is the ecology of food systems, following Francis et al. (2003), and historically emerging from alternative agriculture and small family farms. The research dimensions integrate renewed conceptual bases and methods, grounded in the work of Altieri (1995) and Gliessman (1997). Emphasis is on agroecosystems and agrobiodiversity in family farms, using systemic, interdisciplinary and participatory approaches, and also to better integrate indigenous knowledge. Agroecology is seen both as an emerging science and as a field of transdisciplinary knowledge, influenced by social, agrarian and natural sciences, especially applied ecology.

Adapted from: WEZEL, A. *et al.* Agroecology as a science, a movement and a practice. A review. *Agron. Sustain. Dev.*, v. 29, p. 503-515, 2009.

QUESTÃO 6

Analise as afirmações abaixo.

- I. A agroecologia surgiu no Brasil a partir de pesquisas científicas e movimentos sociais.
- II. Os movimentos sociais na década de 1970 no Brasil buscavam promover a modernização da agricultura.
- III. Para a Embrapa, a agroecologia é a ecologia de sistemas alimentares.

De acordo com o texto, são verdadeiras:

Apenas II.

Apenas III.

Apenas II e III.

Apenas I e III.

I, II e III.

QUESTÃO 7

Assinale, dentre as afirmações abaixo, aquela que NÃO é mencionada no texto em relação ao agrônomo Lutzenberger:

Lutou, juntamente com ONGs e a Igreja Católica, para promover uma agricultura alternativa.

Escreveu um manifesto ecológico contra o uso de pesticidas.

Lecionou sobre agricultura orgânica.

Atuou como ministro do meio ambiente.

Recebeu diversos prêmios por sua atuação no movimento ecológico.

TEXT VI

Why is access to land so important?

For many years we thought there was plenty of land available and that there would be no competition for this resource. But the 2008 global food price crisis drew the attention of many governments to the need for securing access to land because global markets were not sufficiently reliable. There was interest for farmland not just from governments but also from private investors. This led to what many call 'land grabbing'. Huge areas were bought or leased from 2008 to 2011, though the trend is declining slightly now. So land has become a commodity for which there is competition. The problem is that in many regions, those who

use and depend on the land for their livelihoods have no secure access to it. They risk being priced out from land markets and being evicted from the land on which they depend because someone with more purchasing power can buy it instead of them. It is becoming a serious problem, including for younger generations in industrialised countries. Access to land for them is becoming problematic, just like for peasants in the global South. Because of the inflation in land prices, it's becoming very difficult for 25 year-olds to start in farming today unless their parents were farmers. For young farmers in the European Union, it is hard to enter into farming because land and machinery is becoming so expensive. It is therefore necessary to have programmes to improve access to land and to credit, and to ensure that land is used by those who treat it best.

Source: <https://leisaindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/LEISA-India-June-2014-Page-18-19.pdf>. Last checked: 29 Nov. 2021.

QUESTÃO 8

O texto acima é um trecho de uma entrevista com Olivier De Schutter, relator especial das Nações Unidas sobre o direito à alimentação. Após a leitura, analise as afirmações a seguir.

- I. O uso da terra como *commodity* por investidores privados acentuou o problema do acesso à terra para as pessoas que dela dependem para a subsistência.
- II. A inflação dos preços das terras é o principal problema para pessoas acima dos 25 anos de idade que desejam continuar a atuar na agricultura.
- III. Os governos passaram a dedicar mais atenção à necessidade de garantir o acesso à terra após a crise de 2008.

A partir da fala de De Schutter, pode-se inferir que estão corretas:

Apenas II.

Apenas III.

Apenas II e III.

Apenas I e III.

I, II e III.

TEXT VII

Online Resources

AGRICOLA Search citations from two agricultural science databases: indexed journal articles and the NAL catalog. Search the Catalog	PubAg Find full-text articles and citations to peer-reviewed journal articles in the agricultural sciences. Browse Journal Articles	Ag Data Commons Access open data relevant to agricultural research. Access Open Data	Digital Collections Explore NAL collection materials available in digital format. Explore Our Collections
NAL Thesaurus Browse an online vocabulary tool of agricultural terms in English and Spanish. Search the Thesaurus	Invasive Species Learn about invasive species that threaten the United States. Get Invasive Species Info	Nutrition.gov Uncover reliable resources on food, healthy eating, physical activity, and food safety. Find Nutrition Info	LCA Commons Find Federal life cycle assessment data, research, and information systems. Access Data Repositories

Source: <https://nal.usda.gov/>. Last checked: 29 Nov. 2021.

QUESTÃO 9

~~A Biblioteca Nacional Agrícola dos Estados Unidos apresenta, em seu *website*, diversos recursos *on-line*. Assinale a alternativa que o botão mais apropriado para um pesquisador que deseje encontrar a definição do termo em inglês “*palatability*”.~~

[ANULADA]

TEXT VIII

Hours	Location
Main Library Open 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM Monday - Friday <i>Closed on Federal holidays</i>	To help protect the public from the spread of COVID-19, the National Agricultural Library (NAL) building is currently closed to the public. The National Agricultural Library is one of five national libraries of the United States and houses one of the world's largest collections devoted to agriculture and its related sciences. The Library's convenient location is 15 miles northeast of Washington, DC, near the intersection of U.S. Route 1 and Interstates 95 and 495 (Beltway Exit 25-North).
NAL's Special Collections <i>By appointment only</i> 8:30 AM to Noon 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM Monday - Friday	National Agricultural Library 10301 Baltimore Avenue Beltsville, MD 20705

Source: <https://nal.usda.gov/>. Last checked: 29 Nov. 2021.

QUESTÃO 10

De acordo com as informações acima, veiculadas no *website* da Biblioteca Nacional Agrícola (NAL) dos Estados Unidos,

No momento, o prédio da NAL não está aberto para o público.

As coleções especiais da NAL estão disponíveis de segunda a sexta, apenas no horário da tarde.

O acervo da NAL contempla unicamente a área da agricultura.

A NAL está localizada na cidade de Washington, DC.

O prédio principal fecha apenas aos domingos e nos feriados nacionais.