



INSTITUTO FEDERAL DE
EDUCAÇÃO, CIÉNCIA E TECNOLOGIA
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE

Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia do Rio Grande do Norte
Pró-Reitoria de Ensino

Programa de Pós-Graduação em Uso Sustentável dos Recursos Naturais

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Nº Inscrição _____

INSTRUÇÕES

- Leia com bastante atenção cada questão antes de responder;
- Verifique se seu caderno de provas contém 05 questões discursivas fundamentadas no **texto I** e uma questão para tradução fundamentada no **texto II**;
- Utilize as páginas em branco do caderno de provas para rascunho;
- Todas as respostas devem ser redigidas em língua portuguesa, inclusive a tradução;
- O candidato deverá respeitar o espaço destinado à redação de cada questão da prova discursiva. Será desconsiderada qualquer informação que esteja fora dos limites indicados na área destinada as respostas;
- A prova será realizada sem consulta a qualquer material bibliográfico ou outro material didático e/ou eletrônico, com duração de até 02 (duas) horas;
- O candidato não pode fazer nenhum tipo de identificação ou marcação no caderno de prova (frases, desenhos, símbolos, etc.);
- O candidato não pode levar o caderno de provas.

Prova de Língua Estrangeira: Inglês

Nome do Candidato _____

Assinatura do Candidato _____

RASCUNHO QUESTÕES SOBRE O TEXTO I

I. Leia as questões abaixo e responda-as com base no texto a seguir. As respostas deverão ser redigidas em língua portuguesa.

Sustainability

Sustainability is the capacity to endure. In ecology, the word describes how biological systems remain diverse and productive over time. Long-lived and healthy wetlands and forests are examples of sustainable biological systems. For humans, sustainability is the potential for long-term maintenance of well-being, which has environmental, economic, and social dimensions, and encompasses the concept of administration, the responsible planning and management of resources.

Healthy ecosystems and environments provide vital goods and services to humans and other organisms. There are two major ways of reducing negative human impact and enhancing ecosystem services. One approach is environmental management; this approach is based largely on information gained from earth science, environmental science, and conservation biology. Another approach is management of consumption of resources, which is based largely on information gained from economics.

Sustainability interfaces with economics through the social and ecological consequences of economic activity. Moving towards sustainability is also a social challenge that entails, among other factors, international and national law, urban planning and transport, local and individual lifestyles and ethical consumerism. Ways of living more sustainably can take many forms from reorganizing living conditions (e.g., ecovillages, eco-municipalities and sustainable cities), reappraising economic sectors (permaculture, green building, sustainable agriculture), or work practices (sustainable architecture), using science to develop new technologies (green technologies, renewable energy, or new and affordable cost-effective practices) to make adjustments that conserve resources.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainability>

1. Como o texto a seguir apresenta o significado de “sustentabilidade”

1.1 No campo da ecologia?

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1.2 Para os seres humanos?

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2. Quais são e em que consistem as duas formas de diminuição de impacto negativo humano no ecossistema, apresentadas no texto?

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3. Como se dá a relação entre sustentabilidade e economia?

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4. Qual ou quais o(s) desafio(s) em busca da sustentabilidade?

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5. Que maneiras de viver sustentavelmente o texto apresenta?

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II. Leia o texto abaixo e, em seguida, faça sua tradução. Você poderá usar suas palavras, mas deve deter-se às informações presentes no texto.

Local Institutional Development and Organizational Change for Advancing Sustainable Urban Water Futures

Rebekah R. Brown

Abstract

This paper presents the local institutional and organizational development insights from a five-year ongoing interdisciplinary research project focused on advancing the implementation of sustainable urban water management. While it is broadly acknowledged that the inertia associated with administrative systems is possibly the most significant obstacle to advancing sustainable urban water management, contemporary research still largely prioritizes investigations at the technological level. This research is explicitly concerned with critically informing the design of methodologies for mobilizing and overcoming the administrative inertia of traditional urban water management practice. The results of fourteen in-depth case studies of local government organizations across Metropolitan Sydney primarily reveal that (i) the political institutionalization of environmental concern and (ii) the commitment to local leadership and organizational learning are key corporate attributes for enabling sustainable management. A typology of five organizational development phases has been proposed as both a heuristic and capacity benchmarking tool for urban water strategists, policy makers, and decision makers that are focused on improving the level of local implementation of sustainable urban water management activity. While this investigation has focused on local government, these findings do provide guideposts for assessing the development needs of future capacity building programs across a range of different institutional contexts.

Keywords: Local government - Sustainable urban water management - Institutional capacity - Organizational development

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18027015>

Resposta para questão do texto II (Tradução)

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RASCUNHO QUESTÃO SOBRE O TEXTO II (TRADUÇÃO)