



Universidade Federal do Amapá
Pró-Reitoria de Pesquisa e Pós-Graduação
Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biodiversidade Tropical
Mestrado e Doutorado
UNIFAP / EMBRAPA-AP / IEPA / CI BRASIL



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PROVA DE LÍNGUA INGLESA

Nome:.....Assinatura:.....

Com base nos textos abaixo, **escolha a alternativa correta em relação** às seguintes questões.

Fancourt, BA, Cremasco, P, Wilson, C, Gentle, MN. 2019. Do introduced apex predators suppress introduced mesopredators? A multiscale spatiotemporal study of dingoes and feral cats in Australia suggests not. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2664.13514>

Abstract

1 The role of apex predators in structuring ecosystems through the suppression of mesopredator activity
2 and abundance is receiving increasing attention, largely due to the potential benefits for biodiversity
3 conservation. In Australia, invasive mesopredators such as feral cats (*Felis catus*) have been identified as
4 major contributors to Australia's mass mammal extinctions since European arrival. The introduced dingo
5 (*Canis familiaris*) has been proposed as a novel way to suppress the impacts of feral cats, however,
6 scientific evidence of the dingo's suppressive role is equivocal.
7 We used camera traps to investigate whether a large introduced predator (dingo) suppresses the activity
8 of an established introduced mesopredator (feral cat) across a national park site conserving endangered
9 species, and an agricultural site supporting cattle grazing enterprises.
10 Feral cats and dingoes exhibited marked overlap in both temporal and spatial activity, indicating
11 coexistence. Some temporal separation was evident at the agricultural site, however, this reflected higher
12 diurnal activity by dingoes, not a responsive shift in cat activity. Cat activity times were unrelated to
13 dingo presence and did not differ between areas occupied by dingoes and dingo-free areas. There was no
14 evidence of dingoes excluding cats from patches at either site, nor was there evidence of within-night
15 fine-scale spatiotemporal avoidance of dingoes by cats.
16 Species co-occurrence models revealed dingoes had no negative effect on the probability of cat presence.
17 The probability of detecting a cat on the national park was significantly higher in areas with dingoes than
18 in dingo-free areas, while on agricultural land, cat detectability did not differ between areas with and
19 without dingoes. Cats remained active, abundant and widespread across both sites, with evidence of cats
20 hunting and breeding successfully in areas occupied by dingoes.
21 Synthesis and applications. Our findings indicate that feral cats can coexist with dingoes, without
22 apparent suppression of cat activity, abundance or fitness. Proposals to reintroduce or restore dingoes
23 and other large predators to suppress invasive mesopredators and conserve biodiversity should be
24 carefully evaluated on a site-by-site basis, as their ability to suppress cats and protect species of
25 conservation significance will likely be context dependent.



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1 – De acordo com o texto de **Fancourt et al.** (2019) (linhas 1 a 9), assinale V para Verdadeiro e F para Falso para as afirmações abaixo e escolha a alternativa correta:

- I – Predators have potential benefits for biodiversity conservation.
II – There is strong evidence for a suppressive role of dingos in controlling invasive species.
III – Invasive species contribute to mass extinctions in Australia.
IV – The study used camera traps to investigate the movement of dingos and feral cats.
- () A) V, F, V, V
() B) F, V, F, F
() C) V, F, V, F
() D) F, F, V, F
() E) V, V, F, V

2 – De acordo com o texto de **Fancourt et al.** (2019) (linhas 10 a 20), assinale V para Verdadeiro e F para Falso para as afirmações abaixo e escolha a alternativa correta:

- I – The authors found dingos and feral cats in the same place at the same time.
II – Dingos were more active during the day in the agricultural area.
III – Feral cats cause an increase in dingo activity.
IV – The detectability of feral cats was the same in the national park and on agricultural land.
V – Cats were less active where dingos were present.
- () A) V, F, V, F, V
() B) F, V, F, V, F
() C) V, V, F, F, F
() D) F, F, V, F, F
() E) V, V, F, V, V

3 - Assinale a alternativa que contém os significados mais apropriados para as palavras destacadas abaixo na frase retirada do texto de **Fancourt et al.** (2019), considerando o contexto em que se inserem:

*“Some temporal separation was evident at the agricultural site, however, this **reflected higher** diurnal activity by dingoes, not a responsive **shift** in cat activity.”*

- () A) represented / increased / move
() B) represented / taller / change
() C) mirrored / increased / change
() D) represented / increased / change
() E) represented / greater / move

4 - Assinale a alternativa que contém os significados mais apropriados para as palavras destacadas abaixo na frase retirada do texto de **Fancourt et al.** (2019), considerando o contexto em que se inserem:

*“The role of **apex** predators in **structuring** ecosystems **through** the suppression of mesopredator activity and abundance is receiving increasing attention, largely due to the potential benefits for biodiversity conservation.”*

- () A) top / organizing / via
() B) peak / organizing / by
() C) top / constructing / by
() D) peak / constructing / via
() E) top / constructing / via



Tulloch, A.I.T., Barnes, M.D., Ringma, J., Fuller, R.A. and Watson, J.E.M. 2016. Understanding the importance of small patches of habitat for conservation. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2664.12547>

Abstract

1 Conservation activities in fragmented landscapes have largely focused on keeping remaining large
2 patches intact, often disregarding the increasingly important role of smaller patches in the conservation
3 of remaining vegetation. As habitat loss proceeds in fragmented landscapes, there is an increasing need
4 to measure the relative contribution of all patches (large and small) to overall ecosystem persistence, in
5 a way that helps deliver effective conservation strategies aimed at preventing the death of ecosystems
6 by a thousand cuts.

7 Using Australian vegetation communities as a case study, we calculated the historical change in the
8 contribution of patches below different sized thresholds to overall extent. We introduced a new patch
9 assessment metric based on the Gini coefficient that indicates how unequal the distribution of patch
10 sizes is relative to historical distributions.

11 At least 22% of major vegetation communities in Australia have >50% of their remaining extent in
12 patches <1000 ha. Loss does not always match fragmentation status: though some vegetation
13 communities are exposed to the double jeopardy of high loss and high fragmentation, others are far
14 more affected by fragmentation than loss of extent.

15 For some communities, actions focused on protecting large patches are critical but for many others,
16 protecting and managing small patches is crucial for community persistence.

17 Synthesis and applications. Arbitrary patch size thresholds for permitting native vegetation clearing are
18 dangerous for ecosystems whose distribution is now restricted to small patches. We recommend that
19 clearing thresholds be scaled to reflect the fact that some ecosystems are more dominated by small
20 patches than others. With a renewed focus on formally assessing the threat status of ecosystems as well
21 as species, ecosystem accounts such as those demonstrated in this study are the first step to reliably
22 assessing vulnerability. Measures of ecosystem vulnerability that only consider the extent of vegetation
23 loss and not the size of remaining patches are likely to be ineffective for impact assessment,
24 conservation planning and preventing ecosystem loss.



5 – Assinale V para Verdadeiro e F para Falso para as alternativas que descrevem alguns dos resultados no texto de **Tulloch et al. (2016)** (linhas 1 a 10) e escolha uma alternativa correta:

I. Small forest patches have an increasingly important role in the conservation of fragmented ecosystems.

II. Ecosystems are impacted by a few major threats.

III. Smaller patches are more important than larger patches for conservation of vegetation.

IV. Changes in patch sizes were evaluated over time.

() A) V, F, V, V

() B) V, F, V, F

() C) V, F, F, V

() D) F, F, V, F

() E) F, V, F, F

6 – Assinale V para Verdadeiro e F para Falso para as alternativas que descrevem alguns dos resultados no texto de **Tulloch et al. (2016)** (linhas 11 a 20) e escolha uma alternativa correta:

I. Most of Australian vegetation communities have their remaining extent in patches <1000ha.

II. Both loss and fragmentation can affect vegetation communities.

III. Vegetation is always affected more by fragmentation than loss of extent.

IV. Protecting large patches is important in a minority of communities.

V. Protecting and managing small patches is important for the persistence of Australian vegetation.

() A) V, F, V, F, V

() B) V, F, V, V, F

() C) V, F, F, F, V

() D) F, F, V, F, F

() E) F, V, F, V, V

7– Assinale a alternativa que contém os significados mais apropriados para as palavras destacadas na frase abaixo retirada do texto de **Tulloch et al. (2016)**, considerando o contexto em que se inserem:

“Arbitrary patch size thresholds for permitting native vegetation clearing are dangerous for ecosystems whose distribution is now restricted to small patches. We recommend that clearing thresholds be scaled to reflect the fact that some ecosystems are more dominated by small patches than others.”

A) unsystematic / allowing / controlled

B) random / licensing / commanded

C) unsystematic / authorizing / controlled

D) random / authorizing / represented

E) unsystematic / licensing / commanded

8– De acordo com o texto de **Tulloch et al. (2016)**, dentre as alternativas listadas assinale a que estiver incorreta:

A) Authors calculated historical changes across different thresholds.

B) Vegetation communities in Australia can have the majority of their extent in relatively small patches.

C) Considering only the extent of vegetation loss is sufficient for impact assessments.

D) Clearing thresholds need to be adjusted to represent differences in vegetation patch sizes.