

1. DE ACORDO COM O TEXTO ABAIXO ASSINALE V PARA VERDADEIRO E F PARA FALSO PARA AS AFIRMAÇÕES ABAIXO: Zika, chikungunya, yellow fever, and dengue are mainly transmitted to humans through Aedes mosquitoes. In attempts to control these diseases, governments and the public have encouraged the use of fish predators to control mosquito populations. However, the efficacy of using these predators for mosquito-population control is largely unproven and dubious, particularly for container-breeding mosquitoes that reproduce in minute aquatic habitats, which are unsuitable for fish. Moreover, the use of nonnative fish for biological control entails a high potential risk of promoting escapes and invasions, which can impair ecosystem functioning and biodiversity. Although this risk is recognized, the practice may intensify in countries affected by recent epidemics transmitted by Aedes spp. Therefore, we argue that the use of nonnative fishes to control Aedes mosquitoes is ungrounded and ecologically damaging and point out that other approaches (e.g., habitat management, biotechnological tools, and more evidence-based integrated management) should be used to combat mosquito-borne human diseases.

	Verdadeiro	Falso
I- No texto os autores demonstram que são a favor do uso de peixes exóticos para o controle de Aedes spp.	0,25 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
II- No texto os autores demonstram que são desfavoráveis ao uso de peixes exóticos para o controle do vetor Aedes spp.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
III- Os governos e o público têm encorajado o uso de peixes predadores para o controle das populações de mosquitos.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IV- O risco de peixes usados em controle biológico de Aedes spp. se tornarem espécies invasoras não é reconhecido.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

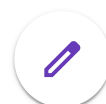


2 - Assinale a alternativa que contém os significados mais apropriados para as palavras destacadas na frase abaixo:

*“Moreover, the use of nonnative fish for biological control **entails** a high potential risk of promoting escapes and invasions, which can **impair** ecosystem functioning and biodiversity.”*

- A) Além do mais / entrava / enfraquecer
- B) Aliás / leva / descartar
- C) Por outro lado / entalha / emparelhar
- D) Ademais / implica / desemparelhar
- E) Além disso / acarreta / prejudicar

Limpar seleção



Distribution of vascular epiphytes along a tropical elevational gradient: disentangling abiotic and biotic determinants.

Y. Ding, G. Liu, R. Zang, J. Zhang, X. Lu & J. Huang.

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Abstract

Epiphytic vascular plants are common species in humid tropical forests. Epiphytes are influenced by abiotic and biotic variables, but little is known about the relative importance of direct and indirect effects on epiphyte distribution. We surveyed 70 transects (10 m × 50 m) along an elevation gradient (180 m–1521 m) and sampled all vascular epiphytes and trees in a typical tropical forest on Hainan Island, south China. The direct and indirect effects of abiotic factors (climatic and edaphic) and tree community characteristics on epiphytes species diversity were examined. The abundance and richness of vascular epiphytes generally showed a unimodal curve with elevation and reached maximum value at ca. 1300 m. The species composition in transects from high elevation (above 1200 m) showed a more similar assemblage. Climate explained the most variation in epiphytes species diversity followed by tree community characteristics and soil features. Overall, climate (relative humidity) and tree community characteristics (tree size represented by basal area) had the strongest direct effects on epiphyte diversity while soil variables (soil water content and available phosphorus) mainly had indirect effects. Our study suggests that air humidity is the most important abiotic while stand basal area is the most important biotic determinants of epiphyte diversity along the tropical elevational gradient.

3 - Assinale a alternativa que contém os significados mais apropriados para as palavras destacadas na frase abaixo:

“We surveyed 70 transects (10 m × 50 m) along an elevation gradient (180 m–1521 m) and sampled all vascular epiphytes and trees in a typical tropical forest on Hainan Island, south China.”

- A) pesquisar / alongar / sortear
- B) inventariar / ao longo / exemplificar
- C) inventariar / ao longo / amostrar
- D) pesquisar / alongar / amostrar
- E) ordenar / através / amostrar

Limpar seleção



4 - Assinale a alternativa que melhor descreve o significado da frase abaixo:

"The direct and indirect effects of abiotic factors (climatic and edaphic) and tree community characteristics on epiphytes species diversity were examined."

- A) Os efeitos diretos e indiretos de fatores abióticos (climáticos e edáficos) e três comunidades características sobretudo a diversidade de espécies de epífitas foram examinados.
- B) Os efeitos diretos e indiretos de fatores abióticos (climáticos e edáficos) e três características da comunidade sobre a diversidade de espécies de epífitas foram examinados.
- C) Os efeitos diretos e indiretos de fatores abióticos (climáticos e edáficos) e características da comunidade de árvores sobretudo a diversidade de espécies de epífitas foram examinados.
- D) Os efeitos diretos e indiretos de fatores abióticos (climáticos e edáficos) e características da comunidade de árvores sobre a diversidade de espécies de epífitas foram examinados.

Limpar seleção

5. Assinale a alternativa que NÃO descreve corretamente resultados do estudo "Distribution of vascular epiphytes along a tropical elevational gradient: disentangling abiotic and biotic determinants":

- A) A composição de espécies foi mais semelhante em transectos de alta elevação.
- B) Umidade relativa e tamanho da área das árvores de base teve um forte efeito direto sobre a diversidade de epífitas enquanto o conteúdo de água e fósforo disponível no solo tiveram principalmente efeitos indiretos.
- C) Clima explicou a maioria da variação na diversidade de espécies de epífitas seguida pelas características da comunidade de árvores e características de solo.
- D) As características abióticas do solo tiveram principalmente efeitos indiretos.

Limpar seleção



Protected Area Downgrading, Downsizing, and Degazettement (PADDD) in the Amazon

SM Pack, MN Ferreira, R Krithivasan, J Murrow, E Bernard, M B Mascia

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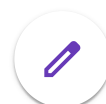
Protected areas (PAs) are a cornerstone of biodiversity conservation. Brazil, home to one-third of the world's tropical forests and 12% of its PAs, is a global leader in PA creation and management. Despite this leadership, evidence suggests that Brazil is scaling back elements of its PA network through a process known as PA downgrading, downsizing and degazettement (PADDD). To examine PADDD in Brazil, we created a comprehensive spatial database and documented all enacted and proposed PADDD events since 1900. We identified 67 enacted PADDD events, which affected 112,477 km² and eliminated 6% of Brazil's total potential terrestrial PA estate. Hydropower (39%) and rural human settlements (20%) were associated with most of these enacted PADDD events, which have increased in frequency since 2005. Another 27 active PADDD proposals currently threaten to eliminate 60,555 km² of protected lands. We then compared short-term deforestation rates in Brazilian Amazon forests that experienced PADDD to deforestation rates in corresponding still-protected and never-protected forests. Contrary to previous research, we did not find a significant causal effect of enacted PADDD events on short-term deforestation rates; rather, short-term deforestation rates in PADDDed forests appear correlated with broader patterns of deforestation. These findings suggest the need for national policies governing PADDD that are analogous to policies governing the initial establishment of PAs, including public consultation, technical studies, compensatory measures, and visual representation and explanation of the proposed changes.

6 – Indique o significado contextual mais apropriado para as palavras destacadas a seguir:

“Hydropower (39%) and rural human settlements (20%) were associated with most of these enacted PADDD events, which have increased in frequency since 2005.”

- A) Decisão/mais/promulgado
- B) Decisão/a maioria/promulgado
- C) Assentamentos/mais/representado
- D) Decisão/a maioria/representado
- E) Assentamentos/a maioria/promulgado

Limpar seleção



7. Destes abaixo, qual é um dos principais temas que o estudo "Protected Area Downgrading, Downsizing, and Degazettement" aborda?

- A) Energia elétrica em assentamentos rurais na Amazônia.
- B) Quantidade de florestas tropicais no Brasil.
- C) Taxa de desmatamento em Áreas Protegidas estaduais na Amazônia.
- D) Quantifica o número de Áreas Protegidas que foram redimensionadas.

Limpar seleção

An extensive reef system at the Amazon River mouth

Moura, R. L., Amado-Filho, G. M., Moraes, F. C., Brasileiro, P. S., Salomon, P. S., Mahiques, M. M., ... & Brito, F. P.

Published: April, 2016, *Science Advances*, Vol. 2, no. 4, e1501252 DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.1501252

Abstract

Large rivers create major gaps in reef distribution along tropical shelves. The Amazon River represents 20% of the global riverine discharge to the ocean, generating up to a 1.3×10^6 -km² plume, and extensive muddy bottoms in the equatorial margin of South America. As a result, a wide area of the tropical North Atlantic is heavily affected in terms of salinity, pH, light penetration, and sedimentation. Such unfavorable conditions were thought to imprint a major gap in Western Atlantic reefs. We present an extensive carbonate system off the Amazon mouth, underneath the river plume. Significant carbonate sedimentation occurred during lowstand sea level, and still occurs in the outer shelf, resulting in complex hard-bottom topography. A permanent near-bottom wedge of ocean water, together with the seasonal nature of the plume's eastward retroflection, conditions the existence of this extensive (~9500 km²) hard-bottom mosaic. The Amazon reefs transition from accretive to erosional structures and encompass extensive rhodolith beds. Carbonate structures function as a connectivity corridor for wide depth-ranging reef-associated species, being heavily colonized by large sponges and other structure-forming filter feeders that dwell under low light and high levels of particulates. The oxycline between the plume and subplume is associated with chemoautotrophic and anaerobic microbial metabolisms. The system described here provides several insights about the responses of tropical reefs to suboptimal and marginal reef-building conditions, which are accelerating worldwide due to global changes.

8 – Na frase “ *being heavily colonized by large sponges and other structure-forming filter feeders that dwell under low light (...)*”, as palavras em negrito possuem como tradução mais apropriada:

- A) levemente/habita
- B) densamente/habita
- C) profundamente/forrageia
- D) fortemente/sobrevive

Limpar seleção



9. De acordo com os autores do artigo "An extensive reef system at the Amazon River mouth" uma contribuição fundamental da descrição desse sistema é:

- A) compreender as condições dos ambientes marginais a recifes de corais.
- B) compreender adaptações de espécies espécies de esponjas a esse ambiente recifal.
- C) fornecer informações que podem ser usadas para alterações em outros recifes.
- D) entender como se formam os mosaicos de carbonato.

Limpar seleção

10. O mosaico descrito no artigo "An extensive reef system at the Amazon River mouth" se localiza:

- A) na foz do rio Amazonas;
- B) ao longo da linha do equador;
- C) abaixo das águas turbidas despejadas no oceano pelo Rio Amazonas;
- D) em um corredor de carbonato na pluma do Rio Amazonas;

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