

The statistics are dismal. This week the UN Environmental Programme reported that “hundreds of millions” of people face health risks like cholera and typhoid from pathogens in water. Water pollution in Asia, Africa and Latin America is worsening, said the report, with pathogen pollution now in more than half of all rivers stretches on the three continents.

“There are 7 billion people and most of their waste is going into water. The water quality of lakes, rivers and coastal shorelines around the world is degrading at an alarming rate. There has been a great acceleration since the 1950s of human and animal populations, water withdrawals, pesticide and fertiliser use. But at the same time there has been a deceleration, or shrinkage, in wetlands,” says Rose. “We are changing our lands. Land is the source of contamination, but climate is the driver [of contamination]. We know that the intensity of rainfall, storms and droughts is changing. More than 50% of community waterborne illness events in the US each year are associated with extreme rain.”

When it rains heavily or floods, pathogens like *Leptospira*, hepatitis, norovirus and cryptosporidium are all significant, she says. “There is a direct link between water pollution, certain food-borne disease outbreaks and warmer oceans. Temperature, precipitation, humidity and flooding are all factors in contamination of water and food systems by pathogens. Many developing nations suffer terribly from illnesses caused by lack of sewage treatment facilities which are exasperated by climate.”

Meanwhile, sewage contains well over 100 different viruses. Newly emerging viruses such as Cycloviruses, which are causing neurological problems in children in Asia, are also emerging in sewage and are spreading. “Pollution is spreading to every part of the world. Everywhere is now under huge new attack from viruses and pathogens,” she says.

Rose has led research into how new pathogens and viruses are being spread around the world by hitching rides in the ballast water which ships take on to stabilise them on long journeys. They are picking up viruses in one ocean or sea and bringing them to others, she says. “We are infecting the food chain, and the whole system. I am thinking what are we missing about the bio-health of the planet. What do we know about what is happening in the wild? Frogs are dying, starfish are dying. We focus so much on humans we don’t know about much else. Every part of the world is now under huge new attack from viruses and pathogens.”

The answer, she says, must be massive investment in water infrastructure. “But in the US alone, it’s estimated that what is needed is \$70 per person per day for 10 years. In developing countries it’s far more.”

But it has to be worth it, she says. “Access to clean water is a central stabilising force in societies and lack of access destabilises societies. As a microbiologist, I believe that the provision of safe drinking water is the basic building block of a healthy and successful society. “It is hard to progress when you are fighting cholera, or when there is an epidemic of child malnutrition as in India due to exposure to untreated water contaminated with fecal waste.”

The better news, she says, is that scientists can now monitor pathogens better and track their sources. “What took three weeks to diagnose now takes 24 hours. There is more public support, more money, more political will to clean up water. We have more knowledge and more willingness to pay. “The key is education, specifically development of a global water curriculum to prepare the next generation of problem solvers. The need is enormous.”

Fonte: Adaptado de <<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/aug/31/cleaning-the-worlds-water-we-are-now-more-polluted-than-we-have-ever-been>> Acesso em: 21 de mar.2017.

1-. Em língua portuguesa, responda às questões abaixo, referentes ao **Texto 1**.
(VALOR: 2,3)

A). Por que o incidente de poluição em Walkerton foi considerado um dos piores do Canadá de acordo com a microbiologista Joan Rose? (VALOR: 0,7)

B). De acordo com o texto 1, quais são as doenças que a contaminação da água pode causar? (VALOR: 0,8)



C). O que Joan Rose considera ser a chave para a resolução do problema da contaminação da água? (VALOR: 0,8)

2-. Assinale com um **X** apenas a(s) assertiva(s) cuja(s) informação(ões) possa(m) ser confirmada(s) pelo **Texto 1**.

(VALOR: 1,2 – 0,3 cada)

- A). () Nos Estados Unidos há 1.5 bilhões de casos de doenças transmitidas pela água por ano.
- B). () Entre 12 a 18 milhões de pessoas não têm acesso ao tratamento adequado de esgoto.
- C). () A terra é a fonte de contaminação da água, mas o clima é o condutor da contaminação. Mais de 50% de doenças transmitidas pela água estão associadas a chuvas extremas.
- D). () O ciclo vírus está causando problemas neurológicos em crianças na Ásia.

3-. Considerando os aspectos linguísticos do **Texto 1**, marque verdadeiro (**V**) ou falso (**F**) nas seguintes alternativas: (VALOR: 1,5 – 0,3 cada)

- A). () No trecho “people **drank** from their taps and the result **was** ruined lives” os vocábulos em negrito indicam ações futuras.
- B). () No excerto “We have started to decrease mortality for waterborne disease **but** the big problem now is morbidity (disease-related)” o vocábulo em negrito sugere contraste entre as ideias expostas nas orações.
- C). () No trecho “The answer, she says, **must** be massive investment in water infrastructure” o vocábulo em negrito poderia ser substituído por *may* sem alteração de sentido.
- D). () No excerto “There are 7 billion people and most of **their** waste is going into water”, o vocábulo em negrito se refere a *people*.
- E). () No excerto “water contaminated with **fecal** waste” o vocábulo em negrito tem a finalidade de qualificar a palavra *waste*.

TEXTO 2

FEAR FACTOR **By Tim Smedley**

Many of us shy away from public speaking. A 2014 survey by Chapman University found a fear of public speaking was the biggest phobia among respondents – 25.3% said they feared speaking in front of a crowd.

However, that fear may be limiting our career opportunities. A survey of more than 600 employers in 2014 found that among the top skills recruiters look for, “oral communication” was number one and “presentation skills” number four; traditional management skills such as “managing administrative activities” came down at the bottom. Yet a 2014 online survey of 2,031 US workers found that 12% would willingly step aside to let someone else give a presentation, even if it lost them respect at work. Of those who did present, nearly 70% agreed it was critical to their success at work.

It’s well documented that people with public speaking fears say it interferes with their life. There is much research showing that workplace anxiety can directly lead to lower work performance. While anecdotally, Financial Times columnist Lucy Kellaway has described her own fear of public speaking as being “career limiting”. Legendary investor Warren Buffett even credits a public speaking course as directly contributing to his success.

Fight or flight?

“Public speaking is no longer optional in your professional life,” agrees speaking coach Steve Bustin, author of *The Authority Guide to Presenting and Public Speaking*. “It’s an essential business skill that needs to be learned and practiced like any other skill,” he says. “Many job interviews, especially for senior level jobs, now require a presentation to the interview panel”

For people who fear public speaking, that is not good news. Those who present to their peers only a few times a year find it hard to improve, says Occupational psychologist and business consultant Gary Luffman: “Some of the people I work with might have to present once a year, and in those situations it’s very easy to stick your head in the sand and not think about it.”

The reason why we fear it is natural and deeply-embedded. Our brains are three to four times more likely to see a threat than a reward, says Luffman. ‘So when faced with a group of people we don’t know... We move to threat mode’.

Our brain then enters “fight or flight” mode. When this happens, adrenaline is released into the body and the heart-rate increases – great if you want to run or fight, but if standing still this excess energy injection can constrict your throat and lead to blushing and sweating.

Preparation is the secret of speaking success, say both Bustin and Luffman. Rather than learning your entire script verbatim, they recommend only memorising your opening two or three sentences, or first few minutes, so that you get off to a good start. After which, use cue-cards or slides to move through the subsequent stages of your presentation.

6-. Traduza o excerto abaixo, retirado do **Texto 2**. Observe que além da correspondência de sentido com o texto de partida, seu texto traduzido deve ter fluência, coesão e coerência. (VALOR: 2,0)

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