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Climate realities

The near-term consequences of climate change add up to a “planetary emergency”. Implications are catastrophic, wide-ranging and intersecting. Worse still, the complexity of the climate system means that some impacts are still unknown.

More and more species are becoming extinct. Humans, too, will experience loss of life—but potentially unequally. Women and children are 14 times more likely than men to die during natural disasters, which are likely to intensify or become more frequent because of climate change. The elderly and infirm are also at higher risk. Climate change will also lead to increased health spillovers, burdening already stretched health systems, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable, including in many low- and middle-income countries.

Crop yields will likely drop in many regions, undermining the ability to double food production by 2050 to meet rising demand. Because agriculture, livestock and deforestation produce nearly a quarter of global emissions, more efficient use of land is critical; it’s also one of the best potential carbon sequestration options. Water scarcity will increase as well—it already affects a quarter of the world’s population.

From 2008 to 2016, over 20 million people a year have been forced from their homes by extreme weather such as floods, storms, wildfires and hotter temperatures. Tropical Cyclone Idai, for example, displaced nearly 150,000 people in March 2019. Rising sea levels will increasingly create refugees as people flee low-lying areas. Indeed, defence and intelligence agencies are now regularly warning that climate change could trigger conflicts severe enough to uproot entire populations.

Countries will face more potential points of contention as climate change reshapes the security of and access to historic common property resources, such as fishing waters. Melting sea ice could enable new shipping routes through the Arctic, as well as opportunities for natural resource extraction, all of which could cause tension between countries already at odds over unresolved maritime and land boundaries. According to the UN, water was a major factor in conflict in 45 countries in 2017; disputes between upstream and downstream areas will likely intensify. And as transition to a more decentralized, renewable energy economy changes geopolitical equations and creates new vulnerabilities for certain states and regions, states’ relative position in the international system will shift as well.

Leia as assertivas abaixo e, a partir do contido no texto, responda as questões de 1 a 4:

- I. (V) A transição para uma economia de energia renovável e mais descentralizada muda as equações geopolíticas.
- II. (F) A possibilidade de morte em consequência dos desastres naturais são iguais para homens e mulheres.
- III. (F) Mais de 150.000 pessoas por ano foram expulsas de suas casas devido inundações, tempestades, incêndios florestais e temperaturas mais quentes de 2008 a 2016.
- IV. (N) O degelo dos oceanos vai causar problemas de saúde.
- V. (F) A capacidade mundial de triplicar a produção de alimentos será afetada.

- VI. (V) A mudança climática sobrecarregará os sistemas de saúde.
- VII. (F) Um teço da população do mundo será afetada pela escassez de água.
- VIII. (N) A poluição das águas causa problemas de fronteiras.
- IX. (F) As implicações das mudanças são catastróficas específicas.
- X. (V) Mulheres e crianças têm uma probabilidade maior do que os homens de morrer durante desastres naturais.
- XI. (V) Novas rotas de navegação podem ser ocasionadas pelo derretimento do gelo do mar.
- XII. (N) Milhares de especies de mamiferos estão sendo extintas.
- XIII. (V) O aumento do nível do mar podedr  deslocar popula es inteiras.
- XIV. (V) A agricultura, a pecu ria e o desmatamento produzem quase um quarto das emiss es globais de carbono.
- XV. (N) O sequestro de carbono est  relacionado a constru o de hidrel ticas.
- XVI. (V) O uso mais eficiente da terra   uma das melhores op es potenciais de sequestro de carbono.

1 – S o Verdadeiras as assertivas:

I, III, VII.

X, XIII, XV.

I, VII, VII.

I, X, XVI. – Resposta Certa

n.d.a.

2 – S o Falsas as assertivas:

III, VII, XII.

II, III, IX. – Resposta Certa

V, VI, VII.

VII, XI, XV.

n.d.a

3 – Assinale a alternativa onde as assertivas n o foram abordadas no texto:

IV, XII, XV. – Resposta Certa

VIII, IX, XIII.

XIV, XV, XVI.

I, III, VI.

n.d.a.

4 – Assinale a alternativa que contenha uma assertiva Verdadeira, uma Falsa e uma que não foi abordada no texto, nesta ordem:

XV, IX, XIII.

III, XIII, XVI.

XI, V, VIII. – Resposta Certa

VIII, XII, XIII.

n.d.a.

5 – Na abordagem das mudanças climáticas, o texto não aborda:

Crise hídrica.

Desmatamento.

Sistema de saúde.

Degelo dos mares.

n.d.a – **Resposta Certa**