IDIOMA: INGLÊS

Área 1

*Obrigatório

1. ÁREA *

Marcar apenas uma oval.

⬭ 1-CIÊNCIAS BIOLÓGICAS, CIÊNCIAS AGRÁRIAS, CIÊNCIAS DA SAÚDE

2. NOME DO CANDIDATO *

_____

3. NÚMERO DA INSCRIÇÃO *

_____

4. NÚMERO DO CPF *

_____

Leia o texto e responda as questões a seguir em Português. Todas as questões dever ser respondidas de acordo com o texto. As respostas digitadas neste formulário eletrônico constituirão o ÚNICO documento válido para correção da prova.

Environmental Impacts of Food Production

by Hannah Ritchie (Head of Research at Our World in Data) and Max Roser (founder and director of Our World in Data)

Our World in Data is a project of the Global Change Data Lab, a non-profit organization based in the United Kingdom

Food, energy and water: this is what the United Nations refers to as the 'nexus' of sustainable development. As the world's population has expanded and gotten richer, the demand for all three has seen a rapid increase. Not only has demand for all three increased, but they are also strongly interlinked: food production requires water and energy; water power can be used as a source of energy; agriculture provides a potential energy source.

Key insights on the Environmental Impacts of Food

Food production has a large environmental impact in several ways

Food production has a large environmental impact in several ways. What are the environmental impacts of food and agriculture? The visualization here shows a summary of some of the main global impacts:

- Food production accounts for over a quarter (26%) of global greenhouse gas emissions.
- Half of the world's habitable land is used for agriculture. Habitable land is the land that is ice- and desert-free.
- 70% of global freshwater withdrawals are used for agriculture.
- 78% of global ocean and freshwater eutrophication is caused by agriculture. Eutrophication is the pollution of waterways with nutrient-rich water.

Tackling what we eat, and how we produce our food, plays a key role in tackling climate change, reducing water stress and pollution, restoring lands back to forests or grasslands, and protecting the world's wildlife.

What we eat matters much more than how far it has traveled

'Eat local' is a common recommendation to reduce the carbon footprint of your diet. But, it's often a misguided one. Transport tends to be a small part of a food's carbon footprint. Globally, transport accounts for just 5% of food system emissions. Most of food's emissions come from land use change and emissions from their production on the farm.

Since transport emissions are typically small, and the differences *between* different foods are large, *what* types of food we eat matter much more than how far it has traveled. Producing a kilogram of beef, for example, emits 60 kilograms of greenhouse gasses (CO_2-equivalents). The production of a kilogram of peas, emits just 1 kilogram of greenhouse gasses. Whether the beef or peas are produced locally will have little impact on the difference between these two foods.

The reason that transport accounts for such a small share of emissions is that most internationally traded food travels by boat, not by plane. Very little food is air-freighted; it accounts for only 0.16% of food miles. For the few products which *are* transported by air, the emissions can be very high: flying emits 50 times more CO_2eq than boat per tonne kilometer.

Meat and dairy foods tend to have a higher carbon footprint

When we compare the carbon footprint of different types of foods, a clear hierarchy emerges. Meat and dairy products tend to emit more greenhouse gasses than plant-based foods. This holds true whether we compare on the basis of mass (per kilogram), per kilocalorie, or per gram of protein, as shown in the chart.

Within meat and dairy products, there is also a consistent pattern: larger animals tend to be less efficient and have a higher footprint. Beef typically has the largest emissions; followed by lamb; pork; chicken; then eggs and fish.

Adaptado de: <https:// https://ourworldindata.org/environmental-impacts-of-food?insight=half-of-habitable-land-is-used-for-agriculture#key-insights-on-the-environmental-impacts-of-food> (para fins educacionais)

5.   **QUESTÃO 01 – O que as Nações Unidas chamam de nexo do**   *
        desenvolvimento sustentável e qual é a relação entre seus componentes?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. **QUESTÃO 02 – O que é a Our World in Data e quais os papeis desempenhados por Hannah Ritchie e Max Roser?** *

7. **QUESTÃO 03 – Explique os conceitos de terra habitável, eutrofização e apresente seus dados percentuais no que diz respeito à agricultura.** *

8. **QUESTÃO 04 – Qual a relação entre o transporte e a produção de alimentos no que diz respeito ao efeito estufa?** *

9. **QUESTÃO 05 – Em ordem decrescente, cite quais alimentos têm maior pegada de carbono e informe os grupos alimentares aos quais eles pertencem.** *

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Este conteúdo não foi criado nem aprovado pelo Google.

Google Formulários