

9º ANO
INGLÊS
DEFORESTATION

BEFORE READING

1. Assista ao vídeo abaixo e marque as opções corretas para as questões que seguem.

a) The main topic of the video is

- ☐ different types of forests.
- ☐ the importance of a forest to our ecosystem.
- ☐ human impacts on the environment.

b) According to the text, which picture below can be considered a forest?



☐ ()



☐ ()



☐ ()

2. The image below shows different types of forests in the world. According to it, what is the largest forest in Brazil?



WHILE READING

3. Read the text below.

April 8, 2020

Where will the next pandemic occur? Shifts in land use offer important clues to scientists.

Trees are disappearing on a massive scale all over the world, linked to human activities like logging, mining, growing crops and raising livestock. This is cause for worry not just in terms of the implications for carbon emissions or species extinction but also the rise of emerging and reemerging infectious diseases.

As humans radically reshape landscapes across the world, viruses previously confined to wildlife have more opportunity to spill over into humans. In disrupting intact ecosystems, human activities reduce the natural barriers between virus host animals and humans.

The increase of malaria in Brazil, the first known outbreak of Nipah virus in Malaysia, the reemergence of Ebola in West Africa -- all these outbreaks have occurred in areas where humans had cut down forests.

About 30 percent of all disease outbreaks have been tied to land use change and it's likely to be a significant driver in future outbreaks as well.

Researchers at *EcoHealth Alliance* found that the areas most at risk for future events were forested tropical regions experiencing land use changes.

"When we look at the areas on the planet that tend to be the most vulnerable to emerging viruses and specifically zoonotic viruses, it does have a lot to do with biodiversity," said Jon Epstein, *EcoHealth Alliance's* vice president of science and outreach.

"But it's not the presence of biodiversity, that's the risk. It's the change to that environment, the incursion of people and domestic animals that really creates the risk of these viruses getting out of their native hosts and into people."

Scientists hope that focusing efforts to earlier detect zoonotic diseases in wildlife and livestock can be an important action to lower the risk of human infection and stop future epidemics and pandemics before they start.

Adapted from:

<https://www.newsy.com/stories/how-deforestation-helps-viruses-spread/>

Glossary: **linked**: ligado; **logging**: extração de madeira; **mining**: mineração; **growing crops**: cultivo; **raising livestock**: criação de gado; **infectious diseases**: doenças infecciosas; **reshape**: remodelar; **landscapes**: paisagens; **outbreak**: surto; **wildlife**: vida selvagem; **cut down**: derrubar; **tied to land use**: vinculado ao uso da terra; **spillover**: alastramento.

4. According to the first paragraph, which human activities are causing deforestation?

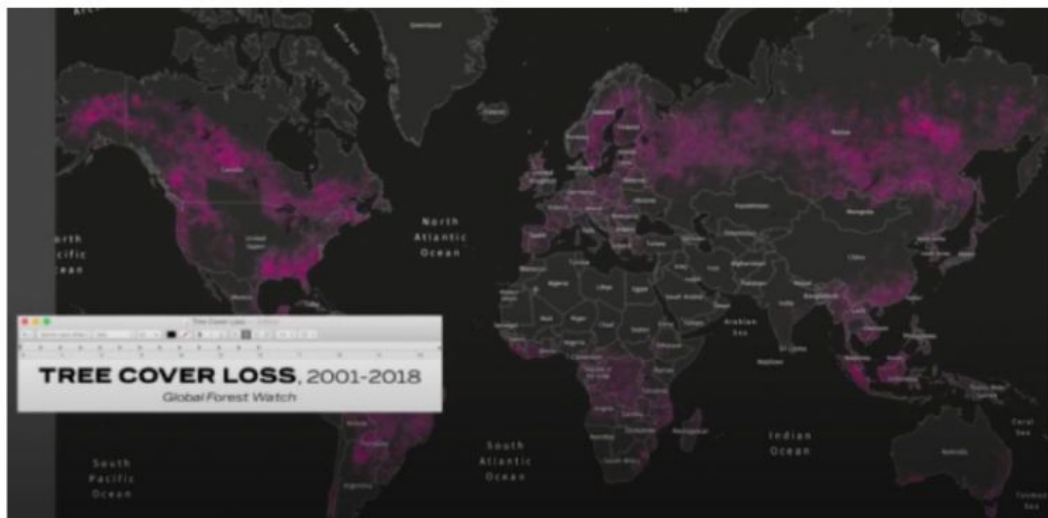
5. Marque as opções corretas nas questões abaixo.

a) The text establishes a relationship between deforestation and

- ☐ the climate change.
- ☐ the extinction of animal species.
- ☐ the appearance of diseases.

b) The picture below shows

- ☐ the increase of forest cover in the world from 2001 to 2018.
- ☐ a map of deforestation from 2001 to 2018.
- ☐ the dissemination of new diseases from 2001 to 2018.



6. Marque somente as afirmações verdadeiras de acordo com o texto.

- ☐ Malaria, Nipah e Ebola are examples of infectious diseases.
- ☐ More than half of all disease outbreaks have been tied to land use change.
- ☐ Most areas at risk for future events were forested temperate regions experiencing land use changes.
- ☐ Scientists believe that the sooner we detect diseases in wild life, the greater the chances of preventing new pandemics.

AFTER READING

7. O aparecimento de novas doenças é apenas uma das manifestações do impacto negativo que atividade humana exerce sobre o meio ambiente. As imagens abaixo mostram outros exemplos.

Relacione-as às suas legendas.



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I

- () Air pollution
- () Water pollution
- () Overuse of pesticides
- () Bushfires.
- () Overpopulation
- () Predatory fishing
- () Deforestation
- () Radiation
- () Destruction of ozone layer