



MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PIAUÍ – EDITAL 11/2014

Realização:



EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA DE LEITURA EM LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA

DATA: 27/07/2014

HORÁRIO: das 8 às 11 horas

CADERNO DE PROVA

Idioma:

INGLÊS

Área de Pesquisa:

(4) LINGUÍSTICA, LETRAS E ARTES

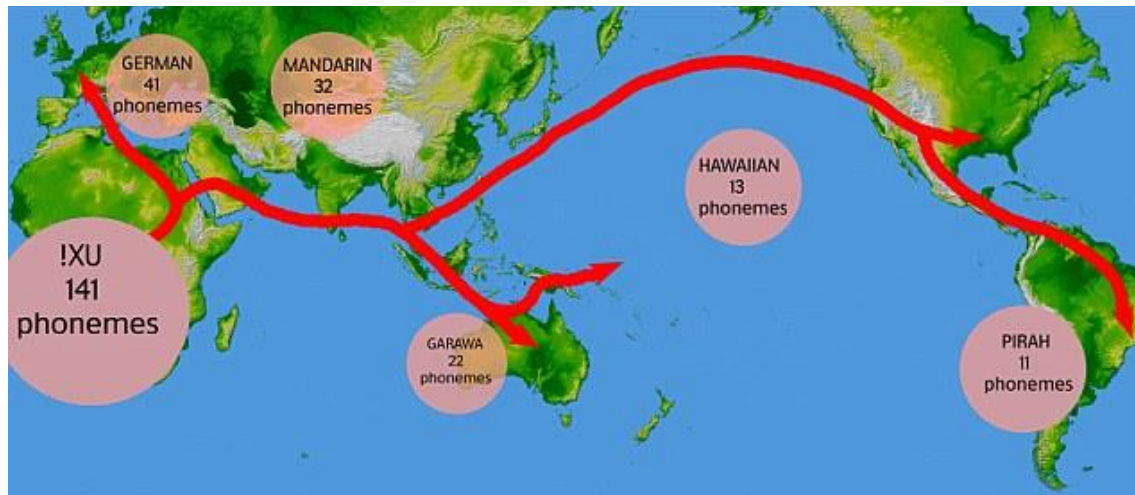
LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES

- Esta prova é constituída de um texto técnico-científico em língua estrangeira, seguido de 5 (cinco) questões abertas relativas ao texto apresentado.
- É permitido o uso de dicionário impresso, sendo vedados trocas ou empréstimos de materiais durante a realização do Exame.
- As respostas deverão ser redigidas em português e transcritas para a **Folha de Respostas**, utilizando caneta esferográfica, **tinta preta** ou **azul, escrita grossa**.
- A Folha de Respostas** será o único documento válido para correção, não devendo, portanto, conter rasuras.
- Será eliminado o candidato que se identificar em outro espaço além daquele reservado na capa da **Folha de Respostas** e/ou redigir as respostas com lápis grafite (ou lapiseira).
- Nenhum candidato poderá entregar o Caderno de Prova e a Folha de Respostas antes de transcorridos 60 minutos do início do Exame.
- Em nenhuma hipótese haverá substituição da **Folha de Respostas**.
- Ao encerrar a prova, o candidato entregará, obrigatoriamente, ao fiscal da sala, o Caderno de Prova e a Folha de Respostas devidamente assinada no espaço reservado para esse fim.

Is this how Eve spoke? Every human language evolved from 'single prehistoric African mother tongue'?

By DAVID DERBYSHIRE
17 April 2011

- The further away from Africa a language is spoken, the fewer distinct sounds it has
- English has around 46 sounds, while the San bushmen of South Africa use a staggering 200
- Study finds speech evolved 'at least 100,000 years ago'



Scientists have found that every language can be traced back to a long-forgotten dialect spoken by our Stone Age ancestors in Africa. The further away from Africa a language is spoken, the fewer distinct sounds - or phonemes - it has.

¹Every language in the world - from English to Mandarin - evolved from a prehistoric 'mother tongue' first spoken in Africa tens of thousands of years ago, a new study suggests. After analysing more than 500 languages, Dr Quentin Atkinson, a cultural anthropologist at Auckland University in New Zealand, found evidence that they can be traced back to a long-forgotten dialect spoken by our Stone Age ancestors.

²The study don't just pinpoint the origin of language to Africa - it also shows that speech evolved far earlier than previously thought. There is now evidence that the first modern humans evolved in Africa around 200,000 to 100,000 years ago. Around 70,000 years ago, these early humans began to migrate from the continent, eventually spreading around the rest of the world.

³Although most scientists agree with this 'Out of Africa' theory, they are less sure when our ancestors began to talk. Some have argued that language evolved independently in different parts of the world, while others say it evolved just once, and that all languages are descended from a single ancestral mother tongue. Dr Atkinson has now come up with fascinating evidence for a single African origin of language. In a paper published in Science, he counted the number of distinct sounds, or phonemes, used in 504 languages from around the world and charted them on a map.

⁴The number of sounds varies hugely from language to language. English, for instance has around 46 sounds, some languages in South America have fewer than 15, while the San bushmen of South Africa use a staggering 200. Dr Atkinson found that the number of distinct sounds in a language tends to increase the closer it is to sub-Saharan Africa. He argues that these differences reflect the patterns of migration of our ancestors when they left Africa 70,000 years ago. Languages change as they are handed down from generation to generation. In a large population, languages are likely to be relatively stable - simply because there are more people to remember what previous generations did, he says. But in a smaller population - such as a splinter group that sets off to find a new home elsewhere - there are more chances that languages will change quickly and that sounds will be lost from generation to generation.

NUMBER OF PHONEMES IN LANGUAGES AROUND THE WORLD

Phonemes are the distinct sounds used in 504 languages from around the world. The number of sounds varies hugely from language to language.

The number of distinct sounds in a language tends to increase the closer it is to sub-Saharan Africa, according to the study.

Piraha: 11 (Brazil)	French: 37
Hawaiian: 13	Russian: 38
Roro: 14 (Papua new Guinea)	German: 41
Bandjalang: 16 (Australia)	Bengali: 43
Japanese: 20	English: 46
Bodo: 21 (Tibet)	Kurdish: 47 (Iraq)
Warao: 21 (Venezuela)	Igbo: 59 (Nigeria)
Inuit: 22 (Greenland)	Dahalo: 59 (Kenya)
Tagalog: 23 (Philippines)	Hadza: 62 (Tanzania)
Farsi: 30 (Iran)	Irish: 69
Korean: 32	Archi: 91 (Dagestan, Russia)
Mandarin: 32 (China)	Xu: 141 (South Africa)

