

Realização:



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

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

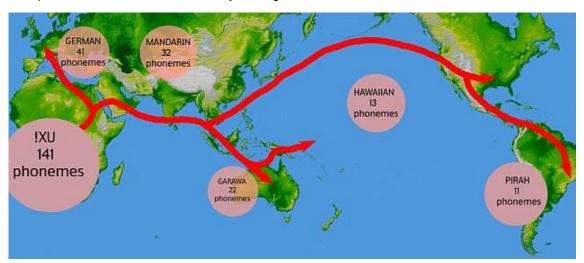
LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES

- ☑ 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 Russian: 38 Hawaiian: 13 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)

₅Professor Mark Pagel, an evolutionary biologist at Reading University, said the same effect could be seen in DNA. Modern-day Africans have a much greater genetic diversity than white Europeans who are descended from a relatively small splinter group that left 70,000 years ago. 'The further you get away from Africa, the fewer sounds you get,' he said.

 $_6$ 'People have suspected for a long time that language arose with the origin of our species in Africa and this is consistent with that view.' Professor Robin Dunbar, an anthropologist at Oxford University, commenting on the evidence that the origin of language could now be pushed back to between 100,000 and 200,000 years ago. 'The study shows that ancestral language came from somewhere in Africa,' he said. These findings correlate well with the fossil and DNA evidence that modern humans originated in Africa.

₇Atkinson's report, however, caused some inevitable dispute amongst linguists. A major problem with the study, according to Dr. Michael Cysouw and his coauthors Steven Moran (LMU) and Dan Dediu of the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics in Nijmegen, in Netherlands, is that the phonemes can only be traced back to around 10,000 years ago. According to the authors, **the origin of language is not adequately supported by the data presented.** With such limited data available, linguists and scientists still can't be entirely sure of the origin of language. Even though Africa does seem as if it's pretty darn close, the debate will continue.

Adapted from: http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-1377150/Every-language-evolved-single-prehistoric-mother-tongue-spoken-Africa.html#ixzz36JuDC7gS and http://www.altalang.com/beyond-words/2012/07/20/could-all-languages-have-originated-in-africa/

EM HIPÓTESE ALGUMA, SERÁ CONSIDERADA A RESPOSTA NESTE CADERNO.

Depois de ler o texto, responda as questões a seguir em português.
QUESTÃO 01 - Com base nas informações presentes no texto, como a segunda pergunta no título ("Every human language evolved from 'single prehistoric African mother tongue'?) pode ser respondida? Justifique sua resposta.
QUESTÃO 02 - Explique como o Dr. Atkinson chegou às conclusões apresentadas em seu artigo, publicado na revista Science.
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	is os argumentos utilizados pelos professores Mark Pagel e Robin Dunbar para dar apoio à i
roposta por Atkinso	n?
NIESTÃO 05 - Pals	a leitura do último parágrafo do texto, é possível afirmar que há unanimidade sobre os resulta
	r. Atkinson? Justifique sua resposta.