EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA DE LEITURA EM LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA

DATA: 27/01/2013   HORÁRIO: das 8 às 11horas

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 troca ou empréstimo 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.

LANGUAGE AND PHILOLOGY

I. INTRODUCTION

The English language, despite its present simplicity of grammatical structure, is of an almost unbelievable complexity in its origins, in fact of a complexity quite unrivaled by any of the better known languages of any period.

The chief sources of our English word-stock are, on the one hand, the Anglo-Saxon speech, and, on the other, the Latin and Greek languages. Yet their relative importance is ill understood by most users of English. Some instructive figures are to be found in the *Literary Digest* for January 25, 1913. In the seventeenth century, George Hickes calculated that nine tenths of our words were of Anglo-Saxon origin; his basis for estimating was the Lord's Prayer. But the sixty-seven words of the Lord's Prayer are hardly adequate for so general a conclusion, though among them are the Latin *debts, debtors, temptation, deliver, power, glory,* and the Hebrew *amen.* The English historian Sharon Turner, who died in 1847, estimated that Anglo-Saxon words formed three fifths of the vocabulary and the Norman-French, which is chiefly Latin and Greek, about two fifths. Dean Trench, who died in 1886, made a similar estimate: Anglo-Saxon, 60 percent; Latin, including those received through French, 30 percent; Greek, 5 percent; other sources, 5 percent.

But these estimates lack the weight which can be secured only by examination of the actual words used, every different word being counted once only. Thus the article *the*, which occurs several times in every hundred words, should be counted but once, even though a passage of some thousands of words is considered. The counting of repetitions, it is true, determines the relative frequency of use, as in some recent tabulations to establish the most useful vocabulary of 2000 words for the school child, as a basis of his spelling work. The test revealed that fifty words, much repeated, compose half of all words written; they are the following:

The	It	at	Dear	has
And	Was	we	From	very
Of	Is	on	Are	were
To	Will	he	All	been
I	As	by	Me	would
a	Have	but	So	She
in	Not	my	One	Or
that	with	this	If	There
you	be	his	They	Her
for	your	which	Had	Na

But these words, despite their frequency, are not half the treasures of our tongue, norone hundredth; they are utterly empty of content. For example, this list includes only 15 of the 46 different words in the Lord's Prayer, and with the repetitions only 24 of the 67 words. No one could frame even the simplest letter without constantly using words not in this list. In fact, the investigators found that beyond 1000 words they could not draw up an additional list of 1000 words of common use, because the vocabularies of different persons diverged too greatly according to their interests or professions.

Returning to the *Literary Digest*, we find an etymological grouping of nearly 20,000 words of common use in the English-speaking world. We condense it slightly, and get the following:

Words from Anglo-Saxon	3681
Words from German, Dutch, Scandinavian	1359
Words from the same through French	653
Words from Latin direct	2880
Words from Latin, Late Latin, or Romance languages through French	6129
Words from Latin through Provençal	25
Words from Italian, Spanish, Portuguese	228
Words from Greek direct or through Latin	2493
Words from Semitic (Hebrew and Arabic)	371
Words from other languages	654
Hybrid words	675
Words of unknown origin	12
TOTAL	19160

It is rather startling to find that of our vocabulary less than one fifth is by origin Anglo-Saxon, or pure English, and that over three fifths (the fourth to the eighth items, inclusive) come from Latin and Greek. If the table included the rarer words, many of which are familiar to well-educated persons, a still higher percentage of Latin and Greek would be found, since almost all technical terms in every field come from those languages, and the rarer words are mainly such technical words.

Not only in vocabulary, but also in word formation, Latin and Greek have exercised an overpowering influence on English; but before discussing these topics, we must first get a reasonable understanding of the interrelations of languages, and of the ways in which they affect one another.

Fonte: KENT, R. G. **Language & Philology**. Boston: Marshall Jones, 1923.

EM HIPÓTESE ALGUMA, SERÁ CONSIDERADA A RESPOSTA NESTE CADERNO.

Depois de fazer a leitura do texto, responda as questões a seguir em português.

QUESTÃO 01 - Escreva, de maneira geral, sobre o que trata o texto lido. Máximo de 5 linhas.

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QUESTÃO 02 - Quais as estimativas feitas por George Hickes, Sharon Turner e Dean Trench?

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QUESTÃO 03 - O que representam as palavras apresentadas no primeiro quadro e de onde elas foram retiradas?

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QUESTÃO 04 - Explique sobre o que trata o segundo quadro apresentado. Retire alguns exemplos do quadro para ilustrar sua resposta.

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QUESTÃO 05 - Qual a conclusão do autor no penúltimo parágrafo?

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