



Realização:

MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO  
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PIAUÍ – EDITAL 09/2019



# EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA DE LEITURA EM LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA

DATA: 17/11/2019

HORÁRIO: das 8 às 11 horas

## CADERNO DE PROVA

Idioma:

**INGLÊS**

Área de Pesquisa:

**(3) CIÊNCIAS HUMANAS, CIÊNCIAS SOCIAIS  
APLICADAS**

### LEIA ATENTAMENTE AS INSTRUÇÕES

- Esta prova é constituída de um texto em língua estrangeira e de 5 (cinco) questões abertas, as quais devem ser respondidas de acordo com o texto.
- 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. Para isso, deve-se utilizar caneta esferográfica com tinta preta ou azul.
- 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.

## **Unprecedented survey on refugees in Brazil reveals good education**

*A new study by UNHCR also found they wish to stay in Brazil*  
Published in 02/06/2019 - 12:22 by Letycia Bond Brasília

The findings were taken from a study dubbed Perfil Socioeconômico dos Refugiados no Brasil (“social and economic profile of refugees in Brazil”), to be launched at the University of Brasília (UnB) today (May 30) by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Cátedra Sérgio Vieira de Mello (CSVm), linked to UNHCR. Of all the people who participated in the survey, 71% come from one of the following four countries: Syria (31.4%), the Democratic Republic of Congo (23.8%), Angola (8.6%), and Colombia (7.3%). Also, 404 respondents (83.1%) entered the country after 2010. Venezuelans were not included in the study as they are not seen as refugees by Brazilian authorities, UNHCR reported. Nearly a third (28%) of interviewees did not declare their gender. Of those who did, 48% are men, and 23% women.

As for education, only 2.7% (13) did not finish elementary school, and 0.6% (3) are illiterate. At the other end, the report shows that most people who had their application for refugee status granted by the Brazilian government have good education levels. Of the total, 34.4% (166) have a university degree or an even higher level of education. UNHCR notes that, 15 of every 100 Brazilians hold a degree or a higher title (specialist, master, or PhD). Nearly half of respondents (49.6%) finished high school.

### **The importance of a university degree**

Despite the high levels of schooling reported among refugees, UNHCR mentions the need for federal universities to validate their foreign degrees. Only 14 refugees said their undergraduate degrees have been recognized in Brazil, which may show how difficult it is for refugees to gain access to better living conditions. The lack of validation for foreign degrees may explain the distance between their actual occupation and their training and skills. Of the respondents, 68.2% (315) do not use their acquired skills in their current jobs. Of those who answered the question, only 31.8% (147) do use them.

### **Insufficient income**

Of those interviewed, 67% (314) said their earnings do not cover expenditures. The solution to this problem is to work more, 38.8% said. Another 22% seek to lower food costs to solve the issue, whereas 16.8% shop on credit, and 16.2% resort to loans.

Scarce capital is also alarming for another reason: virtually half of respondents (233, 49.9%) send money to relatives or receive money from them in order to survive. The percentage is higher among those who make a contribution (69.55% of the total 243), than among those who receive money (24.3%).

### **Love and romantic relationships**

The study also showed that their arrival in a new country also brought them experiences in the emotional arena, as many build romantic relationships with Brazilians.

Altogether, 20.55% (99) said they had ties of this nature—62 were in relationships or were engaged to someone in the country. This is also reflected on the refugees’ interest in obtaining Brazilian citizenship (96.3%).

Adaptado de: <http://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/en/direitos-humanos/noticia/2019-05/unprecedented-survey-refugees-brazil-reveals-good-education>



