



MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO  
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PIAUÍ – EDITAL 04/2015

Realização:



# EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA DE LEITURA EM LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA

DATA: 31/05/2015

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 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 com **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.

## Oldest High-Altitude Human Settlement Discovered in Andes

By Tia Ghose, Staff Writer | October 23, 2014 02:00pm ET



Archaeologists excavate a rockshelter in the Peruvian Andes that was used more than 12,000 years ago by human settlers.

The oldest-known evidence of humans living at extremely high altitudes has been unearthed in the Peruvian Andes, archaeologists say. The sites — a rock shelter with traces of Ice Age campfires and rock art, and an open-air workshop with stone tools and fragments — are located nearly 14,700 feet (4,500 meters) above sea level and were occupied roughly 12,000 years ago. The discovery, which is detailed today (Oct. 23) in the journal *Science*, suggests ancient people in South America were living at extremely high altitudes just 2,000 years after humans first reached the continent.

The findings also raise questions about how these early settlers physically adapted to sky-high living. "Either they genetically adapted really, really fast — within 2,000 years — to be able to settle this area, or genetic adaptation isn't necessary at all," said lead study author Kurt Rademaker, who was a University of Maine visiting assistant professor in anthropology when he conducted the study. At those locations, the air is much cooler and thinner, meaning it holds less oxygen than lower elevations. So, past studies have found that people living at high elevations have genetic adaptations that help them efficiently use oxygen from the thin mountain air, as well as mutations that can shield them from heart disease and strokes caused by chronic mountain sickness. According to Rademaker's second hypothesis, these mutations might not have been necessary for the first inhabitants.

### Coastal clue

The recent discovery of these high-altitude artifacts was made possible by work that started in the 1990s. At that time, Rademaker and his colleagues were studying a 13,000-year-old Paleoindian fishing settlement on the coast of Peru called Quebrada Jaguay. There, they found tools made of obsidian, a volcanic rock. There were no rivers or other geologic forces to carry the volcanic rock to the coast, and the closest volcanoes were in the Andes Mountains, roughly 100 miles (160 kilometers) away, said Rademaker, who is now a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Tübingen in Germany. "This obsidian told us that early on, Paleoindians must have gone to the highlands," Rademaker told *Live Science*. Rademaker and his colleagues analyzed the obsidian and determined that it likely came from around the Pucuncho Basin, an arid, cold plateau ringed by 21,000-foot-tall (6,400 meters) volcanoes, Rademaker said.

### High life

After years of searching around the plateau, the researchers found a rock shelter with two alcoves, ceilings blackened with soot and walls decorated with rock art. The site also showed evidence of burnt detritus from ancient people's campsites. The rock shelter was used for thousands of years, starting around 12,400 years ago, and may have been a temporary base camp where herders sheltered from the rain, Rademaker said.

The coastal obsidian point likely came from a nearby outcropping, near what would've been an ancient open-air workshop at the time, the researchers said. The workshop contained hundreds of ancient tools, from spear points to scrapers to bifaces, or hand axes, some of which dated to 12,800 years old. The researchers also found large mammal bones from vicuña, the wild ancestors to alpacas, similar animals called guanacos, and taruca deer.

It's still not clear whether the people living along the coast and in the highlands were the same individuals, or whether they maintained trading networks across large distances, Rademaker said.

### Early settlers

The findings suggest people were living at high altitudes earlier than previously thought. "People were really settled in and using this environment at the end of the ice age around 12,400 years ago," said Michael Waters, an anthropologist at Texas A&M University in College Station, who was not involved in the study. "They were going back and forth between the coast and this high-altitude site."

People in modern culture, perhaps because of stories of pioneers going west and getting trapped in the mountains (and eating each other), tend to see the highlands as poor living environments, said Bonnie Pitblado, an archaeologist at the University of Oklahoma, who was not involved in the study. "There was this cultural stereotype that mountains are just impediments, that they get in the way," Pitblado told Live Science. But for prehistoric cultures, the discovery suggests, "mountains are these places with just the most amazing array of resources." For instance, the highlands may have had hot springs and ice caves, glacial melt streams and other water sources, and the rock needed for stone tools, such as quartz, chert and obsidian, Pitblado said.

Fonte: <http://www.livescience.com/48419-high-altitude-settlement-peru.html> (Texto adaptado)

## 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 - Após a leitura do primeiro parágrafo, explique qual a descoberta descrita no texto e porque ela é relevante.

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QUESTÃO 02 - O estudo conduzido pelo Dr. Kurt Rademaker sugere duas hipóteses para explicar a presença humana no local de sua descoberta. Quais são elas?

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QUESTÃO 03 - Explique como Rademaker e seus colegas, a partir de estudos realizados na costa do Peru, chegaram à descoberta descrita no texto.

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QUESTÃO 04 - Que evidências da ocupação humana foram encontradas no local da descoberta de Rademaker?

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QUESTÃO 05 - Embora não envolvido no estudo descrito no texto, Bonnie Pitblado, um arqueólogo da Universidade de Oklahoma, comenta a descoberta de Rademaker. O que ele diz sobre ela?