

COMENTÁRIO DA PROVA DE INGLÊS

Como é possível mensurar o conhecimento de um candidato que pretende ingressar em um curso superior com tão poucas questões? Seria mais justo uma prova mais abrangente. Por que não colocar mais questões como a de nº 6? Questões assim medem o quanto o candidato se preparou durante o ano. Esperamos que a comissão do vestibular dessa faculdade reflita a respeito.

Equipe de Inglês

Do you know when you're wrong?

(By KATHERINE HARMON)

- P1** When answering a question, your accuracy in assessing whether you have gotten the answer right – or wrong – might depend on the volume of gray matter in a certain part of your brain, according to a new study. Introspection – or metacognition, self-awareness about one’s thinking – is a high-level mental process. “Accurate introspection requires discriminating correct decisions from incorrect ones, a capacity that varies substantially across individuals,” researchers explained in their study.
- P2** For the study, researchers used simple visual stimuli to test 32 healthy subjects’ perception – and how confident they felt about their assessment of a geometric image. [...] “Someone who has good introspective ability will accurately be able to know” if they were correct in their assessment of an image, explains Steven Fleming.
- P3** The study team found “considerable variation” in subjects’ accuracy in assessing their own evaluations of the images. [...] Their accuracy in assessing their own performance “was significantly correlated with gray-matter volume” in the right anterior prefrontal cortex, the team wrote in their study report. Subjects with more accurate introspective assessments also tended to have denser connections between that area of gray matter and the axon-filled white matter that connected it. The difference in gray-matter volume might help clarify the extent to which a person’s confidence about his or her introspective abilities is supported.

(Adapted from: <www.scientificamerican.com>. Published: Sept. 16, 2010)

Glossary

accuracy: *precisão*
assess: *avaliar*
self-awareness: *autoconsciência*
subject: *sujeito; indivíduo*

4 Analyse the following sentences according to the text.

- a. () (F) According to a new study, the volume of gray matter decreases when someone answers questions correctly.
b. () (F) Introspection requires high-level precision.
c. () (F) Discerning correct decisions from incorrect ones is a process called accuracy.
d. () (F) 32 different kinds of tests were used to check the individuals’ perception.
e. () (V) Unhealthy people did not take part in the experiment.

COMENTÁRIO:

“..... For the study, researchers used simple visual stimuli to test 32 healthy subjects’ perception.

Alternativa correta: E

PROVA COMENTADA PELOS PROFESSORES DO CURSO POSITIVO



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INGLÊS

5 Analyse the following sentences according to P2 and P3.

- a. () **(V)** Geometric images were used to test people's perception.
- b. () **(F)** Steven Fleming believes somebody who has poor introspective capacity will never be able to know if they got the answer right or wrong.
- c. () **(V)** Considerable variation was found in people's accuracy in assessing their own evaluation of the images.
- d. () **(V)** Gray-matter volume in the right anterior prefrontal cortex was correlated with the individuals' precision in evaluating their own performance.
- e. () **(F)** Denser areas of white matter lead to more accurate introspective assessments.

COMENTÁRIO:

- a) **VERDADEIRA** – Encontra-se na linha 7 do 2º parágrafo.
- b) **FALSA**
- c) **VERDADEIRA** – Encontra-se no começo do 3º parágrafo.
- d) **VERDADEIRA** – Encontra-se no 3º parágrafo, linhas 2 e 3.
- e) **FALSA**

6 Analyse the following sentences according to grammar.

- a. () **(F)** The sentence “Do you know when you're wrong?” is not correct. The question should be: “Do you know when are you wrong?”
- b. () **(F)** “Accurate introspection is a capacity **that** varies across individuals.” The word **that** refers to **individuals**.
- c. () **(F)** “She is **someone who** has good introspective ability.” We could also say: “She is **anybody which** has good introspective ability.”
- d. () **(V)** “– They will be able to know if they are correct in their assessment, he says.” The reported speech of this sentence is: “He said they would be able to know if they were correct in their assessment.”
- e. () **(F)** “Researchers used simple visual stimuli.” The passive voice of this sentence is: “Simple visual stimuli has used by researchers.”

COMENTÁRIO:

- a) **FALSA** - A sentença “ Do you know when you're wrong?” está correta, pois somente a primeira oração deve ficar na forma interrogativa e a segunda tem que ser afirmativa.
- b) **FALSA** – A palavra “that” (que) não se refere a “individuals” e sim a “capacity”.
- c) **FALSA** – O pronome indefinido “ anybody” quando usado em uma sentença afirmativa significa “qualquer um”, e o pronome relativo “which” não pode ser acompanhado de “anybody”.
- d) **VERDADEIRA** – Como o verbo “says” da introdução foi mudado para “said” as mudanças foram necessárias. No discurso direto, quando temos a forma verbal “will be” mudamos para “would be” (condicional) e “are” para “were” também.
- e) **FALSA** – A palavra “stimuli” (estímulos) que é plural, na voz passiva exige verbo no plural. O verbo (“used”), que foi empregado na ativa transformado para passiva seria “were used” e não “has used” .