

PROVA COMENTADA PELOS PROFESSORES DO CURSO POSITIVO



Vestibular UFPR 2011/2012 - 1ª Fase

INGLÊS

COMENTÁRIO DA PROVA DE INGLÊS

Da prova constaram dois textos: um sobre a vida do escritor peruano Vargas Llosa e outro sobre o desempenho dos alunos na escola. Apesar de algumas alternativas estarem muito evidentes, não podemos deixar de frisar que a associação das alternativas no texto e o conhecimento de tópicos gramaticais e o léxico foram determinantes. Destacamos: phrasal verbs “ran for” (candidatou-se), links “however, despite, while, such as”, pronomes relativos e tempos verbais. Na parte léxica, destacamos novels (romances) experts (especialistas, peritos), actually (de fato, na realidade), supported (apoiado), praise (elogiar), performance (desempenho), skill (habilidade) e far better (muito melhor). Esses assuntos foram muito bem trabalhados em nossas aulas.

Os alunos do Positivo devem ter se saído bem. A interpretação podia ser menos óbvia, no entanto foi uma prova clara.

Equipe de Inglês

O texto a seguir é referência para as questões 73 a 76.

Jorge Mario Pedro Vargas Llosa, was born on March 28, 1936, in the Peruvian provincial city of Arequipa. He is a writer, politician, journalist, essayist, and Nobel Prize laureate. Vargas Llosa is one of Latin America's most significant novelists and essayists, and one of the leading authors of his generation. Some critics consider him to have had a larger international impact and worldwide audience than any other writer of the Latin American Boom. He was awarded the 2010 Nobel Prize in Literature "for his cartography of structures of power and his trenchant images of the individual's resistance, revolt, and defeat".

Vargas Llosa rose to fame in the 1960s with novels such as *The Time of the Hero* (*La ciudad y los perros*, literally *The City and the Dogs*, 1963/1966), *The Green House* (*La casa verde*, 1965/1968), and the monumental *Conversation in the Cathedral* (*Conversación en la catedral*, 1969/1975). He writes prolifically across an array of literary genres, including literary criticism and journalism. His novels include comedies, murder mysteries, historical novels, and political thrillers. Several, such as *Captain Pantoja and the Special Service* (1973/1978) and *Aunt Julia and the Scriptwriter* (1977/1982), have been adapted as feature films.

Many of Vargas Llosa's works are influenced by the writer's perception of Peruvian society and his own experiences as a native Peruvian. Increasingly, however, he has expanded his range, and tackled themes that arise from other parts of the world. Another change over the course of his career has been a shift from a style and approach associated with literary modernism, to a sometimes playful postmodernism.

Like many Latin American authors, Vargas Llosa has been politically active throughout his career; over the course of his life, he has gradually moved from the political left towards liberalism or neoliberalism, a definitively more conservative political position. While he initially supported the Cuban revolutionary government of Fidel Castro, Vargas Llosa later became disenchanted with the Cuban dictator and his authoritarian regime. He ran for the Peruvian presidency in 1990 with the center-right *Frente Democrático* (FREDEMO) coalition, advocating neoliberal reforms.

(Adapted from www.wikipedia.org)

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73 - Are these statements about Vargas Llosa TRUE (T) or FALSE (F), according to the text?

- () He was born in the city of Arequipa, Peru.
- () He is a journalist, a lawyer, a writer and a Nobel Prize laureate.
- () Some critics consider him to be the greatest writer in the Americas.
- () He is one of the leading writers of the Latin American Boom.
- () He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1990.

Mark the alternative which presents the correct sequence, from top to bottom.

- a) F – T – F – T – F.
- ▶ b) T – F – F – T – F.
- c) F – T – T – F – T.
- d) T – T – F – F – T.
- e) T – F – T – T – F.

As orações corretas são:

He was born in the city of Arequipa, Peru. Primeira linha” in the Peruvian provincial city of Arequipa.

He is on of the leading writers of the latin American Boom. Linhas 3 e 4

“...one of the leading authors [...] than any other writer of the latin American Boom.

74 - Which of these statements DOES NOT CORRESPOND to information given in the text about Vargas Llosa?

- a) He became famous in the 1960's.
- b) His texts involve a wide range of literary genres.
- ▶ c) Most of his novels have been adapted to films.
- d) His novels include themes such as politics, murder mysteries and thrillers.
- e) One of the first novels he wrote was *The Time of the Hero*.

A única afirmação que não corresponde a nenhuma informação dada no texto encontra-se na terceira sentença. Pois no texto fala-se de several (vários) e não most (a maioria).

75 - According to the text, Vargas Llosa's writings:

- a) do not evolve around themes concerning different parts of the world.
- b) are all about his early life in Arequipa.
- c) have shifted from a romantic to a modern style.
- d) should be more universal and deal with themes related to the most important cultures.
- ▶ e) have been influenced by the society of his country.

A resposta correta encontra-se na alternativa e ... “have been influenced by the society of his country. Linha 1 do 3º parágrafo.

76 - According to the text, Vargas Llosa:

- a) has been politically active only after 1990, when he ran for President.
- b) became the President of Peru in 1990.
- c) strongly supports Fidel Castro and his revolutionary government.
- ▶ d) has moved from the left to a more liberal or neoliberal political position.
- e) is a member of the communist party in Peru.

A afirmação correta está na letra d “has moved from the left to a more liberal or neoliberal political position...”

Encontra-se na segunda linha do último parágrafo.

O texto a seguir é referência para as questões 77 a 80.

School Curriculum Falls Short on Bigger Lessons

By Tara PARKER-POPE

Now that children are back in the classroom, are they really learning the lessons that will help them succeed?

Many child development experts worry that the answer may be no. They say the ever-growing emphasis on academic performance and test scores means many children aren't developing life skills like self-control, motivation, focus and resilience, which are far better predictors of long-term success than high grades. And it may be distorting their and their parents' values.

In one set of studies, children who solved math puzzles were praised for their intelligence or for their hard work. The first group actually did worse on subsequent tests, or took an easy way out, shunning difficult problems. The research suggests that praise for a good effort encourages harder work, while children who are consistently told they are smart do not know what to do when confronted with a difficult problem or reading assignment.

Academic achievement can certainly help children succeed, and for parents there can be a fine line between praising effort and praising performance. Words need to be chosen carefully: Instead of saying, "I'm so proud you got an 'A' on your test", a better choice is "I'm so proud of you for studying so hard". Both replies rightly celebrate the 'A', but the second focuses on the effort that produced it, encouraging the child to keep trying in the future.

Praise outside of academics matters, too. Instead of asking your child how many points she scored on the basketball court, say, "Tell me about the game. Did you have fun? Did you play hard?". Parents also need to teach their children that they do not have to be good at everything, and there is something to be learned when a child struggles or gets a poor grade despite studying hard. One strategy is to teach children that the differences between easy and difficult subjects can provide useful information about their goals and interests. Subjects they enjoy and excel in may become the focus of their careers. Challenging but interesting classes or sports can become hobbies.

(Adapted from www.nyt.com)

77 - Are these statements TRUE (T) or FALSE (F), according to the text?

- () Schools tend to emphasize academic performance and test scores.
- () Students should develop life skills, such as self-control, ambition, and competitiveness.
- () Getting high grades does not necessarily mean that the student will be successful in life.
- () The emphasis on academic performance is not supported by parents at all.
- () Long-term success is usually achieved by students who get high grades.

Mark the alternative which presents the correct sequence, from top to bottom.

- a) F – T – F – T – F.
- b) F – F – F – T – T.
- c) F – T – T – F – F.
- d) T – T – F – F – T.
- e) T – F – T – F – F.

As afirmações verdadeiras são:

...“Schools tend to emphasize academic performance, and test scores”... Encontra-se na 2ª e 3ª linhas... “emphasis on academic performance and test scores”...

...“Getting high grades does not necessarily mean that the student will be successful in life”... Encontra-se nas linhas 3 e 4...” means many children.. than high grades” ...

78 - What did the study mentioned in the text show?

- a) Students who were praised for their intelligence did better than those who were praised for hard work.
- b) Students who were praised for being smart felt confident when they had to solve a difficult problem.
- c) Students who were praised for their effort felt encouraged to keep working hard.
- d) Getting an “A” in a test is more important than working hard in most cases.
- e) Students should avoid solving difficult problems and should try to relax.

No enunciado desta questão, o verbo “mentioned” deveria estar no infinitivo (sem ed).

A alternativa correta é a letra C ...” Students who were praised for their effort felt encouraged to keep working hard. Encontra-se na 3ª linha do 2º parágrafo. ... “praise for a good effort encourages harder work.”

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79 - According to the text, how should parents react to their children's performance?

- ▶ a) They should always encourage their kids' effort.
- b) They should always praise their kids for getting a high grade.
- c) They should encourage competition and excellent performance.
- d) They should be proud of everything their children do.
- e) They should ask their children's teachers what to do.

A alternativa correta é a letra A ... "They should always encourage their kids' effort"... Linhas 2, 3 e 4 do último parágrafo.

80 - Consider the following statements:

1. Parents should tell their children they do not have to be good at everything.
2. Parents should try to praise their children in their everyday life.
3. Being successful at school is more important than outside of academic matters.
4. Students with a higher performance at school are encouraged to win games.
5. Parents should help their kids see the difference between easy and difficult subjects.
6. Easy subjects may become the focus of someone's career.

Which of the statements above are TRUE, according to the text?

- a) Only 1, 3 and 6.
- b) Only 2, 3 and 4.
- c) Only 2 and 5.
- ▶ d) Only 1, 2 and 5.
- e) Only 4 and 6.

As afirmações corretas são: 1, 2 e 5.

1. Encontra-se na 2ª e 3ª linhas do último parágrafo. ... "Parents also need to teach their children that they do not have to be good at everything"...

2. Linha 1 do último parágrafo.

5. Encontra-se na linha 4 do último parágrafo. ... "is to teach children that the differences between easy and difficult subjects"...