

AS QUESTÕES DE 31 A 40 REFEREM-SE A LÍNGUA ESTRANGEIRA

VOCÊ DEVERÁ OPTAR POR UM DOS IDIOMAS
(INGLÊS – PAG. 13 OU FRANCÊS – PAG. 16)

LÍNGUA INGLESA – QUESTÕES DE 31 A 40

How can you tell when someone is lying?

01 *In the children's story, the wooden puppet Pinocchio could never hide a lie because when he told one, his*
02 *nose grew longer. Wouldn't it be convenient if that happened every time anyone told a lie? – or at least*
03 *everyone except ourselves? But since it doesn't, how can we decide whether someone is lying to us or*
04 *telling the truth?*

05 *Psychologist Paul Ekman has made a lifetime study of how people act when they lie. Usually they not*
06 *only want the hearer to believe the words they are saying; they also want to cover up some strong emotion*
07 *that they are feeling such as guilt, shame, fear, anger, pain, or even pleasure. In addition to telling the lie,*
08 *they want to conceal that emotion, and the easiest way to do this is by trying to substitute the signs of a*
09 *different emotion. By noticing the contradictions between their words and their behavior, Ekman found that*
10 *he could often catch them in the act of lying.*

11 *Ekman concludes that there are four kinds of behavior that can give a lie away: the liar's words, voice,*
12 *body, and face. He says that the hardest task for liars is to control their words and face, since they assume*
13 *that that's what the listener will be paying attention to. Consequently "lie catchers" should also pay close*
14 *attention to the speaker's voice and body signals, which she may forget to control. He then points out what*
15 *the lie catcher should look for in deciding whether he is being deceived.*

16 *Obviously most lies are untruthful words, and it's these words that we focus on. A common problem for*
17 *liars is keeping their story straight. As we all know, one lie leads to another, and before the liar knows it,*
18 *someone will comment, "But that's not what you said a few minutes ago." A less common but more fatal*
19 *giveaway is what's called a "slip of the tongue," in which the liar accidentally tells the truth instead of the lie*
20 *she intended to tell. Additionally, frequent pauses may indicate that she is making up the story as she goes*
21 *along.*

22 *The liar's voice can also give her away, and the voice is much harder to control than the words. When*
23 *telling a lie, she may speak unusually loudly or softly, may speed up or slow down her speech for no*
24 *apparent reason. This can be because of the emotion she's hiding or because she feels self-conscious at*
25 *telling a lie. The voice-clue that seems to be the most reliable is that when people are upset, their voices*
26 *tend to become higher. But Ekman points out that vocal changes such as these are not always signs of*
27 *lying; they simply indicate strong emotion which the person may be trying to conceal.*

28 *Some body behaviors can be controlled, but others can't. When telling a lie, a person may swallow*
29 *frequently, sweat, or breathe faster. Gestures can give her away: nervous gestures, such as swinging the*
30 *foot, scratching or rubbing parts of the body, or twisting the hair often increase when a person is self-*
31 *conscious or under stress. The normal gestures that usually accompany speech are often used less when*
32 *someone is lying. Or the liar may accidentally use a gesture that contradicts her words, such as nodding*
33 *"yes" while saying "no."*

34 *The final thing that can give a lie away is the liar's face. Some facial behavior is impossible to control and*
45 *can indicate that a person is emotional or self-conscious. Such signs include changes in facial color*
46 *(reddening or paling), increased blinking, and enlargement of the pupils of the eyes. Some people find it*
47 *impossible to hold back tears, and almost everyone finds it hard to produce tears in the absence of genuine*
48 *emotion. But facial expressions fall into both categories: some of them are hard to control, while others can*
49 *easily be falsified.*

50 *Since the liar often wants to mask her true emotion, she is likely to try to substitute a false one through*
51 *her facial expression. The most common and successful mask is a smile. Ekman's research has identified*
52 *more than fifty different kinds of smiles, to which he has given names like the "felt smile" (this is a genuine*
53 *smile), the "fear smile," the "miserable smile," the "embarrassed smile." What distinguishes these smiles*
54 *from each other is the tension and shape of the lips and also the behavior of the muscles around the eyes*
55 *and in the eyebrows, forehead, and chin. A false smile tends to be a "mouth only" smile, rather than a "full-*

56 *face" smile that includes the eyes. In addition, the false smile may linger on the person's face longer than a*
57 *felt smile would. (Think of how uncomfortable you feel holding a smile for the camera, and how unnatural*
58 *such smiles usually look in pictures.)*

(LOW, Marha Grace. **Thresholds in reading**. Boston: Heinle & Heinle, 1995. p. 161-162. Adapted.)

31. In the first paragraphs (lines 1-15), the author:

- a) says he knows how to tell when someone is lying.
- b) expresses his wish that we could spot when people were lying.
- c) says nobody should lie, including ourselves.
- d) states that Pinocchio was always able to hide a lie.
- e) states that people's faces do not change when they tell lies.

32. The fragment "*A common problem for liars in keeping their story straight*" (lines 16-17) is closest in meaning to:

- a) Liars can't walk straight when they tell a lie.
- b) Liars always keep a straight face when telling a lie.
- c) Liars have problems in telling the exact same story.
- d) Liars don't have problems explaining their own stories.
- e) Liars can't really comment on their story to anyone.

33. According to the text, when telling a lie:

- a) it is more difficult to control the voice than the words.
- b) it is harder to slow down one's speech than to speed up.
- c) it is equally inconvenient to speak in a very loud or very soft voice.
- d) it is convenient to speak fast, harshly and loudly.
- e) it is easy to hide emotions and facial expressions.

34. According to the text, listeners, when suspecting of a liar, should pay attention to the following signs, EXCEPT:

- a) the speaker's voice.
- b) the speaker's facial expressions.
- c) the speaker's body signals.
- d) the speaker's lack of control.
- e) the speaker's clothes.

35. The underlined word, in the sentence: "*...they also want to cover up some strong emotion that they are feeling such as guilt, shame, fear, anger or even pleasure*" (lines 6-7), expresses an idea of:

- a) exclusion.
- b) conclusion.
- c) comparison.
- d) addition.
- e) opposition.

36. A “*slip of the tongue*” (line 19) happens when the person tells the truth:

- a) against his or her will.
- b) because he or she is tired.
- c) on purpose.
- d) because he or she is forced to.
- e) so he or she won't be in trouble.

37. Match the underlined phrasal verbs on the first column to their meanings on the second column:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. “... <i>what the lie catcher should <u>look for</u> in deciding whether he is being deceived.</i> ” (lines 14-15) | () invent |
| 2. “... <i>frequent pauses may indicate that she is <u>making up</u> the story as she goes along.</i> ” (lines 20-21) | () reveal |
| 3. “... <i>they also want to <u>cover up</u> some strong emotion...</i> ” (line 6) | () retain |
| 4. “ <i>The liar’s voice can also <u>give her away</u>...</i> ” (line 22) | () search |
| 5. “ <i>Some people find it impossible to <u>hold back</u> tears...</i> ” (lines 46-47) | () hide |

The CORRECT order is:

- a) 2, 4, 1, 3, 5.
- b) 2, 4, 5, 1, 3.
- c) 2, 4, 3, 1, 5.
- d) 4, 2, 1, 3, 5.
- e) 4, 2, 1, 5, 3.

38. The active form of the sentence “*he is being deceived*” (line 15) is:

- a) Somebody deceived him.
- b) Somebody has deceived him.
- c) Somebody is deceiving him.
- d) Somebody has been deceiving him.
- e) Somebody is going to deceive him.

39. All the following alternatives present comparisons in the superlative form of adjectives, EXCEPT:

- a) “*easiest*” (line 8).
- b) “*most reliable*” (line 25).
- c) “*hardest*” (line 12).
- d) “*most lies*” (line 16).
- e) “*most common*” (line 51).

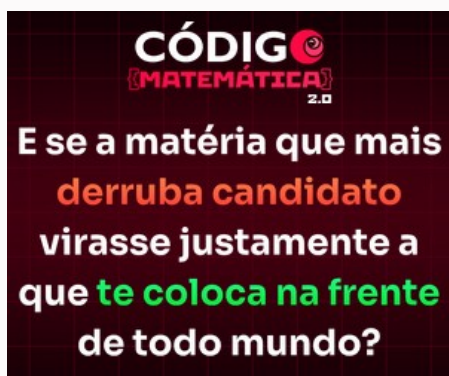
40. In the sentence, “*Think of how uncomfortable you feel holding a smile for the camera, and how unnatural such smiles usually look in pictures*” (lines 57-58), the word which can replace “*such*”, keeping its original meaning, is:

- a) that.
- b) some.
- c) their.
- d) other.
- e) these.

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