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IDIOMA: INGLÊS

Área 4

* Indica uma pergunta obrigatória

E-mail *

Seu e-mail

Sem título

ÁREA *

☐ 4 - Linguística, Letras e Artes

NOME DO CANDIDATO *

Sua resposta



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NÚMERO DO CPF *

Sua resposta

Leia o texto e responda as questões a seguir em Português. Todas as questões devem ser respondidas de acordo com o texto. As respostas digitadas neste formulário eletrônico constituirão o ÚNICO documento válido para correção da prova.

THE PEOPLE WHO 'SEE' FOREIGN LANGUAGES: HOW SYNAESTHESIA CAN HELP LANGUAGE LEARNING

By Katherine Latham 25th February 2025

Synaesthesia is a neurological condition found to enhance memory and learning. Now, scientists say seeing in colour could help when it comes to learning a second language.

Like many synaesthetes, I discovered at a young age I had a flair for both music and languages. In music, it wasn't the physical act of performing I excelled at, but composition. I went on to become a composer for short films and dance theatre, and a sound editor for television. Writing music felt a lot like a language to me, as I "saw" the colours of the sounds in a similar way. I also studied French, German, Spanish and linguistics – the colour of language helping me to remember words as well as the patterns of grammar.

Synaesthesia is a neurological phenomenon that causes an estimated 4.4% of people to experience the world as a cacophony of sensations. Around 60 different types of synaesthesia have been identified, but there could be more than 100, with some types experienced in clusters.

The condition is thought to be caused by genetically inherited traits that affect the structural and functional development of the brain. Increased communication between sensory regions in the brain means, for example, words can stimulate taste, sequences of numbers may be perceived in spatial arrangements, or the feel of textures might conjure emotions.



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others was 'colourful'," says Smadar Frisch.

Frisch, who has grapheme-colour synaesthesia, sound-colour synaesthesia and lexical-gustatory synaesthesia – where words have taste – explores the world of senses through her podcast, Chromatic Minds, and is currently writing her first book on the subject.

This explosion of colour, says Frisch, would cause her to lose focus and forget what she was doing. "[It was the] same with language. The words' colours, music and taste sensations ignited me and I wanted to express myself so much – that I lost focus."

It wasn't until she'd almost finished high school that she came across Richard Cytowic and David Eagleman's book, Wednesday is Indigo blue. "My initial thought was that Wednesday is actually orange – and I needed to get this book." This was a turning point for Frisch. "I finally understood how my synaesthete brain is linked and wired. And I thought to myself, this phenomenon is amazing. I can use the colours to help me learn, rather than confuse me."

Frisch developed a colour coding system to help her learn new languages fluently and quickly. Studying languages no longer felt confusing but "organised", she says. "And it worked! My whole world changed. I went on to learn the thing my brain was meant to excel in: languages."

Frisch says she was able to learn French and Spanish to an advanced level in just two months. "I scored 90+ on each [French and Spanish] exam," she says. These exams were part of her Te'udat Bagrut – the qualification gained on completing high school in Israel. Today Frisch says she can speak seven languages fluently – and learn any language she wants "with no difficulty, in a short matter of time".

Julia Simner is director of the Multisense Synaesthesia Research laboratory at the University of Sussex in the UK. She and her team tested around 6,000 children who were six to 10 years old. "We screened each one individually for synaesthesia, and then gave [them] a battery of tests to determine what skills come with synaesthesia," she says.

The study found that the children with synaesthesia were better in a number of skills than the children without – skills which, according to Simner, would "certainly help both first and second language learning".

"Specifically, they were significantly better in receptive vocabulary (how many words they could understand), productive vocabulary (how many words they knew how to say), short term memory store, attention to detail and creativity," Simner says. "These syn-linked skills predict that we might well expect second-language learning to be easier for someone with synaesthesia."

Source: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/future/article/20250224-the-people-who-see-foreign-languages-how-synaesthesia-can-help-language-learning> (adaptado para fins educacionais)



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Sua resposta

QUESTÃO 02 – Qual foi o momento em que a percepção de Frisch sobre sua condição mudou e o que teria sido prejudicado se ela não tivesse mudado?

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Sua resposta

QUESTÃO 03 – De que maneira Frisch utilizou a sinestesia para facilitar seu aprendizado de novas línguas?

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Sua resposta

QUESTÃO 04 – Quais evidências o texto apresenta para mostrar que a sinestesia pode beneficiar o aprendizado de uma segunda língua?

*

Sua resposta

QUESTÃO 05 – Quem é Julia Simner e o que ela menciona sobre as habilidades específicas no que tange o aprendizado de línguas?

*

Sua resposta

Uma cópia das suas respostas será enviada para o endereço de e-mail fornecido



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