

Exame de Proficiência

2022.2

Inglês

Ciências Humanas e Sociais

Instruções

1	Confira se os dados contidos na parte inferior desta capa estão corretos e, em seguida, assine no espaço reservado para isso. Se, em qualquer outro local deste Caderno, você assinar, rubricar, escrever mensagem, etc., será excluído do Exame.
2	Este Caderno contém 5 questões discursivas referentes à Prova da Língua Estrangeira escolhida pelo candidato. Não destaque nenhuma folha.
3	As respostas às questões deverão ser redigidas em PORTUGUÊS .
4	Se o Caderno estiver incompleto ou contiver imperfeição gráfica que impeça a leitura, solicite imediatamente ao Fiscal que o substitua.
5	Será avaliado apenas o que estiver escrito no espaço reservado para cada resposta, razão por que os rascunhos não serão considerados.
6	Escreva de modo legível, pois dúvida gerada por grafia, sinal ou rasura implicará redução de pontos.
7	Só será permitido o uso de dicionário INGLÊS/INGLÊS.
8	A Comperve recomenda o uso de caneta esferográfica, confeccionada em material transparente, de tinta preta. Em nenhuma hipótese se avaliará resposta escrita com grafite.
9	Utilize para rascunhos o verso de cada página deste Caderno.
10	Você dispõe de, no máximo, três horas, para responder as 5 questões que constituem a Prova.
11	Antes de retirar-se definitivamente da sala, devolva ao Fiscal este Caderno.

Assinatura do Candidato: _____

As questões de 01 a 05, cujas respostas deverão ser redigidas EM PORTUGUÊS, referem-se ao texto abaixo.

THE PAST OF PREDICTING THE FUTURE: A REVIEW OF THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY HISTORY OF AFFECTIVE FORECASTING

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Psychological science involves measuring clashes between cognition, affect, and behaviour. While psychology is a broad field that encompasses studies ranging from perception to social relations, the science seeks to provide a perspective on practical problems facing the world. One such problem that plays a role in every person's life is decision making. Research from the mid 20th century to the present has sought to help individuals make optimal decisions under a variety of circumstances. As a subfield of decision-making research, affective forecasting has focused on individuals' predictions regarding their future affect and the role of such predictions in decisions. Importantly, approximately two decades' worth of affective forecasting research has demonstrated that such forecasts tend to be inaccurate. Individuals often mispredict the amount of pleasure and displeasure that their decisions will cause them. Specifically, the extant literature on affective forecasting has demonstrated that individuals make mistakes when predicting the intensity and duration of their emotional reaction to a negative or positive event. For example, a study conducted at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill measured students' enjoyment of their vacation before, during, and after spring break (Wirtz et al., 2003). While students expected to feel quite happy, sociable, and calm on vacation, their online ratings of their affect during the vacation revealed a different picture, with significantly lower satisfaction ratings than expected.

While studies of such affective forecasting errors are becoming commonplace in psychological literature, articles on the topic often give the impression that affective forecasting work sprang out of nowhere in the late 1990s. Such an impression is problematic for many reasons, chief among them being that this fails to impress upon readers that affective forecasting errors are not simply a trick that individuals' minds play on them. Instead, research on how individuals make both accurate and inaccurate predictions about the future, and how these predictions affect their decision-making, has a long history within the psychological, economic, and philosophical literature. As the current affective forecasting literature shifts focus to correcting errors in forecasts, this article aims to review the history of work on affective forecasting in order to provide context on the current research.

This article argues that the study of affective forecasting, which is currently located fully within the domain of psychology, would not have arisen without the foundations set up by economics research. Furthermore, the burgeoning field of affective forecasting is a case study in how multidisciplinary work can lead to the development of new and exciting theories in psychology. The history of affective forecasting includes two streams of research in the social sciences: economics and psychology. While the term affective forecasting was rarely used before the 1990s, the earliest origins of its theory are in the economics literature of the 18th century. Notably, current affective forecasting researchers have built their theories with two main concepts gleaned from economics in mind: (a) humans make decisions using predictions; and (b) such predictions are subjective. In the 1960s, economics and psychology met and created behavioural economics (Thaler, 2016). Soon, psychologists took over and studied the role of affect in decision-making in more detail, finally leading to the study of affective forecasting.

The beginnings of modern affective forecasting research

The majority of the current affective forecasting work has come out of the laboratories of Daniel Gilbert and Timothy Wilson, as well as the work of their colleagues. Gilbert describes his original interest in affective forecasting errors as stemming from a realization that he felt better than he had imagined he would after going through some negative events in his life. In fact, he

recalls that he started thinking about the topic while going through a divorce in 1992 (Gertner, 2003). While affective forecasting research stems from decision-making research within economics, Gilbert's personal experiences led him to think about how money was not the only factor that played into decisions – the other, perhaps more important, factor was happiness.

The 1990s offered fertile ground for studying happiness. Referred to colloquially as 'the best decade' and marked by the collapse of the Soviet Union, along with a booming economy in the United States and relative peace, the 1990s were a prosperous time in America. However, a brief overview of the General Social Survey, a survey conducted consistently from the mid 20th century to the present, makes evident that the number of individuals who reported being 'very happy' did not vary enormously between the 1980s and the 1990s. It is within this context that researchers began to wonder: Why was happiness, particularly at the higher end of the scale, so stable despite differences in social context? Could individuals accurately determine what would affect their happiness? Gilbert noticed a lack of research on the topic and conducted the first studies of affective forecasting errors in the late 1990s. The first study, conducted in 1998, compared assistant professors who forecasted their reactions to receiving tenure to professors who did receive tenure. While the forecasters' long-term estimates of their happiness were relatively accurate, those who had received tenure were less elated in the short term than the forecasters believed they would be (Gilbert et al., 1998).

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Question 1

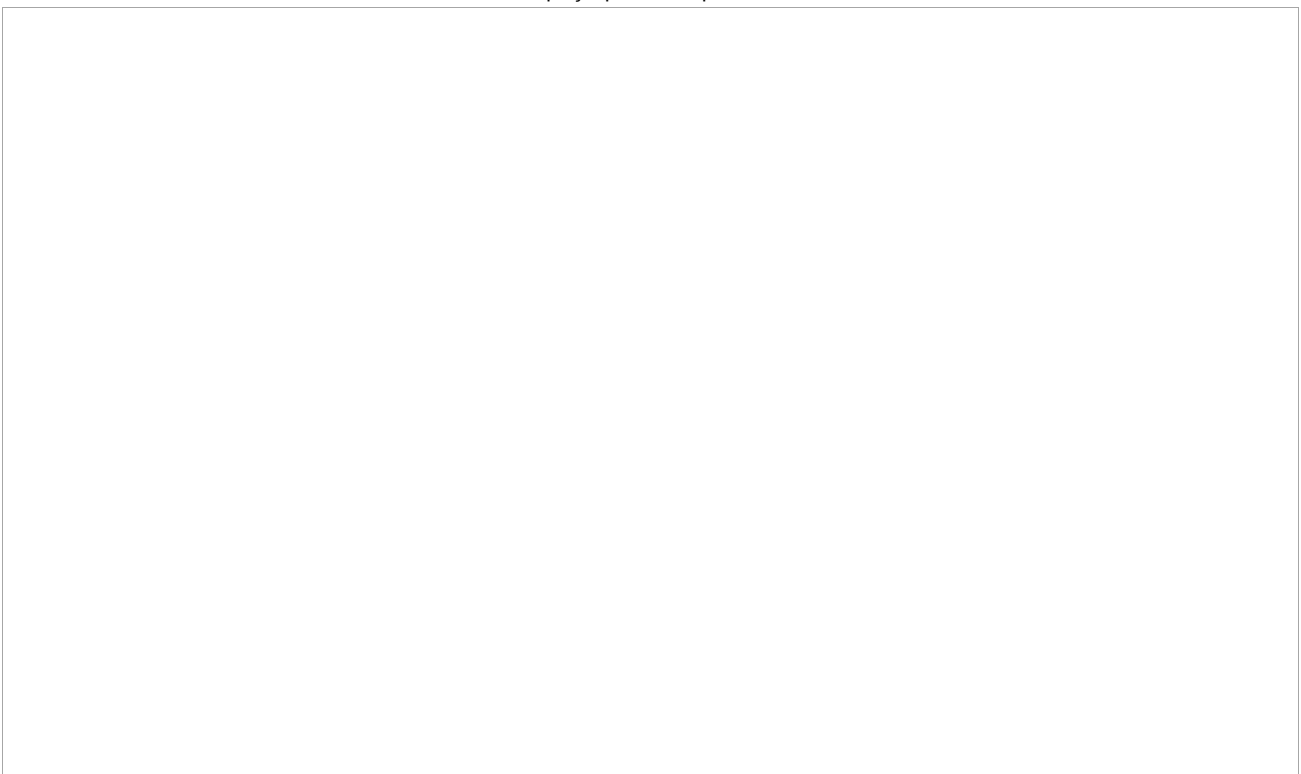
Explain what affective forecasting research has demonstrated over the last two decades, according to the text, and summarize the findings of the North Carolina study.

Espaço para Resposta

**Question 2**

Write about a common idea portrayed by studies on affective forecasting errors in Psychology, and explain why this view is problematic, according to the text.

Espaço para Resposta



Question 3

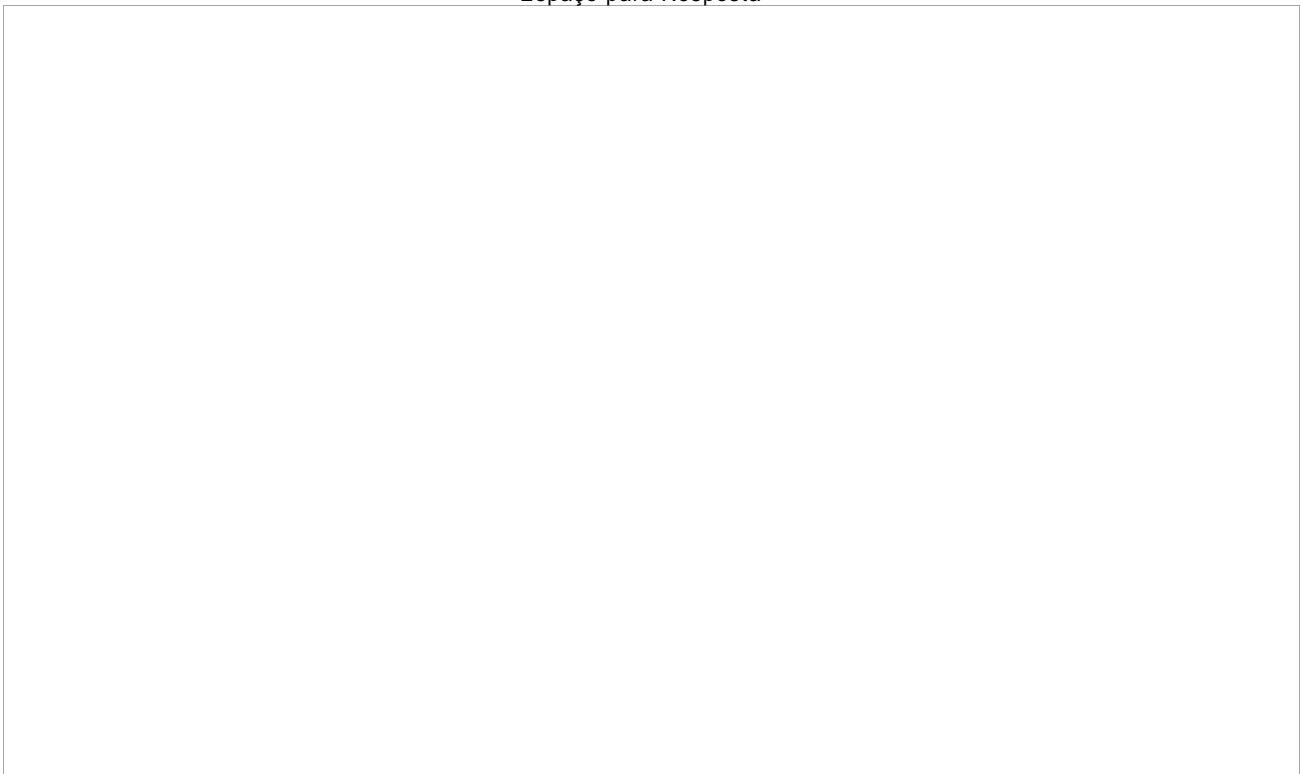
Present the main claim made by the present article regarding the origins and the development of affective forecasting research.

Espaço para Resposta

**Question 4**

Write about how Daniel Gilbert became interested in studying affective forecasting and what he found out about his decision-making process when dealing with a personal problem.

Espaço para Resposta



Question 5

Translate the excerpt below. The translated text should be clear and accurate in terms of structure and meaning.

The 1990s offered fertile ground for studying happiness. Referred to colloquially as 'the best decade' and marked by the collapse of the Soviet Union, along with a booming economy in the United States and relative peace, the 1990s were a prosperous time in America. However, a brief overview of the General Social Survey, a survey conducted consistently from the mid 20th century to the present, makes evident that the number of individuals who reported being 'very happy' did not vary enormously between the 1980s and the 1990s.

Espaço para Resposta