

PROVA OBJETIVA – PRIMEIRA FASE – TARDE

LÍNGUA INGLESA

Text I

1 With this report, our aim is to present initial
 reflections on diplomacy in the digital age. In the ongoing
 debate amongst international relations scholars, information
 4 and communication technology (ICT) experts, digital
 strategists, social media advocates and others, the first question
 for us is: what is happening to diplomacy? And the obvious
 7 answer is what has always happened to it: diplomacy is
 responding to changes in the international and domestic
 environments, in the main centres of authority, particularly
 10 states, and in the character of societies at home and abroad.

“Newness” in diplomacy today has everything to do
 with the application of new communications technologies to
 diplomacy. This issue goes right to the heart of diplomacy’s
 13 core functions, including negotiation, representation and
 communication. Given the centrality of communication in
 diplomacy, it is hardly surprising that the rise of social media
 16 should be of interest to practitioners of diplomacy. Most of
 them, like people outside diplomatic culture, are in the process
 19 of adjusting their “analogue” habits and finding their own
 voice in a new information sphere. This takes time, and for
 technological enthusiasts to simply proclaim the arrival of a
 22 “new statecraft” in the form of what is variously termed
 e-diplomacy, digital diplomacy, cyber diplomacy and
 “twiplomacy” is too simplistic.

25 Paradoxically, greater complexity encourages
 shallow, hurried analyses and the search for simple
 explanations about what is happening to diplomacy as the
 28 regulating mechanism of the society of states. As in other
 epochs of fast technological change, the lure of quick fixes
 addressing multifaceted processes of change in diplomacy
 31 appears almost irresistible.

Brian Hocking and Jan Melissen. *Diplomacy in the digital age*. 2015, p. 9. Internet: <www.clingendael.org> (adapted).

QUESTÃO 36

Decide whether the following statements are right (C) or wrong (E) according to text I.

- 1 In the first paragraph, the words “ongoing” (ℓ.2) and “advocates” (ℓ.5) can be correctly and respectively replaced by **far-reaching** and **lawyers** without this changing the meaning of the passage.
- 2 The passage “what has always happened to it:” (ℓ.7) can be correctly replaced by **what has always happened to it, which means that** or by **what has always happened to it, which is to say**.
- 3 In the end of the second paragraph, the authors express the opinion that the so-called ‘new statecraft’(ℓ.22), also known as “digital diplomacy” (ℓ.23), is “too simplistic” (ℓ.24).
- 4 The passage “the lure of quick fixes addressing multifaceted processes of change” (ℓ. 29 and 30) could be replaced by **the temptation of finding easy solutions for manifold processes of change** and this would still keep the paragraph coherent.

Espaço livre

QUESTÃO 35

Decide whether the following statements are right (C) or wrong (E) according to text I.

- 1 For the authors, the changes brought about by new communications technologies are affecting the essence of diplomacy as never before.
- 2 The text lists three different kinds of change which affect diplomacy: those originated in international and domestic scenarios; those coming from the main centres of authority; and the ones which are related to societal transformations.
- 3 Due to the close relationship that exists between diplomacy and communication, diplomats have managed to bring their communicative skills to perfection in order to work autonomously with new digital media.
- 4 The authors are critical of the kind of explanation analysts have given for the phenomenon of diplomacy in the digital age, which, according to the authors, should be approached more thoroughly.

Text II

1 What do politically minded visitors to a zoo feel when
they stand in front of the panda bear's cage? The previously
cute panda may suddenly strike them as strange — there is an
4 intuitive knowledge that this panda, constantly eating bamboo
in front of a cheerful and amazed audience, is deeply charged
with political agency.

7 Estrangement from the familiar is the start of every
theory. Unfortunately, it was only recently that political
scientists have embarked on exploring diplomacy
10 systematically as a conceptual phenomenon, generating one
unquestionable axiom: that of representation. As with any
axiom, it is unprovable, but it is the taken-for-granted starting
13 point for all further research: most scholars agree on the basic
postulate that diplomacy is about people representing polities
(most often a state) vis-à-vis another polity.

16 One should mention that the notion of political
representation is a theoretical axiom applicable to *all* countries,
but let us explore the example given by the panda bear and,
19 consequently, by China a little further.

It is often correctly perceived that the speech of an
accredited Chinese ambassador is attributable to the Chinese
22 government. It is “China” who spoke, not (just) the individual
person. This is the basis of representation. But what is often
forgotten is how non-human material can represent polities —
25 they are also diplomats, but mute.

It may sound ridiculous, if not provocative, to posit
that the panda bear in the zoo *is* China. But this is merely an
28 extension of the basic premise of diplomatic theory. Why
should only human individuals be able to represent a state? In
periods of conflict, flags (material objects) are burnt, walls are
erected, monuments torn down; in times of better political
31 mood, heads of states exchange precious gifts with each other,
while embassy buildings in foreign countries enjoy a “sacred”
34 legal status. Flags, walls, monuments, gifts, and the embassies
re-present, i.e. “bring into presence,” a country, and actions
toward these objects address the states they represent.

37 And there are good grounds for sensing a foreign
policy tool in the giant pandas that now reside in zoos all over
the world. They prominently embody China's modern public
40 diplomacy; they are non-human material deliberately deployed
by the Chinese government to the soil of other states; and they
have, at times, served as the primary means of expressing
43 inter-state sentiment — during times of both conflict and
cooperation —, in instances of the so-called “panda
diplomacy”.

QUESTÃO 37

Decide whether the following statements are right (C) or wrong (E) according to text II.

- 1 The author starts his text by mentioning people who stand apart from most because of their understanding of the political implications which may arise from the presence of panda bears in countries other than China.
- 2 The passage “The previously cute panda may suddenly strike them as strange” (ℓ. 2 and 3) indicates that people may become aware that panda bears kept outside China can be signs of international political forces.
- 3 One can correctly infer from the text that the author is against the exploitation of animals for political or diplomatic ends.
- 4 The view on representation expressed by the author is broader and more flexible than the one which considers that “diplomacy is about people representing polities” (ℓ.14).

QUESTÃO 38

Considering the grammatical and semantic aspects of text II, decide whether the following statements are right (C) or wrong (E).

- 1 The point made by the author in “Unfortunately, it was (...) that of representation” (ℓ. 8 to 11) would remain the same if this passage were rewritten as **Sadly, only recently have political scientists started to actively engage in the study of diplomacy as a conceptual phenomenon, and this delay has led to the irrefutable axiom of representation.**
- 2 As used in the text, the word “posit” (ℓ.26) is synonymous with **ignore**.
- 3 In “But this is merely an extension” (ℓ. 27 and 28), the word “this” refers to the statement that “the panda bear in the zoo *is* China” (ℓ.27).
- 4 Because the word “deployed” (ℓ.40) can be related to the meaning of putting troops or weapons in a position ready to be used, in the text it reinforces the idea that panda bears have acquired political and strategic significance.

Espaço livre

QUESTÃO 39

Text III

1 Much has been written about the superlative qualities
desirable in diplomacy. Few persons can embody them all, but
the greater part of a diplomat's armoury can be developed and
4 improved by sincere application guided by advice and example
of his/her seniors. One must be concerned primarily with the
foundations on which to build. For these the selectors must be
7 satisfied there is a hard core to the applicant's personality.
On it will rest the courage, toughness in confrontation, patience
and perseverance without which many more brilliant gifts can
10 come to grief. Contrary to popular belief, diplomacy is not a
career for the compliant. It often imposes on an officer the duty
of defending the interests of his/her country in places not of
13 his/her choice, where he/she must be prepared to withstand the
moral attrition to which he/she may be exposed in the front line
of international politics.

Lord Gore-Booth and Desmond Pakenham. *Satow's
guide to diplomatic practice*. 5th ed. London and New
York: Longman, 1979, p. 79 (adapted).

Considering the grammatical and semantic aspects of text III,
decide whether the following items are right (C) or wrong (E).

- 1 The word "armoury" (ℓ.3) can be correctly replaced by **arsenal** since both words can be used in the context to indicate the skills a diplomat should have.
- 2 In "On it will rest the courage" (ℓ.8), the pronoun "it" refers to "the applicant's personality" (ℓ.7).
- 3 The expression "come to grief" (ℓ.10) means **to end in failure**.
- 4 The passage "Contrary to popular (...) for the compliant" (ℓ. 10 and 11) can be correctly rewritten as **In opposition to what most people believe, a yielding person is not suited to a career in diplomacy** without this changing the meaning of the text.

Espaço livre

QUESTÃO 40

Text IV

1 A central conjecture of the social studies of finance is
that equipment matters: it changes the nature of the economic
agent, of economic action, and of markets.

4 Consider, for example, physical equipment such as
the stock ticker or trading screens connected in electronic
7 networks, which circumvent the most basic of all bodily
limitations — the inability to be in two places at once. They
made fine-grained knowledge of price movements available in
10 close to real time to geographically dispersed market
participants. Alex Preda conjectures, for instance, that the
ticker helped prompt the rise of "chartism" or "technical
13 analysis": the belief — still widespread — that patterns can be
found in price graphs that have predictive value. Actors'
equipment goes beyond physical technologies: their
16 "conceptual equipment" also matters, or so the social studies
of finance posit. Financial markets are complicated places.
Given the limited memory and computational capacity of the
human brain, economic agents must develop and acquire
19 systematic ways of making sense of markets. Organizations
must develop procedures for interacting with markets, and
to an increasing extent those procedures are implemented
22 in algorithms in automated pricing, trading and
risk-management systems.

Sometimes, the ways of thinking, procedures, and
25 algorithms that are employed derive from financial economics.
Probably more often, however, practitioners' ways of thinking
and associated ways of acting have no direct connection to
28 "academic" economics or indeed are regarded by economists
as mistaken. Chartism is an example of the latter: financial
economists regard it as on a par with astrology, but many
31 traders take it seriously, and act on the basis of it.

"Public facts", such as the LIBOR¹, technical
equipment, graphical presentations, and "conceptual
34 equipment" are all aspects of the diverse cognitive and
calculative processes that take place in financial markets.
These processes are "distributed" in the sense that a given task
is often performed not by a single unaided human but by
37 multiple human beings, objects, and technical systems. To
understand cognition that involves multiple collaborating
human beings and/or interaction with objects and technical
40 systems, one must go beyond the psychological or cognitive
science analysis of the individual "bounded by the skin".

43 As Hutchins puts it, "a group performing [a] cognitive
task may have cognitive properties that differ from the
cognitive properties of any individual".

¹ LIBOR stands for London interbank offered rate. The interest rate at which banks offer to lend funds (wholesale money) to one another in the international interbank market (source: **Financial Times**).

Donald MacKenzie. *Material Markets*. New York:
Oxford University Press, 2009, p. 13-6 (adapted).

Considering the grammatical and semantic aspects of text IV,
decide whether the following items are right (C) or wrong (E).

- 1 According to the text, automated trading and other new technologies have made financial economics hegemonic among traders as a tool to interpret the gyrations of the financial market.
- 2 It may be inferred from the text that Hutchins posits that the complexity of financial markets calls for analysis based on groupthink, as psychological or cognitive science analysis of the individual is clearly insufficient.
- 3 Using **based on** instead of "on the basis of" (ℓ.31) would not alter the general meaning of the sentence.
- 4 The expression "on a par with" (ℓ.30) means **competing**.

Text V

QUESTÃO 42

Considering the grammatical and semantic aspects of text V, decide whether the following items are right (C) or wrong (E).

- 1 From the author's account, it can be inferred that the plot of **My Fair Lady** is an homage to British social class structure.
- 2 The stage performance of **My Fair Lady** is punctuated by musical numbers.
- 3 The word "sleuth" (ℓ.13) is used in a disparaging way.
- 4 The author thinks that the most important point of the plot of **My Fair Lady** gets lost in translation.

Espaço livre

1 Ages ago, I acquired two recordings that inspire a
feeling of weirdness whenever I listen to them, or even think
about them. Both are performances of the great Lerner and
4 Loewe musical **My Fair Lady** in languages other than English.
Each of them has a special twist of irony. At the core of the
original story is how the coarse Cockney girl Liza Doolittle is
7 as a challenge, taken in by the insufferably smug but utterly
enthralled professor Henry Higgins, and through painful
exercises — "The rain in Spain falls mainly in the plain" —
10 acquires such an impeccably upper-class Oxbridge way of
speaking English that at her (and his) ultimate test, a posh ball
that she attends incognito, drifting among the cream of British
13 society, the keenest linguistic sleuth in the land dances with
this mysterious beauty and in the end declares her too good to
be true, and hence not English elite at all, but *Hungarian*!

16 The whole idea of de-anglicizing this story strikes me
as really nutty — and yet there they are, those recordings on
my shelf. And so, on what wet plains do those heavy,
19 drenching rains mainly fall, in **Mi Bella Dama**? And in the
Hungarian version, to what elite nationality is the too-good
to-be-true unrecognized Cockney girl assigned? Of course, the
22 truly strange part in both cases is that the whole time she is
speaking Spanish or Hungarian, the charade is maintained that
she is actually speaking English, and, unlike most plays or
25 movies where one language is made to pass for another, the
linguistic medium here is not just an incidental fact, but the
very crux of the entire plot. I suppose the suspension of
28 disbelief involved is no more strained than our willingness to
accept as "reality" a story that is occasionally interrupted by
the actors' breaking into lyrical song, and then, as suddenly as
31 it started, the singing is over and apparent normalcy resumes
on stage.

Douglas R. Hofstadter. **Le ton beau de Marot**: in praise of the music of
language. New York: Basic Books, 1997, p. 198 (adapted).

QUESTÃO 41

In text V, without altering the general meaning of the sentence,
"enthralled" (ℓ.8) could be replaced by (mark right — C — or
wrong — E)

- 1 bewitched.
- 2 captivated.
- 3 eccentric.
- 4 colorful.

QUESTÃO 43

Text VI

1 President Trump's remarks in recent weeks —
contending that fellow NATO members “owe [the United
States] a tremendous amount of money,” labeling the European
4 Union a trade “foe” and calling Russian President Vladimir
Putin “a good competitor,” for example — have heightened the
anxiety of observers who question the resilience of the postwar
7 order. Some focus on the challenges posed by external actors
— whether the selective revisionism of China as a complex
competitor-cum-partner or the more confrontational behavior
10 of Russia, which appears to have calculated that it can obtain
more short-term influence by destabilizing the system than by
integrating into it.

13 Others are more concerned with internal stresses.
Trump's “America First” approach to foreign policy — which
has surfaced and amplified simmering economic and
16 demographic anxieties among a significant segment of the
American public — articulates a sharp critique of the order's
alleged strategic benefits to the United States, its leading
19 architect. Across the pond, meanwhile, increasingly powerful
populist forces from a broad ideological spectrum are
contesting the legitimacy of the European project.

22 While these various accounts go a long way in
explaining the postwar order's woes, they discount an
important explanation: having thus far succeeded in achieving
25 its foundational goal — averting a third world war — the
postwar order lacks imperatives of comparable urgency to
impel its modernization.

28 It is misleading to characterize the postwar era as a
“long peace.” Proxy wars, civil wars and genocides have killed
tens of millions over the past three-quarters of a century. Nor
31 do observers agree why a war between great powers has not
occurred during that time: they have offered explanations as
diverse as “war aversion”, nuclear weapons, the U.S. alliance
34 system and Enlightenment values.

Still, the headline accomplishment remains: no global
conflagration has occurred under the aegis of the postwar
37 order. However, this is not to suggest that the system is
performing well; to the contrary, its limitations are widely
understood and increasingly apparent. It is insufficiently
40 responsive to and reflective of the evolving balance of power,
which continues to shift eastward.

The modernization of the world order would ideally
43 result from farsighted diplomacy. It is more likely, though, that
policymakers will do little more than push for incremental
improvements to an inadequate system, thereby enabling the
46 aforementioned forces — ranging from external challenges to
populist uprisings — to continue testing its foundations. The
potential result of indefinite erosion — a vacuum in order,
49 without a coherent alternative to replace it — is unpalatable. In
a nuclear age, though, it is terrifying to consider what might
have to occur for a new order to emerge.

Ali Wyne. A new world order will likely arise only from
calamity. The Washington Post, jul./2018 (adapted).

Considering the grammatical and semantic aspects of text VI,
decide whether the following items are right (C) or wrong (E).

- 1 The phrase “obtain more” (ℓ. 10 and 11) could be correctly replaced by **accrue**, without altering the meaning of the passage.
- 2 The word “aegis” (ℓ.36) could be replaced by **auspices** in this particular context.
- 3 The idiom “Across the pond” (ℓ.19) could be replaced by **Overseas**, without altering the meaning of the sentence.
- 4 The word “simmering” (ℓ.15) could be replaced by **vocal** without altering the general meaning of the passage.

HISTÓRIA DO BRASIL

QUESTÃO 44

Tendo em vista que, como colônia de Portugal, o Brasil fazia parte do mercantilismo da Idade Moderna, que tinha no sistema colonial um dos fatores fundamentais do processo de acumulação primitiva da Europa nos séculos XVI, XVII e XVIII, julgue (C ou E) os itens a seguir, acerca das características básicas da produção brasileira no período colonial.

- 1 Exercida sob o modelo de latifúndio autossuficiente, a produção gerava excedentes que propiciavam um vigoroso comércio entre as capitanias.
- 2 Prevalencia a monocultura agroexportadora, principalmente de açúcar, com predomínio do latifúndio da terra e do trabalho escravo (indígenas e africanos) generalizado.
- 3 No período em apreço, em que predominava a pluricultura de produtos, a produção aurífera mineira era voltada para a metrópole, e as indústrias básicas, como a metalurgia, empregavam uma pequena parcela de trabalhadores livres.
- 4 A posse da terra era concedida exclusivamente a proprietários de pequeno e médio porte; predominava o trabalho escravo e a produção manufatureira livre destinava seus produtos à venda por comerciantes portugueses na Europa.

QUESTÃO 45

A principal autoridade em todos os domínios coloniais portugueses era o rei, que, na administração desses domínios, contava com o auxílio do Conselho Ultramarino e da Mesa de Consciência e Ordens. Tendo em vista que, apesar do auxílio dessas instituições, a organização administrativa do Brasil colonial funcionava de modo precário, julgue (C ou E) os seguintes itens, relativos às causas dessa precariedade.

- 1 As distâncias, a consequente lentidão das comunicações, e a falta de aparato humano burocrático dificultavam o controle da população e a observância restrita das leis.
- 2 Embora fosse consensual e geograficamente constatável, a unidade territorial brasileira aparecia oficialmente visível apenas nos títulos do vice-rei e do príncipe do Brasil.
- 3 O processo administrativo era excessivamente centralizado: todas as decisões de maior ou média envergadura administrativa passavam pelo crivo de Portugal; de tudo se queria saber em Lisboa e por tudo se interessavam o Conselho Ultramarino e a Corte.
- 4 A Coroa Portuguesa, do início ao fim da colonização, procurou manter o controle total sobre o empreendimento colonial, motivo pelo qual resistiu às investidas da iniciativa privada (ou particular), no sentido de assumir papel exclusivo na exploração econômica da colônia.