

Língua inglesa



Composition

Text 1

How can he explain to him? The world is not run from where he thinks. Not from his border fortresses, not even from Whitehall. The world is run from Antwerp, from Florence, from places he has never imagined; from Lisbon, from where the ships with sails of silk drift west and are burned up in the sun. Not from castle walls, but from counting houses, not by the call of the bugle but by the click of the abacus, not by the grate and click of the mechanism of the gun but by the scrape of the pen on the page of the promissory note that pays for the gun and the gunsmith and the powder and shot.

Mantel, Hilary. (2010) *Wolf Hall*: a novel. Picador, p. 349.

Text 2

[Diplomats] need to understand JPMorgan Chase or Google's diplomatic machinery in the way that they understand China's. They should be competing with the best technology they can lay their hands on. They should be on a digital war footing.

I often ask people who they think will have the greatest influence on the twenty-first century – Google or Britain? Increasingly, most say Google. I want to show in this book how they can be proved wrong. Google has been a technological superpower for a decade. Britain has been one for at least 250 years.

Fletcher, Tom. (2017) William Collins, p. 17, with adaptations.

Discuss whether and to what extent technological and economic changes over the past few decades have transformed the intrinsic nature of diplomacy and (or) international politics. Draw connections between the ideas in the two texts.

Extensão do texto: 45 a 50 linhas.

Valor: 50 pontos.

Média: 40,01 (total); 40,477 (ampla); 38,6 (cotas/PNE)

Desvio padrão: 3,967 (total); 4,277 (ampla); 2,729 (cotas/PNE)

Bruno Berrettini Camponês do Brasil – 46,13

In the realm of Political Science and International Relations there has been a debate about whether it is the individual or the state that has a more prominent role in shaping historical events. Those who focus on the individual present arguments that are similar to those laid out by Hilary Mantel, whereas Tom Fletcher's remarks are the quintessential reasoning of the defenders of state power. Although international politics and diplomacy have undeniably been influenced by technological and economic changes, the advent of social media and the rise of China do not, and will not, undermine the state.

When it comes to the impacts caused by the widespread use of social media, such as Twitter and Facebook, on a global scale, it must be recognized that Hilary Mantel and those who share such views do have a point. In fact, international politics is not only the by-product of relations between and among states, but also between individuals and private entities. Though this has always been so, the recent revolution in communication technology has given individuals a bigger say in politics. In this regard, nowhere was this clearer than in the United Kingdom during the Brexit referendum. Had it not been for Twitter, Facebook, and Cambridge Analytica, which catalyzed voters' discontent, the European Union and British Parliament would not have been stuck in a quagmire for so long.

This does not mean, however, that states have become obsolete. The twenty-first century will go down in history as a time when China re-emerged as an economic power house and as a major power that can rival, or threaten, the United States. This was achieved through commercial and economic liberalization combined with the visible hand, or some may say, an iron fist, of the Chinese state. Such is the concern of Chinese authorities about the disruptive impact of social media on internal stability that the

central government has banned Twitter and Facebook outright. It has created, instead, several state-run companies, such as Weibo, through which the Communist Party expects to keep its grip on power. Perhaps, the answer to Tom Fletcher's question could be neither. Moreover, what feeds the current trade war between the US and China is that the Chinese are far more advanced in 5G technology, which could undermine the market share of American companies, but American global hegemony itself.

All in all, even though Hilary Mantel is right in pointing out the importance of private agency, it seems that Tom Fletcher's analysis addresses the key issue, that is, that states will remain the most powerful actors in international politics. He may be wrong in singling out Google or Britain. Perhaps, it will be China and some of its state-run companies.

1A: 9,30. 1B: 9,40. 1C: 5,00. Erros: 1. NL: 50.

Lawrence Benaventana Póvoas – 44,68

Over the past few decades, technological advances and economic transformations have significantly impacted international politics. Improvements in travel, communications, and information technology have given rise to an increasingly interconnected world. In this digital era, new actors have emerged to contest the centrality of nation-states in conducting international affairs. Nevertheless, while it may be true that these developments have altered the political landscape, the nation-state continues to be the most important actor in the international arena.

Structural changes in the global economy have affected world politics. The integration of financial markets has bound the fates¹⁰ of most countries' economic well-being, as hardship in one country will impact success in another. In this context, some

¹⁰ O candidato defendeu sua opção por "fates". Resposta da banca: INDEFERIDO. No período em questão, a escolha lexical para

relacionar "fates" a "well-being" fere as regras de colocação da língua inglesa.

observers claim that economic matters have overtaken political considerations, including military might,¹¹ in international politics, since an attack on a country would, in the end, negatively impact the¹² **beligerant** nations themselves. A second argument in favor of this view is that economic power determines military capabilities. In Wolf Hall, Hilary Mantel illustrates this view, as she describes the financial power behind the purchase and maintenance of military equipment.

Furthermore, the author alludes to a second reality: the concentration of decision-making in the hands of a select few. In this regard, financial clout would be the main factor in determining power in world politics, as private individuals and large financial institutions with headquarters in a handful of global cities could be seen as the true power-brokers. Tom Fletcher argues, however, that these entities remain subject to the will of nations. One such financial behemoth is cited by the author and serves as a relevant example. JPMorgan Chase []¹³ suffered penalties and increased regulation following the last financial crisis. These new rules were negotiated diplomatically between the world's largest economies, which showcases how even the most powerful financial corporations can have their power curtailed by sovereign nations on the international stage.

Technological breakthroughs have also transformed world politics. The increased use of digital communication has brought a multitude of issues to the forefront of []¹⁴ international debate. On the one hand, the advent of instantaneous communication has brought societies closer together than ever before. The plethora of mediums through which a message can be broadcast poses a significant challenge to diplomacy, but these instruments merely change the means of conducting diplomatic endeavors, not the substance. On the other hand, a group of large technological firms are now involved in the storage, publication, and dissemination of sensitive information. However, as Tom Fletcher correctly affirms, the power granted by this process is relative, even for a company as influential as Google. Diplomatic negotiations to regulate and limit power in the digital realm are already underway, which underscores how nation-states continue to be the main actors in international politics.

One can, therefore, draw connections between the ideas presented by Hilary Mantel and Tom Fletcher to conclude that, while economic and technological changes have significantly impacted both diplomacy and international politics, they have not fundamentally altered their nature.

1A: 9,20. 1B: 9,50. 1C: 5,00. Erros: 6. NL: 50.

Ronney Almeida e Silva Filho – 44,12

Over the past few decades, technological and economic changes have transformed the intrinsic nature of diplomacy and of international politics. The field of international relations was understood as a series of interactions among a select few powerful states throughout most of history. However, nowadays, it is increasingly clear that, as Hilary Mantel puts it, the world is not run from castle walls, and new actors have arisen in the international arena, transforming the work of diplomats as well as the core of international politics. In order to deal with the plethora of technological and economic changes that the world has been witnessing with increasing speed, diplomacy must change, and states must find ways to engage with emerging actors in the international system.

11 O candidato defendeu a separação da oração acessória intercalada "including military might" por vírgulas, que a Banca Examinadora alega estar incorreta. Resposta da banca: INDEFERIDO. No período em questão, o uso da pontuação está incorreto, segundo a prescrição de uso da norma culta da língua inglesa, pois cria uma intercalação, quando o trecho está na ordem direta, o que prescinde de uso de vírgulas.

12 O candidato defende o emprego do artigo definido "the" no trecho, por tratar-se de uma especificação textualmente necessária à coesão e coerência da frase. Em resposta, a Banca Examinadora alegou: INDEFERIDO. No período em questão, o uso do artigo

The increasing flow of information has drastically changed the way in which diplomacy must be carried out. As civil society becomes more informed about international events, it wishes to provide input regarding how the foreign policy of its country should be conducted. Diplomats must be open to public debate about foreign policy and willing to take the demands of the people **in** consideration. In other words, a few decades ago, diplomacy was the preserve of the elites, nowadays, it has become a public policy that must be carried out democratically. As a result, the nature of diplomacy is changing, and foreign policy is increasingly drawing the attention of society.

Not only have technological changes transformed the availability of information worldwide, but they have also allowed the emergence of powerful technological companies, such as Google, Facebook, and Apple. As Tom Fletcher explains, "Google has been a technological superpower for a decade". Although it is true that the power of these companies does not yet rival the power of countries such as Great Britain, they are already much more powerful than smaller, less prosperous countries. Therefore, the nature of international politics has changed. Countries must find ways to develop digital technologies and new regulations that can help them deal with the threats posed by powerful corporations.

Developing countries are also powerful actors emerging in the international system. This stems from the economic changes that have been taking place over the past few decades. Again, one must agree with the assertion of Hilary Mantel: the world is now run from places never imagined. Brazil, India, and China, for example, wish to play a more important role in the international system, one that reflects their new economic might in the 21st century. Their demands should not be ignored by **the traditional** powerful countries. There has been a shift in the distribution of power, and the stability of the international system depends on the recognition that economic changes have transformed international politics.

It is undeniable that technological and economic changes have transformed the nature of diplomacy and of international politics over the past few decades. In fact, history is a dynamic process of change, and such transformations will continue to take place for as long as society exists. Thus, adapting to the contingencies of technological and economic changes is the most rational option available. Diplomacy has been reinventing itself over the centuries, and the modern state has been able to cope with an ever-changing international world order. Therefore, changes must be seen as opportunities, and not as threats to the international system.

1A: 8,10. 1B: 8,70. 1C: 5,00. Erros: 4. NL: 49.

Joaquim Pedro Strunck da Silva Pinto – 43,25

The intrinsic nature of international politics is characterised by conflict. As Hilary Mantel states, money plays an important role **on** that constant dispute. However, it is not private money that rules the world. According to Tom Fletcher, states such as Britain, have been the world's most relevant players for a long time now. Countries have been using their citizens' inventions and wealth for centuries in order to survive and to fight for power, and they continue to do it in the Third Industrial Revolution era.

definido está incorreto, segundo a prescrição de uso da norma culta da língua inglesa.

13 Em que pese os argumentos do candidato, que defende o uso do 'simple past' por tratar-se de um momento específico e delimitado do passado, a Banca Examinadora respondeu: O contexto do período em questão pede o uso do present perfect.

14 A Banca Examinadora alega a necessidade do uso do artigo definido "the" no trecho. Resposta da banca ao recurso do candidato: No período em questão, a omissão do artigo definido está incorreta, segundo a prescrição de uso da norma culta da língua inglesa.

States have survived other technological revolutions before. Take the case of Britain. Not only did London survive the First Industrial Revolution at home, but it also benefited from it. It was the economic and technological advantage its companies had that gave the United Kingdom power enough so as to become the most prominent colonial empire on Earth. Today, London is also trying to redesign its foreign policy according to new technologies. It has been using social media to develop its new “Global Britain” brand, a strategic step for its post-Brexit foreign policy.

Furthermore, nations are using technology to meddle in each other's politics. The USA, for example, has become one of the most powerful institutions humanity has ever seen by taxing its citizens and profiting from its companies' products. Washington is constantly deploying its technological resources and unmatched budget to attack its enemies. Iran, Russia, and North Korea have all been under drone or cyberattacks recently. New technology is being used as X warfare tool, just as it has always been.

Economic changes over the past few decades have transformed China into a great power. Beijing is currently one of the largest economies in the world, second only to the USA. Following its intrinsic nature of state, China has been using all its economic might to reshape its geopolitical position. The Belt and Road Initiative constitutes the most impressive investment in foreign policy the world has ever seen. China is currently investing in regions as far as Latin America or Africa, former American influence zones.

Technological and economic changes have always influenced the way nations act in diplomacy and international politics, for they improve the means employed in these activities. What they do is to alter the way countries deploy their resources. However, they do not affect the intrinsic, competitive nature of international relations. The First and the Second Industrial Revolutions did not subvert the way states behave. The current technological and economic boom will not do it either.

1A: 8,00. 1B: 8,80. 1C: 4,80. Erros: 5. NL: 45.

Thayana Stocco do Amaral – 42,99

Technological and economic changes over the past few decades have transformed the nature of diplomacy and international politics to a large extent. Although these impacts present certain challenges, diplomats must embrace the opportunities aroused. Some of the transformations which were whipped up are related to economic relations, concerns regarding sovereignty, massive destruction weapons and benefits created by social networks.

The development of new technologies has changed the international dynamics. Over the past few decades, not only the amount of transactions, but also their speed reveal consequences to international relations. On the one hand, states become more vulnerable due to potential outflows of capital, whenever investors face uncertainty. On the other, a great number of fast transactions enables more trade opportunities. Hence, states mobilize significant efforts so that their diplomats are highly prepared to defend national exporters. Itamaraty, for instance, has a department which deal exclusively with commercial conflicts within the World Trade Organization. This has a positive impact on the economy, for national companies create jobs and increase the GDP.

The growth of transnational companies does not undermine sovereignty. Tom Fletcher advocates this perspective when he argues that some multinationals, such as Google, have been technological superpowers for a decade, while some countries, such as Britain, have been so for centuries. Indeed, states are the ones which have the monopoly of law making. As a result, the rules which they enact regulate the activities of any company that desires to settle in a state territory, including the limits of profits that they may transfer to foreign countries and labor force regulations.

Technological changes have rendered diplomacy even more essential. When it comes to peace among nations, some technological breakthrough, such as nuclear weapons, lead to the so-called mutual

assured destruction when states do not engage in diplomatic talks and dare to use military forces as a means for dispute settlement. This is axiomatic when Hilary Mantel asserts that the world is not run by the gun, but by the scrape of the pen. Moreover, new technologies have the potential to favor soft power, since social networks may be used to enhance the influence of a state, as well as to exhibit national products and enlarge trade relations.

New technologies are likely to be used for peaceful purposes. Nuclear deterrence and greater economic relations have increased the costs of the war. Furthermore, social medias may be used for economic publicity. Accordingly, these networks establish more binds with economic agents, enabling diplomats to defend national exporters more appropriately. When diplomats champion national companies, they demonstrate how the state sphere is relevant. Therefore, sovereignty is fully compatible with the current power of multinationals. Finally, despite some vulnerabilities spawned by technologies, they tend to be positive for international politics and diplomacy.

Luiz Carlos Keppe Nogueira – 42,55

The texts of Hilary Mantel and Tom Fletcher point out the gargantuan impact of economic and technological changes on diplomacy and international politics. Three main arguments can be advanced to discuss their main ideas: the current need for diplomats who are not only able to gather information, but also to separate fiction from fact; the growing importance of geoeconomics; and the present use of up-to-date technology as a weapon.

One of the most relevant roles played by diplomats is to inform their countries of political, economic, and social events. In a context of dissemination of the so-called “fake news”, gathering information is not enough. There is a need for diplomats to understand other societies in depth, in order to be able to identify trustworthy sources of information, such as news and political analysis. This change from information-gathering to information-assessing also necessitates transformations in the training of diplomats. In Brazil, for instance, the national diplomatic academy offers courses on media-training and digital security.

According to the theory of geoeconomics formulated by authors, such as Lester Thurow, the globalization process has augmented the importance of economic power in detriment of traditional military power. Fighting for the leadership in the most recent technology revolution, countries use tariffs and trade barriers¹⁵ in order to hinder the access of their opponents to markets, technology, and basic material. The trade war between the United States and China that is still on¹⁶ course shows that this strategy might have deleterious consequences to the global community.

The military use of modern technology is a reality. As pointed out by Fletcher, countries need the “best technology can they can lay their hands on” if they want to compete against other nations and the so-called “big-tech” companies for global influence. The problem in this scenario is that this sort of competition takes place in mostly unregulated realm. The decentralization of power mentioned by Mantel means that countries can carry out anonymous hacker attacks. The absence of a comprehensive international treaty on the matter creates great insecurity for states and individuals. Moreover, it represents a hurdle for diplomacy, which is more effective if accompanied by binding international law.

Technological and economic developments over the past few decades sharply transformed diplomacy and international politics. While Hilary Mantel claims that information is often more powerful than guns, Tom Fletcher highlights the growing influence of technology. Power struggles are still present in global relations, but the current trends will hopefully reduce the use of military force.

1A: 8,40. 1B: 8,50. 1C: 4,00. Erros: 4. NL: 50.

¹⁵ Foi escrito como “Bareers

¹⁶ Foi escrito “in” course

Luis Felipe Yonezawa Fernandes – 42,11

International politics, in general, and diplomacy, in particular, have been substantially transformed by recent technological and economic changes. Nevertheless, one ought to be chary of thinking that the fundamentals of diplomatic work have been upended. History shows that diplomacy has proved remarkably versatile when dealing with events capable of undermining the status quo, not least when these affect communication directly. The invention of the telephone, for instance, amounted to a turning point for the swiftness of the flow of information, but instead of causing a revolution in traditional diplomatic work, upon having its benefits and shortcomings carefully analysed, it was simply taken in as an additional tool. However counterintuitive it may seem, diplomacy's intrinsic nature remains the same.

As noted by Tom Fletcher, despite the prevalent **enthusiasm** for technological advances in recent times, these have not overtaken time-tested political and diplomatic formulae. To be sure, bit data, the Internet and artificial intelligence are **disruptive** innovations as far as everyday life is concerned. Furthermore, it is clear that diplomats and politicians have replaced their **once treasured** quill and ink by tablets, smartphones and personal computers. Nonetheless, whilst **the** communication and data storage tools may have changed, the basics of diplomatic work have not. Presidents still wish to engage their electoral bases, be it in the flesh, organising political rallies, be it online, using so-called "Twiplomacy". As to diplomats, they ought to be wary of divulging sensitive information, a guideline which applies indistinctly to letters and social media. Technology is but the tool with which a country's representatives operate to achieve their goals, and is unlikely to replace leaders or their objectives – and nor are economic changes.

It has not become trite to **affirm** that the world has undergone major economic changes. Financial markets are ever more robust and far-reaching, to the effect that many analysts have come to suggest that economic prosperity is the **foremost** objective of any administration. Nonetheless, this is an overstatement of the importance of **economics**. Whereas, as noted by Hilary Mantel in *Wolf Hall: a novel*, economic power is often **unapparent**, but sizeable, markets fundamentally operate within a framework established by governments, and are quick to turn to political leaders when crises come to pass. The 2008 worldwide economic meltdown is a case in point: self-regulation, technology and mathematical expertise were incapable of fending off **widespread** collapse of trust in **time-tested banks**. The fact that proud financial institutions and corporations had to be bailed out by governments **is a stern** reminder of the power of politics. Politicians and diplomats are evidently mindful of the importance of advancing an effective economic agenda, but one should not expect them to simply let go of cultural and social issues, for instance, for the sake of an increase in the gross domestic product. Promoting trade, engaging with stock market analysts and assuaging fears of a recession are only a fraction of a diplomat's concerns.

The magnitude of recent economic and technological changes cannot be overlooked. Wealth and information now flow more freely, so that diplomats and political leaders have to adapt their traditional tactics to accomplish their policy goals. Although this may bring pressure to bear on certain outdated tools – such as the quill – and approaches to international politics – such as ignoring the pervasive influence of financial markets –, the intrinsic nature of diplomacy and politics remains the same: leaders devise strategies to achieve certain objectives, which, when convenient, are conveyed to the general public. Upstart corporations and stock exchanges are yet to make a dent in these fundamentals.

1A: 8,30. 1B: 8,70. 1C: 4,80. Erros: 7. NL: 50.

Bruno Rolim – 27,78 (pior resposta)

Throughout **Ø** centuries, technological and economic innovations have contributed to **shape** how foreign relations are driven, in a process that has gained momentum over the past decades. In the economic realm, the rise of emerging nations and the financial crisis in the developed world has moved the balance of powers towards **Ø** East. Moreover, the creation of cryptocurrencies has potential effects on the control governments have over monetary policy. Technology, in addition, has stripped diplomats of their monopoly over information, through internet giants such as Google. While these changes have not transformed the essence of diplomacy, it is necessary to understand how diplomats will be able to play their role as drivers of relations between states.

The world has **underwent** major economic changes over **Ø** few decades, with new political actors and technological innovations. Firstly, the global economic axis has shifted towards **Ø** East with the rise of emerging countries, led by China, which has already overtaken the United States as the largest Gross Domestic Product (GDP), measured by parity of purchasing power. In addition, the increasing role of cryptocurrencies, **that** are issued and managed without any banking system, has the potential to disrupt economic relations between states. These changes have some parallels in the past, such as the creation of **this same** banking system, while nations such as Portugal and Spain emerged as maritime powers. The economic changes might reshape the balance of power between nations, but will not transform the nature of diplomacy or foreign relations.

Technological developments, however, have had significant impacts on the role of diplomacy over the last decades. In the past, the diplomat monopolized information, therefore being the most crucial instrument of foreign relations. Today, the development of new **communication** technologies not only **have** made it possible for everyone to access and share information about plenty of subjects, but **have** generated powerful non-state actors, such as Google. While these changes are substantial, there were equally revolutionary **episodes** in the past, such as the navigation, mentioned by Hillary Mantel in *Wolf Hall*. Diplomats no longer have the monopoly on information, but this does not mean their activity **Ø** has lost **their** nature. However, diplomacy needs to adapt to these new scenarios.

Considering that hitherto diplomacy and foreign relations have not had their essence transformed, there is still the question of how they will play their roles in this new world. **About the** economic changes, the emergence of new important actors will require more skilled diplomats, able to speak more languages and to assist their national economic planners with related subjects. The technological changes can be used by diplomacy as an asset, instead of a liability: without the monopoly on information, it is possible to improve the quality of the information they receive, through accurate reports and analytical pieces. Thus, it is possible **to** diplomacy **acquiring** new skills, without losing its essence, maintaining its role as **Ø** primary representatives of its nation.

Diplomacy and international politics have not lost their intrinsic nature, even though a large number of people, as shown by Tom Fletcher, think that Google will surpass **the** British influence on the current century. While **Ø** economy and technology have changed concepts **on** the functions of **the** states and **the** diplomats, this **mean** that, despite the new actors, never have the foreign relations lost their essence. After all, digital diplomacy is and will **ever** be diplomacy.

1A: 8,40. 1B: 8,30. 1C: 3,50. Erros: 26. NL: 49.

The train bore me away, through the monstrous scenery. This was March, but the weather had been horribly cold and everywhere there were mounds of blackened snow. As we moved slowly through the outskirts of the town we passed row after row of little grey slum houses running at right angles to the embankment. At the back of one of the houses a young woman was kneeling on the stones, poking a stick up the leaden waste-pipe which ran from the sink inside and which I suppose was blocked. I had time to see everything about her — her coarse apron, her clumsy clogs, her arms reddened by the cold. She looked up as the train passed, and I was almost near enough to catch her eye. She had a round pale face, the usual exhausted face of the slum girl who is twenty-five and looks forty, thanks to miscarriages and drudgery; and it wore, for the second in which I saw it, the most desolate, hopeless expression I have ever seen. It struck me then that we are mistaken when we say that “It isn’t the same for them as it would be for us”, and that people bred in the slums can imagine nothing but the slums. For what I saw in her face was not the ignorant suffering of an animal. She knew well enough what was happening to her — understood as well as I did how dreadful a destiny it was to be kneeling there in the bitter cold, on the slimy stones of a slum backyard, poking a stick up a foul drain-pipe.

Orwell, George. (1972) *The road to Wigan Pier*. Mariner Books, pp. 20-1, with adaptations.

Valor: 20 pontos.

Média: 18,8 (total); 18,83 (ampla); 18,74 (cotas/PNE)

Desvio padrão: 0,9028 (total); 0,873 (ampla); 1,094 (cotas/PNE)

Rodrigo Lara Pinto – 20,00

O trem levou-me embora, através do cenário monstruoso. Era março, mas o clima havia estado terrivelmente frio e por toda parte havia montes de neve escurecida. Enquanto nos movíamos vagarosamente através da periferia da cidade, nós passamos por fileira após fileira de pequenos barracos cinzentos correndo em ângulos certos até o horizonte. Nos fundos de uma das casas, uma jovem mulher estava ajoelhada nas pedras, cutucando com um pedaço de pau o cano velho que saía da pia interior e o qual, eu suponho, estava entupido. Eu tive tempo de ver tudo sobre ela - seu avental rústico, suas botas desajeitadas, seus braços avermelhados pelo frio. Ela olhou para cima enquanto o trem passava, e eu estava quase próximo de capturar seu olhar. Ela tinha uma face redonda e pálida, a face comum de uma garota da periferia que tem vinte e cinco anos e parece ter quarenta, devido a abortos espontâneos e trabalho pesado; e tinha, desde o segundo em que vi, a mais desoladora e desesperançosa expressão que eu já vi. Pareceu-me, então, que estamos errados quando dizemos que “não é o mesmo para eles que seria para nós”, e que as pessoas que cresceram nas periferias só conseguem imaginar as periferias. Pois o que eu vi em sua face não era o sofrimento ignorante de um animal. Ela sabia bem o suficiente o que estava acontecendo com ela - entendia tão bem quanto eu quão terrível era o destino de estar ajoelhada ali no frio congelante, na lamacenta pedra do jardim dos fundos de uma periferia, cutucando com um pedaço de pau um cano de drenagem defeituoso.

FID: 5. Erros: 0. TL: 18.

Bárbara Policeno Pereira – 19,80

O trem levou-me embora, pelo cenário monstruoso. Era março, mas o clima estivera terrivelmente gelado e havia montes de neve que ficou preta em todos os lugares. Enquanto movíamos lentamente pelos arredores da cidade, passávamos por fileiras e fileiras de casas cinzentas que se estendiam em ângulos retos até os bancos do rio. Na parte de trás de uma dessas casas, uma jovem mulher estava se ajoelhando nas pedras, cutucando com um graveto acima da tubulação de esgoto que saía da pia de dentro e a qual, suponho, estava bloqueada. Eu tive tempo de ver tudo sobre ela - seu avental rudimentar, suas botas desajeitadas e seus braços avermelhados pelo frio. Ela olhou para cima quando o trem passou, e quase estive perto o suficiente de ver o olhar dela. Ela tinha um rosto redondo e pálido, o comum rosto exausto da garota de favela que tem vinte e cinco anos, mas aparenta ter quarenta, graças a más condutas e ao sofrimento, e carregava, no segundo em que eu o vi, a expressão mais desolada e sem esperança que eu já havia visto. Ocorreu-me, então, que nós estamos enganados quando dizemos que “não é o mesmo para eles do que seria para nós”, e que aquelas pessoas criadas nas favelas não podem imaginar nada senão as favelas. Porque o que eu vi no rosto dela não era o sofrimento ignorante de um animal. Ela sabia muito bem o que estava acontecendo com ela - ela entendia tão bem como eu o quão horrível era o destino de ficar se ajoelhando no amargo frio, na pedra escorregadia do quintal de uma favela, cutucando com um graveto um tubo fétido de encanamento.

FID: 4,80. Erros: 0. TL: 19.

Bruno Rolim – 19,80

O trem me levava, através do cenário monstruoso. Era março, mas o tempo estava terrivelmente frio e havia montes de neve escurecida por todo lugar. À medida que nos percorríamos lentamente os subúrbios da cidade, passamos por várias filas de pequenos cortiços escorados na ladeira. Nos fundos de uma das casas, uma mulher jovem estava ajoelhada sobre o chão de pedras, cutucando com uma vareta o cano de esgoto feito de chumbo que vinha da pia dentro da casa, e que eu suponha estar entupido. Eu tive tempo de ver tudo nela: seu avental surrado, suas botas desajeitadas, seus braços avermelhados pelo frio. Ela ergueu seu rosto enquanto o trem passava, e eu estava quase próximo o suficiente para ver seus olhos. Ela tinha um rosto redondo e pálido, o usual semblante exausto de uma menina miserável que tem vinte e cinco anos mas aparenta quarenta, devido aos infortúnios e à pobreza; e seu rosto fez, no segundo em que o vi, a mais desolada e desesperançosa expressão que eu já vi. Percebi então que estamos errados quando dizemos que “não é a mesma coisa para eles como seria para nós”, e que as pessoas criadas nos cortiços não podem imaginar nada que não os cortiços. Pelo que vi em seu rosto, não era o semblante ignorante de um animal. Ela sabia muito bem o que estava acontecendo com ela – compreendia tão bem, quanto eu compreendi agora, o quão terrível destino era estar ajoelhada lá no frio amargo, no chão pegajoso dos fundos de um cortiço, cutucando um fétido cano de esgoto com uma vareta.

FID: 4,80. Erros: 0. TL: 18.

Pior resposta – 16,82

O trem transportou-me para longe, pela paisagem monstruosa. Foi em março, mas o tempo havia estado terrivelmente frio e, por toda parte, havia montes de neves empretecida. À medida que nos movíamos lentamente, pelas franjas da cidade, passávamos, fileira após fileira, por casas que se desdobravam em ângulos certos para a encosta. Na parte de trás de uma das casas, uma moça estava ajoelhada sobre as pedras, cutucando com uma vara o gasto cano de despejo que corria da pia de dentro e, que eu suponho (rasura apenada), estava entupido. Tive tempo para ver tudo sobre ela – o seu avental; suas botas desajeitadas, seus braços avermelhados pelo frio. Ela olhou para cima, enquanto o trem passava, e eu estava perto, quase o suficiente para capturar o seu olhar. Ela tinha um rosto redondo e pálido, a expressão comum de exaustão da garota de favela que tem 25 e aparenta 40 anos de idade, graças aos maus tratos e à labuta; e seu rosto trajava, da segunda vez em que a vi, a mais desolada e desesperançosa expressão que eu já vi. Ocorreu-me, então, que nós estamos errados quando dizemos que “não é a mesma coisa para eles como seria para nós”; e que as pessoas criadas nas favelas não podem imaginar outra coisa que não favelas. Pois o que vi em seu rosto não era o sofrimento ignorante de um animal. Ela sabia, suficientemente bem, o que estava acontecendo com ela – entendia, tão bem quanto eu, o quão terrível era um destino de ficar lá, ajoelhada, em um frio cortante, sobre a pedra delgada de um pátio de uma favela, cutucando com uma vara um cano*

FID: 4,50. Erros: 4. TL: 18.

** É isso mesmo, candidat@, esqueceu-me pôr ponto-final na minha tradução! Também, acentuei a desinência verbal “-ia” de português como “-ía” do espanhol. Bem-vind@ à segunda fase do CACD*

Portuguese-English

A literatura brasileira construiu uma concepção de Brasil, projetando a visão que temos de nós, a maneira como nos compreendemos e nos representamos. É uma concepção plural, e nisso reside sua força e vigor - que é literário, cultural e político. A pluralidade é resultado do empenho por meio do qual projetos minoritários de Brasil foram expressos e preservados. A questão aqui é: qual o sentido desses projetos ainda hoje? Projetos alternativos coexistem, na maioria das vezes, em condição de inferioridade, com o projeto de Brasil elaborado e levado a cabo pelas elites. Considera-se, também, que os projetos das elites ganham significado maior quando percebemos neles contradições, ou seja, quando neles percebemos as vozes das classes oprimidas. Enquanto houver contradição, convém dizer, o empenho continua, a História também.

Os antecessores de Machado tentavam ver o Brasil com os olhos europeus, indicando os caminhos para que o País pudesse acertar o passo com o progresso da civilização. Machado inverte o olhar: a Europa civilizada passa a ser vista pela ótica brasileira. Quando Machado publica suas obras fundamentais, a formação do sistema literário brasileiro se completa. Entenda-se por isso: produz as primeiras grandes obras de valor estético universal. Sendo um escritor identificado com os valores cosmopolitas, que desqualificou a busca da cor local como caminho para a excelência literária, sua obra, entretanto, está ancorada no ponto de vista local. Só que, agora, local já não é sinônimo de pitoresco, é aquele sentimento íntimo do tempo e da História.

BASTOS, Hermenegildo. In: *Cerrados*. Revista do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Literatura, n. 21, ano 15, 2006, p. 91-112, com adaptações.

Valor: 15 pontos.

Média: 12,1 (total); 11,95 (ampla); 12,56 (cotas/PNE)

Desvio padrão: 3,061 (total); 3,482 (ampla); 1,311 (cotas/PNE)

Ronney Almeida e Silva Filho – 14,50

Formation and Representation

Brazilian literature created a notion of Brazil, projecting the vision we have of ourselves, the manner in which we understand and represent ourselves. It is a pluralistic notion, and, in that, lies its strength and vigour – which is literary, cultural, and political. Plurality is the result of the effort through which minority projects of Brazil were expressed and preserved. The question is: what is the meaning of these projects still today? Alternative projects coexist, most of the times, in condition of inferiority, with the project of Brazil created and implemented by the elites. It must also be taken into account that the projects of the elites gain greater meaning when we notice contradictions in them, that is, when we notice, in them, the voices of the oppressed classes. While contradiction remains, it must be said, the effort continues, and so does History.

The predecessors of Machado de Assis tried to view Brazil through European lenses, showing the paths that would allow the country to synchronise its steps with the progress of civilization. Machado inverts the look: civilized Europe begins to be seen through the Brazilian perspective. When Machado publishes his essential books, the formation of the Brazilian literary system is finished. This means that the first great works of universal aesthetic value were produced. Notwithstanding the fact that he was a writer identified with cosmopolitan values, who disqualified the search for local characteristic as the way towards literary excellence, his work is anchored in a local perspective. Except that, now, local is not tantamount to pitoresque, it is that intimate feeling of time and History.

FID: 5. Erros: 1. TL: 22.

Bruna Veríssimo Lima Santos – 14,10

Formation and Representation

Brazilian literature has built up a conception of Brazil, projecting the vision we have of ourselves, the way we understand and represent ourselves. It is a plural conception, and in it lies its strength and its vigour – which is literary, cultural and political. Plurality is the result of the willingness through which minoritarian projects of Brazil were expressed and preserved. The question is: what is still the sense of these projects today? Most of the times, alternative projects coexist in a condition of inferiority with the project of Brazil conceived and carried out by the elites. One also considers that the projects of the elites acquire greater meaning when we notice contradictions in them, in other words, when we perceive the voices of oppressed classes in them. While there is contradiction, it is safe to say that the willingness goes on, so does History.

Machado de Assis' predecessors tried to see Brazil with European eyes, pointing out the ways that Brazil could keep up with the progress of civilization. Machado switches the look: civilized Europe starts to be seen through Brazilian lenses. When Machado publishes his fundamental works, the formation of the Brazilian literary system is complete. In other words, it produces the first works of universal aesthetic value. Being a writer identified with cosmopolitan values, who disqualified the search for a local colour as a means to literary excellence, his work is, however, anchored in a local viewpoint. Only that now local is no longer synonymous with picturesque, it is that intimate feeling of time and of History.

FID: 4,3. Erros: 0. TL: 28.

Lawrence Benaventana Póvoas – 14,00

Formation and Representation

Brazilian literature constructed a concept of Brazil, projecting the view we have of ourselves, the way in which we understand ourselves and represent ourselves. It is a plural concept, and that is where its strength and vigor reside, whether it be literary, cultural or political. The plurality is a result of the effort through which minor projects of Brazil were expressed and preserved. The question is: what is the sense of these projects today? Alternative projects coexist, most of the time, in a condition of inferiority, with the project of Brazil created and put into motion by the elites. It is also considered that the projects of the elites gain greater significance when we notice contradictions in them, that is, when we perceive the voices of the oppressed classes in them. While the contradiction persists, it is worth noting, the effort continues, as does History.

Machado de Assis' predecessors tried to see Brazil through European eyes, indicating the paths for the country to walk in tandem with the progress of civilization. Machado inverts this view: civilized Europe starts to be seen through a Brazilian lens. When Machado publishes his essential works, the formation of the Brazilian literary system is completed. By this we mean to say: it produces the first great works of universal aesthetic values. Being a writer identified with cosmopolitan values, which disqualified the search for local color as a path to literary excellence, his work, nonetheless, is anchored by¹⁷ a local point-of-view. Except that, now, local is not synonymous with picturesque, it is that intimate feeling of time and History.

FID: 4,50. Erros: 1. TL: 25.

Pior resposta – 10,60

Formation and representation

The litterature of Brazil has built a conception of Brazil that projects our perspective about ourselves, the way we comprehend and represent ourselves. This is a plural conception and that is why it is strong and vigorous – litterarily, culturally and politically. This plurality is the result of the efforts through which several minor projects of Brazil were expressed and preserved. The question is: what is the meaning of these projects today. Alternative projects coexist mostly in an inferior condition in relation to the project of Brazil that was elaborated and is promoted by the elite. There is a belief that their project also gains more meaning when we find contradictions in them; in other words, when we find in them the voice of the classes that have been oppressed. It is important to say that, while there is contradiction, the effort continues, and history too.

The forbears of Machado de Assis tried to see Brazil through European eyes, indicating the ways so that Brazil could correct its pace in relation to the progress of civilization. Machado inverts this perspective: the Europe of civilization is seen through Brazilian lenses. When Machado published his fundamental work, the formation stage of the Brazilian litterary system was completed. What this means is that he produces the first great work with universal aesthetical value. As a writer that followed cosmopolitan values and that minimized the search for the local color as a way to achieve litterary excellence, his work is anchored, despite everything, in the local viewpoint. Now, however, local does not mean pictoresque. Local is that intimate feeling of time and of history.

FID: 3,6. Erros: 6. TL: 29.

¹⁷ A Banca Examinadora apenas a preposição “by”, pois a preposição correta para o verbo “to anchor” é “to”: anchored TO a local point-of-view.

Summary

After the close of the 2003 World Trade Organization (WTO) ministerial meeting in Cancun, Mexico, United States Trade Representative Robert Zoellick unleashed a stinging attack on Brazil and its Latin American partners in the G-20 trade negotiating coalition. Lamenting the failure to reach agreement on the US/EU proposal to conclude the Doha round, Zoellick (2003) bemoaned Brazil's "tactics of confrontation", refusal to compromise, and insistence on a "massive list of required changes" to the chairperson's discussion text. The tension between the Brazilian-led G-20 negotiating coalition and the US offers a highly illustrative point to initiating a discussion on contemporary Latin American diplomacy.

CHANGING TRADITIONAL VIEWS: LATIN AMERICA IS NOT A HOMOGENOUS ENTITY

Perhaps the cleverest element of Zoellick's blast against Brazil was the emphasis on how the G-20 not only violated pan-Southern solidarity by rejecting a text from the Thai WTO Director General Supachai Panitchpakdi, but also invalidated the supposedly rooted idea of intra-Latin American unity. As Zoellick highlighted, the text blocked by the G-20 was drafted by the WTO's General Council chairperson Carlos Pérez del Castillo, Uruguay's ambassador to the organization. In his ire, Zoellick appeared to be assuming Latin America can be viewed as a homogeneous unit with consistent shared interests and attitudes. The region is instead comprised of countries possessing a wide range of geographic, demographic, economic and historical characteristics impacting their independent foreign policy positions. "Latin America" as a "unity" is itself an externally devised notion promoted by the French in the 1830s in an effort to create an implicit sense of alliance between the region and Romance-language European countries engaged in a struggle with their Anglo-Saxon and Slavic neighbors. The French idea of "Latin America" as a contiguous unit did stick in the Washington policy consciousness during the 1800s when gunboat diplomacy sustained US efforts to establish the Western Hemisphere as its exclusive zone of influence.

While there has been important variation in how Washington has attempted to manage the different countries, the general tone and approach has started from a remarkably similar place whether the US counterpart was Brazil, Bolivia, Costa Rica or Mexico. Even the regional organizations spanning the hemisphere, such as the Organization of American States, have been seen as opportunistic tools for Washington, not forums within which to engage in serious problem-solving or issue management. Per the tradition initiated with the Monroe Doctrine of 1823, Latin America has remained a question of bilateral management and control for Washington (HAKIM, 2006).

The combination of somewhat comparable histories of Iberian colonization, geographic continuity on a common continental land mass, similarities in language – Brazilian diplomats speak fluent Spanish –, as well as an absence of serious inter-state armed conflict helps to build a sense that the region is harmonious and relatively homogeneous. Overlooked in this surface-level sketch is the persistence of rooted tensions and conflicts in the region. Brazil and Mexico have soft contending ambitions for regional leadership, with Argentina often staking its own claim as well. The Bolivian armed forces are led by an admiral as a sustained note of protest against what it claims as Chile's illegal seizure of its coastal provinces during the 1879-83 War of the Pacific. Peru, too, has border complaints against Chile from that nineteenth century war and only recently settled an additional border conflict with Ecuador in 1998, a dispute which dated from 1942 and saw a series of conflicts and casualties throughout the twentieth century.

If we expand the list of territorial disputes in the region to include trade disagreements, political contretemps, historical misunderstandings and other forms of regional rivalry, we end up with a fairly extensive catalogue of dissent and discord in Latin America. What matters for understanding Latin American diplomacy is that these very real disagreements have a tendency to become of second-order importance to regional diplomats when faced with the need to unify in the face of pressure from a US or Europe that either dismissively tries to aggregate the region into a single, easy to manage unit, or pursues a strategy of divide and conquer to maintain implicit and explicit dominance. This pressure has had a major influence on how Latin American countries approach diplomacy and how they self-consciously exploit the externally created identity of Latin America.

NOT QUITE UNITY, NOT QUITE COALITION

Thanks to an accommodative and legalistic predilection for talking through disagreements, Latin America has become notable for the absence of inter-state conflicts. Although there are unsolved disputes in the region, resolution is consistently sought through negotiation and arbitration, not armed invasion. Even when conflict has erupted, the tensions appear reluctant and are quickly brought to the negotiating table by other regional countries.

Perhaps the best theorizing of the lack of inter-state armed hostility within Latin America can be found in the *concertación* approach to diplomatic management advanced by Argentine scholar Federico Merke (2015). The term *concertación* has no simple translation into English, being a reflection of an Ibero-American tradition of managing difference and dissent in politics such that it can become a strength rather than source of discord. At the heart lies an informally institutionalized process of summitry and discussion in lieu of power politics. Escalation in Latin American terms means the convocation of presidential diplomacy to discuss the matter of dissent, not the deployment of military forces to border regions. More significantly, it is often not just the presidents of the directly affected countries that meet, but rather the region's leadership or a delegated sub-grouping of ministers or national presidents.

Although there are a series of semi-regular presidential summits through groupings such as UNASUR, MERCOSUR, CELAC and so on, the *concertación* process is not rooted in a formalized framework, but rather exists as a convention embedded in the region's shared legalistic approach to international affairs. Chief amongst the legal norms driving *concertación* are the interlinked principles of sovereignty and nonaggression. Although precise interpretations are debated, there is cross-national agreement in Latin America that respect of international law is essential for mutual security and that great emphasis should be placed upon setting and observing the rules. The depth of *concertación* strategies of avoiding military conflict have been highlighted over the last fifteen years as substantial increases in military expenditure by many regional countries have resulted in increases in mutual confidence, not a rise of distrust-fueled arms races (VILLA; WEIFFEN, 2014).

Burges, Sean; Chagas Bastos, Fabrício. Latin American Diplomacy. In: Constantinou, Costas; Kerr, Pauline; Sharp, Paul (Orgs.). (2016) *The Sage Handbook of Diplomacy*. London: Sage Publications Ltd., with adaptations.

Write a summary of the text in your own words using up to 50 lines.

Extensão do texto: até 50 linhas.

Valor: 15 pontos.

Média: 13,12 (total); 13,36 (ampla); 12,40 (cotas/PNE)

Desvio padrão: 0,927 (total); 0,538 (ampla); 1,485 (cotas/PNE)

Bruno Rolim – 14,25

Frustrated after failing to conclude the Doha Round in the 2003 World Trade Organization (WTO) ministerial meeting, the American representative blamed Brazil for its defensive stance leading the G-20 trade coalition, which, according to him, broke the supposedly consolidated concept of unity among Latin American countries.

While Latin America is conceived by the American diplomat as a homogeneous region, there are dozens of different economic and political backgrounds that have shaped unique national foreign policy approaches. The idea of regional unity was conceived in the 19th century by France, which sought to build a Romance-language alliance against the Anglo-Saxon and the Slavic nations. Feeling threatened, the United States used its force to keep the Europeans out of the American continent.

Even though the United States does not deal with its Latin American neighbors the same way, its regional foreign policy is oftentimes driven by opportunism, instead of genuine crisis management. Washington considers the region a matter of hegemony.

The idea of a homogeneous Latin America is strengthened by geographic proximity, by relatively close languages and by a history with no serious national wars. Yet the region has always dealt with internal tensions among its countries, such as the struggle for regional leadership between Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, in addition to territorial and trade disputes. Latin American diplomats, when under pressure of Western powers that look to sustain their influence, put these questions aside, exploiting the exogenous concept of regional unity to avoid collapsing.

The Latin American penchant to resort to talking has contributed to avoid armed conflicts between its states. When there is a dispute, the parties seek to solve it through political and jurisdictional methods, instead of using **the** force. Argentine researcher Federico Merke theorized the regional reality, developing the concept of “concertación”, a diplomatic approach in which Latin American diplomats convert regional differences into assets, instead of liabilities. This process is made through an informal set of political instances, such as presidential summits and ministerial conferences. That allows the regional countries to solve their issues without needing to deploy their armies and increasing the chances of an armed conflict.

While there are some groupings with presidential summits, such as MERCOSUR, the “concertación” approach does not rely on an institutionalized framework. It is driven by the principles of sovereignty and non-aggression, always respecting international law. This explains why, despite the recent rise of Latin American military budgets, there have not been any arms races in the region.

CSC: 4,60. Erros: 1. TL: 34.

Bruno Berrettini Camponês do Brasil – 14,00

In 2003 the WTO ministerial meeting failed to reach an agreement, as the G-20, a group of developing countries, especially those from Latin America, rejected the US/EU proposal to conclude the Doha Round. The United States Trade Representative Robert Zoellick put the blame on Brazil, whose diplomatic leadership was essential to block any chance of agreement on the terms proposed. He firmly believed that the G-20 had acted against what he perceived as intra-Latin American unity. This episode illustrates how misconceived the image of Latin America can be in the eyes of a developed-world observer.

Actually, Latin America is a far cry from homogeneous entity. It was the French who created the very notion of a “Latin America”, with a view to establishing an alliance with Romance-language European countries. Such a move was not aimed at countenancing “Anglo-Saxon” America, but in fact France’s Anglo-Saxon and Slavic neighbors in Europe. Notwithstanding its initial rationale, the idea of Latin America as a single unit was inherited by Washington in its effort to secure the Western Hemisphere as its sphere of influence. In this regard, the Organization of American States is more of a tool of American hegemony than a multilateral forum for equals to engage in diplomacy.

There are, however, reasons for such inaccurate view. Portuguese and Spanish are strikingly similar languages, all Latin American countries share a common continental land mass, and their histories are to a certain extent connected to the wave of Iberian colonization of the new world. These similarities, though, tend to hide the tensions beneath the surface.

Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina have their own ambitions of exercising the region’s leadership. Moreover, Chile has territorial disputes with Bolivia and Peru. The latter settled its border conflict with Ecuador in 1998. If other domains are taken into consideration, such as trade disagreements and historical misunderstandings, a long list of dissent and discord emerges. But these simmering tensions lose impetus because of the need to act collectively against the influence exerted by the United States and European countries, thereby reinforcing that strategy of treating Latin America as a sole entity.

Latin American countries prefer to resort to diplomatic means in order to settle their own disputes, which is why the region is widely known for the absence of inter-state conflicts. Instead of the power politics that has characterized European history, they rely on summitry and various multilateral fora. This demonstrates their legalistic view of international relations. Concertación is the word that epitomizes such worldview.

CSC: 4,70. Erros: 2. TL: 38.

Lawrence Benaventana Póvoas – 14,00

At the end of the 2003 meeting between ministers of the WTO, which took place in Cancun, Mexico, an American trade representative took aim at what he considered to be an unfortunate use of confrontational tactics by Brazil. These tensions between the G-20 bloc, led by Brazil, and the US highlights¹⁸ important matters concerning current Latin American Diplomacy.

The most cunning aspect of the US representative's criticism of Brazil was possibly his focus on Brazil's purported betrayal of pan-Southern ideals and intra-Latin American unity. In his tirade, however, Mr. Zoellick, the trade representative, seemingly assumed that Latin America can be viewed as a single entity, rather than various countries with a wide array of worldviews, positions, and opinions. This outdated understanding of Latin America can be traced back to a concerted effort by France to forge an alliance with the region. It appears, however, to have stuck around, serving as a guide to the US's "gunboat diplomacy" in the 1800s.

Despite some significant differences in Washington's approach to issues regarding specific countries, the overall demeanor and strategy remained basically the same, regardless of which Latin American nation sat across the negotiating table. Relations between the US and the region's countries have been treated on a bilateral basis, in spite of regional organizations, such as the OAS, which is viewed suspiciously in the region as an instrument to assert American hegemony.

Latin America shares a relatively similar history, a contiguous geographical area, and linguistic similarities. In addition to this, a lack of violent conflicts between the region's nations also contributes to the perception that the region is mostly similar. This superficial overview of the region disregards chronic tensions, such as those between Brazil, Mexico and Argentina for regional leadership. Furthermore, deeply rooted conflicts between Bolivia, Chile and Peru remain latent to this day.

One could increase the list of territorial disputes in the region. The inclusion of trade wars, political problems, and various other forms of disagreement would serve to illustrate the level of discord in Latin America. These misunderstandings tend to be overlooked, however, due to their unison with regards to relations with the US.

Dialogue has prevailed in the region, thanks, in large part, to its countries' preference for legal and flexible settlement of disputes. Armed force is therefore rarely seen as a means to solve the region's issues.

This characteristic is perhaps rooted in the Iberian paradigm for legal studies, as well as an informal but institutionalized code of conduct in which negotiation should always trump the use of force.

This can be seen in presidential gatherings, which have become commonplace through the summit mechanisms that exist in the region's organizations today. Among the guiding principles of the legal ideology that reign in Latin American, the respect for international norms, national sovereignty and **non-agress** should be noted. This contributes to trust-building.

CSC: 4,70. Erros: 3. TL: 50.

Pior resposta – 9,90

Fabricio Bastos and Sean Burges, in Latin American Diplomacy, recall an important episode of the history of the World Trade Organization, when the rejection of an agreement by Brazil was read by the United States' representative, Robert Zoellick//, as a collective stance of the whole of Latin America. Against this backdrop, what could be observed was the traditional comprehension that Latin American nations represent a perfect coalition, sharing cultural identities, the same socioeconomic problems, and, for better or for worse, the same position towards international high profile issues.

Although this unreal homogenous entity, largely created by the French in the 1830s, has become very well-known, the history of the region suffices to illustrate how different are the nations in it. In this regard, a vast number of cases shows that in some events, the differences among them become notorious. Take the case of the War of Pacific (1879-83), when Bolivia, Peru, and Chile demonstrated that each country of the region has its own allegiances and its own geopolitical interests.

Moreover, the attitude of the countries of the region towards Europe and the United States, for instance, tend to change according to national needs of each country, to the detriment of a perfect coation among them, as we can observe// their positioning concerning the Monroe Doctrine.

In brief, one may note that // despite the search for making different nations' interests harmonic, they have (rasura) own values.

CSC: 2,00. Erros: 6. TL: 30.

¹⁸ A Banca Examinadora apenou a concordância verbal, que deveria estar no plural, para concordar com o sujeito: [These tensions] ... highlight