



Admissão à Carreira de Diplomata

Terceira Fase

Prova Escrita de Inglês

LEIA COM ATENÇÃO AS INSTRUÇÕES ABAIXO.

- 1 Este caderno de prova contém a Prova Escrita de Inglês, acompanhada de espaços para rascunho.
- 2 As páginas para rascunho deste caderno são de uso opcional; não contarão, portanto, para efeito de avaliação. Todas as respostas devem ser inteiramente transcritas para o caderno de textos definitivos.
- 3 Caso algum dos cadernos esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, solicite ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que tome as providências cabíveis.
- 4 A legibilidade será considerada na avaliação da prova. Portanto, tenha atenção com o formato de letras e demais notações. Não use marcas ou sinais que não integrem o sistema gráfico do inglês. A escrita deve ser contínua, sem linhas em branco, nem mesmo para separar parágrafos.
- 5 Não utilize borracha, lápis, lapiseira e(ou) qualquer material de consulta que não seja fornecido pelo CESPE/UnB.
- 6 Não serão distribuídas folhas suplementares para rascunho nem para textos definitivos.
- 7 Durante a prova, não se comunique com outros candidatos nem se levante sem autorização do chefe de sala.
- 8 A duração da prova é de **cinco horas**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação — que será feita no decorrer da prova — e à transcrição dos textos para as respectivas folhas do caderno de textos definitivos.
- 9 Você deverá permanecer obrigatoriamente em sala por, no mínimo, **uma hora** após o início da prova e poderá levar este caderno somente no decurso dos últimos **quinze minutos** anteriores ao horário determinado para o término da prova.
- 10 Ao terminar a prova, chame o fiscal de sala mais próximo, devolva-lhe o seu caderno de textos definitivos e deixe o local de prova.
- 11 Será anulado o texto escrito em local indevido ou que tenha identificação fora do local apropriado.
- 12 A desobediência a qualquer uma das determinações constantes no presente caderno ou no caderno de textos definitivos poderá implicar a anulação da sua prova.

AGENDA (DATAS PROVÁVEIS)

I **11/6/2007**, às 16 h (horário oficial de Brasília) – Resultado provisório das provas da Terceira Fase: sede do IRBr, em Brasília, e Internet — www.cespe.unb.br/concursos/diplomacia2007 —, até as 20 h. A forma e o prazo para vistas de provas e interposição de recurso contra o resultado provisório da Terceira Fase serão divulgados quando da publicação desse resultado.

II **26/6/2007**, às 18 h (horário oficial de Brasília) – Resultado final da Terceira Fase: sede do IRBr, em Brasília.

MINISTÉRIO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES
INSTITUTO RIO BRANCO

CONCURSO DE ADMISSÃO À CARREIRA DE DIPLOMATA

PROVA ESCRITA DE INGLÊS

1 – TRANSLATION

(Total: 30 Marks)

A)

(15 marks)

Translate into Portuguese the following text adapted from John Cornwell's *Seminary Boy* (New York: Doubleday, 2006):

By late 1944, and after four wartime home removals, I was attending a Catholic primary school run by Irish nuns and spinsters, surrounded by a hostile world of unbelief. One Sunday a V-2 rocket destroyed a nearby Anglican church, killing most of the congregation. The next day Miss Doonan, who taught us so piously to make the sign of the cross, informed us that these people had been struck down by God because they were Protestants.

The day before we celebrated the end of the war in Europe, I was humming to myself, skipping ahead of the girl who took me to school, when two bull terriers hurtled round the corner and sank their teeth into my plump legs. I spent the morning in a doctor's surgery being stitched up and painted with iodine. According to the policeman who visited our house on Victory Day, the dogs' owner claimed that I had made the animals bite me by my singing and dancing.

B)

(15 marks)

Translate into English the following text adapted from Wilson Martins' *A Palavra Escrita* (São Paulo: Editora Ática, 1996):

Não havia razão para que os gregos amassem e, por conseqüência, guardassem os seus próprios livros: Sócrates, como tantos outros, nada escreveu. Desprezando profundamente os "bárbaros", não havia igualmente razão para que amassem e, por conseqüência, procurassem guardar os livros estrangeiros. Assim, o povo letrado por excelência da Antiguidade, a pátria das letras e das artes, não possuía bibliotecas.

Para completar o paradoxo, é um povo militar e guerreiro, comerciante e prático, imediatista e político, que só admitia a palavra — escrita ou oral — como instrumento da ação, que vai, no mundo ocidental, possuir as melhores bibliotecas e, em particular, as primeiras bibliotecas públicas. Nisto, aliás, neste último traço, está gravado o caráter de um povo, voltado para a conquista do mundo e capaz de imediatamente perceber a utilidade de todas as armas: com os romanos, o livro passa da categoria sagrada para a categoria profana, deixa de ser intocável para ser condutor, e, posto ao alcance de todos, é o veículo por excelência das idéias, dos projetos e dos empreendimentos.

2 – SUMMARY & TEXTUAL EXERCISES

(Total: 25 marks)

A. Read the following text adapted from **Empires with Expiration Dates** by Niall Ferguson in FOREIGN POLICY, nr. 156 (Sept./Oct. 2006), and complete the exercises at the end. **(10 marks)**

B. Summarize the text, **in your own words**, in up to 200 words. **(15 marks)**

Empires, more than nation-states, are the principal actors on the stage of world history. Much of history consists of the deeds of the few score empires that once ruled alien peoples across large tracts of the globe. Yet the lifespan of empires has tended to decline. Compared with their predecessors, the empires of the last century were singularly short-lived. Reduced imperial life expectancy has profound implications for our own time.

Officially, there are no empires now, only 190-plus nation-states. Yet the ghosts of empires past continue to stalk the Earth. Regional conflicts are easily — nay, often glibly — explained in terms of imperial sins of yore: an arbitrary border here, a strategy of divide-and-rule there.

Moreover, many of today's most important states are still recognizably the progeny of empires. Imperial inheritance is apparent from the Russian Federation to Great Britain, Italy and Germany. India is the heir of the Mughal Empire and the British Raj, China the direct descendant of the Middle Kingdom. In the Americas, the imperial legacy is patent from Canada to Argentina.

Today's world, in short, is as much one of ex-empires and former colonies as it is of nation-states. Even institutions designed to reorder the world after 1945 have a distinctly imperial bent. For what _____ are the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council if not a cozy _____ of empires past? And what, pray, is "humanitarian intervention" if not a more politically correct-sounding version of the western empires' old "civilizing mission"?

Empires' life cycles and geographic reach are remarkably irregular. Whereas the average Roman empire lasted over 800 years, equivalents elsewhere before the modern age survived no more than half that time.

The empires forged in the 20th century, by contrast, were comparatively short. Why did they prove so ephemeral? The answer lies partly in the unprecedented degrees of centralized power, economic control, and social homogeneity to which the Communists in Russia and China, the Fascists in Germany and Italy and the expansionist Japanese aspired. They were not content with the haphazard administrative arrangements that had characterized the old empires. Though they inherited from the 19th-century nation-builders an insatiable appetite for uniformity, these new "empire states" repudiated religious and legal constraints on the use of force. They relished sweeping away old political institutions and existing social structures. Above all, they made a virtue of ruthlessness.

The empire states of the mid-20th century were to a considerable extent the architects of their own demise. In particular, the Germans and Japanese imposed their authority on other peoples with such unbridled ferocity that they undermined local collaboration thus laying the foundations for indigenous resistance. At the same time, their territorial ambitions were so boundless that they swiftly conjured into being an unassailable coalition of imperial rivals in the form of the British Empire, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

Empires do not survive for long if they cannot establish and sustain local consent and if they allow more powerful coalitions of rival empires to unite against them. The crucial question is whether or not today's global powers behave differently from their imperial forebears.

Publicly, the leaders of the American and Chinese republics deny entertaining imperial designs. Both states are the product of revolutions and have entrenched anti-imperialist traditions. Yet the mask does slip on occasions. In 2004 a senior presidential advisor confided to a journalist: "We're an empire now and when we act, we create our own reality." Similar thoughts may cross the minds of China's leaders. In any case, it is perfectly possible for a republic to behave like an empire in practice, while remaining in denial about its loss of republican virtue.

A historical pattern of U.S. imperial intervention underpins the widespread assumption that the U.S. military presence in Afghanistan and Iraq will not long outlast President Bush's term in office. Empire —

especially unstated empire — is ephemeral in a way that sets our own age quite apart. In the American case, however, the real snag is not the alienation of conquered peoples or threats posed by rival empires (the prime solvents of other 20th-century empires) but domestic constraints. These take three distinct forms.

The first can be classified as a troop deficit. The United States prefers to maintain a relatively small proportion of its population in the armed forces, at 0.5 percent. Moreover, only a small and highly trained part of this military is available for combat duties overseas. Members of this elite are not to be readily sacrificed. Nor are they easy to replace.

The second constraint on America's tacit empire is the burgeoning budget deficit. The costs of the war in Iraq have substantially exceeded the administration's forecast: \$290 billion since the invasion in 2003.

Finally, there is the attention deficit. Past empires were not sorely taxed to sustain public support for protracted conflicts. The American public, by contrast, tires quickly. It has taken less than 18 months for a majority of American voters to start viewing the invasion of Iraq as a mistake.

An empire will thrive and endure so long as the benefits of exerting power over foreign peoples outstrip the costs of doing so in the eyes of the imperialists; and so long as the benefits of knuckling under a foreign yoke exceed the costs of resistance in the eyes of the subjects. Such calculations implicitly take stock of the potential costs of relinquishing power to a rival empire.

For the time being, the costs of empire building look too high to most Americans while the benefits seem at best nebulous. Moreover, a rival equipped or willing to do the job is clearly wanting. With its republican institutions battered but still intact, the United States hardly passes muster as a latter-day Rome.

All that may change, however. In a world where natural resources are destined to become scarcer, the old mainsprings of imperial rivalry resist. Empire today is both unstated and unsung. History suggests, though, that the calculus of power could well swing back in its favor tomorrow.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

(Total: 10 marks, 2 per correct answer)

- a) Fill in each of the **two** gaps in paragraph four of the text above with an appropriate word or phrase:

“For what _____ are the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council if not a cozy _____ of empires past?”

- b) Choose the most appropriate substitute in context for the words underlined in paragraph twelve:

I. taxed: “Past empires were not sorely taxed to sustain public support for protracted conflicts.”

- 1) drained
- 2) compelled
- 3) levied
- 4) hurt
- 5) pressed

II. protracted: “Past empires were not sorely taxed to sustain public support for protracted conflicts.”

- 1) dreadful
- 2) damaging
- 3) drawn out
- 4) costly
- 5) withering

- c) Re-write the following sentence from the antepenultimate paragraph of the text starting as indicated below:

“An empire will thrive and endure so long as the benefits of exerting power over foreign peoples outstrip the costs of doing so in the eyes of the imperialists.”

Only when the benefits _____

3 – COMPOSITION

(Total: 45 marks)

Write a composition on the following quotation from Albert Einstein:

“The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything save our modes of thinking and we thus drift toward unparalleled catastrophe.”

(Length: 350-450 words)

