Instituto Rio Branco

ADMISSÃO À CARREIRA DE DIPLOMATA

PROVA OBJETIVA (1.ª FASE) — Segunda Etapa

LEIA COM ATENÇÃO AS INSTRUÇÕES ABAIXO.

1. Ao receber este caderno, confira inicialmente se os seus dados pessoais, transcritos acima, estão corretos e coincidem com o que está registrado na sua folha de respostas. Confira também o seu nome em cada página numerada deste caderno. Em seguida, verifique se ele contém trinta e sete questões, correspondentes à segunda etapa da prova objetiva, corretamente ordenadas de 29 a 65. Caso o caderno esteja incompleto, tenha algum defeito ou apresente discordância quanto ao seu dados pessoais, solicite ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que tome as providências cabíveis, pois não serão aceitas reclamações posteriores nesse sentido.

2. Quando autorizado pelo chefe de sala, no momento da identificação, escreva, no espaço apropriado da folha de respostas, com a sua caligrafia usual, a seguinte frase:

No meio da dificuldade está a oportunidade.

Conforme previsto em edital, o descumprimento dessa instrução implicará a anulação das suas provas e a sua eliminação do concurso.

3. Você encontrará dois tipos de questões objetivas: múltipla escolha e CERTO ou ERRADO. Nas questões do tipo múltipla escolha, marque, em cada uma, a única opção correta (A, B, C, D ou E), de acordo com o respectivo comando. Nas questões do tipo CERTO ou ERRADO, compostas de quatro itens cada uma, marque, para cada item, o campo designado com o código C, caso julgue o item CERTO, ou o campo designado com o código E, caso julgue o item ERRADO.

4. Recomenda-se que a marcação não seja feita ao acaso: em cada questão do tipo múltipla escolha e em cada item do tipo CERTO ou ERRADO, se a resposta divergir do gabarito oficial definitivo, o candidato receberá pontuação negativa, conforme consta em edital.

5. Não utilize borracha, lápis, lapiseira (grafite) e(ou) qualquer material de consulta que não seja fornecido pelo CESPE/UnB.

6. Durante a prova, não se comunique com outros candidatos nem se levante sem autorização de um fiscal de sala.

7. A duração da segunda etapa da prova objetiva é de três horas e trinta minutos, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação — que será feita no decorrer da aplicação — e ao preenchimento da folha de respostas.

8. Você deverá permanecer obrigatoriamente em sala por, no mínimo, uma hora após o início da prova e poderá levar este caderno de prova somente no decurso dos últimos quinze minutos anteriores ao horário determinado para o término desta etapa da prova.

9. Ao terminar a prova, chame o fiscal de sala mais próximo, devolva-lhe a sua folha de respostas e deixe o local de prova.

10. A desobediência a qualquer uma das determinações constantes no presente caderno ou na folha de respostas poderá implicar a anulação de sua prova.

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PROVA OBJETIVA – SEGUNDA ETAPA

This text refers to questions from 29 through 31.

1. Nobel was an ardent advocate of arbitration, though not of disarmament, which he thought a foolish demand for the present. He urged establishment of a tribunal and agreement among nations for a one-year period of compulsory truce in any dispute. He turned up in person, though incognito, at a Peace Congress in Bern in 1892 and told Bertha von Suttner that if she could “inform me, convince me, I will do something great for the cause”. The spark of friendship between them had been kept alive in correspondence and an occasional visit over the years and he now wrote her that a new era of violence seemed to be working itself up: “one hears in the distance its hollow rumble already.” Two months later he wrote again, “I should like to dispose of my fortune to found a prize to be awarded every five years” to the person who had contributed most effectively to the peace of Europe. He thought that it should terminate after six awards, “for if in thirty years society cannot be reformed we shall inevitably lapse into barbarism”.

2. Nobel brooded over the plan, embodied it in a will drawn in 1895 which allowed man a little longer deadline, and died the following year.


QUESTÃO 29

Based on the text, judge if the following items are right (C) or wrong (E).

1. ( ) It can be inferred from the text that Nobel did a dramatic volte-face concerning his stance on peace or disarmament.
2. ( ) Nobel predicted that peace would only last thirty years, because violence in Europe was increasing.
3. ( ) Nobel suggested that ominous signs of impending violence could be discerned in the offering.
4. ( ) The author puts forward a tentative suggestion that Nobel’s continued commitment to the cause of arbitration rendered him impervious to the idea of disarmament.

QUESTÃO 30

In the text,

1. ( ) “brooded over” and “will”, both on line 18, mean respectively pondered and an official statement disposing of a person’s property after his or her death.
2. ( ) the pronoun “it” (l.15) refers to Nobel’s fortune.
3. ( ) the word ‘for’ (l.16) can be replaced by since with no change in the original meaning of the sentence.
4. ( ) the term “spark” (l.8) is used in its connotative meaning.

QUESTÃO 31

Which of the following statements about the verbs in the text is correct?

A. The forms “brooded” (l.18), “embodied” (l.18) and “died” (l.19) can be replaced, respectively, by has brooded, has embodied and has died without effecting a significant change in the original meaning of the text.
B. In “The spark of friendship between them had been kept alive” (l.8-9), the use of the form “had been” implies the connection between von Suttner and Nobel took place after the Peace Congress.
C. The verbal form ‘should’ (l.13) could be replaced by would without effecting a significant change in the meaning of the text.
D. The use of the form ‘to be awarded’ (l.13-14) directs the focus of the sentence to those who award the prize.
E. In ‘I will do something great’ (l.7-8), the use of ‘will’ conveys the idea of imposition.

This text refers to questions from 32 through 36.

It may not stir up international outrage like its semi-namesake WikiLeaks, but Wikipedia sparks debate. The free online encyclopedia, which celebrates its tenth birthday on January 15th, is a symbol of unpaid collaboration and one of the most popular destinations on the Internet, attracting some 400m visitors a month. It also faces serious charges of elitism.

Wikipedia offers more than 17m articles in 247 languages. Every day thousands of people edit entries or add new ones in return for nothing more than the satisfaction of contributing to the stock of human knowledge. Wikipedia relies on its users’ generosity to fill its coffers as well as its pages. Recent visitors to the website were confronted with images of Jimmy Wales, a co-founder, and a request for donations. The campaign was annoying but effective, raising $ 16m in 50 days.

With its emphasis on bottom-up collaboration and the broad dissemination of knowledge, the online encyclopedia is in many ways an incarnation of the fundamental values of the web. But Wikipedia also reveals some of the pitfalls of the increasingly popular “crowdsourcing” model of content creation. One is maintaining accuracy. On the whole, Wikipedia’s system of peer reviewing does a reasonable job of policing facts. But it is vulnerable to vandalism. Several politicians and TV personalities have had their deaths announced in Wikipedia while they were still in fine fettle.

Some observers argue the site should start paying expert editors to produce and oversee content, and sell advertising to cover the cost. Problems with accuracy “are an inevitable consequence of a free-labour approach”, argues Alex Jannykhin, of WikiExperts, which advises organisations on how to create Wikipedia articles (the very existence of such outfits hints at Wikipedia’s importance, as well as its susceptibility to outside influence). The encyclopedia’s bosses retort that such concerns are overblown and that taking advertisers would dent its appeal to users.

QUESTÃO 32

Based on the text, judge if the items below are right (C) or wrong (E).

1. The basic concepts behind Wikipedia are inconsistent with the usefulness of unhindered access to the Internet.
2. It is possible to deduce from the text that Wikipedia resorted to an appeal for public monetary contributions.
3. One of the major concerns regarding the content of the online encyclopedia is its vulnerability to inclusion of imprecise information.
4. Not all articles in Wikipedia must be submitted by personal individual collaborators.

QUESTÃO 33

According to the text, judge if the following items are right (C) or wrong (E).

1. On line 25, “while they were still in fine fettle” can be correctly rewritten as even before their bodies could be prepared for burial, without change in meaning.
2. On line 23, “But it is vulnerable to vandalism” can be correctly replaced by Furthermore, it falls prey to vandalism, without change in meaning.
3. From the last paragraph, it is correct to infer that volunteer work is inherently slovenly and deceptive.
4. The terms “stir up” (1.1) and “sparks” (1.2) bear a semantic relationship to the verb to fuel.

QUESTÃO 34

According to what the text states, choose the correct option.

A. Underlying the idea of Wikipedia is the premise of a profitable approach to the compilation and diffusion of human values and customs.
B. Contributions to Wikipedia come both in the form of spontaneous inclusion and reviewing of texts as well as of gifts of money.
C. Advertising would increase the reliability and acceptance of Wikipedia, according to its owners.
D. The bulk of Wikipedia articles deliberately misguide its users as to the actual death of some celebrities.
E. Wikipedia is not free of charge, for it launches aggressive worldwide fund-raising campaigns.

QUESTÃO 35

In the text, the word “overblown” (1.34) is synonymous with

A. excessive.
B. widespread.
C. fundamental.
D. grave.
E. mounting.

QUESTÃO 36

In the text, the expression “peer reviewing” (1.22) refers to

A. a thorough check of facts and figures carried out by individuals who have spotless academic reputations.
B. an enforcement of rules similar to that performed by police officers.
C. the system used by Wikipedia to minimize the publication of false information.
D. the mounting pressure brought to bear on an individual by his or her colleagues.
E. a friendly way of going over factual research.

This text refers to questions from 37 through 40.

Remembrance of things past is often dearest to those who are bored or driven to despair by the world around them. To these the contemplation of times gone by brings surcease from current burdens too heavy to bear. “Take not away from me” implored the Emperor Julian, world-weary monarch in another age of disenchantment, “this mad love for that which no longer is. That which has been is more splendidly beautiful than all that is…” To others, concerned as watchers and movers with the challenge of today and the promise or menace of tomorrow, the tale of many yesterdays, reconstructed by the history and the science of living men and women, has another meaning.

By revealing what has gone before, it illumines the act of the human adventure now being played and suggests the pattern of acts to come. The drama of earthborn and earthbound humanity, despite all its crises and intermissions, is a continuous story. All the characters are prisoners of time.

All the problems of the now are forever shaped by the experiences of a then which extends back in unbroken sequence to the origins of life. Each generation has freedom to choose among alternative designs for destiny, and opportunity to win some measure of mastery over its fate, only to the extent of its comprehension of where it stands in the cavalcade of years, decades, centuries, and millennia ticked off by the spinning planet.


QUESTÃO 37

Based on the text, judge if the items below are right (C) or wrong (E).

1. One can infer from the text that backward or nostalgic views of the world have existed for more than a thousand years.
2. According to the text, although past events should be taken into consideration, humankind can choose its future and destiny freely.
3. The author of the text suggests that nostalgia is the preserve of desperate people.
4. The author’s clear intention in the first paragraph is to rightly extol the virtues of extreme political reactionarism.
QUESTÃO 38

As far as the semantic and grammar features of the text are concerned, judge if the following items are right (C) or wrong (E).

1 ( ) The word “and” (l.15) is used as a stylistic device to bring together two synonymous words, “earthborn” (l.15) and “earthbound” (l.16).

2 ( ) The pronoun “it” (l.13) refers to “another meaning” (l.11-12).

3 ( ) A more up-to-date manner to convey the notion expressed by “illumines” (l.13) is sheds light on.

4 ( ) The expression “watchers and movers” (l.8-9) refers to people who play clearly distinct roles as far as political action is concerned.

QUESTÃO 39

Still in the fields of semantics and grammar of the text, judge if the items below are right (C) or wrong (E).

1 ( ) If “ticked off” (l.24) and “spinning” (l.25) were replaced respectively by marked off and rotating, there would occur no grammar mistakes in the sentence.

2 ( ) The words “crises” (l.16) and “millennia” (l.24), as well as theses and fulcrum, can only be found in their plural forms.

3 ( ) In the fragment “All the problems of the now are forever shaped by the experiences of a then” (l.18-19), the words “now” and “then” can be replaced respectively by here and there without effecting changes in the meaning and the grammatical correction of the passage.

4 ( ) In the first paragraph, the words “world-weary” (l.5) and “disenchantment” (l.6) establish a semantic relation which reveals the pessimism which was felt by the “monarch” (l.5) and characterized his “age” (l.6).

QUESTÃO 40

The particle “as” (l.8) is used in the text

1 to express the idea of in the same way.

2 to describe the purpose or quality of someone or something.

3 to express the idea of because.

4 to express the idea of while.

5 in a comparison to refer to the degree of something.

QUESTÃO 41

Segundo Frei Vicente do Salvador, em uma das ocasiões em que foi necessário pegar em armas para submeter os gentios da região do Cabo de Santo Agostinho, Duarte de Albuquerque Coelho organizou várias companhias de guerra. Em Olinda, servindo-se de “mercadores e moradores, porque eram de diversas partes do Reino”, o donatário “ordenou outras três companhias”: “que por capitão dos de Viana do Castelo fosse João Pais, dos do Porto, Bento Dias Santiago e dos de Lisboa, Gonçalo Mendes d’Elvas, mercador”.

Tendo o texto acima como referência inicial, julgue (C ou E) os itens a seguir, relativos à sociedade colonial brasileira.

1 ( ) A despeito da importância econômica que desempenhavam, comerciantes e mercadores reinóis enfrentavam, no Brasil, grande dificuldade para alcançar representação política.

2 ( ) Entre as cláusulas do Pacto Colonial incluía-se a da obrigatoriedade de que os mercadores portugueses, quando solicitados, colaborassem militarmente com as forças da metrópole.

3 ( ) A centralização do poder político, refletida na concentração do aparato burocrático do império português em Lisboa, deu origem à monopolização do comércio colonial pelos mercadores lisboetas.

4 ( ) As companhias de guerra configuravam soluções econômicas típicas do mercantilismo colonial português, estando as expedições de exploração dos novos territórios associadas à captura de mão de obra escrava indígena.