



### PROVA OBJETIVA (1.ª FASE) Segunda Etapa

# ADMISSÃO À CARREIRA DE DIPLOMATA

TARDE

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- 1 Ao receber este caderno de prova, 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 qualquer defeito ou apresente discordância quanto aos seus 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:  
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- 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.
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## PROVA OBJETIVA – SEGUNDA ETAPA

This text refers to questions from 29 through 32.

1 It is one of the most pressing questions of our time:  
what is the relationship between financial and environmental  
2 meltdown? Are the two crises the same thing, needing to be  
4 dealt with together? Or do we, as even some business leaders  
suggest, have to fix the environment before we can fix the  
economy? A slew of books, ebooks, pamphlets and journals  
7 are tackling this thorny question.

You might expect a strong “yes” from the greens to  
fixing the environment ahead of the economy. And in **The**  
10 **Environmental Debt: The hidden costs of a changing global**  
**economy**, long-time Greenpeace activist Amy Larkin does  
make a cogent argument for this. The high costs of coping with  
13 extreme weather, pollution and declining resources are, she  
says, catching up with capitalism. Our carefree attitude to the  
“externalities” of wealth generation has run up an  
16 environmental debt that is loading unsustainable financial debt  
on us all.

19 But environmentalists are not the only ones making  
the link. In Wall Street and the City, there is similar talk that  
the worst fears of environmentalists are coming to pass. As  
shortages of natural resources push up prices, a looming  
22 resource crunch is manifested in market meltdown.

Paul Donovan and Julie Hudson, economists for the  
Swiss bank UBS, agree. They argue that “there is a second  
25 credit crunch”, an environmental one. By ransacking global  
resources and enfeebling ecosystems, the authors say, we are  
drawing down environmental credit as surely as reckless  
28 spending on a credit card draws down financial credit. The two  
crunches have “a symbiotic relationship”, they argue: “The  
party has to stop.”

31 The synergies between financial and environmental  
crunches may be complex, but at root, many economists argue  
that reckless consumption, driven by easy credit, helped fuel  
34 financial crisis. Environmentalists agree that the same  
consumer binge drove up environmental debt.

F. Pearce. What do we fix first – environment or  
economy? NewsScientist. July 8<sup>th</sup>, 2013 (adapted).

### QUESTÃO 29

According to the text,

- A both environmentalists and economists agree that consumption is at the heart of the current financial and environmental crises.
- B the need to understand the current capitalist crisis is urging environmentalists and economists to launch publications on the issue.
- C financial and environmental debts have been primarily affecting wealthy countries due to their reckless consumption attitude.
- D business and finance experts had warned Greenpeace activists about the financial consequences of natural resource shortages.
- E the synergetic link between economy and environment points to the need to tackle financial issues ahead of environmental ones.

### QUESTÃO 30

Based on the text, choose the correct answer.

- A The expression “consumer binge” (l.35) is used as an antonym for the expression “reckless consumption” (l.33).
- B The word “cogent” (l.12) suggests that the argument put forward by Amy Larkin is ill-founded.
- C If the verb “catching up with” (l.14) is replaced by **stemming from**, the meaning of the sentence remains unaltered.
- D The word “looming” (l.21) is used as a synonym for **unlikely**.
- E The words “crunch” (l.22) and “crunches” (l.29) are used as synonyms for **crisis** and **crises**, respectively.

### QUESTÃO 31

The sentence “By ransacking global (...) credit card draws down financial credit” (l.25-28) means that,

- A by ignoring the need to protect the environment, our society is increasingly focused on profit rather than quality of life.
- B due to our reckless behavior towards the environment, less financial support has been assigned to nature-saving projects.
- C due to the scarcity of environmental fund-raising actions, mankind is making the exploitation of natural resources financially unviable.
- D by tampering with the world biomass, we are affecting investments in the area as much as economic problems affect us.
- E by destroying nature, we are reducing our environmental funds just like too many debts reduce our financial credibility.

### QUESTÃO 32

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

- 1 ( ) Wall Street and the City experts foresee a complete market breakdown.
- 2 ( ) As far as the main issue of the text is concerned, the two economists of the Swiss bank are of the same opinion as the ecologist-author.
- 3 ( ) Several bank owners claim the economic crisis should be solved first.
- 4 ( ) Amy Larkin believes the worldwide scarcity of resources is affecting the world’s economy.

This text refers to questions 33 and 34.

1 The leaders of the G8 are convening in Northern  
Ireland for the 39<sup>th</sup> G8 Summit. The backdrop for this two-day  
meeting of the globe's preeminent economic powers is a world  
4 facing multiple global crises, all of which demand that summit  
participants engage in constructive dialogue that leads to  
measurable progress. Despite that need, the annual G8  
7 Summits are known more for eliciting empty political promises  
and saddling host cities with exorbitant costs.

10 The baby boomer generation presidents and prime  
ministers at the G8 Summit are facing increasingly frustrated  
populations. With economic instability entrenching in the  
West, a still teetering world financial order, and escalating  
13 tensions in the Middle East, an entire generation of young  
people is growing up without opportunity, and with few  
prospects for change. But persistent unemployment, declining  
16 standards in health care and education, and environmental  
degradation are also driving growing numbers of young people  
to demand sophisticated and coordinated global action.

19 From this mess, two significant questions arise: are  
the boomer generation leaders simply incapable of consensus-  
driven international cooperation, one that sets aside national  
22 interests for the collective good of humanity? And if this is the  
case, are tomorrow's Facebook generation leaders doomed to  
inherit the quagmire of their political predecessors?

R. Onley. *The future of global  
diplomacy*. June 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013 (adapted).

### QUESTÃO 33

Based on the text, choose the correct statement.

- A The cities that host G8 summits generally profit from the presence of presidents and ministers.
- B The reasons for young people's frustrations include political, financial and economic issues.
- C In the 39<sup>th</sup> G8 Summit meeting, empty promises will give room to debates on the global crises.
- D Young people are planning demonstrations to show their dissatisfaction to the G8 Summit leaders.
- E The actions taken for international cooperation are condemned by the new Facebook generation leaders.

### QUESTÃO 34

In the text, "that need" (l.6) refers to

- A convening in Ireland.
- B measuring progress.
- C engaging in dialogue.
- D facing global crises.
- E making promises.

This text refers to questions 35 and 36.

1 **The Oxford Learner's Dictionary** defines  
diplomacy as "(...) the management of relations between  
countries (...) art of or skill in dealing with people; tact (...)".  
4 Indeed it is the art of convincing others to perceive things your  
way, or at least to have second thoughts about theirs. It is the  
combination of logic and science on the one hand with the gift  
7 of proper language packaging and presentation necessary to  
convince others.

10 The power of language rests on the fact that it  
contains ideas: and ideas are, according to Plato, more  
enduring, indeed more permanent than matter. Ideas can be  
suppressed, or go underground but unlike a statue or any other  
13 material things they cannot be shattered. They can only be met  
and dealt with by other ideas. Historically it is the magic of  
words that bewitched, enthralled and sometimes intoxicated  
16 people and led them to great or mean deeds. The language of  
diplomacy, often like poetry, has the ability to move people  
from mood to mood. Whether demagogy or whether giving  
19 expression to noble ideologies, theories, or even religious  
creeds, ordinary language or that of diplomacy has a  
momentum and an inner driving force that is ageless.

K.S. Abu Jaber, *Language and Diplomacy*. In:  
J. Kurbalija, H. Slavi (Eds.) *Language and  
Diplomacy*, p. 53. Malta: DiploProjects, 2001.

### QUESTÃO 35

According to the author,

- A common language opposes poetry.
- B diplomacy is related to persuasion.
- C ideas last less than material things.
- D language is a demagogical expression.
- E ideologies require a proper language.

### QUESTÃO 36

In relation to the pronouns shown in bold in the text above, judge if the items below are right (C) or wrong (E).

- 1 ( ) The pronoun "that" (l.21) refers to "language" (l.20).
- 2 ( ) The pronoun "theirs" (l.5) refers to "others" (l.4).
- 3 ( ) The pronoun "It" (l.5) refers to "diplomacy" (l.2).
- 4 ( ) The pronoun "they" (l.13) refers to "Ideas" (l.11).

This text refers to questions from 37 through 39.

### Taking a Cue From Bernanke a Little Too Far

1 Financial advisers have been fielding calls from shaken investors in recent weeks, particularly retirees, who are nervous that a bond market crash is on the horizon.

4 You can hardly blame them. Investors have been fleeing bonds in droves; a record \$ 76.5 billion poured out of bond funds and exchange-traded funds since June. That exceeds the previous record, according to TrimTabs, when \$ 41.8 billion streamed out of the funds in October 2008 and the financial crisis was in full force.

10 But the rush for the exits really means one thing: investors are betting that interest rates are about to begin their upward trajectory, something that's been expected for several years now.

16 Their cue came from the Federal Reserve chairman, Ben Bernanke, who recently suggested that the economic recovery might allow the central bank to ease its efforts to stimulate the economy. That includes scaling back its bond-buying program beginning later this year.

19 So the big fear is that interest rates are poised to rise much further, driving down bond prices; the two move in opposite directions.

22 A Barclays index tracking a broad swath of investment-grade bonds lost 3.77 percent from the beginning of May through Thursday, according to Morningstar. United States government notes with maturities of 10 years or longer, however, lost an average of 10.8 percent over the same period.

28 Making a bet on interest rates is no different from trying to predict the next big drop in stocks, or jumping into the market when it appears to be poised to surge higher. These sort of emotional moves are exactly why research shows that investors' returns tend to trail the broader market.

34 And it's also why many financial advisers suggest ignoring the noise, as long as you have a smart assortment of bond funds that will provide stability when stocks inevitably tumble once again.

37 "It's a futile game to base portfolio moves on interest rate guesses," said Milo Benningfield, a financial adviser in San Francisco. "We don't have to look any further than highly regarded Pimco manager Bill Gross, whose horrible interest rate bet against Treasuries in 2011 landed him in the bottom 15 percent of fund managers in his category that year. Investors should take a strategic approach designed around the reason they hold bonds — and then sit tight whenever hedge funds and other institutions shake the ground around them."

46 The main reason longer-term investors hold bonds, of course, is to provide a steadying force. And though today's lower yields provide less of a cushion — the 10-year Treasury is yielding about 2.5 percent — bonds still remain the best, if imperfect, foil to stocks.

49 "The role of bonds in a portfolio has always been to be a ballast or a diversifier to equity risk," said Francis Kinniry, a principal in the Vanguard Investment Strategy Group. "And that is very true today. Yields are low, but this is what a bear market in bonds looks like."

Internet: <www.nytimes.com> (adapted).

#### QUESTÃO 37

The words "poised" (ℓ.19) and "yields" (ℓ.47 and 53) mean, respectively,

- A etiolated and profits.
- B shaken and gains.
- C ready and risks.
- D bolstered and outlay.
- E on the verge and returns.

#### QUESTÃO 38

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

- 1 ( ) According to at least one financial adviser, it's naïve to correlate bonds with interest rates.
- 2 ( ) The main contention of the article is that investors should be skeptical about Bernanke's remark in relation to the effects of the American economic recovery.
- 3 ( ) The bond market is in such a predicament due to misjudgment on the part of the American central bank's chairperson.
- 4 ( ) In general, bonds provide stability to an investor's portfolio.

#### QUESTÃO 39

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

- 1 ( ) The word "from" in the excerpt "Making a bet on interest rates is no different from trying to predict the next big drop in stocks, or jumping into the market when it appears to be poised to surge higher." (ℓ.27-29) may be replaced by the word **then** with no interference in the grammar correction of the sentence.
- 2 ( ) In the sentence "Their cue came from the Federal Reserve chairman, Ben Bernanke, who recently suggested that the economic recovery might allow the central bank to ease its efforts to stimulate the economy." (ℓ.14-17) the relative pronoun "who" may be replaced by **whom** in more formal contexts.
- 3 ( ) In the sentence "That includes scaling back its bond-buying program beginning later this year." (ℓ.17-18), the pronoun "its" refers to "economy", in the previous sentence.
- 4 ( ) In the sentence "United States government notes with maturities of 10 years or longer, however, lost an average of 10.8 percent over the same period." (ℓ.24-26), the adverb "however" may be moved to the beginning of the sentence without interfering in the meaning.

This text refers to question 40.

(...)

1 But the devotion of Minor's whole strength was  
beginning to prove taxing. His kindly friend Doctor Nicholson  
retired in 1895 — still in pain from being attacked by a patient  
4 six years earlier, who hit him on the head with a brick  
concealed in a sock. He was replaced by Doctor Brayn, a man  
selected (for more than his name alone, one trusts) by a Home  
7 Office that felt a stricter regime needed to be employed at the  
asylum.

Brayn was indeed a martinet, a jailer of the old school  
10 who would have done well at any prison farm. But he did as  
the government required: There were no escapes during his  
term of office (there had been several before, causing  
13 widespread alarm), and in the first year two hundred thousand  
hours of solitary confinement were logged by the more  
fractious inmates. He was widely feared and loathed by the  
16 patients — as well as by Doctor Murray, who thought he was  
treating Minor heartlessly.

(...)

19 One curious snippet of information came from the  
United States later that same year, when it was noted rather  
laconically that two of Minor's family had recently killed  
22 themselves — the letter going on to warn the staff at  
Broadmoor that great care should be taken lest whatever  
madness gripped their patient turned out to have a hereditary  
25 nature. But even if the staff thought Minor a possible suicide  
risk, no restrictions were placed on him as a result of the  
American information.

28 Some years before he had asked for a pocket knife,  
with which he might trim the uncut pages of some of the first  
editions of the books he had ordered: There is no indication  
31 that he was asked to hand it back, even with the harsh Doctor  
Brayn in charge. No other patient was allowed to keep a knife,  
but with his twin cells, his bottles, and his books, and with his  
34 part-time servant, William Minor seemed still to belong to a  
different category from most others in Broadmoor at the time.

In the year following the disclosure about his  
37 relatives, the files speak of Minor's having started to take  
walks out on the Terrace in all weathers, angrily denouncing  
those who tried to persuade him to come back in during one  
40 especially violent snowstorm, insisting in his imperious way  
that it was his business alone if he wished to catch a cold. He  
had more freedom of choice and movement than most.

(...)

Simon Winstchester. *The Professor and the Madman – A Tale of Murder, Insanity, and the Making of the Oxford English Dictionary*. Harper Perennial, 2005, p. 182-3 (adapted).

#### QUESTÃO 40

Each of the options below presents an excerpt taken from the text and a version of the same excerpt. Choose the one which has retained most of the original meaning found in the text.

- A** “In the year following the disclosure about his relatives, the files speak of Minor's having started to take walks out on the Terrace in all weathers, angrily denouncing those who tried to persuade him to come back in ...” (ℓ.36-39) / **In the year after the revelation about his relatives, the archives show that Minor had started to take walks out on the Terrace during any kind of weather, angrily extolling people who tried to convince him to come back in...**
- B** “He was replaced by Doctor Brayn, a man selected (...) by a Home Office that felt a stricter regime needed to be employed at the asylum.” (ℓ.5-8) / **He was substituted by Doctor Brayn, a man picked over (...) by a Home Office who believed a more rigid regimen needed to be established at the asylum.**
- C** “Brayn was indeed a martinet, a jailer of the old school who would have done well at any prison farm” (ℓ.9-10) / **Brayn was really punctilious, a traditional jailer who would have been successful working at any prison farm.**
- D** “There were no escapes during his term of office (...), and in the first year two hundred thousand hours of solitary confinement were logged by the more fractious inmates.” (ℓ.11-15) / **No one escaped while he was in office (...), and in the first year of his mandate two hundred thousand hours of solitary confinement were registered by the more ingratiating prisoners.**
- E** “One curious snippet of information came from the United States later that same year, when it was noted rather laconically that two of Minor's family had recently killed themselves...” (ℓ.19-22) / **One odd piece of information came from the United States later that same year, when it was noted rather verbosely that two of Minor's relatives had recently killed themselves...**

#### QUESTÃO 41

Assinale a opção correta a respeito do processo de independência do Brasil.

- A** O movimento republicano secessionista no norte do Brasil, em 1820, propiciou a conscientização da elite do sudeste da necessidade da independência, a fim de se impedir que regiões brasileiras a fizessem autonomamente e se desintegrassem do território nacional.
- B** Embora o exclusivismo comercial tenha acabado em 1808, com a abertura dos portos às nações amigas, somente em 7 de setembro de 1822, o Brasil deixou de ser colônia política.
- C** A Revolução Liberal do Porto, em 1820, criou, tanto em Portugal quanto no Brasil, um clima de liberdade, que favoreceu a discussão de novas ideias políticas.
- D** A tentativa das Cortes de Lisboa de impor à colônia brasileira a condição de Reino Unido, por acarretar impostos adicionais à elite local, foi o fato desencadeador da Proclamação da Independência do Brasil.
- E** A derrota portuguesa da tentativa de ocupar a Banda Oriental desmoralizou D. João perante as elites brasileiras e contribuiu para o surgimento do projeto de rompimento dos laços coloniais.