

# PROVA OBJETIVA – PRIMEIRA FASE – SEGUNDA ETAPA

## LÍNGUA INGLESA

### Text I

1 On a visit to Beirut during the terrible civil war of  
 2 1975-1976 a French journalist wrote regretfully of the gutted  
 3 downtown area that “it had once seemed to belong to the  
 4 Orient of Chateaubriand and Nerval”. He was right about the  
 5 place, of course, especially so far as a European was  
 6 concerned. The Orient was almost a European invention, and  
 7 had been since antiquity a place of romance, exotic beings,  
 8 haunting memories and landscapes, remarkable experiences.  
 9 Now it was disappearing; in a sense it had happened, its time  
 10 was over.

11 Americans will not feel quite the same about the  
 12 Orient, which for them is much more likely to be associated  
 13 very differently with the Far East (China and Japan, mainly).  
 14 Unlike the Americans, the French and the British — less so the  
 15 Germans, Russians, Spanish, Portuguese, Italians, and Swiss —  
 16 have had a long tradition of what I shall be calling Orientalism,  
 17 a way of coming to terms with the Orient that is based on the  
 18 Orient’s special place in European Western experience. The  
 19 Orient is not only adjacent to Europe; it is also the place of  
 20 Europe’s greatest and richest and oldest colonies, the source of  
 21 its civilizations and languages, its cultural contestant, and one  
 22 of its deepest and most recurring images of the Other. In  
 23 addition, the Orient has helped to define Europe (or the West)  
 24 as its contrasting image, idea, personality, experience. The  
 25 Orient is an integral part of European material civilization and  
 26 culture. Orientalism expresses and represents that part  
 27 culturally and even ideologically as a mode of discourse with  
 28 supporting institutions, vocabulary, scholarship, imagery,  
 29 doctrines, even colonial bureaucracies and colonial styles. In  
 30 contrast, the American understanding of the Orient will seem  
 31 considerably less dense.

32 To speak of Orientalism therefore is to speak mainly,  
 33 although not exclusively, of a British and French cultural  
 34 enterprise, a project whose dimensions take in such disparate  
 35 realms as the imagination itself, the whole of India and the  
 36 Levant, the spice trade, colonial armies and a long tradition of  
 37 colonial administrators, a formidable scholarly corpus,  
 38 innumerable Oriental “experts” and “hands”, an Oriental  
 39 professorate, many Eastern sects, philosophies, and wisdoms  
 40 domesticated for local European use — the list can be  
 41 extended more or less indefinitely. From the beginning of the  
 42 nineteenth century until the end of World War II, France and  
 43 Britain dominated the Orient and Orientalism; since World  
 44 War II America has dominated the Orient, and approaches it as  
 45 France and Britain once did. Out of that closeness, whose  
 46 dynamic is enormously productive even if it always  
 47 demonstrates the comparatively greater strength of the  
 48 Occident (British, French, or American), comes the large body  
 49 of texts I call Orientalist.

### QUESTÃO 32

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

- 1 The author asserts that the Orient, as Europeans tend to see it, is a culturally ancient creation.
- 2 The Portuguese as well as other European peoples share the exact same Orientalist tradition as the British.
- 3 Even though the Orient neighbours Europe, the peoples of this region are the most likely to appear as Europe’s Other.
- 4 It can be said that the French journalist quoted in the text was disappointed not to find the landscape once described by the referred writers.

### QUESTÃO 33

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

- 1 The word “Orientalist” (ℓ.49) could be correctly replaced by **Orientalists**.
- 2 The texts defined by E. W. Said as Orientalist, albeit numerous, always suggest the Occident’s superiority.
- 3 The adjective “remarkable” (ℓ.8) could be replaced by **significant** or **uncanny** in the context of the text.
- 4 The expression “coming to terms with” (ℓ.17) could be replaced by **assimilating**, without altering the meaning of the sentence.

### QUESTÃO 34

According to text I, decide whether the following statements are right (C) or wrong (E).

- 1 The notion of Orientalism, which the author intends to investigate, is built upon a volume of written texts throughout the centuries.
- 2 The Orient has taken part in molding the contemporary European experience.
- 3 The British and French tradition of Orientalism is forged through the colonial experience and academic corpora.
- 4 Presently, America situates itself in a different position towards the Orient, regarding British and French perspectives.

### QUESTÃO 35

In text I, without altering the meaning of the sentence, the noun “realms” (ℓ.35) could be replaced by (mark right — C — or wrong — E):

- 1 spheres.
- 2 domains.
- 3 grounds.
- 4 divisions.

## Text II

1 The way, today, we tell any of the tales of “voyage of  
discovery”, is in terms of crossing and conquering space.  
Cortés voyaged across space, found Tenochtitlán, and took it.  
4 “Space”, in this way of telling things, is an expanse we travel  
across.

We know “globalisation” in its current form is not the  
7 result of a law of nature. It is a project. It is not a description  
of the world as it is so much as an image in which the world is  
being made.

10 This much is now well established in critiques of  
today’s globalisation. But it is perhaps less often made explicit  
that one of the crucial manoeuvres at work within it, to  
13 convince us of the ineluctability of this globalisation, is a  
sleight of hand in terms of the conceptualisation of space and  
time. And this has social and political effects. It says that  
16 Mozambique and Nicaragua are not really different from “us”.  
We are not to imagine them as having their own trajectories,  
their own particular histories, and the potential for their own,  
19 perhaps different, futures. They are not recognised as coeval  
others. They are merely at an earlier stage in the one and only  
narrative it is possible to tell. That cosmology of “only one  
22 narrative” obliterates the multiplicities, the contemporaneous  
heterogeneities of space. It reduces simultaneous coexistence  
to place in the historical queue. In the context of a world which  
25 is, indeed, increasingly interconnected, the notion of place has  
come to have totemic resonance.

D. Massey. *For space*. London: Sage Publications, 2005, p. 4-5 (adapted).

## QUESTÃO 36

Considering the ideas and the vocabulary of text II, decide whether the statements below are right (C) or wrong (E).

- 1 The word “ineluctability” (ℓ.13) is synonymous with **questionability**.
- 2 The expression “sleight of hand” (ℓ.14) carries the notion of skilful deception.
- 3 The author asserts that, even though “space” is an extension to be travelled, it is nowadays intertwined with the notion of time.
- 4 The adjective “coeval” (ℓ.19) could be replaced by **coetaneous** without changing the meaning of the sentence.

## QUESTÃO 37

Decide whether the statements below, concerning the ideas and the vocabulary of text II, are right (C) or wrong (E).

- 1 The social and political consequences of the definition of globalisation are that some countries may be regarded as delayed in their historic progression.
- 2 The phrase “obliterates the multiplicities” (ℓ.22) can be replaced by **removes diversities**, without changing the meaning of the sentence.
- 3 In the text, the adjective “totemic” (ℓ.26) is the same as **emblematic**.
- 4 Globalisation, as a project, intends to respect and promote different futures and dynamics for different countries.

## Text III

1 Pierre Englebert’s attempt to measure all of Africa  
using the yardstick of a single historical factor is highly  
problematic. In this regard, Englebert’s book suffers from four  
4 tendencies, the first two of which involve a dominant mode in  
current writing about Africa, and the third and fourth of which  
reflect the constraints of academic publishing, particularly in  
7 the United States of America. Current writing about Africa is  
characterised, firstly, by a remarkable tendency to generalise  
about the entire continent, which no author specialising in  
10 Asia, for example, would dare contemplate. This usually  
involves the extrapolation of a single empirical situation to the  
entire continent. In Englebert’s case, this clearly relates to his  
13 experience in the eastern Congo, which is made to serve as an  
example for all of sub-Saharan Africa. This tendency is  
associated, secondly, with an intensive search for a single  
16 factor that would explain the plight of Africa, a conceptual  
master key that can unlock the puzzle of the “African  
exception”. Englebert’s book is a typical example of this  
19 tendency to substitute historical explanations with a philosophy  
of history. He is not concerned with the identification of  
contingent factors which, through their myriad combinations  
and mutual (correlated) causal processes, have led to the  
22 emergence of the current complex situation on the African  
continent. Instead, he claims that the entire situation arose from  
25 a single historical moment — that of decolonisation — and  
evolved by necessity from this, and that this historical moment  
gave birth to a structure of post-coloniality, from which  
28 African states are fundamentally incapable of liberating  
themselves (while non-African post-colonies apparently are  
capable). Here, the argument becomes outright theological:  
31 The sovereignty accorded by outside actors represents the  
“original sin” of African statehood. As a consequence, and  
keeping in line with this theological mode of thinking,  
34 post-colonial Africa can be saved only by others.

T. Bierschenk. *Book Review — Pierre Englebert (2009), Africa: unity, sovereignty, and sorrow*. Internet: <<http://journals.sub.uni-hamburg.de>> (adapted).

## QUESTÃO 38

Decide whether the following statements, concerning the grammatical and semantic aspects of text III, are right (C) or wrong (E).

- 1 Both the author of the book itself and the reviewer agree that African countries should not have had their independence determined by outside forces.
- 2 Most publications tend to propose explanations for the situation of African and Asian countries in a generalised form.
- 3 If “yardstick” (ℓ.2) is replaced by **criterion** in the text, it would be necessary to change the preposition following it — “of” — in order to maintain grammatical accuracy.
- 4 The author of the review blames the problems of Englebert’s book mostly on his search for a single answer for the issues concerning African countries.

## QUESTÃO 39

The statements below are about the ideas of text III and the vocabulary used in it. Decide whether those statements are right (C) or wrong (E).

- 1 The author of the review understands the problems of the African continent as a more complex issue.
- 2 The word “myriad” (ℓ.21) is synonymous with **intricate**.
- 3 Englebert’s experience in the eastern Congo is paradigmatic for the elaboration of his thesis.
- 4 The noun “constraints” (ℓ.6) could be correctly replaced by **limitations**.

**Text IV**

1 The basic instruments of public diplomacy are hardly  
 2 new. The United States, for example, has conducted  
 3 educational and cultural exchange programs for almost  
 4 sixty years. Cultural diplomacy is usually an exercise in  
 5 deferred gratification, since such exchange programs typically  
 6 don't offer immediate or obvious payoffs. Instead, programs  
 7 such as the Fulbright educational exchanges represent a  
 8 long-term strategic investment in establishing mutual trust and  
 9 understanding. Similarly, the US information programs  
 10 overseas have a long pedigree: the daily Washington File  
 11 (formerly the Wireless File) began operation in the State  
 12 Department in 1935 after an ambassador complained that the  
 13 slow distribution of official information was "about as useful  
 14 as a Roman ruin in a fast-changing world".

15 The flow of information since has neither slowed nor  
 16 stopped changing. In recent months, the biggest internal  
 17 change, of course, has been integration. Public diplomacy  
 18 programs, once administered by the US Information Agency,  
 19 are now integrated into the Department of State under the  
 20 Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs.  
 21 Moreover, public diplomacy officers serve in each of the  
 22 Department's regional and functional bureaus and in public  
 23 affairs sections of the embassy.

Internet: <www.publicdiplomacy.org> (adapted).

**QUESTÃO 40**

Considering the content of text IV, decide whether the following statements are right (C) or wrong (E).

- 1 US educational and cultural exchange programs have been in place for over sixty years.
- 2 The US information programs abroad started operating due to an ambassador's complaint.
- 3 The basic instruments of public diplomacy have practically remained the same.
- 4 Public diplomacy programs still remain disconnected across government agencies.

**QUESTÃO 41**

Decide whether the statements below are right (C) or wrong (E) according to the ideas and information of text IV.

- 1 Integration is bigger than any other internal change.
- 2 Public diplomacy programs have long been integrated into the Department of State.
- 3 Public diplomacy officers serve either in the Department's regional and functional bureaus or in public affairs sections of the embassy.
- 4 The flow of information has been slowing its pace for years.

**QUESTÃO 42**

In text IV the expression "deferred gratification" (l.5) could be replaced, without changing of meaning, by (decide whether the items below are right — C — or wrong — E):

- 1 expected gratification.
- 2 generous expectation.
- 3 paid-off expectation.
- 4 put-off gratification.

**Text V**

Most trade between friendly nations, particularly those who operate within the multilaterally agreed rules of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and other relevant international agreements, proceeds smoothly. However, disputes do arise, and they fall into three main categories: (i) Conflicts of policy between sovereign governments which then have an impact on their mutual trade and investment; (ii) Disputes over practical trade actions which are initiated by governments, or get escalated to the intergovernmental level; and (iii) Disputes over the proper application to trade of internationally agreed standards in broader policy areas like environmental protection or labour conditions. All such disputes require diplomatic intervention, sometimes by generalist diplomats, but most often by technical trade specialists.

Sometime ago, the most visible trade-related dispute was that between the United States Government and BP over the disastrous Macondo oil leak in the Gulf of Mexico. However, this is not a typical case. The principal company involved happens to be UK-based (though BP has almost as many US shareholders as British), but a similar disaster could occur at any time to a US-based operator. No intergovernmental differences of substance are at stake — the British Government became involved only indirectly, and because of the knock-on effects which the costs of this accident will have on BP shareholders and on pension funds in the UK.

Michael Johnson. *The impact of political and diplomatic disputes on international business activity*. Internet: <www.ibde.org> (adapted).

**QUESTÃO 43**

Based on text V, decide whether the statements below are right (C) or wrong (E).

- 1 There has never been any conflict between members of WTO.
- 2 Trade disputes can be categorized into at least three facets.
- 3 Friendly nations are those ones which belong to WTO.
- 4 The majority of international trade is carried out free of difficulties.

**QUESTÃO 44**

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

- 1 Disputes on international issues neither demand the intervention of diplomats nor of technical trade experts.
- 2 Never before has there been a dispute between the US Government and BP.
- 3 The main company involved in the Macondo accident is, just by chance, based in UK.
- 4 Intergovernmental differences of substance are not involved in the case.