

## PROVA ESCRITA DE LÍNGUA INGLESA

- Nesta prova, faça o que se pede, utilizando, caso deseje, os espaços indicados para rascunho. Em seguida, escreva os textos definitivos da redação e dos exercícios no **Caderno de Textos Definitivos da Prova Escrita de Língua Inglesa**, nos locais apropriados, pois não serão avaliados fragmentos de texto escritos em locais indevidos. Respeite o limite máximo de linhas disponibilizado, pois qualquer fragmento de texto além desse limite será desconsiderado. No **Caderno de Textos Definitivos da Prova Escrita de Língua Inglesa**, utilize apenas caneta esferográfica de tinta preta, fabricada em material transparente.
- Na avaliação da redação, será atribuído à organização do texto e ao desenvolvimento do tema o valor máximo de **25,00 pontos**, e, à correção gramatical e propriedade da linguagem, o valor máximo de **25,00 pontos**, o que totalizará os **50,00 pontos** possíveis. Será atribuída nota **zero** à redação **que não se ativer ao tema**.
- Será apenas a redação que desobedecer à extensão mínima ou máxima de palavras, deduzindo-se, da pontuação atribuída à redação ou ao exercício, **0,10 ponto** para cada palavra que faltar para atingir o mínimo ou que exceder o máximo estabelecidos.
- Na avaliação da tradução de texto do inglês para o português, será atribuído à fidelidade ao estilo do texto original o valor máximo de **5,00 pontos**, e, à correção gramatical e propriedade da linguagem, o valor máximo de **15,00 pontos**, o que totalizará os **20,00 pontos** possíveis.
- Na avaliação da versão de texto do português para o inglês, será atribuído à fidelidade ao estilo do texto original o valor máximo de **5,00 pontos**, e, à correção gramatical e propriedade da linguagem, o valor máximo de **10,00 pontos**, o que totalizará os **15,00 pontos** possíveis.
- Na avaliação do resumo, em inglês, a partir de texto escrito em língua inglesa, será atribuído à capacidade de síntese e concisão o valor máximo de **5,00 pontos**, e, à correção gramatical e propriedade da linguagem, o valor máximo de **10,00 pontos**, o que totalizará os **15,00 pontos** possíveis.

### COMPOSITION

Many commentators are of the opinion that this grouping of five large and populous emerging nations has the potential to influence the international system, as regards for instance the reform of the International Monetary Fund and the implementation of the Paris Convention. Others, however, point out that Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa have their own separate diplomatic agendas, and that their differences will always make it impossible for the group to become a real force in world affairs. Nevertheless, the impact of the Trump presidency and the weakening of the post-Brexit European Union may open new perspectives for the BRICS.

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In the light of the different opinions presented above, discuss if the BRICS can contribute to create a new world order.

(Length: 400 to 450 words)

[value: 50,00 marks]

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**COMPOSITION – DRAFT – 1/3**

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**COMPOSITION – DRAFT – 2/3**

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**COMPOSITION – DRAFT – 3/3**

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Translate the following excerpt into Portuguese.

[value: 20,00 marks]

There were humans long before there was history. But for countless generations they did not stand out from the myriad other organisms with which they shared their habitats. On a hike in East Africa 2 million years ago, you might well have encountered a familiar cast of human characters: anxious mothers cuddling their babies and clutches of carefree children playing in the mud; temperamental youths chafing against the dictates of society and weary elders who just wanted to be left in peace; chest-thumping machos trying to impress the local beauty and wise old matriarchs who had already seen it all. Archaic humans loved, played, formed close friendships and competed for status and power — but so did chimpanzees, baboons and elephants. There was nothing special about humans. Nobody, least of all humans themselves, had any inkling that their descendants would one day walk on the moon, fathom the genetic code and write history books. The most important thing to know about prehistoric humans is that they were insignificant animals with no more impact on their environment than gorillas, fireflies or jellyfish.

Yuval Noah Harari. **Sapiens**. Harper, 2015 (adapted).

**TRANSLATION – PART A – DRAFT – 1/2**

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**TRANSLATION – PART A – DRAFT – 2/2**

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Translate into English the following excerpt.

[value: 15,00 marks]

Quem somos nós, os brasileiros, feitos de tantos e tão variados contingentes humanos? A fusão deles todos em nós já se completou, está em curso, ou jamais se concluirá? Estaremos condenados a ser para sempre um povo multicolorido no plano racial e no cultural? Haverá alguma característica distintiva dos brasileiros como povo, feito que está por gente vinda de toda parte? Todas estas arguições seculares têm já resposta clara encontrada na ação concreta.

Nesse campo de forças é que o Brasil se fez a si mesmo, tão oposto ao projeto lusitano e tão surpreendente para os próprios brasileiros. Hoje nos tornamos o que os lusos aqui nos juntaram, tanto os tijolos biorraciais como as argamassas socioculturais com que o Brasil vem-se fazendo.

Assim é que, embora embarcados num projeto alheio, nos viabilizamos ao nos afirmar contra aquele projeto oficial e ao nos opor aos desígnios do colonizador e de seus sucessores. Pela vontade deles, os índios, os negros e todos nós, mestiços deles, arrebanhados pela empresa colonial, prosseguiríamos na função que nos foi prescrita de serviços de ultramar, destinados a produzir mercadoria exportável, sem jamais chegar a ser gente com destino próprio.

Darcy Ribeiro. **O povo brasileiro – A formação e o sentido do Brasil**.  
São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 1995, p. 246-7 (com adaptações).



**TRANSLATION – PART B – DRAFT – 1/2**

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**TRANSLATION – PART B – DRAFT– 2/2**

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Write a summary **in your own words** of the following excerpt.

[value: 15,00 marks]

The growing weight and importance given to the concept of soft power is a natural response to a rapidly changing global context. While it is hardly a new insight, it remains true that global geo-politics are in the midst of a fundamental transformation, throwing up a host of new challenges for leaders, policy makers, and diplomats. In terms of the importance of soft power, this shifting landscape is being driven by two megatrends. The first is the rise of networks as the driving force in global affairs. The second, and closely related trend, is the digital revolution, which means world events — large and small — increasingly play out online.

There are three main factors that are driving global affairs away from bilateral diplomacy and hierarchies and toward a much more complex world of networks. The first factor is the rapid diffusion of power between states. This century has seen the start of the global centre of economic and political power transfer from West to East. Whether it is the BRICS or whatever trendy acronym might come next, the “rise of the rest” has helped create a genuinely multi-polar world.

We have also seen the erosion of traditional power hierarchies. The nation state is no longer the only relevant actor in global affairs. At the same time power is moving from West to East, it is also shifting away from states altogether, as non-state actors — NGOs, multi-lateral organisations, corporations, civil society groups or even individuals — play increasingly significant roles and wield greater influence in world affairs.

The third agent of transformation is the mass urbanisation of the world's population. Only in the last few years has human history reached a point where the majority of people around the world live in cities. This trend will continue with the proportion of urban dwellers rising ever higher. Global urbanisation has implications for how information is shared, the diffusion of technology, cross-pollination of ideas, innovation, and the development of political movements. Moreover, cities themselves are becoming more assertive global actors in their own right. This trend challenges the primacy of the nation-state as the sole government actor in international relations. The rise of the city presents opportunities, but also illustrates the drift of power away from the nation state.

With more actors crowding the world stage and vying for influence, networks offer a means to coordinate interests, pool resources, and ultimately shape global outcomes. Border-spanning networks may comprise a diverse set of actors, drawing together governments and a range of non-government actors. They may form to tackle complex collective-action problems like climate change, or take up single issues like ending sexual violence in conflict zones. The life-span of such networks will vary by issue, but the speed with which they form and the ease with which they can now coordinate has made them a major factor in driving global change.

The second interlinked megatrend driving global change is that the world increasingly lives online. There are now over three billion internet users across the world, nearly half of the global population. Millions of transactions take place online every day, with news and entertainment increasingly delivered via web-based channels. More of day-to-day life has gone digital. There are now over two billion active social media accounts.

The growth in computing power, the speed with which information is disseminated around the globe, and the spread of the smartphone has transformed the way information is shared. The subsequent democratisation of access to information has created a more informed — and increasingly activist — global public. The combined effects of rapid technological advances on global events have been demonstrated in the Arab Spring, the rise of Wikileaks, the #Occupy movement, citizen-journalism, and even the #BringBackOurGirls campaign. The rapid movement of information across borders, and the proliferation of platforms to share that information, has made individuals more powerful than they have been at any point in history.

One important aspect of the digital world has been difficult for many heads of government, foreign ministries, and over-zealous state broadcasters to accept: propaganda as we know it is dead. Governments and their various interlocutors no longer have the luxury of offering domestic audiences one message whilst feeding another to the international community. Moreover, any discrepancy between a country's international messaging and its corresponding conduct is leapt on by media, governments, pressure groups, and individuals. With information speeding across borders, the inconsistencies between a state's policy and messaging are more conspicuous. In today's networked world of instant information, global publics are smarter, more engaged, and likely to dismiss propaganda when they see it.

Rather than maximising the opportunities this provides for genuine dialogue, we have unfortunately seen some governments respond to the threat to propaganda by creating a state-backed "troll army". The practice of employing people to create fake social media accounts to both harass dissenting opinion and try to shape debate on digital platforms is receiving increasing attention in Western media. There has, however, yet to be a comprehensive assessment of the effect such practices have on their target audiences.

For most Western governments, these two megatrends — and the challenges they present — have come at a time when the resources available to adapt to them have been reduced. Foreign ministries have not managed to avoid deep spending cuts as governments struggle to get their public finances back under control.

There have been considerable fund reductions in the budgets of public institutions that play a role in generating and projecting their country's soft power. This is worrying as the above trends will make the tools and approaches of soft power more, not less, important to achieving foreign policy objectives. Reducing soft power capabilities at a time when they are increasingly critical to achieving both security and prosperity objectives may well prove to be a false economy.

Jonathan McClory. **Why does soft power matter?** In: The Soft Power 30 Report, p. 11-2 (adapted).

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**SUMMARY – DRAFT – 1/2**

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**SUMMARY – DRAFT– 2/2**

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