

REDAÇÃO

Prezado candidato.

Para elaborar sua Redação, leia atentamente o **comando** abaixo. Com base nessa leitura, somadas a outras que você já tem, leia a proposta que segue e escreva sua Redação.

Proposta de REDAÇÃO

Dissertação

Em resposta à recente Operação "Carne Fraca", da Polícia Federal, sobre a indústria de carne brasileira, envolvendo pagamento de propina a fiscais para liberação de produtos sem a verificação necessária, incluindo carnes impróprias para o consumo, o Greenpeace (O **Greenpeace** é uma organização global e independente que atua para defender o ambiente e promover a paz, inspirando as pessoas a mudarem atitudes e comportamentos) acredita que a presente investigação expõe o setor de produção de carne industrial no Brasil pelo que ele é: perigosamente falho.

Elabore uma **DISSERTAÇÃO** argumentando a favor ou contra o posicionamento do Greenpeace nesse recente episódio da Operação "Carne Fraca".

Leia o Texto I para responder às questões de 1 a 11

Texto I

DIPLOMACY IS THE ART OF ENHANCING POWER

Yoav Tenembaum

Henry Kissinger has written that "Diplomacy is the art of restraining power." However, History has shown that Diplomacy can be the art of enhancing power. Kissinger himself was a protagonist in such a diplomatic exercise when US diplomacy with regard to Communist China in 1971-1972 could be said to have enhanced US power in the international arena.

5 By engaging both in secret and open diplomacy to effect a rapprochement with Communist China, a country with which the United States had not had diplomatic relations since 1949, the year the Communist took power, the administration of President Richard Nixon was to change, in a sense, the principal feature of the bi-polar international system into a tri-polar one, thus enhancing US diplomatic leverage. Diplomacy in this case enhanced US power in the international arena.

10 Diplomacy can be said to be the art of restraining force; *force* being an element of power, but hardly its sole manifestation. If by power one means *influence* and the ability to project it, then the proposition suggested in the preceding clause seems to be more accurate compared to what Kissinger has argued. [...]

15 The definition of power as influence may have a strong element of *force* in the background, either explicitly or implicitly directed at a specific actor or as a further source of power.

In this respect, it could be argued that diplomacy helps to create propitious circumstances to employ *force* and thus becomes a further element of *power*.

20 Thus, for instance, when in May 1967, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser ordered the United Nations peace-keeping forces out of the Sinai Peninsula, closed the Strait of Tiran to Israeli shipping and sharpened his rhetoric against Israel, the Israeli political leadership, against the advice of many of its generals, who urged an immediate military attack, undertook a diplomatic campaign aimed at averting war by requesting the international community to exert pressure on Egypt to revert to the *status quo ante*.

25 Wishing to prevent war, Israel's prime-minister, Levy Eshkol, realized that if resort to arms became inevitable, diplomacy had to be employed to the fullest possible extent so as to create the propitious international circumstances to avert criticism and elicit support.

In this case, as far as Israel was concerned, diplomacy became a means to restrain *force*, to begin with, and then to enhance *power* by creating the best possible international conditions to resort to *force*.

30 A similar argument could be advanced with regard to Britain's reaction to the invasion of the Falklands/Malvinas islands by Argentina on the 2nd of April, 1982.

35 Realizing that the fleet which had been ordered to sail to the South Atlantic in the wake of the Argentinean invasion would take a few weeks to reach its destination, the British Government, headed by Margaret Thatcher, agreed to engage in diplomacy with a two-fold objective: to avert a military confrontation with Argentina and, if this proved impossible, diplomacy was to become a means not only to *restrain* force, but also to *enhance* power by eliciting international support for the use of military force to revert to the *status quo ante*.

40 In this context, it may be worth quoting the definition of Smart Power, a term usually associated with Joseph Nye, by the Center for Strategic and International Studies in the United States: "an approach that underscores the necessity of a strong military, but also invests heavily in alliances, partnerships, and institutions of all levels to expand [...] influence and establish legitimacy [...]."

45 Thus, when NATO was set up in April 1949, diplomacy was used to enhance power by forging an alliance the aim of which was to convey willingness to deploy force should the need arise. To be sure, it could be argued that a resort to diplomacy in this case was aimed at restraining force, for the ultimate objective was to prevent war by conveying a readiness to engage in it.

It should be further noted that diplomacy could unintentionally lead to a perceived reduction of power as it is deployed in order to restrain *force*.

50 The example that comes to mind is of the appeasement policy adopted by Britain and France towards Nazi Germany in 1937-1938. By actively pursuing a diplomacy aimed at averting war, British and French *power* were paradoxically perceived by Germany to have been reduced. Adolf Hitler himself was quoted as having said a year later, prior to Germany's invasion to Poland, that, based on his personal experience, the British and French leaders were little worms. One could hardly think of a clearer image of *reduced power* than this one.

55 Thus, to summarize, diplomacy is the art of restraining force and enhancing *power*, with the unintentional effect on occasion leading to a *reduction of power*. The distinction between *force* and *power* in this context is as important as the clear understanding of the interconnection between the two in a fluid and changing international context.

TENEMBAUM, Y. Diplomacy is the art of enhancing power. Available in: <<http://www.e-ir.info/2017/02/22/diplomacy-is-the-art-of-enhancing-power/>>. Accessed on March 25, 2017.

1. According to the text, one could define the relationship among diplomacy, power and force as:
 - a Power and force are interrelated in such a way that the latter needs the former to be put into effect.
 - b Diplomacy is the art of enhancing influence, and must take into account the dynamic global affairs.
 - c Diplomacy does not lead to a diminished perception of the country's role in the international community.
 - d NATO is mentioned as an example of how to reduce power in order to restrain force.
 - e Power is embedded in the concept of diplomacy, especially when it comes to the use of force for persuasion and legitimation of influence.

2. According to the text, which of the statements is true about diplomacy:
 - a It can be used to promote antagonism.
 - b It increases military confrontation.
 - c It causes disagreement between countries.
 - d It can control or intensify power.
 - e It promotes dissension.

3. One passage of the original text has been omitted:
 "Furthermore, diplomacy could also enhance power by creating military alliances aimed at deploying force if necessary".
 This passage would fit the text AFTER the:
 - a 3rd paragraph (lines 10-13)
 - b 6th paragraph (lines 18-23)
 - c 10th paragraph (lines 32-37)
 - d 11th paragraph (lines 38-41)
 - e 13th paragraph (lines 46-47)

4. Analyzing the parts of the sentences taken from the text, choose the alternative in which the word in **bold** is the head of the noun phrase:
 - a "[...] "Diplomacy is the art of **restraining** power." (line 01)
 - b "[...] to effect a rapprochement with **Communist** China". (line 05)
 - c "[...] that diplomacy helps to create **propitious** circumstances [...]".(line 16)
 - d "[...] worth quoting the definition of **Smart** Power [...]".(line 38)
 - e "[...] lead to a perceived **reduction** of power [...]". (line 46)

5. Which of the statements can be used to explain the term "Smart Power"?
 - a Smart Power involves the combination of hard power (the power to coerce) and the strategic use of diplomacy, persuasion in ways that help nations advance their international interests.
 - b Smart Power is the capacity to invest mainly in diplomacy, persuading allies and other nations, which diminishes the use of military intervention in order to broaden the country's influence in a determined region.
 - c Smart Power is the ability to dispense with the nation's military force to exert influence and reaffirm acceptability, using all diplomatic means possible to search for deals and international agreements.
 - d Smart Power is the ability to affect others to get to influence them and increase power by using tools of coercion cleverly, instead of relying on strategies of persuasion and attraction to enhance and fulfill their interests.
 - e Smart Power involves large efforts in diplomacy and everything other than economic and military power to achieve national purposes, so that persuasion is achieved by means of ingenious strategies of the nation's top representatives.

6. The fragment "It should be further noted that diplomacy could unintentionally lead to a perceived reduction of power as it is deployed in order to restrain force" (lines 46-47) is correctly paraphrased in
 - a Furthermore, diplomacy may result in sharp power reduction when used to diminish the coercive initiative by other nations, notably when it is used without the intention to do so.
 - b It is important to add that diplomacy will result in a notable reduced power when used to avert the influence of others, as long as this use is intentional.
 - c Another important issue is that the unintentional use of diplomacy can result in a notable decrease in power, even when aimed at restraining force.
 - d It is also remarkable to say that diplomacy may reduce a nation's perceived power if manipulated in order to restrain force in an unintentional manner.
 - e It is also important to say that a decrease of power may be perceptible if diplomacy is used to restrain force, even if that is not the real aim of the nation's diplomacy.

7. Choose the alternative in which the word in **bold** is classified as a conclusive conjunction:
- However**, History has shown that Diplomacy can be [...]" (lines 01-02)
 - "[...] **thus** enhancing US diplomatic leverage." (lines 08-09)
 - "[...] **but** hardly its sole manifestation." (lines 10-11)
 - "[...] **and** then to enhance power by creating [...]"(line 28)
 - "[...] **but also** to enhance power[...]" (line 36)
8. In the fragments "... the administration of President Richard Nixon was to change [...] thus enhancing US diplomatic **leverage**" (lines 07-09) and "The Israeli political leadership [...] **undertook** a diplomatic campaign..." (lines 20-22), "**leverage**" and "**undertook**" mean, respectively,
- power - started
 - influence - ended up
 - force - ceased
 - coverture - engaged
 - success - created
9. In the sentence "The example that comes to mind is of the **appeasement** policy adopted by Britain and France", considering the word in bold "**appeasement**", choose the alternative in which the word is a synonym of it:
- luxury
 - resistance
 - difference
 - pacification
 - annoyance
10. Based on the meanings of the words in the text, it can be said that
- "exercise" (line 03) and *drill* are synonyms.
 - "sole" (line 11) and *only* are antonyms.
 - "resort" (line 24) can be replaced by *resource*.
 - "elicit" (line 26) and *evoke* express opposite ideas.
 - "convey" (line 43) and *promise* express similar ideas.
11. Which alternative presents the correct contextual reference:
- "a **rapprochement** with Communist China, a country with **which** the United States [...]" - The pronoun "**which**" refers to the word "**rapprochement**". (lines 05-06)
 - "If by **power** one means *influence* and the ability to project **it** [...]" - The pronoun "**it**" refers to the word "**power**". (line 11)
 - "[...] an approach **that** underscores the **necessity** [...]" - The pronoun "**that**" refers to the word "**necessity**". (lines 39-40)
 - "[...] to prevent **war** by conveying a readiness to engage in **it** [...]" - The pronoun "**it**" refers to the word "**war**". (line 45)
 - "The example **that** comes to mind is of the **appeasement** [...]" - The pronoun "**that**" refers to the word "**appeasement**". (line 48)

Leia o Texto II para responder às questões de 12 a 25

Texto II

U.S.- Japan Defense Relations Under Trump

During the 2016 U.S. presidential contest, Donald Trump was highly critical of the structure and costs of the U.S.-Japan mutual defense relationship and openly raised the possibility of a Japanese nuclear deterrent. His remarks caused substantial confusion, concern, and consternation within Japan and among U.S. supporters of the U.S.-Japan alliance, which has more typically been described as anchoring stability in the Asia-Pacific and the cornerstone of the regional security architecture that the U.S. built up in Asia after World War II.

However, U.S.-Japan relations appear to be stabilizing in the wake of a highly successful visit by Defense Secretary James Mattis to Tokyo in early February that reaffirmed the alliance “for years to come,” and an equally successful visit by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe to the U.S. a week later. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, perhaps reflecting Mr. Trump’s recent promise to stand behind Japan “100 percent,” recently affirmed to his Japanese counterpart that the Trump administration will continue to apply Article 5 of the U.S.-Japan Mutual Security Treaty to the Japanese-administered Senkaku Islands. Mr. Trump appears to have concluded that the alliance with Japan is more important than his previous remarks suggested.

Japan, for its part, has taken numerous steps in recent years to strengthen its defenses in ways that make it a more valuable partner to the United States. These include setting up a National Security Council, articulating a new National Security Strategy, and reorienting its Self-Defense Forces from preparing primarily to deal with a Russian invasion from the north to an air and maritime threat posed by China in the southwest. In addition, Japan has reinterpreted the constitutional constraints on the Self-Defense Forces, increased defense spending, established an amphibious rapid reaction force, and begun to treat space more explicitly as a national security domain. Leading experts have noted that such moves are more evolutionary than revolutionary and still leave Japan’s security forces constrained. While progress has been slow, Japan is moving in the right direction.

Tokyo’s next steps are already in the works, with studies of expanded ballistic missile defense already underway in both the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the Japanese Ministry of Defense. Japan’s focus will likely be on procurement of either a Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense battery or on buying Aegis Ashore, an exo-atmospheric missile intercept system. The country is also debating the procurement of electronic warfare aircraft and offensive strike capabilities to hit enemy missile bases. Additionally, Japan plans to buy up to 17 V-22B Block C Osprey tilt-rotor aircraft, useful for rapidly moving forces to remote islands that might be threatened by China.

Given the criticisms that the President leveled at Japan during the campaign, observers have speculated that Tokyo might seek to address Trump’s criticisms through additional purchases of American military hardware and expanded joint defense industrial development. The Abe administration has also restated its “unwavering commitment” to follow through on an agreement to construct a replacement facility for U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Futenma in Okinawa.

A final development that analysts of the alliance will be watching closely will be the Trump administration’s articulation of a regional strategy that the U.S.-Japan alliance can nest within. While the Obama administration’s Asia “pivot” may not have succeeded in achieving all of its goals, it is not doomed, and the legacy that it represents is one that many observers of U.S. Asia policy believe the Trump administration should build on, not abandon. The strength of the pivot was that it presented a vision of the region that the U.S. wanted to see and a strategy for achieving it. Although it may have been under-resourced and imperfectly executed, it nonetheless gained substantial buy-in from regional allies and partners who welcomed a liberal, rules-based international order focused on democracy, human rights, sustainable economic development and countering global climate change, as well as ensuring that conflicts—even those involving big powers—are resolved peacefully.

If the Trump administration were to choose not to invest in U.S. leadership on universal values, global order, and trade, the U.S.-Japan alliance could be stripped of much of its supporting architecture. Reduced to its military and economic dimensions, the alliance will persist, but it will contribute less to American and Japanese security and values, be more vulnerable to tensions over costs, and will struggle to effectively shape the choices of a rising China or a rapidly evolving Asia-Pacific. One of the most urgent challenges facing U.S. Asia policy today, then, is the articulation of U.S. goals for the region and an effective strategy for achieving these that leverages U.S. hard power and soft power alike and offers allies like Japan a clear framework they can plug into and augment with their own unique strengths.

- 12.** Based on the text "U.S.- Japan Defense Relations Under Trump", select the correct alternative:
- a** Trump understood as completely ineffective the US-Japan relationship.
 - b** Trump reprovved the structure and costs of US-Japan defense relationship.
 - c** Since the beginning, Trump promised to have a close relationship with Japan's Prime Minister.
 - d** Trump's interests are focused on global order, universal values and trade.
 - e** Trump definitely broke with Japan, because he considered not so important to maintain the alliance.
- 13.** "If the Trump administration were to choose not to invest in U.S. leadership on universal values, global order, and trade, the U.S.-Japan alliance could be stripped of much of its supporting architecture" (lines 48-50). Choose the alternative in which the changes transform it into a type of conditional clause that indicates an unreal past condition:
- a** If the Trump administration is to choose not to invest in U.S. leadership on universal values, global order, and trade, the U.S.-Japan alliance is stripped of much of its supporting architecture.
 - b** If the Trump administration is to choose not to invest in U.S. leadership on universal values, global order, and trade, the U.S.-Japan alliance will be stripped of much of its supporting architecture.
 - c** If the Trump administration is to choose not to invest in U.S. leadership on universal values, global order, and trade, the U.S.-Japan alliance could be stripped of much of its supporting architecture.
 - d** If the Trump administration had been to choose not to invest in U.S. leadership on universal values, global order, and trade, the U.S.-Japan alliance could have been stripped of much of its supporting architecture.
 - e** If the Trump administration were to choose not to invest in U.S. leadership on universal values, global order, and trade, the U.S.-Japan alliance could (should) have been stripped of much of its supporting architecture.
- 14.** "Given the criticisms that the President leveled at Japan during the campaign, observers have speculated that Tokyo might seek to address Trump's criticisms through additional purchases of American military hardware and expanded joint defense industrial development. The Abe administration has also restated its 'unwavering commitment' to follow through on an agreement to construct a replacement facility for U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Futenma in Okinawa." (lines 32-36). This excerpt means that:
- a** Japan has plans to soften the American President's criticisms by buying American warfare products and investing in the building of a replacement facility for the US Navy.
 - b** Experts have said that the Abe administration should buy more American military products and invest in military installations of joint defense, so that the relationship with the US will improve and the criticisms by the new American President may be softened.
 - c** In spite of the criticisms of the President during the campaign, Japan has already started to respond to observers' advice to purchase American military products and build a support facility for the US Navy.
 - d** Based on candidate Trump's remarks during the presidential campaign, observers say the only way the Abe administration can make amends is by purchasing American military hardware and expanding their defense industrial development.
 - e** The Japanese Government is aware of the criticisms leveled by the American President and has followed the advice of observers: the Abe administration has then purchased American military products and expanded the US-Japan defense industry and has plans to build a replacement facility for the US Marine Corps.
- 15.** The text says the policies adopted by the Obama administration were
- a** efficacious, but gave emphasis to a liberal approach towards the democracies of the region;
 - b** competent and appropriate to the regional affairs and the American current plans for the region;
 - c** imperfect, but qualified in some aspects related to the American soft power strategies for the region;
 - d** unsuccessful, but relevant when it comes to their hard power strategies for the region;
 - e** efficient and expected to bring relevant results for the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

16. According to the last paragraph (lines 48-56), it is correct to say that
- It is advisable for the Trump administration to invest in its leadership in universal values, in global order and trade. Otherwise, the alliance will bring problems to the countries involved, such as increased costs and struggles among them.
 - One of the most urgent challenges for US diplomacy is to support a fast development of the Asia-Pacific region, including allies such as Japan and China.
 - The alliance between US and Japan will benefit from an investment in the former's leading role in issues such as universal values and trade, besides continuing to give military support and a clarification of its goals for the region.
 - The importance of the US leadership in the Asia-Pacific region has been neglected by the Trump administration; however, investments in military and economy has contributed to maintain American and Japanese security and values.
 - The Trump administration has been articulating US goals and the use of hard power and soft power in order to make sure its allies in the Asia-Pacific region evolve rapidly and face China's increasing influence.
17. One passage of the original text has been omitted:
"For its part, the Trump administration is requesting an expansion of up to nine percent in defense spending, is considering substantial increases to the size of the U.S. Navy, and may invest in upgrading the U.S. nuclear arsenal as well as developing "state of the art" ballistic missile defenses. It appears likely that such military spending is intended partly, or perhaps even primarily, for supporting U.S. policy goals in the Asia-Pacific." This passage would fit the text AFTER the:
- 2nd paragraph (lines 07-14);
 - 3rd paragraph (lines 15-24);
 - 4th paragraph (lines 25-31);
 - 5th paragraph (lines 32-36);
 - 6th paragraph (lines 37-47).
18. In the sentence "During the 2016 U.S. presidential contest, Donald Trump was highly critical of the structure and costs of the U.S.-Japan mutual defense relationship and openly raised the possibility of a Japanese nuclear **deterrent**" (lines 01-03), considering the word in bold "**deterrent**", choose the alternative in which the word is a synonym of it:
- impediment
 - expansion
 - reduction
 - threat
 - agreement
19. Choose the alternative that presents the correct contextual reference:
- "Japan, for its part, has taken numerous **steps** in recent years to strengthen **its** defenses[...]" (line 15) - The possessive adjective "**its**" refers to the noun "**steps**".
 - "Given the **criticisms that** the President leveled at Japan during the campaign [...]"(line 32) - the relative pronoun "**that**" refers to the noun "**criticisms**".
 - "[...] a vision of the **region** that the U.S. wanted to see and a strategy for achieving **it.**" (line 42) - The pronoun "**it**" refers to the noun "**region**".
 - "The Abe administration has also **restated its** 'unwavering commitment' to [...]" (lines 34-35) - The possessive adjective "**its**" refers to the verb "**restated**".
 - "**Reduced to its** military and economic dimensions, the alliance will persist [...]" (line 50) - The possessive adjective "**its**" refers to the verb "**reduced**".
20. The word in **bold** can be perfectly substituted by the word in parentheses in
- "[...] which has more typically been described as anchoring stability in the Asia-Pacific and the **cornerstone** of the regional security architecture [...]" - lines 04-06 (principal)
 - "[...] Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, perhaps reflecting Mr. Trump's recent promise to stand behind Japan "100 percent," recently affirmed to his Japanese **counterpart** that [...]" - lines 10-11 (adversary)
 - "[...] with studies of expanded ballistic missile defense already **underway** in both the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the Japanese Ministry of Defense" - lines 25-26 (advanced)
 - "[...] the U.S.-Japan alliance could be **stripped** of much of its supporting architecture." - lines 49-50 (deprived)
 - "[...] and an effective strategy for achieving these that leverages U.S. hard power and soft power alike and offers allies like Japan a clear **framework**" - lines 54-55 (advantage)
21. Based on the meanings of the words in the text, it can be said that
- "consternation" (line 03) and alarm express opposite ideas.
 - "purchases" (line 33) and acquisitions are antonyms.
 - "facility" (line 36) and building express similar ideas.
 - "doomed" (line 40) can be replaced by damaged.
 - "struggle" (line 52) and fail are synonyms.

22. Considering word formation processes, choose the correct alternative:
- a "costs" (line 02), "possibility" (line 02), "constraints" (line 20) are formed by inflectional derivation.
 - b "relationship" (line 02), "successful"(line 07), "primarily" (line 18) are formed by blending.
 - c "additionally" (line 30), "alike" (line 55), "allies" (line 44) are formed by prefixal derivation.
 - d "cornerstone" (line 05), "Secretary of state" (line 10), "Self-Defense" (line 17) are formed by composition.
 - e "islands" (line 31), "appears" (line 13), experts (line 22) are formed by inflectional derivation.
23. In the sentence "**Although** it may have been under-resourced and imperfectly executed, it nonetheless gained [...]" (lines 42-43), choose one linking word in the alternatives that can replace "**Although**" without changing the idea of the sentence:
- a In order that
 - b Then
 - c But also
 - d Even though
 - e In case that
24. "**However**, U.S.-Japan relations appear to be stabilizing in the wake [...]" (line 07). The linking word in **bold** indicates the idea of:
- a conclusion
 - b addition
 - c consequence
 - d condition
 - e contrast
25. Choose the alternative in which the classification of the words in **bold** is correct:
- a "and an equally successful **visit**"; "his previous **remarks** suggested"; "has taken numerous **steps**" - The words *visit*, *remarks* and *steps* are heads of noun phrases.
 - b "an **amphibious** rapid reaction"; " expanded **ballistic** missile defense"; "**sustainable** economic development" - The words *amphibious*, *ballistic* and *sustainable* are adverbials.
 - c "**While** progress has been slow"; "**Although** it may have been"; "it **nonetheless** gained substantial" - The words *while*, *although* and *nonetheless* are prepositions.
 - d "**openly** raised the possibility"; "**ruling** Liberal Democratic Party"; follow **through** on an agreement" - The words *openly*, *ruling* and *through* are qualifiers.
 - e "The country is **also**"; "partners **who** welcomed"; "**but** it will contribute" - The words *also*, *who* and *but* are pronouns.

Leia o Texto III para responder às questões 26 a 29

Texto III

A COMPETÊNCIA DA DIPLOMACIA

Uma competência bastante procurada pelas empresas na hora da contratação de novos gestores é a diplomacia. Esta é uma habilidade pessoal interessante. Seus efeitos são de múltiplos benefícios. Ser diplomático corresponde a saber agir de maneira educada e simpática, facilitando as coisas para si e para outros sem provocar brigas ou discórdias, e até evitando que aconteçam. É a arte de conduzir as relações entre pessoas de forma que o resultado final seja bom para todos.

Ser diplomático é saber, antes de tudo, negociar e ceder em troca da paz.

No livro "Como Fazer Amigos e Influenciar Pessoas", de Dale Carnegie, há uma passagem que me impressiona desde a primeira leitura, há anos.

Certa noite, o autor estava num banquete em honra de um personagem, quando um homem sentado a seu lado contou-lhe um caso e terminou citando uma frase que afirmou como sendo da Bíblia. Ele enganara-se, e o Sr Carnegie sabia disto com certeza. Ele confessa, então, que para conseguir um ar de importância e demonstrar superioridade, tornou-se inoportuno e intrometido encarregando-se de corrigir o fulano, dizendo que a tal frase era de Shakespeare. O homem virou-se para ele, e com ar de revolta, atirou, dizendo: "O quê? De Shakespeare? Impossível! A frase é da Bíblia!".

Um amigo de Carnegie, sentado do outro lado, cutucou-o por baixo da mesa e disse: "Dale, você está errado. O cavalheiro tem razão, a frase é da Bíblia".

De volta para casa junto daquele amigo, o autor do livro lhe diz:- "Frank, eu sei que a frase é de Shakespeare". - "Sim, naturalmente", respondeu. "Mas nós éramos convidados numa ocasião festiva, meu caro. Por que provar a um homem que ele estava errado? Isso iria fazer com que ele gostasse de você? Por que não evitar que ele ficasse envergonhado? Ele não pediu sua opinião! Por que, então, discutir com ele? Evite deixar as pessoas em xeque-mate." Esta história resume maravilhosamente bem o papel de um diplomata nas situações mais simples da vida e do trabalho.

(Abraham Shapiro. <http://profissaoatitude.blogspot.com.br/2011/03/competencia-da-diplomacia.html>. Acessado em 23 de março de 2017)

26. Ao se interpretar um texto, devemos considerar que os pressupostos apoiam-se, diretamente, no sentido das palavras presentes no enunciado, o que permite ao leitor extrair inferências óbvias. No exemplo: "Evite deixar as pessoas em xeque-mate", infere-se que:

- a Frank agiu como uma pessoa agressiva, inoportuna e intrometida.
- b Dale agiu como uma pessoa humilde e discreta.
- c Frank e Dale agiram de forma grosseira, só porque o homem confundiu a autoria da frase.
- d Dale não respeitou o amigo, ao desmenti-lo na frente do homem.
- e Frank agiu como um diplomata, de maneira educada e simpática.

27. Na frase: "Sim, naturalmente", respondeu". O elemento conector, que pode substituir a expressão **NATURALMENTE**, mantendo o sentido e a coesão textual, é:

- a) mesmo
- b) não obstante
- c) certamente
- d) a respeito de
- e) graças a

28. O segmento em que o autor do Texto I emite uma opinião pessoal é:

- a) No livro "Como Fazer Amigos e Influenciar Pessoas", de Dale Carnegie, há uma passagem que me impressiona desde a primeira leitura, há anos.
- b) Um amigo de Carnegie, sentado do outro lado, cutucou-o por baixo da mesa e disse: "Dale, você está errado. O cavalheiro tem razão, a frase é da Bíblia".
- c) De volta para casa junto daquele amigo, o autor do livro lhe diz: - "Frank, eu sei que a frase é de Shakespeare". - "Sim, naturalmente", respondeu.
- d) O homem virou-se para ele, e com ar de revolta, atirou, dizendo: "O quê? De Shakespeare? Impossível! A frase é da Bíblia!".
- e) "Mas nós éramos convidados numa ocasião festiva, meu caro. Por que provar a um homem que ele estava errado?"

29. A história citada no Texto III tem a finalidade textual de:

- a) mostrar o comportamento do autor do texto em uma festa.
- b) documentar os fatos citados porque o autor do texto é um historiador.
- c) documentar a vida do autor do texto.
- d) resumir o conceito de diplomacia do autor do texto.
- e) ilustrar o conceito de soberania do autor do texto.

Leia o Texto IV para responder às questões 30 e 31

Texto IV



(<https://www.google.com.br/search?q=charges+sobre+diplo+macia>. Acessado em 23 de março de 2017)

30. O Texto IV sugere que a diplomacia se dá com:

- a) organização e segurança
- b) lentidão e violência
- c) técnica e profundidade
- d) premeditação e segurança
- e) rapidez e violência

31. Pelo visto, o autor gostaria que os diplomatas tivessem mais:

- a) agilidade
- b) patriotismo
- c) vivência
- d) coerência
- e) grandeza

32. A partir da leitura e análise dos **TEXTOS III e IV**, julgue as proposições a seguir.

- I. A intertextualidade é garantida, sobretudo, por ambos se referirem à diplomacia.
- II. Não há intertextualidade entre os textos.
- III. A pergunta presente no Texto III ganha sentido a partir do diálogo entre o verbal e o não verbal.
- IV. Pode-se afirmar que há uma intertextualidade explícita, pois há uma intencionalidade latente na referência à diplomacia no Texto IV.
- V. A intertextualidade não é encontrada nos Textos III e IV, mesmo que ambos abordem a mesma temática.

A alternativa que contém todas as afirmativas corretas é:

- a) II, III e V
- b) I, III e V
- c) III, IV e V
- d) I, II e IV
- e) II, III e IV

33. O número de vezes que a medida da área de um quadrado de lado $(\sqrt{3} + 1)$ contém a medida da área de um quadrado de lado $(\sqrt{3} - 1)$, é:

- a) $7 + 4\sqrt{3}$
- b) $12 - 4\sqrt{3}$
- c) $14 + 4\sqrt{2}$
- d) $14 + 4\sqrt{3}$
- e) $14\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{2}$

34. Os racionais simétricos $\frac{1}{2}$ e $-\frac{1}{2}$ pertencem ao intervalo real dado por "x" elementos tais que:

- a) $0 < x \leq \frac{1}{2}$
- b) $-\frac{1}{2} < x \leq \frac{1}{2}$
- c) $-\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{3}{2}$
- d) $-\frac{1}{2} < x \leq 0$
- e) $-1 < x \leq 0$

35. Um jogo de baralho criado para fortalecimento de alguns conteúdos de ciências naturais é constituído por 24 cartas. Existem cartas verdes, vermelhas, amarelas e pretas sendo seis cartas de cada uma dessas cores. A probabilidade de que, retirada uma dessas cartas aleatoriamente, ela seja de cor verde, é:

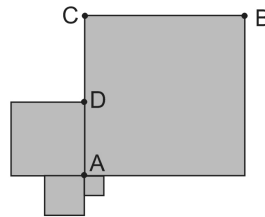
- a) 0,15
- b) 0,20
- c) 0,25
- d) 0,30
- e) 0,35

36. Considere as sequências numéricas S_1 (-4, 8, -16, 32, -64) e S_2 (3, 1, -1, -3, -5). Nestas condições é verdadeiro afirmar que:

- a) S_1 e S_2 são progressões aritméticas cujas razões são iguais a -2.
- b) S_1 é uma sequência decrescente cuja razão é -2.
- c) A média aritmética dos termos equidistantes dos extremos de S_2 é igual ao seu termo central.
- d) S_1 é uma PG cuja razão é -2 e cujo produto dos termos equidistantes é igual ao seu termo central.
- e) A soma dos sete primeiros termos de S_2 é um número par.

Observe a situação abaixo para responder às questões 37 e 38.

Considere a figura abaixo formada por quatro quadrados agregados por seus lados cujas medidas em metros, são, respectivamente, da maior para a menor, dadas por: 1 , $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ e $\frac{1}{8}$



Nestas condições, considerando ainda que o ponto "A" que é o encontro dos quatro vértices dos quadrados como a origem do sistema ortogonal cartesiano de coordenadas (0,0).

37. A lei de formação da função polinomial de 1º grau, aplicação de \mathbf{R} em \mathbf{R} , cujo gráfico contém a diagonal do quadrado de maior lado passando por B, é dada por:

- a) $f(x) = -x$
- b) $f(x) = x$
- c) $f(x) = x - 1$
- d) $f(x) = -x - 1$
- e) $f(x) = x + 1$

38. Considere as matrizes quadradas de ordem dois M_1 e M_2 constituídas respectivamente pelas **abscissas** e **ordenadas** dos pontos **A, B, C** e **D** indicados na figura acima. Conderando que a_{11} de M_1 é igual a abscissa de **A**, a_{12} igual a abscissa de **B**, a_{21} igual a abscissa de **C** e o elemento a_{22} igual a abscissa de **D**, e ainda que, da mesma forma, b_{11} de M_2 é dado pela ordenada de **A**, b_{12} pela ordenada de **B**, b_{21} pela ordenada de **C** e, finalmente, que b_{22} é dado pela ordenada de **D**. Nestas condições, o produto dos determinantes definidos pelas matrizes M_1 e M_2 , é:

- a) 4
- b) 3
- c) 2
- d) 1
- e) 0

39. Considerando a expansão sugerida pelas medidas dos lados dos quadrados na figura acima, qual seja: 1 , $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ e $\frac{1}{8}$. Então, nestas condições, é verdadeiro afirmar que o décimo primeiro termo desta sequência é:

- a) $\frac{1}{1024}$
- b) $\frac{1}{512}$
- c) $\frac{1}{256}$
- d) $\frac{1}{128}$
- e) $\frac{1}{64}$

Leia o Texto V para responder à questão 40

Texto V

“Há vinte e cinco anos, o primeiro Relatório do Desenvolvimento Humano, publicado em 1990, partiu de um conceito simples: o desenvolvimento significa alargar as escolhas humanas atribuindo maior destaque à riqueza das vidas humanas, e não, de forma redutora, à riqueza das economias. O trabalho constitui uma base fundamental tanto para a riqueza das economias como para a riqueza das pessoas, mas a tendência tem sido conceptualizar o trabalho em termos económicos e não em termos de desenvolvimento humano”

(Relatório de Desenvolvimento Humano -2015p. 3, disponível em http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr15_overview_pt.pdf).

40. A propósito do Texto V, é correto afirmar que:

- a) embora a desigualdade socioeconômica seja exclusividade do capitalismo, esse sistema econômico vem promovendo o desenvolvimento no interior de cada país e entre as nações do mundo.
- b) desenvolvimento e subdesenvolvimento são realidades opostas, separáveis, resultantes do processo de mundialização do capitalismo.
- c) analisar o nível de desenvolvimento de um país ou o nível de vida de uma população apenas do ponto de vista macroeconômico, implica em visão parcial e limitada da realidade.
- d) a falta de perspectivas socioeconômicas, o desalento que impera nos países pobres, passa antes de tudo pela superação de suas economias pré-capitalistas.
- e) o índice de Desenvolvimento Humano dos países pobres resulta exclusivamente da incapacidade dos estados em gerirem seus recursos naturais.

41. O terrorismo, prática política que recorre sistematicamente à violência contra pessoas ou a coisas provocando o terror, tem se apresentado no contexto pós-guerra fria como uma das marcas dos conflitos internacionais. Sobre o terrorismo pelo mundo é correto afirmar que:

- a) a *Al Qaeda*, foi o grupo responsável pelo maior atentado terrorista ocorrido na França ao Jornal *Charlie Hebdo*, em 2015.
- b) os ataques de 11 de setembro nos EUA foram promovidos pelo Estado Islâmico em aliança com grupos terroristas russos.
- c) a *Al Qaeda* é uma organização terrorista diferente dos grupos tradicionais, pois possui uma base de organização fixa.
- d) a Organização para a libertação da Palestina, fundada em 1964, foi a principal responsável pelos ataques terroristas nos últimos 50 anos no mundo.
- e) embora o Estado Islâmico tenha surgido a partir de um dos braços da *Al-Qaeda*, os dois grupos passaram de aliados a rivais em 2014.

42. Desde o final da Segunda Guerra muitos países têm procurado diminuir as barreiras impostas pelas fronteiras nacionais aos fluxos de mercadorias, capitais, serviços, até mesmo mão-de-obra, no intuito de aumentar os lucros das empresas e seus respectivos PIBs. Sobre os blocos econômicos regionais, é correto afirmar que:

- a) a União Europeia foi criada pelo Tratado de Maastricht com o objetivo de recuperar a economia dos países membros enfraquecidos econômica e politicamente após a Segunda Guerra Mundial, espantar o espectro do comunismo e deter o avanço da política econômica norte americana.
- b) com o aumento da concorrência e a consolidação da tendência de formação de blocos econômicos, os E.U.A viram no regionalismo um meio de expandir seus interesses econômicos na América. Depois do NAFTA, a ALCA foi o principal projeto defendido pelo governo americano na década de 1990.
- c) o Mercosul começa a se formar em plena ditadura militar e para sua viabilização Brasil e Argentina tiveram que deixar de lado suas rivalidades e seus projetos hegemônicos na América do Sul. O objetivo inicial do bloco era estabelecer uma zona de livre comércio entre os países-membros, fortalecendo-os economicamente.
- d) em 2008, foi criada a UNASUL, com o objetivo de estabelecer um espaço sul-americano integrado no âmbito político, social, econômico, ambiental e infraestrutural. Hoje, este bloco atua na América Latina especialmente defendendo o desenvolvimento sustentável e a agroecologia.
- e) há mais de cinco décadas a Ásia vem apresentando os maiores índices de crescimento econômico do mundo. Em decorrência disso, é o continente que mais avançou no processo de formação de bloco regionais de comércio.

Leia o Texto VI para responder à questão 43

Texto VI

“O que aconteceu convosco, a Europa do humanismo, a campeã dos direitos humanos, da democracia, da liberdade?”

(The Guardian, 6 de maio de 2016) Disponível em <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/may/06/pope-francis-urges-europe-to-return-to-post-war-principles>

- 43.** Este é um trecho do discurso proferido pelo Papa Francisco, em maio de 2016, na cerimônia de recebimento do Prêmio Internacional Carlos Magno, concedido pela cidade alemã de Aachen desde 1949. O prêmio é concedido aqueles que reconhecidamente contribuem para o entendimento entre os povos do Ocidente Europeu. No contexto da crise, iniciada em 2015, de refugiados vindos da África e do Oriente Médio para a Europa, podemos entender o questionamento papal como:
- a** uma tentativa de recuperar o poder de intervenção política da Igreja Católica nas decisões soberanas dos Estados Nacionais do ocidente europeu.
 - b** um apelo de teor socialista, característico da matriz doutrinária do socialismo cristão surgida na segunda metade do século XIX.
 - c** a reação de uma autoridade política europeia, de inclinação liberal, à nova onda conservadora do ocidente europeu, que prega o fechamento das fronteiras a refugiados.
 - d** expressão típica do pensamento eurocêntrico, que estipula a Europa como berço do esclarecimento intelectual e político mundial.
 - e** um chamamento em favor de uma espécie de “cruzada humanitária” a ser encabeçada pelas potências europeias contra a barbárie jihadista e regimes ditatoriais africanos.

Leia o Texto VII para responder à questão 44

Texto VII

“(…) quando Trump foi perguntado sobre mudança climática na Fox News, ele afirmou ao âncora (...) que o tempo frio (em janeiro) era prova da inexistência de mudança climática. Além disso, ele argumentou que os esforços para conter a mudança climática estão ‘colocando o país em desvantagem competitiva’”.

(The Washington Post, 22 de novembro de 2016) Disponível em https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-fix/wp/2016/11/22/whats-donald-trumps-position-on-climate-change-all-of-them/?utm_term=.162ad120ccf2

- 44.** Considerando os interesses econômicos protecionistas e nacionalistas representados pela presidência de Donald Trump nos Estados Unidos, é correto afirmar que:
- a** os estudos sobre aquecimento global não são garantia para fundamentar uma política de contenção dos efeitos poluidores da atividade industrial.
 - b** há um impasse internacional em torno das previsões de aquecimento global, entre governos que o admitem e outros que não o reconhecem.
 - c** o declínio econômico do modelo de desenvolvimento industrial baseado em fontes de energia não renováveis.
 - d** a ascensão de governos conservadores nos países centrais do capitalismo inclinados a estimular estudos que atestam a inexistência do aquecimento global.
 - e** o fundamento econômico do discurso de oposição do Partido Republicano dos EUA aos estudos que revelam a tendência de aquecimento global.

Leia o Texto VIII para responder à questão 45

Texto VIII

“A América Latina se encontra no limiar de um ano de mudanças, possivelmente no limiar de uma nova época. (...) Não há dúvida que a era de hegemonia dos governos de esquerda em estados influentes da região é passado. Mas a herança deixada pela onda vermelha depois de uma década é uma pesada hipoteca.”

(Frankfurter Allgemeine, 10 de dezembro de 2015) Disponível em <http://www.faz.net/aktuell/politik/ausland/amerika/kommentar-wandel-in-lateinamerika-13957605.html>

- 45.** A herança contraditória deixada após uma década de recentes governos de esquerda na América Latina corresponde:
- a** a abolição de políticas econômicas de característica neoliberal.
 - b** a instauração de regimes socialistas em países da América do Sul.
 - c** a avanços em políticas sociais e ao declínio das economias nacionais.
 - d** ao acirramento de lutas de guerrilhas revolucionárias.
 - e** ao aprofundamento da desigualdade econômica entre ricos e pobres.

