

# Concurso Público



Universidade de Brasília



Centro de Seleção e de Promoção de Eventos

## Ministério das Relações Exteriores



### Instituto Rio Branco

#### Admissão à Carreira de Diplomata

### Terceira Fase

# PROVA ESCRITA DE INGLÊS

#### LEIA COM ATENÇÃO AS INSTRUÇÕES ABAIXO.

- 1 Este caderno contém a Prova Escrita de Inglês, que consiste de tradução de um texto do inglês para o português; versão de um texto do português para o inglês; resumo de um texto e redação a respeito de tema de ordem geral, com extensão de 350 a 450 palavras
- 2 Neste caderno, constam páginas para rascunho, cujo uso é opcional; não contarão, portanto, para efeito de avaliação. Todas as respostas devem ser inteiramente transcritas no caderno de textos definitivos.
- 3 Caso o caderno esteja incompleto ou tenha qualquer defeito, solicite ao fiscal de sala mais próximo que tome as providências cabíveis, pois não serão aceitas reclamações posteriores.
- 4 A legibilidade será considerada na avaliação da prova. Portanto, tenha atenção com o formato de letras e demais notações. Não use marcas ou sinais que não integrem o sistema gráfico do português ou do inglês. A escrita deve ser contínua, sem linhas em branco, mesmo para separar parágrafos.
- 5 O limite máximo de linhas para cada questão da prova será considerado na avaliação e deve ser rigorosamente respeitado.
- 6 Não utilize borracha, lápis, lapiseira e(ou) qualquer material de consulta que não seja fornecido pelo CESPE/UnB.
- 7 Não serão distribuídas folhas suplementares para rascunho nem para textos definitivos.
- 8 Durante a prova, não se comunique com outros candidatos nem se levante sem autorização do chefe de sala.
- 9 A duração da prova é de **quatro horas**, já incluído o tempo destinado à identificação — que será feita no decorrer da prova — e à transcrição dos textos para as respectivas folhas do caderno de textos definitivos.
- 10 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 da prova.
- 11 Ao terminar a prova, chame o fiscal de sala mais próximo, devolva-lhe o seu caderno de textos definitivos e deixe o local de prova.
- 12 Será anulado o texto definitivo escrito a lápis, texto escrito em local indevido ou texto que tenha identificação fora do local apropriado.
- 13 A desobediência a qualquer determinação constante no presente caderno ou no caderno de textos definitivos poderá implicar a anulação da sua prova.

# PROVA ESCRITA DE INGLÊS

- Na prova a seguir, faça o que se pede, usando, caso julgue necessário, as páginas para rascunho constantes deste caderno. Em seguida, transcreva os textos para as respectivas folhas do **CADERNO DE TEXTOS DEFINITIVOS DA PROVA ESCRITA DE INGLÊS**, nos locais apropriados, pois **não serão avaliados fragmentos de texto escritos em locais indevidos**. Em cada questão, respeite o limite máximo de linhas estabelecido.
- No **caderno de textos definitivos**, identifique-se apenas na capa, pois **não serão avaliados** os textos que tenham qualquer assinatura ou marca identificadora fora do local apropriado.

## QUESTÃO 1

### TRANSLATION (Total: 35 marks)

#### PART A (20 marks)

Translate into Portuguese the following excerpt adapted from Edward Said's 1993 Reith Lecture "Intellectual exile: expatriates and marginals. What is the proper role of the intellectual in today's society?"

Exile means being neither entirely at one with the new setting, nor fully disencumbered of the old; beset with half-involvements and half-detachments; nostalgic and sentimental yet equally a consummate mimic or secret outcast. Being adept at survival becomes the imperative, with the dangers of getting too comfortable and secure constituting a threat constantly to be guarded against.

Salim, the main character of V.S. Naipaul's novel "A Bend in the River," is an affecting instance of the modern intellectual in exile: an East African Muslim of Indian origin, he has left the coast and journeyed into the interior, where he survives precariously in a new state modelled on Mobutu's Zaire. Naipaul portrays Salim's life at a 'bend in the river' as a no-man's-land, to which hail the European intellectual advisers (who succeed the idealistic missionaries of colonial times), as well as the assorted mercenaries, profiteers, and other Third World drifters in whose ambience Salim is forced to live, gradually forfeiting his property and integrity in the mounting confusion.

As the novel unravels, the natives themselves have become exiles in their own country, so preposterous and erratic are the whims of the ruler, Big Man, a symbol of all post-colonial regimes.

#### PART B (15 marks)

Translate into English the following excerpt adapted from a special *Folha de São Paulo* report on Sri Lanka by Roberto Candelori published 18th May 2009:

O Sri Lanka vê-se diante de um conflito que já dura um quarto de século. Com uma população dividida entre cingaleses budistas (74%) e tâmeis de orientação hindu (18%), o antigo Ceilão tornou-se um "banho de sangue", segundo a ONU.

O país conquistou a independência dos britânicos em 1948, quando começou a implantação de políticas discriminatórias contra a minoria tâmil, que tivera lugar de destaque na administração colonial. Sucessivos governos baixaram leis que cercearam os direitos dos tâmeis ao impor-lhes o cingalês como língua oficial e restringir-lhes o acesso à educação superior e a cargos públicos.

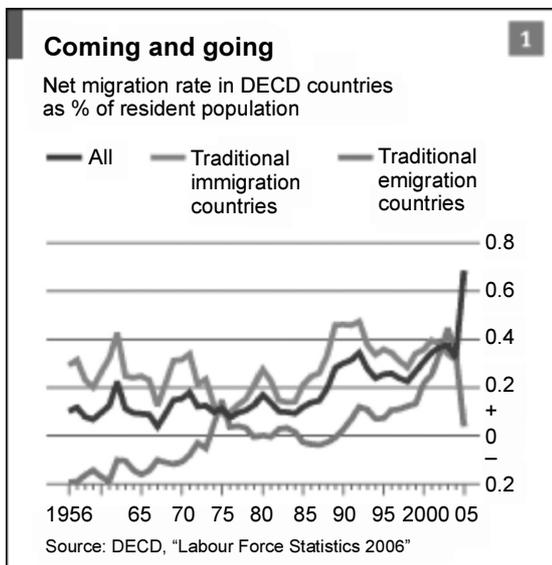
Revoltados, os tâmeis passaram a reagir, exigindo a igualdade linguística, social e religiosa.

Em 25 anos de conflito, estima-se que tenham ocorrido até 100 mil mortes, e o futuro parece não menos assustador. Mais de 250 mil tâmeis encontram-se agora sob a mira dos fuzis e sob o silêncio da comunidade internacional. A ordem é atirar.

**SUMMARY (Total: 15 marks)**

Write a summary in your own words **not over 200 words** in length of the following excerpt adapted from “Open up,” an *Economist* special report on migration published 3rd January 2008.

Enoch Powell had a point. The radical British Conservative politician warned, nearly four decades ago, that immigrants were causing such strife that “like the Roman, I seem to see the River Tiber foaming with much blood.” That proved to be nonsense, as did his advice that migrants should be encouraged to leave. Had they done so, Britain and other rich countries that depend heavily on foreign labour would be in a dreadful state. One prediction he made was spot on, however: that by about now, one in ten people in Britain would be migrants. At the last count in 2005, the foreign-born made up 9.7% of the British population.



By historical standards, that is high but consistent with that in other rich economies. In America the proportion is now about 13%, not far off the 15% peak reached shortly before World War I. What is particularly striking in Europe is that countries which had hitherto known only emigration, e.g. Ireland or Greece, now have an influx typical of countries like Australia and the U.S.

This special report argues that both emigration and immigration countries, as well as the migrants themselves, have been coping remarkably well with this new force reshaping our world.

Yet ominous signs are emerging of a shrill backlash against immigration on both sides of the Atlantic.

Politicians may tinker with migration policies. They will certainly, under public pressure, pump extra resources and energy into building more fences and walls to keep foreigners out. By linking immigration to terrorism, they may even make their societies more fiercely policed. The basic forces driving migration, though, are unlikely to ebb.

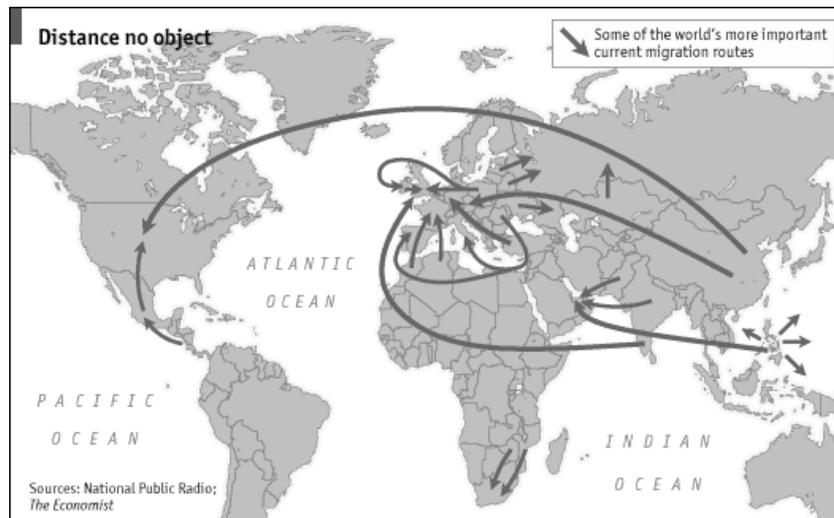
Migrants move mainly for economic reasons. Most appear to do so legally. The number of illegal migrants is by definition hard to ascertain, but likely to be smaller than the legal sort. They probably comprise the bulk of those seen floating on rafts in the Mediterranean or scrabbling over the fence from Mexico to America. Others do not risk the high seas or physical borders, entering instead under some other guise, perhaps as tourists, and then staying on.

Lastly, there are refugees and asylum-seekers, strictly defined as those escaping persecution but often including anybody forced to flee, for example from a war. According to the UN's refugee agency, at the close of 2006 some 10m people fell under this category.

The number of migrants worldwide has been reckoned at 200m. That sounds a lot, but actually adds up to only 3% of the world's population, so there is ample potential for growth. Migration has proved a successful ploy for the world's poor to improve their lot. Nor is it the very poorest who travel, for money is required to travel overseas.

In the 100 years to 1920, brighter prospects encouraged some 60m Europeans to uproot and move to the New World. A European crossing the Atlantic could expect to double his income. Today the incentives are even more enticing. Those moving from a poor country to a rich one can expect to see their income rise fivefold. As long as such differentials persist, the draw will continue.

Demography too plays a big part. Not every migrant is bound for America or Europe: two in every five head for another poor or middle-income destination. Those aiming for the richest parts of the world, however, do their inhabitants a favour. Without them, the greying and increasingly choosy populations across the rich world would already be on the decline. That is paramount for their fast-changing economies, which consistently demand either highly skilled workers or those willing to do unpleasant and tiring jobs.



One reason why much of the world has enjoyed a sustained economic boom with low inflation in the past decade is that the effective global workforce is expanding apace. The IMF estimates it has quadrupled since 1980. In all likelihood it will continue to grow, though at a slower rate, with a 40% increase in the world's working-age population forecast by 2050. According to the UN, the global stock of migrants has more than doubled in four decades. Not enough young natives have the skills or motivation, so the rich must hope outsiders will keep coming.

And they will. Luckily for Europe and America, there are huge pools of workers eager to jump on the next plane, train or leaking raft to work abroad. This can prove beneficial for their countries of origin as well.

If exporting brawn generally makes sense for a poor country, letting its better brains drain away may not. Most poor and middle-income countries grapple with chronic shortages of skilled labour. Professionals in demand abroad are the hardest to keep at home. In fact, if the lure is strong enough, it is virtually impossible to block the exit of the highly skilled.

Rich countries are taking in more highly skilled migrants than ever before. Yet emigration of skilled workers may be a consequence rather than a cause of problems in the sending country. For example, nurses may be emigrating because their salaries are not being paid or because hospitals are crumbling; entrepreneurs may be relocating because the local business climate is wretched. Halting emigration - even if that were feasible - would not solve these problems. Nurses might still quit their jobs, would-be entrepreneurs might sit on their hands.

Indeed, some argue that emigration can actually enhance the stock of brainpower. Migrants spend longer studying, pick up more skills and experience, and may then return home. Remittances are often used to fund schooling. Moreover, the prospect of emigration and prosperity abroad may induce others to get an education. All this suggests that the consequences of emigration, albeit not negligible, are tricky to measure. Governments should thus endeavour to tackle the factors pushing their skilled professionals out. If émigrés can be enticed back home, even for short spells, so much the better.

Unfettered movement of capital and goods has made the world a far richer place while greater human mobility has not only created wealth but also helped share it out more evenly. The billions in remittances repatriated each year eloquently testify to that. The cost of keeping people out would be steep.

Nasty surprises are constantly sprung on us. Wars can suddenly displace millions, who may start out as refugees but frequently end up as migrants. Some claim that climate change may forcibly relocate tens of millions of people in the space of decades. Misguided policies, a backlash over terrorism or a failure to integrate migrants could all pose serious problems. Nonetheless, 40 years on, it seems clear that Mr Powell was utterly amiss in everything save his sums.

**COMPOSITION (Total: 50 marks)**

At the beginning of the 21st century, migration continues to loom large as a subject of media interest, of community preoccupation and of political controversy. Nevertheless, the discourse has evolved significantly in recent years, both in terms of substance and tone, and is now conducted with noticeably less acrimony than before and with much reduced levels of distrust between developed and developing countries. For instance, at [several recent high-level international conferences] participants were, in general, disposed to agree that migration holds considerable potential for economic and social development. At the same time, however, it was apparent that there is much more to be done before agreement can be reached on appropriate management strategies to be put in place, both nationally and on the international level, for that promise to be realized. The task of formulating a workable global approach to the management of international migration remains a formidable challenge, and one that will require both time and effort over the coming years.

An extract from the Introduction to **World Migration 2008: managing labour mobility in the evolving global economy**. Geneva: International Organization for Migration, 2008, p. 1.

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Taking into account the points made above, discuss the main issues involved in the contemporary political debate on migration.

**(Length: 350-400 words)**

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**QUESTÃO 1**

**PART A**

**RASCUNHO – 1/2**

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**QUESTÃO 1**

**PART A**

**RASCUNHO – 2/2**

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**QUESTÃO 1**

**PART B**

**RASCUNHO – 1/2**

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**QUESTÃO 1**

**PART B**

**RASCUNHO – 2/2**

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**QUESTÃO 2**  
**RASCUNHO – 1/2**

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**QUESTÃO 2**  
**RASCUNHO – 2/2**

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**QUESTÃO 3**  
**RASCUNHO – 1/2**

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**QUESTÃO 3**  
**RASCUNHO – 2/2**

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