



CONCURSO EXTERNO DE INGRESSO NA CARREIRA DIPLOMÁTICA – 2020

Prova Escrita de Língua Inglesa

Duração: 90 Minutos

VERSÃO ÚNICA

Instruções de realização

Na folha de resposta à Secção 2, o candidato deve assinalar, no campo disponibilizado para o efeito, a opção do item de construção (A, B ou C) a que corresponde a sua resposta.

A presença de qualquer forma de identificação fora do local autorizado — rubrica, assinatura ou outra — implica para o candidato a exclusão do concurso.

Durante a prova, o candidato não pode, por quaisquer meios, comunicar com os outros candidatos nem com pessoas estranhas ao concurso. Durante a permanência na sala, o candidato tem de desligar o seu telemóvel, *smartwatch* e quaisquer outros dispositivos tecnológicos ou de comunicação móvel de que seja portador, colocando-os no local determinado pelos responsáveis presentes na sala.

Como material de escrita, apenas pode ser usada caneta ou esferográfica de tinta preta ou azul.

Não é permitido o uso de tinta ou fita corretora.

Não é permitida a consulta de materiais de apoio, como dicionários, glossários, documentação ou outras fontes de informação.

As respostas são registadas em folha de respostas própria. Caso necessite, o candidato pode utilizar as folhas de rascunho postas à sua disposição, que não são entregues para classificação.

Nas folhas de resposta para o item de resumo, os candidatos devem preencher o número da folha e o número total de folhas.

Caso deseje desistir da prova, só poderá sair da sala decorridos 15 minutos após o início da prova. Deve entregar o enunciado da prova, as folhas de resposta e qualquer folha de rascunho a um vigilante que registará em cada uma das folhas de resposta “O CANDIDATO DESISTIU”.

Quando terminar a prova, o candidato deve entregar o enunciado, as folhas de resposta e as folhas de rascunho aos responsáveis presentes na sala.

O candidato não pode sair da sala nos últimos 15 minutos da prova.

A infração de qualquer uma destas normas implica para o candidato a exclusão do concurso.

PART 1 – Blank Fill Exercise

Read the following text and complete each of the numbered spaces with **ONE** word only. Compound words with apostrophes are not acceptable. The first one (0) has been done for you as an example. Transfer your answers to the supplied answer sheet.

The ‘statue wars’ must not distract us from a reckoning with racism

A statue has fallen. Not as it should have (0) *done*, taken down in response to decades of earnest appeals and petitions, but brought crashing down by demonstrators. And here is the problem. Now that Statue Wars 2.0 have (1) _____, with their own Pearl Harbor moment at Bristol’s docks, the global anti-racism movement that has coalesced under the Black Lives Matter banner risks, in Britain at least, (2) _____ blown off course.

That danger comes (3) _____ Edward Colston’s three-day dip in the harbour, and much that has followed, has shifted the debate on to what, for the government and the newspapers that support it, is familiar territory; terrain on (4) _____ they have fought previous campaigns.

Those who hope and believe that this moment could bring (5) _____ real social change have to confront a difficult question. If forced to choose (6) _____ a proper national debate on racism or the statue wars, which is it to be? Of course, there should be no binary choice here. But I fear there might be – and the former has to be prioritised over the (7) _____.

This is not to say that the process by which we reassess and in some cases remove statues of slave traders and other men (8) _____ did terrible things should stop. But it is to say that allowing the statues issue to get in the (9) _____ of the anti-racism debate would be a mistake, and would empower objects that we mostly ignore.

At the heart of London is the perfect arena that shows (10) _____ inert and invisible statues are most of the time. There are seven statues within Trafalgar Square. One of them – obviously – is Lord Nelson, 170 feet up on his column. But who else is standing there? How many of the people who argue that the removal of any statue, anywhere, at any time represents an “erasure of history” have used the statues at the very centre of our capital city to learn some of that history?

Yet in 2000, (11) _____ the then mayor of London, Ken Livingstone, proposed that some of the statues in Trafalgar Square might be moved, the legions of the outraged rushed to their defence; presumably having first Googled the statues to (12) _____ out who the hell they depicted.

Part of the problem is (13) _____ heroic figurative statuary is a dated form of memorialisation. (14) _____ tends to energise our imagination in the 21st century are not bronze effigies of the great and



the good, but innovative public art. Take the beloved Angel of the North: Antony Gormley's colossus speaks to the industrial innovation and coal mining heritage of the north-east. But imagine how sterile and potentially unloved it might be if, (15)_____ of Gormley's angel, there stood in (16)_____ place a heroic depiction of one of the great industrialists of the region – some super-rich Victorian with mutton-chop sideburns and, inevitably, some views and possibly actions that some of (17)_____ would find objectionable?

Even in Trafalgar Square, which is crowded (18) _____memorials to Lord Whatshisname and General Thingamajig, the most talked-about memorial is actually the fourth plinth, created to house a heroic statue of some future worthy, but now used instead as a temporary exhibition space for modern art capable of saying something about (19)_____ rather than then, about us rather than our ancestors.

We do need to rethink who is memorialised in our public spaces. Bristol is a better city without Edward Colston. But statues are a symptom of the problem, not the problem (20)_____. The real conversation has to be about racism and how we fight it.

David Olusoga is a historian and broadcaster

PART 2 – Written Task

Choose one of the statements listed below from A to C and discuss in no fewer than 220 words and no more than 400 words.

Please note that your answer will be assessed on relevance, coherence, range of grammar and vocabulary as well as overall readability.

Write your answer on the answer sheet provided.

A. Roman statues have an air of rugged survival about them, of untouchability and permanence. When we look at them now, it's as if these venerable objects somehow stand outside time. But ancient Rome – a society that placed great importance on images of distinguished and famous forebears – was also a culture that tore down a lot of memorials. Setting up and pulling down are flip sides of the same coin. Erecting statues is a process of controlling memory and space. Control is about power, and power changes hands.

(Charlotte Higgins, The Observer, June 14th 2020)

B. “Good Fences Make Good Neighbours”

C. “The current Corona Virus pandemic can be said to have burst the myth of a United Europe.”

Cotações

Secção / Part	I	II	TOTAL
Item	1. a 20.	Item único	
Cotação (em pontos)	80 pontos	120 pontos	200 pontos

FIM