



CONCURSO EXTERNO DE INGRESSO NA CARREIRA DIPLOMÁTICA – 2019

Prova Escrita de Inglês

Duração: 90 Minutos

VERSÃO ÚNICA

Instruções de realização

A prova escrita de língua inglesa tem a duração de 90 minutos.

A prova é constituída por:

Parte 1: um exercício “blank fill” que visa testar a capacidade de compreensão da língua e os conhecimentos gramaticais e de vocabulário.

Parte 2: um exercício de escrita que visa avaliar a produção escrita e competências linguísticas.

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

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.

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 e quaisquer outros dispositivos tecnológicos ou de comunicação móvel de que seja portador, colocando-os no local determinado pelos responsáveis presentes na sala.

Caso necessite, o candidato pode utilizar as folhas de rascunho postas à sua disposição, que não são entregues para classificação.

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

Caso pretenda desistir, o candidato 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 que tenha utilizado a um vigilante, que registará em cada uma das folhas de resposta a menção: «O CANDIDATO DESISTIU».

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

Cotações

Parte	I	II	TOTAL
Item	1. a 20.	Item único	
Cotação (em pontos)	60 pontos	140 pontos	200 pontos



Part 1

Blank Fill Exercise

Blank fill: Please read the following text carefully and then write one word only for each blank in the spaces provided on your answer paper. The first one is done for you as an example.

Robin Cook's Speech on Diversity

"Tonight I want to celebrate Britishness. As Foreign Secretary I see every day the importance of our relations (0) foreign countries to the strength of our economy, to the security of our nation, to the safety of our people against organised crime, even to the health of our environment. A globalised world demands more foreign contacts than even Britain has experienced in the past.

"I also know that we are likely to make our way more successfully in the world (1) we are secure in our British identity, and confident about its future. That security and confidence is important for the inner strength it (2) us in our conduct of business with others. I want to argue the case why we can be confident (3) the strength and the future of British identity.

"Sadly, it has (4) fashionable for some to argue that British identity is under siege, perhaps even in a state of terminal decline. The threat is said to come in three forms.

"First, the arrival of immigrants who, allegedly, do (5) share our cultural values and who fail to support the England cricket team. Few dare to state this case explicitly, but it is the unmistakable subliminal message.

"Second, our continued membership of the European Union, which is said to be absorbing member states into "a country called Europe".

"Third, the devolution of power to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, which is (6) as a step to the break-up of the UK.

"This evening, I want to set out the reasons for being optimistic about the future of Britain and Britishness. Indeed, I want to go further and argue that in each of the areas where the pessimists identify a threat, (7) should instead see developments that will strengthen and renew British identity.

"The first element in the debate about the future of Britishness is the changing ethnic composition of British people themselves. The British are not a race, but a gathering of countless different races and communities, the vast majority of (8) were not indigenous to these islands.



“It is not their purity that makes the British unique, but the sheer pluralism of (9) ancestry.

London was (10) established as the capital of a Celtic Britain by Romans from Italy. They were in turn driven out (11) Saxons and Angles from Germany. The great cathedrals of this land were built mostly by Norman Bishops, but the religion practised in them was secured by the succession of a Dutch Prince. Outside our Parliament, Richard the Lionheart proudly sits astride his steed... yet he spoke French much of his life and depended on the Jewish community of England to put up the (12) that freed him from prison.

“Legitimate immigration is the necessary and unavoidable (13) of economic success, which generates a demand for labour faster than can be met by the birth-rate of a modern developed country. (14) country needs firm but fair immigration laws. (15) is no more evil business than trafficking in human beings and nothing corrodes social cohesion worse (16) a furtive underground of illegal migrants beyond legal protection against exploitation. But we must also create an open and inclusive society that welcomes incomers for their contribution to our growth and prosperity.

“Chicken Tikka Masala is now a true British national dish, not (17) because it is the most popular, but because it is a perfect illustration of the (18) Britain absorbs and adapts external influences. Chicken Tikka is an Indian dish. The Masala sauce was added to satisfy the desire of British people to have their meat served in gravy.

“The modern notion of national identity cannot be based on race and ethnicity, but must be based on shared ideals and aspirations. (19) of the most successful countries in the modern world, such as the United States and Canada, are immigrant societies. Their experience (20) how cultural diversity, allied to a shared concept of equal citizenship, can be a source of enormous strength. We should draw inspiration from their experience. “

The Guardian, Thursday 19 April 2001



Part 2

Written Task

Written Task: Please choose and complete only ONE of the following options:

Option A - What is Cultural Diplomacy to you?

“Cultural Diplomacy is a way of presenting a country to the world, using the cultural riches of that country. In the case of Ireland, we have significant cultural advantages, we have our traditional culture, we also have a dynamic pop-culture, and we have a strong literary tradition in the Gaelic language and also in English, all these things help to make Ireland a more visible part of the international scene. As diplomats, it is our responsibility to draw on all the resources of our state, including our cultural achievements, in order to present Ireland in a positive way to the wider world.” - H.E. Amb. Dan Mulhall, Ambassador of Ireland to Germany

Task: While on overseas posting, you have been asked to participate in a public panel at a conference to discuss Cultural Diplomacy. The organisers have requested a personal statement for inclusion in the event programme. The personal statement should briefly describe what Cultural Diplomacy means to you along with a short summary of the Portuguese cultural capital that you believe would resonate and contribute effectively to Portugal’s Cultural Diplomacy efforts.

Your answer will be assessed according to the following criteria:

- Have you responded fully to the task?
- Is the language appropriate in style and content?
- Are there grammatical errors which detract from the fluency of the response?

220 words



Option B – Challenges for Diplomacy in a Digital Age

Over the past decade, we have witnessed great social, economic and political transformations. As the world becomes more complex, the balance of power between national governments and non-state actors is undergoing rapid change due to the widespread advances of new technologies. Governments and international organisations, however, have been slow to adapt to the rapid advances of technological innovation that has marked the new century. From online extremism and cyber security threats to Internet governance and the global role of cities as digital diplomats, no one is immune from the positive and negative aspects of how technology can be used. New governance models need to adopt multi-stakeholder processes that aim to stimulate dialogue and consensus building amongst a wide variety of state and non-state actors.

Task: You have agreed to take part in a written Question & Answers style interview and have been asked by a journalist to prepare a written response to the questions: “What do you believe are the main challenges this digital age brings to traditional diplomacy? What mechanisms or policies can states develop to cope with the opportunities and challenges brought on by the digital era?”

Your answer will be assessed according to the following criteria:

- Have you responded fully to the task?
- Is the language appropriate in style and content?
- Are there grammatical errors which detract from the fluency of the response?

220 words