

**PROVA DE SUFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA – 18-10-2013****I. Leia o seguinte texto:****BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT: US SURVEILLANCE A 'BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL LAW'**

Brazil's president, Dilma Rousseff, has launched a blistering attack on US espionage at the United Nations (UN) general assembly, accusing the National Security Agency (NSA) of violating international law by its indiscriminate collection of personal information of Brazilian citizens and economic espionage targeted on the country's strategic industries.

Rousseff's angry speech was a direct challenge to President Barack Obama, who was waiting in the wings to deliver his own address to the UN general assembly, and represented the most serious diplomatic fallout to date from the revelations by former NSA contractor Edward Snowden.

Rousseff had already put off a planned visit to Washington in protest at US spying, after NSA documents leaked by Snowden revealed that the US electronic eavesdropping agency had monitored the Brazilian president's phone calls, as well as Brazilian embassies and spied on the state oil corporation, Petrobras.

"Personal data of citizens was intercepted indiscriminately. Corporate information – often of high economic and even strategic value – was at the centre of espionage activity. Also, Brazilian diplomatic missions, among them the permanent mission to the UN and the office of the president of the republic itself, had their communications intercepted," Rousseff said, in a global rallying cry against what she portrayed as the overweening power of the US security apparatus.

"Tampering in such a manner in the affairs of other countries is a breach of international law and is an affront of the principles that must guide the relations among them, especially among friendly nations. A sovereign nation can never establish itself to the detriment of another sovereign nation. The right to safety of citizens of one country can never be guaranteed by violating fundamental human rights of citizens of another country."

Rousseff will leave New York tomorrow without meeting Obama but Brazil's new foreign minister, Luiz Alberto Figueiredo, will remain at the UN throughout the week and will meet his opposite number, John Kerry, Brazilian officials said, in an attempt to start mending the rift between the two countries.

Adapted from Julian Borger. THE GUARDIAN, September 24, 2013.

Available at: <http://www.theguardian.com/uk>

1. Segundo a Pres. Dilma Rousseff, por que a NSA violou as leis internacionais? (2,5)

Porque a NSA espionou indiscriminadamente, coletando as informações pessoais de cidadãos brasileiros como também espionou as indústrias estratégicas brasileiras. Ao espionar as indústrias, informações de valor econômico e estratégico foram coletadas. Missões diplomáticas brasileiras também foram espionadas e até o gabinete da Presidente teve comunicações interceptadas pela espionagem da NSA.

2. Segundo a Pres. Dilma Rousseff, quais são os princípios que devem reger as relações internacionais? (2,5)

Uma nação soberana não deve se estabelecer à custa de outra nação soberana. Uma nação não deve prejudicar outra nação. A segurança dos cidadãos de uma nação não pode ser garantida violando os direitos humanos dos cidadãos de outra nação soberana.

- 3- Traduza o parágrafo a seguir. (5,0)

**INSTRUÇÃO:** faça a tradução para o português do trecho abaixo, sem resumi-lo ou comentá-lo. Não omita nem modifique as informações nele contidas. Não se esqueça de que o texto traduzido deve ser construído de acordo com o sistema da língua portuguesa.

Rousseff's angry speech was a direct challenge to President Barack Obama, who was waiting in the wings to deliver his own address to the UN general assembly, and represented the most serious diplomatic fallout to date from the revelations by former NSA contractor Edward Snowden.

O discurso zangado da Dilma Rousseff desafiou diretamente o Presidente Barack Obama, que estava esperando nos bastidores para proferir o seu próprio discurso na assembleia geral das Nações Unidas, e representou, até o presente momento, a mais séria desavença diplomática decorrente das revelações do ex-prestador de serviço da NSA, Edward Snowden.