

CENTRO DE AVALIAÇÃO DE SUFICIÊNCIA EM LÍNGUAS ESTRANGEIRAS
EDITAL 04/2025

LÍNGUA - INGLÊS

TEXTO: We are Nobel laureates, scientists, writers and artists. The threat of fascism is back.

On 1 May 1925, with Benito Mussolini already in power, a group of Italian intellectuals publicly denounced his fascist regime in an open letter. The signatories – scientists, philosophers, writers and artists – took a stand in support of the essential tenets of a free society: the rule of law, personal liberty and independent thinking, culture, art and science. Their open defiance against the brutal imposition of the fascist ideology – at great personal risk – proved that opposition was not only possible, but necessary. Today, 100 years later, the threat of fascism is back – and so we must summon that courage and defy it again.

Fascism emerged in Italy a century ago, marking the advent of modern dictatorship. Within a few years, it spread across Europe and the world, taking different names but maintaining similar forms. Wherever it seized power, it undermined the separation of powers in the service of autocracy, silenced opposition through violence, took control of the press, halted the advancement of women's rights and crushed workers' struggles for economic justice. Inevitably, it permeated and distorted all institutions devoted to scientific, academic and cultural activities. Its cult of death exalted imperial aggression and genocidal racism, triggering the second world war, the Holocaust, the death of tens of millions of people and crimes against humanity.

At the same time, the resistance to fascism and the many other fascist ideologies became a fertile ground for imagining alternative ways of organising societies and international relations. The world that emerged from the second world war – with the charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the theoretical foundations of the EU and the legal arguments against colonialism – remained marked by deep inequalities. Yet, it represented a decisive attempt to establish an international legal order: an aspiration toward global democracy and peace, grounded in the protection of universal human rights, including not only civil and political, but also economic, social and cultural rights.

Fascism never vanished, but for a time it was held at bay. However, in the past two decades, we have witnessed a renewed wave of far-right movements, often bearing unmistakably fascist traits: attacks on democratic norms and institutions, a reinvigorated nationalism laced with racist rhetoric, authoritarian impulses and systematic assaults on the rights of those who do not fit a manufactured traditional authority, rooted in religious, sexual and gender normativity. These movements have re-emerged across the globe, including in long-standing democracies, where widespread dissatisfaction with political failure to address mounting inequalities and social exclusion has once again been exploited by new authoritarian figures. True to the old fascist script, under the guise of an unlimited popular mandate, these figures undermine national and international rule of law, targeting the independence of the judiciary, the press, institutions of culture, higher education and science, even attempting to destroy essential data and scientific information. They fabricate "alternative facts" and invent "enemies within"; they weaponise security concerns to entrench their authority and that of the ultra-wealthy 1%, offering privileges in exchange for loyalty.

This process is now accelerating, as dissent is increasingly suppressed through arbitrary detentions, threats of violence, deportations and an unrelenting campaign of disinformation and propaganda, operated with the support of traditional and social media barons – some merely complacent, others openly techno-fascist enthusiasts.

Democracies are not flawless: they are vulnerable to misinformation and they are not yet sufficiently inclusive. However, democracies by their nature provide fertile ground for intellectual and cultural progress and therefore always have the potential to improve. In democratic societies, human rights and freedoms can expand, the arts flourish, scientific discoveries thrive and knowledge grow. They grant the freedom to challenge ideas and

question power structures, propose new theories even when culturally uncomfortable, which is essential to human advancement. Democratic institutions offer the best framework for addressing social injustices, and the best hope to fulfil the post-war promises of the rights to work, education, health, social security, participation in cultural and scientific life, and the collective right of peoples to development, self-determination and peace. Without this, humanity faces stagnation, growing inequality, injustice and catastrophe, not least from the existential threat caused by the climate emergency that the new fascist wave negates.

In our hyper-connected world, democracy cannot exist in isolation. As national democracies require strong institutions, international cooperation relies on the effective implementation of democratic principles and multilateralism to regulate relations among nations, and on multistakeholder processes to engage a healthy society. The rule of law must extend beyond borders, ensuring that international treaties, human rights conventions and peace agreements are respected. While existing global governance and international institutions require improvement, their erosion in favor of a world governed by raw power, transactional logic and military might is a regression to an era of colonialism, suffering and destruction.

As in 1925, we scientists, philosophers, writers, artists and citizens of the world have a responsibility to denounce and resist the resurgence of fascism in all its forms. We call on all those who value democracy to act:

- Defend democratic, cultural and educational institutions. Call out abuses of democratic principles and human rights. Refuse pre-emptive compliance.
- Join collective actions, locally and internationally. Boycott and strike when possible. Make resistance impossible to ignore and costly to repress.
- Uphold facts and evidence. Foster critical thinking and engage with your communities on these grounds.

Fonte: <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2025/jun/13/nobel-laureates-fascism>

QUESTÃO 01 (1,0)

O tom geral do texto pode ser melhor descrito como:

- A) informativo e neutro, apenas narrando fatos históricos.
- B) alarmista e sensacionalista, com exageros retóricos.
- C) persuasivo e convocatório, chamando à ação.**
- D) cético e relativista, duvidando da gravidade do problema.

QUESTÃO 02 (1,0)

De acordo com o texto, qual consequência foi gerada pela ascensão do fascismo no século XX?

- A) Expansão de direitos das mulheres e fortalecimento dos sindicatos.
- B) Diminuição dos conflitos internacionais e fim das guerras coloniais.
- C) Interrupção de avanços sociais e científicos e repressão das liberdades.**
- D) Crescimento da cooperação internacional e do multilateralismo.

QUESTÃO 03 (1,0)

No trecho "*undermined the separation of powers in the service of autocracy*", o verbo **undermined** poderia ser melhor substituído por:

- A) reforçou
- B) enfraqueceu**
- C) ignorou
- D) construiu

QUESTÃO 04 (1,0)

No trecho "*offering privileges in exchange for loyalty*", pode-se inferir que os regimes autoritários:

- A) garantem benefícios sociais universais.
- B) distribuem vantagens apenas para quem apoia o regime.**
- C) eliminam qualquer forma de privilégio na sociedade.
- D) promovem igualdade de oportunidades para todos.

QUESTÃO 05 (1,0)

Identifique o núcleo do grupo nominal em:
"*the essential tenets of a free society and independent thinking*"

- A) Tenets**
- B) Society
- C) Thinking
- D) Essential

QUESTÃO 06 (1,0)

Ao dizer que figuras autoritárias "fabricam 'fatos alternativos' e inventam 'inimigos internos'", o texto sugere que:

- A) elas buscam unir a população em torno de consensos científicos.
- B) elas distorcem a realidade para justificar seu poder.**
- C) elas agem de forma transparente, revelando suas intenções.
- D) elas incentivam o pensamento crítico e o debate público.

QUESTÃO 07 (1,0)

Na frase "*While existing global governance and international institutions require improvement, their erosion is a regression to an era of colonialism.*", a oração iniciada por **while** expressa:

- A) causa
- B) contraste**
- C) consequência
- D) finalidade

QUESTÃO 08 (1,0)

A expressão "*held at bay*" no trecho "*fascism never vanished, but for a time it was held at bay*" significa:

- A) permitido e incentivado
- B) reforçado e protegido
- C) esquecido e ignorado
- D) mantido sob controle**

QUESTÃO 09 (1,0)

Qual das alternativas melhor resume a visão do autor sobre a democracia?

- A) Apesar de falhas, é o melhor meio de garantir direitos e progresso social.**
- B) Deve ser substituída por modelos mais autoritários para garantir ordem.
- C) Não tem qualquer relevância no mundo globalizado de hoje.
- D) É perfeita e imune à desinformação e exclusão social.

QUESTÃO 10 (1,0)

A repetição do apelo à ação no final do texto (*Defend, Join, Uphold*) tem o efeito de:

- A) reforçar a urgência e incentivar engajamento ativo do leitor.**
- B) reduzir a tensão do texto, criando um tom conciliador.
- C) proporcionar uma explicação histórica mais detalhada.
- D) enfatizar que a situação é inevitável e não pode ser mudada.