

- Nesta prova, faça o que se pede, utilizando, caso deseje, os espaços indicados para rascunho. Em seguida, escreva os textos definitivos da redação e do resumo da Prova Escrita de Língua Inglesa no **Caderno de Textos Definitivos da Prova Escrita de Língua Inglesa**, nos locais apropriados, pois **não serão avaliados fragmentos de texto escritos em locais indevidos**. Respeite o limite máximo de linhas disponibilizado, pois qualquer fragmento de texto além desse limite será desconsiderado. No **Caderno de Textos Definitivos da Prova Escrita de Língua Inglesa**, utilize apenas caneta esferográfica de tinta preta fabricada em material transparente.
- Na avaliação da redação, será atribuído à organização do texto e ao desenvolvimento do tema o valor máximo de **45,00 pontos** — dos quais até **10,00 pontos** serão atribuídos para a apresentação/impressão geral do texto, a legibilidade, o estilo e a coerência; até **10,00 pontos**, para a capacidade de argumentação (objetividade, sistematização, conteúdo e pertinência das informações); e até **25,00 pontos**, para a capacidade de análise e reflexão — e à correção gramatical e à propriedade da linguagem, o valor máximo de **25,00 pontos**, o que totalizará os **70,00 pontos possíveis**. Na avaliação do resumo, será atribuído à capacidade de síntese e concisão o valor máximo de **15,00 pontos** e à correção gramatical e à propriedade da linguagem, o valor máximo de **15,00 pontos**, o que totalizará os **30,00 pontos possíveis**.

-- PROVA ESCRITA DE LÍNGUA INGLESA --

Redação

In an era characterized by wave-like progress, the world is experiencing a surge in innovative discoveries. The competition for developing Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies, such as ChatGPT from OpenAI, PerplexityAI, and AITestKitchen from Google, has convinced even the average user of breakthroughs in various fields. At the professional level, debates are ongoing regarding the impacts and challenges of new technologies. As a tool for implementing a state's foreign policy, diplomacy cannot remain indifferent to these processes. Virtual embassies are being established, bots are being utilized for citizen communication, and "digital" ambassadors are being appointed to foster relationships with tech giants like Google, Microsoft, or Amazon. Consequently, the diplomatic service, which has traditionally been regarded as a conservative and slow-changing domain, is now confronted with the challenges posed by revolutionary technologies such as AI, machine learning, quantum computing, and the multi-technical realm of cyberspace.

Marta Konovalova. **AI and Diplomacy**: Challenges and Opportunities.
In: **Journal of Liberty and International Affairs**, v. 9, n. 2, p. 1, jul. 2023.
Internet: <e-jlia.com> (adapted).

Considering the context and information presented in the text above, write an essay discussing

- 1 how previous technological innovations have transformed diplomatic practice, taking into account the historical evolution of diplomacy;
 - 2 the potential benefits offered by AI and the challenges that this technology poses to contemporary diplomatic practice, including specific examples of both positive and negative aspects.
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REDAÇÃO – RASCUNHO – 1/3

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REDAÇÃO – RASCUNHO – 2/3

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REDAÇÃO – RASCUNHO – 3/3

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Resumo

Human society has largely been driven by the capacity to construct and propagate narratives. For millennia, humans have tried to make sense of the world and our role in it through narratives. Political leaders have long harnessed the power of narratives for strategic purposes. By offering a coherent and compelling storyline, strategic narratives help frame a leader's vision, goals and actions in a way that fosters a sense of shared purpose across domestic and international audiences.

Whereas polarity-based narratives largely view international relations as a great power struggle, network-based narratives see the world as a dense web of connections between various hubs and nodes. It acknowledges the multifaceted interactions and ties of differing strengths among a wide array of actors, including major powers, small and medium states, multinational corporations, and international organisations, all contributing to a dynamic and interconnected global system.

One advantage of network-based narratives is that they accurately reflect the growing diffusion of power. While state actors remain key players, the global stage has expanded to include a diverse array of non-state entities exerting evermore sway over international dynamics. Tech giants such as Google, Microsoft and Meta, have the power to shape public discourse, influence policy decisions, and set the agenda for future socio-economic developments beyond the confines of their national government. A network-based narrative would put these powerful entities on the map and in the minds of students of international relations.

Furthermore, a network-based narrative provides a more balanced view of international politics by elevating the role of countries that, while not poles of power, act as major hubs within the global network. Nations such as Germany, Singapore and Qatar exemplify this new form of influence. By leveraging their economic strengths, strategic locations and diverse diplomatic ties, they exert a substantial impact on critical regional matters. Moving away from a polarity-based framework would provide a better understanding of these countries' role as critical nodes in the international system.

Lastly, a network-based narrative reveals the depth and strength of connections beyond the usual metrics, emphasising the quality and diversity of links between countries. This perspective shifts the focus from overt political alliances and formal agreements to a more comprehensive understanding of how countries are intertwined. By visualising the global landscape as an interconnected web of hubs and nodes, we discern alignments and partnerships that transcend formal declarations and agreements.

Shifting from a polarity-based to a network-based narrative in international relations is likely to encounter resistance from scholars who are steeped in the conventions of great power politics. Yet, as the Cold War era has receded into history, the international stage has become increasingly populated with a diverse array of actors whose significance will be lost if viewed solely through a traditional lens.

While the influence of great powers remains undiminished, the proliferation of influential non-state actors and transnational networks signifies a profound transformation in global affairs. This evolution demands a new narrative that can more accurately account for the complex web of interactions that define contemporary international relations, recognising the importance of both traditional state actors and the emerging multitude of influential entities that shape the global landscape.

Ngô Di Lân. **International relations**: changing the narrative. Internet: <www.lowyinstitute.org> (adapted).

Summarize the previous text.

RESUMO – RASCUNHO

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