

PROGRAMA DE POS-GRADUAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIAS AEROESPACIAIS

3ª ETAPA DO PROCESSO SELETIVO – EDITAL 1/2021

PROVA DE INGLÊS

Para responder as questões 1 e 2, considere o texto abaixo e assinale a opção CORRETA:

- 1 “*War is thus an act of force to compel our enemy to do our will.* Force, to counter opposing
2 force, equips itself with the inventions of art and science. Attached to force are self-
3 imposed, imperceptible limitations hardly worth mentioning, known as international law
4 and custom, but they scarcely weaken it. Force – that is, physical force, for moral force
5 has no existence save as expressed in the state and the law – is thus the *means* of war; to
6 impose our will on the enemy is its object. To secure that object we must render the enemy
7 powerless; and that, in theory, is the true aim of warfare. That aim takes the place of the
8 object, discarding it as something not actually part of war itself.”
9 (CLAUSEWITZ, CARL VON. **On War**. Edited and Translated by Michael Howard and
10 Peter Paret. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1989. p. 75)

Questão 1 – No pensamento de Clausewitz, há maior valor imputado ao desenvolvimento tecnológico, oriundo das artes e da ciência, do que aquele derivado do direito internacional.

- FALSO
- VERDADEIRO

Gabarito: VERDADEIRO.

Questão 2 – A interpretação da citação do famoso pensador prussiano nos leva à seguinte conclusão: A guerra tem um fim e um meio, que não se confundem, pois o meio nunca pode ser seu fim.

- FALSO
- VERDADEIRO

Gabarito: FALSO.

Para responder à questão 3, considere o texto abaixo e assinale a opção CORRETA:

1 “Strategic history always happens in a geographical context, and sometimes its very
2 subject is physical geography. People fight both in geography and for geography. Even
3 when conflict, including war, is about contending interests that seem to be far removed
4 from physical geography, there cannot be an episode of strategic history that lacks for
5 geographical referents. Competing or actually belligerent polities must have home
6 address with geographical coordinates.”
7 (GRAY, COLIN S. **War, Peace and International Relations: An Introduction to**
8 **Strategic History**. 2nd Ed. London and New York: Routledge, 2012. p. 310)

Questão 3 – De acordo com Colin S. Gray, a geografia é determinante para o estudo da guerra.

- FALSO
- VERDADEIRO

Gabarito: VERDADEIRO.

Questão 4 – “The surface of the earth is the coastline of the air. The conditions pertaining to both elements, the air and the sea, are analogous; so that the surface of the earth, both solid and liquid, should be defended from aerial attack, not by scattering guns and planes over its whole extent, but preventing the enemy from flying. In other words, by *conquering the command of the air*”.

(DOUHET, GIULIO. **The Command of the Air**. Translated by Dino Ferrari. Maxwell Air Force Base: Air University Press, 2019. p. 17)

Assinale a opção que deduz a citação acima, de Giulio Douhet:

- a) O comando do ar deve ser fragmentado entre a superfície terrestre e o mar.
- b) O comando do ar pode ser fragmentado entre a superfície terrestre e o mar.
- c) O comando do ar é exercido na linha costeira do ar.
- d) O comando do ar é indivisível.

Gabarito: d)

Para responder à questão 5, considere o texto abaixo e assinale a opção CORRETA:

1 “Space is an increasingly important enabler of economic and military power. The strategic
2 importance of space has led some nations to build arsenals of counterspace weapons to
3 disrupt, degrade, or destroy space systems and hold at risk the ability of others to use the

4 space domain. However, the strategic importance of space has also spurred renewed
5 efforts to deter or mitigate conflict and protect the domain for peaceful uses. For example,
6 the US Space Force's capstone publication on spacepower notes that, *military space*
7 *forces should make every effort to promote responsible norms of behavior that perpetuate*
8 *space as a safe and open environment in accordance with the laws of armed conflict, the*
9 *outer space treaty, and international law, as well as US Government and DOD policy."*
10 (HARRISON, TODD *et al.* **Space Threat Assessment 2021**. Washington, DC: Center
11 for Strategic & International Studies – CSIS, 2021. p. 3).

Questão 5 – De acordo com a citação, a realidade estratégica do espaço exterior tem revelado que Estados tendem apenas a adotar postura competitiva, ao invés de também dissuadir e tentar mitigar possíveis conflitos nesse domínio geográfico.

- FALSO
- VERDADEIRO

Gabarito: FALSO.

Questão 6 – According to Everett Dolman, “a thorough understanding of the astromechanical and physical demarcations of outer space can prove useful to political planners, and will prove absolutely critical to military strategists. An optimum deployment of space assets is essential for victory on the current terrestrial and future space-based battlefields. In order to animate these positions, and in accordance with the examples set by Sir Halford Mackinder and Nicholas Spykman, the formulation of a neoclassical astropolitical dictum is established: *Who controls low-Earth orbit controls near-Earth space. Who controls near-Earth space dominates Terra. Who dominates Terra determines the destiny of humankind.*”

(DOLMAN, EVERETT C. **Astropolitik: Classical Geopolitics in the Space Age**. London and Portland: Frank Cass, 2002. p. 6-7)

Com base na citação acima, é possível afirmar que o controle da Terra determina o controle das órbitas baixas.

- FALSO
- VERDADEIRO

Gabarito: FALSO.

Questão 7 – Alexander Seversky wrote in 1950: “The advent of air power has made it possible to strike at the ultimate targets directly, over the heads of armies and navies, in disregard of geographical barriers, without putting the intervening territories to fire and sword mile by mile”.

(SEVERSKY, ALEXANDER P. **Air Power: Key to Survival**. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1950. p. 183).

Escolha opção CORRETA, de acordo com o pensamento de Seversky expresso na citação acima:

- a) As barreiras geográficas impõem limitações ao poder aéreo.
- b) Exércitos e Marinhas não conseguem atacar os alvos finais nos territórios inimigos.
- c) A capacidade de o poder aéreo atingir diretamente alvos distantes torna a guerra menos custosa.
- d) Exércitos e Marinhas dependem do poder aéreo.

Gabarito: c)

Para responder às questões 8 e 9, considere a citação abaixo e assinale a alternativa CORRETA:

“Geostrategy is the study of the spatial distributions of land-, sea- and airpower and the relationship of these to geographical phenomena”.

(O’LOUGHLIN, JOHN. Ed. **Dictionary of Geopolitics**. Westport and London: Greenwood Press, 1994. p. 98).

Questão 8 – Analisando a citação, é possível afirmar que a geoestratégica estuda o poder militar.

- FALSO
- VERDADEIRO

Gabarito: VERDADEIRO.

Questão 9 – A correta tradução de “geographical phenomena” é:

- a) fenômeno geográfico
- b) geográfico fenômeno
- c) fenômenos geográficos
- d) geografia do fenômeno

Gabarito: c)

Questão 10 – Associe a coluna da ESQUERDA com a da DIREITA e selecione a opção CORRETA:

1	“Successful operations depend on the entire wing organization working as a team with but <u>one purpose in mind</u> . The purpose, of course, is to make certain of the destruction of the selected target at exactly the right time and place.” Air Force Manual 51-44, 1953, p. 60	()	A ideia-chave é a palavra INICIATIVA.
2	“One of the guiding principles of fighting with an air force is the assembling of weight, by numbers, of a <u>numerical concentration</u> at decisive spots”. Adolf Galland, p. 71.	()	A ideia-chave é a palavra SEGURANÇA.
3	“ <u>Always presume</u> that the enemy has dangerous designs and <u>always be forehanded</u> with the remedy. But do not let these calculations make you timid”. Frederick the Great, p. 77.	()	A ideia-chave é a palavra MASSA.
4	“Never forget that no military leader has ever become great without <u>audacity</u> ”. Clausewitz, p. 178.	()	A ideia-chave é a palavra OBJETIVO.

(Todas as citações foram retiradas de: WESTENHOFF, CHARLES M. **Military Airpower: A Revised Digest of Airpower opinions and Thoughts**. Maxwell Air Force Base: Air University Press, 2007)

- a) 1, 2, 3, 4
- b) 4, 2, 3, 1
- c) 4, 3, 2, 1
- d) 1, 4, 3, 2

Gabarito: c)