



**COMANDO DA AERONÁUTICA  
DIRETORIA DE ENSINO DA AERONÁUTICA  
UNIVERSIDADE DA FORÇA AÉREA**

**EXAME DE SELEÇÃO E ADMISSÃO PARA ALUNO REGULAR DO  
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIAS AEROESPACIAIS  
PPGCA - TURMA 2020**

**PROVA DE COMPREENSÃO DE LÍNGUA INGLESA**

**Orientações para a prova:**

- 1) É permitido somente uso de dicionário convencional (não eletrônico), de uso individual e exclusivo, inglês/inglês.
- 2) O tempo **máximo** de realização da prova é de 3 horas.
- 3) Utilize caneta esferográfica azul ou preta.
- 4) Desliguem ou silenciem seus aparelhos celulares.
- 5) Só será permitido ao candidato se retirar do local de prova após decorridos 60 minutos.
- 6) Só será permitido ao candidato levar o caderno de questões após decorridos 120 minutos.

**OUTUBRO / 2019**

**READ THE TEXT.****CHANGING THE WAY AMERICA GOES TO WAR**

The risk of war with Iran is now clearly imminent. An American president has reportedly ordered attacks on Iran—which could trigger massive escalation—only to walk them back. This intensifying confrontation has been compared to the path to war with Iraq in 2002–2003, with ultimatums, demands for essential changes in behavior, and regional military posturing.

But there is a much more profound message the two cases send about American democracy today: The process of national deliberation for “wars of choice” is fatally flawed.

On the surface, the road to war with Iraq seemed to reflect intense debate: Eighteen months of public discussion, a congressional resolution, United Nations sessions, presidential speeches. But this apparent activity hid ruinous limitations in the scope and rigor of the national dialogue. Inside government, the debate over war was narrow and incomplete. I spent a decade researching the process, and my interviews confirmed a stunning fact: The Bush administration never convened a single Cabinet session to discuss whether going to war was actually a good idea.

Hundreds of meetings dealt with the minutiae of implementing a war. But senior officials never confronted the biggest questions—to what degree the war was justified, what its likely costs would be. They were carried forward by a potent, and ultimately tragic, combination of certainty, false assumptions, messianic fervor, and in some cases a crushing sense of resignation.

Judgments that in retrospect seem ludicrous, like the idea that the United States could easily turn the country over to a crowd of hand-selected Iraqi exiles, escaped careful analysis. Dissenting views were brushed aside and seldom brought to the attention of senior officials. During the Bush administration, almost no public, in-depth analyses examined the potential character, costs, or risks of a U.S. invasion of Iraq.

In a democracy, of course, checks and balances outside the executive branch are supposed to guard against defective decisionmaking. But the Iraq case makes clear that the public component of the deliberation for war is now largely inoperative. The public debate over Iraq was even less substantive than the one inside the administration.

Almost no in-depth analyses examined the potential character, costs, or risks of an Iraq invasion. The media did little deep investigative work to challenge the goals and

assumptions of the proposed war, assess how it was likely to unfold, or reveal the state of planning. Few members of Congress asked tough questions; hearings were mostly perfunctory. The result was more like an onrushing tidal wave than a process of informed judgment.

As a result, by the time of the invasion in March 2003, the American public and most of their elected representatives were largely ignorant of the commitment they had bought into. The country had thrown itself into an elective war that just about no one understood.

If this history seems incomprehensible now, ask yourself: If the United States did tumble into war with Iran next week, or next month, what would it look like? What sort of war would it be?

The apparent absence of deliberation about a possible war with Iran, either inside government or in the public realm, looks ominously familiar. Few people could begin to answer basic questions about a prospective conflict. What would be the U.S. objective? Can military force achieve the desired goals? How would Iran likely react? How long might a war last, and what would it cost? Would China or Russia get involved, and if so how?

It is difficult to identify anyone who today is even asking these questions. Without persuasive answers, any choice for war will be nothing more than a leap in the dark. When the United States chooses war—when it decides to begin or enter a conflict even when the United States or its allies have not been attacked—it now often does so without anything close to a serious process of national deliberation.

In one sense, this situation is nothing new. The United States tumbled into 19th century wars of choice with Mexico and Spain under the influence of similar factors. It did so again in Vietnam, Iraq, and Libya. The causes of these unreflective plunges into war are perennial: A national sense of exceptionalism fuels messianic adventures; an “imperial presidency” has commandeered the war-making power; threats that seem urgent justify a knee-jerk response.

While the habit may not be new, its potential stakes are greater than ever. In an era of bellicose nationalism, the dangers of fierce responses to a U.S. use of force have become very great.

During the Cold War and its aftermath, the United States considered war mainly against what were sometimes called the global “junior varsity”—either Soviet or Chinese proxies (like North Korea) or second-tier powers (like Iraq). Today, amid accelerating rivalries with Russia and China, conflict could quickly draw in nuclear-armed great powers. In an era of bellicose nationalism, the dangers of fierce responses to a U.S. use of force—and wars that cascade into regional conflagrations—have

become very great. Even wars against secondary powers could now be devastating. North Korea has dozens of nuclear weapons; Iran has a powerful military and influence over groups that could plunge the Middle East into chaos.

The financial costs of military adventures have also become inexcusable. Given urgent ecological priorities and the need to invest in economic fairness at home, among a wide range of other potential policy priorities, the United States can no longer shrug off trillions of dollars poured into unnecessary and fruitless conflicts. It is time for the United States to reconsider the way it decides on wars of choice. Possible options range from more muscular offices within the executive branch to confront presidents and cabinets with truly tough assessments of prospective wars to more decisive congressional assertion of its war-making powers. As a starting point, the media could better fulfill its obligation to the nation and undertake rigorous investigative analyses of potential wars. The lack of more extensive coverage of a possible war with Iran—beyond simple accounts of actions and reactions—is simply astonishing.

America's vast power, and the weakness of most of its enemies, has allowed it to get away with a striking absence of deliberative judgment when deciding on war. But that free pass is coming to an end. It is time to rethink how America makes the decision to embrace wars of choice—before it is too late.

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This commentary originally appeared on *Fox News Channel* on June 25, 2019. Commentary gives RAND researchers a platform to convey insights based on their professional expertise and often on their peer-reviewed research and analysis.

Fonte: <<https://www.rand.org/blog/2019/06/changing-the-way-america-goes-to-war.html> >

Acesso em: 19/09/2019.

**BASED ON THE TEXT ABOVE, CHOOSE THE CORRECT ALTERNATIVE A, B, C or D.**

**QUESTION # 1**

According to the text, which is the main point that the author, Michael J. Mazarr, explores in his text?

- (a) The war with Spain and Mexico in the 19th century.
- (b) The outcome of a war between the USA and Iran.
- (c) The USA flawed process of national deliberation for “wars of choice” .
- (d) The influence of China in a war between the USA and Iran.

### QUESTION # 2

According to Mazarr, “Almost no in-depth analyses examined the potential character, costs, or risks of an Iraq invasion”. In the author’s opinion, some facts have contributed to that flawed process of national deliberation. Choose the alternative which presents those facts:

- (a) Data management, decision making and national interests.
- (b) War costs, risks of invasion and weakness of the enemies.
- (c) Ecological priorities, allies support and Iran involvement in conflicts.
- (d) False assumptions, messianic fervor, and in some cases a crushing sense of resignation.

### QUESTION # 3

According to Mazarr, in a democracy, what is supposed to be a defense against “defective decisionmaking”?

- (a) Articles published in the media.
- (b) The checks and balances outside the government branches.
- (c) Public opinion.
- (d) Budget resources.

### QUESTION # 4

Who should fulfill his obligation and undertake rigorous investigative analyses of potential wars, according to the text?

- (a) The media.
- (b) The Judiciary.
- (c) The Congress.
- (d) The Department of Defense.

### QUESTION # 5

Michael J. Mazarr, in his article, describes the power the president has when deciding to take part in conflicts. Such power is expressed by the following words:

- (a) Coalition presidentialism.
- (b) Parliamentary presidentialism.
- (c) Imperial presidency.
- (d) Democratic presidentialism.

QUESTION # 6

The author uses the expressions below to refer to the USA decisions to enter conflicts, except:

- (a) an unreflective plunge
- (b) a leap in the dark
- (c) a process of informed judgment
- (d) an onrushing tidal wave

QUESTION # 7

“On the surface, the road to war with Iraq seemed to reflect intense debate (...).” Considering the ideas presented by the author, in fact, how did the debate about the war with Iraq take place inside the government?

- (a) It was fierce.
- (b) It was rigorous.
- (c) It was incomplete.
- (d) It was vigorous.

QUESTION # 8

Why does the author says “even wars against secondary powers could now be devastating” for the USA?

- (a) Because enemies nowadays have a powerful military and dozens of nuclear weapons.
- (b) Because the USA cannot afford the costs of a war.
- (c) Because of the weakness of most of its enemies.
- (d) Because of the vast American military power.

QUESTION # 9

According to the text, which of the alternatives is true regarding the Iraq invasion?

- (a) President Bush had many Cabinet sessions to analyze the risks of the invasion.
- (b) It happened in 2002.
- (c) The public debate over the invasion was fully considered.
- (d) The USA tumbled into an elective war that nobody understood.

QUESTION # 10

In Mazarr's point of view, where should the USA invest their money instead of fruitless conflicts?

- (a) In nuclear weapons.
- (b) In ecological priorities.
- (c) In the media.
- (d) In more muscular offices.