


1. FISCAL: pag. 13, questão 96: refers



MINISTÉRIO DA AERONÁUTICA
CENTRO TÉCNICO DE AERONÁUTICA
INSTITUTO TECNOLÓGICO DE AERONÁUTICA

CONCURSO DE ADMISSÃO 1967

PROVA DE INGLÊS

INSTRUÇÕES

1. Esta prova consta de 100 (cem) questões do tipo múltipla-escôlha e tem a duração de 2 horas e 30 minutos.
2. Cada exemplar contém, além desta fôlha de instruções, sete fôlhas, impressas de ambos os lados, com páginas numeradas de 1 a 14. Verifique se o seu exemplar está correto. Caso contrário, peça ao Fiscal para substituí-lo.
3. Só há uma resposta certa em cada questão.
4. Nenhuma questão deverá ficar sem resposta. Quando em dúvida, assinale a resposta que lhe parecer mais correta.
5. Questões não respondidas ou duas respostas a uma mesma questão, ocasionam rejeição do cartão pelo computador eletrônico. Isso pode, na apuração dos resultados, redundar em prejuízo para o candidato. Observe, pois, as instruções dadas aqui e na Fôlha de Respostas.
6. Não escreva neste caderno de questões.
7. As respostas, na Fôlha de Respostas, podem ser dadas a lápis a fim de que o candidato possa corrigir enganos eventuais.
8. Observe atentamente o número e a letra das questões, ao respondê-las.
9. Terminada a prova avise o Fiscal.
10. Lidas estas instruções, passe a preencher o cabeçalho da Fôlha de Respostas e, após isso, aguarde a ordem do Fiscal para iniciar a prova.

MARQUE NA FÔLHA DE RESPOSTA A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE À(S) PALAVRA(S) CORRETA(S):

1. Mother must have looked _____ in this wedding dress.
A. beautiful B. beautifully C. beautifuly
D. beautifull E. beatiful
2. Uncle John can't see _____ without glasses.
A. best B. good C. well D. more good E. goodly
3. The cough medicine tasted _____ to Jerry
A. terribly B. terriblely C. terribilly D. terrible
E. terribely
4. If a person steals something, the police take _____ to prison.
A. his B. their C. him D. them E. we
5. My mother and _____ belong to the same club.
A. her B. hers' C. them D. she E. her's
6. The Fowlers' dog is always fighting with _____.
A. ours B. our's C. our D. ours' E. we
7. John took my picture without _____ knowing it.
A. me B. my C. mine D. I E. he
8. The Fosters have bought _____ some new furniture.
A. theirself B. theirselves C. themself D. themselves
E. their self
9. Sometimes, everyone should think about _____.
A. himself B. themself C. themselves D. his self
E. hissself
10. It was _____ who telephoned you yesterday.
A. her B. it C. me D. she E. us
11. The sweater, as well as the skirt, _____ imported from Paris.
A. would B. were C. was D. will E. have
12. It's one of those accidents that _____ when you're overtired.
A. happens B. happen C. happened D. will happens
E. have happened

13. Ten miles _____ a long walk for a hot day.
A. were B. are C. be D. is E. been
14. If you had _____ me sufficient notice, I could have _____ with someone else.
A. gave, rode B. given, rode C. given, ride
D. gave, ridden E. given, ridden
15. As Shirley _____ in bed, she suddenly wondered where she had _____ her rings.
A. lay, laid B. laid, lain C. lay, lain D. laid, lay
E. lay, lay
16. Dad _____ down on the sofa and _____ asleep.
A. laid, fall B. lay, felt C. lay, fell D. lie, fell
E. lain, fallen
17. Mr. Rickwell _____ in an oil well in which he _____ all of his savings.
A. invest, loses B. invested, loose C. invested, loosed
D. invested, losted E. invested, lost
18. I didn't _____ that I _____ Mary's feelings.
A. realize, hurted B. realize, had hurt C. realized, hurted
D. realized, hurt E. realize, have hurted
19. Mary speaks English very well, and her husband does _____.
A. neither B. also C. too D. either E. ever
20. He is avoiding _____ at night because he has a bad cold.
A. go out B. of to go out C. to go out D. going out
E. to leave

MARQUE NA FÔLHA DE RESPOSTA A OPÇÃO CORRETA

21. A man _____ teaches is a teacher.
A. which B. whom C. what D. whose E. that
22. The girl _____ you talked to is from Santos.
A. to whom B. which C. what D. whose E. none of them
23. I don't know _____ you want to say.
A. who B. what C. which D. that E. none of them

24. That is the girl _____ pearls were stolen.
A. which B. that C. who D. whose E. whom
25. The man _____ knew too much was killed.
A. whom B. which C. who D. whose E. none of them

EM CADA GRUPO DE CINCO SENTENÇAS HÁ SÔMENTE UMA CERTA. MARQUE A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE À SENTENÇA CERTA NA FÔLHA DE RESPOSTA.

26. A. Before you to put the carpet back on the floor, wash it completely.
B. Wash the carpet completely before to put the carpet back on the floor.
C. Before you putting the carpet back on the floor, wash it completely.
D. Washing the carpet completely before putting the carpet back on the floor.
E. Before putting the carpet back on the floor, wash it completely.
27. A. I never have eaten and never will eat a mouse.
B. I never have and never will eat a mouse.
C. I have never and will never eaten a mouse.
D. I have never and will never eat a mouse.
E. I never have and will never eat a mouse.
28. A. Where did you are going last week?
B. Where you go last week?
C. Where did you went last week?
D. Where did you go last week?
E. Where you went last week?
29. A. Which boy wrote the best composition?
B. Which boy did write the best composition?
C. Which of the boy write the best composition?
D. Which boy write the best composition?
E. Which boy wroted the best composition?
30. A. When comes he generally here?
B. When generally does come he here?
C. When does he generally come here?
D. When he generally comes here?
E. When come he here generally?

ESCOLHA A SENTENÇA NA QUAL OS APOSTROFES ESTEJAM COLOCADOS CORRETAMENTE

31. A. The Spencers' hi-fi does 'nt sound as good as yours.
B. The Spencer's hi-fi does 'nt sound as good as yours.
C. The Spencers hi-fi's doesn't sound as good as yours.
D. The Spencers' hi-fi doesn't sound as good as yours.
E. The Spencer's hi-fi doesn't sound as good as your's.
32. A. Ladies' dresses and children's shoes are on the fourth floor.
B. Ladie's dresses and children's shoes are on the fourth floor.
C. Ladie's dresses and childrens' shoes are on the fourth floor.
D. Ladies' dresses and children's shoes are on the fourth floor's.
E. Ladies dresses' and childrens' shoes are on the fourth floor.
33. A. Lets' borrow some chair's from the mens apartment.
B. Let's borrow some chair's from the men's apartment.
C. Let's borrow some chairs' from the men's apartment.
D. Let's borrow some chairs from the men's apartment.
E. Lets borrow some chairs from the mens' apartment.
34. A. This boys job is to carry bags' of groceries to the customer's cars.
B. This boy's job is to carry bags of groceries to the customers' cars.
C. This boy's job is to carry bags of groceries' to the customer's cars.
D. This boys' job is to carry bags of groceries to the customers' cars.
E. This boys' job is to carry bags of groceries to the customers car's.
35. A. We found John's pen out of it's box in the childrens playroom.
B. We found John pen's out of its box in the children playroom's.
C. We found John's pen's out of it's box in the children's playroom's.
D. We found John's pen out of it's box in the children's playroom.
E. We found John's pen out of its box in the children's playroom.

ESCOLHA UMA DAS PALAVRAS OU EXPRESSOES CUJO SENTIDO MAIS SE APROXIME DA EXPRESSAO DADA

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36. To KEEP ON doing something is:
A. stop doing it B. continue doing it C. begin doing it
D. insist doing it E. go doing it
37. If I say that the meeting IS OVER, I mean that the meeting has:
A. just begun B. been called off C. been cancelled
D. ended E. been postponed
38. To TAKE SOMETHING FOR GRANTED is to
A. permit it B. object to it C. carry it away
D. accept it without paying E. accept it without investigation
39. If you MAKE FUN OF someone, you
A. laugh at or ridicule him B. call him down C. tell him a joke
D. make someone your friend E. make someone happy
40. If a prediction COMES TRUE, it
A. is false B. turns out to be wrong C. turns out to be foolish
D. turns out to be correct E. turns out to be deceiving

MARQUE A SÍLABA ACENTUADA

41. un for tu nate ly
A B C D E
42. ex a ger ate
A B C D
43. rep re sen ta tion
A B C D E
44. mel an chol y
A B C D
45. tem per a ture
A B C D

46. The word CLIMATE rhymes with:
A. isolate B. private C. insinuate D. plate E. mate

47. The word NEEDED rhymes with:

- A. looked B. liked C. kissed D. mended E. worked

48. The word RECOGNIZE rhymes with:

- A. mice B. promise C. size D. price E. miss

49. The word SEEN rhymes with:

- A. mean B. sin C. ten D. same E. some

50. The word ENOUGH rhymes with:

- A. cough B. though C. through D. thought E. tough

EM CADA UMA DAS SEGUINTESENTENÇAS HÁ CINCO PALAVRAS OU EXPRESSOES ENTRE PARENTESSES. ESCOLHA AQUELA QUE FAÇA MELHOR SENTIDO.

51. He did not describe what happened in (A. delicate B. detail
C. little D. small E. smallness); he only told me the most important facts.

52. He is a very (A. superficial B. imaginary C. imaginative
D. romantic E. realistic) writer: he is always writing about journeys to the moon and such things.

53. He went to the hospital to have (A. a cure B. a mending
C. an operation D. a remedy E. a section) on the stomach.

54. I cannot believe what you say unless you give me (A. argument
B. proof C. prove D. description E. reasoning).

55. She has been a teacher for 15 years, so she has a lot of (A. experience B. experiment C. expedition D. practical
E. knowing).

56. The telephone was (A. discovered B. imagined C. invented
D. obtained E. found) in 1876 by Graham Bell.

57. Short skirts are not (A. custom B. used C. habit D. lawful
E. fashionable) at present; if you go out like that everyone will stare at you.

58. He had forgotten to (A. ensure B. insure C. pay the rent for
D. repair E. secure) his house, so when it burned down, he lost all his money.

59. When the water of the lake is clear you can see the mountains
(A. brightening B. cast C. photographed D. reflected
E. looking) in it.

60. You (A. deceive B. desert C. deserve D. preserve
E. pretend) a reward for saving that child's life.

ESCOLHA UMA DAS PALAVRAS À DIREITA DE SENTIDO OPÔSTO ÀQUELA CORRESPON-
DENTE DA ESQUERDA:

61. ancient A. late B. modern C. novelty D. rush
E. old

62. effective A. disadvantage B. invalid C. unfinished
D. unsuccessful E. failure

63. delicate A. force B. hard C. strong D. young
E. soft

64. forbid A. agreement B. allow C. indeed D. whisper
E. prevent

65. neglect A. obtain B. watch C. look after D. listen
E. disagree

ESCOLHA A FORMA SUBSTANTIVA DO ADJETIVO SUBLINHADO:

66. He is an able man. He has great _____. A. consciousness
B. hope C. hability D. ability E. responsibility

67. He is not an ambitious man. He has no _____. A. envy
B. vice C. ambition D. prejudice E. character

68. How broad is it? What is its _____? A. breath B. bredth
C. breadth. D. breathe E. birth

69. When were you born? What is your date of _____? A. birthday
B. borning C. birth D. birdth E. burial

70. How deep is it? What is its _____? A. deepth B. dip
C. deepness D. depth E. bottom

ESCOLHA UMA DAS PALAVRAS, À DIREITA, QUE MAIS SE APROXIME DO SENTIDO DAQUELA CORRESPONDENTE DA ESQUERDA.

71. connect A. bring B. choose C. gather D. join
 E. mend
72. particular A. alone B. exact C. special D. private
 E. along
73. lay A. put B. sleep C. stretch D. rest
 E. relax
74. forgive A. blame B. pardon C. present D. remember
 E. remind
75. frequently A. never B. seldom C. often D. sometime
 E. ever

EM CADA GRUPO DE CINCO SENTENÇAS HÁ SÔMENTE UMA CERTA. MARQUE A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE À SENTENÇA CERTA NA FÔLHA DE RESPOSTA.

76. Ele trabalha àrduamente.
- A. He works hardly.
 B. He work hard.
 C. He works hard.
 D. He hardly works.
 E. He work hardly.
77. Por favor, não vamos jantar no restaurante.
- A. Please not go to eat dinner at the restaurant.
 B. Please let's not to eat dinner at the restaurant.
 C. Please let we not to eat dinner at the restaurant.
 D. Please let's not eat dinner at the restaurant.
 E. Please let we not eat dinner at the restaurant.

78. Onde posso comprar algumas bananas?
- A. Where I can buy some bananas?
 - B. Where can I buy some bananas?
 - C. Where can I to buy some bananas?
 - D. Where I can to buy some bananas?
 - E. Where can buy some bananas?
79. Este livro custou R\$ 5.000 há um ano atrás.
- A. This book costs R\$ 5.000 a year ago.
 - B. This book cost R\$ 5.000 there is a year ago.
 - C. This book costed R\$ 5.000 a year ago.
 - D. This book costed R\$ 5.000 there is a year ago.
 - E. This book cost R\$ 5.000 a year ago.
80. Meu amigo gosta muito de futebol.
- A. My friend like football very much.
 - B. My friend likes of football very much.
 - C. My friend likes very much football.
 - D. My friend likes football very much.
 - E. My friend likes very of football.

LEIA ATENTAMENTE E ESCOLHA A RESPOSTA ADEQUADA REFERENTE AOS TRECHOS ABAIXO:

Taxation was from the first the chief function of parliament as well as its key to power; but parliament did much more than impose taxes. In 1327 it deposed Edward II. It deposed Richard II and settled the succession on Henry IV, under whom its powers reached the high-water mark. It retained its power of levying taxes and granting subsidies all through the Hundred Years' War; nor did it lose any powers during the Wars of the Roses. Edward IV had begun to raise revenue by means of so-called Benevolences. But Richard III during his short reign gave the power back to Parliament. Philippe de Commines, who visited England at this time, gives the following testimony:- "The King of England can undertake no enterprise of account without calling his Parliament, and therefore are these kings stronger and better served."

81. One of the functions of the parliament was:
- A. to make war B. to rule C. to choose Kings
D. to call meetings E. to tax
82. The parliament deposed:
- A. Richard III B. Henry IV C. Edward II D. Edward II
and Richard II E. Henry IV and Richard III
83. Under Richard III:
- A. Parliament had its power back B. Parliament was demoralized
C. Parliament only settled succession D. Parliament did much
more than impose taxes E. Parliament reached its high water mark.
84. The King of England, according to Philippe Commynes:
- A. always called his Parliament B. never asked the advice of
Parliament C. imposed his directions to Parliament
D. undertook no enterprise without consulting Parliament
E. closed Parliament.
85. Henry IV came immediately before:
- A. Richard II B. Edward II C. Richard III D. Edward II
and Richard II E. Edward IV
86. Parliament:
- A. lost its significance during The Hundred Year's War
B. retained its power of levying taxes during the Wars of the Roses
C. granted subsidies during the Hundred Year's War
D. raised revenue by means of Benevolences
E. gave too much power to Richard III

"No country can have an industry and a commerce equal to more advanced countries as long as it remains in a position of subordination to the engineering and correlated professions of those nations. The only way for Brazil to make itself independent of rival countries in the aviation business is through the creation of colleges of engineering. Brazil has to project and produce its own types of aircraft and sponsor the installation of its own laboratories of the highest scientific standards" (Prof. Richard H. Smith).

87. "As long as" means:

- A. as big as
- B. since
- C. provided that
- D. by the time
- E. of the same length

88. The author says that Brazil:

- A. is an independent country
- B. has enemy countries
- C. is not an independent country
- D. is in business with other countries
- E. is dependent of competing countries in aviation

89. The central theme of the passage is:

- A. Brazilian commerce
- B. Brazil's subordination to other countries
- C. manufacture of aircrafts by Brazil
- D. establishment of engineering colleges
- E. installation of laboratories

Talking with a young man about success and a career, Doctor Samuel Johnson advised the youth "to know something about everything and everything about something". The advice was good - in Doctor Johnson's day, when London was like an isolated village and it took a week to get the news from Paris, Rome or Berlin. Today, if a man were to take all knowledge for his province and try to know something about everything, the amount of time would give one minute to each subject, and soon the youth would jump from topic to topic as a butterfly from flower to flower; life would be as evanescent as the butterfly that lives for the present honey and moment. Today commercial, literary or inventive success means concentration.

90. The author implies that a modern scientist:

- A. makes discoveries by accident
- B. must bend his mind in a specific direction
- C. is able to contribute only if he has a background of general knowledge
- D. must be well versed in the arts
- E. must be successful, whatever the cost

91. According to the passage, if we tried now to follow Doctor Johnson's advice, we would:
- A. lead a more worthwhile life
 - B. have a slower paced, more peaceful, and more productive life
 - C. fail in our attempts
 - D. hasten the progress of civilization
 - E. perceive a deeper reality
92. Which of the following sayings best reflects Doctor Johnson's advice?
- A. "Be a jack-of-all-trades and master no one"
 - B. "Make education a career"
 - C. "Know what you know well"
 - D. "Be a jack-of-all-trades and master one"
 - E. "The race is to the swift"

The significant feature of a laser is the enormous difference between the character of its light and the light from an ordinary light source such as the sun, a flame or an incandescent lamp. In these thermal light sources atoms and molecules are continuously being excited by collisions, and many of them release their energy by emitting light. When one molecule thus spontaneously emits light, it does so without influence from light emitted by other molecules. Hence this kind of independent and spontaneous emission in a population of molecules consists of photons that encompass a wide range of frequencies. Moreover, the photons possess no wave coherence: the constructive superposition of waves, crest on crest. Wave coherence is a property uniquely associated with lasers.

93. The laser is characterized by:
- A. the difference between its light and an incandescent lamp
 - B. the difference between the character of its light and the thermal light sources
 - C. the character of its light and the light of the sun
 - D. the difference between the character of its light and the molecules excited by collisions
 - E. the difference between the character of its light and the light from a common light source

94. Many atoms and molecules, when excited by collisions:
- A. release their energy by emitting light
 - B. release their energy by being excited by collisions
 - C. release thermal electricity
 - D. release their energy by emitting molecules
 - E. release their energy by exploding
95. Wave coherence is uniquely associated with:
- A. light
 - B. photons
 - C. lasers
 - D. thermal light
 - E. spontaneous emission

The type of Spartan education was entirely different. While Athens was a modern community with an advanced culture, Sparta was still a primitive society, and she still clung, with the instinct of such a society to the maintenance of type. Moreover she was a war-state, and as such she made large claims on the obedience of her citizens. Early in the Spartan history, a rigorous system of state-training was developed. The Spartan youth was taken from his parents at the age of seven, and his education was entrusted to an official of the State. At Sparta the family had no control over the education of its members. Arranged in "houses", each under its "prefect", the Spartan youth were trained, something after the manner of a primitive public school, in the rigours of athletics and in preparation for war.

96. The text refers mainly to:
- A. the development of good manners of the Greeks
 - B. the good taste of the Spartans
 - C. the systematic training of discipline of mind of the Spartans
 - D. wars between the two states
 - E. the morality of Spartan youth

97. The author states that:
- A. Sparta and Athens were both equally developed
 - B. Sparta was a better developed state than Athens
 - C. Athens was more advanced than Sparta
 - D. both cities Athens and Sparta were primitive
 - E. Athens was a very primitive society
98. The youth's parents referred to in the text are:
- A. his brothers and sisters
 - B. his cousins
 - C. his uncles and aunts
 - D. his father and mother
 - E. his relatives
99. The Spartan youth were primarily taught to be:
- A. teachers
 - B. warriors
 - C. artists
 - D. good students
 - E. champions
100. Sparta was:
- A. liberal with her citizens
 - B. severe with her citizens
 - C. tolerant towards her citizens
 - D. very obedient to Athens
 - E. more liberal than Athens

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