

EXEMPLAR DE FISCAL

CONCURSO DE ADMISSÃO 1968
PROVA DE PORTUGUÊS E INGLÊS

INSTRUÇÕES

Esta prova consta de 100 (cem) questões do tipo múltipla escolha, sendo 25 (vinte e cinco) de português e 75 (setenta e cinco) de inglês, e tem a duração de 3 h 30 m .

Cada exemplar contém, além desta fôlha de instruções, 9 (nove) fôlhas, impressas de ambos os lados, com páginas numeradas de 1 a 18. Verifique se o seu exemplar está correto. Caso contrário, peça ao Fiscal para substituí-lo.

Só há uma resposta certa em cada questão.

Nenhuma questão deverá ficar sem resposta. Quando em dúvida, assinale a resposta que lhe parecer mais correta.

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.

Não escreva neste caderno de questões.

As respostas, na Fôlha de Respostas, podem ser dadas a lápis a fim de que o candidato possa corrigir eventuais enganos.

Observe atentamente o número e a letra das questões, ao respondê-las.

Lidas estas instruções, passe a preencher o cabeçalho da Fôlha de Respostas. Feito isto, aguarde a ordem do Fiscal para iniciar a prova.

Terminada a prova avise o fiscal.

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

26. The word _____ is an adverb.
 A. sleepy B. hungry C. well D. silly E. crazy
27. She sat between Helen and _____.
 A. I B. me C. my D. mine E. may
28. He told John and _____ his name.
 A. we B. our C. ours D. us E. he
29. _____ did you go to the movies?
 A. who with B. with whose C. with that D. with whom
 E. who
30. Will you help me _____ this window?
 A. to rise B. raising C. rise D. raise E. rose
31. The young dog, with a red collar, _____ on the floor.
 A. was dieing B. were dying C. were dieing
 D. was dying E. was diyng
32. The books were supposed _____ yesterday.
 A. to send B. to be sent C. to be send D. sent
 E. have been sent
33. I did not see _____ in this room.
 A. anyone B. someone C. no one D. none E. not one
34. He has enjoyed _____ English lessons.
 A. to take B. took C. taking D. having taking
 E. taken
35. Ask him where _____ .
 A. does he live B. he live C. does he lives
 D. he lives E. is living
36. He was invited _____ a party _____ the home _____ his professor .
 A. in, in, of B. to, in, off C. to, at, of
 D. for, on, of E. for, of, of

37. He rose _____ his feet and smiled _____ her broadly.
 A. on, of B. to, of C. over, at
 D. to, off E. to, at
38. He made _____ silver dollar pass into _____ center of _____ orange without peeling _____ orange.
 A. a, the, a, an B. the, a, an, a C. a, the, an, the
 D. the, a, a, a E. the, the, a, the
39. One of _____ things which most visitors to _____ United States notice at once is _____ custom of _____ chewing gum.
 A. the, the, the, _____ B. the, _____, the, the
 C. _____, the, _____, a D. a, the, a, the
 E. the, the, a, the
40. He _____ us where he was going.
 A. said B. said for C. told to D. told E. says
41. Yesterday I went to the barber and _____ .
 A. have my hair cut B. had my hair cut C. cutted my hair
 D. had cut my hair E. my hair cut
42. He made us _____ for a long time.
 A. stays waiting B. wait C. to wait D. waiting
 E. stayed waiting
43. He knows her and _____ .
 A. so I do B. I do so C. do I so D. so do I
 E. I too do
44. He needs more practice _____ .
 A. for to speak B. in speaking C. for speak
 D. in speak E. for speaking
45. He works _____ and _____ and he never comes _____ .
 A. hardly, fast, late B. hardly, fastly, late
 C. hardly, fastly, lately D. hard, fastly, late
 E. hard, fast, late

46. The scissors _____ sharp, the news _____ good and the sheep _____ quiet.

- A. was, was, was B. were, were, were C. was, were, was
D. were, was, were E. were, were, was

47. Not one of the girls _____ planned what _____ will say.

- A. has, she B. have, her C. has, them
D. have, they E. have, she

48. Jean tried three times to get her hat which she _____ into the water.

- A. has dropped B. have dropped C. had dropped
D. had drop E. has drop

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

49. affair A. attract B. beautiful C. event
D. love E. marriage

50. peculiar A. bright B. careful C. curved
D. one E. strange

51. develop A. fold B. grow C. open D. photograph
E. roll

ESCÔLHA UMA DAS PALAVRAS À DIREITA DE SENTIDO OPÔSTO ÀQUELA CORRESPONDENTE DA ESQUERDA

52. breadth A. lightly B. narrowness C. shortness
D. small E. thin

53. fair A. cold B. dark C. grey D. ink
E. unkind

54. loss A. fail B. gain C. good turn
D. happy E. rise

55. humble A. cheerful B. display C. high
D. ordinary E. proud

ESCOLHA A FORMA SUBSTANTIVA DA PALAVRA SUBLINHADA

56. This is the one I choose. This one is my _____ .
A. choice B. chooseness C. choseness
D. choice E. choose
57. A child develops more slowly than most young animals. A child's _____ is slower than that of most young animals.
A. growth B. development C. develop
D. developness E. beginning
58. We heard that his father had died. We heard of the _____ of his father.
A. death B. diet C. dead D. died E. dyed

MARQUE A SÍLABA ACENTUADA

59. Re mark a bly
A B C D
60. De vel op ment
A B C D
61. Tem po rar y
A B C D
62. in ter me di ate
A B C D E
63. In dus try
A B C
64. The word WEIGH rhymes with the word
A. why B. tray C. high D. my E. sigh
65. The word WOULD rhymes with the word
A. hood B. loud C. crowd D. bald E. lulled
66. The word PALE rhymes with the word
A. pal B. pall C. pail D. call E. valley
67. The word BUY rhymes with the word
A. buoy B. boy C. tie D. toy E. ski

68. The word TYPE rhymes with the word

- A. pipe B. tip C. slip D. teepee E. whip

ESCOLHA UMA DAS PALAVRAS OU EXPRESSÕES CUJO SENTIDO MAIS SE APROXIME DA EXPRESSÃO DADA

69. If you put off a meeting you:

- A. repeat it B. postpone it C. cancel it
D. take it off E. miss it

70. If we say that the furnace blew up, we mean that:

- A. it expanded B. it didn't work C. it exploded
D. it leaked E. it shrank

71. If a player lets the ball fall he:

- A. allows somebody to hit it B. drops it C. throws it away
D. kicks it E. holds it

72. To go away means:

- A. to get lost B. to travel for sometime C. to leave
D. to go in a certain direction E. to arrive somewhere

73. To wait on somebody means to:

- A. serve somebody B. step on somebody C. hate somebody
D. expect somebody E. hope for somebody

74. The boy ran away from school means:

- A. he ran to school B. he escaped C. he hid himself
D. he jumped the wall E. he went to school

75. The girl stayed still for a long time means:

- A. she did not move B. she remained there
C. she got mad D. she was restless
E. she still stayed there

76. John got well quickly means:

- A. he recovered quickly B. he sold it quickly
C. he was irritated D. he worked quickly
E. he became rich

MARQUE NA FÔLHA DE RESPOSTA A SENTENÇA CORRETA

77. A. There it put someone just a few minutes ago.
B. Just a few minutes ago someone it put there.
C. Someone put it there just a few minutes ago.
D. Just minutes ago a few someone put it there.
E. It just put someone ago there a few minutes.
78. A. You didn't have trouble with any report your last week.
B. Last week your trouble didn't have any report with you.
C. You didn't have any trouble with your report last week.
D. Your report didn't have trouble any with you last week.
E. You didn't have any trouble with your week last report.
79. A. Is my desk on there anything?
B. There is anything on my desk?
C. Is there anything my desk on?
D. Is there anything on my desk?
E. Is anything on there my desk?
80. A. Will those men be in the office tomorrow?
B. Will those men tomorrow in the office be?
C. The office will be in those men tomorrow?
D. Tomorrow will be those men in the office?
E. Tomorrow those men will be in the office?
81. A. Usually what do you in the afternoon do?
B. What do you usually do in the afternoon?
C. What the afternoon do you usually do in?
D. You usually do what in the afternoon do?
E. Usually do you do what in the afternoon?

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

82. Você sabe nadar?

- A. Do you know swim?
- B. May you swim?
- C. Know you to swim?
- D. Can you to swim?
- E. Do you know how to swim?

83. Se eu tivesse sabido, teria estudado mais.

- A. If I have known, I would have studied more.
- B. If I had known, I would studied more.
- C. If I had known, I would have study more.
- D. If I had known, I would have studied more.
- E. If I know, I would have studied more.

84. Nós estudamos inglês há cinco anos.

- A. We study English there is five years.
- B. We study English there are five years.
- C. We have studied English for five years.
- D. We have studied English there are five years.
- E. We study English since five years.

85. Ele não sabe se ela é rica realmente.

- A. He wonders whether she is actually rich.
- B. He don't know if she is rich really.
- C. He don't know whether she is really rich.
- D. He not knows if she is really rich.
- E. He knows not whether she is actually rich.

86. Nós pretendemos ingressar no I.T.A. e cursar engenharia aeronáutica.

- A. We pretend to enter I.T.A. and take Aeronautical Engineering.
- B. We pretend to enter I.T.A. and course Aeronautical Engineering.
- C. We intend to enter I.T.A. and curse Aeronautical Engineering.
- D. We pretend to enter I.T.A. and curse Aeronautical Engineering.
- E. We intend to enter I.T.A. and take Aeronautical Engineering.

LEIA ATENTAMENTE E ESCOLHA A RESPOSTA ADEQUADA AOS TRECHOS ABAIXO:

Many people are familiar, in a general way, with the two basic types of electronic computers - the analog and the digital. Both are in general use in all phases of industry for purposes of scientific investigation, data processing, control systems, and so on. Through their ability to perform complex mathematical operations quickly and accurately, both have greatly extended the horizons of scientific investigation. Their operating methods, however, are very dissimilar.

Briefly, the digital computer consists of a memory unit for storing problem data and instructions, an input unit for transmitting information to the memory unit, an arithmetic-logic unit for processing the data according to the programmed instructions, a control unit for shuttling information back and forth between the memory unit and the arithmetic-logic unit, and an output unit for supplying the results for the computation.

87. A. There are only two types of computers.
- B. The analog and the digital computers have 5 units.
 - C. The digital computer has 5 units.
 - D. Both digital and analog computers are familiar in Brazil.
 - E. The digital computer has 8 units.
88. A. The digital computer is very brief.
- B. The memory of the digital computer is very brief.
 - C. The memory unit is the most important one.
 - D. The memory unit stores problems, dates and instructions.
 - E. The memory unit stores figures for the problems and instructions.

It is customary for statesmen to conduct diplomatic negotiations in secret. Such negotiations have the advantage of permitting proper rational deliberation of international affairs without the statesmen's being exposed to the comments of a frequently irrational and passionate public opinion and press. Yet, secret diplomacy has the disadvantage of leading a people to defensive and offensive alliances, treaties of peace, and tariff arrangements which they may be called upon to defend with their lives, though they had no voice in the actual deliberations. And this was true even of democratic governments. Frequently, diplomats are incapable and, more often, they have aristocratic or wealthy associations, whose interests may not be altogether in harmony with those of their nationals. Secret diplomacy may lend itself to forgery, theft, lying, and corruption. Conditions have come to such a pass that diplomats are not expected to be truthful. The press and other media of propaganda play their roles of intrigue, deception, and corruption, sometimes innocently.

89. We conclude from the text that:

- A. statesmen are never pressured upon by public opinion.
- B. diplomacy is not advantageous.
- C. statesmen always conduct diplomatic negotiations in secrecy.
- D. public opinion does not count in secret diplomacy.
- E. the press is always wrong in diplomatic matters.

90. According to the author, secret diplomacy:

- A. presents advantages only to the parties involved.
- B. besides being advantageous is never dangerous.
- C. presents advantages and disadvantages.
- D. always leads the government to deliberate against the people.
- E. always leads the people to deliberate against the government.

91. According to the text, diplomats:

- A. are generally wealthy, coming from the upper classes.
- B. although not always wealthy, are connected to groups or persons who are.
- C. generally arise from the lower classes and later become rich.
- D. have interests which coincide with those of their nationals.
- E. lead their governments against the people.

92. The author:

- A. is in favor of secret diplomacy.
- B. is against every kind of diplomatic action.
- C. is opposed to secret diplomacy.
- D. does not present a very clear opinion on secret diplomacy.
- E. states that secret diplomacy is never deceptive.

Electrical engineering plays a great role in navigation aids through electronics and radio. Besides radar, loran plays a very important role. Here three fixed transmitters send radio pulses simultaneously. The position of a ship or an airplane can be determined by measuring the time difference with which these pulses reach the ship. Radio range is another example. Five antennas are arranged at the corners and center of a square and send radio waves in such a way that the pilot at the receiver hears a constant sound if he is on course or the Morse code A or N, depending on whether he is to the right or left of it. The instrument landing systems have proven very valuable in guiding an airplane for landing. Here transmitters similar to those in radio range control, through special equipment on the plane give the direction as well as the height of the landing plane. Three additional beacons indicate to the plane its position along the landing path. The ground control approach is a simpler technique by which the ground knows the exact position of the plane and just notifies the pilot by radio whether or not he is on course. This technique employs two radars, one with a 30-mile

range to search the vicinity of the airport and another of shorter range which is used for the actual landing. Then, of course, there is the radio compass which, with a combination of a transmitter and a known place on the ground and a receiver aboard, gives the airplane or ship its direction. In addition to these, special radars are used by airplanes to measure their speed or identify moving targets. The Doppler radar is one example. It is based on the fact that the frequency of a radio wave is increased or decreased depending whether the transmitter and receiver are moving towards or away from each other. The amount of frequency change can then tell the pilot how fast he is moving with respect to the ground, for example.

93. When using the radio range the pilot is on course when he:
- A. hears radio waves B. hears pulses reaching the plane
 C. hears a sound going on all the time
 D. hears the radio range E. sees five antennas on a square
94. The Doppler radar is based on the fact that the _____ of a signal varies with the target's moving toward or away from the radar.
- A. height B. sound C. antenna D. frequency
 E. speed
95. Besides radar what else is important for navigation?
- A. airplane B. ship C. loran D. antennas
 E. Doppler radar
96. Another important instrument largely used in navigation is:
- A. target B. antenna C. pilot D. radio pulses
 E. radio compass
97. Which of the words below is not a navigation aid?
- A. loran B. radio compass C. radio range
 D. radar E. speed

Life in Vietnam was very much rural-orientated. Even in the eighteenth century there were few urban centers. The basic administrative and social unit was the village, which in the north formed a nearly autonomous unit, fulfilling political, economic, social, and religious needs. As the Vietnamese moved southward, the villages they established played a less important role because of their rootless, even frontier, qualities. In both cases, since the great majority of the population was involved in rice cultivation, the village was the primary unit for facilitating rice production. On a national scale, the improvement and expansion of agriculture and the maintenance of an elaborate system of dikes constituted the major responsibilities of the central government.

98. Life in Vietnam was principally lived in the:
- A. country B. county C. eighteenth century
 - D. dikes E. frontier
99. The village helped to fulfill the following necessities:
- A. political and civic B. social and political
 - C. religious and sanitational D. economic and philosophical
 - E. social and regional
100. Villages in the south possessed characteristics of the following types:
- A. frontier B. southward C. role
 - D. less important E. root