

CENTRO TECNICO DE AERONAUTICA
INSTITUTO TECNOLOGICO DE AERONAUTICA

CONCURSO DE ADMISSAO 1971
PROVA DE INGLES

INSTRUÇÕES

Esta prova consta de 100 (cem) questões do tipo escolha múltipla. A duração da prova é de 2h30m (duas horas e trinta minutos).

Cada exemplar contém, além desta folha de instruções, 10 (dez) folhas, impressas de um lado só, com páginas numeradas de 1 a 10. Verifique se o seu exemplar está completo. Caso contrário, peça ao Fiscal para substituí-lo.

Só há uma resposta certa para 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 à mesma questão podem redundar em prejuízo para o candidato. Observe, pois, as instruções dadas aqui e na Folha de Respostas.

Não escreva neste caderno de questões.

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

Lidas estas instruções, passe a preencher o cabeçalho na Folha de Respostas. Feito isso, aguarde a ordem do Fiscal para iniciar a prova. Terminada, avise o Fiscal.

MARQUE NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE A(S)
PALAVRA(S) CORRETA(S)

1. He comes here everyday.
A. Neither do I B. I am not also C. So am I D. So do I
E. I do also
2. They don't like New York.
A. I don't too B. Neither do I C. I don't neither
D. Neither I don't E. I don't also
3. My book must be....., but I can't find it.
A. anywhere B. wherever C. where D. nowhere
E. somewhere
4. I wanted some coffee, but there was.....in the pot.
A. any B. no C. none D. anything E. some
5. furniture do you have in your house?
A. how many B. how much C. what many D. what much
E. how few
6. There are..... people in the city.
A. lot's of B. a lot C. much D. a lot's E. many
7. If the police were good, there would be.....crimes in the city.
A. least B. fewer C. fewest D. much E. lesser
8. Since living here, I many opportunities to meet interesting people who..... from many countries and some of whom..... here for many years.
A. had had, come, have lived; B. had, come, lived;
C. had, had come, lived; D. have had, came, have lived;
E. have had, had come, live
9. Paul..... in the station when he..... a strange noise and..... that there an accident.
A. worked, was hearing, discovered, had been
B. works, hears, discovers, was
C. was working, heard, discovered, had been
D. had worked, heard, discovered, was
E. was working, hears, discovers, had been
10. All the time you..... in the office next week I myself in the country.
A. work, enjoy B. will be working, enjoy C. are working, will be enjoying
D. will work, enjoy E. working, will enjoy
11. Yesterday, as he..... down the avenue, he..... an old friend of his who..... him that he..... in another town.
A. was walking, met, told, had been living
B. walk, met, told, had lived
C. walked, met, tell, had been living
D. walks, meets, tells, had been living
E. walking, meets, tells, has been living
12. They..... very proud of their firm, for they..... telephones for many years and everybody that their product..... excellent.
A. have been, make, saying, is B. are, have made, says, is
C. be, make, say, be D. are, have made, say, is
E. had been, make, had said, had been

13. It always..... here on Sundays and although I..... to get used to it, I still..... it rather monotonous.
 A. rained, begin, have found B. rain, have begun, will find
 C. rained, begin, finding D. has rained, beginning, find
 E. rains, have begun, find
14. Harry says that he to Rio next year, because he is tired of in a town where there very little to do.
 A. will move, living, is B. would move, living, has been
 C. will move, live, be D. move, living, is
 E. will to move, to live, is
15. I away for the summer vacations if I enough money, but as I, I to stay here.
 A. will go, had, don't, have B. go, had, do, have
 C. would go, had, had done, would have D. going, have, do, have
 E. would go, had, don't, will have
16. I can't have dinner with them today, but I to visit them tomorrow.
 A. would like B. had liked C. liked D. like E. will like
17. They as soon as their father..... them.
 A. return, writes B. have returned, have written
 C. will return, writes D. returned, written
 E. had returned, would have written
18. William acted as though he..... the richest man on earth.
 A. has been B. was been C. being D. were E. been
19. Bill finished his homework.....time..... show it..... the teacher.
 A. on, for, to B. in, for, at C. in, to, to
 D. at, to, for E. at, for, to
20. They live..... a small town..... twenty miles..... Rio..... car.
 A. in, about, from, by B. at, at, from, in C. in, with, to, by
 D. on, about, to, by E. in, at, to, on
21. Are you learning English..... school, and if so, do you have any opportunities..... practice it..... home?
 A. in, to, in B. at, to, at C. at, of, at D. from, of, in
 E. in, of, at
22. Mr Smith was born..... ten o'clock..... the morning..... a fine day August.
 A. in, in, of, in B. at, on, for, in C. by, at, at, on
 D. at, in, of, in E. in, of, in, in
23. The man was laughing the joke John told..... a king being eaten..... a crocodile.
 A. about, to, for B. at, for, by C. in, about, in
 D. for, from, on E. at, about, by
24. They told us all..... the accident they had seen.
 A. about B. off C. to D. on E. by
25. Besides being..... excellent student, he was..... best speaker in his class and one of..... top football players in school.
 A., the, B. a,, the C. the, a, the
 D. an, the, the E. an,,

26. animals usually get used to..... certain house and to..... persons living there.
 A. the, a, the B., the, a C. the, a,
 D., a, the E. an, the, the
27. Please open..... windows, for..... air in this classroom is not good, and..... students do not like to have classes in..... stuffy rooms.
 A. the, the, the, B.,,, the
 C. the, an,, a D. a, an,, E. the,.....,....., a
28. rivers of Northwestern part ofBrazil flow toward.... Amazon.
 A. the, the,, the B.,, the, C., the, the, a
 D. the,, the, E. a, the, the, the
29. São Caetano do Sul is center of automobile industry, and its production of automobiles is larger than in any other part of country.
 A. the, the, the, B. a,,, the C. a, the, the,
 D. the, an, the, E. the, the,, the
30. ten o'clock train from Berkeley is supposed to arrive at track twelve at noon.
 A., the, the, B. the,, the, the C. the,.....,....., the
 D. the,,, E. a, the, the,
31. People shouldn't fight unless it's really necessary,?
 A. shouldn't they B. shouldn't he C. shall they
 D. shall not they E. should they
32. You haven't forgotten what the coach asked us to do for practice,?
 A. didn't you B. have we C. did he D. haven't you
 E. have you
33. When Bill's sister wasn't feeling well last night, Bill washed the dishes,?
 A. didn't he B. don't they C. did he D. did they
 E. wasn't he
34. Let's watch the television program that the teacher mentioned,?
 A. do we B. don't we C. shall we D. will we
 E. can't we
35. In Argentina bus travel doesn't cost as much as plane travel,?
 A. don't they B. do they C. does it D. doesn't it
 E. don't it
36. Mrs Smith is in..... room looking at..... in the mirror while children are in
 A. his, himself, his, theirs B. his, himself, his, its
 C. her, herself, her, its D. her, herself, her, theirs
 E. her, herself, her, their
37. Mary's book, is in place, was brought to..... by father.
 A. which, its, she, his B. that, his, her, his
 C. who, its, her, her D. that, his, she, her
 E. which, its, her, her

38. The boy and the girl like to sit by.....to talk about..... plans and what will happen to after they get married.
- A. herself, her, herself B. herself, his, her
C. himself, their, them D. themselves, their, them
E. themselves, theirs, them

MARQUE A SÍLABA ACENTUADA

39. char ac ter is tic
A B C D E
40. e lec tric i ty
A B C D E
41. in de fi nite ly
A B C D E
42. sat el lite
A B C
43. cir cum fer ence
A B C D
44. The word PLOUGH rhymes with:
A. rough B. cow C. cough D. through E. enough
45. The word PAID rhymes with:
A. lad B. bad C. made D. had E. said
46. The word ACHE rhymes with:
A. lock B. make C. track D. bleach E. rocky
47. The word FRUIT rhymes with:
A. nut B. guide C. suite D. foot E. boot
48. The word NIECE rhymes with:
A. peace B. tease C. mice D. nice E. mess

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

49. I have looked over the essays written by some of the students.
A. seen B. regarded C. examined D. improved
E. given them grades
50. A small boy went up to the princess.
A. ascended B. approached C. accompanied D. passed
E. examined
51. We could hardly make out what the excited child was trying to say.
A. reproduce B. tolerate C. construct D. understand
E. ask
52. The boy tried to mix up the teacher by asking him irrelevant questions
A. involve B. conceal C. confuse D. roll E. examine
53. As a rule I work until six o'clock every day and have tea at a nearby cafe.
A. officially B. usually C. in fact D. therefore E. always
54. The whole plan is still in the air.
A. ready B. on the radio C. flying D. uncertain E. definite
55. The two old enemies little by little learnt to become friends.
A. on a small scale B. for a short time C. after a short time
D. in this manner E. gradually

ESCOLHA UMA DAS PALAVRAS A DIREITA DE SENTIDO OPOSTO AQUELA CORRESPONDENTE DA ESQUERDA

56. BIRTH A. died B. dead C. born D. death E. life
 57. ACCEPT A. receipt B. receive C. refuse
 D. give away E. forgive
 58. CURIOUS A. uninterested B. varied C. incurious
 D. unnoticed E. interested

ESCOLHA UMA DAS PALAVRAS A DIREITA QUE MAIS SE APROXIME DO SENTIDO DAQUELA CORRESPONDENTE DA ESQUERDA

59. BAGGAGE A. package B. wagon C. luggage D. parcel
 E. mail
 60. BUSINESS A. factory B. commerce C. fabric
 D. industry E. machine
 61. DEVELOP A. grow B. open C. close D. shut E. work
 62. FORTUNE A. rich B. win C. gain D. obtain E. luck

ESCOLHA A FORMA SUBSTANTIVA DA PALAVRA SUBLINHADA

63. He is often angry. His frightened us.
 A. angriless B. angry C. angerness D. anger E. angrily
 64. I advised him to go. My is that he should go.
 A. adviced B. advice C. advising D. advise E. adviser
 65. How much does that car cost? What is the of that car?
 A. cust B. costing C. custation D. coast E. cost

MARQUE NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE A SENTENÇA CERTA

66. A quem pertence este livro?
 A. For whom belongs this book? B. To whom belongs this book?
 C. Whose belong this book? D. Who does this book belong?
 E. To whom does this book belong?
 67. Ela vai se cortar com aquela faca.
 A. She goes to cut with that knife B. She is going to cut with that knife
 C. She is going to cut herself with that knife D. She goes to cut herself with that knife
 E. She is going to cut itself with that knife
 68. Haverá uma festa em casa de Maria amanhã?
 A. Will there be a party at Mary's house tomorrow? B. Will be there a party at Mary's house tomorrow?
 C. Will be there a party at the Mary's house tomorrow? D. Will a party be there at Mary's house tomorrow?
 E. Will it have a party at Mary's house tomorrow?
 69. Por que você não estuda mais?
 A. Why do not you study more? B. Why do you not study more?
 C. Why you don't study any more? D. Why do not you study any more?
 E. Why do not study you more?
 70. Você deveria ter começado a estudar inglês há muito tempo.
 A. You should have started to study English there is a long time
 B. You ought to have started to study English there is a long time
 C. You should have started to study English a long time ago
 D. You should have started studying English before a long time
 E. You ought have started studying English a long time ago

71. A. Sally and her sister both saw the play, but the ending was disappointed with the latter.
B. Both Sally and the latter saw the play, but her sister was disappointed with the ending.
C. Sally and her sister saw both the ending, but the latter was disappointed with the play.
D. Both Sally and her sister saw the latter ending, but was disappointed with the play.
E. Sally and her sister both saw the play, but the latter was disappointed with the ending.
72. A. Apparently he was patiently content to wait outside the door.
B. He was to wait patiently outside the door apparently content.
C. He was apparently content to patiently wait outside the door.
D. He was apparently content to wait patiently outside the door.
E. He was patiently content to wait apparently outside the door.
73. A. Because we were unfamiliar with the darkness and because the route was approaching, we decided to ask for advice.
B. Because we were unfamiliar with the route and because darkness was approaching, we decided to ask for advice.
C. Because we were unfamiliar with advice and because the route was approaching, we decided to ask for the darkness.
D. Because we were unfamiliar with advice and because the route was approaching, we decided to ask for the route.
E. Because we were approaching with the route and because the advice was unfamiliar, we decided to ask for the darkness.
74. A. Sixty-seven women have served in the United States Congress since the first woman was elected in 1916.
B. Sixty-seven women have served in 1916 since the first woman was elected in the United States Congress.
C. In 1916 since the first woman was elected, sixty-seven women have served in the United States Congress.
D. In 1916 in the United States Congress sixty-seven women have served since the first woman was elected.
E. The United States Congress was elected in 1916 since sixty-seven women have served in.
75. A. Few of us realize what a vast amount of information has been gathered about our feathered friends, the birds.
B. Few of the birds realize what a vast amount of information has been gathered about us, our feathered friends.
C. Few of our feathered friends realize what a vast amount of information has been gathered about us, the birds.
D. Few of us realize what has been gathered, a vast amount of information about our feathered friends, the birds.
E. Few of us, our feathered friends, realize what birds has been gathered about a vast amount of information.

A CADA ESPAÇO EM BRANCO NUMERADO DO TEXTO, FORNEÇA A PALAVRA QUE COMPLETE O SIGNIFICADO DA SENTENÇA. FAÇA A SUA ESCOLHA DOS GRUPOS NUMERADOS, OS QUAIS CORRESPONDEM AOS ESPAÇOS EM BRANCO.

Today almost all economic activity is...⁷⁶... with the making and spending of money. An astonishing...⁷⁷... of objects have served as money - for example, stones, shells, ivory, tobacco, furs, dried fish, and cigarettes. It is ...⁷⁸... that both in Latin and in Anglo-Saxon the word for cattle also denoted money. Precious metals have...⁷⁹... had wide monetary use because of their convenience of handling, durability, divisibility, and the high intrinsic value commonly attached to them. Once an article is accepted as a medium of exchange, however, the tendency is to cease...⁸⁰... between the article's real value and its commercial value; the only criterion is that the degree of exchangeability will ...⁸¹... sellers' desire for reward for goods and services.

Research has ...⁸²... the indication that state coinage originated in Lydia during the seventeenth century B.C., and the practice slowly but...⁸³... spread throughout the world. Paper currency first appeared about three hundred years ago; it was ...⁸⁴... backed by some standard goods into which it could be freely converted on demand, but even in the early days distribution of inconvertible paper money was not infrequent. Since 1934, gold has served in the United States as the standard of value, but it may no longer be used as a domestic medium of exchange. The country's gold stock has been...⁸⁵... by the Federal government, and it is now illegal for private persons or firms to possess gold except for specified export or industrial purposes.

76. A. strolled B. concerned C. tripled D. appeared E. played
 77. A. variety B. occupation C. name D. person E. house
 78. A. marine B. soldier C. significant D. old E. picture
 79. A. culinarily B. goodly C. enormous D. traditionally
 E. essay
 80. A. monument B. cow C. factory D. mark E. distinguishing
 81. A. comprehend B. tolerate C. satisfy D. invent E. sell
 82. A. proveu B. discussed C. guarantee D. augmented
 E. argued
 83. A. hardly B. carelessly C. optionally D. firmly
 E. succulently
 84. A. refused B. typically C. divided D. multiplied
 E. subtracted
 85. A. collected B. enjoyed C. stood up D. developed E. made

LEIA ATENTAMENTE E ESCOLHA A RESPOSTA ADEQUADA AOS TRECHOS ABAIXO:

Britain was the last great province that the Romans added to their empire; and when their empire was falling, it was the first that they gave up. "It was entirely unknown to them," as Bede tells us in his Ecclesiastical History, chap. ii., "before the time of Julius Caesar." Julius Caesar made two invasions, the first in 55 B.C., and the second in the year following. The first was made in a spirit of adventure rather than with any serious intention

of conquest . The second was made with a larger military force, and was carried further inland; but, as before, no legions were left and no province was formed. For the next hundred years Britain was left alone, the Romans being too much occupied with civil wars and other troubles of their own to undertake the conquest of a distant island, of which they had not yet learnt the value. In A.D. 43, when Claudius was emperor of Rome, invasions were renewed and the subjugation of Britain was taken up in earnest. After about forty years of conflict the conquest of the Britons was completed by Agricola (A.D. 78-85). The chief heroes on the side of the defence were Caradoc, whom the Romans called Caractacus, and Boadicea, "the warrior-queen", as she is called in Cowper's ode. The former was sent to Rome to grace the triumph of the conqueror, but was afterwards reinstated. The latter, as readers of Cowper are aware, died bravely on the battlefield, unless preference is to be given to the alternative legend, that she took poison in order to escape the dishonour of defeat.

86. A. a Inglaterra não foi a última província que os romanos abandonaram
 B. a Inglaterra foi a última província a ser abandonada e a primeira a ser anexada
 C. a Inglaterra foi a primeira província a ser anexada ao império romano
 D. a Inglaterra foi a última província a ser abandonada pelos romanos
 E. a Inglaterra não foi das primeiras províncias a ser anexada ao império romano e nem das últimas a ser abandonada
87. A. Agricola e Claudius invadiram a Inglaterra em 78 e 85 A.D.
 B. Julio César invadiu a Inglaterra em 56 A.C.
 C. Julio César invadiu a Inglaterra em 55 e 56 A.C.
 D. Julio César invadiu a Inglaterra em 55 e 54 A.C.
 E. Julio César invadiu a Inglaterra em 54 A.C.
88. A. os romanos não mais voltaram à Inglaterra por um prazo de cem anos porque era longe
 B. os romanos estavam com muitos problemas em Roma
 C. os romanos deixaram a Inglaterra de lado porque não sabiam quanto ela valia
 D. havia guerra civil em Roma na época
 E. todas as afirmações estão corretas
89. A. de 55 A.C. a 43 A.D. os romanos deixaram a Inglaterra em paz
 B. de 56 A.C. a 42 A.D. os romanos não invadiram a Inglaterra
 C. até 42 A.D. os romanos não voltaram à Inglaterra
 D. de 55 A.C. a 42 A.D. os romanos não voltaram à Inglaterra
 E. Nenhuma das afirmações
90. A. a conquista definitiva da Inglaterra foi feita por Agricola e Claudius
 B. nem Claudius nem Agricola conseguiram completar a conquista da Inglaterra
 C. a conquista da Inglaterra foi completada por Claudius de 78 a 85 A.D.
 D. a conquista da Inglaterra durou cerca de quarenta anos
 E. três das afirmações estão corretas
91. A. Caractacus nunca saiu da Inglaterra
 B. Caradoc e Boadicea foram viver em Roma
 C. Boadicea nunca deixou a Inglaterra
 D. Caradoc, vulgo Caractacus, foi enviado a Roma
 E. duas das afirmações acima estão corretas

Light does not travel with infinite velocity. Its speed is indeed so enormous that, compared with every form of motion with which we are familiar, the velocity of light appears infinitely great. In a single second light crosses a space equal to eight times the circumference of the earth; and therefore in travelling from any visible object on the earth to the eye of an observer on the earth, light occupies a space of time indefinitely short. Yet even as regards such objects as these, light has occupied a real interval of time, however small, in reaching the eye; and so we see objects not as they are at the moment we perceive them, but as they were the smallest fraction of a second before that.

Raising our eyes from the earth to observe the heavenly objects, we find a really considerable space of time occupied by light in carrying to us information about those distant bodies. From the moon light takes little more than a second and a quarter in reaching us; so that we obtain sufficiently early information of the condition of our satellite. But light occupies more than eight minutes in reaching us from the sun; a longer or shorter interval in travelling to us from Mercury, Venus, and Mars, according to the position of these planets; from about thirty-five to about fifty minutes in reaching us from Jupiter; about an hour and twenty minutes on the average in speeding across the great gap which separates us from Saturn; while we receive information from Uranus and Neptune only after intervals twice and three times as great as that which light takes to come from the ringed planet, Saturn.

92. A. Nós nunca vemos as coisas como elas são no momento que as olhamos.
 B. Nós nunca vemos as coisas como elas eram segundos antes que as vimos.
 C. Não podemos perceber a luz por causa da sua velocidade infinita.
 D. Nós temos que viajar oito vezes a circunferência da Terra para ver a velocidade da luz.
 E. A velocidade da luz é oito vezes a circunferência da Terra.
93. A. Os olhos de um observador na Terra estão familiarizados com a velocidade da luz.
 B. A velocidade da luz é infinita.
 C. A luz ocupa um pequeno espaço de tempo para ver alguns objetos.
 D. A luz leva algum tempo para nos trazer informação de corpos distantes.
 E. Obtemos cedo suficiente informação da condição de nosso satélite.
94. A. Nós percebemos os objetos alguns segundos depois que eles alcançam nossos olhos.
 B. Nós percebemos os objetos uma fração de segundo antes da luz alcançar nossos olhos.
 C. A luz leva algum tempo para alcançar nossos olhos.
 D. Nós obtemos informação da condição de nosso satélite em um quarto de segundo.
 E. Quando olhamos para o céu vemos corpos celestes.
95. A. Saturno está mais longe da Terra do que Netuno.
 B. Urano está mais longe da Terra do que Saturno.
 C. A luz de Mercúrio viaja em pequenos intervalos.
 D. A luz leva mais ou menos tempo para viajar de acordo com a posição dos planetas.
 E. A luz de Netuno leva três vezes mais tempo para chegar aos anéis de Saturno

The outbreak of the war between the United States and Spain apparently occasioned little or no adverse comment in this South American country (Brazil). The war provided an opportunity for Brazil to gather a little money into her empty treasury by the sale of three war vessels to the United States, whose government was able to pay more than Spain could afford to pay. But the McKinley Government declined at the very beginning to accept the offers of Brazilian citizens to serve in the United States army and navy. The strictly neutral course which the Brazilian government claimed to pursue during the short conflict was deviated from in only one minor instance - when two United States war vessels, the Oregon and the Marietta, were permitted to remain in harbour at Rio de Janeiro forty-eight hours. Shortly after the termination of the fighting the Naval Club of the Brazilian capital sent a communication to the United States navy in congratulation of the latter's brilliant victory at sea. "Coming from a potent organization which, since the Revolution of 1894, has looked with disfavour on our government and people" because of the aid they gave to the government of Floriano Peixoto, this congratulatory message, through the American minister, had special significance.

On the other hand, the following year the visit of the U.S.S. Wilmington to the upper Amazon aroused considerable criticism in Brazil. While the vessel had permission to visit the ports of Brazil, it was later learned that she should have obtained special permission before ascending the "King of Rivers." As a result of failure to comply with the latter requirement, the American consul at Manaus was attacked by Brazilian residents soon after the vessel passed that city. After an exchange of a number of communications, the American minister and the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs arrived at an adjustment without serious difficulty. This matter of formality would have amounted to little except of its connection with American interest in rubber exploitation in the Acre territory.

96. Os Estados Unidos compraram os navios do Brasil porque:
- A. o Brasil precisava de dinheiro B. a Espanha não precisava comprá-los
 C. o Brasil tinha excesso de navios D. o Brasil foi aliado dos Estados Unidos na guerra
 E. o Brasil era inimigo da Espanha
97. Os brasileiros não lutaram do lado americano porque:
- A. não queriam B. não estavam qualificados C. o governo brasileiro não queria que êsses participassem
 D. o governo americano não queria os brasileiros
 E. a Espanha oferecia mais dinheiro aos brasileiros
98. A relação entre o Clube Naval e os Estados Unidos foi:
- A. o Clube mandou alguns observadores B. o Clube mandou uma mensagem sobre a vitória americana
 C. o Clube acompanhou os navios brasileiros até aos Estados Unidos D. o Clube era dirigido por Floriano Peixoto
 E. o Clube tinha lutado junto com os Estados Unidos na Revolução de 1894.
99. O navio Wilmington suscitou críticas do Brasil porque:
- A. tinha permissão de visitar os portos brasileiros B. subiu o "Rei dos Rios"
 C. subiu o Rio Amazonas sem permissão oficial D. era um navio que o Brasil tinha vendido para os Estados Unidos
 E. o cônsul americano acompanhou o navio na viagem
100. Os brasileiros atacaram o cônsul americano:
- A. quando o navio chegou à cidade de Manaus B. depois de passar a cidade de Manaus
 C. quando os ministros americano e brasileiro estavam reunidos
 D. quando o Wilmington começou a subir o "Rei dos Rios" E. depois de uma troca de comunicações entre os ministros dos dois países.

ITA - 1971 - INGLÊS - GABARITO

(O GLOBO, 9/1/1971, pág. 9)

● Gabarito de inglês do ITA

A seguir o gabarito da prova de Inglês realizada ontem pelos candidatos ao curso regular do Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica, fornecido pela equipe do CURSO PLANCK:

1 — d; 2 — b; 3 — e; 4 — c; 5 — b; 6 — a; 7 — b; 8 — d; 9 — c; 10 — c; 11 — a; 12 — b; 13 — e; 14 — a; 15 — e; 16 — a; 17 — c; 18 — d; 19 — c; 20 — a; 21 — b; 22 — d; 23 — e; 24 — a; 25 — d; 26 — d; 27 — a; 28 — a; 29 — d; 30 — d; 31 — e; 32 — e; 33 — a; 34 — c; 35 — c; 36 — d; 37 — e; 38 — d; 39 — a; 40 — c; 41 — b; 42 — a; 43 — b; 44 — b; 45 — c; 46 — b; 47 — c; 48 — a; 49 — c; 50 — b; 51 — d; 52 — c; 53 — b; 54 — d; 55 — e; 56 — d; 57 — l; 58 — a; 59 — c; 60 — b; 61 — a; 62 — e; 63 — d; 64 — b; 65 — e; 66 — e; 67 — c; 68 — a; 69 — c; 70 — c; 71 — e; 72 — d; 73 — b; 74 — a; 75 — a; 76 — b; 77 — a; 78 — e; 79 — d; 80 — e; 81 — c; 82 — a; 83 — d; 84 — b; 85 — a; 86 — d; 87 — c; 88 — e; 89 — e; 90 — a; 91 — e; 92 — a; 93 — d; 94 — e; 95 — d; 96 — a; 97 — d; 98 — b; 99 — c e 100 — b.
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(FSP, 9/1/71, pág. 8)

ITA: candidatos acharam prova de Inglês difícil

Foi realizada ontem a prova de Inglês para os candidatos do ITA. Hoje será a de Desenho e segunda-feira a de Física. Os candidatos acharam a prova de Inglês muito difícil, principalmente as questões de interpretação de texto.

Na opinião dos professores do EQUIPE Vestibulares a prova foi de um nível ótimo e cumpriu sua finalidade. Os alunos que foram bem nesta prova com certeza não terão problemas em estudar em livros técnicos editados em língua inglesa. Como aconteceu nos últimos vestibulares, a prova de Inglês do ITA foi muito bem elaborada.

O gabarito oficial fornecido pelos professores do Departamento de Inglês de EQUIPE Vestibulares é o seguinte:

1—D 2—B 3—E 4—C
5—B 6—E 7—B 8—D

9—C 10—C 11—A 12—B
13—E 14—A 15—E 16—A
17—C 18—D 19—C 20—A
21—B 22—D 23—E 24—A
25—D 26—D 27—A 28—A
29—E 30—D 31—E 32—E
33—A 34—C 35—C 36—D
37—E 38—D 39—D 40—C
41—B 42—B 43—B 44—B
45—C 46—B 47—C 48—A
49—C 50—A 51—D 52—C
53—B 54—D 55—E 56—D
57—C 58—C 59—C 60—B
61—A 62—E 63—D 64—B
65—E 66—E 67—C 68—A
69—B 70—C 71—E 72—D
73—B 74—A 75—A 76—B
77—A 78—C 79—D 80—E
81—C 82—A 83—D 84—B
85—A 86—E 87—D 88—E
89—E 90—D 91—E 92—A
93—D 94—C 95—D 96—
97—D 98—B 99—C 100—B

A questão 96 não tem alternativa correta.

Observações:

6-e, porque não existe “lot’s”, apenas “lots”.

29-b ou e, porque São Caetano do Sul é o/um (“the”/“a”) centro da (“of the” [no Brasil]/ “...” [em geral]) indústria automobilística, e sua produção de (“...” automóveis é maior do que em qualquer outra parte do (“of the”) País.

39-d, characteristic

42-a, **sattelite**

50-b, went up to = foi até, approached = se aproximou da

57-c, porque o contrário de aceitar (accept) é recusar (refuse).

58-c, curious x incurious

69-b, porque o certo é “Why don’t you...?” ou “Why do you not...?”. “Why do not...?” não existe.

86-a ou e, porque a Inglaterra foi a última a ser anexada (não foi das primeiras) e a primeira a ser abandonada (não foi a última e não foi das últimas).

87-d, porque Júlio César invadiu a Inglaterra em 55 a.C. e um ano depois, que é 54 a.C. e não 56 a.C.; aliás, “e” não estaria errada.

90-d, porque a conquista definitiva foi concluída somente por Agrícola e porque ela durou, de fato, cerca de 40 anos.

94-c, porque a luz [de um objeto] leva algum tempo para alcançar nossos olhos, não é instantâneo, a velocidade não é infinita.

95-b também está certa, porque se recebemos informações de Urano ou Netuno somente depois de intervalos 2 ou 3 vezes maiores que os intervalos que a luz leva para vir do planeta anelado, Saturno, então Urano, assim como Netuno, está mais longe da Terra que Saturno.