

MINISTÉRIO DA AERONÁUTICA
DEPARTAMENTO DE PESQUISAS E DESENVOLVIMENTO
CENTRO TÉCNICO AEROESPACIAL
INSTITUTO TECNOLÓGICO DE AERONÁUTICA

CONCURSO DE ADMISSÃO 1977
EXAME DE INGLÊS

INSTRUÇÕES

Recebendo este caderno de questões, verifique se está completo. O caderno deve ter 4 páginas numeradas de 1 a 4.

Se o caderno estiver com folhas mal impressas ou com falhas, avise o fiscal, para que novo caderno lhe seja fornecido.

1. O exame consta de 50(cinquenta) questões do tipo múltipla escolha.
2. Em princípio, o exame deverá ser feito em uma hora e meia. Todavia, pode-se reservar-lhe tempo maior ou menor, diminuindo ou aumentando o tempo destinado ao exame de Português - que é feito em conjunto com o de Inglês.
3. Há somente uma alternativa certa para cada questão.
4. Assinalar, com traço curto e forte, na folha de respostas, o espaço correspondente a cada questão. Havendo engano, a borracha poderá ser utilizada.
5. Encerrando a tarefa, com a folha de respostas preenchida, os resultados devem ser transferidos para os cartões do computador.
6. Questões não respondidas ocasionam rejeição do cartão, por parte do computador. Recomenda-se, pois, insistentemente, que todas as questões sejam respondidas, para evitar prejuízo para o candidato.

Preencha, agora, o cabeçalho da folha de respostas e aguarde o aviso do fiscal para iniciar o exame.

Terminado o exame, avise o fiscal.

Boa sorte.

NAS QUESTÕES NUMERADAS DE 51 A 55, ASSINALE, NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS, A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE À SENTENÇA ERRADA.

51. A. What charming girl!
B. You mustn't do that again, or else....
C. It was she that went out just now, wasn't it?
D. What an unusual name to give a person!
E. Everyone but Hazel and her signed the petition.
52. A. Many a man would welcome the chance.
B. If you will wait a moment I'll fetch a chair.
C. Either you are mistaken or I am.
D. The data have been carefully collected.
E. We make butter and cheese from the milk.
53. A. "They" is a pronoun.
B. Neither the master nor the servants were aware of their danger.
C. Of the information he gave me most of them was wrong.
D. I wish that he were here.
E. Present-day problems demand that we be ready for any emergency.
54. A. The book is lying on the table.
B. Each of the sons had planned to follow their father's occupation.
C. This is a most interesting story.
D. Undoubtedly the man lied when he said that he had laid the package on the table.
E. We should try to see ourselves as others see us.
55. A. Neither the servants nor the master was aware of his danger.
B. "I'm tired of dressing my children. When are they going to learn how to dress themselves?"
C. I would like to be he.
D. We have thought over the matter and reached a decision.
E. Do you mind my smoking a cigar after the meal?

NAS QUESTÕES NUMERADAS DE 56 A 60, ASSINALE A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE À SENTENÇA CERTA.

56. A. After having received all the informations he needed he said he pretended to trip to China.
B. He brought many luggages from his trip to China.
C. The news he had received from his home were not good at all.
D. Some furniture was among the goods he had bought in Itatiba.
E. "Lie that book on the desk!", cried the angry teacher to the little boy.
57. A. People like that can't decide on anything, don't they?
B. If he ate bad food, he will be ill, didn't he?
C. Those who have most money are not always the happiest.
D. There isn't any other way to do it, doesn't it?
E. "What did you do?" "I made Anthony a favor".

58. A. I insist that the messenger go alone.
B. In December, 21, 1945, he was still living there.
C. She answered she had been working in that firm for over ten years.
D. They became really surprised when I told them I had a fifteen-years-old daughter.
E. He showed to me two very old clocks, but I liked neither.
59. A. Are there enough food for everybody?
B. Who's theory was it that matter can be neither created nor destroyed?
C. He is beginning studying English.
D. I am hearing a girl singing a beautiful song somewhere.
E. The teacher had to choose between you and me.
60. A. Professor Xavier had one fault: he insisted on continuing his lecture after the bell had rang.
B. Who do you think won the elections?
C. Can't you remind what I told you yesterday?
D. Under no circumstances your money will be refunded.
E. I generally have four week's vacation in summer.

ASSINALE, NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS, A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE ÀS PALAVRAS(OU PALAVRA) CORRETAS QUE COMPLETEM AS SENTENÇAS.

61.of the five children received a beautiful toy as a present.
A. Both B. A few C. Each D. Every E. More
62. Would you like some candy? There's more of it.
A. plenty B. enough C. many D. many a E. lots of
63. Jimmy and Betty love and they are going to get married soon.
A. each other B. either one C. one other D. each one
E. very
64.four of my sisters want me to alter their dresses.
A. Every of B. Both of C. Everybody D. The other E. All
65. Please mother give mewater. I'm terribly thirsty.
A. little B. any more C. few D. a little E. many
66.people have told me to take a holiday because I look tired.
A. A great number B. All C. Every D. A good many E. Each
67.of my friends have been to France this year.
A. Numerous B. Several C. Each D. Either E. The most
68. ".....of them was any good". "Don't you think so?"
A. Both B. Either C. A few D. Neither E. Much
69. She explained
A. how to make it B. me how to make it C. me to make it
D. me make it E. as how to make it
70. I sawthe cakes.
A. him to steal B. he steal C. him steal D. stealing
E. him to stealing

ASSINALE, NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS, A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE À TRADUÇÃO CORRETA. OBSERVE QUE AS QUESTÕES DE NÚMERO 71 A 80 FAZEM PARTE DE UM PARÁGRAFO COM SENTIDO COMPLETO.

71. Há muitos anos levava-se quase uma hora
- A. There are many years we left almost an hour
 - B. Many years ago it took almost an hour
 - C. Much years ago one would take almost a hour
 - D. There is many years it would leave oneself almost one hour
 - E. Many years ago we would leave almost an hour
72. para ir de Piracicaba a Charqueada de ônibus.
- A. for to go of Piracicaba to Charqueada of bus.
 - B. for go of Piracicaba to Charqueada of bus.
 - C. for going of Piracicaba to Charqueada of bus.
 - D. to go from Piracicaba to Charqueada by bus.
 - E. to going from Piracicaba to Charqueada by bus.
73. Atualmente, pode-se ir de Piracicaba a Charqueada em menos de 20 minutos.
- A. Actually, we can to go of Piracicaba to Charqueada in minus than 20 minutes.
 - B. Now, one can go from Piracicaba to Charqueada in less than 20 minutes.
 - C. Actually, one can to go from Piracicaba to Charqueada in less than 20 minutes.
 - D. Now, can itself go from Piracicaba to Charqueada in minus than 20 minutes.
 - E. At present, one can go of Piracicaba at Charqueada in less than 20 minutes.
74. Já faz alguns anos que esse trecho foi asfaltado.
- A. It makes already some years that that stretch went asphalted.
 - B. That stretch makes already a few years that has been paved.
 - C. It already does some years that that stretch went paved.
 - D. It has already been a few years that that stretch went asphalted.
 - E. That stretch has already been paved for some years.
75. Durante a safra de cana, que leva vários meses, o tráfego de caminhões é intenso.
- A. During the sugar cane harvest time that takes several months the truck traffic is very heavy.
 - B. During sugar cane harvest time which leaves several months the trucks traffic are very heavy.
 - C. During the harvest of sugar cane that take various months the traffic of trucks are intense.
 - D. During the harvest of the sugar cane which carry various months the traffic of the trucks are intense.
 - E. During the time of the sugar cane harvest who leave a few months the traffic of trucks is very heavy.

76. Isto significa uma grande economia de tempo e combustível.
A. This signify a great economy of time and combustive.
B. These signifies a large economy of the time and of the combustive.
C. This means a great economy of time and fuel.
D. This signifies a great economic of time and fuel.
E. These means a large economic of time and combustible.
77. Uma nova rodovia, também asfaltada, está sendo construída.
A. A new highway, too asphalted, is being constructed.
B. A new highway, too paved, is being constructed.
C. An new highway, asphalted also, it is being constructed.
D. An new highway, paved too, it is under construction.
E. A new highway, also paved, is under construction.
78. Esta cruzará a rodovia Piracicaba-Charqueada, ligando Charqueada a Rio Claro e São Pedro.
A. The latter will cross the Piracicaba-Charqueada Highway, linking Charqueada to Rio Claro and São Pedro.
B. This shall cross the Piracicaba-Charqueada Highway, connecting Charqueada at Rio Claro and São Pedro.
C. This will cruise Piracicaba-Charqueada Highway, linking Charqueada at Rio Claro and São Pedro.
D. The latter is going to cruise Piracicaba-Charqueada Highway, attaching Charqueada in Rio Claro and in São Pedro.
E. The latter is going to cross the Piracicaba-Charqueada Highway, attaching Charqueada to Rio Claro and São Pedro.
79. Pode-se imaginar o progresso que essas estradas trarão
A. One can imagine the progress that those highways will bring
B. One can imagine itself the progress those highways will bring
C. You may to imagine the progress this highways will take
D. You can to imagine the progress these highways will take
E. We may imagine ourselves the progress that this highways will bring
80. para toda a região, num futuro bem próximo.
A. for all the region in a future well near.
B. to the whole region in a future near.
C. to the whole region in the near future.
D. for to all the region in a new future.
E. for to the whole region in the near future.

LEIA ATENTAMENTE E ASSINALE, NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS, A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE À RESPOSTA ADEQUADA AOS TRECHOS ABAIXO.

Niel was a 19-year-old reading law in the office of his uncle, Judge Pommeroy, legal adviser to business tycoon Captain Forrester, of Sweet Water. Ever since he was 12 years old, Niel had adored with a boy's pure devotion the lovely wife of the older Captain Forrester. Three days earlier, Captain Forrester and Niel's uncle the Judge had gone west on an urgent business matter. The Captain was sure to lose a great deal of money, Niel's uncle had confided. The plight of his adored one bore heavily on Niel: she was alone in that big house, and her husband was facing financial ruin. He dreaded poverty for her; she was too lovely to bear such hardship. Niel had awakened very early, with a feeling of "affection and guardianship" for the young Mrs. Forrester. At dawn he went outdoors, into the cloudless summer morning.

(From A Lost Lady by Willa Cather)

81. Niel, the character of the passage, was
- A. reading in the office of his uncle.
 - B. a law student.
 - C. reading a law book.
 - D. living with his uncle.
 - E. living in the office of his uncle when he was 19-years old.
82. Captain Daniel Forrester was
- A. a very rich man
 - B. a lawyer
 - C. a legal adviser
 - D. a judge
 - E. Niel's uncle
83. Niel was
- A. twelve years old
 - B. older than the wife of Captain Forrester
 - C. in love with Captain Forrester's wife for 12 years
 - D. older than Captain Forrester
 - E. nineteen years old
84. Who had gone west three days earlier?
- A. Captain Forrester, Niel, and the Judge
 - B. Captain Forrester, Niel's uncle, and the Judge
 - C. Captain Forrester, and Judge Pommeroy
 - D. Captain Forrester, Niel, Niel's uncle, and the Judge
 - E. Captain Forrester, Niel, and Niel's uncle
85. A. The Captain was sure to lose the money of Niel's uncle
- B. The Captain was sure to lose some money that Niel's uncle had given him.
 - C. The Captain was sure to make a lot of money in the west
 - D. Niel's uncle had mentioned that the Captain was sure to lose much money.
 - E. Niel's uncle had mentioned that The Captain believed to make little money in the west.

86. A. Niel was happy because Mrs. Forrester had not gone west
B. Niel was worried about Mrs. Forrester because of her husband's business situation
C. Niel was angry because Mrs. Forrester had been left alone in a big house
D. Niel was afraid The Captain would not come back and his wife was so lovely
E. Niel was indifferent to the plight of his adored Mrs. Forrester
87. When Niel went outdoors
A. it was very early of a summer morning full of clouds.
B. it was late and there were no clouds
C. the sun was up in the sky and it was covered with clouds
D. the sun was not shining because of the clouds
E. it was early in the morning, and there were no clouds in the sky

Newspapers seldom make deliberate misstatements of facts. They distort news, however, when they emphasize certain items or omit others entirely. Newspapers try to tell the truth, but they do not always tell the whole truth. Sometimes reporting is slipshod and inefficient, and as a result the facts may be distorted. The greatest danger for the reader occurs, however, when a newspaper "slants" its material; that is, when it selects and arranges the facts to harmonize with its bias. Since certain biases are common to most newspapers and news magazines, especially on political and economic questions, one should read a variety of journals of opinion in order to get all sides.

(From Building Better English, vol.12)

88. The author says that newspapers
A. frequently make deliberate mistakes of facts.
B. rarely make deliberate incorrect statements of facts.
C. often distort the facts on purpose.
D. seldom distort and omit news. E. seldom tell the truth.
89. Sometimes reporting is
A. careless and not efficient. B. worn out and ineffective.
C. complex and inefficient. D. cheap and without efficiency.
E. not interesting and inefficient.
90. The greatest danger occurs when a newspaper
A. inclines its material to agree with its ideas.
B. distorts its material in order to harmonize it with its impartiality.
C. presents its material supporting a particular point of view according to its prejudice.
D. selects the material to harmonize it with its size.
E. reduces the material to harmonize it with its size.
91. Since certain
A. distortions are common, we should also read other political and economic journals.
B. emotional words are common, one should read a variety of journals.
C. prejudices are common, one should read all the sides of different journals.
D. prejudices are common, we should read different newspapers.
E. mistakes are common, we should vary the newspapers.

Every panic, or depression, has been preceded by feverish business activity, rising prices, rising profits and a rapid extension of credit. Each depression has been accompanied by a lack of business activity, falling prices and a very rapid increase in unemployment. In the past each has brought financial ruin to many banks and business concerns and to countless families. As long as these depressions come, we can not have an economy of plenty for any great length of time. Progressive leaders are trying to increase the buying power of the masses of our people and to induce them to save so that they may furnish an adequate market for the products of farm and factory.

92. Progressive economists feel that the best preventive of depressions rests with
- A. farmers.
 - B. factory workers.
 - C. consumers.
 - D. big business.
 - E. government.
93. Prior to depressions business has been characterized by
- A. balanced business activities.
 - B. the cutting down of prices.
 - C. falling prices.
 - D. the failure of banks.
 - E. increasing profits.
94. Contrary to what people believe, in the period immediately before depression, we have
- A. price fluctuations.
 - B. more credit than buying power.
 - C. business concerns.
 - D. no credit at all.
 - E. panic.
95. Among the effects of depression we have the following except
- A. unemployment to countless families.
 - B. financial ruin, lack of profits, no credit.
 - C. an economy of plenty for a great length of time.
 - D. rapidly falling prices.
 - E. no market for the products of farm and factory.

There are exceptions to the rule of male insects being smaller than the females, and some of these exceptions are intelligible. Size and strength would be an advantage to the males which fight for the possession of the females, and in these cases, as with the stag-beetle (Lucanus), the males are larger than the females. There are, however, other beetles which are not known to fight together, of which the males exceed the females in size, and the meaning of this fact is not known, but in some of these cases, as with the huge Dynastes and Megasoma, we can at least see that there would be no necessity for the males to be smaller than the females, in order to be matured before them, for these beetles are not short-lived, and there would be ample time for the pairing of the sexes.

96. According to the author,
- A. male insects are always smaller than females.
 - B. in a given species nature provides differences between sexes to insure successful reproduction.
 - C. size and strength protect females from other females.
 - D. longevity is characteristic of the Dynastes and Megasoma.
 - E. in the stag-beetle females are larger than the males .
97. Where the male beetles are smaller than the female beetles, it is because
- A. they have to fight for their mates
 - B. they are more intelligent
 - C. they are ephemeral creatures
 - D. there is ample time for maturing
 - E. they do not have to fight for their mates
98. The male Lucanus is particularly
- A. adaptable
 - B. strong
 - C. large
 - D. belligerent
 - E. stagnant
99. The kinds of beetles mentioned are:
- A. Lucanus, stag-beetle and Dynastes or Megasoma
 - B. Dynastes, Megasoma and beetles
 - C. Megasoma, Lucanus (stag-beetle)
 - D. Megasoma, stag-beetle and Dynastes
 - E. Dynastes and Megasoma.
100. Which of the statements below is not true?
- A. Both male and female Megasoma are larger than male Lucanus.
 - B. The stag-beetle is an exception to the rule of male insects
 - C. The female Dynastes are larger than the male Lucanus
 - D. The male Lucanus is not only bigger but also stronger than the female
 - E. Lucanus are larger than Dynastes