

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

CONCURSO DE ADMISSÃO 1972

EXAME DE INGLÊS

INSTRUÇÕES

Esta prova consta de 75 (setenta e cinco) questões do tipo escolha múltipla. A duração da prova é de 2 (duas) horas.

Cada exemplar contém, além desta folha de instruções, 16 (dezes-^{seis}) ²⁰¹¹² folhas, impressas de ^{ambos os lados} um lado só, com páginas numeradas de 1 a 16. 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, as sinale 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.

MARKUE NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE À SENTENÇA EM INGLÊS QUE CORRESPONDA À SENTENÇA EM PORTUGUÊS:

1. A educação é somente parte da vida.
 - A. Education is only the part of life.
 - B. A education is only a part of life.
 - C. Education is only a part of the life.
 - D. Education is only a part of life.
 - E. The education is only the part of a life.

2. Ele veio me ver na semana passada e disse que era a última oportunidade que teria.
 - A. He came to see me last week and said it was a last opportunity he would have.
 - B. He came to see me the last week and said it was the last opportunity he would have.
 - C. He came to see me last week and said it was the last opportunity he would have.
 - D. He came to see me the last week and said it was a last opportunity he would have.
 - E. He came to see me a last week and said it was a last opportunity he would have.

3. Você já comeu muitos cachorros quentes e bebeu muita limonada, agora chega!
 - A. You have eaten many hot-dogs and drunk much lemonade, now it is enough!
 - B. You have eaten very many hot-dogs and drunk very much lemonade, now it is enough!
 - C. You have eaten very much hot-dogs and drunk very much lemonade, now it is enough!
 - D. You have eaten so much hot-dogs and drunk so much lemonade, now it is enough!
 - E. You have eaten too many hot-dogs and drunk so many lemonade, now it is enough!

4. Qualquer um poderia resolver aquele problema. Eu o fiz sem nenhuma ajuda.
 - A. No one could solve that problem. I did it without no help.
 - B. Anyone could solve that problem. I did it without any help.
 - C. Someone could solve that problem. I did it without some help.
 - D. Anyone could solve that problem. I did it without some help.
 - E. Someone could solve that problem. I did it without no help.

5. Não deixe ninguém me perturbar. Se alguém telefonar diga que estou fora.
- A. Don't let nobody disturb me. If anyone calls, say that I'm out.
 - B. Don't let anybody disturb me. If nobody calls, say that I'm out.
 - C. Don't let somebody disturb me. If somebody calls, say that I'm out.
 - D. Don't let somebody disturb me. If anyone calls, say that I'm out.
 - E. Don't let anybody disturb me. If someone calls, say that I'm out.
6. Todo bom livro contém muitas informações.
- A. Every good book have a lot of information in it.
 - B. Every good books have many informations in it.
 - C. Every good book has much informations in it.
 - D. Every good book has a lot of information in it.
 - E. Every good book has many informations in it.
7. "Poucas vezes vi um carro pior do que este". "Eu nunca vi."
- A. "I seldom have seen a worse car than this one." "I never have."
 - B. "I have seldom seen a worse car than this one." "I have never."
 - C. "I have seldom seen a worse car than this one." "I never have."
 - D. "I have seen seldom a worse car than this one." "I never have."
 - E. "I have seen a worse car than this one seldom." "I never have."
8. Lá está João entre seus amigos. Foi ele quem comprou os livros para nós.
- A. There is John among your friends. It was him who bought the books for us.
 - B. There is John among his friends. It was he who bought the books for us.
 - C. There is John among his friends. It was him who bought the books for us.
 - D. There is John among your friends. It was him who bought the books for ours.
 - E. There is John among his friends. It was he who bought the books for ours.
9. A coisa que me agradou foi o que ele fez, não o que ele disse.
- A. The thing what pleased me was what he did, not what he said.
 - B. The thing which pleased me was which he did, not which he said.
 - C. The thing that pleased me was that he did, not that he said.
 - D. The thing that pleased me was what he did, not what he said.
 - E. The thing that pleased me was which he did, not what he said.

10. Você sabe o que é um transistor?
- A. Do you know what is a transistor?
 - B. Do know you what a transistor is?
 - C. Do know you what are a transistor?
 - D. Do you know what transistor is?
 - E. Do you know what a transistor is?

MARQUE NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE À SENTENÇA CORRETA:

11. A. She won't be able to come, will not she?
B. She won't be able to come, would she?
C. She won't be able to come, will she not?
D. She won't be able to come, will she?
E. She won't be able to come, won't she?
12. A. The children go to school everyday, do not they?
B. The children go to school every day, don't they?
C. The children go to school every day, don't go?
D. The children go to school every day, do they?
E. The children go to school every day, is it not?
13. A. Will you go to Europe next year? No, I not.
B. Will you go to Europe next year? None I.
C. Will you go to Europe next year? I will not go.
D. Will you go to Europe next year? I do not.
E. Will you go to Europe next year? I won't.
14. A. Does she like to swim every day? Yes, she does.
B. Does she like to swim every day? She swims.
C. Does she like to swim every day? She does swim.
D. Does she like to swim every day? She swim.
E. Does she like to swim every day? She do swims.

15. A. These two books are the same.
B. These two books are like.
C. These two books are alike.
D. These two books are similar.
E. These two books are the same.
16. A. Why does he always want to stay home?
B. Why does he always want to stay at home?
C. Why does he always want to stay at home?
D. Why does he always want to stay at home?
E. Why does he always want to stay at home?
17. A. I am a doctor. So do I.
B. I am a doctor. So am I.
C. I am a doctor. Neither do I.
D. I am a doctor. I am not also.
E. I am a doctor. I am also.
18. A. He didn't like her. Neither did I.
B. He didn't like her. I don't too.
C. He didn't like her. Neither I did.
D. He didn't like her. I didn't too.
E. He didn't like her. I did neither.
19. A. We haven't seen Williams for several weeks when he showed up looking as if he spent his vacation at the beach.
B. We hadn't seen Williams for several weeks when he showed up looking as if he had spent his vacation at the beach.
C. We didn't see Williams for several weeks when he shows up looking as if he spent his vacation at the beach.
D. We don't see Williams for several weeks when he showed up looking as if he had spent his vacation at the beach.
E. We didn't see Williams for several weeks when he shown up looking as if he spends his vacation at the beach.

20. A. If John and Mary came here we tell them the whole story.
B. If John and Mary came here we told them the whole story.
C. If John and Mary came here we will tell them the whole story.
D. If John and Mary came here we'd have told them the whole story.
E. If John and Mary came here we'd tell them the whole story.
21. A. Tom asked me visit his brother when I go to Rio.
B. Tom asked me to visit his brother when I went to Rio.
C. Tom asked for me to visit his brother when I went to Rio.
D. Tom asked to me to visit his brother when I went to Rio.
E. Tom asked me visits his brother when I am going to Rio.
22. "My English is not good."
A. "How long had you studied English?"
B. "How long would you study English?"
C. "How long have you studied English?"
D. "How long do you study English?"
E. "How long you studied English?"
23. A. Although the exercise seemed easy in do, it was very difficult to him.
B. Although the exercise seemed easy for do, it was very difficult to him.
C. Although the exercise seemed easy to do, it was very difficult to him.
D. Although the exercise seemed easy in do, it was very difficult for him.
E. Although the exercise seemed easy to do, it was very difficult for him.
24. A. These articles are free from tax, but you must pay tax about the other items.
B. These articles are free of tax, but you must pay tax in those other items.
C. These articles are free from tax, but you must pay tax to those other items.
D. These articles are free of tax, but you must pay tax on those other items.
E. These articles are free from tax, but you must pay tax in those other items.

25. A. Peter and John live at that house to the corner.
B. Peter and John live at that house of the corner.
C. Peter and John live in that house at the corner.
D. Peter and John live on that house of the corner.
E. Peter and John live on that house in the corner.
26. A. Patricia generally goes at school on bus.
B. Patricia generally goes to school by bus.
C. Patricia generally goes for school in bus.
D. Patricia generally goes in school on bus.
E. Patricia generally goes to school in bus.
27. A. This is dreadful film I've ever seen.
B. This is more dreadful film I've ever seen.
C. This is the most dreadful film I've ever seen.
D. This is the more dreadful film I've ever seen.
E. This is most dreadful film I've ever seen.
28. A. The lest we can do for him is to lend him some money.
B. The less we can do for him is to lend him some money.
C. The least we can do for him is to lend him some money.
D. The littlest we can do for him is to lend him some money.
E. The littler we can do for him is to lend him some money.
29. A. He looks thinner he did last year.
B. He looks thinner than he did last year.
C. He looks the thinnest than he did last year.
D. He looks thinnest than he did last year.
E. He looks thinnerer than he did last year.
30. A. What made your friend blushed?
B. What made your friend blush?
C. What made your friend blushing?
D. What made your friend blushes?
E. What made your friend to blush?

31. A. Unless we have gone back immediately, we will be late.
B. Unless we go back immediately, we will be late.
C. Unless we have gone back immediately, we will have been late.
D. Unless we went back immediately, we would have been late.
E. Unless we will go back immediately, we will be late.
32. A. You must to study harder if you don't want to fail.
B. You ought study harder if you don't want fail.
C. You should study harder if you don't want to fail.
D. You may study harder if you don't want fail.
E. You can to study harder if you don't want to fail.
33. A. He wants to be an engineer; he goes to study engineering.
B. He wants to be an engineer; he intends to study engineering.
C. He wants to be an engineer; he supposes to study engineering.
D. He wants to be an engineer; he pretends to study engineering.
E. He wants to be an engineer; he wants to study engineering.

MARQUE NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE À SENTENÇA QUE MELHOR RESPONDA A PERGUNTA FEITA:

34. Have you heard that Albert has been run over?
A. I expect he has been working too much.
B. I suppose he is in prison now.
C. I suppose he is in the hospital now.
D. I suppose it was a very happy meeting.
E. Why, I hope he has not hurt anyone.
35. Have you made up your mind?
A. Certainly, sir, here's your medicine.
B. No, not yet. Such a decision can't be taken in haste.
C. No, not yet. Women take hours over their faces.
D. No, sir. I can't find a pencil.
E. Well, it's quite a likely tale.

36. Was it all over?
- A. Yes, because he had nothing else to say.
 - B. Yes, they were sweeping the floor.
 - C. No, they were very neat.
 - D. No, they like to lie on the floor.
 - E. Yes, because he had many things.

37. Did he give in to his enemies?
- A. Yes, he could not carry it by himself.
 - B. Yes, he had no other choice.
 - C. Yes, they wanted to help him.
 - D. No, it was not heavy.
 - E. No, he is very tall.

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

38. He visited his friend one fine morning.
- A. called up
 - B. called on
 - C. turned in
 - D. called at
 - E. showed off
39. He assumed the control of his father's business after the accident.
- A. took up
 - B. took on
 - C. took over
 - D. summoned up
 - E. sized up
40. Let's test the machine before we buy it.
- A. try out
 - B. try on
 - C. use up
 - D. work out
 - E. watch out

LEIA ATENTAMENTE E ESCOLHA A RESPOSTA ADEQUADA AOS TRECHOS ABAIXO:

Nearly all of the people in the United States were working on farms in 1790. The few people who were not farmers could not use all the extra farm products. Farmers who lived near the towns sold a few fruits and vegetables to the people in town. A farmer who had cows could sell fresh milk there every day. Soon, however, many of the farms had much more wheat, corn, wool and meat than they needed. Rivers provided the cheapest way of travel. But rivers could not cross over mountains. Farmers in the central section of the country could ship some of their products to market on large rivers. But other areas did not have such large rivers. Men were looking for new and better ways to get their products to market. By 1805 an idea developed that did not depend on rivers. Cattle and pigs could walk several hundred miles to the big markets in the Eastern part of the country.

For many years, men believed water had great advantages as a way of travel. They tried to dig waterways to increase the amount of river travel.

In 1825, the State of New York completed a man-made river — the famous Erie Canal. It was 363 miles long and connected two very large rivers. The man-made river soon paid for itself. Grain and other farm products started to move from the Western farm country to the markets in the East on ships which traveled this river. Products manufactured in the East were shipped in boats to the Western farm country. Many people traveled this way instead of by wagon. The high mountains no longer stopped people from moving across the country. The man-made river went around and through the mountains.

The success of the Erie Canal caused others to dig canals. One was 453 miles long. It connected many areas and was the longest canal in America.

People stopped building canals when the railroad was developed. Railroads were faster and cheaper and soon spread across America. At first, they traveled only a short distance. But in 1869, the country was connected from coast to coast by railroads. The railroads were very important to farmers. Their products often were moved across the country by train to new markets the railroads had made possible. Railroad cars which kept food cold permitted farmers to send vegetables and fruit long distances.

- 41. One of the principal advantages of the Erie Canal was:
 - A. the irrigation of farm lands
 - B. the transportation of farm products
 - C. the storage of farm products
 - D. that new methods of planting were discovered
 - E. that more drinking water was provided

- 42. The Erie Canal was ready for use in:
 - A. 1790
 - B. 1805
 - C. 1825
 - D. 1827
 - E. 1869

- 43. One of the obstacles that prevented people from moving from the East to the West was:
 - A. the mountains
 - B. the natural rivers
 - C. the man-made rivers
 - D. the high prices of farm products
 - E. the distance of the farms from the towns.

44. The railroads were:
- A. faster but more expensive than the canals
 - B. faster and less expensive than the canals
 - C. safer but no faster than the canals
 - D. made to travel only short distances in 1869
 - E. none of the above answers
45. The principal markets of the country were located:
- A. across the country
 - B. in the East
 - C. in the mountain areas
 - D. from coast to coast
 - E. in the central section of the country
46. An important consequence of the railroads was to:
- A. open up new markets
 - B. eliminate completely the canals
 - C. travel short distances
 - D. connect important rivers
 - E. none of the above answers

The period of eighteen months from July 1, 1957, to December 31, 1958, was designated as the International Geophysical Year by seventy nations participating in a gigantic program to learn more about man's physical environment. The knowledge was to become the common property of all peoples of the world, to help the human race adjust itself to its environment, and to open avenues for further study of the physical conditions that affect mankind.

The studies undertaken were numerous and varied. They included the weather, the sun's rays, glacial effects upon the earth's surface, the nature of the earth's core, ocean currents, the arctic and antarctic regions, "outer space," and many other areas of scientific exploration.

As part of their scientific experiments related to the IGY, both the United States and the Soviet Union were to attempt to launch satellites equipped to gather facts about outer space. On October 4, 1957, Russia launched her first Sputnik (satellite) weighing 184 pounds. A month later, Russia's second and larger Sputnik, carrying a live dog, was sent into orbit. About four months after Sputniks I and II had been launched the United States placed a scientific earth satellite, Explorer I, in orbit. Although the Explorer, launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, was much smaller than the Russian satellites, American prestige was somewhat restored. On March 17, 1958, the United States Navy placed Vanguard I in an orbit around the earth. At the point closest to the earth — 300 miles away — the speed was 18,000 miles per hour. Later more American satellites were launched. As the race for space fame continued, Russia announced that she had put a satellite into orbit around the sun, and the United States sent Pioneer IV flying past the moon, also to be pulled into orbit by the sun.

Experiments that had started as part of the International Geophysical Year had led to a contest to conquer outer space. The Russians aroused the Americans to take a closer look at their educational system and to emphasize even more than in the past the role of science and research in the modern world. At the same time thoughtful persons reminded the public that study in the areas of political science and the humanities must also be stressed if young people are to be equipped to handle the problems of the new age.

47. The United States put the Explorer I into orbit in:
A. early 1957 B. late 1957 C. early 1958 D. late 1958
E. early 1959
48. The important difference between the Explorer and the Sputniks was:
A. the size B. the speed C. the quality D. the destination
E. the objective
49. The objective of Pioneer IV was:
A. to orbit the sun B. to orbit the moon C. to orbit the earth
D. to study the earth together with the Russian satellites
E. none of the above answers
50. The Russian successes provoked an increase of study in the United States in:
A. political science B. the humanities C. the new age
D. the modern world E. none of the above answers
51. The knowledge generated from the International Geophysical Year was to belong to:
A. the Russians B. the Americans C. 70 nations
D. man's physical environment E. the whole world
52. The Russian satellite carrying an animal was launched in:
A. September, 1957 B. October, 1957 C. November, 1957
D. December, 1957 E. January, 1958
53. One of the consequences of Explorer I was to:
A. come within 300 miles of the earth B. travel at 18,000 miles per hour
C. restore America's lack of prestige D. explore the sun's orbit
E. none of the above answers

We do not ordinarily think of technology as sociological. Rather we consider it as mechanical and belonging to the physical sciences. To the degree that technology is concerned with the making of physical objects, it lies in the realm of the physical sciences. The curricula of colleges of technology are largely devoted to the physical sciences and deal little with the biological or the social sciences. Producing the objects of technology is, then, not in the field of social science. But since the meaning of these technological objects lies in the field of the social sciences, it is strange that the social sciences are treated as if they have no concern with technology. They discuss behavior, motivations, relation of the individual to the group, and institutions such as the family, the church, and government as if they existed independently of a material culture. So, too, teachers, in technological schools instruct their students in how to make this and construct that; and though these fabrications are to be used by society and have an effect upon social life, such matters appear to be of no concern to technologists. It is as if there were a great wall separating technology and sociology.

54. Colleges of technology generally offer courses:
- A. only in the physical sciences
 - B. in the physical and biological sciences
 - C. in the physical, biological and social sciences
 - D. in the physical and social sciences
 - E. none of the above answers
55. The social sciences study:
- A. behavior, motivations and independent existence
 - B. relations of the individual to the group and the behavior of a material culture
 - C. institutions such as the family, government and technological objects
 - D. the behavior of teachers in technological schools
 - E. none of the above answers
56. Apparently technologists have little interest in the relation between technological fabrications and their effects upon:
- A. social life
 - B. the construction of this and that
 - C. students
 - D. technological schools
 - E. none of the above answers
57. The reason that some think that there is no relationship between technology and the social sciences is because:
- A. there is a wall between the two fields
 - B. the making of physical objects is related to the physical sciences
 - C. technology exists independently of a material culture
 - D. such matters are of no concern to technologists
 - E. none of the above answers

Given the tools and the advantage of mechanization, a boat-builder in England will manufacture a machine of which the demands for efficiency produces a stereotyped design. Improvisation is completely unnecessary. Similarly, a South Sea islander, with primitive tools, is compelled to use a certain degree of imagination both in design and decoration; but improvisation is once again lacking — the outrigger canoe of 1950 bears a striking similarity to the canoe of 1000 years ago, being custom-built through centuries of tradition. Imagine, however, the problem of a Berber, inhabitant of a waterless desert, suddenly faced with the urge to cross a newly discovered river or lake: with no tools, and no equipment, his powers of improvisation are going to be stretched to the fullest extent. In fact, improvisation will be the operative theme of his enterprise; it will be his God. The shape of his water-crossing vehicle will be determined entirely according to the natural resources available. But it would not necessarily bear any resemblance to foreign preconceived notions of a boat, though in the course of evolution certain similarities would no doubt become evident.

58. If you give a boat-builder in England all the necessary tools and the advantages of mechanization he will produce something:
- A. original but incomplete
 - B. similar to a previous pattern
 - C. very original
 - D. which demands all his efficiency
 - E. slightly different from his design
59. A South Sea islander building a boat will:
- A. have the same tools of an English boat-builder
 - B. only need a certain amount of ability
 - C. need all his imagination because he uses primitive tools
 - D. not be faced with a new task, never met before in his environment
 - E. will only be worried about its decoration
60. If a Berber, inhabitant of the desert, has to build a boat he will face:
- A. the same problems of the above-mentioned people.
 - B. more problems because he has no suitable tools and imagination
 - C. the one problem of having to cross a newly discovered river or lake with the help of God
 - D. an entirely new enterprise, never met before
 - E. the shape of an water-crossing vehicle
61. Comparing the three different people facing the same problem the author says that:
- A. They will have the same problems
 - B. The South Sea islander will have less problems than the English
 - C. The Berber will have less problems because his operative theme of enterprise is God
 - D. They will all need all their imagination
 - E. The Berber is the one who has a real problem due to his unexperience

The phenomenal rise of the Brazilian capital market is attracting all the world's attention. It also reflects Brazil's spectacular economic recovery and the general confidence of the investors, including the wage earners, in the stability of the government and its fiscal policies. It also reflects a steady increase in per capita income, higher profits in the industrial sector and, therefore, larger dividends.

The total volume of business transacted by the Rio Stock Exchange in 1970 amounted to three billion cruzeiros. Within the first eight months of the following year, the transaction reached the astonishing total of 10 billion cruzeiros.

Three years ago, very few people were interested in the capital market and fewer still in the stock exchange. "As a result", said Director General of IBMEC, "we were caught dangerously short on the know-how, personnel and adequate safeguards".

62. It is evident in the text that:
- A. the progress of the capital of Brazil is a phenomenon
 - B. all the world is paying attention to the capital of Brazil
 - C. the capital of Brazil is known all over the world
 - D. the market of Brazil's capital is big
 - E. all the world is paying attention to the rapidly expanding capital market of Brazil
63. Which of the following statements is false?
- A. the investors believe in the economic recovery of Brazil
 - B. the working class is confident in the stability of the government
 - C. the fiscal police of the government is helping its stability
 - D. the governmental economic measures are producing results
 - E. in general, industry is making more money
64. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. the amount of money negotiated by the Stock Exchange of Rio in 1970 was the highest in the world
 - B. the total volume of business negotiated in 1971 was almost 10 billion cruzeiros
 - C. only in the first months of 1971 the total volume of money negotiated was more than 10 billion cruzeiros
 - D. the total of 10 billion cruzeiros is considered a fantastic sum
 - E. the Rio Stock Exchange building is very large

65. Because only a few people were interested in the stock exchange, the General Director said that:
- A. the personnel of IBMEC did not know what to do
 - B. their knowledge was dangerous
 - C. they did not have adequate and safe police
 - D. IBMEC became small
 - E. the personnel was not sufficient

The school has always been the most important means of transferring the wealth of tradition from one generation to the next. This applies today in an even higher degree than in former times, for through modern development of the economic life, the family as bearer of tradition and education has been weakened. The continuance and health of human society is therefore in a still higher degree dependent on the school than formerly.

Sometimes one sees in the school simply the instrument for transferring a certain maximum quantity of knowledge to the growing generation. But that is not right. Knowledge is dead; the school, however, serves the living. It should develop in the young individuals those qualities and capabilities which are of value for the welfare of the commonwealth. The aim must be the training of independently acting and thinking individuals. Personalities are not formed by what is heard and said, but by labor and activity.

66. The author says that:
- A. today the school is more important than the family
 - B. today the family has become weak because of the economic development
 - C. the modern family is not responsible for its education
 - D. the tradition of society depends entirely on the school
 - E. in the old days the transference of tradition was not so dependent on the school
67. According to the author, the objective of the school is to:
- A. transmit knowledge
 - B. see that the tradition of one generation is carried on to the next
 - C. help the family
 - D. train the individual to act and think independently
 - E. give a basic and general knowledge of the individual's commonwealth

The place of our seclusion was a little neighborhood consisting of farmers, who cultivated their own grounds, and were equal strangers to opulence and poverty. As they had almost all the conveniences of life within themselves, they seldom visited towns or cities in search of superfluity. Distant from the polite, they still retained the early simplicity of manners; and frugal by habit, they scarcely knew that moderation was a virtue.

68. The farmers described here were:
A. very rich B. very poor C. extravagant D. polite E. moderate
69. This paragraph describes:
A. an urban neighborhood B. a place of seclusion C. virtues of the farmer
D. comforts on the farm E. conveniences of life
70. Which of the following statements is true ?
A. quiet life leads to moderation
B. politeness and simplicity of manners go hand in hand
C. troubled people seek superabundance
D. farmers who cultivate their own soil experience poverty
E. self-sufficient farmers need to visit towns and cities
71. Which of the following statements is false ?
A. the farmers had almost all conveniences of life
B. the farmers cultivated their own ground
C. the farmers were familiar with opulence and poverty
D. the farmers seldom visited towns or cities
E. the farmers were not familiar with superfluity

If Dryden's and Pitt's versions are compared, perhaps the result would be that Dryden leads his reader forward by his general vigor and vivacity and Pitt often stops him to contemplate the excellence of a single couplet; that Dryden's faults are forgotten in the hurry of delight, and that Pitt's beauties are neglected in the indolence of a cold and indifferant reading; that Pitt pleases the critics and Dryden the people; that Pitt is referred to as an example and Dryden read.

72. According to this writer, Dryden was a:
A. popular poet B. leader C. stylist D. critic E. provoker
73. Dryden's writings may be characterized as:
A. hurriedly written B. enjoyable C. cold
D. referred to as an example E. pensive
74. Which of the following is false ?
A. Pitt's writings were carefully composed
B. Pitt's writings were beautiful
C. Pitt caused his readers to analyze his works with great care
D. Pitt's beauty was neglected
E. Pitt's work is forgotten
75. Which of the following statements is true ?
A. not only Dryden but also Pitt were bad writers
B. the reader should not stop and think when reading Pitt
C. Dryden makes the reader stop and think
D. Pitt was a good writer; so was Dryden
E. both Dryden and Pitt were widely read by the people

ITA – 1972 – INGLÊS – GABARITO
(Estadão – 7/1/72 – pág. 11)

GABARITO

Este é o gabarito de Inglês do ITA, preparado pelos professores do Curso e Colégio Objetivo:

1—d; 2—c; 3—a; 4—b; 5—e;
6—d; 7—c; 8—b; 9—d; 10—e;
11—d; 12—b; 13—e; 14—a; 15—c;
16—d; 17—b; 18—a; 19—b; 20—e;
21—b; 22—c; 23—e; 24—d; 25—c;
26—b; 27—c; 28—c; 29—b; 30—b;
31—b; 32—c; 33—b; 34—c; 35—b;
36—a; 37—b; 38—b; 39—c; 40—a;
41—b; 42—c; 43—a; 44—b; 45—b;
46—a; 47—c; 48—a; 49—a; 50—e;
51—e; 52—c; 53—c; 54—c; 55—e;
56—a; 57—b; 58—b; 59—b; 60—d;
61—e; 62—e; 63—c; 64—d; 65—e;
66—e; 67—d; 68—e; 69—c; 70—a;
71—c; 72—a; 73—b; 74—e; 75—d.