

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

CONCURSO DE ADMISSÃO 1973

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 fôlha de instruções, 4 (quatro) fôlhas, com páginas numeradas de 1 a 7. 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 Fôlha 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 Fôlha 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 ÀS PALAVRAS (OU PALAVRA) CORRETAS QUE COMPLETEM AS SENTENÇAS :

1. That is the author book is a great success.
a) that b) which c) what d) who e) whose
2. His stories are worse than
a) my b) her c) me d) mine e) her's
3. He doesn't want fruit.
a) some b) no c) none d) any e) not
4. I to your party if you had invited me.
a) will go b) would go c) would have gone d) went e) go
5. The pilot was told that he not land because of the fog.
a) could b) can c) will d) may e) ought
6. The man decided not the house.
a) to have left b) to leave c) leaving d) leave e) left
7. He went to the beach instead of to school.
a) went b) he goes c) to go d) go e) going
8. His sister has been teaching here last year.
a) for b) to c) since d) at e) in
9. The train should arrive a few minutes.
a) in b) on c) at d) from e) since
10. The boat when it hit the iceberg.
a) sink b) sank c) sunk d) sinking e) has sunk
11. Neither Bill his wife knew French.
a) either b) and c) nor d) or e) but
12. I study for the test.
a) must of b) ought c) should to d) have that e) ought to
13. I am going to wait here until she
a) comes b) arrive c) will arrive d) will come e) to arrive
14. The message was delivered to parents.
a) hers b) her c) ours d) theirs e) them
15. He always arrives home late Mondays.
a) in, at b) at, in c) in, on d) ..., on e) ..., in, the
16. bread is made from flour, and flour is made from wheat.
a) a, the, a, the b) a, ..., ..., the c) ..., ..., ..., ... d) the, a, the, a
e) a, a, a, a
17. student at back of class is reading newspaper.
a) the, a, a, a b) a, a, the, the c) the, a, a, the d) a, the, a, an
e) a, the, the, a
18. is a very bad one; what's like ?
a) mine, their b) his, your c) her, her d) his, yours e) them, mine
19. One must remember to behave in own house just as well as in other people's.
a) oneself, one's b) himself, others c) itself, his d) themselves, one's
e) herself, ours
20. Do you want bananas ? Here are nice ripe
a) some, one, ones b) any, some, ones c) ones, any, some
d) any, some, any e) some, some, one
21. a cigar a cigarette bad for your lungs.
a) Either, or, is b) Either, nor, are c) Neither, nor, are d) Neither, or, is
e) Either, or, are

22. She insisted that he and the position.
 a) writes, accept b) write, accepts c) writes, accepts
 d) write, accept e) writing, accepts
23. Last week he that he today, but he
 yet.
 a) promises, will come, isn't arrived b) will promise, comes, wasn't arrived
 c) promised, will come, didn't arrived d) promising, came, hasn't arrived
 e) promised, would come, hasn't arrived
24. I somebody my father about the accident, and I that the
 news upset him.
 a) hear, tell, notice b) hear, tells, noticed c) heard, told, noticed
 d) heard, told, noticing e) hearing, told, noticed
25. "Where do you wish to go ?" "I wish to go to the.....".
 a) shoes stores b) shoe store c) shoes' store d) shoes's store
 e) shoes store
26. were conspiring to rob of son.
 a) they, her, her b) they, it, it c) them, her, her d) they, him, it
 e) them, his, its
27. He wishes I so much noise.
 a) don't make b) didn't make c) won't make d) hadn't make
 e) wouldn't make
28. This matter not him, nor it you.
 a) do, involve, do, involve b) does, involve, does, involve
 c) do, involve, does, involves d) do, involves, do, involves
 e) does, involves, does, involves
29. The man; he was in the bed-room; nobody cried over his
 a) dead, died, death b) death, dead, died c) died, death, dead
 d) died, dead, death e) dead, died, death
30. I'm not used talked to in that rude way.
 a) to being b) being c) to be d) be e) been
31. I told him about what had happened.
 a) not to have worried b) not to worry c) not worrying
 d) doesn't worry e) didn't worry
32. The woman said that she had seen the robbers into the house.
 a) gone b) goes c) go d) went e) are going
33. I am not sure
 a) with whom is he staying b) that he is staying with
 c) with whom he is staying d) who is he staying with
 e) whom is he staying with
34. He did not write to me nor
 a) he telephoned b) he has not telephoned c) he did not telephone
 d) did he telephone e) telephoned
35. Don't sit on that seat. It
 a) has just painted b) have been just painted c) just has been painted
 d) just painted e) has just been painted

MARQUE NA FÔLHA DE RESPOSTAS A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE A SENTENÇA CERTA:

36. a) She told me that she was looking for me.
b) She said me that she was looking for me.
c) She told to me that she was looking for me.
d) She me said that she was looking for me.
e) She told to me that she was looking by me.
37. a) Charles Dickens was a novelist famous of the Age of Victoria.
b) Charles Dickens was novelist famous of the Victorian Age.
c) Charles Dickens went a novelist famous of the Victorian Age.
d) Charles Dickens went a novelist famous of the Age Victorian.
e) Charles Dickens was a famous novelist of the Victorian Age.
38. a) I not know if she is at home or not.
b) I do not know if she is at home or she is not.
c) I know not whether she is at home or no.
d) I do not know whether she is at home or not.
e) I do not know if she is in home or not.
39. a) It were so dark that I did not see anything.
b) It was so dark that I did not see anything.
c) It was so dark that I did not see nothing.
d) It was so dark that I saw anything.
e) It was so dark that I not saw.
40. a) If I enter ITA I intend study Electronics.
b) If I enter in ITA I pretend studying Electronics.
c) If I enter ITA I intend to study Electronics.
d) If I enter ITA I pretend study Electronics.
e) If I will enter ITA I intend to study Electronics.
41. a) Where is the meeting going to be held ?
b) Where is the meeting to be realized ?
c) Where goes the meeting to be realized ?
d) Where goes to be realized the meeting ?
e) Where does the meeting go to be held ?
42. a) It is no use to cry.
b) It is no use crying.
c) It is no use cry.
d) It is no used to cry.
e) It is not used crying.
43. a) I am too much tired. I study for five hours.
b) I am very tired. I have been to study for five hours.
c) I am very tired. I have been studying for five hours.
d) I am much tired. I am studying for five hours.
e) I am very tired. I have been studying there are five hours.
44. a) I do not know what he have done, if you had told him.
b) I do not know what he would do, if you have told him.
c) I do not know what he would have done, if you told him.
d) I do not know what he would have done, if you have told him.
e) I do not know what he would have done, if you had told him.

MARQUE NA FÔLHA DE RESPOSTAS A LETRA DA PALAVRA QUE CORRESPONDA A EXPRESSÃO SUBLINHADA :

45. To learn something by heart is to learn it
 a) slowly b) quickly c) decorating d) by memory e) heartily

LEIA ATENTAMENTE E ESCOLHA A RESPOSTA ADEQUADA AOS TRECHOS ABAIXO:

Inventions to be used must first be produced. Some scientific discoveries, such as a vaccine for poliomyelitis, must also be produced. Hence agencies of production are created and usually result in some economic changes, for example, the creation of factories. Similarly, when new inventions are made available to consumers, the habits and customs of consumers are changed. Thus a person rides in an automobile instead of in a horse-drawn vehicle or in a railway car.

These changes, arising from the making and using of inventions, are called direct effects of an invention. They are sometimes called immediate effects because they are not postponed as long as others are. However, the occurrence of these effects is related to the time required in production and in distribution. Then, too, the extent of this direct social effect is dependent on the number of users. The number of users of the telephone is still increasing, though this invention has been in some use for nearly three quarters of a century.

46. In order to benefit humanity, scientific discoveries and inventions
 a) change consumer habits b) create factories c) must be produced
 d) are related to the time required in production e) none of the above answers.
47. An example of change in habits and customs of consumers is
 a) poliomyelitis b) direct effects of an invention c) a horse-drawn vehicle
 d) riding in an automobile e) none of the above answers
48. According to the text, the telephone has been in use for how many years ?
 a) 34 b) 75 c) 3 to 4 d) 43 e) none of the above answers
49. Direct effects of an invention are
 a) postponed effects b) those related to the time required c) those which arise from the making and using of an invention d) those that change a customer's habits
 e) none of the above answers.
50. The extent of the direct social effects of an invention is dependent on
 a) the number of people using the invention b) the number of telephones
 c) the number of horse-drawn vehicles d) the creation of factories
 e) none of the above answers.

The earliest people on earth were "gatherers". They ate what they could find or catch— fish, nuts, roots, eggs and wild animals. Later people learned to take care of animals and plant crops. When did actual farming begin ? People who have studied the mysteries of man's past do not know.

Wheat probably was first grown in the ancient country of Asia Minor. Grains of wheat, harvested 4,000 years ago, have been found in ancient graves. Wheat and many other grains and fruits and vegetables were well know in Europe many centuries before America was discovered. But no records were kept. We have to guess whether certain vegetables, grasses, and other kinds of plants were first grown in Europe or in America.

People from England, France, Italy, Spain and other countries came to America. They brought seeds with them. Some seeds were in the food they brought; some in the dry grass they used for beds. Some seeds came in other ways. The new plants grew on American soil. The Indians grew some of the new plants. In this way the plants began to spread. The people who first arrived in America were interested in the strange plants they found growing in a strange land.

51. Farming began
a) with wild animals and eggs b) through the mysteries of man c) by means of roots and eggs
d) with people who studied the mysteries of man e) none of the above answers.
52. Gatherers were people who
a) came from Asia Minor b) ate what was available c) began actual farming
d) studied the mysteries of man e) none of the above answers.
53. We know that wheat was eaten 4,000 years ago because
a) it was well known in Europe b) it existed before America was discovered
c) of other grains and fruits d) it was found with the remains of the dead
e) none of the above answers.
54. Many new foods were introduced into America
a) when people from Europe came to America b) when people from England, France, Italy and Spain used wheat for beds
c) by means of the American soil
d) by means of records that were kept e) none of the above answers.
55. We do not know if certain vegetables, grasses or other kinds of plants were first grown in Europe or in America because
a) the dry grass was used for beds b) many of these items were well known in Europe long before America was discovered
c) no records were kept
d) people from Europe came to America e) none of the above answers.

A strict definition of technology is that it is the study of technics. Technics, though, covers a very great range of material objects. Indeed, it is so comprehensive as to include all the objects of a material culture. Technology would thus include the making of a great variety of objects, such as bows and arrows, pottery, harness, plows, dynamos, engines, jewelry, and nylon. Technology therefore includes more than the curriculum of an institute of technology, which necessarily is limited.

Exploring further the concept of technology, we may investigate into the relationship of science to technology. Is technology different from applied science? It may be said that the making of mechanical objects rests upon the application of science, though in cases, the science may be very crude and simple, as in the making of a pan or a spear by primitive hunters. Technology may therefore include the applied science that aids in making material objects. A good deal of applied science, for instance, goes into the making of a radio receiving set.

56. Technology is the study of
a) material objects b) material culture c) technics d) curriculum
e) none of the above answers.
57. Technology may incorporate applied science because applied science
a) explores further the concept of technology b) is different from technology
c) receives radio sets d) aids in making material objects e) none of the above answers.
58. All the objects of a material culture can be included in the definition of
a) technology b) science c) primitive hunters d) mechanical objects
e) none of the above answers.
59. Science is related to technology because
a) science may be very crude and simple b) of a primitive hunter's pan or spear
c) a good deal of applied science goes into the making of a television set d) the making of mechanical objects rests upon the application of science
e) none of the above answers.
60. The curriculum of an institute of technology
a) includes more than technology b) is limited c) includes plows, dynamos and jewelry
d) is necessary but limited e) none of the above answers.

Modern agriculture is an industry which applies technology to the soil. Until near the end of the nineteenth century, agriculture was by far the most important industry in the United States from most points of view — economic, political, social, even psychological. The primacy of agriculture in the American economy then gave way to the growing domination of the factory and the machine. In the transition, agriculture was revolutionized by advances in technology. The culture base which brought mechanization to industry also brought mechanization to agriculture.

The similarities in technology are not apparent at first glance. Agricultural technology has distinctive characteristics and includes a wide range of science and engineering, such as farm machinery, animal breeding, insect control, and soil science.

Agricultural industry is partly the result of basic scientific discoveries and partly the result of thousands of ingenious modifications in every-day practice. The farmer cannot fully control the quantity and quality of his product. He is dependent on the structure and condition of the soil, the topography of his land, on rainfall and sunshine and the requirements of each plant.

61. In 1870, the most important industry in the United States was
a) political b) social c) psychological d) agricultural e) none of the above answers.
62. The application of technology to the soil is called
a) modern agriculture b) mechanization c) animal breeding d) insect control e) none of the above answers.
63. Agricultural industry is the result of
a) quality products b) basic scientific discoveries and ingenious modifications
c) rainfall d) sunshine e) none of the above answers.
64. Agricultural technology includes
a) animal breeding, soil science and the requirements of each plant b) farm machinery, insect control and sunshine
and soil science c) farm machinery, insect control and topography of the land and conduct of the farmer
d) topography of the land and conduct of the farmer
e) farm machinery, animal breeding, insect control and the growing domination of the factory.
65. Agriculture as the dominant industry in the United States was replaced by
a) the factory and the machine b) science and engineering c) animal breeding
d) farm machinery e) none of the above answers.

The solar system is the total system of the sun. Our solar system is made up of nine principal planets, thirty-one known natural satellites or moons that circle some of the planets, thousands of tiny planetoids or asteroids, millions of comets, innumerable meteoroids, and vast quantities of interplanetary dust and gas. The magnetic and radiation fields around the sun and the planets are also important parts of the system.

The volume of space our solar system occupies can be visualized as a sphere more than ten billion miles across, with the sun at its center. Only minor parts of the system extend to the extreme borders of this sphere. The planets are located relatively close to the sun; they lie in a plane, and all revolve around the sun in the same direction.

All material particles in the solar system, from the giant planet Jupiter to those no bigger than a grain of sand, pursue individual orbits or paths around the sun. Our moon revolves around the earth, but it also revolves with earth around the sun.

Material particles, orbit the sun because of the gravitational pull that the sun's large mass exerts over them. This force is continuous and would, theoretically, pull all members of the solar system into the sun if they themselves were not moving. A planet can be visualized as a stone tied to a string; the sun, as a boy swinging the stone in a circle over his head. The pull of the string on the stone keeps the stone from

flying off its orbit. If the stone were not moving, however, the same amount of pull would quickly bring the stone to the boy in the same way that a planet, if not moving, would be pulled into the sun.

66. The solar system contains:
a) only the sun, moon and the earth b) billions of objects c) no radiation
d) no comets e) none of the above answers.
67. Which of the following statements is FALSE ?
a) the moon revolves around the sun b) the earth tends to fall into the sun
c) the components of the solar system follow definite paths d) the force of gravity has little effect in the solar system e) none of the above answers.
68. The diameter of the solar system is about:
a) 10,000,000 miles across b) 10,000,000,000 miles across
c) 10,000,000,000,000 miles across d) 100,000,000,000 miles across
e) none of the above answers.
69. From the above passage, it would appear that:
a) the sun is the largest body in the solar system b) the sun is not in the center of the solar system
c) the earth is in the center of the solar system
d) the moon is in the center of the solar system e) none of the above answers.
70. The path of the earth around the sun is called:
a) a solar system b) an orbit c) a wiggle d) a sphere e) none of the above answers.
71. The moon revolves around:
a) the earth and Jupiter b) the earth and the solar system c) the sun and the solar system
d) the earth and the sun e) none of the above answers.
72. The main reason for the attraction of bodies to the sun is:
a) that the sun is hot b) the sun's rotation c) the sun's size d) the sun's distance from the body
e) none of the above answers.
73. The main reason that bodies do not fall into the sun is that:
a) they are small b) they are too big c) they are in motion d) they follow orbits around the sun
e) none of the above answers.
74. All the planets revolve around the sun:
a) in the same direction b) in opposite direction c) each one in a different direction
d) in a plane e) none of the above answers.
75. If a planet were not moving it would be:
a) pushed into the sun b) kept away from the sun c) expelled by the sun
d) broken into pieces e) none of the above answers.

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