

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

CONCURSO DE ADMISSÃO 1974

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 10 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. Recomenda-se que o teste seja resolvido integralmente e criteriosamente, considerando-se que o seu resultado será levado em conta para classificação interna: ING. 15, ING. 25, ING. 35 ou Isento.

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.

- 1 -

MARQUE NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTA A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE
A RESPOSTA CORRETA

1. "Have you ever been in Naples?" "No, but that's the city"
 - A. I want most like to visit
 - B. I'd most like to visit
 - C. which I like to visit most
 - D. what I'd like most to
 - E. I most would like visit

2. "How is the tea today?". "It tastes....."
 - A. sweet
 - B. sweetly
 - C. very sweetness
 - D. of sweetness
 - E. sweetness

3. She's taken all those books away, she?
 - A. isn't
 - B. doesn't
 - C. wasn't
 - D. hasn't
 - E. haven't

4. We intend to start working on that plan February twenty-eighth.
 - A. in
 - B. on
 - C. at
 - D. upon
 - E. along

5. With helping them to lift the box it will be easier.
 - A. him and I
 - B. me and he
 - C. me and I
 - D. I and him
 - E. and me

6. There are many in that office.
- A. waste paper baskets
 - B. waste papers baskets
 - C. basket waste papers
 - D. paper waste baskets
 - E. paper basket waste
7. "Who are they?" "Don't you know all of them are efficient"
- A. language's teachers
 - B. languages teachers
 - C. teaching language
 - D. language teachers
 - E. language teacher's
8. "What does he think." "He thinks me".
- A. different with
 - B. different from
 - C. differently with
 - D. differently from
 - E. differently of
9. "Who is the better musician?" "Betty is the one."
- A. more accomplish
 - B. more accomplished
 - C. accomplisher
 - D. accomplished more
 - E. accomplishment
10. "Do you prefer Alice's or Betty's?" "..... Betty's work is excellent, Alice's seems better".
- A. already
 - B. however
 - C. although
 - D. yet
 - E. nevertheless

11. "I'm not going to that concert!" ".....am I. I don't like Verdi."
- A. not
 - B. either
 - C. also
 - D. too
 - E. neither
12. "Why is Peter worried?" "He admitted had done wrong."
- A. him
 - B. his
 - C. he
 - D. himself
 - E. who
13. James a new bike.
- A. his son bought
 - B. to his son bought
 - C. bought his son
 - D. bought to his son
 - E. bought him son
14. This bread is different from
- A. that one's
 - B. that one
 - C. that
 - D. that's one
 - E. that ones
15. "Do you watch television every night?" "No, but sometimes I wish I"
- A. had time to
 - B. had time to do
 - C. have time to
 - D. have time to do
 - E. has to

16. "Do you go to the movie every week?"
"No, but they last year."
A. use to
B. was used to
C. used to do
D. used to
E. were used to do
17. He fell over some big stones lying around.
A. leave
B. leaves
C. left
D. leaving
E. having left
18. It was that we went for a walk.
A. so beautiful day
B. such beautiful a night
C. such a beautiful weather
D. so beautiful a night
E. so a beautiful weather
19. "Donald will be frustrated if his daughter fail the test."
"Don't worry; she'll do well."
A. will
B. can
C. might
D. will be able to
E. should
20. "I am sorry Joyce didn't want to go to the conference."
".....willing to go we would have paid all her expenses."
A. being
B. she had been
C. she was
D. had she been
E. been

21. "Why are the boys so sad."
"Everyone went to the party they."
A. against
B. for
C. but
D. without
E. moreover
22. John had studied English for eight years he graduated
A. until
B. when
C. to
D. since
E. that
23. Could this letter possibly written by a Brazilian?
A. had been
B. been
C. has been
D. have been
E. has be
24. If you don't feel well you to see a doctor.
A. must
B. ought
C. should
D. may
E. can
25. Is this all was in the newspaper about the Middle East war?
A. what
B. which
C. it
D. who
E. that

26. I would have gone to the theater last night if I so busy.
- A. wasn't
 - B. weren't
 - C. haven't been
 - D. hadn't been
 - E. didn't was
27. Give me the names of were present at the meeting.
- A. all whom
 - B. all those whom
 - C. all those who
 - D. all them that
 - E. all those which
28. I smoked when I was young, but I stopped several years ago.
- A. to smoke
 - B. to smoking
 - C. smoking
 - D. with smoking
 - E. smoke
29. I wonder for making that statement.
- A. what was his reason
 - B. what his reason was
 - C. how was his reason
 - D. how was his reason
 - E. what went his reason
30. His mother is that lady.
- A. Brazilian charming young
 - B. charming young Brazilian
 - C. young charming Brazilian
 - D. young Brazilian charming
 - E. Brazilian young charming

MARQUE NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE A RESPOSTA CORRETA; OBSERVE QUE AS QUESTÕES DE NÚMERO 31 A 40 FAZEM PARTE DE UM PARÁGRAFO COM SENTIDO COMPLETO.

31. A. No country can to have an industry and a commerce
B. No country can have a industry and a commerce
C. Not no country can have an industry and a commerce
D. No country can have an industry and a commerce
E. No country can has a industry and a commerce
32. A. equal to more advanced countrys as long as it remain
B. equal with more advanced countries as long as it remain
C. equal with more advanceds countries as long as it remains
D. equals to more advanceds countries as long as it remains
E. equal to more advanced countries as long as it remains
33. A. in a position of subordination to the engineering professions of that nations.
B. in a position of subordination to the engineers professions of those nations.
C. in a position of subordination to the engineering professions of those nations.
D. in a position of the subordination to the engineering professions of this nations.
E. in a position of subordination to the engineerings professions of those nations.
34. A. The only way for the Brazil to make himself independent of rival countries in the aviation business
B. The only way for Brazil to make itself independent of rival countries in the aviation business
C. The only way for Brazil to make itself independent of rivals countrys in the aviation business
D. The only way for Brazil making himself independent of rival countries in the aviation business
E. The only way for the Brazil to make itself independent of rival countries in the aviation business

35. A. is through the creation of colleges of engineering
B. is through of the creation of colleges of engineering
C. is through of the creation of engineering colleges
D. is through of the creation of faculties of engineering
E. is through of the creation of engineering faculties
36. A. Brazil has to project and produce his own types of aircraft
B. Brazil has to project and produce its own types of aircraft
C. Brazil have to project and produce its own types of aircraft
D. Brazil have to project and produce his own types of aircraft
E. Brazil has that to project and produces its own types of aircraft
37. A. and sponsor the installation of his own laboratorys of the highest scientific standards
B. and sponsor the installation of its own laboratories of the higher scientific standards
C. and sponsor the installation of its own laboratories of the highest standards
D. and sponsor the installation of the its own laboratories of the highest standards
E. and sponsors the installation of the his own laboratories of the highest standards.
38. A. The Technological Institute of Aeronautics (ITA) was thus created for the purposes of to give the students a desirable culture,
B. The Technological Institute of Aeronautics (ITA) was thus created with the finality of to give the students a desirable culture,
C. The Technological Institute of Aeronautics (ITA) was thus created with the finality of give the students a desirable culture,
D. The Technological Institute of Aeronautics (ITA) was thus created for the purpose of giving the students a desirable culture,
E. The Technological Institute of Aeronautics (ITA) went thus created for the purpose of giving the students a desirable culture.

39. A. creating a mentality to promote the development of the a aeronautical technology in this country.
- B. creating a mentality for to promote the development of a aeronautical technology in this country.
- C. creating a mentality for promote the development of an aeronautical technology in this country.
- D. creating the mentality to promote the development of an aeronautical technology in this country.
- E. creating a mentality for to promote the development of a technology aeronautical in this country.
40. A. As a result, twenty years after the creation of ITA Embraer started producing the Ipanema that will be flying even over the sugar-cane plantations of Charqueada.
- B. As a result, twenty years afterwards the creation of ITA Embraer started to produce the Ipanema that will be flying over even the sugar-cane plantations of Charqueada.
- C. As a result, twenty years after of the creation of ITA Embraer started to produce the Ipanema that will be flying even over the sugar-canes plantations of Charqueada.
- D. How a result, twenty years after the creation of ITA Embraer started producing the Ipanema that shall be flying even over the sugar-cane plantations of Charqueada.
- E. How a result, twenty years after the creation of ITA Embraer starts producing the Ipanema that shall be flying even over the sugar-cane plantations of Charqueada.

LEIA ATENTAMENTE E ESCOLHA A RESPOSTA ADEQUADA AOS TRECHOS ABAIXO

A current television commercial for a major oil company deserves special mention because of the effect it could have on automotive safety. The implications are especially significant in terms of the younger driver, who, although he may have superior reflexes, often lacks the judgement that emotional maturity and longer driving experience bring.

The commercial opens with a scene of a man and his family, including small children, in a station wagon. The station wagon is moving along slowly behind a slow-moving truck, which is also blocking the driver's view of the heavy oncoming traffic.

The driver noses out several times for a better view of the road in an attempt to pass, but he has to stay behind the truck because of an oncoming car. Finally he sees his way clear and passes successfully. The viewer breathes a sigh of relief.

A split second after the station wagon resumes its own lane an oncoming car passes in the left lane. Lucky driver, notes the viewer. Good thing his car had that extra power. It made all the difference. And the impression is confirmed by the announcer who implies that only x-brand gasoline enabled the driver of the station wagon to avoid disaster.

While such a commercial may well sell more of x-brand gasoline to power-conscious motorists — motorists who like to drive fast — it is hardly in the public interest of safe driving. What it really shows is an impatient driver with poor judgement whose life and those of his family were saved only by a presumably superior gasoline. But gasoline should not be a substitute for responsible driving.

Oil companies and other producers of automotive products have a unique opportunity to promote safe driving practices in their commercials, as well as to sell more gasoline. The practice of preventive medicine is not restricted to physicians.

41. A current television commercial: current means
- A. recent
 - B. showing at the present time
 - C. which can be seen now
 - D. in general circulation
 - E. all of these

42. emotional maturity and longer driving experience produce
- A. superior reflexes
 - B. better judgement
 - C. younger drivers
 - D. a lack of judgement
 - E. young good drivers
43. a station wagon is
- A. a car used for carrying many people
 - B. a heavy truck
 - C. a vehicle easy to drive
 - D. a sedan car
 - E. a convertible car
44. the driver noses out for a better view means the driver
- A. moves into the other lane
 - B. stays behind the other vehicle
 - C. moves out of his lane a little to see the road
 - D. put his nose out of the car
 - E. slows down to pass another car
45. Who breathes a sigh of relief?
- A. the driver of the station wagon
 - B. the driver of the truck
 - C. the children in the car
 - D. the person in the oncoming car
 - E. none of these
46. A split second after the station wagon resumes its own lane an oncoming car passes in the left lane means
- A. the station wagon was overtaken by another car
 - B. an oncoming car almost hit the slow-moving truck
 - C. the station wagon had much time to overtake the truck
 - D. the station wagon almost hit an oncoming car
 - E. the oncoming car passes in the wrong lane

47. While such commercial may well sell more of x-brand gasoline to power-conscious motorists, it is hardly in the public interest of safe driving means
- A. the commercial is promoting good driving
 - B. the commercial is promoting x-brand gasoline and safe driving
 - C. power-conscious motorists are hard to deal with in question of public interest
 - D. the commercial is promoting x-brand gasoline but it is also encouraging unsafe driving
 - E. the commercial emphasizes the public interest of safe driving
48. It made all the difference. It refers to
- A. extra power
 - B. the viewer
 - C. his car
 - D. a good thing
 - E. his driving hability
49. the announcer implies: implies means
- A. suggests
 - B. hints
 - C. gives the idea
 - D. conveys the impression
 - E. all of these
50. x-brand gasoline is gasoline of
- A. no particular brand
 - B. an unknown company
 - C. high octane
 - D. of a particular brand
 - E. none of these

51. Who said the driver was saved by x-brand gasoline?
- A. power-conscious motorists
 - B. the television commercial for an important oil company
 - C. the spectator
 - D. oil companies
 - E. the driver of the oncoming car
52. a unique opportunity is an opportunity that is
- A. the only one
 - B. unequalled
 - C. general
 - D. good
 - E. alone
53. The practice of preventive medicine is not restricted to physicians means
- A. television commercials are useful to physicians
 - B. oil companies should cooperate with physicians in medical practice
 - C. physicians should not limit themselves to preventive medicine
 - D. the practice of preventive medicine also concerns physicists
 - E. doctors are not the only people who can help people avoid sickness

The young are not listening to their elders, and perhaps they never have. But now it seems that with many of them, the reason may be medical. The young aren't listening because they can't hear. Just as the complaining parents have long suspected, otologists (hearing specialists) now inform that the young are going deaf as a result of blasting their eardrums with electronically amplified rock'n'roll.

The hearing specialists used to worry about loud noise as a cause of deafness only in industrial and military stations. They knew that eight hours of daily exposure, year in and year out, to the loud noise of a boiler factory would eventually result in permanent, irreversible hearing loss. Then they learned that the same thing happened to aviators. And after the advent of jets, the risks applied to ground crews at airports. Then the introduction of insulated, noise-absorbing plastic earmuffs.

In discotheques and rock'n'roll places, the trouble is not so much in the instruments themselves. The problem is the electronic amplifiers. An old-fashioned military band, playing a march in Central Park, generated as much sound. But the sound was not amplified, and was dissipated in the open air.

George T. Singleton, an ear, nose and throat specialist at the University of Florida noticed that when he picked up his daughter after a dance she couldn't hear what he said. Singleton recruited a research team and tested the hearing of ten fourteen-year-old ninth-graders an hour before a dance. After the dance, the kids' hearing was tested again. All had suffered at least temporary hearing damage.

Why do the young immerse themselves in noise that is so uncomfortable to their elders? A Florida teenager explained: "The sounds embalm you. They numb you. You don't want to hear others talk. You don't want to talk. You don't know what to say to each other, anyway." So why listen? And, eventually, how?

54. Young people are not listening to old people because
- A. they don't understand them
 - B. they belong to another generation
 - C. they have a different way of thinking
 - D. their education is different
 - E. probably they are becoming deaf
55. What did the parents long suspect?
- A. the otologists were always right
 - B. their children did not listen to them
 - C. their children were disobedient
 - D. their children had never listened to them
 - E. their children could not hear properly after listening to over-amplified music
56. year in and year out means
- A. for a few years
 - B. every other year
 - C. for many years but not every year
 - D. all of these
 - E. none of these

57. What is the result of being exposed to the noise of a boiler factory?
- A. temporary deafness
 - B. a loss of hearing which will never improve
 - C. hearing loss which can be improved
 - D. total deafness for eight hours a day
 - E. a hearing loss which can be reversible
58. Who learned the same thing happened to aviators?
- A. otologists
 - B. industrial specialists
 - C. military specialists
 - D. boiler factory workers
 - E. airport personnel
59. What caused the introduction of earmuffs?
- A. aviation
 - B. the introduction of jet airplanes
 - C. the noise of aviators
 - D. the hazards of airports
 - E. the large number of airplanes
60. Why did Singleton recruit a research team?
- A. because he worked in the University of Florida
 - B. because he was an ear specialist
 - C. because he noticed the loss of hearing was connected with going to dance
 - D. because his daughter could not hear what he said
 - E. because she told him the music was electronically amplified
61. Singleton tested the hearing of
- A. fourteen ten-year-old students
 - B. fourteen ten-year-old boys
 - C. fourteen ten-year-old girls
 - D. ten fourteen-year-old graduates
 - E. ten fourteen-year-old children in their ninth year of schooling

62. the young immerse themselves in noise means they
- A. embalm themselves
 - B. are surrounded by noise
 - C. stand as near as possible to the noise
 - D. do not listen to their elders
 - E. do not mind whether their elder like it or not
63. "You don't know what to say to each other, anyway". The implication of this observation is that
- A. ninth graders never speak to each other at the dance
 - B. their vocabulary is limited
 - C. they have little in common with each other
 - D. words always speak less than music
 - E. they like dancing and loud noise

Rumor is the most primitive way of spreading stories — by passing them on from mouth to mouth. But civilized countries in normal times have better sources of news than rumor. They have radio, television, and newspaper. In times of stress and confusion, however, rumor emerges and becomes predominant. At such times the different kinds of news are in competition: the press, television, and radio versus the rumor.

Especially do rumors spread when war requires censorship on many important matters. The customary news sources no longer give out enough information. Since the people cannot learn through legitimate channels all that they are anxious to learn, they pick up "news" wherever they can and when this happens, rumor increases.

Rumors are often repeated even by those who do believe the tales. There is fascination about them. The reason is that the cleverly designed rumor gives expression to something deep in the hearts of the victims — the fears, suspicions, forbidden hopes, or daydreams which they hesitate to voice directly. Pessimistic rumors about defeat and disasters show that the people who repeat them are worried and anxious. Optimistic rumors about record production or peace soon coming point to complacency or confidence — and often to overconfidence.

64. Rumor is the most primitive way of spreading stories means
- A. that rumor is the most primitive way of creating stories
 - B. that the majority of the stories were rumors
 - C. the majority of the stories were primitive
 - D. rumor is the most primitive manner of disseminating stories
 - E. rumors are primitive stories
65. The phrase that best expresses the ideas of this passage is
- A. the nature of rumor
 - B. the fascination of rumors
 - C. rumor, primitive man's newspaper
 - D. breeding places of rumors
 - E. a case against rumor
66. The author suggests that rumors usually
- A. alarm their hearers
 - B. are vigorous in their growth
 - C. are disheartening
 - D. can be suppressed by censorship
 - E. reflect a lack of confidence in government
67. According to the passage, people who repeat a rumor as truth want to do so because they
- A. are impressed with the antiquity of this method of spreading news
 - B. are naturally easily deceived
 - C. are pessimistic by nature
 - D. find that the rumor reflects their own unexpressed beliefs
 - E. fear the truth
68. The author states that during wartime the regular sources of news present only
- A. optimistic reports
 - B. pessimistic reports
 - C. limited information
 - D. government propaganda
 - E. distorted and prejudiced viewpoints

69. The author suggests that, in times of stress, man frequently
- A. supports radical movements
 - B. becomes more close mouthed
 - C. stops regular news services
 - D. distrusts his fellow man
 - E. reverts to primitive techniques

The chief characteristic of art today, if we judge by the reactions of the common man, is its obscurity. Everybody complains about obscurity in poetry, in painting, in music. I do not suggest that in some cases the complaint is unjustified. But we should remember that the really original work of art in any age seems obscure to the general public. From a certain point of view it would be true to say that no great work of art finds an appreciative public waiting for it. The work creates its own public slowly and painfully. What is interesting to notice is that often the art-specialists themselves are caught off their guard. It was Andre Gide, you remember, who first saw Proust's great novel while he was working as a reader for a firm of publishers. He rejected it without hesitation. Perhaps you remember Leigh Hunt's verdict on Blake as "an unfortunate madman whose mildness alone prevented him from being put in a lunatic asylum". Wordsworth also thought Blake mad, and yet it was he who wrote: "Every great and original writer, in proportion as he is great and original, must himself create the taste by which he is to be judged!"

70. The chief characteristic of art today means
- A. the principal characteristic
 - B. the main characteristic
 - C. the primary characteristic
 - D. none of these
 - E. all of these
71. According to Leigh Hunt the poet Blake was "an unfortunate madman whose mildness alone prevented him from being put in a lunatic asylum".
- A. Blake was put in a lunatic asylum because he was a madman
 - B. Blake was put in a lunatic asylum alone

- C. Blake was put in a lunatic asylum alone because he was mad
D. Blake was not put in a lunatic asylum only because his lunacy was mild
E. Leigh Hunt prevented Blake from being put in a lunatic asylum
72. The title that best expresses the ideas of the passage is
A. Gide's mistake
B. present-day complaints of the public
C. Hunt and Wordsworth as critics
D. taste in poetry, painting and music
E. difficulties in evaluating contemporary art
73. The passage states that often critics
A. discover genius
B. add to obscurity in art
C. create taste
D. misjudge a masterpiece
E. explain a work of art to the public
74. The great works of art were
A. always understood by the people
B. obscure to the experts
C. difficult to be appreciated by the common man
D. obscure to the general public at the time of Leigh Hunt
E. rejected without hesitation
75. The really original work of art creates its appreciative public
A. after many centuries
B. immediately after its exhibition
C. with great difficulty
D. when the art-specialists are caught off their guard
E. when the complaints about it are unjustified

ITA – 1974 – INGLÊS – GABARITO
(JS – 5/1/74, pág. 8 – publicaram a
prova também)

(Estado, 5/1/74, pág. 18)

INGLÊS

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

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

ITA – 1974 – INGLÊS – GABARITO
(Folha, 5/1/74, pág. 9)

Gabarito de Inglês

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