

MINISTERIO DA AERONAUTICA  
DEPARTAMENTO DE PESQUISAS E DESENVOLVIMENTO  
CENTRO TECNICO AEROESPACIAL  
INSTITUTO TECNOLOGICO DE AERONAUTICA

CONCURSO DE ADMISSAO 1975  
EXAME DE INGLES

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 8 páginas numeradas de 1 a 8 . 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 Resposta .

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 Resposta. Feito isso, aguarde a ordem do Fiscal para iniciar a prova. Terminada, avise o Fiscal.

MARQUE NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTA A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE A RESPOSTA  
CORRETA

1. The furniture in this room ..... any more. It looks all right to me.  
A. need not polish    B. doesn't need to polish    C. don't need to polish  
D. doesn't need to be polished    E. don't need to polished
2. .... there sufficient evidence to show who did it? Who knows?  
A. Has    B. Are    C. Were    D. Is    E. Have
3. Only in the last few days .....to help them. What could I have done?  
A. anything has been done    B. is anything done    C. something is done  
D. has anything been done    E. has anything being doing
4. They went for a walk in the park but I .....because I get tired very easily.  
A. has not gone    B. does not go    C. not go    D. went not    E. did not go
5. Five thousand .....were vaccinated against meningitis in São Paulo last year. It was one of the worst epidemics.  
A. eleven-years-old sixth-graders    B. eleven-year-old sixth-graders  
C. eleven-year-olds sixth-graders    D. eleven-years-olds- sixth-grader  
E. eleven-years-old sixths-graders
6. We like to be invited to have dinner in his house because he serves us ..... wine.  
A. delicious French white    B. French delicious white  
C. delicious white French    D. white French delicious  
E. white delicious French
7. .... earlier he would have never missed the bus. He has no idea at all of punctuality.  
A. Could be arrived    B. Did he arrive    C. He had arrived  
D. He did arrive    E. Had he arrived
8. We like to go ..... a long walk. .... the park. .... Sunday afternoons.  
A. over- for - as far as    B. above - until - since    C. at - for - through  
D. by - across - at    E. for - in - on

9. A person that ..... works is not a ..... worker, he is lazy.  
 A. hard - hardly    B. hardly - hard    C. hard - hard  
 D. hardly - hardly    E. ——— - ———
10. She heard someone knocking ..... door, so, she got ..... and answered.....  
 A. the - down - her    B. at - up - it    C. in the - over - her  
 D. of - above - its    E. over - off - that
11. .... there..... a growing number of people ..... have come to recognize that TV ..... something significant to do ..... the shaping of our society, you will find very few of them..... the most important people of TV itself.  
 A. Nevertheless, - is - which - had - on - betwixt  
 B. However - were - that - have - upon - among  
 C. Although - are - who - has - with - amongst  
 D. Therefore - is - whom - have - of - between  
 E. Henceforth - was - whose - has - over - amidst
12. .... was not ..... traffic of cars ..... that road last week-end.  
 A. There - much - on    B. It - a few - in    C. One - a lot - over  
 D. This - many - with    E. There - very - at
13. The train ..... after I ..... for about half an hour.  
 A. come - wait    B. came - will wait    C. come - would wait  
 D. came - had been waiting    E. came - am waiting
14. Last month Charles..... us that he..... today, but he..... yet.  
 A. promised - came - hadn't arrived    B. would promise - came - didn't arrive  
 C. promised - would come - hasn't arrived  
 D. promises - will come - doesn't arrive  
 E. will promise - would come - hasn't arrived
15. You may come..... you wish, it will ..... be a great pleasure.  
 A. soon as - ever    B. whatever - even    C. whenever - always  
 D. even - so    E. whoever - almost

16. If further examination..... required, the computer would take over.  
A. will be B. would been C. would have been D. had been E. were
17. He..... more if you would agree to help him.  
A. learned B. is learning C. would have learned D. had learned  
E. would learn
18. If you are in a hurry you had better ..... by Subway.  
A. going B. to go C. go D. to going E. gone.

MARQUE NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTA A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE A SENTENÇA ERRADA.

19. A. The porter placed all the luggages in the back of the car for me.  
B. The children's park is a little farther along the road, isn't it?  
C. He said he was sure she regretted what she had done.  
D. "Whose is this umbrella?" "I think it's father's!"  
E. He had a thorough examination in that clinic last month.
20. A. She put her arm through her mother's.  
B. The absence of light has a considerable affect on plants and animals.  
C. Maggie's was a troublous life.  
D. I gave him an old coat of my brother's.  
E. "Whose umbrella is that?" - inquired the red-eyed man.
21. A. His understanding was none of the clearest.  
B. Joan and Mary are so much alike that I sometimes cannot tell the one from the other.  
C. They think that the film The Exorcist will be much popular in Brazil.  
D. None are so deaf as those that will not hear.  
E. One of the signatures was illegible.
22. A. You needn't wait for me.  
B. It was her birthday so I sent her flowers.  
C. What age is he?  
D. When I was talking to him he told me he liked very much football.  
E. As I knew she was in the hospital I sent flowers to her.

23. A. Is he of age?  
B. I wish I knew where Mr. Brown is living now.  
C. Silk feels soft and smooth.  
D. The dinner smells good, doesn't it?  
E. When he told me he had already made his mind up not to go, I stopped trying to convince him.

24. A. Are you hearing a strange noise?  
B. It looks like rain.  
C. Everything looks different.  
D. It is no use your trying to do that.  
E. It is true the children were in bed.

MARQUE NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTA A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE A SENTENÇA  
CERTA

25. A. What long hairs have you got!  
B. The TV-Channel 2 weather report this morning said that we should have rain.  
C. Have you heard about that terrible motor-car accident on the Dutra Road last week?  
D. Did who come?  
E. You didn't ought to do that.
26. A. You don't want another war to be.  
B. Let light be.  
C. Have you been waiting long?  
D. Put on it.  
E. Have you seen today newspaper?
27. A. It's beginning raining.  
B. Mr. Brown was written a long letter.  
C. A large crowd was.  
D. He lay down on the grass under a shady tree and fell into a deep sleep.  
E. That he had been ill appears.

28. A. The news they told us were very shocking.  
 B. Next time I go to Itatiba I promised my wife to buy some furnitures.  
 C. The equipments of his laboratory took time and money.  
 D. Is it custom for young people to give up their seats to old people in crowded buses in your country?  
 E. What are cabbages today?
29. A. He said he owned a beautiful three-story brick house on the beach.  
 B. He said he owed a beautiful three-story brick house on the beach.  
 C. He said he own a beautiful three-story brick house on the beach.  
 D. He said he ownered a beautiful three-story brick house on the beach.  
 E. He said he owing a beautiful three-story brick house on the beach.
30. A. I realized that only with supervision Joe would perform his task.  
 B. This is a mistake I often make, I really don't know why.  
 C. Only with this kind of education they will have adequate preparation.  
 D. Rooted deep in our traditions are free elementary school education.  
 E. Four hundred cruzeiros a month don't go far.

MARQUE NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTA A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE A RESPOSTA CORRETA. OBSERVE QUE AS QUESTOES DE NUMERO 31 A 40 FAZEM PARTE DE UM PARAGRAFO COM SENTIDO COMPLETO.

31. Piracicaba é uma comunidade progressista, um ótimo meio onde viver, trabalhar e estudar.
- A. Piracicaba is a progressive community, a good environment in which live, work and study.  
 B. Piracicaba is a community progressive, a environment good in which to live, work and study.  
 C. Piracicaba is a progressive community, a good environment in which to live, work and study.  
 D. Piracicaba is a community progressionist, an environment good in which live, work and study.  
 E. Piracicaba is a progressist community, a good environment where live, work and study.

32. Nasci em Charqueada, uma pequena cidade não muito distante de Piracicaba,
- A. I born in Charqueada, a small town not far from Piracicaba,
  - B. I born in Charqueada, a small town not far of Piracicaba,
  - C. I was born in Charqueada, a town small not far of Piracicaba,
  - D. I was born in Charqueada, a small town not far from Piracicaba,
  - E. I was born in Charqueada, a small town not long of Piracicaba,
33. cuja riqueza provém principalmente da cana-de-açúcar e, atualmente, também do bicho-da-seda.
- A. whose wealth derives principally from sugar cane and actually also from silkworm.
  - B. whose wealth derives principally from sugar cane and now also from silkworm.
  - C. whose wealth derive principally from sugar cane and now also from silkworm.
  - D. whose wealth derive principally of sugar cane and actually also of silkworm.
  - E. whose wealth derives principally of the sugar cane and actually too of the silkworm.
34. Mas sempre me senti bem-vindo entre os piracicabanos,
- A. But I have always felt welcome between the Piracicabanos,
  - B. But always I have felt welcomed between the Piracicabanos,
  - C. But I always have felt welcomed among the Piracicabanos,
  - D. But I have always felt welcomed among the Piracicabanos,
  - E. But I have always felt welcome among the Piracicabanos,
35. cuja hospitalidade e generosidade não existem em parte alguma.
- A. whose hospitality and generosity have no equal anywhere.
  - B. whose hospitality and generosity have no equal nowhere.
  - C. whose hospitality and generosity does not exist nowhere.
  - D. whose hospitality and generosity do not exist nowhere.
  - E. whose hospitality and generosity have not equal in some part.

36. O clima de Piracicaba é variável, possuindo duas estações principais:
- A. The climate of Piracicaba is variable, possessing two principals seasons:
  - B. The climate of Piracicaba is variable, possessing two principals stations:
  - C. Piracicaba's climate is variable, having two main seasons:
  - D. Piracicaba's climate is variable, having two mains seasons:
  - E. The Piracicaba's climate is variable, having two main seasons:
37. o inverno, que é fresco e seco, e o verão que é quente e chuvoso.
- A. the winter, which is cool and dry, and the summer, which is hot and raining.
  - B. winter, that is cool and dried, and summer, that is hot and raining.
  - C. winter, which is cool and dry, and summer, which is hot and rainy.
  - D. winter, who is fresh and dry, and summer, who is hot and rainy.
  - E. the winter, who is fresh and dry, and the summer, who is hot and rainy.
38. A maioria dos 165.000 habitantes de Piracicaba desfruta de uma renda acima da média e vive confortavelmente.
- A. The majority of the Piracicaba's 165,000 inhabitants enjoy an above average income and live comfortably.
  - B. Most of Piracicaba's 165,000 inhabitants enjoys of an income above of the average and lives comfortably.
  - C. The majority of Piracicaba's 165,000 inhabitants enjoys an above average income and lives comfortably.
  - D. The majority of the 165,000 inhabitants of Piracicaba enjoys of an above average income and lives comfortably.
  - E. The majority of the 165,000 inhabitants of Piracicaba enjoy of an income above the average and live comfortably.
39. Esta é uma vasta área produtora de cana-de-açúcar.
- A. This is a vast area producer of sugar cane.
  - B. This is a vast sugar cane producer area.
  - C. This is a vast sugar cane area producer.
  - D. This is a vast sugar cane producing area.
  - E. This is a vast producing area sugar cane.

40. A riqueza da cidade provém principalmente da indústria açucareira.
- A. The city's rich derives principally from the sugar industry.
  - B. The city's wealth derives principally from the sugar industry.
  - C. The city's wealth derive mainly from the sugar industry.
  - D. The rich of the city derives principally of the sugar industry.
  - E. The city's wealth derives principally of sugar industry.

LEIA ATENTAMENTE E ESCOLHA A RESPOSTA ADEQUADA AOS TRECHOS ABAIXO.

This summer there are probably more American families in Europe than ever before. Confused Europeans, even in the remotest villages, begin to find them a familiar sight, coming in great numbers from their Detroit station wagons or Volkswagen minibuses in confusion of maps, guidebooks and newspapers, in a quick and confused way in unpredictable numbers like clowns from a circus car. First the father, severe and preoccupied, bearing on inadequate shoulders the heavy burden of strategic and logistical planning, always persuaded that there will be no room at the inn; then the mother, absent and desinterested; her mind on higher things like the beautiful town square or the fine Palladian church; then a disorderly group of children, speculating about the results of baseball games and demanding Coca-Cola. Europe, with all its experience, has never seen anything quite like this - anything quite so innocent or quite so devastating. But the great old continent, having taken so much in its progress, seems prepared to accept and absorbs even this.

41. The passage suggests that when American families come to Europe, they
- A. travel on a limited budget
  - B. expect to be surprised
  - C. experience serious hardships
  - D. have planned their tour in some detail
  - E. acquire many misconceptions about Europeans.
42. In the passage, the mothers are described as being
- A. inconsiderate
  - B. preoccupied
  - C. inquisitive
  - D. helpful
  - E. practical
43. The author seems to suggest that travelling Americans are
- A. exigent
  - B. well behaved
  - C. snobbish
  - D. rude
  - E. innocent

44. The attitude of Europeans toward the American families is  
 A. distrustful B. tolerant C. disillusioned D. pleasant E. devoted
45. At the end of the passage the tone of the writer shows that he is being ironic and considers the Americans like  
 A. barbarians B. Europeans C. devastating  
 D. underdeveloped E. unpredictable

We now know that what constitutes practically all of matter is empty space; relatively enormous voids in which revolve with lightning velocity infinitesimal particles so utterly small that they have never been seen or photographed. The existence of these particles has been demonstrated by mathematical physicists and their operations determined by ingenious laboratory experiments. It was not until 1911 that experiments by Sir Ernest Rutherford revealed the architecture of the mysterious atom. Moseley, Bohr, Fermi, Milikan, Compton, Urey, and others have also worked on the problem. Matter is composed of molecules whose average diameter is about 1/125 millionth of an inch. Molecules are composed of atoms so small that about five million could be placed in a row on the period at the end of this sentence. Long thought to be the ultimate indivisible constituent of matter, the atom has been found to consist roughly of a proton, the positive electrical element in the atomic nucleus, surrounded by electrons, the negative electric elements swirling about the proton.

46. The title that best expresses the ideas of this passage is:  
 A. The work of Sir Ernest Rutherford  
 B. Empty spaces  
 C. Notable scientists  
 D. The structure of matter  
 E. Atoms, molecules and space
47. The center of the atom, according to this passage,  
 A. contains one electron B. was seen as early as 1911  
 C. has not yet been seen by the naked eye  
 D. is about the size of a period  
 E. might be photographed under microscopes

48. The paragraph indicates that the atom
- A. is the smallest particle
  - B. is very little larger than a molecule
  - C. has been seen
  - D. is composed of several particles
  - E. is empty space
49. Scientists agree that molecules are
- A. huge compared with electrons
  - B. not divisible
  - C. voids
  - D. the most mysterious particles
  - E. not basically composed of electric elements
50. The atom has been found to consist roughly of a proton, surrounded by electrons. Roughly means:
- A. not smooth
  - B. unevenly
  - C. approximately
  - D. only
  - E. exactly

Air Research Centers at various places in Brazil use balloons in the study of the atmosphere 50,000 to 100,000 feet above the ground. The balloons are unmanned, but carry a number of instruments. They aim to find the answers to questions about wind patterns, temperatures, pressures and turbulence in the upper-air regions as yet unexplored. Balloons are preset to reach specific altitudes and to remain there the desired length of time. As they are carried along with the wind stream, delicate instruments radio back — or telemeter — the pertinent data. Radio direction-finding stations track the balloon in transit and record the telemetered data concerning altitudes, identification of the particular balloon, rate of its ballast consumption and so on. By accurately tracking and plotting the balloons in flight, it is easy to determine the direction of the wind currents carrying the balloon along.

51. The title that best expresses the ideas of this passage is:
- A. Gathering meteorological data
  - B. Weather at 50,000 feet
  - C. Aviation research
  - D. Balloons
  - E. How to fly a balloon
52. The purpose of a radio in a balloon is to
- A. allow the pilot to contact the Center
  - B. track the balloon in flight
  - C. control the balloon's rate of ascent
  - D. send information from other instruments to earth
  - E. plot the direction of wind currents

53. The balloons of the Air Research Centers
- A. are valuable instruments of war
  - B. may detect air pollution
  - C. rise to the altitudes indicated by the experimenters
  - D. are launched by the Technical Aerospace Center
  - E. are similar to unmanned rockets
54. The balloons are unmanned means that they
- A. are not controlled by men from the ground
  - B. have no crew
  - C. don't carry passengers
  - D. cannot be controlled by men
  - E. are deprived of manly qualities
55. Radio direction-finding stations are used to
- A. follow the balloon and record the dates
  - B. keep the balloon on its track
  - C. follow the balloon and record information, including its consumption of gas
  - D. follow the balloon and record information
  - E. determine the flight velocity of the balloon in transit

We shorten our leisure hours for higher production, live by the clock even when the time does not matter, standardize and mechanize our homes and speed the machinery of living in order that we can go the most places and do the most things in the shortest period of time possible. We try to eat, sleep, and spend time efficiently. Even on holidays and Sundays, the efficient man relaxes on schedule with one eye on the clock and the other on an appointment sheet.

To obtain the most out of each shining hour we have simplified the opera, condensed the classics, put energy in pills, and culture in pocket-sized packages. We live sixty-miles-a-minute and the great god Efficiency smiles.

We wish we could return to that pleasant day when we considered time a friend instead of a competitor; when we did things spontaneously and because we wanted to, rather than because our schedule called for it. But that of course would not be efficiency; and we must be efficient.

56. The phrase that best expresses the main idea of this passage is:
- A. The modern pace
  - B. Our interest in the classics
  - C. Holidays
  - D. How to make the best use of leisure time
  - E. The values of schedulmaking

57. The passage suggests that its author believes that
- A. in order to be efficient, man must make every hour count for something
  - B. we have lost the ability to do what we want whenever we feel like doing it
  - C. we must be efficient for survival
  - D. man ought not to work so hard for efficiency on his jobs
  - E. all paid employment absorbs and degrades the mind
58. The author implies that he approves of:
- A. shortened opera performances
  - B. simplified editions of the classics
  - C. speeded-up living
  - D. working on holidays
  - E. activities without a previous intention or preparation

Plutarch loved those who could use life for grand purposes and depart from it as grandly, but he would not tolerate weaknesses and vices which spoiled the grandeur. His hero of heroes is Alexander the Great; he loves him above all other men, while his abomination of abominations is bad faith, dishonorable action. Nevertheless he tells with no attempt to excuse how Alexander promised a safe conduct to a brave Persian army if they surrendered, and then, "even as they were marching away he fell upon them and put them all to the sword," "a breach of his word", Plutarch says sadly, "which is a lasting fault to his achievements". He adds piteously, "but the only one". He hated to tell that story.

59. The author indicates that Plutarch
- A. was quick to criticize others
  - B. became disillusioned easily
  - C. sometimes indulged in self-pity
  - D. was over impressed by heroism
  - E. could not overlook lack of faith
60. According to Plutarch a hero has
- A. the right to make some mistakes
  - B. no right to make any mistake
  - C. to surrender
  - D. to have weaknesses and vices
  - E. the right to kill other people
61. Alexander the Great broke his word and
- A. promised a safe conduct
  - B. hated to tell that story
  - C. passed over his weaknesses and vices
  - D. killed a whole Persian army
  - E. surrendered when they were marching

62. Plutarch states that he liked those who
- A. passed unnoticed      B. tolerated weaknesses  
 C. had some small weaknesses and vices      D. lived and departed grandly  
 E. had only one small defect
63. The weapon Alexander's army used to kill the enemies was:
- A. sword      B. revolver      C. cannon      D. knife      E. rifle
64. The expression "a breach of his word" means:
- A. to fail to keep one's words true      B. to kill people      C. to fall upon  
 D. to be abominable      E. to hate
65. Plutarch was sad about Alexander because
- A. the Persian army was coward      B. the Persians were friends of Alexander  
 C. of his breach of promise      D. the Persian army was brave  
 E. it is an abomination to kill people

Some fragments of evidence confirm those who hold a very high opinion of the average level of culture among the Athenians of the great age. The funeral speech of Pericles is the most famous indication from Athenian literature that its level was indeed high. Pericles was, however, a politician, and he may have been praising insincerely. We know that thousands of Athenians sat hour after hour in the theater listening to the plays of the great Greek dramatists. These plays, especially the tragedies, are not a very high intellectual level throughout. There are no disappointments, no concessions to the uneducated or to the demands of "realism", such as the scene of the gravediggers in Hamlet. The music and dancing put into these plays were almost certainly at an equally high level. Our opera - not Italian opera, not even Wagner, but the unemotional, difficult opera of the 18th century - is probably the best modern parallel. The comparison is no doubt dangerous, but can you imagine almost the entire population of an American city (in adequate groups, of course) sitting through performances of Mozart's Don Giovanni or Gluck's Orpheus? Perhaps the Athenian masses went to these plays because of a lack of other amusements. They could at least understand something of what went on, since the subjects were part of their folklore. For the American people, the subjects of grand opera are not part of their folklore.

66. The title that best expresses the ideas of this passage is:
- A. Advantages of Greek culture      B. Music and dancing in Greek plays  
 C. The great age of Greek culture      D. The inspired Greeks  
 E. The influence of Greek drama and opera

67. The author seems to question the sincerity of  
 A. politicians B. playwrights C. opera goers D. uneducated people  
 E. gravediggers
68. The author implies that the average American  
 A. enjoys Hamlet B. loves folklore C. does not understand grand opera  
 D. seeks a high culture level E. lacks entertainment
69. The author's attitude toward Greek plays is one of  
 A. qualified approval B. studied indifference C. partial hostility  
 D. great respect E. dangerous doubt
70. The author suggests that Greek plays  
 A. made great demands upon their actors  
 B. praised insincerely their audiences  
 C. were written for a limited audience  
 D. were dominated by music and dancing  
 E. stimulated their audiences
71. The Athenian masses went to see the plays because:  
 A. they were familiar with the themes  
 B. all four answers are correct  
 C. it was part of their folklore  
 D. Athens lacked other amusements at the time  
 E. they were very easy to understand

Most people want to know how things are made. They frankly admit, however, that they feel completely lost when it comes to understanding how a piece of music is made. Where a composer begins, how he manages to keep going – in fact, how and where he learns his trade – all are covered in impenetrable darkness. The composer, in short, is a man of mystery, and the composer's workshop an unapproachable place.

One of the first things the non-expert wants to hear about is the part inspiration plays in composition. He finds it difficult to believe that composers are not much preoccupied with that question, that composing is as natural for the composer as eating or sleeping. Composing is something that the composer happens to have been born to do; and because of that, it loses the character of a special virtue in the composer's eyes.

The composer, therefore, does not say to himself: "Do I feel inspired?" He says to himself: "Do I feel like composing today?" And if he feels like composing he does. It is more or less like saying to himself: "Do I feel sleepy?" If you feel

sleepy, you go to sleep. If you don't feel sleepy, you stay up. If the composer doesn't feel like composing, he doesn't compose. It is as simple as that.

72. The author of the passage indicates that creating music is an activity that is
- A. difficult      B. compensating      C. inspirational      D. instinctive  
E. filled with anxiety
73. When considering the work involved in composing music, the non-expert often
- A. exaggerates the difficulties of the composer in commencing work  
B. minimizes the mental confusion that the composer goes through  
C. ignores that a mental process is involved  
D. loses the ability to enjoy the composition  
E. loses his ability to judge the work apart from the composer
74. In this passage, composing music is compared with
- A. having a feast      B. visualizing problems      C. feeling inspired  
D. an impenetrable darkness      E. going to sleep
75. The author's approach toward his subject is
- A. casually informative      B. highly emotional      C. negative  
D. deeply philosophical      E. that of a man of mystery

ITA 1975 – INGLÊS – GABARITO  
(Estadão, 4/1/75, pág. 25)

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