

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

CONCURSO DE ADMISSÃO 1976
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 6 páginas numeradas de 1 a 6. 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.

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 À RESPOSTA
CORRETA

1. "That little girl takes after her mother." Takes after means:
A. carries after B. resembles C. is different
D. goes after E. catches after
2. "I want to take up playing tennis next summer". To take up means:
A. to start again B. to begin again C. to practice
D. to stop E. to continue
3. "This letter is so badly written that I can't make out what it means."
Make out means:
A. see B. discover C. read D. correct E. write
4. "Please, look my test over and see if it is correct". Look over means:
A. finish B. take care of C. look after
D. look for E. examine
5. "She can't make up her mind whether to go to the theater or to a dance".
Make up her mind means:
A. straighten B. change C. decide D. build E. think
6. John comes town everyday car, I come bus but sometimes
I come foot.
A. for, by, on, by B. to, on, on, in
C. in, by, by, on D. to, of, of, of
E. to, by, by, on
7. Please, take this letter the post office me, and stick a stamp
..... it.
A. for, to, on B. to, to, over C. at, to, above
D. to, for, on E. in, for, in
8. the end of the test I am glad to go bed a rest.
A. At, to, for B. In, at, for C. At, to, to
D. On, to, in E. In, to, in
9. Instead going the concert he stays home and
listens it the radio.
A. of, at, _____, _____, on
B. _____, to, _____, to, at
C. _____, to, at, _____, over
D. of, to, _____, to, in
E. of, to, at, to, on
10. Come and see me Tuesday four o'clock the afternoon.
A. at, at, on B. on, at, at C. on, on, at
D. on, at, in E. _____, _____, on

2.

11. This is book, belongs to, the book is
A. my, he, me, my B. my, it, me, mine C. mine, he, me, mine
D. my, it, me, me E. mine, it, me, mine
12. These are classrooms, are for, the classrooms
are
A. ours, it, we, our B. our, they, we, our C. our, they, us, us
D. our, they, us, ours E. our, it, we, ours
13. Those are dresses, belong to, the dresses are
A. hers, they, her, theirs B. her, it, hers, her
C. his, they, his, his D. her, they, her, her E. her, they, her, hers
14. They took food for the night with
A. their B. theirs C. themselves D. them E. theirself
15. He closed the door behind
A. him B. his C. himself D. himselfes E. he
16. are these shoes and is this hat?
A. Who, whom B. Those, that C. These, this
D. Whose, whose E. What, which
17. "..... are those young ladies talking to your mother?" "They are school
teachers."
A. Which B. What C. Whose D. Where E. When
18. The more time he spends studying he seems to know.
A. the least B. less C. the less D. lesser E. the lesser
19. "He is a very intelligent young man". "I wonder why..... my office for a
better position".
A. doesn't he leave B. does he leave not C. does not he leave
D. does he not leave E. he doesn't leave
20. The plant seems at its roots because of pollution.
A. dead B. died C. death D. deadly E. dying
21. "..... car are you driving?" "My father's."
A. Who B. Whom C. That D. These E. Whose
22. She did it permit him go.
A. in order not to B. in order to not C. in order to don't
D. in order to do not E. in order don't to
23. Mr. Smith, accompanied by his wife and three children, just arrived.
A. have B. has C. was D. were E. are

24. Neither nor completely right.
 A. him, they, are B. he, them, are C. he, they, is
 D. he, they, are E. him, they, is
25. My mother bought us five beautiful white
 A. tooth-brushes B. tooth-brush C. teeth-brush
 D. teeth-brushes E. tooth-brushes
26. A. My trouser is being cleaned. B. My trousers is being cleaned.
 C. My trousers are being cleaned. D. My pair of trousers are being
 E. My pair of trousers is being clean. cleaned.
27. Some people like to take sugar with tea.
 A. lot of B. a lot of C. few D. many E. very
28. He is better and is still very ill.
 A. very B. little C. much D. some E. no
29. We got home by 6 o'clock, but didn't get back until about 8 o'clock.
 A. anothers B. another C. other ones D. the anothers E. the others
30. If she in the house, I will give it to her rent-free, because it is empty
 now.
 A. living B. is living C. will have lived D. will live E. lived
31. He more if you would agree to help him.
 A. learns B. is learning C. would have learned
 D. had learned E. would learn
32. One never goes without meeting one knows.
 A. nowhere, somebody B. anywhere, anybody
 C. anywhere, somebody D. somewhere, nobody
 E. nowhere, anybody
33. "Have you else to tell me?" "I have else."
 A. anything, nothing B. nothing, not C. not, not
 D. anything, not something E. no, not anything
34. "It's going to rain".
 ""
 A. It is so. B. Yes, is. C. I hope not D. No, I don't hope E. It's no
35. "The new teacher is very elegant",
 ""
 A. Yes, is. B. It is C. I see so D. Of course is E. So I see

36. Mr. Smith gave Mr. Robinson of his horses and kept of them for himself.
 A. the goodest, the baddest B. best, worst C. the best, the worst
 D. the better, the worse E. the gooder, the badder
37. I have been studying I can to learn English.
 A. as hard as B. so hard as C. as harder as
 D. so harder so E. so hard so
38. Today it has not been it was yesterday.
 A. so hotter than B. so hot than C. as hot than
 D. so hot as E. more hot than
39. coffee is the national drink of Brazil. Coca-Cola is the national drink of United States.
 A. The, the, _____, _____ B. _____, _____, _____, _____
 C. _____, _____, _____, the D. The, the, the, the
 E. The, the, the, _____
40. Mrs. Tompson always avoided persons who her dead son because they would unconsciously her of him.
 A. reminded, remember B. remind, remembered
 C. remember, reminded D. remembered, remind
 E. remind, remind

MARQUE NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTA A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE À TRADUÇÃO CORRETA, OBSERVE QUE AS QUESTÕES DE NÚMERO 41 a 50 FAZEM PARTE DE UM PARÁGRAFO COM SENTIDO COMPLETO.

41. Antes da Segunda Guerra Mundial o Instituto Geográfico estava cavando um poço de petróleo numa pequena localidade chamada Querosene.
 A. Before the Second World War the Institute Geographic was perforating an oil well in a place small called Querosene.
 B. Before World War II the Institute Geographic was digging a well of oil in a place small called Querosene.
 C. Before World War II the Geographic Institute was digging for oil in a small place called Querosene.
 D. Before War World II the Geographic Institute was digging oil in a small place that calls itself Querosene.
 E. Before War World II the Geographic Institute was perforating a well oil in a small place called Querosene.

42. Querosene fica no sopé da Serra de São Pedro, entre São Pedro e Charqueada.
- Querosene stays at the foot of São Pedro Mountains among São Pedro and Charqueada.
 - Querosene is at the foot of São Pedro Mountains among São Pedro and Charqueada.
 - Querosene lies in the foot of the São Pedro Mountains between São Pedro and Charqueada.
 - Querosene lie at the foot of the São Pedro Mountains among São Pedro and Charqueada.
 - Querosene lies at the foot of São Pedro Mountains between São Pedro and Charqueada.
43. Este fato é mencionado em uma das obras de Lobato.
- This fact is mentioned in one of the Lobato's works.
 - This fact is mentioned in one of Lobato's works.
 - This fact is mentioned in one of Lobato work's.
 - This fact is mentioned in a works of Lobato's.
 - This fact is mentioned in a work's Lobato.
44. Água sulfurosa foi encontrada a uma profundidade de 1.800 pés e o poço foi abandonado.
- Sulphurous water was found at the depth of 1,800 feet and the well was abandoned.
 - Water sulphurous was met at the depth of 1,800 feet and the well was abandoned.
 - Water sulphurous was met at the deep of 1,800 foot and the well was abandoned.
 - Sulphurous water was found at the depth of 1,800 feet and the well went abandoned.
 - Sulphurous water went found at the depth of 1,800 foot and the well went abandoned.
45. Querosene tornou-se uma estância balneária e atualmente se chama Águas de São Pedro.
- Querosene became a watering-place and actually it is called Águas de São Pedro.
 - Querosene became itself a watering-place and actually it is called itself Águas de São Pedro.
 - Querosene became a watering-place and now it is called Águas de São Pedro.
 - Querosene turned into a balneary and actually it is called Águas de São Pedro.
 - Querosene transformed itself into a balneary and now it is called itself Águas de São Pedro.

46. Pouca gente sabe que eles estavam também cavando um poço em Charqueada.
- Little persons know that they were digging too a well in Charqueada.
 - Few people know that they were also digging a well in Charqueada.
 - Little people knows that they also were digging a well in Charqueada.
 - Little persons know that they were digging a well in Charqueada too.
 - Few peoples know that they were digging a well in Charqueada too.
47. Este poço foi fechado antes da Segunda Guerra Mundial quando encontraram água sulfurosa.
- That well was closed before the Second World War when found sulphurous water.
 - This well was shut before the Second World War when found water sulphurous.
 - This well was locked before World War II when they found water sulphurous.
 - This well was closed before World War II when they found sulphurous water.
 - That well went closed before World War II when they found sulphurous water.
48. Atualmente as autoridades estão pensando torná-lo uma fonte de água sulfurosa.
- Actually the authorities are thinking in becoming him in a fountain of water sulphurous.
 - Actually the authorities are thinking of becoming it in a water spring.
 - Now the authorities are thinking of turning it into a water spring.
 - Now the authorities are thinking of to turn it into a water spring.
 - Now the authorities are thinking of to turn him into a fountain of sulphurous water.
49. Desta forma ela se tornaria uma atração turística,
- Of this form would turn itself in a attraction touristic,
 - In this way would become itself in an attraction touristic,
 - In this manner it would become into a attraction touristic,
 - In this way she would turn a touristic attraction,
 - In this way it would become a touristic attraction,
50. e Charqueada seria incluída no, assim chamado, "Circuito das Águas."
- and Charqueada would be included in the this way called "Circuit of the Waters".
 - and Charqueada would included in the so-called "Circuit of the Waters".
 - and Charqueada would to be included in the so-called "Circuit of the Waters".
 - and Charqueada would be included in the so-called "Circuit of the Waters".
 - and Charqueada be included in the called in this way "Circuit of the Waters".

LEIA ATENTAMENTE E ESCOLHA A RESPOSTA ADEQUADA AOS TRECHOS ABAIXO.

Dentists now have to study some medicine at school. When they treat pyorrhea, abscesses and other afflictions of the teeth and gums, they practice as specialists in a branch of medicine. The city of Newburgh, New York, has been making a ten-year experiment to determine the effect of fluorine on caries. This is medicine as much as it is dentistry. The whole conception of the causes of caries has changed since the vitamins were discovered, and it would be a backward dentist, indeed, who did not recognize the importance of this advance, which belongs to medicine as much as it does to dentistry.

I. Dentists did not study enough medicine at school in the past.

II. Vitamins are important things in dentistry.

III. Doctors and dentists practice as specialists in the same branch of medicine.

IV. Dentists who do not recognize the importance of vitamins are backward.

V. The experiments with fluorine belong both to medicine as much as they do to dentistry.

51. Of the above statements, based on the text:

A. only V is wrong

B. only IV and I are correct

C. only IV and V are correct

D. I, II, III, IV are wrong and only

E. only III is wrong

V is correct

I. Pyorrhea and abscesses are diseases that attack the teeth.

II. Pyorrhea and abscesses are afflictions of the teeth.

III. The text doesn't make any connexion between fluorine and vitamins.

IV. The text doesn't state if the effects of fluorine on caries is either good or bad.

V. All doctors should be good dentists, according to the text.

52. Of the above statements:

A. only I and V are correct

B. only II and III are correct

C. I, II, III, IV are correct and

D. only IV is wrong

V is wrong.

E. only I is correct

53. The title that best expresses the ideas in this passage is:

A. The dentist as a medical practitioner

B. Fluorine

C. Fighting caries

D. The dental specialist

E. Vitamins and dentistry

54. The author implies that:

A. the dentist's chief work is in treating pyorrhea, abscesses and similar diseases

B. fluorine causes caries

C. vitamins are important to the teeth

D. Newburgh may be making a mistake

E. the whole conception of the causes of caries has changed since the fluorine was discovered.

55. A. The Newburgh's experiment was completed ten years ago.

B. It was found fluorine affected caries.

C. The experiment to determine the effect of fluorine is still going on.

D. After 10 years the effect of fluorine was determined.

E. Fluorine affected the caries of the inhabitants of Newburgh.

The whole question of industrialism is a complex one. For laborers, it means that greater skills are required, and, in the last analysis, that the work may prove more difficult than in the past, where the time element had less importance. The positive benefits, however, are more important than these considerations. The laborer has greater time to rest, is less provincial, and enjoys the fruits of his labors to a far greater degree than was until now possible. In a way we may say that we have reached the end of the Industrial Revolution. We may call it today a technological revolution, in that science has found ways to utilize the efforts of a man beyond the dreams of past times. The beginning of the Atomic Age makes us feel further benefits. Some have called the beginning age the Power-Metal Age. The term is significant, for in these elements our country is rich, and if not self-sufficient, at least we have shown ourselves alert in exploiting these two elements.

56. The author's chief purpose in writing this passage seems to be to:
- A. point out the difficulties of industrialism
 - B. defend the work of scientists
 - C. explain that the time element never had any importance
 - D. explain why the Industrial Revolution came to an end
 - E. describe certain manifestations of industrialism
57. The author implies that the laborer of tomorrow will:
- A. enjoy greater benefits
 - B. have fewer opportunities for employment
 - C. grow more provincial
 - D. be destroyed by automation
 - E. be required to work more slowly
58. The author indicates that an appropriate name for the world of tomorrow will be:
- A. Technological Revolution
 - B. Atomic Age
 - C. New Industrial Revolution
 - D. Power-Metal Age
 - E. Age of Automation
59. The author implies that the future strength of this country will be found in its:
- A. vast number of laborers
 - B. skilled technicians
 - C. abundant sources of power and metal
 - D. more effective use of the time to rest
 - E. exploitation of the skilled laborers
60. When the author states that "work may prove more difficult than in the past", he implies that:
- A. exhausting physical labor is going to return
 - B. running the machines of the future will require great skill
 - C. the laborer is going to have to spend more time on the job
 - D. many laborers are going to be out of jobs
 - E. wartime conditions will make work difficult

The Greek language is a member of the Aryan or Indo-European family and its various dialects constitute the Hellenic group. It was probably spoken in Europe and Asia at least 1,500 years before the Christian Era by Greeks with classical learning. Later it was a universal language among the cultured classes, just as Latin afterward became the medium of international communication. During the Dark Ages Greek was little known to Western Europe, except in monasteries, although it remained the language of the Byzantine Empire. The emigration of the Greeks to Italy after the fall of Constantinople, and during the century preceding, gave a new impetus to the study of the Greek language, and the revival of learning gave it the place it has ever since occupied.

61. The title below that best expresses the ideas of this passage is:
- A. The Greek language B. Greece, past and present
 - C. Importance of the Greek dialects
 - D. Greek, the universal language E. An interesting language
62. A result of Greece's being the centre of classical learning was that:
- A. it built great schools B. Greek displaced Latin
 - C. Greek was the universal language among the cultured classes
 - D. Greek was spoken during the Dark Ages
 - E. its citizens were all cultured
63. The Greek language:
- A. had more dialects than Latin B. became dominant in Italy
 - C. was responsible for the revival of learning
 - D. was introduced into Europe by way of Constantinople
 - E. was probably spoken in Europe as early as 1,500 B.C.
64. The Greek language has been spoken in Asia and Europe:
- A. about 1,500 years B. about 3,400 years C. about 1,976 years
 - D. about 2,500 years E. since the Dark Ages
65. Which of the statements below is not true ?
- A. Greek was never the medium of international communication
 - B. Greek was, for a certain time, only spoken in monasteries
 - C. Greek never occupied a prominent place as Latin
 - D. The fall of the Byzantine Empire was very important for the Greek language
 - E. Even during the Dark Ages Greek was known in the Western European monasteries.

The more difficult our thoughts are, the less able is language to express them. This is not simply a matter of style, or eloquence. Of course some people are unable to speak due to many factors. Even when they love a woman very much, or feel they have been unjustly treated, or experience tremendous happiness, they cannot say more than a few silly clichés, which they themselves feel to be embarrassingly inadequate. And still, the finest speaker and writer who ever lived, using the most sensitive language yet invented by man, would be incapable of putting certain of his own thoughts into words — words which he himself and others would recognize as transmitting not more than a fraction of the intended meanings.

That is one of the reasons why people write poetry instead of prose: poetry carries more meanings than prose. That is one of the reasons why we love music: music transmits meanings which we know to be powerful, but which cannot be put into words.

66. The title that best expresses the ideas of this passage is:
- A. Words and writers B. The thought as a means of communication
C. The hidden meaning of words
D. The power of good speakers E. A limitation of language
67. According to the passage, music and poetry are alike in that they both:
- A. follow similar rhythmical patterns B. transmit style and eloquence
C. treat only significant themes D. can express things inexpressible by other means
E. are the best forms of self-expression
68. According to the author, poetry is superior to prose in that poetry:
- A. requires a greater knowledge B. presents ideas more concisely
C. communicates meaning more successfully
D. uses more figurative language E. deals with more powerful ideas
69. Which of the statements below is false?
- A. Any kind of thought is difficult to express.
B. Even the most qualified speaker has troubles to put his thoughts into words.
C. In general, words carry only part of the intended meanings
D. One of the best means of self-expression is through poetry.
E. Another efficient means of communicating with other people is music.
70. I. We should use prose to say that we love a woman very much
II. We should use poetry when we feel we have been unjustly treated
III. When we are happy we should only use clichés
IV. The usage of prose is embarrassingly inadequate
V. Some words carry only a fraction of the intended meaning
- Of the above statements:
- A. I, II, IV are wrong and III is correct
B. II, III, V are correct and II, IV are wrong C. V only is correct
D. None is correct E. I, II, III, IV, are correct and V is wrong

Dictionary makers are not the ones who determine what is the proper meaning or use of a word. Neither are textbook writers the ones who determine what is good English. No lawmaking body rules whether one may use "ain't" or where the accent is to be placed in the word "grimace". The idea may be new to you, but even under a dictatorship, the people who speak a language are the ones who decide its usage:

71. A. Dictionaries determine the meaning and use of a word.
B. The writers of dictionaries determine the proper meaning or use of a word.
C. Textbooks also determine the meaning of words.
D. Only the speakers determine the meaning and use of words.
E. The authors of textbooks only determine what good English is.
72. A. Nobody uses "ain't".
B. "Ain't" is grammatically wrong.
C. There are laws for the use of "ain't".
D. Everybody knows the rules for "ain't".
E. No organization states if we may or may not use "ain't".
73. A. We should put an accent in the word "grimace".
B. We do not know where to put the accent in the word "grimace".
C. There is no established rule where to put the accent in the word "grimace".
D. We cannot put an accent in the word "grimace".
E. None of the above statements is correct.

In your play, in your work, in your conversation, in your studies, you constantly raise questions about which you do not have sufficient information. Sometimes you may talk as though you do know the answers to the questions, and you may debate heatedly with others who are just as lacking in precise information as you are. At other times, if you are wise, you say, "I do not know, but I can find out, and I will".

74. A. In the activities mentioned, you never ask questions.
B. As you have enough information about them it is not necessary to ask questions.
C. As you have not enough information about them you ask questions quite often.
D. A student always asks questions.
E. Whenever you play, work, talk or study you are asked questions.
75. A. Whenever you talk about something you know the answers.
B. Sometimes, when you talk about something you think you really know the answers.
C. As you know the answers to the questions, you discuss with others.
D. Sometimes the discussion becomes heated because the others also possess precise information.
E. Sometimes the debate becomes heated because the others do not possess the precise information that you have.

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