

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

CONCURSO DE ADMISSÃO 1978
EXAME DE INGLÊS

INSTRUÇÕES

Recebendo este caderno de questões, verifique se está completo. O caderno deve ter 14 páginas numeradas de 1 a 14.

Se o caderno estiver com folhas mal impressas ou com falhas, avise o fiscal, para que novo caderno lhe seja fornecido.

1. O exame consta de 75 (setenta e cinco) questões do tipo múltipla escolha.
2. Em princípio, o exame deverá ser feito em uma hora e meia. Todavia, pode-se reservar-lhe tempo maior ou menor, diminuindo ou aumentando o tempo destinado ao exame de Português - que é feito em conjunto com o de Inglês.
3. Há somente uma alternativa certa para cada questão.
4. Assinalar, com traço curto e forte, na folha de respostas, o espaço correspondente a cada questão. Havendo engano, a borracha poderá ser utilizada.
5. Encerrando a tarefa, com a folha de respostas preenchida, os resultados devem ser transferidos para os cartões do computador.
6. Questões não respondidas ocasionam rejeição do cartão por parte do computador. Recomenda-se, pois, insistentemente, que todas as questões sejam respondidas, para evitar prejuízo para o candidato.

Preencha, agora, o cabeçalho da Folha de Respostas e aguarde o aviso do fiscal para iniciar o exame.

Terminado o exame, avise o fiscal.

Boa sorte.

-2-

ASSINALE NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS, A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE AS PALAVRAS (OU PALAVRA) CORRETAS QUE COMPLETEM AS SENTENÇAS:

1. "What is that thing over there?"
"I don't know what".
A. is that thing B. was that thing C. it is D. is it
E. None of these
2. my opinion they have made a serious mistake.
A. At B. From C. By D. To E. In
3. anybody in these two classes know where he lives?
A. Has B. Do C. Does D. Have E. Are
4. There's not as of this as I had expected.
A. much B. more C. many D. few E. None of these
5. At present one lives well in Switzerland, doesn't.....?
A. some B. any C. it D. one E. he
6. They went to her apartment but they were too late. She out already so they could not see her.
A. went B. did C. has gone D. had seen E. had gone
7. He told me not to worry because the doctor would arrive in a few time.
A. minutes B. minute's C. minutes' D. minute E. None of these
8. Is there bread for them all ?
A. enough B. enough of C. plenty D. few E. lots of
9. This problem doesn't concern him, nor.....it.....you.
A. isconcern B. do.....concern C. isconcerning
D. doesconcern E. does.....concerns
10. She told him that he must not a mistake because she wanted the report urgently.
A. make B. made C. making D. makes E. None of these

- 11. Don't lie on that bed. legs is broken.
 A. Of which its B. Whose C. Its D. One of its E. What
- 12. She said to her parents she was not certain.....
 A. with whom was she going B. that she was going with
 C. with whom she was going D. who she was going with
 E. whom was she going with
- 13. All they needed to solve the problem was a single
 A. information B. item of information C. pieces of information
 D. items of information E. piece of informations
- 14. Sarah classes lately, has she?
 A. didn't attend B. hadn't attended C. hasn't attended
 D. haven't attended E. doesn't attend
- 15. He seems to have money but he lives as a needy man.
 A. a great deal of B. many C. few D. a lot E. very
- 16. You or must tell him the truth.
 A. myself B. I C. me D. oneself E. one
- 17. He said that his watch was 10 minutes
 A. slow B. late C. lately D. slower E. slowly
- 18. Few people know
 A. to how do it B. how do it C. it how to do
 D. how it to do E. how to do it
- 19. I wish he louder; I can't hear what he is saying.
 A. speaks B. would speak C. is speaking D. will speak
 E. speak
- 20. I'm awfully sorry, but I had no choice. I simply what I did.
 A. ought to B. must do C. have had to do
 D. have done E. had to do.

21. The child has eaten too pieces of cake and drunk too lemonade.
A. much, many B. lot, much C. many, much
D. many, lot E. None of these
22. He them up yesterday, although he very busy lately.
A. rings, was B. rang, was C. rang, has been
D. has rung, has been E. None of these
23. Paul half the work, when they in.
A. finished, came B. has finished, came C. had finished, had come
D. has finished, had come E. had finished, came
24. Those students if they hard.
A. succeed, work B. succeed, will work C. succeeded, had worked
D. will succeed, work E. None of these
25. The man came here, and you talked with is my relative.
A. whom, who B. which, whom C. that, which D. who, whom
E. None of these
26. You may get there by car..... by train.
A. or, or B. either, or C. or, either D. either, nor
E. None of these
27. He was born eight o'clock the morning..... a beautiful day August.
A. at, in, on, on B: at, in, of, in C. -, of, in, of
D. -, on, on, in E. None of these
28. Yesterday, as he down the street, he an old friend of his.
A. had walked, met B. walked, had met C. was walking, met
D. walked, was meeting E. None of these

ASSINALE, NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS, A LETRA QUE CORRESPONDE À SENTENÇA CORRETA:

- 29. A. John is a great friend of me and always helps me when I need him.
B. His chances of success are far greater than us at present.
C. He told me to don't do it but I did.
D. There are not many news today.
E. My father was already dead when I was born.

- 30. A. They thought only of they themselves.
B. I hope to see her in a few days'time.
C. I hope to see her in few days time.
D. I hope to see her in a few days time.
E. I hope to see her in a few days of time.

- 31. A. I am the best and most intelligent student in this class, I am not?
B. I am the best and most intelligent student in this class, am I not?
C. I am the best and most intelligent student in this class, ain't I?
D. I am the best and most intelligent student in this class, aren't I?
E. I am the best and most intelligent student in this class, are I not?

- 32. A. John often reads to himself aloud.
B. John reads to himself aloud often
C. John reads aloud to himself often.
D. John reads often to himself aloud.
E. None of these.

- 33. A. You must again never say such a thing.
B. You must say such a thing again never.
C. You must never say such a thing again.
D. You must not never say such a thing again.
E. None of these.

- 34. A. How old he is!
B. Why you are so late for class today?
C. Can you tell me what is the time?
D. You can tell me what the time is?
E. "How old he is?" "He must be over forty".

- 35. A. He said that he lost the train because it was 10 minutes early.
- B. He said that he lost the train because it was 10 minutes fast.
- C. He said that he lost the train because it was 10 minutes early.
- D. He said that he lost the train because it was 10 minutes fastly.
- E. He said that he lost the train because it was 10 minutes faster.

ASSINALE, NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS, A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE À SENTENÇA ERRADA:

- 36. A. He went nowhere that cold morning.
 - B. He said nothing about the affair.
 - C. I saw nobody there at the time.
 - D. Is truth that he drinks a lot of alcohol?
 - E. He hasn't brought much luggage.
-
- 37. A. Those are mens'shoes. They are too big.
 - B. Don't be so rude to other people.
 - C. There was not much traffic on the Rio-Niterói bridge last week-end.
 - D. We are looking forward to hearing from you soon.
 - E. They eat what they can and they can what they cannot.
-
- 38. A. He had a great deal of success in his attempt.
 - B. How about going to the theater tonight?
 - C. There wasn't enough food on the table, was there?
 - D. Everyone has his mania, hasn't he?
 - E. Let's go for a cup of coffee, don't we?
-
- 39. A. The most he has, the more he wants.
 - B. The more he has, the more he wants.
 - C. She chose the worst day of the week to go there.
 - D. That diamond was worth its price.
 - E. As the time went by she became more and more beautiful.
-
- 40. A. Had you asked me, I would have told you the answer.
 - B. I am here since two o'clock.
 - C. If you had asked me, I would have told you the answer.
 - D. In 1970 he had been married for ten years.
 - E. It's time we started.

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

41. Apesar de ser uma pequena cidade, Charqueada é um lugar animado.
- A. In spite of to be a small town, Charqueada is a lively place.
 - B. In spite of to be a small town, Charqueada is a place lively.
 - C. Despite of to be a town small, Charqueada is a place lively.
 - D. Despite being a town small, Charqueada is a lively place.
 - E. In spite of being a small town, Charqueada is a lively place.
42. Ela começou como uma fazenda de café há muitos anos atrás.
- A. It started like a coffee farm many years ago.
 - B. She started like a coffee farm many years behind.
 - C. It started as a coffee farm many years ago.
 - D. She began like a farm of coffee there are many years behind.
 - E. It began as a farm of coffee there are many years ago.
43. Atualmente, ninguém planta um pé de café sequer.
- A. Actually, no one grows a single coffee tree.
 - B. Now, no one grows a single coffee tree.
 - C. Actually, anybody plant a single tree of coffee.
 - D. At present, nobody plant an unique foot of coffee.
 - E. Now, no one grow a unique foot of coffee.
44. Naturalmente, também, não produz charque.
- A. Of course, it does not produce jerked beef, either.
 - B. Of course, it does not product jerked beef, too.
 - C. Naturally, she do not produce dried meat, too.
 - D. Naturally, she also produce not dry beef.
 - E. Of course, it not product also dried meat.
45. De fato, Charqueada nunca foi uma região de criação de gado.
- A. Of fact, Charqueada never went a region of breeding cattle.
 - B. As a matter of fact, Charqueada has never been a cattle breeding region.
 - C. Of fact, Charqueada never have been a cattle raising region.
 - D. By fact, Charqueada never went a region of cattle raising.
 - E. As a matter of fact, Charqueada has never being a region of cattle creatio

46. Nos últimos anos tem-se plantado, praticamente, apenas cana de açúcar.
- A. In the last fews years one have planted practically only cane of sugar.
 - B. In the last fews years it has itself practically planted cane of sugar only.
 - C. On the lasts fews years they have practically grown sugar cane only.
 - D. In the last few years they have practically grown only sugar cane.
 - E. On the last a few years they have themselves practically grown only sugar cane.
47. Mas, até mesmo Charqueada está se tornando uma cidade industrial.
- A. But until Charqueada is becoming itself an industrial town.
 - B. But as far as Charqueada is becoming itself an industrial town.
 - C. But until even Charqueada is turning a town industrial.
 - D. But even Charqueada is becoming an industrial town.
 - E. But till even Charqueada is turning itself a town industrial.
48. A primeira fiação de seda, que foi instalada há alguns anos atrás,
- A. The first silk spinning mill that was set up some years ago,
 - B. The first spinning of silk that was installed there are some years behind,
 - C. The first factory of silk that were set up some years ago,
 - D. The first silk spinning fabric that was installed some years behind,
 - E. The first fabric of silk that went set up there is some years ago,
49. está agora produzindo vários tipos de tecido de seda.
- A. it is now producing various types of tissue of silk.
 - B. is at present producing various types of silk clothes.
 - C. is now producing various kinds of silk fabric.
 - D. is actually under production of various kinds of silk tissue.
 - E. it is actually producing variouse kinds of silk fabric.
50. Dessa maneira, de onde vem o nome 'Charqueada'?
- A. So, where does the name 'Charqueada' come from?
 - B. Of this manner, where does the name 'Charqueada' come of?
 - C. Then from where the name 'Charqueada' come?
 - D. So, of where the name 'Charqueada' come?
 - E. In this manner, of where comes the name 'Charqueada'?

LEIA ATENTAMENTE E ASSINALE, NA FOLHA DE RESPOSTAS, A LETRA CORRESPONDENTE A RESPOSTA ADEQUADA AOS TRECHOS ABAIXO:

Escape of coffee aroma vapors and gases does not in itself weaken the flavor of coffee, according to researches reported in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. Oxygen is the chief responsible in staling. Tests showed that roasted coffee is best preserved in tightly sealed vacuum cans. If oxygen is present the coffee deteriorates even though the sealing is tight. The tests were made with the aid of professional coffee tasters. Samples hermetically sealed in a vacuum remained fresh throughout the test period of forty-eight days. Coffee swept continuously for fifty-five days with dry nitrogen remained comparatively fresh and showed that the evolution of gas has no detectable effect on flavor.

- 51. The title that best expresses the ideas of this paragraph is:
 - A. Methods of storing coffee
 - B. The chemistry of coffee
 - C. Deterioration of coffee
 - D. Research in coffee types
 - E. Experiments in keeping coffee fresh

- 52. Coffee will retain its flavor best when
 - A. oxygen is excluded.
 - B. it is kept in tightly sealed containers.
 - C. it is kept in a vacuum for more than 48 days.
 - D. the gases are not allowed to escape.
 - E. it is roasted.

- 53. In a special experiment, coffee was kept fresh by means of
 - A. oxygen. B. nitrogen. C. coffee gases.
 - D. airtight containers. E. constant testing.

- 54. Which of these statements is not true?
 - A. Oxygen and nitrogen affect the flavor of coffee.
 - B. Vacuum helps to keep coffee fresh.
 - C. Freshness is affected neither by sealed vacuum cans nor by vapors and gases.
 - D. There is a close relation between containers and preservation.
 - E. Freshness and taste are interrelated.

Even in early times there was a certain variety in biography, but it was mostly written for political or moral purposes in Greek and Roman times and much later. In the 4th century B.C., Xenophon wrote a defense of his master Socrates that is called Memorabilia - a title something like the word "memoirs" as it is used today. In the 1st century A.D., Plutarch wrote his Parallel Lives, comparing the careers of a score of Romans with the same number of Greeks, pair by pair, and countless later writers (Shakespeare among them) drew on this work for facts and characterization. In Latin, Cornelius Nepos (1st century B.C.) wrote brief lives of illustrious men in a simple clear style; Tacitus, the great historian, wrote a life of his father-in-law Agricola that is a classic; and Suetonius's Twelve Caesars (written about 120 A.D.) is gossipy and full of scandal. These are samples of what is called "antique biography", written to emphasize certain moral qualities or to teach a political lesson.

Biography in English begins in the 16th century with William Roper's Life of Sir Thomas More and George Cavendish's Life of Cardinal Wolsey. In the 17th century, Izaak Walton wrote the Lives of Donne, Hooker, Herbert and others that are the forerunners of modern personal biography. James Boswell's Life of Samuel Johnson (1791) is interesting, personal, detailed, and minute. Johnson's own Life of Cowley was written, he said, because in a former biography "all was confused and enlarged through a mist of panegyric".

55. Shakespeare utilized the works of
A. Xenophon. B. Tacitus. C. Suetonius. D. William Roper.
E. None of these.
56. Antique biography
A. utilizes factual material. B. teaches a lesson.
C. tells about the lives of famous people.
D. contains the author's own life story. E. None of these.
57. The writing of biography
A. is relatively modern. B. is not popular.
C. extends back into history. D. is very common. E. None of these.
58. A book which contains several biographies was written by
A. Xenophon. B. Plutarch. C. Roper. D. Boswell. E. None of these.

59. Tacitus, who wrote a life story of Agricola, was
A. a Greek author. B. a historian. C. the author of Parallel Lives.
D. a Roman centurion. E. None of these.
60. Greek and Roman biography was written for the following purpose:
A. as a historical record. B. as a religious guide.
C. for political and moral aims. D. as hero worship.
E. None of these.
61. Suetonius wrote the Twelve Caesars in a style which was
A. simple and brief. B. historically inaccurate.
C. similar to Shakespearian writing. D. gossipy. E. None of these.
62. Shakespeare was influenced by the Greek and Roman authors, especially by
A. Plutarch. B. Suetonius. C. Tacitus. D. Xenophon. E. None of these.
63. Memorabilia, as written by Xenophon, was
A. written in 120 A.D. B. written in defense of Socrates.
C. the story of Xenophon's life. D. written in the 4th century A.D.
E. None of these.

The drawbacks of the city have been stressed by social philosophers such as Nietzsche, Simmel and Scheler, and their followers and popularizers (including Spengler, Mumford and others).

There is first of all de-individualization and anonymity. People tend to live externally crowded but internally lonely, morally isolated lives. We can know more people and fewer persons. The city fosters rootlessness. Traditional bonds, beliefs, institutions and norms are weakened, and relationships become discontinuous, impersonal, functional and, above all, less intimate. Ultimately people, disaffected and disengaged, float freely, like specks of dust. It is not an enjoyable freedom.

From "Creating Cities for Human Beings".

The World of Ideas: Essays for Study.

Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.

64. Social philosophers have stressed the —
- A. importance of the city.
 - B. advantages of the city.
 - C. reduction of the city.
 - D. disadvantages of the city.
 - E. improvement of the city.
65. The author mentions
- A. three philosophers and two popular writers.
 - B. five social philosophers.
 - C. three social philosophers, one follower, and one popular writer.
 - D. three social philosophers.
 - E. three social philosophers and two non-social philosophers.
66. "People tend to live"
- A. in the external part of the city.
 - B. crowded in the internal part of the city.
 - C. with more persons.
 - D. in isolated places.
 - E. close together but feel lonely inside.
67. "The city fosters rootlessness" means:
- A. the city develops bonds among people.
 - B. the city helps the development of beliefs and institutions.
 - C. the city stimulates the weakening of man's fundamental social institutions.
 - D. the city provides more facilities.
 - E. the city improves the established social order.
68. The people of the city
- A. have more mobility.
 - B. feel free like particles of dust.
 - C. do not enjoy their freedom.
 - D. prefer to live disengaged.
 - E. do not care for affection.

All education fails to reach its ideals. But a great deal of the content, approach and methods of the education provided in low-income countries is inadequate even by the most elementary standards. There are two main reasons. The teachers themselves often have only a primary education, followed by a year or two of training, if that. This is no reflection on the individuals themselves. In many countries they have had little or no opportunity to acquire the education they need. The educational deficiencies of the previous generation take time to eradicate. In other cases, the poor quality of the teaching force reflects low pay and morale, only the second best being attracted into a teaching career.

The second reason for inadequacy is more fundamental. It is that the very standards to which many educational institutions in less developed countries aspire, are inappropriate, irrelevant or sometimes positively harmful to the development of the country.

One very important result of this is the unfortunate social attitudes often engendered by these educational systems. Far from serving as a preparation for solving the country's most urgent problems, the schools often end up producing an elite which feels itself to be far above any practical involvement. Instead of providing the skills and determination needed to grasp any opportunities that exist of revolutionizing agriculture, many schools become little more than agencies to provide passports to escape to the towns. And even then, instead of providing practical skill for urban jobs, schools encourage a distaste for manual work and a preference for the academic.

Of course, it is not fair simply to blame the schools, which to a large extent simply reflect the values and rewards of society. The whole system of incentives and rewards in the society make it rational to seek a white collar job in the towns. Any practical reform must attack these problems as well as education. But education too must be transformed.

69. The author states that:

- A. educational methods are inadequate in general.
- B. education is inadequate only because the country is poor.
- C. educational standards are too high.
- D. education never reaches its objectives.
- E. None of these.

70. Teachers are inadequate due to:
- A. their primary education.
 - B. their two years of training.
 - C. their elementary standards.
 - D. lack of adequate training.
 - E. None of these.
71. One of the reasons explaining educational inadequacy in poor countries is:
- A. that its institutions are harmful.
 - B. their goals are inadequate.
 - C. their high standards.
 - D. that their elite is very practical.
 - E. None of these.
72. The deficiencies of teachers in low income countries are due to:
- A. their low moral standards.
 - B. the fact that they are irrelevant to the development of the country.
 - C. the high standards of the previous generation.
 - D. lack of opportunity and low pay.
 - E. None of these.
73. The schools in less developed countries:
- A. are practical.
 - B. end up like bureaucratic agencies.
 - C. produce an elite and deliver passports to it.
 - D. discourage academic work.
 - E. graduate professionals who prefer academic to practical skills.
74. Education in poor countries:
- A. is totally responsible for the problems of society.
 - B. is rewarded by society.
 - C. seeks to send graduates to white-collar jobs.
 - D. must be considered together with the global problems of society.
 - E. None of these.

75. Which of the following statements is true:
- A. the schools should be blamed for the problems of society.
 - B. only the highly qualified professionals are attracted into a teaching career.
 - C. schools in low-income countries serve as a preparation for solving their problems.
 - D. many schools tend to solve only agricultural problems.
 - E. None of these.

PARTE I (Questões de múltipla escolha, numeradas de 76 a 100).

76. EXAMINANDO AS PALAVRAS

entitular - empecilho - prazerosamente - mendingo

VERIFICA-SE QUE

- A. apenas uma está escrita corretamente
- B. apenas duas estão escritas corretamente
- C. três estão escritas corretamente
- D. todas estão escritas corretamente
- E. nenhuma está escrita corretamente

77. PARA A PRESENTE QUESTÃO, OBSERVAR QUE :

- a) a acentuação gráfica foi eliminada;
- b) as sílabas tônicas propostas são representadas por letras maiúsculas.

Ex.: ca TAS tro fe
(a sílaba tônica proposta é TAS)

AO SE ESCUTAR, ENTÃO,

ru BRI ca pro TO tipo
a VA ro gratu I to

VERIFICA-SE QUE

- A. apenas uma das palavras foi pronunciada corretamente
- B. apenas duas foram pronunciadas corretamente
- C. três foram pronunciadas corretamente
- D. todas foram pronunciadas corretamente
- E. nenhuma foi pronunciada corretamente

78. EXAMINANDO AS PALAVRAS

viagens - gorgeta - maizena - chfcara

VERIFICA-SE QUE

- A. apenas uma está escrita corretamente
- B. apenas duas estão escritas corretamente
- C. três estão escritas corretamente
- D. todas estão escritas corretamente
- E. nenhuma está escrita corretamente

79. EXAMINANDO AS DEFINIÇÕES ABAIXO

- Atilho: grupo de ilhas de coral, que tem o formato de um círculo ou anel, circundando parcial ou totalmente um lago interior.
- Conciliábulo: qualquer assembléia de prelados católicos em que se discutem assuntos dogmáticos.
- Baixela: conjunto de instrumentos científicos de pouca precisão.
- Tertúlia: agrupamento de amigos

VERIFICA-SE QUE

- A. apenas uma está correta
- B. apenas duas estão corretas
- C. três estão corretas
- D. todas estão corretas
- E. nenhuma está correta

80. UM ESTUDIOSO DA LÍNGUA PORTUGUESA, AO SER SOLICITADO A DAR O FEMININO DE

fação - ilhéu - cavaleiro - ermitão

DISSE:

- o feminino de CAVALEIRO é AMAZONA
- o feminino de FAISAO é FAISOA
- o feminino de ILHEU é ILHOA
- o feminino de ERMITAO é ERMITOA

EXAMINANDO SUAS AFIRMAÇÕES, VERIFICA-SE QUE

- A. apenas uma está correta
- B. apenas duas estão corretas
- C. três estão corretas
- D. todas estão corretas
- E. nenhuma está correta

81. EXAMINANDO AS PALAVRAS

telefonema - clã - dinamite - cataplasma

VERIFICA-SE QUE

- A. apenas uma pertence ao gênero masculino
- B. apenas uma pertence ao gênero feminino
- C. todas pertencem ao gênero masculino
- D. todas pertencem ao gênero feminino
- E. nenhuma das afirmações acima está correta

82. EXAMINANDO AS AFIRMAÇÕES

O plural de <u>álcool</u>	é	<u>álcoois</u>
O plural de <u>capitão-mor</u>	é	<u>capitães-mores</u>
O plural de <u>grão-mestre</u>	é	<u>grão-mestres</u>
O plural de <u>tabelião</u>	é	<u>tabeliões</u>

VERIFICA-SE QUE

- A. apenas uma está correta
- B. apenas duas estão corretas
- C. três estão corretas
- D. todas estão corretas
- E. nenhuma está correta

83. EXAMINANDO AS AFIRMAÇÕES

<u>leporino</u>	se refere à	<u>lebre</u>
<u>murino</u>	se refere a	<u>rato</u>
<u>genal</u>	se refere a	<u>joelho</u>
<u>equóreo</u>	se refere à	<u>cavalaria</u>

VERIFICA-SE QUE

- A. apenas uma está correta
- B. apenas duas estão corretas
- C. três estão corretas
- D. todas estão corretas
- E. nenhuma está correta