



CADERNO DE QUESTOES

EM CADA UMA DAS SEGUINTESENTENÇAS HÁ CINCO PALAVRAS OU EXPRESSOES ENTRE PARENTESES. ESCOLHA AQUELA QUE FAÇA O MELHOR SENTIDO.

1. After the car had knocked her down, she lay ( A. asleep B. thoughtless C. unconscious D. unknown E. unimaginative).
2. A steam engine is driven by the ( A. weight B. influence C. pressure D. strength E. vitality) of steam.
3. Before a merchant buys cloth from another country, he wants to see a small piece as ( A. a case B. an example C. an idea D. a sample E. a trial).
4. Can I ( A. borrow B. hire C. lend D. owe E. rent) some money from you? I've lost my bag.
5. He has never had very good ( A. body B. car C. brain D. health E. job): he is always ill.
6. He is a very ( A. careless B. cautious C. cross D. hasty E. excited) boy: whenever he crosses the road, he always looks in both directions first.
7. I have brought two books: you can make your ( A. choice B. choose C. elect D. election E. preference) between them.
8. Scientists all over the world are making ( A. enquires B. expenditures C. experiences D. experiments E. exploits) with atomic energy.
9. The price of wine ( A. depends B. follows C. hangs D. rests E. results) on the age: the older it is, the more it costs.
10. The temperature of the water was forty ( A. degrees B. divisions C. grades D. marks E. steps).

ESCOLHA UMA DAS PALAVRAS, À DIREITA, QUE MAIS SE APROXIME DO SENTIDO DAQUELA CORRESPONDENTE DA ESQUERDA.

11. chiefly      A. above      B. expensively      C. in front of      D. insect  
E. principally.
12. entire      A. go in      B. part      C. suffer      D. wheel      E. whole
13. amount      A. climb      B. group      C. hill      D. much      E. total
14. weapon      A. army      B. crying      C. gun      D. soldier      E. thunder
15. increase      A. inn      B. danger      C. disappear      D. grow      E. illness

ESCOLHA UMA DAS PALAVRAS À DIREITA DE SENTIDO OPÓSTO ÀQUELA CORRESPONDENTE DA ESQUERDA.

16. behind      A. ahead    B. at the side    C. face    D. on top  
E. standing.
17. different    A. alike    B. another    C. identify    D. join    E. self.
18. failure      A. conclusion    B. empty    C. extra    D. past    E. success.
19. loose        A. excellent    B. find    C. joined    D. tight  
E. unbroken.
20. fixed        A. change    B. disarranged    C. moving    D. settle  
E. unstuck.

ESCOLHA UMA DAS PALAVRAS OU EXPRESSÕES ENTRE PARÊNTESES CUJO SENTIDO MAIS SE APROXIME DA EXPRESSÃO DADA.

21. TO MAKE UP ONE'S MIND is: ( A. to decide    B. to work    C. to mind  
D. to wait    E. to make up).
22. If I say that I'D RATHER wait, I mean that I ( A. like to wait  
B. refuse to wait    C. should wait    D. prefer to wait    E. dislike to wait).
23. TO GET SICK means to: ( A. be sick    B. become sick    C. to stay sick  
D. to catch sick    E. to go sick).
24. BY THE WAY is a synonym for: ( A. however    B. at last  
C. incidentally    D. through this way    E. on this way).
25. If you HEAR FROM someone you: ( A. listen to him    B. hear of him  
C. receive a call from him    D. come from him    E. receive some communication from him).
26. If I GET ALONG WITH someone I ( A. know him well    B. live and work harmoniously with him    C. go with him    D. walk with him    E. support him).
27. If I cannot TELL YOU FROM your brother I cannot ( A. speak to you alone    B. tell you something    C. talk to you about your brother  
D. distinguish between you    E. like you).
28. When a plane TAKES OFF, it: ( A. arrives    B. explodes    C. lands  
D. leaves the ground    E. breaks).
29. AT LEAST means: ( A. as a minimum    B. last    C. finally    D. less  
E. first).
30. If I say I will GIVE UP smoking it means I will ( A. stop smoking  
B. start smoking    C. go upstairs to smoke    D. get up to smoke  
E. learn how to smoke).

ESCOLHA A COMBINAÇÃO DE NÚMEROS QUE FORMEM UMA SENTENÇA.

31. Some    there    boys    are    class    good    this    in  
       1            2            3            4            5            6            7            8

- A) 2,4,8,7,5,1,3,6.
- B) 4,2,1,6,3,8,7,5.
- C) 2,4,1,3,6,8,7,5.
- D) 2,4,1,6,3,8,7,5.
- E) 1,6,3,2,4,8,7,5.

32. All    half    did    answer    hour    ago    the    they    questions    an ?  
       1            2            3            4            5            6            7            8            9            10

- A) 1,7,9,2,10,5,6,8,3,4 ?
- B) 8,3,4,1,7,9,2,10,5,6 ?
- C) 3,1,8,4,7,9,2,10,5,6 ?
- D) 7,9,8,3,4,1,2,10,5,6 ?
- E) 3,8,4,1,7,9,2,10,5,6 ?

33. Has    it    already    child    seen    the  
       1            2            3            4            5            6

- A) 2,6,4,1,3,5.
- B) 6,4,1,3,2,5.
- C) 6,4,1,3,5,2.
- D) 3,1,6,4,5,2.
- E) 6,4,3,1,2,5.

34. Talking    left    when    they    the    stopped    you    room  
       1            2            3            4            5            6            7            8

- A) 7,2,5,8,3,6,4,1.
- B) 6,4,1,3,7,2,5,8.
- C) 3,1,4,6,7,2,5,8.
- D) 4,6,1,3,7,2,5,8.
- E) 3,2,7,5,8,4,6,1.

35. Wanted    know    was    where    the    the    man    to    post-office  
       1            2            3            4            5            6            7            8            9

- A) 5,7,1,8,2,4,6,9,3.
- B) 5,7,1,8,2,4,3,6,9.
- C) 1,5,7,8,2,4,6,9,3.
- D) 4,3,5,9,6,7,1,8,2.
- E) 1,5,7,8,2,4,3,6,9.

ESCOLHA O TEMPO CORRETO DO VERBO

Last month we...<sup>36</sup>... (to take) a trip to Brasilia on the "Uirapuru". We...<sup>37</sup>... (to leave) São Paulo at 8 o'clock. Before ...<sup>38</sup>... (to land), the plane ...<sup>39</sup>... (to fly) over the new town so that we could ...<sup>40</sup>... (to see) it from the air. I ...<sup>41</sup>... (to be - not) in Brasilia, before, so I was very much interested. Brasilia...<sup>42</sup>... (to offer) a breath-taking view from the air. If I had known a trip to Brasilia ...<sup>43</sup>... (to be) so exciting, I ...<sup>44</sup>... (to go) there before. ...<sup>45</sup>... (to like) to visit it too ?

36. A. took B. take C. will take D. were taking E. have taken.  
 37. A. leave B. left C. will leave D. have left E. were left.  
 38. A. to land B. landed C. having land D. landing E. have landed.  
 39. A. has flown B. fly C. will fly D. flies E. flew.  
 40. A. saw B. to see C. see D. seen E. have saw.  
 41. A. have not been B. had not been C. was not D. had not being  
 E. would not have been.  
 42. A. always offer B. have always offered C. has always offer  
 D. has always offered E. had always offer.  
 43. A. is B. would been C. were D. will be E. be.  
 44. A. would have gone B. would have went C. had gone D. have gone  
 E. would go.  
 45. A. would you liked B. would you to like C. would like you  
 D. you would like E. would you like.

MARQUE A SÍLABA ACENTUADA:

46. po lice man  
 A B C  
 47. re cent ly  
 A B C  
 48. com fort a ble  
 A B C D  
 49. rec og nize  
 A B C  
 50. par tic u lar  
 A B C D  
 51. A vogal "o" em COME tem o mesmo som em: ( A. done B. song C. room  
 D. home E. down).  
 52. As vogais "ei" em EIGHT têm o mesmo som em ( A. bought B. fright  
 C. age D. let E. receive).

53. As vogais "ea" em EAT têm o mesmo som em ( A. wait B. still  
C. seat D. dead E. head).
54. A vogal "a" em GARDEN tem o mesmo som em (A. sad B. arm  
C. around D. arrow E. tall).
55. As vogais "ie" em TIE têm o mesmo som em (A. wait B. buy  
C. field D. relief E. toy).

LEIA ATENTAMENTE E ESCOLHA A RESPOSTA ADEQUADA REFERENTE AOS TRECHOS ABAIXO:

Our people have been remarkably successful at inventing things that result in improving our standard of living. In lighting our homes, we have gone from candles to kerosene lamps to gas to electricity. To get about more easily and quickly, we exchanged the horse and buggy for the automobile. People used to refer to the first automobile as "horseless carriages." We were not satisfied with radio; we waited impatiently for television. In heating our homes, we have advanced from fireplaces to stoves to central heating by coal, oil, or gas. Because men like Edison and Ford tried all their lives to give us something better, we have for our use the thousands of things that our grandfathers and grandmothers did not dream of having.

56. The improvements referred to are things that add to: A. beauty  
B. value C. a long life D. better life E. make good impression.
57. "Horseless carriages" is the name people (.....) to call automobiles. A. are accustomed B. were accustomed C. use  
D. apply E. employ.
58. The best definition for the word "standard" is: A. a flag  
B. something to measure weight C. degree of excellence required for a particular purpose D. an upright support. E. the same.
59. The expression "to get about" is used with the meaning of:  
A. spread from person to person B. to go places C. to pass from one side to the other D. to go forward E. to escape.
60. The writer says that: A. people did not like radio B. radio was a great invention C. radio was invented by Edison D. radio was not enough E. people do not listen to radio anymore.
61. We may conclude that: A. life is not so good as before B. life is better than before C. life is very hard nowadays D. life has never been so bad E. life is worse than before.

According to the map he used, all Columbus had to do to reach a group of islands near Japan was to go from Spain to the Canary Islands and then sail some 2400 miles due west, following the 28th parallel. Since the map did not match the territory it was supposed to represent, he reached San Salvador, an island of the central Bahamas, instead.

62. Columbus reached San Salvador: A. by chance B. by lack of correct data C. listening to someone's advice D. by hope E. by reaching a group of islands near Japan.
63. Columbus would arrive in Japan if: A. the map corresponded to the territory B. the map were wrong C. did not pass the Canary Islands D. had followed the 28th parallel E. he sailed due north.

When I came home from the party, father met us at the door. He didn't say anything to George, but his face was flushed and I knew what the look in his eyes meant when he turned to me and said, "Young lady, do you know what time it is?"

64. The look in the father's eyes meant: A. he was very pleased B. he was very tired C. he was very angry D. he was very hungry E. he was very sleepy.
65. When the young lady arrived home: A. it was early B. it was late C. it was raining D. it was cold E. it was dark.

The elephant's trunk is the most remarkable organ any animal possesses. The arm of a man is notable because it may be swung about at any angle from the shoulder, but the elephant's trunk may be twisted and turned in any direction and at any point in its entire length. It is just as powerful in one position as in another. It is without bone - a great flexible cable of muscles and sinew, so tough that the sharpest knife will scarcely cut it. It is so delicate that the elephant may pluck the tenderest blade of grass, yet so strong that he may lift a tree weighing a ton and toss it about easily. With his great height and short, thick neck, the elephant would find it difficult indeed to feed the choicest morsels on the ground or in the tree tops and to strip a whole forest of bark and branches, if he feels like it. With his trunk he has a most extraordinary ability to detect the faintest scent and to punish or kill an enemy.

66. The elephant's trunk is remarkable because of: A. its flexibility B. its height C. its strength D. its toughness E. its several different functions.
67. The elephant's trunk is flexible because: A. its bone is very weak B. it has no bone in it C. its muscles are rigid D. it is long E. it turns in any direction.
68. The elephant strips a whole forest if: A. he wants to B. he is angry C. he is hungry D. he is tired E. he is lonely

69. The elephant can lift: A. heavy trees B. small trees C. light trees D. high trees E. thin trees

Most students will someday have jobs where coöperation will be necessary. If they expect to be popular and successful, they will have to learn to be pleasant and to have regard for the rights of others. They can't learn this from books, but they can learn it by helping to organize and run clubs or by playing on teams. If they don't learn it in school, they will have to later on - the hard way. But why not in school, since that is one of the things school is supposed to be for?

70. Coöperation is something: A. popular B. pleasant C. necessary D. useless E. easy.
71. Students should learn how to cooperate by: A. reading books B. expecting to be popular C. hoping to be pleasant D. participating in student's activities E. having a job.

Not only in countries which have a large Air Force, but also in countries where the Air Force is of relatively modest proportions, military aviation, commercial aviation, sports flying, and the aeronautical industry are often subordinated to different Government Departments.

In Brazil, where the Air Force is small compared to the Great Powers, but where the fleet of commercial aircrafts is one of the largest in the world, military and commercial aviation as well as sports flying and the growing aeronautical industry are subject to the coordinated orientation of a single government agency, namely the ministry of Aeronautics.

72. Aviation, in general, is: A. independent from Government control B. a private enterprise C. subordinate to different Government departments D. subordinate to only one Government department E. subordinate to the Ministry of Aeronautics.
73. The author says that Brazil has: A. a large military aviation B. a large aeronautical industry C. a large commercial aviation D. a large Air Force E. a small commercial aviation.
74. The Air Force in Brazil is subject to: A. several Government Departments B. commercial aviation C. coordinated departments D. some Government Departments E. only one Government Department.
75. The author mentions (.....) kinds of aviation: A. one B. two C. three D. four E. five.



NO CADERNO DE RESPOSTAS, ESCREVA O SUBSTANTIVO QUE TENHA A MESMA RAIZ QUE DAS PALAVRAS SUBLINHADAS E QUE MELHOR SE ENQUADRE COM O SENTIDO DA SENTENÇA:

76. John helps everyone who is in need. His ..... is appreciated by all his friends.
77. It is possible that Mr. Smith will come here by airplane; although there is the .....that he will travel by ship.
78. Paul is a very polite student; all the teachers have commented on his .....
79. We need a very long board; it must have 20 meters in .....
80. Was the story you told me true? You should always tell the .....

ESCREVA, NO CADERNO DE RESPOSTAS, AS PREPOSIÇÕES DO SEGUINTE TRECHO:

Last summer I took a trip .....<sup>81</sup> Charqueada, a small place.....<sup>82</sup>  
the interior .....<sup>83</sup> the state, far .....<sup>84</sup> São José. In order to  
get there we travelled .....<sup>85</sup> train and .....<sup>86</sup> bus. We left  
C.T.A. ....<sup>87</sup> a Saturday, .....<sup>88</sup> the morning, and arrived  
.....<sup>89</sup> our destination .....<sup>90</sup> night.

VERTA PARA O INGLÊS AS SEGUINTE SENTENÇAS:

91. Vamos tomar uma xícara de café ?
92. Há muitos bons livros novos naquela biblioteca.
93. O escritório tem três metros de largura por cinco de comprimento e quatro de altura.
94. Fui ao teatro para ver Hamlet na semana passada.
95. Ela estava com um vestido vermelho mas não estava usando óculos.
96. Se eu fôsse você eu iria à escola amanhã.
97. Você já mandou pintar a casa este ano?
98. A professora caiu e quebrou a perna.
99. Meu inglês está ficando cada vez melhor.
100. Não vale a pena ver aquele filme.