




## COMISSÃO DE EXAMES DE ADMISSÃO

EXAME DE ADMISSÃO  
(2015)

### PROVA DE INGLÊS

#### INSTRUÇÕES

1. A prova tem a duração de 120 minutos e contempla vários pequenos textos e um total de 60 perguntas.
2. Leia atentamente a prova e responda na **Folha de Respostas** a todas as perguntas.
3. Para cada pergunta existem quatro alternativas de resposta. Só **uma** é que está correcta. Assinale **apenas** a alternativa correcta.
4. Para responder correctamente, basta **marcar na alternativa** escolhida como se indica na Folha de Respostas. Exemplo: 
5. Para marcar use **primeiro** lápis de carvão do tipo **HB**. Apague **completamente** os erros usando uma borracha. Depois passe por cima esferográfica **preta** ou azul.
6. No fim da prova, entregue **apenas** a Folha de Respostas. **Não será aceite** qualquer folha adicional.
7. Não é permitido o uso de dicionário.
8. Não é permitido o uso de celular durante a prova.

**Lembre-se! Assinale  
correctamente o seu  
Código**

## PROVA DE INGLÊS

### SECTION A: READING & COMPREHENSION

#### Text

#### The planners

There are two main things that make aircraft engineering difficult: the need to make every component as reliable as possible and the need to build everything as light as possible. The fact that an aeroplane is up in the air and cannot stop if anything goes wrong, makes it perhaps a matter of life or death that its performance is absolutely dependable.

Given a certain power of engine, and consequently a certain fuel consumption, there is a practical limit to the total weight of aircraft that can be made to fly. Out of that weight as much as possible is wanted for fuel, radio navigational instruments, passenger seats, or freight room, and, of course, the passengers or freight themselves. So the structure of the aircraft has to be as small and light as safety and efficiency will allow. The designer must calculate the load that each part will bear. This specialist is called 'stress man'. He takes account of any unusual stress that may be put on the part as a precaution against errors in manufacture, accidental damage, etc.

The stress man's calculations go to the designer of the part, and he must make it as strong as the stress man says is necessary. One or two samples are always tested to prove that they are as strong as the designer intended. Each separate part is tested, then a whole assembly – for example, a complete wing, and finally the whole aeroplane. When a new type of aeroplane is being made, normally only one of the first three will be flown. Two will be destroyed on the ground in structural tests. The third one will be tested in the air.

Two kinds of ground strength tests are carried out. The first is to find the resistance to loading of wings, tail, etc. until they reach their maximum load and collapse. The other test is for fatigue strength. Relatively small loads are applied thousands of times. Each may be well under what the structure could stand as a single load, but many repetitions can result in collapse. One form of this test is done on the passenger cabin. It is filled with air at high pressure as for high-altitude flying and completely submerged in a large tank of water while the tests are going on. The surrounding water prevents the cabin from bursting like a bomb if there is failure.

When a plane has passed all the tests it can get a government certificate of airworthiness, without which it is illegal to fly, except for test flying.

Making the working parts reliable is as difficult as making the structure strong enough. The flying controls, the electrical equipment, the fire precautions, etc. must not only be light in weight, but must work both at high altitudes where the temperature may be below freezing point and in the hot air of an air field in the tropics.

To solve all these problems the aircraft industry has a large number of research workers, with elaborate laboratories and test houses, and new materials to give the best strength in relation to weight are constantly being tested.

Select the answer which is most accurate according to the information given in the passage

1. The two main requirements of aircraft design are
  - a) speed and cheapness.
  - b) reliability and passenger comfort.
  - c) making things both light and dependable.
  - d) ability to stay up in the air and avoid breakdowns.
  
2. The maximum possible weight of an aircraft is determined by
  - a) the engine power.
  - b) the amount of freight room.
  - c) the number of passengers.
  - d) international regulations.
  
3. The stress man's job is to calculate
  - a) how safe the plane is.
  - b) how strong each part must be.
  - c) what height the plane will fly at.
  - d) the amount of luggage each passenger may carry.
  
4. The first three aeroplanes of a new type
  - a) are all destroyed.
  - b) do not fly.
  - c) are later broken up for spare parts.
  - d) are used for testing purposes.
  
5. The passenger cabin test in water is designed to
  - a) make sure the plane would be safe if it landed in water.
  - b) test fatigue strength.
  - c) see if cabin will burst like a bomb.
  - d) keep the cabin cool.
  
6. All equipment in an aircraft must
  - a) work especially well at high temperatures.
  - b) be tested to destruction.
  - c) not to be too light in weight.
  - d) work perfectly well in a range of temperatures.
  
7. Certificates of airworthiness are issued by
  - a) the aircraft industry.
  - b) research workers.
  - c) stress men.
  - d) governments.
  
8. Research workers
  - a) are employed in large numbers by the aircraft industry.
  - b) seldom find solutions to practical problems.
  - c) also test houses.
  - d) do not need elaborate laboratories.
  
9. New materials are
  - a) too expensive to use in aircraft.
  - b) avoided if possible.
  - c) put to a variety of tests.
  - d) tested at a constant temperature.

10. Except for experimental flights, no new aircraft leaves the ground

- a) after being completely tested for safety.
- b) without having a stress man on board.
- c) until it has been thoroughly tested and approved. ✓
- d) unless flown by a government official.

### SECTION B: Vocabulary

Find the words in the passage and select the meaning you think is most likely to correspond among the choices given

11. component (line 2)

- a) complete
- b) employee
- c) part ✓
- d) engineer

12. performance (line 4)

- a) show
- b) operation ✓
- c) appearance
- d) demonstration

13. navigational (line 7)

- a) steering
- b) navy
- c) shipping ✓
- d) recreational

14. freight (line 8)

- a) cargo ✓
- b) fear
- c) free
- d) cooking

15. efficiency (line 9)

- a) regular servicing
- b) adequate precaution
- c) effective operation ✓
- d) speed

16. precaution (line 11)

- a) warning bell
- b) safety measure ✓
- c) complaint
- d) protest

17. fatigue strength (line 20)

- a) inability to resist tiredness
- b) strong feeling of tiredness
- c) prolonged resistance to weakening ✓
- d) tendency to become weary

18. relatively (line 20)

- a) comparatively ✓
- b) connectedly
- c) excessively
- d) connected

19. submerged (line 23)

- a) overburdened
- b) suppressed
- c) put below the surface ✓
- d) raised

20. elaborate (line 32)

- a) expensively jewelled ✓
- b) difficult
- c) complicated
- d) decorated

### Grammar

Choose the correct answer: a, b, c, or d



21. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ eggs in the shop.  
 a) some. b) an c) much  d) any
22. This classroom is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) ours b) our c) us d) your
23. There are \_\_\_\_\_ in the bar.  
 a) some olds' men b) any olds men  c) some old men d) any old men
24. \_\_\_\_\_ sugar is there in the cupboard?  
 a) How many b) How c) How much of  d) How much
25. Why \_\_\_\_\_ a knife in your hand?  
 a) have got you  b) have you got c) you got d) you've got
26. Ana is coming \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) in 6 o'clock b) 6 o'clock  c) at 6 o'clock d) on 6 o'clock
27. Which bottle of wine \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a) would you like b) are you like c) you like d) you do like
28. He \_\_\_\_\_ speak English.  
 a) can't b) don't can c) not can d) can't to
29. On Saturday I'm \_\_\_\_\_ a film.  
 a) going see  b) going to see c) go see d) go seeing
30. They don't like \_\_\_\_\_ television.  
 a) watch b) see c) seeing  d) watching
- 31- \_\_\_\_\_ work hard at school?  
 a) You had to b) Did you must  c) Did you have to d) Had you to
- 32- Where \_\_\_\_\_ go? Let's go to Bilene.  
 a) let's b) We will c) We  d) shall we
- 33- I've lost my pen. I can't find it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Anywhere b) nowhere c) somewhere d) everywhere
- 34- This is Assane and Julieta. \_\_\_\_\_ of them are students.  
 a) The both b) Two c) All  d) Both
- 35- \_\_\_\_\_ at the party on Sunday?  
 a) You were  b) will you be c) You'll d) Will be you
36. I want \_\_\_\_\_ me @ later.  
 a) you to phone b) that you phone c) you phone d) you to phone to
37. This dinner looks \_\_\_\_\_

- a) ill                      b) well                       c) good                      d) badly

38. This question is \_\_\_\_\_ for us to answer.  
 a) enough difficult    b) more difficult    c) too much difficult     d) too difficult

39. I \_\_\_\_\_ come but I couldn't.  
 a) want                      b) wanted                      c) want to                       d) wanted to

40. \_\_\_\_\_ come to work on Monday?  
 a) Will he has to    b) Have he to    c) will he have to    d) Does he has to

*Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D fits each space*

Lynda stood on the platform of the big railway station, her brown cardboard suitcase \_\_\_\_\_ (41) to her. She had expected to \_\_\_\_\_ (42) the round welcoming face of her aunt the moment she stepped off the train; \_\_\_\_\_ (43) there was nobody to meet her.

She was alone and \_\_\_\_\_ (44). Was \_\_\_\_\_ (45) some mistake about the day or time or place?

She \_\_\_\_\_ (46) she was on the right station because the conductor had told her where to get off.

Maybe her aunt did not see her because she was \_\_\_\_\_ (47) different. She knew she looked

smart and pretty in her new blue dress with her hair brushed \_\_\_\_\_ (48) round her face. Siphiso

\_\_\_\_\_ (49) given her a gold bangle and gold hoop earrings as a going away present and the white

leather shoes were a present from her father and mother. \_\_\_\_\_ (50) her aunt think she would

come to the city looking like a poor country girl? But her aunt was nowhere to be seen. Please,

please auntie. You promised to meet me! Please come. What \_\_\_\_\_ (51) happen if she did not

come? She had her aunt's address but where would she begin to look? She did not have \_\_\_\_\_

(52) money and taxes were \_\_\_\_\_ (53). Above the noise of the train sirens, whistles and loud

speakers, people shouted, and children cried. If someone calls my name, I \_\_\_\_\_ (54) hear it, she

thought to herself. She could not move away. This was where her aunt had \_\_\_\_\_ (55) her to

wait. She looked \_\_\_\_\_ (56) the big round station clock on the wall. She had been waiting for

nearly an hour. She sat down on her suitcase, opened her bag and \_\_\_\_\_ (57) out the paper

with her aunt's address written on it, but it meant \_\_\_\_\_ (58) to her.

Another hour passed. By this time it was late afternoon. Everybody was in a hurry. Lindi had

never seen \_\_\_\_\_ (59) confusion in her life. But people knew where they were going and she

did not. After another hour she looked at the paper again. She would have to spend every cent

she had on a taxi, but did she have \_\_\_\_\_ (60) money?

41.                      a) front                      b) behind                      c) near                       d) next

42.                      a) seeing                      b) saw                       c) see                      d) seen

43.                       a) but                      b) and                      c) because                      d) so

44.

45. a) frightening      b) fear      c) frightens       d) frightened
- a) it      b) she       c) there      d) I
46. a) understood      b) learnt       c) knew      d) thought
47.  a) so      b) such      c) too      d) so much
48. a) soft       b) softly      c) softer      d) softest
49. a) has      b) was      c) have       d) had
50. a) was       b) does      c) did      d) had
51.  a) would      b) does      c) did      d) it
52. a) many      b) some       c) much      d) more
53. a) cheap       b) expensive      c) outside      d) necessary
54.  a) won't      b) don't      c) can't      d) wouldn't
55. a) said      b) say       c) told      d) tell
56. a) after       b) at      c) out      d) up
57. a) gave      b) put      c) left       d) took
58. a) something       b) nothing      c) anything      d) everything
59.  a) such      b) too much      c) so      d) too many
60. a) too much      b) too many      c) not enough       d) enough

END