

SUBIECTELE
PENTRU PROBA I: LIMBA ENGLEZĂ
- Sesiunea iulie 2016 -

Choose the correct answer *a, b, c* or *d*.

Partea I: CITIT

Dear Mark,

We went on a bus sightseeing tour of the city yesterday. We didn't stop anywhere but saw more than you on foot.

Love, Jo

1. What does the note say?

- a) Jo is pleased with the number of things she saw from the bus.
- b) Jo regrets not having walked round the city to look at the sights.
- c) Jo thinks there are better sightseeing tours than the one she took.
- d) Jo regrets not having stopped anywhere during the tour.

Roland,

Dad's train is due at 6 p.m. but I can't get there. Could you meet him and take him to your place? I'll get there as soon as I can. Karen

2. Karen hopes to see Dad:

- a) At her home.
- b) At the train station.
- c) Roland's home.
- d) At 6 p.m.

Jean-Baptiste Lamarck, a French expert on plants and animals, lived from 1744 to 1829. He was the eleventh child in a family that had a high position in French society, but was very poor. It was a tradition in the family that the son joined the army, and several of Lamarck's older brothers did so. Following the death of his father, Lamarck also decided to follow his brothers. Aged only 16, he bought a horse and rode across the country to join the army. While he was in the army, he read a book on botany – the study of plants – and became interested in the natural world. He studied botany, and soon became an expert on the subject. He later published a major study of the plants that grew in France, and this made him well known among French scientists. In 1781, he was made a royal botanist. As part of his work he travelled to botanical gardens in other countries, where he collected and took home plants that were not available in France.

In 1793, Lamarck became a professor of zoology – the study of animals. He developed the idea that different types of animals change over time, an idea that hardly anyone at that time believed. Half a century later, the scientist Charles Darwin also believed that living things change to fit their environment better. However, Darwin thought Lamarck was wrong about how these changes were caused, and he developed his own explanations.

Lamarck married three times, and all his wives died before him. When he died in 1829, his family was so poor that they had to ask for financial help.

3. In this text, the writer is describing.

- a) How Lamarck balanced his career with his private life.
- b) The way that Lamarck got his botany books.
- c) Why Lamarck kept losing his job.
- d) The variety of Lamarck's interests.

4. What is said about Lamarck's family?

- a) It was one of the richest in France.
- b) He was the only boy in the family.
- c) Many family members joined the army.
- d) His father bought the horse for him.

5. One of Lamarck's activities in the 1780s was to

- a) bring back plants that could not be found in France.
- b) make France plants known in the other countries.
- c) create botanical gardens in several countries.
- d) make the study of plants popular among scientists.

6. What does the writer say about Lamarck and Darwin?

- a) Darwin's work was only possible because of Lamarck's ideas.
- b) They gave different explanations of how changes in animals happen.
- c) Darwin did not know about Lamarck's work.
- d) They shared the opinions of most people of their time.

Our unconscious mind contains many millions of past experiences that, so far as our conscious mind knows, are lost forever. By means of several devices, we know how to bring back lost memories. One method is "free association", used by psychiatrists. If a patient lets his conscious mind wander at will, it can give him clues to forgotten things which, if skilfully pursued by the doctor, will bring up whole networks of lost ideas and forgotten terrors. There are certain drugs which also help in this process; hypnotism, too, can be of tremendous value in exploring a patient's unconscious.

7. According to the passage, it is possible

- a) to use drugs to cure patient of their past terrors.
- b) to bring our lost memories to the surface through several methods.
- c) that physiological problems develop through the inability to forget certain things.
- d) for most people to choose to forget about their past experiences.

All around the world, it seems to be true that people prefer mysterious explanations to simple explanations. If someone is killed in a car crash, for example, many people say it was caused by fate, rather than by poor driving or bad road conditions. In many countries, a profitable business has developed around the subject of astrology. Astrologers want us to believe that our characters are formed as soon as we are born, according to the particular zodiac sign we are born under. Many people prefer to believe this rather than to read the scientific explanations of the development of human character and personality put forward by psychologists and doctors. Hence, in many popular magazines and women's journals, we find a column such as "You and Your Stars". And in some countries, you can even ask an astrology "expert" questions about your future.

8. According to the passage, people worldwide...

- a) have to drive on poor road conditions.
- b) tend to be more receptive to mysterious explanations.
- c) consult astrologers before making any plans.
- d) have similar characteristics according to their sign of the zodiac.

9. The subject of astrology

- a) can only be understood by experts.
- b) holds explanations we cannot find in our normal lives.
- c) is based on the work of scientists and psychologists.
- d) brings in a lot of money for people in several countries.

10. According to astrologers

- a) psychologists have no validity when explaining the development of personalities.
- b) women are more likely to follow their horoscopes than men.
- c) the zodiac sign under which a person is born determines his or her character from birth.
- d) a business can be extremely profitable if it is set up with their advice.

A pilot cannot fly a plane by sight alone. In many conditions, such as flying at night and landing in dense fog, a pilot must use radar, an alternative way of navigating. Because human eyes are not good at determining speeds of approaching objects, radar can show a pilot how fast nearby planes are moving. The basic principle of radar is exemplified by what happens when one shouts in a cave. The echo of the sounds against the walls helps a person determine the size of the cave. With radar, however, the waves are radio waves instead of sound waves. Radio waves travel at the speed of light, about 300,000 kilometres in one second. A radar set sends out a short burst of radio waves. Then it receives the echoes produced when the waves bounce off objects. By determining the time it takes for the echoes to return to the radar set, a trained technician can determine the distance between the radar set and other objects. The word "radar", in fact, gets its name from the term "radio detection and ranging". "Ranging" is the term for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set. Besides being of critical importance to pilots, radar is essential for air traffic control, tracking ships at sea, and for tracking weather systems and storms.

11. According to the passage, what can radar detect besides location of objects?

- a) Size
- b) Weight
- c) Speed
- d) Shape

12. The underlined word “it” refers to which of the following?

- a) A radar set
- b) A short burst
- c) A radio wave
- d) Light

13. Which type of waves does radar use?

- a) Sound
- b) Heat
- c) Radio
- d) Ocean

We are all well aware of the rapid growth of online databases. This has affected all levels of data storage, from the grandest government archives to the largest corporations and educational institutions all the way down to personal journals and family financial records. On the one hand, this transformation of the way that data is stored offers tremendous environmental advantages: much more data can be stored in a much smaller physical space and yet is more easily available to more people. There is no need to print pages and then physically store them. More and better-organized information is more easily available without storage problems. Have we reached some kind of “infotopia”? Perhaps, but there is a serious downside, and that is the problem of document security. Computer systems, which are mostly continuously connected to the Internet, are all too prone to being hacked. This can be done for criminal reasons or simply because of the satisfaction that hackers get from cracking apparently secure information systems. New opportunities for theft, espionage, blackmail, and political dirty tricks are already in existence.

14. What is the article about?

- a) The pros and cons of using webpage storage systems.
- b) The increasing use of computer in government offices.
- c) The danger of hackers who constantly steal information from others.
- d) The great opportunities available for people with computer skills.

15. According to the article, what has this new way of storing information opened its doors to?

- a) Further research of online storage systems.
- b) Illegal activities involving some individuals.
- c) A boom in computer-related industries.
- d) An awareness of the environmental problems.

Partea a II-a: GRAMATICĂ ȘI VOCABULAR

16. Is this the man _____ asked you where you live?

- a) which
- b) whom
- c) who
- d) whose

17. We _____ plans for our trip to Australia when you called last night.

- a) have made
- b) were making
- c) make
- d) will make

18. We _____ each other for ten years.

- a) know
- b) known
- c) are knowing
- d) have known

19. Your bike is _____ big for me to ride.
a) enough
b) so
c) not enough
d) too
20. James _____ me if I could help him.
a) told
b) said
c) asked
d) say
21. If I _____ you, I would take all the equipment with me.
a) be
b) were
c) would be
d) am
22. _____ house where he lives is far away from the town.
a) A
b) An
c) The
d) Other
23. I was _____ than my sister when we were young.
a) taller
b) tallest
c) tall
d) more tall
24. Private Brown _____ speak several languages when he joined the army.
a) may
b) can
c) could
d) must
25. Sergeant John asked his workmate: "How _____ money do you need?"
a) many
b) little
c) few
d) much
26. The roads will be _____ if it's -10 degrees Celsius.
a) icy
b) cloudy
c) foggy
d) windy
27. At the infirmary there is always a _____ to look after sick people.
a) pilot
b) nurse
c) guide
d) secretary
28. Every day the cadets go to the _____ area to practice shooting.
a) training
b) physical
c) recreational
d) medical

29. The unit is _____ close to the suburbs of the city.
a) taken place
b) fixed
c) situated
d) arranged
30. If you _____ to travel by car, don't forget to buy some gas.
a) think
b) intend
c) suppose
d) suggest
31. During the rush hours, you can see cars stuck in _____.
a) traffic lights
b) pavement
c) parking areas
d) traffic jams
32. The ship was _____ up the river.
a) driving
b) flying
c) running
d) sailing
33. The explosion took place not far from the city _____.
a) centre
b) circle
c) middle
d) heart
34. The information has _____ on many websites.
a) appeared
b) shown
c) come
d) entered
35. The neighbourhood is very _____ in the morning because of the heavy traffic.
a) soft
b) low
c) quiet
d) noisy

Partea a III-a: SCRIS

36. Which is an appropriate beginning for a formal letter?
a) Dear Sir or Madam,
b) Dear Tom,
c) Dear friend,
d) Dear Mr.,
37. In which part of a letter would you find the following sentence?
Furthermore, I found the absence of directions or tourist maps absolutely disappointing.
a) salutation
b) introduction
c) body
d) conclusion
38. You have been dissatisfied with the services of a travel agency. What type of text will you write to express your dissatisfaction?
a) a letter asking for information
b) a letter of complaint
c) a report
d) an essay

39. Which of the following linkers can you use to introduce an additional argument?

- a) Furthermore,
- b) To begin with,
- c) Firstly,
- d) In conclusion,

40. Choose the right structure to complete the sentence:

They are _____ hardworking and helpful towards their colleagues.

- a) every
- b) none
- c) as
- d) both

41. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- a) For my inappropriate behaviour this is to apologise.
- b) To apologise this is for my inappropriate behaviour.
- c) For my inappropriate behaviour to apologise this is.
- d) This is to apologise for my inappropriate behaviour.

42. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- a) Emails can be sent via the internet.
- b) Emails can via the internet be sent.
- c) Emails can send via the internet.
- d) Emails sent via the internet.

43. Choose the right structure to complete the sentence:

In conclusion, I wish ...

- a) to express my gratitude.
- b) express my gratitude.
- c) to express my gratification.
- d) express my gratification.

44. Which of the following sentences would NOT be appropriate to use in a letter accepting an invitation?

- a) Thanks for inviting me to spend a week at your farm house. It'll be great to see you again.
- b) I appreciate your invitation and I would be glad to meet you again.
- c) Hope you'll be able to forgive me for not being able to come.
- d) Thanks again for the invitation and give my love to everybody.

45. Choose the right structure to complete the sentence:

I am writing _____ your letter.

- a) replying
- b) in reply to
- c) with reply to
- d) of reply

NOTĂ: Timpul de lucru 90 de minute.

Toți itemii sunt obligatorii. Pentru fiecare item corect rezolvat se acordă 0,2 puncte. Se alocă 1 punct din oficiu.

GRILĂ DE EVALUARE

PROBA I: LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

1.	a	b	c	d	2.	a	b	c	d	3.	a	b	c	d
4.	a	b	c	d	5.	a	b	c	d	6.	a	b	c	d
7.	a	b	c	d	8.	a	b	c	d	9.	a	b	c	d
10.	a	b	c	d	11.	a	b	c	d	12.	a	b	c	d
13.	a	b	c	d	14.	a	b	c	d	15.	a	b	c	d
16.	a	b	c	d	17.	a	b	c	d	18.	a	b	c	d
19.	a	b	c	d	20.	a	b	c	d	21.	a	b	c	d
22.	a	b	c	d	23.	a	b	c	d	24.	a	b	c	d
25.	a	b	c	d	26.	a	b	c	d	27.	a	b	c	d
28.	a	b	c	d	29.	a	b	c	d	30.	a	b	c	d
31.	a	b	c	d	32.	a	b	c	d	33.	a	b	c	d
34.	a	b	c	d	35.	a	b	c	d	36.	a	b	c	d
37.	a	b	c	d	38.	a	b	c	d	39.	a	b	c	d
40.	a	b	c	d	41.	a	b	c	d	42.	a	b	c	d
43.	a	b	c	d	44.	a	b	c	d	45.	a	b	c	d

NOTĂ: Fiecare item se evaluează cu 0,2 puncte.
Din oficiu se acordă 1 punct.