

SUBIECTELE
PENTRU PROBA I: LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

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

Partea I: CITIT

Yogurt has as much nutritional value as a glass of milk, yet dieters and health food fanatics claim that yogurt will prolong your life. Their claims are backed by reports that yogurt eaters over the years have lived longer and healthier lives than non-yogurt eaters. However, what proof is there that rural life and its ensuing greater physical activity rather than consumption of yogurt are not the cause of these persons' longevity?

1. The author's intent is to show that

- a) yogurt is good for your health.
- b) eating yogurt will prolong your life.
- c) yogurt is the same as milk.
- d) there is no proof that yogurt increases longevity.

The condition of your heart is directly related to the amount of stress you regularly experience. Be aware of stress in your life and train yourself to counter-act disastrous effects. These are some of the deliberate steps you may take to reduce stress:

- Enjoy a lengthy vacation yearly. Don't take your work with you; forget all about the office.
- Be certain that what you are doing is what you really want to do.
- Face each challenge realistically. Don't attempt to do more each day than you possibly can do well. You need to feel satisfied with your accomplishments daily.
- Relax every evening and do the things you enjoy, whether this means strenuous exercise like tennis or curling up in a comfortable chair and reading a mystery.

2. The purpose of this passage is to

- a) show the effects of stress upon the heart.
- b) describe symptoms of stress.
- c) help you reduce stress.
- d) encourage you to reduce your work load.

3. The passage says that the first thing to do about stress is

- a) ignore it because it can be alleviated.
- b) talk to your boss about a vacation.
- c) do things you like to do.
- d) be aware of its existence in your life.

“To camp or not to camp?” When I asked a group of my friends this question, everybody had a strong opinion. Camping was either terrible or wonderful – there was nothing in between. It depends on childhood: if you had fun camping when you were a kid, then that was the beginning of a life-long enjoyment. But the opposite could also be true! The message for families is clear.

Personally, I loved camping then and I still, therefore, do today. My father worked for the oil industry and my family moved from city to city. I was quite lonely, I realise now. I never felt that the holidays we spent in other cities were real holidays; real holidays were the ones when we got out into the countryside and slept in tents. I think every family should have that. And even though I still live and work in a big city, this remains my opinion.

The camping I remember was out there, up mountains, in forests, by rivers – not stuck in campsites. If you're camping with friends or family, that's who you want to be with, not all the other people you meet in campsites. These places have great showers and shops, and are reasonable value for money. In fact, a night at a site once in a while lets you all get your clothes clean and stock up with food. But, wherever you go, don't pack lots of things: keep it basic and you'll have a better time.

We took my children camping last summer. We could see they loved it: the freedom, cooking on a fire, looking at the stars at night. I like to think that they understood the value of fresh air and water, sunshine, running and swimming, and that it meant more to them than expensive beach holidays.

4. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?

- a) To explain how to prepare for a camping trip.
- b) To encourage families to go camping together.
- c) To describe his childhood camping experiences.
- d) To persuade parents to let their children go camping.

5. What does the writer say in the second paragraph?

- a) He spent a lot of time with his parents when he was young.
- b) He had a happy childhood.
- c) He has always taken his holidays in the countryside.
- d) He has always lived in cities.

6. What does the writer say about campsites?

- a) It is useful to stay at campsites occasionally.
- b) It is too expensive to stay at campsites.
- c) They don't usually have enough facilities.
- d) They are a good place to make friends.

7. What does he hope his children learnt on their last camping holiday?

- a) The importance of simple things.
- b) How to save money.
- c) The names of stars.
- d) How to cook food.

Some hotels have hundreds of rooms, some have just a few. You might think small hotels are friendlier, but making guests feel welcome isn't a question of size but of attitude. Guests can be made to feel at home in a 900-room hotel with a swimming pool and half a dozen restaurants, and unwelcome in a hotel with a few bedrooms and just a small breakfast room. It all depends on the employees, from receptionists to cleaners to managers.

Many people start working in hotels to meet people, or to provide a good service. My own reason was much less interesting: I left university, my parents had moved abroad, and I had to find a job with accommodation. I went into the first hotel I saw, and asked if they had any jobs. Luckily, a receptionist had just left and I was offered the job – together with a room in the staff part of the hotel.

I loved the work and soon decided to aim for hotel management. Now, ten years later, I run a 20-room, independent hotel that was recently named 'Small Hotel of the Year' by a national newspaper. Of course it's great when guests tell you they've enjoyed their stay or their meal and want to return. And our restaurant menu attracts both guests and local people. Hotel staff often don't stay in their jobs long because they're unhappy with the manager. Before I started at this hotel, almost all its employees left within a year. My main achievement so far is that now only a third do. My aim is to reduce that figure even more.

8. What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- a) Describe her experience of working in hotels.
- b) Encourage people to become hotel managers.
- c) Explain the difficulties of working in a hotel.
- d) Compare hotels now with those of the past.

9. What does the writer consider most important for making guests enjoy their stay?

- a) The facilities.
- b) The number of rooms.
- c) The number of staff.
- d) The way that staff behave.

10. The writer started working in hotels because

- a) she wanted to meet a large number of people.
- b) she was contacted by a hotel that needed staff.
- c) she was looking for somewhere to live.
- d) she wanted to be able to provide a good service.

11. In her present job, the writer is particularly proud that

- a) many guests return to the hotel.
- b) staff stay in their jobs longer than before.
- c) the hotel has won a competition.
- d) she has opened a successful hotel restaurant.

In many ways, my interest in the whole business of language learning began with my grandmother. She was an immigrant and, as a young child going to school and having friends on the street, I was always confused that my grandmother spoke one language to me, another to my parents and a third one to my grandfather and on the phone to relatives back home. I guess she could have been a translator of books, or even a writer, as she seemed to pick languages up so quickly, but the amazing thing was that she'd left school at the age of 11 and had taught herself everything she knew.

The main reason to speak different languages for her was so she could communicate in these different cultures. She usually found out more about the people she was talking to than they did about her! Although it's often said that learning

languages can help you to find higher-paid employment, these days, travel and the internet are generally happening in a kind of limited global English or can be translated electronically, so my grandmother has still got it right. If she did, so can we. In fact, there's a lot of extra help these days from IT. Recording your voice with feedback facilities on web learning sites helps you to control how you speak, and so improve. I still think going to class means you can interact with other, real people in the same space, but it can also mean that you keep repeating the same mistakes. It's good to combine these methods. If you do a course, go for a full-time, intensive course.

12. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?

- a) To explain which is the best way to learn a language.
- b) To describe different ways of learning languages.
- c) To encourage people to study harder when learning a language.
- d) To request information about learning different languages.

13. What does the writer think is special about her grandmother?

- a) She spoke three languages.
- b) She translated books for publishers.
- c) She learnt languages without having teachers.
- d) She could write quickly in different languages.

14. The writer says the most important reason why people use languages is

- a) to learn about other cultures.
- b) to travel internationally.
- c) to get better jobs.
- d) to use the internet.

15. The writer says IT helps to learn languages because it means

- a) you can study in different places.
- b) you can talk to other learners.
- c) you can repeat things easily.
- d) you can check your mistakes.

Partea a II-a: GRAMATICĂ ȘI VOCABULAR

16. Physical fitness exercises can cause injuries the participants are careful.

- a) that
- b) if
- c) unless
- d) with

17. Generally speaking, people should have as their desires will allow.

- a) much education
- b) as much education
- c) education
- d) for education

18. On the slope of Long's Peak in Colorado the ruin of a gigantic tree.

- a) lies
- b) that lies
- c) where lies
- d) lie

19. The sun earlier if it were summer.

- a) will rise
- b) will raise
- c) would raise
- d) would rise

20. Your English since I lastyou.

- a) had improved / saw
- b) has improved / saw
- c) improved / have seen
- d) has improved / has seen

21. The tree is on fire! The lightning it!

- a) struck
- b) was striking

- c) is striking
d) has struck
- 22. The bread was old and stale, the private ate it anyway.**
a) for
b) and
c) but
d) so
- 23. help you with your heavy bag?**
a) Do you want that I
b) Will I
c) Shall I
d) Would you like that
- 24. If energy inexpensive and unlimited, many things in the world would be different.**
a) is
b) will be
c) were
d) would be
- 25. The engineers' platoon the bridge in time for the training exercise.**
a) could finishing
b) might finish
c) should finished
d) must to finish
- 26. He reads periodicals that are for his profession.**
a) suitable
b) apparent
c) perceptive
d) discriminating
- 27. The rain was so over the weekend that the river flooded its banks.**
a) strong
b) heavy
c) high
d) big
- 28. Everyone always takes in our English class.**
a) progress
b) interest
c) attention
d) respect
- 29. The dying soldier's speech was so that no one was able to interpret his request.**
a) indiscreet
b) nonchalant
c) incoherent
d) impotent
- 30. The authorities will vote new laws against the illegal dumping of waste in rivers and lakes.**
a) rubbish
b) toxic
c) polluted
d) harmless
- 31. We had our neighbours about the party but they still complained about the noise.**
a) warned
b) invited
c) apologised
d) assured
- 32. After the plane has off, I can relax and start to enjoy the flight.**
a) gone
b) flown

- c) taken
- d) left

33. We have to go home because our car is being serviced.

- a) walk
- b) walked
- c) by foot
- d) on foot

34. From what I can see, I would say that political views he shares make him Republican.

- a) a / a
- b) the / a
- c) a / the
- d) the / the

35. Be more and people will surely trust you.

- a) asserted
- b) asserting
- c) assertion
- d) assertive

Partea a III-a: SCRIS

36. A letter beginning with “Dear Sir/Madam” should end with:

- a) Yours sincerely
- b) Best wishes
- c) Love
- d) Yours faithfully

37. If you want to make reference to future contact in an email, you should write:

- a) Thanks for your email
- b) Just a quick email to tell you
- c) Got to go now
- d) Hope to hear from you soon

38. Because sheep meat and wool, they are valued in many countries.

- a) both produced
- b) having both
- c) both
- d) produce both

39. I entered the gym that evening I had no idea what was going to happen.

- a) After
- b) When
- c) Next
- d) While

40. “Could you lend me some money?”

“I’d like you to give me one good reason I should.”

- a) that
- b) which
- c) why
- d) who

41. Proponents of solar energy wonder refused funding.

- a) why the government has
- b) has the government
- c) why has the government
- d) about the government

42. At first glance the idea appears to be attractive., there are a lot of details to be cleared up.

- a) And
- b) Furthermore
- c) However
- d) In addition

43. Swimmers are advised to observe all safety precautions, particularly when

- a) there is no lifeguard on duty
- b) they are necessary

- c) are they for their own safety
- d) there is a lifeguard on duty

44. states that NATO countries face serious reductions of their military budgets.

- a) They say in the article
- b) In the article
- c) In the article they
- d) The article

45. Not until a baby kangaroo is four months old to live outside its mother's pouch.

- a) it begins
- b) does it begin
- c) and begins
- d) beginning

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.