



SUBIECTELE

LA LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

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

Partea I: CITIT

One of the most common aspects associated with early childhood is passing fears. Many children, aged 2 to 4, are afraid of animals, especially dogs. By the age of 6, most children are probably afraid of the dark. Other examples of common fears are of doctors, thunderstorms, and imaginary creatures.

1. What is the main idea of the paragraph?

- a) Passing fears are a common aspect in early childhood.
- b) Many 2- to 4-year-olds are afraid of animals, especially dogs.
- c) Other common fears are of doctors, thunderstorms, and imaginary creatures.
- d) By the age of 6, children are more likely to be afraid of the dark.

Helicopters and airplanes are not at all similar. In fact, they are quite different. Helicopters can do three things that airplanes can't. Firstly, when airplanes move upward, they also have to move forward, whereas helicopters can move straight up from the ground without moving ahead. Secondly, helicopters can fly backward, which again airplanes cannot do. Thirdly, helicopters can use their rotors to hover up in the air (remain immobile in the air), which is impossible for planes.

Since there are these differences between helicopters and airplanes, helicopters do not necessarily need a runway for takeoff. Thus, they are used in crowded zones where there wouldn't be any room for airplanes or in isolated areas which do not have airports or other transport facilities. Due to the fact that they can hover, they are used on firefighting missions to transport and drop water on fires. They are used in logging operations to lift trees and take them out of forests. Helicopters are used as air ambulances to airlift patients out of situations which are difficult to reach by conventional ambulances. Helicopters are also used by the police to follow suspects on the ground or to look for cars on the ground. Of course, helicopters have military uses as well, because of their design and capabilities.

2. Helicopters can ____.

- a) move straight up
- b) fly backward
- c) hover
- d) all of the above

3. When airplanes move upward ____.

- a) they also have to move forward
- b) they also have to move sideways
- c) they also have to move backwards
- d) both a and b are correct

4. According to the text, helicopters are used in firefighting because ____.

- a) they cannot reach difficult spots
- b) their rotors can put out the fire
- c) they can hover above the fire
- d) both a and b are correct

5. How are helicopters used as ambulances?

- a) They are used to chase suspects on the ground.
- b) They are used to airlift people out of accidents.
- c) They are used to drop water on fires.
- d) They are used to lift trees out of forests.

Career choices

Dr Tom Halisham talks about life as a university professor

I've worked at a university for many years. My opinion of university life when I started my job was mixed. On the one hand, I enjoyed working in an academic environment and teaching a subject that I loved. But I also felt nervous about having so many very talented colleagues around me. They were experts in my subject and very well-known in the field of psychology.

However, I quickly got used to the job and over time I worked my way up to a senior position in the university. Being a professor is a very rewarding profession, mainly because the job involves so many different activities. I always go home at the end of the day feeling that I've done something interesting. Some of my time is spent teaching classes or helping students with their research. I'm also expected to publish research of my own quite regularly, which can take up a lot of time. However, the reward is the chance to travel the world to share my research at conferences and to meet old friends and new colleagues. In many ways, I'm free to decide what I want to research, which conferences I want to attend and, in some cases, what subjects I want to teach.

I once read that being a professor is regarded as one of the least stressful professions but things have changed over the years. Competition between universities has increased and as a result, what was once a relaxed, leisurely occupation is now much busier. Nevertheless, I think I'm very lucky to be in the profession I'm in. I'd certainly recommend it to anyone thinking of following a similar career.

6. What is Dr Halisham's main reason for writing this article?

- a) to argue that being a professor has changed
- b) to explain what his favourite activity is
- c) to describe his job
- d) to explain how he became a professor

7. What does he like most about being a professor?

- a) He earns a lot of money.
- b) He can do different things.
- c) He can spend time with his students.
- d) He gets the chance to publish his research.

8. What do we learn about his research?

- a) He does research into the tourist industry.
- b) He wishes it didn't take up so much time.
- c) He gets the opportunity to go to other countries.
- d) He gets help from his students.

9. What is his attitude to being a professor now?

- a) It isn't as enjoyable as it used to be.
- b) There is more to do than before.
- c) It isn't stressful anymore.
- d) He is in competition with his colleagues.

10. What would he write in his diary about a typical week at work?

- a) 'A busy week – but interesting.'
- b) 'I spent all week doing the same old things.'
- c) 'What a stressful week!'
- d) 'Another boring week comes to an end.'



Partea a II-a: GRAMATICĂ ȘI VOCABULAR

11. My brother ____ the army two years ago.

- a) had joined
- b) joins
- c) joined
- d) has joined

12. You ____ cross the street in a hurry!

- a) mustn't
- b) might not
- c) may not
- d) won't

13. Private John received ____ from his superior.
a) an advice
b) some advices
c) advices
d) some advice
14. At no time ____ that he was the killer.
a) I didn't suspect
b) did I suspect
c) I had suspected
d) was I suspect
15. ____ he managed to do a great deal of his work, the trainee hasn't finished yet.
a) Even
b) However
c) Although
d) Despite
16. I wish I ____ better for the exam!
a) had prepared
b) would prepared
c) prepare
d) have prepared
17. He told me that the soldiers ____ for weeks before the mission.
a) have trained
b) had been training
c) are training
d) were training
18. Nothing is ____ than love and happiness in our life.
a) best
b) well
c) good
d) better
19. The officer ____ here now if he had been informed about the meeting.
a) would have been
b) would be
c) is
d) had been
20. All the rooms ____ in white recently.
a) has been painting
b) have painted
c) have been painted
d) was being painted
21. He was informed that he was ____ arrest.
a) for
b) in
c) under
d) over
22. She delivers lectures ____ military strategies at an academy.
a) of
b) in
c) at
d) on
23. He solves problems without ____ difficulty.
a) no
b) any
c) many
d) all



24. The White House, ____ is in Washington DC, is worth visiting.
- who
 - which
 - where
 - whose
25. There are ____ ways to persuade a person.
- variety
 - vary
 - various
 - varying
26. The military vehicle broke ____ on the way to the base.
- down
 - out
 - into
 - up
27. The earthquake was ____ powerful that the whole town was destroyed.
- such
 - enough
 - too
 - so
28. She must always be ____ of her duties.
- remembered
 - recalled
 - reminded
 - reassured
29. Don't forget to ____ your alarm clock for 6.30 a.m.
- put
 - set
 - ring
 - go off
30. I was born in Scotland, but I ____ in Northern Ireland.
- grew up
 - raised
 - brought up
 - rose



NOTĂ: Toți itemii sunt obligatorii. Pentru fiecare item corect rezolvat se acordă 0,3 puncte. Se alocă 1 punct din oficiu.

CADRE DIDACTICE DE SPECIALITATE:

Prof.gr. I

Cosmina ALMĂȘAN

Prof.gr. I

Oana MARGHITOIU

Prof.gr. I

Georgiana-Mona SĂVESCU

Prof.gr. I

Camelia GALAFTION

Prof.gr. I

Corina-Mariana MITRULESCU

Prof.gr. I

Victoria ȘERBAN

OPERARE PC: P.c.c.

Anamaria TEODORESCU

MULTIPLICARE: P.c.c.

Florin CUNȚAN