



**PROBA DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTIINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ PENTRU
ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA A IX-A CU PROGRAM BILINGV DE PREDARE**

30 mai 2013

Varianta 2

Timp de lucru – 60 min. Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii. Se acordă 10 puncte din oficiu.

I. Read the following article and choose a heading from the list below for each paragraph. The first one has been done as an example. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

(5x2p. = 10 points)

- A. A very powerful mechanism
- B. Two ways of remembering
- C. Why we forget our earliest memories
- D. Short term and long term memory
- E. Healthy body, healthy mind
- F. An old approach but a good one
- G. Are you forgetful?

HOW TO BOOST YOUR MEMORY

(0)... G...

Perhaps you do badly in exams because you can't recall facts and figures or words and structures in a foreign language. Are you always losing things or forgetting the books you need for school that day? Or do you forget what Mum wanted you to get at the corner shop? Relax! Help is close at hand. There's a tremendous range of methods to boost your memory.

(1).....

Your memory is like a brilliant, but unreliable computer storing a vast amount of information. In fact the memory's capacity is theoretically unlimited. The brain can record more than 86 billion bits of information every day and our memories can probably hold 100 trillion bits in a lifetime.

(2).....

Nevertheless only about 20 per cent of our daily experience is registered, and of that only a tiny proportion is loaded into long term memory. Most of the images and ideas that pass through our minds during a day are held for only 25 to 30 seconds. This is just long enough for us to be able to keep the words of a sentence in our head as we read it so we understand its meaning.

(3).....

We also remember different things in two different ways: declarative and non- declarative. Declarative memory deals with concrete things, specific events and facts such as what we have been doing and our recall of things that have happened. Non-declarative memory includes knowledge of general things, how to ride a bicycle, how to behave and so on. Someone with amnesia will almost always remember how to ride a bike, but may well forget her own name. One sad victim of this type of amnesia announces every ten minutes that he has 'just woken up'. Every time his wife walks into the room he throws his arms around her as if he has not seen her for years, even though she has only been gone for

a few minutes. Yet this man, formerly a highly-talented musician, is still able to play the piano and conduct a choir through a long and complicated concert piece.

(4)

Normal, healthy people can improve their memories very easily. First of all learn to relax if you're trying to memorise something. You may miss important items if your mind is on something else or if you weren't paying attention because of anxiety — you retain information best when you are alert and concentrating. If you're having trouble concentrating, increase the flow of oxygenated blood to the brain. Despite its small size the brain uses 20 per cent of the body's oxygen requirement. So try to combine study with exercise, particularly the kind of exercise that gets you breathing faster. Keep your mind fit as well as your body by doing mental workouts. Crosswords, Scrabble and quizzes all help to keep the mind in shape.

(5).....

You can also train your memory in certain ways. The ancient Greeks invented memory systems called mnemonics, and they still work today. Most systems involve associating the things you want to remember with something you already have safely stored in your head, and the most effective systems make use of visual imagery, smell, touch and sound. If you want to remember someone's name, try to find something distinctive about their hair, nose or eyes to associate with the name, e.g. Jane's wearing jewellery, Tim's tall or Bill's got a beard. If you want to remember numbers try to make associations between numbers in sequence - think of people's age, special dates, whether they're odd or even.

II. Choose the correct option: (5x1p. = 5 points)

1. I haven't seen them **since/for** ages.
2. As soon as I **see/will see** him I will tell him the truth.
3. I think I'm doing the right thing, **am I not/aren't I?**
4. Those who have finished their paper **may/must** leave the room if they go quietly.
5. If I **am /were** you, I wouldn't go there.

III. Complete the book extract. Use the word at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap on the same line: (10x1p. = 10 points)

I have a natural (1)to find bad news. If it's out there, I want to know about it. The people who work for me realise this and keep me informed. A lot goes wrong in any (2), even a good one. A product fails. You're (3) by a customer who suddenly switches to another company. A (4)brings out a product that appeals to a broad new market. Maybe a product is going to be late, or it's not going to do what you expect it to do, or you've been (5)to hire enough of the right kinds of people to carry out your plans. An (6) manager wants to hear about what's going wrong before he or she hears about what's going right. You can't react appropriately to (7) news if it doesn't reach you soon enough. You concentrate on bad news in order to get started on the (8)quickly. As soon as you're aware of a problem, everybody in your company must go into (9)

An (10)measure of a company's digital nervous system is how quickly people in the company find out about bad news and respond to it. Digital technology speeds business response time in any emergency.

ABLE

ORGANISE
SURPRISE

COMPETE

ABLE
EFFECT

DISAPPOINT

SOLVE

ACT
IMPORTANCE

IV. Put the verbs into the correct tense and form:

(10x1p. = 10 points)

1. ... a good time last weekend? **(you/have)**
2. I ... that film three times but I'd like to see it again. **(see)**
3. She ... to Mary when I saw her in town. **(talk)**
4. Where ... for your holidays next year? **(you/go)**
5. Be careful with that glass. If you drop it, it ... **(break)**
6. I usually ... with Joanna on Saturday nights but she's away this weekend. **(go out)**
7. Kevin ... anything since he got up this morning. **(not/eat)**
8. 'Where's Annie?' 'She ... the shopping at the moment.' **(do)**
9. It was a beautiful morning. The sun ... and the birds ... **(shine), (sing)**
10. If you ... harder, you'll fail the exam. **(not/study)**

V. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits the space:

(10x1p. = 10 points)

MAKING RECYCLING EASIER

More and more of the products we buy have got recycled material in them. Things like newspapers and magazines, glass bottles and jars, food and drink cans and even some clothing may have been **(1)** using recycled materials. **(2)** time we buy one of these products we help to support the recycling industry. The aim is that the product is used **(3)**, recycled and then used again.

One of the **(4)** in which we can help the recycling process is by saving our own waste. Over the next **(5)** of weeks we'll begin a weekly collection of recyclable waste from your home. All you have to **(6)** is put your recyclable waste in the box we've given you and put the box out **(7)** to your dustbin. The collection is weekly, **(8)** remember to look at the sticker on the box that **(9)** you which day we will collect it. Your dustbin will **(10)** be collected weekly.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|----------|----------|------------|
| 1. | A put | B got | C made | D taken |
| 2. | A Many | B Most | C Every | D All |
| 3. | A once | B ever | C only | D yet |
| 4. | A methods | B ways | C things | D means |
| 5. | A two | B couple | C pair | D twin |
| 6. | A do | B want | C have | D go |
| 7. | A beside | B along | C by | D next |
| 8. | A because | B so | C unless | D although |
| 9. | A speaks | B says | C asks | D tells |
| 10. | A together | B still | C just | D nearly |

VI. Write the letter of the correct answer which completes each sentence. (15x1p = 15points)

1. Of the two neighbors of mine, one is very kind and
A. the others are not B. another is not C. the other is not D. other is not
2. I remember that when he was young he play tennis very well.
A. could B. can C. must D. shall
3. Whenschool?
A. did he finish B. he finished C. he did finish D. did he finished
4. George does not know where his pen when he finished his homework.
A. did he put B. he did put C. he put D. to have put
5. Show me the girlmother is a teacher.
A. who's B. whose C. who D. of which
6. I to bed now. Good night!
A. go B. goes C. are going D. am going
7. They didn't know at that time that she music so much.
A. has loved B. loves C. is loving D. was loving
8. The teacher explained to us to do those exercises.
A. what B. which C. where D. how
9. Your car is faster than
A. my B. me C. my' s D. mine
10. Your composition is much more interesting ... your sister's.
A. then B. as C. than D. so
11. I am absolutely sure that ... saw the accident.
A. anyone B. none C. any D. someone
12. My son ... from school in 1994.
A. has graduated B. graduated C. graduate D. can graduate
13. Lack of money is ... real headache for many people.
A. one B. a C. an D. any
14. My favourite football team ... the cup.
A. is just winning B. just wins C. has just won D. just has won
15. When mother opened the door, the baby
A. slept B. was sleeping C. has slept D. has been sleeping

Keys

I. (10 points)

1.A 2.D 3.B 4.E 5.F

II. (5 points)

1. for
2. see
3. aren't I
4. may
5. were

III. (10 points)

1. ability 2. organisation 3. surprised 4. competitor 5. unable 6. effective 7. disappointing
8. solution(s) 9. action 10. important

IV. (10 points)

1. Did you have; 2. have seen; 3. was talking; 4. are you going/ are you going to go; 5. will break;
6. go out; 7. hasn't eaten; 8. is doing; 9. was shining ... were singing; 10. don't study

V. (10 points)

1. C
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. B
9. D
10. B

VI. (15 points)

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. D
9. D
10. C
11. D
12. B
13. B
14. C
15. B