

**PROBA DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTIINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ  
Pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu program bilingv de predare  
02 iunie 2011**

Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii.  
Se acordă 10 puncte din oficiu.  
Total = 70 puncte

**I. Read the following text attentively and then decide whether the following statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F) (10 x1 =10p)**

A friend of mine once told me of his first efforts to speak Japanese. He was working in an American company in Tokyo where all communication in the workplace was conducted in English, so he had no pressing need to learn the language. His wife, however, was taking Japanese lessons and passed on to him what she had learnt. The first time he aired his Japanese in public, his efforts were met with politeness but nevertheless got the impression he was doing something wrong. Quite some time went by before one of his Japanese colleagues plucked up the courage to tell him he spoke Japanese 'like a woman' and explained that often different vocabulary is used for the same objects depending on whether a man or a woman is speaking.

Japanese is not the only language which makes such distinctions, and, although the vocabulary doesn't change, research shows that gender can affect speech patterns in English, too.

1. The story is about a Frenchman. \_\_\_\_\_
2. She was working in an American company in Japan. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Speaking Japanese at work wasn't compulsory. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He, very rarely, spoke Japanese in public. \_\_\_\_\_
5. His Japanese colleagues were very polite and didn't want to offend him. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Whenever he spoke Japanese, he felt quite comfortable. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Speaking 'like a woman' in Japanese means differences in vocabulary. \_\_\_\_\_
8. 'Gender' refers to people of different ages. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Gender affects speech patterns in different languages. \_\_\_\_\_
10. In English, gender influences both the speech pattern and the vocabulary. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line: (10 x 1 =10p)**

1. It's ..... ! I've won the lottery! BELIEVE
2. I can tell from your .....that you are not happy. EXPRESS
3. Would you like to .....in a big city? LIFE
4. There's a lot of .....about that on the Internet. INFORM
5. How long is the .....from Paris to London? FLY
6. Which .....should we go in – left or right? DIRECT
7. Be .....! Those boxes are full of glasses. CARE
8. My best friend has got a great..... . PERSON
9. You need a lot of .....to write a good short story. IMAGINE
10. Animals in zoos don't live in their.....environment. NATURE

III. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) fits in the space in the same line:  
(15 x 1p = 15p)

### HEDGEHOGS THREATEN WILDLIFE

There are so many threats to the wildlife on our planet nowadays **0**....**C**..... we are rarely surprised when we are **1** ..... about another one. **2**....., some people might find it difficult to **3**..... that small creatures **4**..... hedgehogs would be the cause, rather than the victims, of one of these threats.

One resident of an island which **5**..... off the west coast of Scotland **6**..... how this extraordinary situation has come about. It appears that hedgehogs are not native to the islands. They were introduced by a gardener who thought they **7**..... be an effective way of controlling the slug population.

There are now so **8**..... hedgehogs on the island that they are putting many rare birds at **9**..... because they eat birds' eggs. The hedgehogs, it seems, are **10**..... - so what are the local people going to do **11** ..... it? One group of conservationists tried to transport hedgehogs to the mainland. The plan might have **12**..... if residents on the mainland hadn't pointed out that the hedgehogs would **13**..... just as much of a threat on the mainland as on the island. But, unless action is **14**..... soon, the continuing increase in the hedgehog population will **15**..... in the disappearance of certain rare species of birds.

#### EXAMPLE:

<b>0</b>	<b>A which</b>	<b>B how</b>	<b>C. that</b>	<b>D where</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>A</b> mentioned	<b>B</b> explained	<b>C</b> told	<b>D</b> said
<b>2.</b>	<b>A</b> Even	<b>B</b> Although	<b>C</b> Yet	<b>D</b> However
<b>3.</b>	<b>A</b> believe	<b>B</b> convince	<b>C</b> suppose	<b>D</b> consider
<b>4.</b>	<b>A</b> so	<b>B</b> such	<b>C</b> like	<b>D</b> as
<b>5.</b>	<b>A</b> extends	<b>B</b> lies	<b>C</b> covers	<b>D</b> stretches
<b>6.</b>	<b>A</b> described	<b>B</b> commented	<b>C</b> talked	<b>D</b> meant
<b>7.</b>	<b>A</b> should	<b>B</b> can	<b>C</b> ought	<b>D</b> would
<b>8.</b>	<b>A</b> largely	<b>B</b> much	<b>C</b> many	<b>D</b> far
<b>9.</b>	<b>A</b> danger	<b>B</b> risk	<b>C</b> trouble	<b>D</b> difficulties
<b>10.</b>	<b>A</b> anywhere	<b>B</b> everywhere	<b>C</b> anything	<b>D</b> nothing
<b>11.</b>	<b>A</b> with	<b>B</b> about	<b>C</b> to	<b>D</b> for
<b>12.</b>	<b>A</b> beaten	<b>B</b> won	<b>C</b> caught	<b>D</b> succeeded
<b>13.</b>	<b>A</b> change	<b>B</b> become	<b>C</b> return	<b>D</b> move
<b>14.</b>	<b>A</b> made	<b>B</b> done	<b>C</b> taken	<b>D</b> held
<b>15.</b>	<b>A</b> result	<b>B</b> lead	<b>C</b> cause	<b>D</b> turn



V. For questions 1 to 10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

(5 x 1p = 5p)

1. Honestly, I don't mind where we go for our summer holidays. **(matter)**  
Honestly, ..... me where we go for our summer holidays.
2. Could you speak English when you were younger? **(able)**  
When you were younger, ..... speak English?
3. Three hundred students entered the swimming competition last year. **(part)**  
Three hundred students ..... the swimming competition last year.
4. Could I borrow some change for the telephone? **(lend)**  
Could ..... some change for the telephone?
5. I was really bored by the film last night. **(found)**  
I ..... last night.

VI. Write what the people said using Reported Speech: (5 x1 p = 5 p )

1. Grandma: Put your hat on, Ben!  
Grandma told Ben \_\_\_\_\_
2. Ben: What time is it?  
Ben asked \_\_\_\_\_
3. Mother to father: Have you bought a newspaper today?  
Mum asked father \_\_\_\_\_
4. Grandpa: Don't stay in the sun too long!  
Grandpa told Liza \_\_\_\_\_
5. Liza: I'll put some suntan lotion on!  
Liza told grandpa \_\_\_\_\_

VII. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form : (5 x1 p = 5 p )

1. When we arrived home Ian (sit) ..... outside the door.
2. Can you help me? I (not understand) ..... Spanish.
3. At the beginning of the film I (realize) ..... I'd seen it before.
4. I'm sorry, I can't talk long. I (study) ..... for an examination.
5. "What (you do) ..... when you saw the snake?" "I ran."

## KEY

I. 1-F 2-F 3-T 4-T 5-T 6-F 7-T 8-F 9-T 10-F  
(10 x 1 p = 10p)

II. (10 x 1 p = 10p)

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. unbelievable | 6. direction   |
| 2. expression   | 7. careful     |
| 3. live         | 8. personality |
| 4. information  | 9. imagination |
| 5. flight       | 10. natural    |

III. 1. **C**; 2. **D**; 3. **A**; 4. **C**; 5. **B**; 6. **A**; 7. **D**; 8. **C**; 9. **B**; 10. **B**; 11. **B**; 12. **D**; 13. **B**; 14. **C**; 15. **A**;  
(15 x 1 p = 15p)

IV.

I. 1 B, 2 D, 3 A, 4 B, 5 C, 6 D, 7 C, 8 A, 9 A, 10 D  
(10 x 1 p = 10p)

- V. 1. it doesn't/ does not matter to  
2. were you able to  
3. took part in  
4. you lend me  
5. found the film really boring  
(5 x 1 p = 5p)

VI.

1. ... to put his hat on.
  2. ...what time it was
  3. ...if he had bought a newspaper that day.
  4. ... not to stay in the sun too long.
  5. ... she would put some suntan lotion on.
- (5 x 1p = 5p)

VII.

1. was sitting
2. don't understand
3. realized
4. am studying
5. did you do

(5X1=5p).