



COLEGIUL NAȚIONAL

**GHEORGHE ȘINCAI**  
**BAIA MARE**



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# 15+

*Culegere de teste pentru admiterea în clasele a IX-a  
cu profil bilingv și intensiv  
din anii 2004-2019*



**2019**



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**Motto:**

*Hard work beats talent when talent doesn't work hard.*

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## Preface

It goes without saying that one of the greatest achievements that language teachers can have is seeing their students passing their exams.

### **SO.... WHY THIS BOOKLET / COLLECTION?**

The idea of gathering a set of authentic past papers appeared as a *necessity* for the teachers of English who prepare their 8<sup>th</sup>-grade students for an admission exam in a high school or college. Every year, hundreds of 8<sup>th</sup> grade students sit for the language test in order to enhance their chances to study in a bilingual or intensive programme class in one of the few colleges in our county where English can be studied more thoroughly.

### **WHAT IS IT ABOUT?**

This resource is intended to enable both teachers and students with an extremely useful tool: a valuable collection of papers from past bilingual and intensive English entrance exams over the past 15 years.

The book addresses both teachers and students at B1 level on the Council of Europe's Common European Framework scale. This collection consists of the official written tests with keys, as well as an authentic set of tests for the oral exam.

This collection of past papers offers these students the means to test their knowledge of the English language and it can prove to be a useful tool to measure their progress.

### **WHO ARE THE AUTHORS?**

Over the past fifteen years, these tests were devised by various teams of language teachers from the national colleges and several secondary schools in Baia Mare. They were assigned to work in official committees of elaboration of tests. We would like to thank all the teachers who contributed to this booklet and assure them they are highly appreciated by all language teachers who prepare their students for the language test, as well as by the students themselves.

**Best of luck!**





## Proba scrisă





## Test 1

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa cu profil bilingv de predare – 2004

#### I. Read this text, and then use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line. (10p)

##### Real Magic

One of the greatest performers I've ever seen was an Italian

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ called Lorenzo the Great. In front of a huge audience which included several (2) \_\_\_\_\_: from the local press, he actually managed to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that telepathy is possible. First, he gave me a book by a famous (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and he asked me to look (5) \_\_\_\_\_ at the cover. There was nothing (6) \_\_\_\_\_ about the book. Next, Lorenzo told me to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a word from any page and tell him the first letter. Then he sat down at a (8) \_\_\_\_\_, and typed the word I had been looking at in the book, I cannot think of a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ explanation for his success and I'm a professional (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

(1) MAGIC  
(2) JOURNAL  
(3) PROOF  
(4) WRITE  
(5) CARE  
(6) SUSPECT  
(7) CHOICE  
(8) COMPUTE  
(9) SCIENCE  
(10) SCIENCE

#### II. Match a word from column A with a word from column B to make a compound adjective. (5p)

##### A.

1. open
2. warm
3. hard
4. bad
5. fun

##### B.

1. tempered
2. hearted
3. minded
4. loving
5. working

#### III. Read the following paragraph and fill in the blanks. The first letter of each missing word has been given. (10p)

Most of us have a (1) **h**\_\_\_\_\_ that we do in our spare time. Some of us do things like surfing the Net, or make things like model planes. Others play cards or board (2) **g**\_\_\_\_\_ like backgammon, while others like to (3) **c**\_\_\_\_\_ things such as stamps and antiques. I (4) **s**\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of my summer holidays snorkelling in the sea. My brother goes away almost every weekend either walking or (5) **c**\_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains. His hobby is taking (6) **p**\_\_\_\_\_ of rare flowers. My aunt who is eighty has a magnificent (7) **c**\_\_\_\_\_ of traditional music, and still goes to (8) **d**\_\_\_\_\_ classes. Meanwhile, her husband who is eighty-five really enjoys (9) **r**\_\_\_\_\_ the bicycle and is keen on playing (10) **c**\_\_\_\_\_ because it involves thinking. So there is much more to life than watching TV!

#### VI. Rewrite the questions below in reported speech. (10p)

1. "Do you like swimming?"

She asked me \_\_\_\_\_

2. Who did you meet at Jim's party last week?

My friend asked me \_\_\_\_\_

3. "Can you drive?"

He asked me \_\_\_\_\_

4. Where have you been all day long?

She asked me \_\_\_\_\_

5. What do you usually do on Friday evenings?

- They asked me \_\_\_\_\_
6. Can you phone me this evening?  
He asked me \_\_\_\_\_
7. Did you see your teacher yesterday?  
My friend asked me \_\_\_\_\_
8. Where will you go on holiday next year?  
She asked me \_\_\_\_\_
9. When will I know the results of the examination?  
Maria asked the examiner \_\_\_\_\_
10. Are you enjoying your flight?  
The stewardess asked me \_\_\_\_\_

**V. Put each verb in brackets into a suitable tense. (20 p)**

I was on time for my dentist appointment, but the dentist was still busy with another patient, so I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in the waiting room and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (read) some of the old magazines lying there. While I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (wonder) whether to leave and come back another day, I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (notice) a magazine article about teeth. It (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (begin): 'How long is it since you last (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the dentist? (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (you go) regularly every six months? Or (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (you put off) your visit for the last six years?' Next to the article was a cartoon of a man in a dentist chair. The dentist (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (say): 'I'm afraid this (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (hurt).' I (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (suddenly realise) that my tooth (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) aching. But just as I (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the door to leave, the dentist's door (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (open). 'Next please,' he (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (call), as the previous patient (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (push) past me. 'Actually I'm not here to see you, I (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for my friend,' I (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (shout), leaving as rapidly as I could. (19) \_\_\_\_\_ (you ever do) this kind of thing? Surely I can't be the only person who (20) \_\_\_\_\_ (hate) the dentist!

**VI. Read the text. Some lines are correct, but some have words that should not be there. Tick each correct line. If a line has a word that should not be there, write the word in the space. (15 p)**

Dear Harry,

Do you remember me?

We ~~have~~ met last year when you were on holiday in Brighton. I'm sorry I haven't been written to you since by then. I have been working abroad and I have only just come back home to England.

Next week I am planning is to be in Bristol, and I was thinking about that we could meet.

Do you remember Shirley, the girl we have met in Brighton? We are getting married next month, and we are want you to come to the wedding.

I have lost your phone number, but when

I have get to Bristol I'll try to contact you.

It will be great to see you again. Are you still studying, or I have you found a job?

You won't recognize me when you'll see me!

I had my hair cut last week, and now I look at completely different. Shirley doesn't like men with long hair, you see!

Best wishes,

Chuck Norris.

.....√.....

.....have.....

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

5.....

6.....

7.....

8.....

9.....

10.....

11.....

12.....

13.....

14.....

15.....

## Test 2

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa cu profil intensiv la Colegiul Național „Gheorghe Șincai” Baia Mare – 2004

#### ***I. Rewrite the sentences by putting the verbs in the right tense: (20p)***

1. Hello! I \_\_\_\_\_ (TRY) to telephone you all week. Where you \_\_\_\_\_ (BE)?
2. I don't think we \_\_\_\_\_ (MEET) before.  
Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ (SEE) you once at a party, but we not \_\_\_\_\_ (BE) introduced then.
3. When I last \_\_\_\_\_ (SEE) him, he \_\_\_\_\_ (LIVE) in London.
4. I already \_\_\_\_\_ (FINISH) my work when my friend arrived.
5. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (HEAR) from him again, I will let you know.
6. Water \_\_\_\_\_ (FREEZE) at 100 degrees Centigrade.
7. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (WRITE) my letters on Sunday but I \_\_\_\_\_ (WRITE) this week's letters today.
8. When you last \_\_\_\_\_ (HAVE) a holiday? I (NOT HAVE) one for three years.
9. When John \_\_\_\_\_ (ENTER) the room, the thief already \_\_\_\_\_ (LEAVE).
10. Please excuse my dirty clothes. I \_\_\_\_\_ (CLEAN) the cellar.
11. Look at the clouds. It \_\_\_\_\_ (RAIN) soon.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (RING) you at 6 tomorrow.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ (WATCH) my favourite TV programme. Ring later.

#### ***II. Put the following sentences into the passive: (5p).***

1. The police will surely ask you that question.
2. No one has climbed that mountain before.
3. They promised Mary a new doll for her birthday.
4. Fog held up trains.
5. What did they pay you for doing that job?

#### ***III. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: (10p)***

1. If people (be) tired, they generally (go) to bed.
2. The waiter (serve) you quicker, if you (speak) to him more politely.
3. If he (be) a gentleman, he (not say) things like that.
4. Unless you (hurry), you (be) late.
5. They (do) it better if they (know) how, but they didn't.

#### ***IV. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition, where necessary: (10p)***

1. I can't tell you \_\_\_\_\_ the moment but if you will wait I'll let you know \_\_\_\_\_ a few moments.
2. He has been sick \_\_\_\_\_ the day he arrived.
3. He was in hospital \_\_\_\_\_ January till June.
4. He was sitting \_\_\_\_\_ my two sisters when the bell rang,
5. They now live \_\_\_\_\_ the north of England, but hope to move \_\_\_\_\_ London soon.
6. They left \_\_\_\_\_ the station a few minutes ago.
7. Sorry! I'm very bad \_\_\_\_\_ doing such things. Could you help me \_\_\_\_\_ it?

**V. Put in the right/ suitable form of an auxiliary verb: (5p)**

1. Unfortunately many elderly people \_\_\_\_\_ afford telephones.
2. I don't know if she agrees. She \_\_\_\_\_ want to.
3. Last ight Don suddenly became ill. We \_\_\_\_\_ call a doctor.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ drive fast, there is a speed limit here.
5. When I was 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ play the violin quite well.

**VI. Rewrite the following sentences, beginning with the word given. Use different introductory verbs as far as possible. Make sure these verbs are in the past tense. (10p)**

1. "I will teach the same lesson tomorrow as I taught two days ago".

The teacher \_\_\_\_\_

2. "Don't be late next week, boys!"

The boss \_\_\_\_\_

3. "Are you hungry, John?"

Mary \_\_\_\_\_

4. "Why have you done this?"

Mother \_\_\_\_\_

5. "We are very tired".

They \_\_\_\_\_

6. "What is going to happen to the school bus?"

Mrs. Davis \_\_\_\_\_

7. "Please try to understand our position".

He \_\_\_\_\_

8. "You must keep quiet and listen."

Mother \_\_\_\_\_

9. "Can you help me, please?"

My friend \_\_\_\_\_

10. "Go out and close the door!"

The teacher \_\_\_\_\_

**VII. Use the words in capitals at the end of each sentence to form a word that fits in the space: (5p)**

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| 1. Shall I send you some _____ about our courses?                    | INFORM  |
| 2. He never believed he would know such _____.                       | HAPPY   |
| 3. If I _____ all the irregular verbs, I should do well in the test. | MEMORY  |
| 4. Could you _____ the front door and let me in, please?             | LOCK    |
| 5. Don't be so _____. The train will soon be here.                   | PATIENT |

**VIII. Some of the following sentences have a mistake in them. Find them and correct them. (5 p)**

1. It says in the letter that all students has to register at nine o'clock.
2. You can to make your own decision.
3. A lot of people are frightening of going to the dentist.
4. That's the man who's brother helped me.
5. It's my first time in a plane. I've always flown before.

## Test 3

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa cu profil bilingv de predare – 2005

#### ***I. Choose the correct item: (10 x 2 = 20p)***

1. He is a taxi driver, so he is accustomed to \_\_\_\_\_ in the busy town centre.  
A. drive      B. have driven      C. be driven      D. driving
2. He was offered the job because he was \_\_\_\_\_ candidate.  
A. the best      B. good      C. better      D. best
3. My doctor recommended me \_\_\_\_\_ a week off work to recover from my illness.  
A. takes      B. take      C. to take      D. took
4. He's \_\_\_\_\_ helpful policeman I've met.  
A. least      B. the least      C. less      D. little
5. The sooner she moves out, \_\_\_\_\_ it will be for all of us.  
A. the better      B. the best      C. better      D. good
6. He bought a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ cottage in the country.  
A. stone, old, small      B. old, small, stone      C. small, old, stone      D. stone, small, old
7. Please stop \_\_\_\_\_ and give me your test papers.  
A. to writing      B. to have written      C. to write      D. writing
8. She prefers buying clothes \_\_\_\_\_ ironing them.  
A. to      B. then      C. rather      D. from
9. I wouldn't advise \_\_\_\_\_ on the plane because you might feel sick.  
A. to smoke      B. to have smoked      C. smoke      D. smoking
10. He is \_\_\_\_\_ at football than his brother.  
A. best      B. the best      C. good      D. better

#### ***II. Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence: (8 x 1 = 8p)***

1. I think my school is **just as good/ better** than yours.
2. There are enough apples for **each/ every** one.
3. Sharon has been working very **hard/ hardly**.
4. Could you give me **an/ some** information, please?
5. This is the **best/ better** ice-cream in the world!
6. I've been working in this company **for/ since** three months.
7. There are **no/ none** eggs left in the fridge.
8. The news **is/ are** on in a few minutes.

#### ***III. Read the text below and fill in the missing words. Use only ONE word for each blank space. (5x 2=10p)***

One night, Rebecca couldn't sleep so she \_\_\_\_\_ (1) downstairs and into the garden. It was very dark and the sky \_\_\_\_\_ (2) full of stars. Suddenly, Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_ (3) someone singing a happy song. She didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ (4) it was and shouted, "Who's there?" A friendly silver monster climbed down \_\_\_\_\_ (5) a tree! He said, "Hello, Rebecca, I'm Zack. Will you be my friend?"

**IV. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which shouldn't be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10x1=10 p)**

### Capitol

Three years after Thomas Jefferson <del>has</del> decided that	0. has
Washington should be only the capital of the United States of	1. _____
America in the 1790, the builcling of the great Capitol started.	2. _____
By the end of the century, the lawmakers find the most influential	3. _____
people had already began to move there.	4. _____
In 1814 the British people burned it the Capitol almost	5. _____
completely. This demoralized the Amerlcans so much that they	6. _____
were close to abandoning the whole experiment. Still, the Capitol	7. _____
was eventually rebuilt from 1817 to 1819. Two much more wings	8. _____
were added in 1857 and by constructing tile well known dome	9. _____
and the east face six years later, tile Capitol came to have the	10. _____
current icon which is twice as big as the initial building.	

**V. Fill in the correct word clorrived from the words in bold. (11 x 2 = 22p)**

Detroit is renowned for the (1) _____ of cars.	PRODUCT
If you make a good (2) _____ at the interview, you will get the job.	IMPRESS
Teaching and medicine me more than (3) _____, they're professions.	OCCUPY
My history teacher has a vast (4) _____ of past events.	KNOW
You are never too old to go to college and gain some (5) _____.	QUALIFY
My greatest (6) _____ was graduatin from university.	ACHIEVE
Henry Ford was a very (7) _____ businessman.	SUCCESS
In Britain, most students spend about thirteen years in (8) _____.	EDUCATE
The weatherman said there is a strong (9) _____ of rain today.	POSSIBLE
He was really (10) _____ at the casino; he lost all his money.	LUCKY
Athens is (11) _____ for its ancient buildings.	FAME



## Test 4

**Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa cu profil intensiv la Colegiul Național „Gheorghe Șincai” Baia Mare – 2005**

### ***I. Choose the correct item: (10 x 1p = 10p)***

1. The doctor \_\_\_\_ his speech when a police officer came into the room.  
A. was finished      B. had been finishing      C. had finished      D. finished
2. It seems that it \_\_\_\_ to snow.  
A. goes      B. is going      C. will go      D. has gone
3. I \_\_\_\_ a decision when the time comes.  
A. will make      B. make      C. have made      D. am making
4. In the past people \_\_\_\_ read many books.  
A. used      B. used to      C. use      D. have used
5. The Romanian football team \_\_\_\_ sure they will win the championship.  
A. is      B. are      C. will be      D. was
6. Unless you \_\_\_\_ the dentist's appointment, you won't be able to go to the meeting.  
A. cancel      B. won't cancel      C. will cancel      D. don't
7. In the last eight months the president \_\_\_\_ to several influential German businessmen.  
A. talked      B. was talking      C. has been talking      D. has talked
8. On entering the classroom, the teacher asked who the pupil on duty \_\_\_\_.  
A. was      B. is      C. were      D. has been
9. While I \_\_\_\_ vegetables, my brother was grating the cheese.  
A. chop      B. am chopping      C. chopped      D. was chopping
10. The shop assistant told us that he \_\_\_\_ the product we needed.  
A. doesn't have      B. don't have      C. hasn't had      D. didn't have

### ***II. Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence: (8 x 1p = 8p)***

1. Of course. We **meet/ are meeting** at 12 p.m. at your place.
2. She said she **will/ would** do her best to impress them.
3. If you **paid/ will pay** attention to it, you would understand it better.
4. While they **were walking/ walked** the dog, a storm started.
5. I was so tired because I **had been studying/ was studying** for a couple of hours.
6. Ann **graduated/ has graduated** from college five years ago.
7. We can't come to a conclusion until they **will announce/ announce** the latest news.
8. I really wish you **were/ are** here now.

### ***III. Read the text below and fill in the missing words. Use only ONE word for each blank space. (5 x 2p = 10p)***

Christmas is primarily a religious (0) **holiday**, the celebration of Christ's birth. The practice (1) \_\_\_\_\_ putting trees in the house, candles and many decorations indicate (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the pagan origins are still alive and well. Today Christmas offers people (3) \_\_\_\_\_ opportunity to give and receive presents, to help (4) \_\_\_\_\_ who are (5) \_\_\_\_\_ need.

**IV. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which shouldn't be there. If the line is correct, put a tick (..) by the number. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 x 1p = 10p)**

### Gladiators

Gladiators were prisoners of ~~by~~ war, condemned criminals or slaves who were bought by an owner of the gladiators, for the main purpose of participating in gladiator combats, a very much enjoyed by the mob in Roman times. There were also professional gladiators who volunteered to take part in the games, thus gaining in popularity. Condemned criminals who were committed capital crimes entered the arena without weapons. Those who didn't commit a capital crime were trained in special schools, becoming specialists in for combat techniques. They were but also allowed to use weapons and they could to win their freedom if they were able to survive three to five years of fights. Even though they had to fight only two or three times a year, very few of them survived. All of them had to obey the orders of their master and therefore were revered for their loyalty and discipline.

0. **by**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

**V. Read the text below and use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space. There is an example at the beginning (0). (11 x 2p = 22p)**

It's (0) **impossible** not to be astonished by India's magic and beauty. Nobody can understand it (1) \_\_\_\_\_ because nowhere on Earth does (2) \_\_\_\_\_ present itself in such an amazing (3) \_\_\_\_\_ burst of cultures, religions, races and tongues. Its most famous (4) \_\_\_\_\_ wonder is Taj Mahal. Also known as The Crown Palace, it is the most (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and well preserved tomb in the world. For centuries the monument has inspired poets, painters and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to try to capture its elusive magic. Since the 17th century, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ have crossed continents to come and see this ultimate (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to love, the celebration of woman built in marble. When the beautiful Arjumand Bano died in (9) \_\_\_\_\_, the royal court mourned for two years and her husband who was a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ builder, decided to create something so (11) \_\_\_\_\_ that the world would never forget.

- (0) POSSIBLE
- (1) COMPLETE
- (2) HUMAN
- (3) CREATOR
- (4) ARCHITECTURE
- (5) BEAUTY
- (6) MUSIC
- (7) TRAVEL
- (8) MEMORY
- (9) CHILD
- (10) PASSION
- (11) GLORY

## Test 5

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil bilingv – 2006

#### *I. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. (15 x 1p = 15p)*

Last year we (1) \_\_\_\_ to have an expensive holiday, so we (2) \_\_\_\_ to visit some friends, Brian and Ann, who (3) \_\_\_\_ to live by the sea. They (4) \_\_\_\_ to put us up for two weeks, and we always (5) \_\_\_\_ seeing them, it (6) \_\_\_\_ to be a good idea. They asked us if we (7) \_\_\_\_ sleeping on the sofa, and said that they would (8) \_\_\_\_ to make us comfortable. We (9) \_\_\_\_ to get there by bus, and when we arrived we could (10) \_\_\_\_ Brian and Ann sitting in the garden. They (11) \_\_\_\_ to be glad we had, but it was obvious that they hadn't (12) \_\_\_\_ to see us. They said that we had (13) \_\_\_\_ to tell them when we were arriving, and they (14) \_\_\_\_ asking us how long we were going to stay. We (15) \_\_\_\_ feeling embarrassed, so the next day we went home.

- |     |              |                    |                  |                   |
|-----|--------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1.  | A. continued | B. couldn't afford | C. liked         | D. promised       |
| 2.  | A. fancied   | B. tried           | C. wished        | D. decided        |
| 3.  | A. meant     | B. kept            | C. hoped         | D. happened       |
| 4.  | A. offered   | B. admitted        | C. enjoyed       | D. intended       |
| 5.  | A. denied    | B. imagined        | C. enjoyed       | D. preferred      |
| 6.  | A. began     | B. seemed          | C. imagined      | D. expected       |
| 7.  | A. minded    | B. suggested       | C. wanted        | D. remembered     |
| 8.  | A. practise  | B. mean            | C. learn         | D. try            |
| 9.  | A. suggested | B. tried           | C. managed       | D. started        |
| 10. | A. watch     | B. see             | C. keep          | D. wait           |
| 11. | A. intended  | B. pretended       | C. expected      | D. suggested      |
| 12. | A. preferred | B. forgotten       | C. promised      | D. expected       |
| 13. | A. forgotten | B. denied          | C. seemed        | D. chosen         |
| 14. | A. loved     | B. wanted          | C. kept          | D. couldn't stand |
| 15. | A. imagined  | B. minded          | C. couldn't help | D. seemed         |

#### *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 1p = 10p)*

Good TV interviewers need to be (1) \_\_\_\_\_. They need to have (2) \_\_\_\_\_ personalities but must also be good listeners and have a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ attitude towards their guests. The best interviewers are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ but not shy – they should be able to ask (5) \_\_\_\_\_ questions and bring out the personality of their guests. This means they have to be (6) \_\_\_\_\_ about the persons they are talking to and be (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in a variety of subjects. The most (8) \_\_\_\_\_ chat-show hosts are tough without being (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Finally, the interviewer should be (10) \_\_\_\_\_ in both appearance and personality.

1. INTELLIGENCE
2. STRENGTH
3. FRIEND
4. SENSE
5. INTEREST
6. CURIOSITY
7. INTEREST
8. SUCCESS
9. POLITE
10. ATTRACT

### III. Underline the correct word or phrase in each sentence (10 x 1p = 10p)

1. We arrived **at/ in** France after a long delay.
2. I've been playing the piano **since/ for** five years.
3. This news **is/ are** not reliable.
4. There are **no / none** vegetables in the fridge.
5. The police **is/ are** trying to catch the criminal.
6. I think this car is **as good/ better** than yours.
7. That's the man **that his/ whose** house was broken into last week.
8. I have asked them both and **neither/ both** of them knows the answer.
9. We had **such / such an** awful day that we wouldn't do it again.
10. Have you met my **small/ little** sister?

### IV. Read the text below and think of the word that best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 x 1p = 10p)

#### The Jungle

We (0) **can** all imagine an intrepid explorer, cutting his way (1) \_\_\_\_ a thick jungle. But (2) \_\_\_\_ exactly is a jungle, and where are the great jungles of the world?

One definition (3) \_\_\_\_ jungle is "an area of thick tangled plant growth at ground level". But, as this could also refer (4) \_\_\_\_ your garden when you haven't had time to cut the grass for a week (5) \_\_\_\_ two, the term "jungle" (6) \_\_\_\_ generally reserved to describe dense rain forests in tropical regions. However, some large forests in subtropical or even warm temperate regions are sometimes described (7) \_\_\_\_ jungles. The major jungles (8) \_\_\_\_ found in Central and South America, Africa and South East Asia.

(9) \_\_\_\_ are also jungles in North Australia, and even parts of the USA, (10) \_\_\_\_ as Florida.

### V. Read the following text and choose from the sentences A-E the one that best fits each gap 1-5. (5 x 3p = 15p)

#### John Smith

John Smith, of course, was an Englishman. He was also a teacher of English and had spent many years travelling the world teaching people how to speak his language. However, like many English people, although he spoke perfect English, he didn't speak any other foreign languages. (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

John, who was a very good teacher, often attended meetings on teaching foreign languages. These meetings were usually set at nice hotels in interesting places. (2) \_\_\_\_\_. He enjoyed being in Paris and found the hotel staff very helpful. The only problem was he couldn't understand what they were saying, so he just smiled and said 'Thank you' in English, of course.

One morning at breakfast, John was sitting opposite a colleague from the conference, a charming French woman. Being French, she had excellent table manners; so, before she started eating her croissants she looked at John Smith and said sweetly 'Bon Appétit' (3) \_\_\_\_\_. He had no idea what she meant. After a few seconds, he said with a big smile 'John Smith!'

John knew he had made a mistake but he wasn't quite sure what. So, he asked his English friends, who knew a bit more French, what this strange expression 'Bon Appétit' meant. They explained that it simply meant 'Enjoy your meal' or 'Have a nice meal'. The French always said something like that before they started to eat because good food was very important in French culture. (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

What a fool he felt! If he had studied French harder at school, he would have understood her. John was determined to show Madame Pompidou (that was her name) that he was not an idiot. Next day at breakfast, he made sure he sat with her. He smiled and nodded at her and she said something in French, which he did not quite catch. Then, the big moment arrived. Just before he started eating, he smiled a big smile at Madame Pompidou and said in a strong English accent 'Bon Appétit!' (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The woman smiled and replied in a perfect French accent 'John Smith!'
- B. Once he was at a conference in Paris.
- C. In England, there were more important things in life, such as football.
- D. John looked at her, puzzled.
- E. At school, he had done a bit of French, but he had forgotten it all.

## Test 6

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil bilingv – 2007

#### I. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. (5 x 2p = 10p)

- The boy had an accident because he didn't use his \_\_\_\_\_ sense.  
A. ordinary                      B. usual                      C. common                      D. everyday
- I \_\_\_\_\_ the man the money and left before I realized what I had done.  
A. already gave                      B. was giving                      C. have already given                      D. had already given
- The children are completely different in character, but they \_\_\_\_\_ very well.  
A. get on                      B. settle up                      C. catch on                      D. carry on
- Strangely \_\_\_\_\_, although she is a famous actress, people rarely recognize her in the street.  
A. also                      B. but                      C. enough                      D. so
- That child is extremely \_\_\_\_\_. He is always answering people back.  
A. irresponsible                      B. immoral                      C. impolite                      D. irrational

#### II. For each of the numbered spaces in the following passage, supply an appropriate word. Use only ONE word in each space. (15 x 1p = 15p)

I was reading a magazine in my dentist's waiting-room (1) \_\_\_\_\_ other day when I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ across an airline advertisement which immediately attracted my (3) \_\_\_\_\_. It invited me to fly with them to the largest wild game country (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the world, to climb the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ mountains (6) \_\_\_\_\_ their country, to lie on the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ magnificent pearl-white beaches on the continent and to enjoy the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and most exciting shark fishing in the Pacific. The whole thing sounded (9) \_\_\_\_\_! I have never (10) \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere so fascinating and immediately wanted to know (11) \_\_\_\_\_. I was just reading the prices when the person next (12) \_\_\_\_\_ leaned over and said, "Excuse me, but have you (13) \_\_\_\_\_ been there?" "No," I said, "but I'd love (14) \_\_\_\_\_." "I wonder", came the reply. "I don't want to (15) \_\_\_\_\_ you, but I used to live there, and there's a lot that the advertisements like that don't tell you".

#### III. Supply the plural of the nouns in brackets. (20 x 0.5p = 10p)

- I met some interesting \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting last night. (MAN)
- I need some \_\_\_\_\_ to light the fire. (MATCH)
- The baby got two new \_\_\_\_\_. (TOOTH)
- The farmer loaded his cart with \_\_\_\_\_ of fresh vegetables to take to market. His cart was pulled by two \_\_\_\_\_. (BOX, OX)
- Alex saw some \_\_\_\_\_ running across the floor. (MOUSE)
- The north side of the island has no \_\_\_\_\_. There are only steep \_\_\_\_\_. No one can climb these steep walls of rock. (BEACH, CLIFF)
- If a houseplant is given too much water, its lower \_\_\_\_\_ turn yellow. (LEAF)
- Before Marie signed the contract, she talked to two \_\_\_\_\_. (ATTORNEY)
- New scientific \_\_\_\_\_ are made every day in \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the world. (DISCOVERY, LABORATORY)
- I caught several \_\_\_\_\_ in a lake. (FISH)
- On our trip in the mountainous countryside, we saw \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_ and wild \_\_\_\_\_. (WOLF, FOX, DEER, SHEEP)

12. When we spoke in the cave, we could hear \_\_\_\_\_ of our voices. (ECHO)

13. The music building at the university has 27 \_\_\_\_\_. Students need to sign up for practice times. (PIANO)

14. Thunder and lightning are \_\_\_\_\_ of nature. (PHENOMENON)

**IV. Complete the gaps with a word derived from the one given in capitals. (5 x 2p = 10p)**

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1. This book is much _____ than the last one he wrote.                      | <b>BAD</b>     |
| 2. He knew he would never get the job: there were over 200 _____.           | <b>APPLY</b>   |
| 3. She is so _____ that she loses her temper at the slightest little thing. | <b>PATIENT</b> |
| 4. Thieves are _____ people.  | <b>HONEST</b>  |
| 5. That girl plays the piano very _____.                                    | <b>GOOD</b>    |

**V. Read the text below and then answer the questions that follow. (5 x 1p = 5p)**

Once a week my Aunt would announce, "I am going to have my bath today."

Now most people find it fairly simple to have a bath. You probably remember how it goes. You enter the bathroom, you put the plug in, turn on the hot water, get into the bath, wash, sing, get out, dry yourself and exit. My Aunt's approach was more epic, like one of those long Eisenstein films where people seem to be climbing up the same flight of stairs forever.

My Aunt would first slowly collect her clean linen, so as to have it all ready for changing into after Her Bath. This involved sorting out her linen, which took up most of the morning. Sometimes she would find an old letter buried amongst her linen, become interested in the memories it aroused and have to postpone The Bath until the next day. But if all went well, she would have a bite of lunch and start Phase Two around two o'clock.

Phase Two was Washing out the Bath. She would wash the bath very thoroughly, rinse it with running cold water, rewash it and then carefully feel the whole surface with her fingers. If there was the slightest blemish, she would clean the whole bath out again. This took about an hour. Then she would fill the bath.

By this time, she was feeling a bit hungry and exhausted. So she would put on her kettle for a cup of tea. Several cups of tea and several cream crackers (her favourite food) later, she would go back to the bathroom. And find the water stone cold.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. According to the author, most people                 | C. getting the bath water hot                             |
| A. read film magazines in the bath                      | D. sorting out her linen                                  |
| B. make bath time a special occasion                    | 4. Why might the Aunt put off bathing until the next day? |
| C. sing when they are in the bath                       | A. she might get fascinated by an old letter              |
| D. have a bath once a week                              | B. she might start ironing the linen                      |
| 2. The author's Aunt                                    | C. she would sometimes get too tired                      |
| A. never got used to bathing regularly                  | D. she would sometimes have lunch instead                 |
| B. always treated bath time as an event                 | 5. She would have tea and biscuits                        |
| C. hated climbing the stairs to the bathroom            | A. before cleaning the bath                               |
| D. would never take longer than anyone else in the bath | B. while she was rinsing out the bath                     |
| 3. How did she use to spend most of the morning?        | C. after filling the bath                                 |
| A. reading old letters                                  | D. if the water got cold                                  |
| B. preparing lunch                                      |   |

**VI. Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

Dear Ann,

I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**RECEIVE**) your letter about two weeks ago and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**TRY**) to find time to write you back ever since. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**BE**) very busy lately. In the past two weeks, I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**HAVE**) four tests, and I have another one next week. In addition, a friend (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**STAY**) with me since last Thursday. She wanted to see the city, so we (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (**SPEND**) a lot of time visiting some of the interesting place here. Yesterday we (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (**GO**) to the park and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (**WATCH**) a balloon race. Between showing her the city and studying for my exams, I (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (**HAVE, BARELY**) enough time to breathe.

How (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (**YOU, GET**) along? Please write soon.

Yours, Janet



## Test 7

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil bilingv – 2008

*I. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). (15 x 1p = 15p)*

#### Quality Communication

The Internet nowadays is like a huge city full (0) **of** many different kinds of places and people. As in a real city, there are certain places that are suitable for youngsters and others which need to be avoided. The Internet neither belongs to (1) \_\_\_\_ is it controlled by any one person, organization or government. It gives (2) \_\_\_\_ of us the opportunity to create materials for others to see. On the other hand, as in ordinary life, there are those who might use it for illegal (3) \_\_\_\_\_. The freedom of the Net (4) \_\_\_\_ exciting opportunities for youngsters and, (5) \_\_\_\_ being aware of the possible dangers and (6) \_\_\_\_ steps to avoid them, they can happily explore that online world in safety.

Common sense will certainly help children to (7) \_\_\_\_ the Internet safely. It is preferable, (8) \_\_\_\_ example, for parents to get to know (9) \_\_\_\_ their children are meeting online and make (10) \_\_\_\_ they never give out personal information about themselves. Although it is an excellent tool for learning, playing and communicating with others, youngsters should not be allowed to become (11) \_\_\_\_ involved that they forget other activities (12) \_\_\_\_ to their development. Obviously, surfing as a family activity is the best solution, so that any problems that are found can be (13) \_\_\_\_ together.

Parents need to think about safety issues and agree on a (14) \_\_\_\_ of rules. Just as youngsters are given instructions on road (15) \_\_\_\_, they also need to be instructed on how to travel safely along that superhighway.

- |     |              |              |             |               |
|-----|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 0.  | A. with      | B. of        | C. in       | D. from       |
| 1.  | A. or        | B. neither   | C. either   | D. nor        |
| 2.  | A. all       | B. every     | C. other    | D. lot        |
| 3.  | A. methods   | B. works     | C. purposes | D. uses       |
| 4.  | A. proposes  | B. offers    | C. faces    | D. finds      |
| 5.  | A. with      | B. by        | C. for      | D. as         |
| 6.  | A. putting   | B. doing     | C. making   | D. taking     |
| 7.  | A. ride      | B. drive     | C. use      | D. lead       |
| 8.  | A. for       | B. in        | C. by       | D. from       |
| 9.  | A. which     | B. who       | C. whose    | D. whom       |
| 10. | A. positive  | B. sure      | C. definite | D. real       |
| 11. | A. very      | B. so        | C. much     | D. such       |
| 12. | A. important | B. based     | C. required | D. needed     |
| 13. | A. discussed | B. chatted   | C. talked   | D. spoken     |
| 14. | A. group     | B. choice    | C. set      | D. collection |
| 15. | A. security  | B. knowledge | C. safety   | D. care       |

*II. Choose the right word(s) in each sentence. (6 x 1p = 6p)*

- The tourists will get **informations/ some information** about the trip in due time.
- There **was/were** money all over the floor.
- How many **womans/ women** are waiting for their turn at the hair stylist?
- This book is **the most interesting/ the more interesting** I've ever read.

5. Nothing is **worse/ worst** than being stuck in a traffic jam.  
 6. The **leafs/ leaves** of this tree do not fall in autumn. It is evergreen.

**III. Put the verbs in brackets into the suitable form. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

Now listen. I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**WANT**) to talk to you about your attitude and behaviour. For the last two months you (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**MISS**) most of your classes and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**NOT DO**) any homework. Furthermore, I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**BECOME**) increasingly annoyed with the way you talk to your teachers. The other day, for example, you (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**TELL**) Mr Roberts he looked like a "hideous gorilla", and while he (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (**TRY**) to talk to you, you just walked away from him. He (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (**BE**) very upset since then. Tomorrow, I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (**WRITE**) a report for your parents, and if you (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (**NOT START**) showing some signs of improvement, your parents (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (**SEND**) the report by the school.

**IV. Read the text below and use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

**Vegetarian Nutrition for Teenagers**

Vegetarianism represents a positive (1) _____ towards a cleaner	1. MOVE
and more compassionate world, reduction in global (2) _____,	2. HUNGRY
and improved personal health. If we are concerned about all these, we	
should think about meat production's (3) _____ impact on	3. NEGATE
(4) _____ rain forests, soil stability, air and water quality, the	4. TROPIC
billions of animals killed for food each year.	
The (5) _____ should be aware that vegetarians are generally at	5. POPULATE
lower risk for heart disease, high blood (6) _____, some forms of	6. PRESS
cancer and (7) _____. More and more teenagers are choosing not	7. OBESE
to eat meat or fish. They are very (8) _____ about this new way of	8. ENTHUSIASM
living even if sometimes they face with pressures from their parents	
who are concerned about their health. It's no doubt that it's healthier to	
eat fruits, vegetables, plenty of (9) _____ greens, whole grain	9. LEAF
(10) _____, nuts, seeds and legumes than big quantities of meat.	10. PRODUCE

**V. Five sentences are missing from the text. Choose from the sentences A-E one which fits each gap 1-5. (5 x 3p = 15p)**

**Magic Circles**

Crop circles are large circular patterns that have been turning up mysteriously in cornfields all over southern England, and in other parts of the world, since the 1980s. Many people believe they could not have been done by human beings – they say only visitors from outer space could have created such circles. Pat Delgado is someone who investigates crop circles and writes about them. He too, once believed that no human being could have created them. (1) [.....] However, Delgado became less enthusiastic about crop circles after he had talked to a newspaper reporter called Graham Brough.

Brough put Delgado in touch with two artists who claimed that they made crop circles. David Chorley and Douglas Bower told Delgado that for many years they had been going around southern England creating new circles each year. Their work was copied by others. (2) [.....] So the artists had been deceiving fans of crop circles for a long time. Delgado, too, had been taken in completely. "If everything you say is true, I'll look like a fool", he told them. "This might mean the end of one of the most popular mysteries in the world".

Flying saucers and extra-terrestrials, which had gone out of fashion for a time, were given new

life by the circles. (3) [.....] Many people around the world became “experts” in explaining what had caused the circles. (4) [.....] His “discoveries” were published by the serious scientific magazine Nature.

Chorley and Bower told Delgado that they had decided to take the first crop circle in 1978. “We were sitting in the pub thinking of something we could do as a joke”, they said.

(5) [.....] So they decided to flatten some corn to make it look as if a UFO had landed. At first, nobody noticed their work, but then in 1981 one of their circles was spotted, and then the press said it was made by extra-terrestrials. “We found it so funny”, says Chorley, “we had to stop the car because Doug was laughing so much he couldn’t drive”.

- A. They read newspaper reports of flying saucers and they had also heard about Australian farmers creating crop circles with their tractors some years earlier.
- B. Flying saucer fans believed the circles marked the place where UFOs had landed.
- C. In his book, Circular Evidence, he suggested that visitors from outer space created the circles.
- D. Over the years, hundreds of circles appeared in Britain and other countries.
- E. One Japanese scientist suggested that they were caused by a special kind of lightning.

**VI. Complete the sentences for each situation, using the verbs given. (4 x 1p = 4p)**

1. You are sitting in the classroom on a hot day. You are daydreaming about going to the beach. You think: If today \_\_\_\_\_ (BE) a holiday, I \_\_\_\_\_ (GO) to the beach.
2. You are planning to go to the beach tomorrow with some friends. You are not sure about the weather, because it sometimes rains at this time of the year. You arrange to meet tomorrow afternoon and say: If it \_\_\_\_\_ (RAIN), we \_\_\_\_\_ (GO) to the cinema instead.

## Test 8

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil bilingv de predare – 2009

**I. Read the following text. Five sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A-F the one which fits each gap (1-5). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. (5p)**

#### Coco Chanel

Born in 1883, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ changed the way women looked. She blended the features of male and female clothes, (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Even though some might consider her to be a feminist, she constantly claimed to speak of femininity rather than of feminism. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to be a part of the liberation of women. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ but also appropriated sports clothes as part of the new fashion, offering herself as an example. She herself dressed in mannish clothes. It was obvious that her style was a result of necessity and defiance, as she couldn't afford the expensive clothes of the period. That was the reason for which she started creating her own outfits, using ties, sports jackets and everyday male clothes, replacing the corset with casual elegance. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ her style was simplicity.

- A. Still, her clothes were meant
- B. The main word to define
- C. Coco Chanel is considered to be the woman who
- D. She not only adapted the styles and items of clothing that were worn by men
- E. Giving birth to a fashion that allowed the wearer to have a feeling of "hidden luxury" rather than ostentation
- F. She was considered to be both a feminist and a feminine.

**II. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10p).**

#### Coca Cola

Coca Cola is (0) **the** trademark which is recognized (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 94% of the world's population. It (2) \_\_\_\_\_ first introduced by the pharmacist John Styth Pemberton in Atlanta, Georgia. According (3) \_\_\_\_\_ statistics, Coca Cola products are served more (4) \_\_\_\_\_ 705 million times every day. It all started (5) \_\_\_\_\_ 1886 when Pemberton prepared a caramel-coloured syrup with coca leaves and kola nut (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a basis. Then he started carrying (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in a jug down the street and sold it (8) \_\_\_\_\_ five cents. Afterwards he associated with a partner, combined the syrup with carbonated water. His partner was the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to name the new product "Coca Cola". Nowadays over 7,000 Coca Cola products are consumed (10) \_\_\_\_\_ second. The countries to drink the greatest amount of Coca Cola are Mexico and Iceland.

**III Read the text below. Use the words given in capitals below the text to form a word that fits in the space. The words are given in the order they should to be used. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10p)**

Nike, pronounced Ni-Key, was the Greek (0) **winged** (0) **WING**  
 (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of victory. When Greeks went to battle and (1) **GOD**  
 won, they used to say "It is nike", meaning  
 honoured (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) **CONQUER**  
 Nike of the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ century is the footwear that (3) **TWENTY**  
 takes the greatest athletes of the world to higher levels  
 of (4) \_\_\_\_\_. (4) **ACHIEVE**  
 It started as a small (5) \_\_\_\_\_ outfit, having its (5) **DISTRIBUTE**  
 "headquarter" in the trunk of Phil Knight's car. It  
 looked like a timid (6) \_\_\_\_\_ for a company which was (6) **BEGIN**  
 to become one of the most (7) \_\_\_\_\_ both in footwear (7) **FAME**  
 and street wear. In 1988 Nike launched its most  
 (8) \_\_\_\_\_ advertisement, the "just do it" campaign. (8) **SUCCESS**  
 By (9) \_\_\_\_\_ people that they should "just do it", they (9) **TELL**  
 actually trying to say "Buy our shoes and you will do it".  
 This message definitely reached its target because Nike's  
 (10) \_\_\_\_\_ highly increased as a consequence of this ad (10) **SELL**  
 campaign.

**IV. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the given word: (10p)**

1. "John, don't forget to pay the phone bill" I said. **TO**  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ the phone bill.
2. I find it strange living on my own. **NOT**  
 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ on my own.
3. My brother is shorter than me. **AS**  
 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my brother.
4. There were no passengers on the bus. **ANY**  
 There \_\_\_\_\_ on the bus.
5. Our teacher says we must fill in the answer sheet with a pencil. **TO**  
 The answer sheet \_\_\_\_\_ with a pencil.
6. The last time I went to the cinema was in 1998. **BEEN**  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema since 1998.
7. Could you tell me what you were doing? **MIND**  
 Would \_\_\_\_\_ me what you were doing?
8. You're much too young to smoke! **OLD**  
 You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke!
9. I'll help you if you promise to lend me your bicycle. **AS**  
 I'll help you \_\_\_\_\_ you promise to lend.
10. It's not possible for me to send the card to him until you've signed it. **HIM**  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ card until you've signed it.

**V. Read the following sentences. Choose the alternative which suits the meaning best. (15p).**

1. Vince had no idea what great things **were / are** about to happen.
2. If I had wings I **would fly / will fly** among the stars.
3. Last year our house **was seriously damaged / has been seriously damaged**.
4. I really like this movie. So **do I / have I**.
5. I failed the exam. I **should have learned / must have learned** harder.
6. She **is looking for / has been looking for** her purse for half an hour.
7. It usually **snows / is usually snowing** in December.
8. She admitted she **had never seen / never saw** him before.
9. What **were you doing / have you been doing** when I called you?
10. The Earth **is moving / moves** round the Sun.
11. Her problem was that she **hasn't finished / hadn't finished** the project.
12. My neighbour **takes / is taking** his dog for a walk every morning.
13. The police **is investigating / are investigating** a horrifying murder.
14. If you **will like / like** him, you'll share the room.
15. I don't think it's a good idea to have a party now. The baby is **sleeping / sleeps**.

**VI. Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning. (10p).**

**A Brief History of London**

The Romans are **(0) D** to have found Londinium in 43 AD as a stores depot. It **(1) \_\_\_\_** became secure in **(2) \_\_\_\_** position as capital of Roman Britain by the end of the first **(3) \_\_\_\_**.

Still its real expansion **(4) \_\_\_\_** in the eleventh century, becoming the seat of the **(5) \_\_\_\_** known invader of Britain, William the Conqueror. He was **(6) \_\_\_\_** the one to build the White House, which is the centerpiece of **(7) \_\_\_\_** Tower of London.

Many of the great architectural masterpieces built during that period **(8) \_\_\_\_** destroyed in the course of a few days in 1666 when the Great Fire of London wiped **(9) \_\_\_\_** more than thirteen thousand houses and almost ninety churches, continuing the series of destruction begun a year before by the Great Plague.

That is the reason for **(10) \_\_\_\_** most of the buildings today were built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, i.e. during the reign of Queen Victoria.

- |                 |                |           |          |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| 0. A. learned   | B. taught      | C. meant  | D. known |
| 1. A. early     | B. taught      | C. meant  | D. soon  |
| 2. A. her       | B. his         | C. its    | D. it    |
| 3. A. century   | B. millennium  | C. year   | D. week  |
| 4. A. got going | B. inaugurated | C. set on | D. began |
| 5. A. best      | B. well        | C. bad    | D. good  |
| 6. A. even      | B. only        | C. too    | D. also  |
| 7. A. the       | B. a           | C. an     | D. --    |
| 8. A. are       | B. have been   | C. were   | D. was   |
| 9. A. in        | B. on          | C. up     | D. out   |
| 10. A. that     | B. which       | C. whose  | D. what  |

## Test 9

**Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil intensiv la Colegiul Național „Gheorghe Șincai” Baia Mare – 2009**

***I. Read the text below and write one word that fits each space. (10 x 1p = 10p)***

I am a secretary. I've been in the same office (1) \_\_\_\_\_ two years, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ I left school and it's not a bad job. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the phone, I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the letters, I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the coffee. I understand the work and it isn't very (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

My boss is (7) \_\_\_\_\_, he is about 28 years old and very kind. He (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a tie and a grey (9) \_\_\_\_\_. When I forget things he simply (10) \_\_\_\_\_ at me and tells me to be more careful.

***II. Write the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. (10 x 2p = 20p)***

1. Look, a man \_\_\_\_\_ (RUN) after the bus!
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (LEARN) for three hours and I am very tired now.
3. The movie we \_\_\_\_\_ (SEE) last night was very good.
4. Marty \_\_\_\_\_ (HAVE) a nervous breakdown last year.
5. Fish \_\_\_\_\_ (SWIM).
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (LIVE) here for five years.
7. This time tomorrow Sally \_\_\_\_\_ (PLAY) tennis with her classmates.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ (HAVE) a picnic when it started to rain.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (CUT) my finger while I was preparing dinner.
10. When I arrived home, Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (PLAY) the piano for two hours.

***III. Each of the following sentences contains one error. Write the correct sentences on your answer sheet. (5 x 1p = 5p)***

1. He must to go home.
2. Where you went for your last holiday?
3. We have had this car since five years.
4. He has visited me two days ago.
5. There was only a few people at the meeting.

***IV. Change the following sentences from Active Voice into Passive Voice. (5 x 1p = 5p)***

1. A bus knocked the passer-by down.
2. Have you finished these exercises?
3. Mother has made some coffee.
4. You shouldn't bother the teacher with so many questions.
5. They will cook the meal.

**V. Choose the correct answer. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

1. I'd like **a little/ a few** milk with my coffee.
2. I never wear too **much/ many** gold rings.
3. He earns **much/ many** money as a singer.
4. There is **much/ many** sunshine in California.
5. **Neither/ None** of my parents have ever been abroad.
6. **Most/ Most of the** book was written in French.
7. **Most/ Most of the** magazines have photos.
8. All his family **was/ were** at home.
9. People **enjoy/ enjoys** travelling.
10. My knowledge of German **is/ are** poor.

**VI. Read the text. Then 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 1p = 10p)**

**What I Would Like to Do**

After we have finished our (1) \_\_\_\_\_ there are a number of things we could do. For some of the most interesting (2) \_\_\_\_\_ like medicine and (3) \_\_\_\_\_, you have to be very good at maths and I was never a good (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Although my parents are doctors, I don't seem to have a very (5) \_\_\_\_\_ mind. I've always wanted to be something like an (6) \_\_\_\_\_ because I like history and I like reading about great (7) \_\_\_\_\_ figures like Napoleon and Alexander. I like looking at (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ too. I think it's fun exploring the past. So, if I pass my university entrance (10) \_\_\_\_\_, that's what I am going to do.

1. EDUCATE
2. PROFESS
3. ARCHITECT
4. MATHEMATICS
5. SCIENCE
6. ARCHAEOLOGY
7. HISTORY
8. PAINT
9. SCULPT
10. EXAMINE



## Test 10

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil bilingv de predare – 2010

#### I. READING

*Read the text and the questions below. For each question, choose the correct answer corresponding to letters A, B, C or D. (5 x 2p = 10p)*

#### James

My name is James, I'm fourteen, and I moved to this town with my family three months ago. My parents lived here when they were young, but my brother and I didn't know anyone here except a few aunts and uncles we'd met when we'd spent a couple of weeks with my grandparents, during school holidays. When I started school, one of my cousins, Sophie, who was in my class, was very friendly for the first week, and I was happy to have a friend in a strange place. Then, for no reason, she stopped talking to me and I felt very hurt and lonely for several weeks.

In the end, I made some more friends and once I got to know them, I've been fine. Now Sophie is having a disco party for her birthday next week and she has invited me. I don't want to go. My brother says he heard someone say she only asked me because her parents said she had to. But my mum and dad say it would be rude not to accept. Some of my new friends are invited, too. How can I show Sophie that she can't behave so badly towards me without causing a family quarrel?

1. *What is the writer trying to do in the text?*

- A. explain a problem
- B. describe a family
- C. offer advice
- D. refuse the invitation

2. *Who did James know in the town six months ago?*

- A. no one
- B. a few relatives
- C. only his grandparents
- D. Sophie's friends

3. *At the beginning of the term, Sophie's behaviour made the writer feel...*

- A. embarrassed.
- B. unhappy.
- C. grateful.
- D. surprised.

4. *James wants Sophie to realize...*

- A. that he still hasn't forgiven her.
- B. that his friends think she behaved rudely.
- C. that his parents dislike her.
- D. that she has fewer friends.

5. *Which of these is an answer to the text?*

- A. Ask your friends to come with you and we can all have a good time together.
- B. Why not go to the party and ask Sophie why she stopped being friendly? At least everyone will know what's happening.
- C. Please phone my parents and explain the situation to them, so that they'll worrying.
- D. What about cooking a meal with Sophie and inviting all your relatives? That will be a good way to stop the quarrelling.

**II. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning. (0) (10 x 1p = 10p)**

In the USA, people have a (0) **fascination** for everything connected with the 'wild west' of the cowboy era. This has led to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ activities which are of interest to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ who are travelling around the western states. There are (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of wild west painting, concerts of cowboy music and, most (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of all, live rodeo shows to watch. Rodeos, where cowboys take part in horse-riding (5) \_\_\_\_\_ for big money prizes, are (6) \_\_\_\_\_ popular. There are 739 each year, held in giant (7) \_\_\_\_\_ arenas as well as open-air show grounds across the west. Most of the riders are professional (8) \_\_\_\_\_, but most of the events were (9) \_\_\_\_\_ based on the cowboys' everyday working tasks. Despite some concerns over possible (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to horses, most people are thrilled by the display of skill and daring to be seen at a rodeo.

- 0. FASCINATE
- 1. VARY
- 2. TOUR
- 3. EXHIBIT
- 4. EXCITE
- 5. COMPLETE
- 6. EXTREME
- 7. DOOR
- 8. PERFORM
- 9. ORIGIN
- 10. CRUEL

**III. Complete the text below using a suitable form of the verbs in brackets. (10 x 2p = 20p)**

Mara Campos has become a rising star in the Progressive Party. She (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (BEGIN) her political career while she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (STUDY) at Woodsville University. When she first (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) as a candidate for Woodsville, she (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (NOT/ WIN) many votes – Woodsville is a traditional town, and no woman (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (EVER/ BE) a candidate there before. "They (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (ELECT) the same man, year after year", she told me, "and they just (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (LAUGH) at me when I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (GET UP) to speak". But she was the winning candidate in the next election, and since then she (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (SHOW) herself to be a hard-hitting speaker who (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (NEVER/ BE) afraid to say what she thinks.

**IV. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick by the number. If the line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the space. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

**An Unusual Home**

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. Why would a basketball player to have an exact copy of a       | _____ |
| 2. pirate ship in his backyard? The basketball player is L.A.     | _____ |
| 3. Laker's star, Kobe Bryant, who he has created an adventure     | _____ |
| 4. Wonderland in his California home. There are many of tropical  | _____ |
| 5. gardens around the house, waterfalls and the pirate ship is in | _____ |
| 6. one of these. The ship it not only fits in with the garden,    | _____ |
| 7. but also gives to the home a fun-park theme.                   | _____ |
| 8. The house is over 16.000 square feet in size, with a huge      | _____ |
| 9. guest house next to a theatre and a billiards room. These      | _____ |
| 10. give Kobe's house an elegant look.                            | _____ |



## Test 11

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil bilingv de predare – 2011

#### 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**



6. Sorry to bother you. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) So am I. C) Yes, of course.  
 B) No, you can't. D) That's all right.
7. The clock has just \_\_\_\_\_ eleven.  
 A) hit C) struck  
 B) beaten D) knocked
8. The fish you're eating \_\_\_\_\_ only six hours ago.  
 A) was caught C) had been caught  
 B) has been caught D) is been caught
9. Give me the dictionary for a moment, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A) will you C) did you  
 B) can't you D) don't you
10. The bomb might explode \_\_\_\_\_ moment.  
 A) every C) each  
 B) all D) any

**V. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. Don't change the word given. 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."

## Test 12

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil intensiv de predare - 2011

#### I. Complete the sentences in each passage by choosing an appropriate tense-form from the given variants. (1px12=12p.)

The world (1) \_\_\_\_\_ warmer and warmer nowadays. Why (2) \_\_\_\_\_? One answer is that it could simply be part of a natural process. After all, there (3) \_\_\_\_\_ ice ages and long periods of warmth in the past and now we (4) \_\_\_\_\_ another warming trend. This kind of answer (5) \_\_\_\_\_ more supporters a few years ago. What scientists now (6) \_\_\_\_\_ is that human activity is the cause. For more than two hundred years, humans (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the atmosphere, mainly as a result of industrial pollution. We (8) \_\_\_\_\_ an atmosphere around the earth that like a giant glass container, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ heat from the sun through and then (10) \_\_\_\_\_ it in. (11) \_\_\_\_\_ temperature and sea levels \_\_\_\_\_ after all? The general answer (12) \_\_\_\_\_ unfortunately yes.

- |                          |                     |                       |                         |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) A got                 | B is getting        | C is being got        | D has got               |
| 2) A this happens        | B this has happened | C is this happening   | D this is happening     |
| 3) A were                | B were being        | C are                 | D have been             |
| 4) A are experiencing    | B had experienced   | C experience          | D are being experienced |
| 5) A has had             | B had had           | C was having          | D had                   |
| 6) A are believing       | B believe           | C have been believing | D are believed          |
| 7) A are changed         | B are changing      | C have been changing  | D change                |
| 8) A were creating       | B create            | C have created        | D are created           |
| 9) A lets                | B had let           | C was let             | D is let                |
| 10) A is holding         | B is held           | C holds               | D is being held         |
| 11) A Will ... be rising | B Are ... risen     | C Are ... being risen | D Will ... rise         |
| 12) A is                 | B has been          | C had been            | D is being              |

#### II. Choose the correct combination of prepositions / adverbs to complete the following sentences. (1px10=10p)

- We tried to warn him \_\_\_\_\_ the icy road but he wouldn't listen \_\_\_\_\_ us.  
a) about, to                      b) for, to                      c) of, -
- They are \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult situation now, but I do hope they'll find a solution \_\_\_\_\_ their problem.  
a) at, with                      b) in, about                      c) in, to
- Her lack \_\_\_\_\_ confidence was the reason \_\_\_\_\_ her not getting the job.  
a) in, for                      b) of, to                      c) of, for
- We need someone to look \_\_\_\_\_ the children while we are \_\_\_\_\_ work.  
a) at, at                      b) on, at                      c) after, at
- We were dissatisfied \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel service, so we complained \_\_\_\_\_ the manager.

- a) by, for                      b) at, to                      c) with, to
6. We searched \_\_\_\_\_ vain \_\_\_\_\_ the missing money.
- a) in, for                      b) for, about                      c) by, for
7. She doesn't believe \_\_\_\_\_ love \_\_\_\_\_ first sight.
- a) at, in                      b) in, at                      c) with, at
8. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ certain but I think she's gone \_\_\_\_\_ holiday.
- a) in, for                      b) for, on                      c) on, off
9. He hopes \_\_\_\_\_ a rise \_\_\_\_\_ salary next year.
- a) of, in                      b) for, for                      c) for, in
10. Take no notice \_\_\_\_\_ Alice. She's always showing \_\_\_\_\_
- a) for, up                      b) of, off                      c) at, down

**III. One of the underlined fragments in the sentences below is incorrect. Spot the error and correct it. (2px5=10p)**

1. I think you should stop (1) to work (2) and leave at 5 o'clock as (3) everyone else (4).
2. There (1) was a long drought (2) in the South America (3) in the summer (4) of 1993.
3. With recent advances (1) in technology, we are now able (2) to do (3) powerful computers as small as (4) a cigarette packet.
4. I've been thinking (1) about the proposal, and I've decided (2) I will like (3) to join you after all (4).
5. When the satellite is launched (1) next week, scientists will be able to (2) investigate the rings around Saturn in more detail (3) then ever before (4).

**IV. Fill in the gaps with a suitable pronoun from the suggested choice. (2px4=8p)**

I am writing to you from our Antarctic cruise. The last (1) \_\_\_\_\_ days have been very exciting we've seen (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of seals and different sea birds. This has been a great holiday for (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and we've got (4) \_\_\_\_\_ three days on the cruise.

- |              |          |            |             |
|--------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1) A a few   | B few    | C some     | D any       |
| 2) A neither | B both   | C a little | D a lot     |
| 3) A myself  | B mine   | C me       | D oneself   |
| 4) A other   | B others | C another  | D the other |

**V. Think of one word which can be used to complete the sentences below (1px10=10p)**

I want to tell you (1) \_\_\_\_\_ I spent the Christmas holidays because I had such great time. My parents took me (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a skiing holiday to Austria. We stayed in Annbrock, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ is a lovely little town surrounded by snow-covered mountains. I spent every morning skiing before going (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to the hotel in the evenings to relax. I was even allowed to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to the hotel disco a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of times. My parents wanted me to have private lessons with a qualified ski instructor, but I did really (7) \_\_\_\_\_ on my own. By the end of the week, I was skiing (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a professional. It was definitely the best holiday I've (9) \_\_\_\_\_ had. If we go again this Easter, you should come with us. I'm sure we'll (10) \_\_\_\_\_ a great time.



**VI. Read the following texts. Some phrases or sentences have been removed from them. Choose the best phrase or sentence to fill each of the gaps. Each correct phrase or sentence may only be used once. Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all. (2px5=10p)**

The universal symbol of Internet era communications, the @ sign used in e-mail addresses (1) \_\_\_\_, is actually a 500-year-old invention of Italian merchants, a Rome academic has revealed. Giorgio Stabile, a science professor at La Sapienza University, claims (2) \_\_\_\_ of the symbol's use, as an indication of a measure of weight or volume. He says the sign represents an amphora, a measure of capacity based on the terracotta jars used (3) \_\_\_\_ in the ancient Mediterranean world.

The professor unearthed the ancient symbol in the course of research for a visual history of the 20th century, (4) \_\_\_\_\_. The first known instance of its use, he says, occurred in a letter written by a Florentine merchant on May 4, 1536. He says the sign made its way along trade routes to northern Europe, where it came (5) \_\_\_\_\_, its contemporary accountancy meaning.

- A. to describe the now omnipresent squiggle
- B. to represent "at the price of"
- C. to transport grain and liquid
- D. to save space and work
- E. to be published by the Treccani Encyclopedia
- F. to learn how popular it has become
- G. to have stumbled on the earliest known example
- H. to signify the word 'at'

## Test 13

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil bilingv de predare – 2012

#### I. Read the following text and choose the best answer A, B or C. (5 x 2p = 10p)

##### The New Voice of Soul Music

*When Macy Grey was at school, the other children made fun of her strange voice. "Every time I opened my mouth, the kids laughed at me", she says.*

Things have changed for the 30-year old American who today has sold millions of records around the world. I asked Macy how this change happened. "I wrote some song lyrics for friends of mine who were musicians. One day, when they wanted to record a song, the singer didn't arrive. I sang for them and weeks later I was asked to sing for a jazz band." Macy couldn't believe that people liked her voice but then Atlantic Records invited her to join them. She was 24. In 2005 she was asked to record an album. "I still wasn't sure that I was doing the right thing, but I thought I'd try music just one more time." Her first album sold three million copies. She also won an award for Best Female Singer. Macy has become the new voice of soul music but she plans to stop singing after she has made her fourth album. "Nothing lasts forever," she says. "I want to stop when I'm on top, and write books all day."

1. Macy started singing when she was at school.  
A. Right                                      B. Wrong                                      C. Doesn't say
2. Atlantic Records asked Mary to sing for them in 2005.  
A. Right                                      B. Wrong                                      C. Doesn't say
3. Macy wasn't certain she wanted to record an album.  
A. Right                                      B. Wrong                                      C. Doesn't say
4. Macy prefers soul to jazz music.  
A. Right                                      B. Wrong                                      C. Doesn't say
5. Mary never wants to stop singing.  
A. Right                                      B. Wrong                                      C. Doesn't say

#### II. Write the letter of the correct answer which completes each sentence. (15 x 1p = 15p)

1. Frank's \_\_\_\_\_ astronaut. There are six of them on this mission.  
A. -                                      B. a                                      C. an                                      D. the
2. "It's cold outside. You need your jacket."  
"OK. I'll put \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. it on                                      B. it over                                      C. on it                                      D. over it
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ when the fire alarm rang.  
A. cook                                      B. cooked                                      C. was cooking                                      D. were cooking
4. Could you talk \_\_\_\_\_? I'm trying to work.  
A. more quietly                                      B. quieter than                                      C. more quiet                                      D. quiet
5. We didn't eat here last week, \_\_\_\_\_ we?  
A. didn't                                      B. haven't                                      C. do                                      D. did
6. The report \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
A. published                                      B. is published                                      C. will be published                                      D. will publish
7. I asked him \_\_\_\_\_ but he went away.  
A. not to go                                      B. to not go                                      C. not going                                      D. he doesn't go
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ for the Olympics since 2002.  
A. practised                                      B. practices                                      C. has been                                      D. was practising  
practising
9. Children under five years old \_\_\_\_\_ swim without an adult.

- A. don't have to      B. must not      C. have to      D. are supposed to  
 10. Since I \_\_\_\_\_ university, I haven't had much spare time.  
 A. started      B. was starting      C. have started      D. start  
 11. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ me tomorrow?  
 A. call      B. calling      C. to call      D. if you call  
 12. She is the woman \_\_\_\_\_ sister babysits for us.  
 A. who      B. which      C. that's      D. whose  
 13. Coffee is \_\_\_\_\_ in Columbia.  
 A. grow      B. grew      C. been growing      D. grown  
 14. What a beautiful bracelet! Is it made of \_\_\_\_\_ gold?  
 A. the      B. some      C. -      D. a  
 15. If you \_\_\_\_\_ a headache, you should take an aspirin.  
 A. 'll have got      B. had got      C. have got      D. are having

**III. Complete each sentence with a word formed from the word in capitals. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

1. Jane has already \_\_\_\_\_ to her parents about her plans. **SPEAK**
2. Scientists tell us that tea is \_\_\_\_\_ than coffee. **HEALTH**
3. She is a very \_\_\_\_\_ person and likes to help people. **FRIEND**
4. Whitney was an extraordinary artist with an \_\_\_\_\_ voice. **STAND**
5. Thank you! You are so \_\_\_\_\_. **HELP**
6. This poem is \_\_\_\_\_ written.  
**EXCEPTION**
7. We would like to \_\_\_\_\_ this problem before noon. **CLEAR**
8. Do you know the \_\_\_\_\_ of this mountain? **HIGH**
9. We all admire this athlete's \_\_\_\_\_ and ambition. **STRONG**
10. What time is your \_\_\_\_\_ to London? **FLY**

**IV. Match the part of sentences in column A to their pairs in column B to make correct sentences. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

- | A   | B  |
|---|--|
| 1. She'll phone her mother                    | a. taking up martial arts to defend yourself.          |
| 2. Henry is being                             | b. they will fail their exams.                         |
| 3. If they earned more money                  | c. if Tom doesn't come to my graduation party.         |
| 4. I'll be really upset                       | d. out more about haunted English castles.             |
| 5. Let's listen                               | e. like he needs a holiday.                            |
| 6. After that incident you should think about | f. they could afford a bigger house.                   |
| 7. Phil looks                                 | g. very annoying at the moment!                        |
| 8. I would like to find                       | h. as soon as she gets the results of her exams.       |
| 9. Mary and Liz stopped                       | i. to what the students have to say about the project. |
| 10. Unless they study so much                 | j. talking to each other about their fight.            |

**V. Make the right choice. (10 x 1,5p = 15p)**

1. She **walked/ was walking** down the street when it started to rain.
2. I **haven't been/ didn't go** to school since yesterday.
3. I usually wake up at seven, but today I **wake/ am waking** up at 10 because it's Sunday.
4. What time **have you finished/ did you finish** your homework?
5. I **am living/ have been living** in this city for two years.
6. Now the wind **blows/ is blowing** very hard.
7. I **talked/ was talking** while she was listening to me.
8. Her mother isn't at home because she **didn't finish/ hasn't finished** work yet.
9. During the last school holidays, she **worked/ has worked** in her father's shop.
10. Jane **got/ has got** home from school at 4.30.

## Test 14

**Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil intensiv de predare la Colegiul Național „Gheorghe Șincai” Baia Mare – 2012**

***I. Read the text and match headings a-f to paragraphs 1-5. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. (5 x 2p = 10p)***

- a. Silenced preferred
- b. A divided country
- c. Living together
- d. A challenge of home
- e. Room for all the family
- f. A welcome for all

### **The North and the South**

1. Life in the north and south of England can be very different, not least because of the people who live there. Whether as a result of climatic, historical, geographical or economic reasons, or simply by chance, people from the north and people from the south can be quite different from each other and this can be interesting for visitors to this country.
2. The northerners have a reputation for being friendly, open and direct. They will not hesitate to start a conversation with a stranger and it is said that their doors are always open. A northerner will tell you exactly what he thinks, whether good or bad. However, in some areas, the dialect or strength of accent sometimes makes understanding difficult for people new to the region.
3. On the other hand, southerners are known to be more private people. They like their own space and are much more reserved in general. It is true that you can travel on a crowded train in the south of England and not speak to one person for the whole journey. One theory is that the people from the south are quite shy. Another is that they are simply colder than their neighbours further north.
4. Today, many people from the south are moving to the north to benefit from lower house prices and a lower cost of living in general. It is also possible to find unspoilt areas to live in, in the beautiful moors and villages of the north, far from the overpopulated south. For the northerners, the move south to find work in this area of greater opportunity is more difficult, but this is happening more and more often these days.
5. An unwelcome result of this moving population is that extended families can be separated. More positively, however, southern and northern people are living side by side and perhaps the great historical divide will become less obvious as the years pass.

***II. Underline the correct modal verb in each sentence. (10 x 1p = 10p)***

1. You **shouldn't/ don't have to** eat so much cake. It isn't good for you.
2. We **could/ had to** go to the bank yesterday. We need a loan!
3. They **can/ should** see Central Park from their hotel window.
4. You **mustn't/ can't** write in that library book.
5. I **couldn't/ didn't need to** phone Carol. I found the information on the Internet.
6. Steve **should/ could** go to the doctor. His back problem might be serious.
7. I **need to/ must** use the computer this evening. Is that OK?
8. I **couldn't/ didn't need to** run very fast when I was a child because I had weak ankles.
9. Jake's only two – please help him. He **can't/ may not** do it on his own.
10. Silvia was such a clever baby. She **could/ had to** speak when she was one!

- III. Fill the gaps with the correct past form of the verbs in brackets. (20 x 1p =20p)**

## Test 15

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil bilingv de predare – 2013

*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 (0). There is one extra heading, which you do not need to use. (5 x 2p = 10p)*

- 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 p)**

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 in the same line. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

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.

1. ABLE
2. ORGANISE
3. SURPRISE
4. COMPETE
5. ABLE
6. EFFECT
7. DISAPPOINT
8. SOLVE
9. ACT
10. IMPORTANCE

**IV. Put the verbs into the correct tense and form. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

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. (10 x 1p = 10p)****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. (15 x 1p = 15p)**

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



## Test 16

**Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil intensiv de predare la Colegiul Național „Gheorghe Șincai” Baia Mare – 2013**

***I. For questions 1 to 15, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (15 x 1p= 15p)***

Dear Tina,

I (0) **have** never written to a magazine before, but after reading your article about the dating website Beautifulpeople.net, I've just got to (1) \_\_\_\_ you know how I feel. (2) \_\_\_\_, I'm a quiet easy-going girl, but now I'm angry, and I (3) \_\_\_\_ you why...

Beautifulpeople.net is an online club (4) \_\_\_\_ only accepts beautiful people. To join you have to (5) \_\_\_\_ in a picture and profile of (6) \_\_\_\_ you're like. Then, members of the opposite sex study your profile, send in rude messages and then vote (7) \_\_\_\_ you're attractive enough to become one of them. According to your article, more than 35,000 people (8) \_\_\_\_ to join the club since January, but only one (9) \_\_\_\_ twenty has been successful! A cruel, arrogant system makes good people feel frustrated, lonely and insecure.

I was absolutely amazed you decided to print an article about this club in (10) \_\_\_\_ positive way. I've always admired the (11) \_\_\_\_ advice you give adolescent girls. But your article on Beautifulpeople.net sends out the opposite message: that appearance is more important than personality.

Personally, I (12) \_\_\_\_ stand people who look (13) \_\_\_\_ on others just because of their appearance, so (14) \_\_\_\_ time you write an article about such an unpleasant thing as this online club, please try to describe it (15) \_\_\_\_.

Jodie Luton

- |     |              |                |               |                    |
|-----|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 0.  | A. had       | <b>B. have</b> | C. will       | D. am              |
| 1.  | A. leave     | B. allow       | C. let        | D. left            |
| 2.  | A. Usually   | B. Usual       | C. As usual   | D. Unusual         |
| 3.  | A. tell      | B. will tell   | C. say        | D. will say        |
| 4.  | A. which     | B. what        | C. who        | D. whom            |
| 5.  | A. send      | B. bring       | C. donate     | D. give            |
| 6.  | A. where     | B. who         | C. what       | D. how             |
| 7.  | A. why       | B. for         | C. how        | D. whether         |
| 8.  | A. try       | B. tried       | C. have tried | D. will try        |
| 9.  | A. in        | B. from        | C. of         | D. by              |
| 10. | A. so        | B. such        | C. such a     | D. this            |
| 11. | A. sensitive | B. sensible    | C. sensing    | D. senseless       |
| 12. | A. mustn't   | B. can't       | C. needn't    | D. don't           |
| 13. | A. away      | B. off         | C. out        | D. down            |
| 14. | A. before    | B. following   | C. next       | D. last            |
| 15. | A. accurate  | B. inaccurate  | C. accuracy   | D. more accurately |

**II. For questions 1 to 15, read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10x 1p = 10p)**

### **Afraid of New Experiences?**

A few years (0) **ago**, I was working in Singapore. During my first week there, while I was travelling on the underground, I saw a strange sign (1) \_\_\_\_ 'NO DURIANS' with a picture of a crossed out fruit. I wondered (2) \_\_\_\_ they were forbidden. It wasn't until later that I found out that they smell really, really bad, but they're very tasty and healthy. For (3) \_\_\_\_ reason, many people in Southeast Asia eat them. I was very curious and decided to try for (4) \_\_\_\_.

As I was walking through a market place, a very strong smell (5) \_\_\_\_ me. It smelt like someone had left some onions and other vegetables to rot. However, I realized that I was standing next to a stall selling durians. 'I'd like to try a piece of durian', I told the merchant and he said with a smile, 'At your (6) \_\_\_\_ risk!' He then took a durian from a box, cut it in half (7) \_\_\_\_ a knife and then cut a piece of the fruit.

When he handed it to me, I started having second thoughts. 'What does it taste like?' I wondered. As I was raising the fruit to my lips, I suddenly (8) \_\_\_\_ sick and a bit dizzy, but I began to eat. The durian was thick and creamy like butter and had a fresh and sweet taste. As (9) \_\_\_\_ as I finished eating the piece, the merchant offered me some more. I actually finished the entire fruit. The man looked at me (10) \_\_\_\_ a response. 'Yummy! That was tasty!' I said so the merchant put three in a bag for me to take home. Unfortunately, I had to walk all the way, because I wasn't allowed on the underground.

**III. For questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 x 1p = 10p)**

Modern science has proved that the (0) **fundamental** traits of every (1) \_\_\_\_\_ are stamped in the shape of his body, head, face and hands - an X-ray by which you can read the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of any person on sight. The most (3) \_\_\_\_\_ thing in the world to any individual is to understand (4) \_\_\_\_\_. The next is to understand the other fellow. For life is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a problem of running your own car as it was built to be run, plus getting along with the other (6) \_\_\_\_\_ on the highway. This co-operation is vital to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and success. We come in contact with (8) \_\_\_\_\_ people in all the activities of our (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and what we get out of life depends, to an astounding degree, on our (10) \_\_\_\_\_ with them.

- 0. FUNDAMENT
- 1. INDIVIDUALIZE
- 2. CHARACTER
- 3. ESSENCE
- 4. HIM
- 5. LARGE
- 6. DRIVE
- 7. HAPPY
- 8. DIFFER
- 9. LIVE
- 10. RELATE

**IV. Choose the correct option from the capitalized words/phrases. (10 x 0,5p = 5p)**

1. The plane **TOOK/WENT** off at 6.00 am and landed at 7.15 am.
2. I wanted to buy her a nice graduation present but I couldn't find **ANYTHING/SOMETHING** interesting.
3. Unfortunately, I saw **NO/ANY** pelicans in the delta. I didn't see even one.
4. Because he let his friend **OFF/DOWN**, nobody respected him anymore.
5. Carnations don't grow here. Neither **ARE/DO** roses.
6. They **USE/USED** to play football when they were young, but now they don't do it anymore.
7. The earth will die soon **IF/UNLESS** people limit pollution.
8. Hurry up! We haven't got **MUCH/MORE** time!
9. Anyone **WHICH/WHO** goes to Rome never forgets it.
10. James was accused **WITH/OFF** trespassing.

**V. 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 and use between two and five words including the word given. There is an example given (0). (10 x 2p = 20p)**

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| (0). We found a hotel in no time at all.<br>It <b><i>didn't take us long</i></b> to find a hotel.                    | <b>LONG</b>       |
| 1. I felt strange because I didn't know anybody at the party.<br>I felt strange because _____ at the party.          | <b>KNEW</b>       |
| 2. Their garden is beautiful in summer.<br>They have _____ in summer!  | <b>A</b>          |
| 3. I don't live here so I can't give you any directions.<br>If I _____ give you some directions.                     | <b>COULD</b>      |
| 4. Sarah went to the stylist and her hair was cut pretty short.<br>Sarah went to the stylist and _____ pretty short. | <b>HAD</b>        |
| 5. Mr Morgan taught me all the History I know.<br>All the history I _____ Mr Morgan.                                 | <b>TAUGHT</b>     |
| 6. I last spoke to my aunt two weeks ago.<br>The last time I _____ two weeks ago.                                    | <b>WAS</b>        |
| 7. Students are not allowed to enter this room.<br>Entering _____ to students.                                       | <b>PROHIBITED</b> |
| 8. Winning that prize has made him very conceited.<br>Winning that prize _____.                                      | <b>HEAD</b>       |
| 9. We're moving next week but we'll stay in contact with you.<br>We're moving next week but _____.                   | <b>TOUCH</b>      |
| 10. _____ Luckily all this happened a long time ago.<br>Luckily all this _____ ago.                                  | <b>PLACE</b>      |

## Test 17

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil bilingv de predare – 2014

#### *I. Read the following text and choose the correct answer (A, B or C). (5 x 1p = 5p)*

Giza is the home of the Pyramids. Tourists come from all over the world to visit these amazing structures. However, there is great concern about the future of these ancient monuments. Archaeologist Zahi Hawass is very worried. According to him, a terrible thing is happening in Giza. Near the pyramids there are camels and horses everywhere. Merchants compete to sell souvenirs to tourists. He believes that under these conditions it's difficult for visitors to feel how magical the Pyramids really are. He intends to protect the Pyramids from the physical damage caused by tourism.

Giza is the only one of the Seven wonders of the Ancient World that still exists – the Great Pyramid. However, it's also home to more than four million people. This is another threat to the site of the Pyramids because more and more houses are being built around it. Government officials can't do anything about the existing housing, but they're hoping something else will stop the city getting closer. The construction of a wall around the site has begun to protect the Sphinx and the Pyramids. It was designed to control the number of people entering the site and to keep the area more peaceful. It will also keep out souvenir sellers and animals. As Hawass says, this is a very wise development that will safeguard the Pyramids for future generations. If the important task of building the wall is not completed soon, the magic of the Pyramids may be gone in a hundred years.

1. Giza is a famous site visited for ...
  - A. its merchants.
  - B. the camels and horses.
  - C. the Sphinx and the Pyramids.
2. The Pyramids are in danger because of...
  - A. the weather.
  - B. the archaeologists.
  - C. tourism.
3. The Government officials ...
  - A. are helping the people build more houses.
  - B. are surrounding the monuments with a wall.
  - C. control the tourists who are not peaceful.
4. Zahi Hawass is worried about...
  - A. the future of the Pyramids.
  - B. the quality of the souvenirs.
  - C. the safety of the camels.
5. The wall around the site...
  - A. is going to help the sellers and animals.
  - B. is one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.
  - C. is designed to prevent the destruction of the monuments.

#### *II. Choose the correct prepositions. (10 x 1p = 10p)*

I've always been interested (1) **in/on** everything to do with technology. I'm quite good (2) **at /for** Maths and Science but I'm also very keen (3) **at/on** electronic music. I'd like to study music and electronics when I finish school and then make records. My parents are a bit worried

(4) **for/about** this idea because they say it's not very practical. I don't think they're aware (5) **for/of** all the fantastic computer music that's coming out now and how popular it is. Some people don't like it, of course, because they say that music shouldn't be produced by machines. Personally, I don't think there's anything wrong (6) **with/at** computers producing music. I suppose many of us are afraid (7) **about/of** machines. It's a bit similar (8) **to/at** the reactions a lot of people have to robots. I think we're often nervous (9) **about/for** machines that imitate things humans can do and that's why we have such strong reactions (10) **to/at** them.

### III. Use the words in capitals to form a word that fits in the context. (10 x 1p = 10p)

All students throughout the world sit for (1) ..... (EXAMINE) at some point in their lives. If students are (2)..... (SUCCESS), they get a formal (3).....(QUALIFY) that enables them to get a job or continue with further (4) .....(EDUCATE). Most formal testing involves a (5)..... (MIX) of techniques, but the most common form requires students to show that they have a detailed (6)..... (KNOW) of the subject area. If students do not pass, that's not considered failure, they simply need more time to study. Some of them are simply (7) .....(LUCK). The (8)..... (MAJOR) who pass, do so because they have made a good (9).....(IMPRESS) on the examiner and have also succeeded in showing their (10).....(INTELLIGENT).

### IV. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using no more than three words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning. (5 x 1p = 5p)

e.g. I prefer swimming to cycling. **MORE**

I like swimming more than cycling.

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Why doesn't she apply for a new job?<br>If I were her, _____ for a new job.   | <b>I</b>        |
| 2. The last time I had a business meeting with him was in February.<br>I _____ a business meeting with him since February. | <b>HAD</b>      |
| 3. I have never met such a clever man as the chef.<br>The chef is the _____ I have ever met.                               | <b>MAN</b>      |
| 4. "Did you buy Italian food?", Jim asked Carol.<br>Jim asked Carol _____ bought Italian food.                             | <b>IF</b>       |
| 5. There aren't many tourists in this area.<br>There are _____ in this area.   | <b>TOURISTS</b> |

### V. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (10 x 1p = 10p)

- We won the match because we \_\_\_ (**practise**) hard the week before.
- You look worried. \_\_\_\_\_ (**you, think**) about what happened last night?
- When you rang, I \_\_\_\_\_ (**do**) my geography homework.
- Igor \_\_\_\_\_ (**not play**) cricket for long, but he's already quite good at it.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (**live**) in Germany for five years now. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**move**) here in 2009.
- If we \_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) to Greece next summer, we will visit the islands.
- The school I go to \_\_\_\_\_ (**build**) in 1973.
- I would buy that car if you \_\_\_\_\_ (**lend**) me some money.
- My dad \_\_\_\_\_ (**always, forget**) my mom's birthday! It really annoys her.

**VI. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 x 1p = 10p)**

Michelle Whiteman has (0)....**D**.... her life to protecting the orang-utan. For ten months of the year she works in the jungles of Borneo, watching and studying the great apes in their natural (1) \_\_\_\_\_. The rest of the time she spends in the UK raising (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of the need for help. Like many of the animals in the islands of Indonesia, the orang-utan is in (3) \_\_\_\_\_ danger. The destruction of the jungles is so severe that (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to some experts, the species may be extinct within ten years. In addition to the destruction of their jungle homes, the animals are also at (5) \_\_\_\_\_ due to hunting and the capture of wild animals for the pet trade. Furthermore, their population does not increase rapidly: a female orang-utan has a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ baby only once every eight years. Orang-utans are solitary animals which (7) \_\_\_\_\_ almost all of their time in the trees, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ for food or sleeping. They can weigh up to 77 kilos, which means they are also the largest tree-living animals in the world. Michelle learnt about orang-utans while studying zoology at Bristol University. "When I read about the terrible situation in Indonesia, I could (9) \_\_\_\_\_ believe it. There is a great (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of new animal species there that could become extinct before we have had a chance to discover them!"

- |     |             |                |             |                    |
|-----|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 0.  | A chosen    | B selected     | C decided   | D <b>dedicated</b> |
| 1.  | A places    | B locations    | C habitats  | D sites            |
| 2.  | A knowledge | B appreciation | C awareness | D realization      |
| 3.  | A great     | B terrific     | C thrilling | D tragic           |
| 4.  | A relating  | B furthermore  | C further   | D according        |
| 5.  | A risk      | B trouble      | C hazard    | D threat           |
| 6.  | A lonely    | B one          | C single    | D unique           |
| 7.  | A take      | B spend        | C pass      | D wait             |
| 8.  | A finding   | B locating     | C seeking   | D searching        |
| 9.  | A hardly    | B almost       | C just      | D absolutely       |
| 10. | A amount    | B group        | C number    | D lot              |

**VII. For questions 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 x 1p = 10p)**

I think (0) **it** is wrong for wild animals (1) \_\_\_\_\_ be kept in cages for people's entertainment. And let's face (2) \_\_\_\_\_, that's all zoos are – entertainment. People go on about the so-called 'educational value' of zoos, but you learn more (3) \_\_\_\_\_ animals from wildlife documentaries (4) \_\_\_\_\_ TV than you do from looking (5) \_\_\_\_\_ them in the artificial environment of a cage. And I've never really understood the idea that (6) \_\_\_\_\_ people learn something from visiting a zoo, it somehow benefits the species (7) \_\_\_\_\_ animals they've seen there. How does that work? Of all the people who've ever seen a tiger in a zoo, how many have (8) \_\_\_\_\_ inspired to spend any time or money trying to help save wild tigers from extinction? Virtually none, I imagine. And as for the argument that breeding endangered species in zoos ensures they won't become extinct, wouldn't it (9) \_\_\_\_\_ better to protect those animals by preserving their natural habitats, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ example by doing something about deforestation?

## Test 18

**Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil intensiv de predare la Colegiul Național „Gheorghe Șincai” Baia Mare – 2014**

***I. Read the text below and, for questions 1 – 8, choose the correct answer which you think fits best according to the text. Write T for TRUE or F for FALSE in CAPITAL LETTERS. (8 x 1p = 8p)***

### Facebook

Do you use any of the social networking websites that are so popular these days, the places where you can connect up with friends and relatives and meet people who share the same interests as you? If you're younger you may use MySpace, young adults are more likely to be found on Facebook and busy professionals may prefer something like LinkedIn. But at least two of these sites have one thing in common: apart from being social spaces where you can meet and chat to people, share photos and other things, they've all added new verbs and nouns to the language in the past couple of years. Let's take a look at some examples. You can Facebook your holiday photos (upload them to your Facebook page), Facebook someone to see who they are (look him up in Facebook), Facebook someone about a party (contact someone through their Facebook page) and ask permission to facebook someone (add them as a Facebook friend).

As you can see, 'facebook' is a pretty versatile word, and you could say the same about 'Myspace', which you will find being used in much the same way all over the Net. LinkedIn (being a more adult, professional community) has not been used in the same way. While you're 'facebooking' or 'myspacing' you may also find yourself 'commenting' (writing a comment on someone's Facebook or MySpace page), as in this example: 'I commented Mary that she should come to the pub on Saturday and she commented me that she couldn't because she was going away for the weekend'.

1. People who use Myspace are generally not as old as people who use Facebook.
2. LinkedIn is for people with good jobs.
3. Sites like these have given new words such as adverbs and adjectives to the language.
4. Myspace has proven to be a less versatile word than Facebook.
5. All three of the sites mentioned have provided some new words.
6. In this Internet context, 'to comment' means to leave a message for someone on their site.
7. You can use Facebook for different purposes.
8. The word 'Facebook' has various uses.

***II. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each space. (12 x 1p = 12p)***

### The Mystery of the Vanishing Bees

Most people are probably aware that honey, the 0\_C sweetener that man has been using for thousands of years, is 1 by bees; but perhaps fewer of us realise just how important these 2 creatures are to farmers. Bees pollinate fruit and vegetable crops; it has been said that every third mouthful we eat depends 3 a bee having pollinated one or more of the ingredients, but now farmers in the United States are 4 a major problem. American bees are dying- and nobody knows why.

Making sure crops are **5**\_\_\_\_ pollinated has become big **6**\_\_\_\_ in the United States. Beekeepers load their hives onto huge lorries and transport them **7**\_\_\_\_ the country to pollinate the farmers' crops. When the bees finish their work in one state and return to their hives, they are taken on to another state. The problem became apparent when the bees **8**\_\_\_\_ to return to their hives, with some beekeepers losing more than 70 per cent of their insects. It soon became clear that the bees were flying off and dying in huge **9**\_\_\_\_. Now the race is on to find the cause and, hopefully, the solution. **10**\_\_\_\_, some beekeepers are importing bees from other countries in the hope that they will be **11**\_\_\_\_ to whatever it is that is killing their American cousins. Only time will **12**\_\_\_\_.

- |     |                    |                 |                    |                 |
|-----|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 0.  | A. normal          | B. pure         | <b>C. natural</b>  | D. physical     |
| 1.  | A. manufactured    | B. created      | C. generated       | D. produced     |
| 2.  | A. tiny            | B. miniature    | C. minute          | D. short        |
| 3.  | A. from            | B. to           | C. on              | D. about        |
| 4.  | A. facing          | B. finding      | C. solving         | D. meeting      |
| 5.  | A. fairly          | B. properly     | C. precisely       | D. distinctly   |
| 6.  | A. business        | B. industry     | C. work            | D. production   |
| 7.  | A. through         | B. along        | C. over            | D. around       |
| 8.  | A. stopped         | B. missed       | C. ignored         | D. failed       |
| 9.  | A. quantities      | B. levels       | C. numbers         | D. amounts      |
| 10. | A. Apart from this | B. From then on | C. In the meantime | D. Nevertheless |
| 11. | A. opposed         | B. resistant    | C. defensive       | D. hostile      |
| 12. | A. say             | B. tell         | C. prove           | D. show         |

**III. For questions 1-10, read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 x 1p = 10p)**

In the USA, many people have started joining fan communities called fandoms. These groups (1) \_\_\_\_ enthusiastic fans know everything (2) \_\_\_\_ their favourite book, film or character. There's a fandom for just about everything, from science fiction (3) \_\_\_\_ pop stars to video games.

The science fiction fandom includes a famous group of fans called Trekkies, (4) \_\_\_\_ are fans of the popular television series Star Trek, and they love meeting once (5) \_\_\_\_ year at Star Trek conventions dressed up (6) \_\_\_\_ their favourite Star Trek characters!

Another example of a fandom is the Tolkien fandom. (7) \_\_\_\_ people are fans of the writer J.J.R. Tolkien. In (8) \_\_\_\_ books, The Hobbit and The Lord of the Rings trilogy, the elves speak 'Elvish', a language Tolkien invented. Can you imagine (9) \_\_\_\_ some fans can do? They have learnt to have simple conversations with (10) \_\_\_\_ other in Elvish!

**IV. 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 and use between two and five words including the word given. There is an example at the beginning. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

It hasn't taken Sam long to learn Spanish. **PICKED**  
 Sam \_\_\_\_\_ *has picked up* \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish very quickly.

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. I want to go to university this year.<br>I _____ to university this year.                   | <b>INTERESTED</b> |
| 2. "Please don't be late for the interview," she told me.<br>She _____ late for the interview. | <b>ASKED</b>      |
| 3. Did you enjoy the party?<br>Did you _____ the party?  | <b>GOOD</b>       |



4. John sits in front of the television for too many hours a day. **SITTING**  
Every day, John spends \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the television.
5. I can't move until I've sold my house. **UNABLE**  
Until I've sold my house \_\_\_\_\_ move.
6. I'm hungry enough to eat two lunches. **SO**  
I'm \_\_\_\_\_ two lunches.
7. I had never met Mary's husband before. **FIRST**  
It \_\_\_\_\_ I had ever met Mary's husband.
8. The service was so good we had to leave a tip. **SUCH**  
It \_\_\_\_\_ we had to leave a tip.
9. My advice to you is to talk to your parents. **WOULD**  
If \_\_\_\_\_ talk to my parents.
10. The Queen is opening the new school tomorrow afternoon. **OPENED**  
The new school \_\_\_\_\_ Queen tomorrow afternoon.

**V. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

Today Dr. Pale Macduff of California is a happy man. He 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (**just/win**) a 50.000 \$ reward for his man-powered plane. With a team of scientists and craftsmen he 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (**work**) for months on his special plane. It 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (**have**) wings, but there 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) no motor of any kind. All its power 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (**come**) from one man. The pilot 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (**pedal**) the plane like a bicycle. Last week the plane 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (**make**) its first flight. It 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (**fly**) up into the sky and 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (**stay**) up for a whole hour. The 50, 000\$ prize 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (**come**) from the British businessman, Henry Kramer.

**VI. For questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. We need to find a _____ to the problem as soon as possible.                | 1. <b>SOLVE</b>   |
| 2. Don't be afraid of the dog. He's absolutely _____.                         | 2. <b>HARM</b>    |
| 3. Patricia's very _____. She writes short stories, paints and makes mosaics. | 3. <b>CREATE</b>  |
| 4. The film was so _____. You knew exactly how it was going to end.           | 4. <b>PREDICT</b> |
| 5. In the UK it is _____ to sell cigarettes to children under 16.             | 5. <b>LEGAL</b>   |
| 6. It's _____ arguing with them. They are not going to change their mind.     | 6. <b>POINT</b>   |
| 7. Thank you so much for the flowers. It's very _____ of you.                 | 7. <b>THOUGHT</b> |
| 8. Don't forget to _____ the modem when you have finished using it.           | 8. <b>CONNECT</b> |
| 9. You can _____ your tea with honey instead of sugar.                        | 9. <b>SWEET</b>   |
| 10. Sarah speaks perfect French as she spent much of her _____ in Canada.     | 10. <b>CHILD</b>  |

## Test 19

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil bilingv de predare – 2015

*I. Read the following text and for the five questions below, choose the best answer. (5 x 1p = 5p)*

#### The Toy Museum

This museum is in the centre of the town, a few metres from the cathedral, and near the market. It contains dolls, dolls' houses, books, games and pastimes, mechanical and constructional toys. In this collection there are toys made by all sorts of toy manufacturers from the most important to the smallest, including the most ordinary toys and the most precious. There are also records of children's pastimes over the last hundred and fifty years. Most major manufacturing countries of Europe had toy industries in the last century; French and German factories produced millions of toys each year. Many collectors of toys think that the second half of the nineteenth century was the best period for toy production and the museum has many examples of toys from this period which are still in perfect condition. There is now a growing interest in the toys of the 1920s and 1930s and as a result of this the museum has begun to build up a collection from these years. Visitors to the museum will find that someone is always available to answer questions - we hope you will visit us. Hours of opening 10.00-17.30 every day (except December 25 and 26).

1. This writing is from ...
  - A. an advertisement.
  - B. a school history book.
  - C. a storybook.
2. What is the writer trying to do?
  - A. To give advice.
  - B. To give opinions.
  - C. To give information.
3. The museum has so many toys from the late 19th century because ...
  - A. it is located in the middle of town.
  - B. many consider this period the best for manufactured toys.
  - C. visitors are interested in toys from that time.
4. What period of toy manufacturing is receiving increased attention?
  - A. Every day except in December.
  - B. The 1920s and 1930s.
  - C. The 20th century.
5. Which of the following advertisements would you find outside the Toy Museum?
  - A. Toys of Ancient Civilizations
  - B. BEFORE TV! - a special exhibition of indoor games from 1890 to 1940
  - C. How Children Dressed 1600 - 1900 "Clothes for all Ages"

*II. Use the words in capitals to form a word that fits. (10x1p = 10p)*

None of us finds essay writing easy. When you can't see the person you are talking to, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (COMMUNICATE) is much more difficult. You have to be (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (CARE) to communicate your message clearly, but how do you do that? The first thing you must think about is who you're writing to. Then you can make a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (DECIDE) about how formal it should be. A letter to a friend is more like (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (SPEAK) English, so

your (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**PERSON**) should be apparent while writing, while a letter to a hotel manager is formal. You also need to think about what kind of thing you're writing. The language in a story, for example, should be (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (**EXPRESS**), but the language in a report or an article should be much more (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (**INFORM**). When you're writing a formal essay giving your opinion, make sure the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (**INTRODUCE**) gives a general idea of the subject. Later, in the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (**CONCLUDE**) you should summarise your opinion. Each time you write, you have to make a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (**CHOOSE**) about what you're going to do. If you do that right, then there's nothing to stop you becoming a good writer!

**III. Read the text below and decide which word A, B, C, or D best fits each space. Write the letter in the space provided within the text. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 x 1p = 10p)**

### The Popularity of Social Networks

Every morning Sarah turns (0) on her computer. First, she checks her email. Then, she visits a social networking website to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ out what her friends are doing. On this website, she reads news from her friends. For example, she may look at comments her friends made about movies, music, books, and other friends. On her profile page, Sarah writes a short (2) \_\_\_\_\_ about what she is doing. Like many young people, Sarah enjoys meeting and communicating with others on social networks. These websites let people see what their friends are doing and thinking.

Sarah is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of an important trend in communication. Social networking sites (4) \_\_\_\_\_ more and more popular every day, and they are popular all (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the world. In Japan, the top site is Moo. In Europe, it is Bebo. The (6) \_\_\_\_\_ popular site in Latin America is Orkul. In the United States the top site is Facebook. In fact, Facebook is one of the most popular social networking sites in the world. A Harvard University student started Facebook in 2004, and it spread more than 400 million users in just a few years.

Why is the social networking trend spreading (7) \_\_\_\_\_ rapidly? One reason why these websites are popular is because people are social. We like to communicate (8) \_\_\_\_\_ other people. We (9) \_\_\_\_\_ friends with people in school, at work, and online. Most people like to stay closely connected to their friends and family. We use cell phones, email, instant messaging, and websites to learn what our friends are doing. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ Internet is a good way to socialize and communicate, and social networking sites allow people to do this in many ways.

- |      |                |             |             |           |
|------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 0. B | A. out         | B. on       | C. into     | D. down   |
| 1.   | A. watch       | B. hear     | C. see      | D. find   |
| 2.   | A. message     | B. letter   | C. novel    | D. essay  |
| 3.   | A. role        | B. side     | C. part     | D. key    |
| 4.   | A. will become | B. became   | C. becoming | D. become |
| 5.   | A. across      | B. through  | C. into     | D. around |
| 6.   | A. more        | B. most     | C. less     | D. fewer  |
| 7.   | A. too         | B. such     | C. so       | D. enough |
| 8.   | A. with        | B. without  | C. within   | D. for    |
| 9.   | A. make        | B. discover | C. connect  | D. come   |
| 10.  | A. This        | B. The      | C. -        | D. An     |

**IV. 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 and use between two and five words including the word given. (5 x 1p = 5p)**

1. He was too tired to work any more.

THAT

He was \_\_\_\_\_ he couldn't work any more.

2. I've never been to this shop before.

**TIME**

This is \_\_\_\_\_ I've been to this shop.

3. The doctor will only see you if you have an appointment.

**NOT**

The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ you have an appointment.

4. The bus station is near the new shopping centre.

**FROM**

The bus station is \_\_\_\_\_ the new shopping centre.

5. We could not take our instruments on the plane.

**ALLOWED**

We were \_\_\_\_\_ take our instruments on the plane.

**V. Fill in the blanks with ONE suitable word. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

The earliest soap in history was probably produced around five thousand years ago in Ancient Babylon. Archaeologists **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ found ancient tablets with writing on them **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ seem to describe a formula for making soap. **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ the Romans probably knew how to manufacture soap as well, **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_ is believed that they only used it **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_ washing fabrics and actually cleaned their bodies in a totally different **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_. An ancient Egyptian papyrus from around 1550 B.C. also refers to soap manufacture.

The first soaps that we would recognise today were produced by Muslim chemists in the mediaeval Islamic world around 1000 A.D. **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_ soaps were not only made from similar materials, **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_ also included colouring and perfume in some cases. But it was not **(9)** \_\_\_\_\_ the nineteenth century that large-scale soap production began making a product that was cheap **(10)** \_\_\_\_\_ for everybody to afford it.

**VI. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

1. Cassie \_\_\_\_\_ outside the bookshop when the ambulance came for the old man. **(stand)**
2. Selena asked me if you \_\_\_\_\_ the film before. **(see)**
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the piano for two hours every day? **(play/ you)**
4. I think people \_\_\_\_\_ a cure for cancer in the next twenty years. **(find)**
5. Daniel \_\_\_\_\_ as an IT programmer since he left university. **(work)**
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone since you got home. **(talk)**
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ later today, won't they? **(return)**
8. If I \_\_\_\_\_ a job so badly, I would apply for this trainer position immediately! **(need)**
9. Why \_\_\_\_\_ the soup? Do you think it needs more salt or pepper? **(taste)**
10. Fresh fruits and vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ in dry dark places. **(usually keep)**

**VII. Read the following sentences and choose the correct words. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

1. You can really **save/make** time if you take the bus. The tram is so slow!
2. The detective uncovered the secret by **itself/himself**.
3. Make sure you **keep/lose** in touch by sending postcards and emails while you're travelling.
4. My friend works as **the/a** scientist.
5. A good way to **smash/break** the ice is to tell a joke.
6. Michael loves reading mysteries. This book must be **his/him**.
7. Try to **use/save** your strength. You've got a long day ahead of you tomorrow.
8. Marie is my best friend. She always gives me very good **advices/advice**.
9. I didn't want to **get/make** trouble for Phil, but I had to tell the teacher he was cheating.
10. You aren't **use/used** to studying in a library.

## Test 20

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil intensiv de predare la Colegiul Național „Gheorghe Șincai” Baia Mare – 2015

#### ***I. Read the text below and mark the sentences below: True (T), False (F) or Doesn't Say (DS) – (5 x 1p = 5p)***

I remember going to the British Museum one day to read up on the treatment for some slight disease. I got down the book and read all I had come to read. Then without realizing what I was doing I turned the leaves and began to study diseases generally. I forget which was the first disease I read about but before I looked through the list of the symptoms I felt that I had it. I kept on reading, feeling rather nervous, and realized that I was suffering from every disease imaginable. To say that I was worried and upset and that I felt miserable would be to say nothing. I nearly fainted. In fact I felt more dead than alive. I tried to examine myself. I felt my pulse. I discovered that I had no pulse. I tried to feel my heart. I could not feel my heart. It had stopped beating.

It became clear to me that I would never recover and would never get rid of the thousand diseases I had. I gave up all hope. Medicine could not help me. I had walked into the reading room a happy healthy man, I walked out an invalid. Though I doubted if anyone would be able to cure me of my diseases, I went to consult with my physician. I always turn to him for advice and help. He is a nice fellow and an old friend of mine. He had been treating me for many years. I never make an appointment with him, he's always ready to see me. He never remains indifferent to what I say and always does his best to encourage me when I start complaining about my diseases.

"Well, what's the matter with you? Got any complaints?" he asked. I did not pretend to be calm. My whole life depended on what he would say.

1. The author was very seriously ill \_\_\_\_
2. The author felt very miserable after reading the book \_\_\_\_
3. The author thought he would never recover \_\_\_\_
4. The author made an appointment with the doctor \_\_\_\_
5. The author pretended to be relaxed \_\_\_\_

#### ***II. Put each verb in brackets into an appropriate tense and voice. (10 x 1p = 10p)***

1. I don't suppose you \_\_\_\_\_ (GET) any news about Jane.
2. The sport she \_\_\_\_\_ (STILL/ BE) so fond of is badminton.
3. They always travel abroad when they \_\_\_\_\_ (HAVE) some time off work.
4. She hurt her knee while she \_\_\_\_\_ (TRY) to fix the garden fence.
5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (HE/USUALLY/ SPEND) his weekends?
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (TELL) you the story of my life one day.
7. When you \_\_\_\_\_ (SEE) him again you will notice how different he is.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (NOT/MANAGE) to finish my work when my mother got home.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (GARDEN) for two hours, that's why she is so relaxed.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ (ARRIVE) before I got the chance to call them.

### III. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits in the corresponding space (15 x 1p = 15p)

#### Medieval Cathedrals in Europe

(0) *Throughout* Europe, we can still see (1) \_\_\_\_ beautiful medieval cathedrals towering above the rooftops of all but the tallest modern office blocks. (2) \_\_\_\_ “prayers in stone” have survived (3) \_\_\_\_ centuries and can (4) \_\_\_\_ astonish us with their size and grandeur. Today, we admire (5) \_\_\_\_ beauty, and marvel at the skills of the masons and carpenters (6) \_\_\_\_ built them. We study them (7) \_\_\_\_ what they have to (8) \_\_\_\_ us about the past, and worry (9) \_\_\_\_ how to preserve them from decay and pollution. And we respect them as holy places, (10) \_\_\_\_ people offer prayers and praises to God.

The period between 550 and 1450 was the great age of cathedral building in Europe. Of course, building (11) \_\_\_\_ not stop at the end of the medieval period: magnificent new cathedrals are still (12) \_\_\_\_ constructed today. Now, as then, cathedrals display (13) \_\_\_\_ might and majesty of the Church; like them, (14) \_\_\_\_ power and glory seemed certain (15) \_\_\_\_ forever.

- |           |              |             |                      |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| A. though | B. thought   | C. through  | <b>D. throughout</b> |
| A. much   | B. many      | C. a lot    | D. lots              |
| A. These  | B. This      | C. That     | D. Their             |
| A. since  | B. for       | C. about    | D. by                |
| A. never  | B. rarely    | C. still    | D. since             |
| A. them   | B. the       | C. their    | D. there             |
| A. what   | B. which     | C. who      | D. whom              |
| A. about  | B. at        | C. for      | D. on                |
| A. tell   | B. say       | C. inform   | D. announce          |
| A. of     | B. for       | C. with     | D. about             |
| A. when   | B. where     | C. which    | D. who               |
| A. have   | B. has       | C. had      | D. did               |
| A. been   | B. being     | C. be       | D. have              |
| A. the    | B. a         | C. an       | D. also              |
| A. her    | B. its       | C. his      | D. them              |
| A. endure | B. to endure | C. enduring | D. of enduring       |

### IV. Complete the sentences below with the correct word derived from the word in capitals at the end of each line. (10 x 1p = 10p)

- Some bands are \_\_\_\_\_ for looks rather than talent. **FAME**
- Amy Johnson's aircraft fell into the sea in 1942 in \_\_\_\_\_ circumstances. **MYSTERY**
- I asked the \_\_\_\_\_ whether they had a good map. **TRAVEL**
- We planned to reach our \_\_\_\_\_ before sunset. **DESTINY**
- Be \_\_\_\_\_ how you use that tricky word in sentences. **CARE**
- The tigress showed obvious \_\_\_\_\_ towards her pups. **DEVOTE**
- I would have expected more \_\_\_\_\_ from a 40-year-old scientist. **MATURE**
- We often forget the \_\_\_\_\_ of those who made it possible for us to fly. **ACHIEVE**
- Large cruise ships are quite \_\_\_\_\_. **LUXURY**
- Green car \_\_\_\_\_ are making more money today than 10 years ago. **ANUFACTURE**

**V. For questions from 1 to 15, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. (15 x 1p = 15p)**

### Who Really Discovered America?

First of (0) all, what do we mean by America? There's North America and South America and together they are called the Americas. Technically, the Native Americans were the first (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to discover America when they travelled across from the Asian continent about 12,000 years ago. But (2) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first European to discover the Americas?

The most common answer is Christopher Columbus. In 1492 he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ sail from Spain and two months later he reached one of the islands we know now (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the Bahamas. He called it San Salvador. However, Columbus thought he was (5) \_\_\_\_\_ an island off the coast of India. He found some natives who were already living (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and wrongly called them 'Indians'.

The Americas got (7) \_\_\_\_\_ name from another explorer, Amerigo Vespucci. Vespucci travelled (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the Americas seven years after Columbus, and people believe he (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the first to set foot (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the new mainland. However, it was during (11) \_\_\_\_\_ first voyage that he explored the northern coast of South America right up to the Amazon. More importantly, Vespucci realized South America was not merely an extension of Asia, (12) \_\_\_\_\_ a whole new continent.

Mystery solved? Not quite. Five hundred (13) \_\_\_\_\_ earlier, in about 1000 AD, a Viking explorer, Leif Ericson, (14) \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting discovery. He was exploring the coast of Greenland when he sailed further west and landed in Newfoundland, which is in Canada.

However, he (15) \_\_\_\_\_ not explore the continent further.

**VI. 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 and use between two and five words including the word given. (5 x 1p = 5p)**

1. When did you start to play chess online? **HAVE**  
How long \_\_\_\_\_ chess online?
2. It won't help if she talks to somebody about her tragedy. **POINT**  
There \_\_\_\_\_ to somebody about her tragedy.
3. The uniform is obligatory for pupils in primary school. **WEAR**  
Pupils \_\_\_\_\_ a uniform.
4. I rang because I was worried about you. **RUNG**  
I would not \_\_\_\_\_ not been worried about you.
5. My mother doesn't let me stay out after 10 pm. **AM**  
I \_\_\_\_\_ out after 10 pm.

## Test 21

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil bilingv de predare – 2016

***I. Read the article about schoolchildren and compulsory overtime. Five sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences from A-F the one which each gap. There is one extra sentence that you do not need to use. (5 x 1p = 5p)***

#### Schoolchildren and Compulsory Overtime

After a day's work most adults have the evening free, and after a week's work the weekend is their own. Many children and young people, including all grammar school pupils, have regular, compulsory evening and weekend work.

After their first term in secondary school, when it is a new status symbol, most children dislike homework very much, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ before going to bed at 9.30.

Homework leaves no time for the development of individual and eccentric interests, even interests as important and simple as reading, as cherished as music. (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

Some girls carry an unsuspected burden of home duties. As for country children their lives, homework permitting, can be rich in ways a teacher who has never lived in the country cannot know.

A friend in Devon, now middle-aged, told me: (3) "\_\_\_\_\_ Living in the country with a garden, pets, I had plenty to occupy my spare time and regarded homework as an unfair and unjust imposition that ate away my few precious hours of freedom."

Every teacher knows that some of the best homeworkers are rather dull fellows whose personalities are not really quite as one would wish them to be. But how much homework is done with the TV set on, on the bus, at break, hastily, simply to avoid punishment? (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Because adults say so, some children accept that homework ought to be done.

Why does homework survive? Anxiety helps to keep it going. Parents and teachers want success in examinations and believe that regular overtime will help. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ My reply would be, if that is so, cut down the syllabus: take six O levels instead of eight, nine or ten.

A. It is said that the syllabus could not be completed without it.

B. Surely the teacher does not want to talk all the time?

C. What are the educational implications of that?

D. Let adults imagine having to write, say, three rather long and complicated letters every evening of the week.

E. As a boy, I was prepared to work hard during school hours, but regarded homework in a very different light.

F. It leaves no time for doing anything else.

#### ***II. Fill in with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (10 x 1p = 10p)***

In the distance was one of the wooden ships that her sisters (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (DESCRIBE) some time before. The little mermaid (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (SWIM) up to it and saw a handsome young man (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (LAUGH) with his friends on the deck. Then the sky grew dark and a great storm blew up. The ship (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (BATTER) by the waves and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (DRIVE) upon rocks near the shore. The young man (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (THROW) into the water and the little mermaid knew that he would drown if she (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (NOT HELP) him. Cradling him in her arms, she brought him safely to shore, leaving him on a sandy beach. The little mermaid waited not far from shore (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (SEE) what (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (HAPPEN). Soon some girls came along the beach and found the young man. "It (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (BE) the Prince!" they cried.



**III. Choose the correct item A, B, C or D. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

1. He was offered the job because he was \_\_\_\_ candidate.  
A) the best                      B) good                      C) better                      D) the goodest
2. Please stop \_\_\_\_ and give me your test papers.  
A) to write                      B) write                      C) writing                      D) to have written
3. He bought a(n) \_\_\_\_ cottage in the country.  
A) stone old small      B) old small stone      C) small old stone      D) stone small old
4. Next week I'm going \_\_\_\_ a school trip.  
A) to                      B) on                      C) in                      D) at
5. I prefer traveling \_\_\_\_ bus.  
A) by                      B) on                      C) with                      D) in
6. Do they sell \_\_\_\_ clothes here?  
A) childrens                      B) childrens' s                      C) children's                      D) childrens'
7. He worked in a factory last year, \_\_\_\_ ?  
A) isn't it?                      B) doesn't it                      C) isn't he                      D) didn't he
8. Lynn doesn't like meat and Ann doesn't \_\_\_\_  
A) either                      B) neither                      C) too                      D) also
9. Even if I \_\_\_\_ all night, I still wouldn't be properly prepared for tomorrow.  
A) would study                      B) will study                      C) study                      D) studied
10. She wouldn't forgive him \_\_\_\_ all his apologies.  
A) even if                      B) even                      C) despite                      D) although

**IV. For questions 1-10 read the text and think of one word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word for each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 x 1p = 10p)****Masters of Camouflage**

There are so many plants and animals to explore under the sea and none of them are boring. Life on (0) the sand and in the waves has forced species to evolve in beautiful and bizarre ways to ensure their survival. Their natural history and alien shapes are never dull and sometimes even astonishing. Perhaps the most fascinating are the \_\_\_\_\_ (1) that have mastered underwater camouflage. These animals are masters!

**Leafy Sea Dragon**

The leafy sea dragon \_\_\_\_\_ (2) found in the warm coastal waters \_\_\_\_\_ (3) Australia. It is a relative to \_\_\_\_\_ (4) more commonly known sea horse, but it is definitely the flashier cousin. The leafy sea dragon \_\_\_\_\_ (5) evolved to look so much like seaweed that \_\_\_\_\_ (6) are at times impossible to spot when in their favorite hangout, kelp. They don't just look \_\_\_\_\_ (7) a part of the vegetation; they act like it as well. Leafy sea dragons mimic leafy weeds by drifting with ocean currents. While floating along, the sea dragons spend their energy snacking on sea lice \_\_\_\_\_ (8) tiny crustaceans. Just like sea horses, male sea dragons bear young. They are excellent fathers, carrying eggs protectively underneath their tails \_\_\_\_\_ (9) four to six weeks.

**Cuttlefish**

The cuttlefish, is not a fish at all, but a cephalopod and a relative of octopuses and squid. The cuttlefish \_\_\_\_\_ (10) change its shape and alter its skin color so that it remains hidden from danger by impersonating its surroundings. These three amazing creatures are just some of the surprising animals that dwell in the sea.

**V. For questions 1 - 5, 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. Have you ever been to a baseball game? Frank asked. **SEEN**  
Frank asked \_\_\_\_\_ a baseball game.
2. I am going to Pilates classes starting next week. **UP**  
I've decided \_\_\_\_\_ starting next week.
3. I eat less junk food than I used to. **AS**  
I don't eat \_\_\_\_\_ I used to.
4. I don't think anyone failed the test. **DID**  
No one \_\_\_\_\_ they?
5. I am still reading *The Hunger Games*, part 3. **FINISHED**  
I \_\_\_\_\_ *The Hunger Games*, part 3.

**VI. Use the words in capitals to form a word that fits in each space. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

All students throughout the world sit for (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**EXAMINE**) at some point in their lives. If students are (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**SUCCESS**), they get a formal (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**QUALIFY**) that enables them to get a job or continue with further (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**EDUCATE**). Most formal testing involves a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**MIX**) of techniques, but the most common form requires students to show that they have a detailed (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (**KNOW**) of the subject area. If students do not pass, that's not considered failure, they simply need more time to study. Some of them are simply (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (**LUCK**). The (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (**MAJOR**) who pass, do so because they have made a good (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (**IMPRESS**) on the examiner and have also succeeded in showing their (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (**INTELLIGENT**).

**VII. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) fits best for each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). (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.

- |           |             |             |                |           |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| <b>0</b>  | A which     | B how       | <b>C. that</b> | D where   |
| <b>1.</b> | A mentioned | B explained | C told         | D said    |
| <b>2.</b> | A Even      | B Although  | C Yet          | D However |

- |     |             |              |            |                |
|-----|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 3.  | A believe   | B convince   | C suppose  | D consider     |
| 4.  | A so        | B such       | C like     | D as           |
| 5.  | A extends   | B lies       | C covers   | D stretches    |
| 6.  | A described | B commented  | C talked   | D meant        |
| 7.  | A should    | B can        | C ought    | D would        |
| 8.  | A largely   | B much       | C many     | D far          |
| 9.  | A danger    | B risk       | C trouble  | D difficulties |
| 10. | A anywhere  | B everywhere | C anything | D nothing      |
| 11. | A with      | B about      | C to       | D for          |
| 12. | A beaten    | B won        | C caught   | D succeeded    |
| 13. | A change    | B become     | C return   | D move         |
| 14. | A made      | B done       | C taken    | D held         |
| 15. | A result    | B lead       | C cause    | D turn         |

## Test 22

**Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil intensiv de predare la Colegiul Național „Gheorghe Șincai” Baia Mare – 2016**

**I. Read the following text attentively and then decide whether the following statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F) (10 x 1p = 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. Choose the correct option from the CAPITALIZED words/ phrases by circling the the correct ones. (15 x 1p = 15p)**

1. The plane **TOOK/ WENT** off at 6.00 am and landed at 7.15 am.
2. I wanted to buy her a nice graduation present but I couldn't find **ANYTHING/ SOMETHING** interesting.
3. Unfortunately, I saw **NO/ ANY** pelicans in the Delta, not even one.
4. Because he let his friend **OFF/ DOWN**, nobody respected him anymore.
5. Carnations don't grow here. Neither **ARE/ DO** roses.
6. They **USE/ USED** to play football here when they were young, but now they don't do it anymore.
7. The earth will die soon **IF/ UNLESS** people limit pollution.
8. Hurry up! We haven't got **MUCH/ MORE** time!
9. Anyone **WHICH/ WHO** goes to Rome never forgets it.
10. James was accused **WITH/ OF** trespassing.
11. It wasn't very dark because **THERE/ THEY** were many stars in the sky.
12. I think she isn't very good at dancing, **IS/ DOES** she?
13. I wrote the report **ON/ BY** myself, but my boss thought I was helped.
14. He can't speak German at all, so he **TOOK/ GAVE** some lessons.
15. There is **NO/ LITTLE** chocolate left. The kids must have eaten some of it.

**III. 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 1p=10p)**

Holidays are meant to be a time of (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
and fun but (2) \_\_\_\_\_, this isn't always the case. There  
are some (3) \_\_\_\_\_ problems such as delayed  
flights and the usual (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of waiting at airports.  
However, the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of spending two or three  
(6) \_\_\_\_\_ weeks in the sun on an (7) \_\_\_\_\_  
island is enough to make most people think the delays are worth it.  
It's best to make a (8) \_\_\_\_\_ at a hotel so that you can leave  
home (9) \_\_\_\_\_ knowing that at least your  
(10) \_\_\_\_\_ is secure. Finally, it's best to travel with a friend  
to avoid loneliness.

1. RELAX
2. FORTUNE
3. PREDICT
4. FRUSTRATE
5. ANTICIPATE
6. WONDER/
7. SPOIL
8. RESERVE
9. CONFIDENCE
10. ACCOMMODATE

**IV. Read the text below and then decide which word A, B, C, or D best fits each space. (15 x 1p = 15p)**

**Police Seek Robbery Link**

A woman aged 68 suffered broken ribs in an attack by an armed robber in her penthouse in Kensington, London, police said yesterday. Police are (1) \_\_\_\_\_ at other robberies to see if they are linked after Rachael Avitan was (2) \_\_\_\_\_ at her home in Oxford Square. Mrs Avitan, the wife of a millionaire ship-owner, was (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to open a safe before she was locked in the bathroom with the 24-year-old maid.

The robber escaped with jewellery, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ coins and cash. Police said the objects and money (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in the raid were worth about 30 000 pounds. They ruled out the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ that the raid was done by a gang which (7) \_\_\_\_\_ its victims from *Who's Who* (a reference guide containing information (8) \_\_\_\_\_ important people), though Scotland Yard said it was possible a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of robbers were targeting wealthy families living in Kensington, Belgravia and Chelsea. A (10) \_\_\_\_\_ for Scotland Yard said there may have been only one man behind the latest (11) \_\_\_\_\_ but it is not clear if it was one of a (12) \_\_\_\_\_. Mrs Avitan has been allowed to leave hospital but is still having treatment for her (13) \_\_\_\_\_. She said the robber broke in through the back door as her maid was letting herself out to go home. The man (14) \_\_\_\_\_ the maid and pulled her back into the house. He told Mrs Avitan she wouldn't get hurt if she (15) \_\_\_\_\_ over her valuables. "It was terribly scary", said Mrs Avitan.

- |     |                 |              |                |                |
|-----|-----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1.  | A. searching    | B. examining | C. looking     | D. inquiring   |
| 2.  | A. kidnapped    | B. stolen    | C. attacked    | D. mugged      |
| 3.  | A. forced       | B. pushed    | C. attacked    | D. threatened  |
| 4.  | A. worthy       | B. costly    | C. expensive   | D. valuable    |
| 5.  | A. escaping     | B. robbed    | C. missing     | D. taken       |
| 6.  | A. belief       | B. chance    | C. possibility | D. probability |
| 7.  | A. picks        | B. spots     | C. discovers   | D. checks      |
| 8.  | A. for          | B. about     | C. around      | D. upon        |
| 9.  | A. pack         | B. party     | C. pair        | D. team        |
| 10. | A. spokesperson | B. speaker   | C. commentator | D. presenter   |
| 11. | A. event        | B. attack    | C. fact        | D. robber      |
| 12. | A. collection   | B. team      | C. serial      | D. series      |
| 13. | A. pain         | B. aches     | C. wound       | D. injuries    |
| 14. | A. took         | B. grabbed   | C. hugged      | D. squeezed    |
| 15. | A. gave         | B. handed    | C. took        | D. got         |

V. **Put each verb in brackets into an appropriate tense and voice (active or passive).**  
**(10 x 1p = 10p):**

1. Michael and Jennifer \_\_\_\_\_ (**GET**) married 6 weeks ago.
2. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (**WORK, YOUR NEIGHBOUR**)?
3. Last week I \_\_\_\_\_ (**TELL**) him that he was hired and could begin working here today.
4. This is by far the funniest movie I \_\_\_\_\_ (**SEE, EVER**).
5. Jason \_\_\_\_\_ (**LEAVE, ALWAYS**) his desk full of bits of paper and leftover food! It's awful!
6. Yesterday's test paper \_\_\_\_\_ (**BE, NOT**) as easy as it seemed.
7. I thought I \_\_\_\_\_ (**SEND**) you all the details before the meeting we had last week.
8. This time next week we \_\_\_\_\_ (**TAKE**) our exams!
9. An official statement from the City Hall \_\_\_\_\_ (**ISSUE**) tomorrow morning.
10. This isn't the first time the company \_\_\_\_\_ (**BE**) responsible for an ecological disaster.

## Test 23

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil bilingv de predare – 2017

#### I. Read the text below and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D. (5 x 2p = 10p)

#### Sports Journalist

A few years ago, my newspaper sent me to China to report on the world student games in Beijing. Everywhere I went I was questioned by journalism students: how much money did I earn? How many countries had I visited? Had I met David Beckham? In China sports reporting is seen as a dream job and Chinese students are fascinated by foreign sports reporters.

Several years later I visited China again to write about a major motor race in Shanghai. At the track, I saw one of those former students, Jie Xeng. He was working for one of China's largest news agencies so I asked him about his life as a sports writer.

"Sometimes it is wonderful", he replied, "but there is a lot of travel, a lot of stress and sometimes sports people are not very helpful."

Jie had discovered one of the hard truths about life as a sports writer. You might think all you need are writing skills and a knowledge of sport. These are certainly essential, but you need to be prepared for any number of problems.

On that visit to Shanghai for example, the journey from my hotel to the race-track took at least three hours, through heavy traffic. For four days, I followed racing drivers and organisers around but they were too busy to give me more than a one-word answer. Then I would write my report and send it to London. When I finally got back to my hotel at night, everything, including the restaurant, was closed.

Being a sports writer may appear to be a fantastic job but there are as many situations as there are magic moments!

1. *What is the writer's main purpose in the article?*

- A. to inform readers about visiting China.
- B. to encourage young people to travel.
- C. to give a realistic description of his work.
- D. to warn students about newspaper careers.

2. *Why did the writer travel to China the first time?*

- A. He was sent there by his employers.
- B. He hoped to interview some fabulous sportsmen.
- C. He was invited to give a lecture about journalism.
- D. He was going to take part in an athletics competition.

3. *When he met the writer the second time, Jie Xeng...*

- A. was working for a motor racing organisation.
- B. no longer wanted to be a journalist.
- C. didn't recognise the writer at first.
- D. had completed his university studies.

4. *What does the writer say about the Shanghai motor race?*

- A. The race track was easy to get to.
- B. There was a good hotel nearby.
- C. No-one had time to talk to him.
- D. He had problems contacting London.

5. *What might the writer say to his friends?*

- A. 'There aren't many people who get paid for doing their hobby. Aren't you jealous?'
- B. 'Sports people are always keen to give interviews, which makes my job even more enjoyable'.
- C. 'I don't know why you complain about travelling to work every day. It's easy compared to the places I visit'.
- D. 'Poor Jie Xeng. He used to be so anxious to be a journalist and now all he wants is to give it up'.

**II. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits in the corresponding space. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

**How to have perfect posture**

Next time you (1) \_\_\_\_ a look in the mirror, try standing sideways on. Do you see a long elegant back or are your shoulders as rounded as the hump of a (2) \_\_\_\_? Bad posture normally starts in our teenage years when we walk around with our mates trying to look cool. But (3) \_\_\_\_ up those who used to sit in front of a computer where it's all too easy to neglect something as essential as good posture. As we grow older these poor (4) \_\_\_\_ are exacerbated, but by taking (5) \_\_\_\_ immediately we can not only look and feel better, but protect our body for the future.

Make sure you sleep on a firm mattress at night. Avoid lying flat on your back; instead try sleeping in a curled position on your side. The current revival in platform shoes doesn't help and (6) \_\_\_\_ shoes with heels more than (7) \_\_\_\_ centimetres high is just asking for trouble. Don't load everything into a bag that you wear on one shoulder or you'll end up lopsided. (8) \_\_\_\_ the weight evenly by wearing a rucksack or even a bag around your waist. When you get home from a day's studying or work it's all too (9) \_\_\_\_ to fall on the sofa in front of the telly. Sitting in this way (10) \_\_\_\_ feel comfortable but it prevents you from breathing properly. Try to sit upright with the stomach pulled firmly in.

- |     |             |               |                 |               |
|-----|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1.  | A. get      | B. take       | C. want         | D. bring      |
| 2.  | A. goat     | B. sheep      | C. camel        | D. mule       |
| 3.  | A. head     | B. feet       | C. eyes         | D. hands      |
| 4.  | A. customs  | B. habits     | C. rituals      | D. practices  |
| 5.  | A. course   | B. something  | C. moves        | D. action     |
| 6.  | A. carrying | B. running    | C. worrying     | D. wearing    |
| 7.  | A. various  | B. several    | C. considerable | D. numerous   |
| 8.  | A. Scatter  | B. Circulate  | C. Disseminate  | D. Distribute |
| 9.  | A. enticing | B. attractive | C. irresistible | D. tempting   |
| 10. | A. may      | B. could      | C. will         | D. should     |

**III. Write ONE word that fits best into each space. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

**Mongkut**

Mongkut did not become King of Thailand (1) \_\_\_\_ he was 46 years old. Before that he (2) \_\_\_\_ spent 25 years as a Buddhist monk, and this experience was a very important influence when he later became king. (3) \_\_\_\_ Thailand, most men spend some time during (4) \_\_\_\_ lives in the monkhood. Usually they go to live for a (5) \_\_\_\_ months in a monastery with other monks. There they live very simply, and study the Buddhist religion.

In the Buddhist monkhood, men come (6) \_\_\_\_ all levels of Thai society, rich and poor, farmers and merchants, and they all live together as equals. So when the young Prince Mongkut joined a monastery, he (7) \_\_\_\_ not called "Prince", but simply became known (8) \_\_\_\_ Mongkut the Beggar". It is a rule that all monks (9) \_\_\_\_ leave the monastery every day to walk in the streets and to beg for food from the people, so in (10) \_\_\_\_ way Mongkut came to meet and know ordinary people.



**IV. Use the words in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space provided. There is an example (0) at the beginning. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

**Couch Potato Kids**

In 2009, the U.S. Surgeon General stated that the number of (0) **overweight** American children had increased by an (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 50 percent in just one generation. Children spend an (2) \_\_\_\_\_ amount of time in front of the television eating their (3) \_\_\_\_\_ snacks. They keep themselves busy during (4) \_\_\_\_\_ breaks by playing computer games. They need (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to get up off the sofa and do some exercise. Parents should do different (6) \_\_\_\_\_ with their children and show them that exercise can be (7) \_\_\_\_\_. They should set goals for their children, such as cycling a certain (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in a set time, and make small changes to their (9) \_\_\_\_\_ routine, such as walking instead of taking the car or bus. They should also try to set a good example; they can't expect their kids to change their (10) \_\_\_\_\_ if they won't make changes themselves.

- (0) WEIGHT  
(1) ALARM  
(2) INCREASE  
(3) FAVOUR  
(4) COMMERCE  
(5) ENCOURAGE  
(6) ACTIVE  
(7) ENJOY  
(8) DISTANT  
(9) DAY  
(10) BEHAVE

**V. Complete the news report. Put each verb in brackets into the correct tense. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

The actress Vanessa Kemp (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**disappear**). Yesterday she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**fail**) to arrive at the Prince Charles Theatre in London's West End for her leading role in the comedy 'Don't look now!' Ms Kemp, who (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**live**) in Hampstead, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**leave**) home at four o'clock yesterday afternoon for the theatre, a journey she (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**make**) several times the week before. Two people who (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (**walk**) past her home at the time saw her leave. But no one (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (**see**) her since then. By half past seven she still (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (**not / arrive**) at the theatre. An hour later the manager had to break the news to the audience, who (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (**wait**) patiently for the play to start. Since yesterday, the staff and friends (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (**try**) to contact Ms Kemp but they have had no success so far.

**VI. 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. Use between two and five words. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

1. The course wasn't as easy as I'd expected. **MORE**  
The course \_\_\_\_\_ I'd expected.
2. We haven't arranged a date for the wedding yet. **BEEN**  
A date for the wedding \_\_\_\_\_ yet.
3. 'How do you feel about this girl?' **ASKED**  
His mother \_\_\_\_\_ about that girl.
4. I think it would be a good idea to speak to the manager first. **WERE**  
If \_\_\_\_\_ speak to the manager first.
5. I last saw Peter over two years ago. **FOR**  
I \_\_\_\_\_ more than two years.
6. Mrs Smith isn't happy, even though she has such a lot of money. **DESPITE**  
Mrs Smith isn't happy, \_\_\_\_\_ much money.
7. I've never seen such a pretty girl. **EVER**  
She's the \_\_\_\_\_ seen.
8. Jasmine enjoyed the exercise bike more than the jogging machine. **MORE**  
Jasmine found the exercise bike \_\_\_\_\_ the jogging machine.
9. Jack stopped playing *Jungle Party* because he found it so childish. **SUCH**  
*Jungle Party* was \_\_\_\_\_ Jack stopped playing it.
10. It was impossible for them to find a place to park. **NOT**  
They \_\_\_\_\_ a place to park.

## Test 24

**Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil intensiv de predare la Colegiul Național „Gheorghe Șincai” Baia Mare – 2017**

***I. Read the text below and choose the correct answer A, B or C. (5 x 2p = 10p)***

### ***Photo Printing Firm Pays out Compensation***

Charlotte King made a once-in-a-lifetime visit to China last October and took lots of photographs of places, buildings and people she admired. At her return, she decided to send away her films for printing one at a time. To her mind, in this way she would more easily be able to match her photographs to the diary she had kept while she was visiting this part of Asia. It seemed that this was a great idea, because the first film she sent to the company for printing was lost.

Miss King was very upset that she would never see her precious pictures of Shanghai and Suzhou. She then decided to ask for compensation. The company offered her a free roll of film, but Miss King refused to accept this offer and wrote back to say that their offer wasn't enough. They then offered her £20 but she refused this too and asked for £75, which she thought, was quite fair. When the firm refused to pay she said she would go to court. Before the matter went to court, however, the firm decided to pay Miss King £75. This shows what can be done if you make the effort to complain to a firm or manufacturer and insist on getting fair treatment.

**1. What is the writer trying to do?**

- (A) To complain about photographic printing.
- (B) To give advice on how to print photos.
- (C) To inform us about legal problems.

**2. This text is taken from ...**

- (A) a novel.
- (B) a letter.
- (C) a newspaper.

**3. Before her visit, Charlotte had ...**

- (A) been to China once before.
- (B) never been to China before.
- (C) already been to China several times.

**4. It was a good thing that Miss King sent her films away one at a time because ...**

- (A) not all the films were lost.
- (B) she was offered a free roll of film as bonus.
- (C) she managed to complete her diary.

**5. When Miss King said she would go to court, the company ...**

- (A) offered her £20.
- (B) doubled their offer.
- (C) decided to pay £75.

## II. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits in the corresponding space. (10 x 1p = 10p)

According to (0) **C** professors, mature students are ideal students because they are hard-working and become actively (1) \_\_\_\_ in all aspects of the learning process. The majority of mature students have a poor educational background but they (2) \_\_\_\_ to do exceptionally well at tertiary level. (3) \_\_\_\_ many of them have a mortgage, a job and children to (4) \_\_\_\_, they are always present at seminars and lectures and always hand (5) \_\_\_\_ essays on time. They like studying and writing essays and they enjoy the class discussions that take place. Consequently, they (6) \_\_\_\_ excellent results. In fact, as they have experienced many of life's pleasures, they are content with their lives and this has a positive (7) \_\_\_\_ on their attitude, making them (8) \_\_\_\_ to learn.

On the other hand, despite their enthusiasm and commitment, mature students (9) \_\_\_\_ from anxiety. The fact that they have made many sacrifices to get into university puts extra pressure on them to succeed. Nevertheless, completing a degree gives mature students a sense of achievement, boosts their confidence and (10) \_\_\_\_ their job prospects.

- |     |             |             |                |                |
|-----|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0.  | A. much     | B. more     | C. <b>most</b> | D. little      |
| 1.  | A. included | B. related  | C. involved    | D. combined    |
| 2.  | A. able     | B. succeed  | C. manage      | D. capable     |
| 3.  | A. Although | B. Despite  | C. However     | D. In spite of |
| 4.  | A. grow     | B. develop  | C. rise        | D. raise       |
| 5.  | A. in       | B. over     | C. out         | D. up          |
| 6.  | A. fulfil   | B. achieve  | C. reach       | D. earn        |
| 7.  | A. effect   | B. affect   | C. conclusion  | D. consequence |
| 8.  | A. eager    | B. anxious  | C. interesting | D. impatient   |
| 9.  | A. tolerate | B. resist   | C. suffer      | D. complain    |
| 10. | A. creates  | B. improves | C. progresses  | D. advances    |

## III. Choose the correct option from the CAPITALIZED words/ phrases by circling the correct ones. (10 x 1p = 10p)

- The little child was up on the ladder and couldn't **GET DOWN/ GET OFF**.
- You should think carefully before **RESPONDING/ ANSWERING** to a business letter.
- I nearly choked **MYSELF/ -** on that fish bone!
- Maths teachers in our college make us **WORK/ WORKING** very hard.
- The class **RAISED/ ROSE** when the principal came into the classroom.
- I can't do it. Why don't you **HAVE/ MAKE** a try?
- I wonder if you could **MAKE/ DO** me a favour.
- They are **BUILDING/ CONSTRUCTING** an open-air theatre in my town.
- PRIVATE/ PARTICULAR** lessons are very expensive.
- Alexander Fleming **DISCOVERED/ INVENTED** penicillin.

## IV. Use the words in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space provided. (10 x 1p = 10p)

- In Romania, \_\_\_\_\_ is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 16. **EDUCATE**
- When we grow up we realise how precious our \_\_\_\_\_ was. **CHILD**
- A lot of schools offer after-school \_\_\_\_\_ such as tutoring or trips. **ACTIVE**
- The most \_\_\_\_\_ book I've ever read is entitled *Atomised*. **INTEREST**
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the printing press has radically changed our world. **INVENT**

6. Amy Johnson's aircraft fell into the sea in 1942 in \_\_\_\_\_ circumstances. **MYSTERY**
7. This information is \_\_\_\_\_; don't share it with anyone. **CONFIDENT**
8. Even though I was not \_\_\_\_\_ with the area, I could find my way. **FAMILY**
9. Parrots are able to \_\_\_\_\_ certain human sounds. **PRODUCE**
10. She didn't want cereals for breakfast; she wanted something \_\_\_\_\_. **DIFFER**

**V. Fill in the blanks with the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

1. I don't suppose you \_\_\_\_\_ (GET) any news about our friend Hale.
2. The sport she \_\_\_\_\_ (STILL/ BE) so fond of is badminton.
3. They always travel abroad when they \_\_\_\_\_ (HAVE) some time off work.
4. She hurt her knee while she \_\_\_\_\_ (TRY) to fix the garden fence.
5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (HE/USUALLY/ SPEND) his weekends?
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (TELL) you the story of my life one day.
7. When you \_\_\_\_\_ (SEE) him again you will notice how different he is.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (DO) my chores by the time my mother got home.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (GARDEN) for two hours, that's why she is so relaxed.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ (ARRIVE) before I got the chance to call them.

**VI. 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. Use between two and five words. (5 x 2p = 10p)**

1. I have never seen such a beautiful sunset.  
**THE**  
This \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful sunset I have ever seen.
2. My parents couldn't buy a house because they didn't have enough money. **IF**  
My parents could have bought a house \_\_\_\_\_ enough money.
3. I am sure she is lying to you.  
**BE**  
She \_\_\_\_\_ to you.
4. The rainy weather caused the accident.  
**BY**  
The accident \_\_\_\_\_ the rainy weather.
5. "Whose car is this?" she asked.  
**BELONG**  
" \_\_\_\_\_ to?" she asked.

## Test 25

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil bilingv de predare – 2018

**I. Read the following text and mark the sentences below True (T) or False (F). (10 x 1p = 10p)**

#### Teen Cruises

It is often hard to find family holidays that everyone will enjoy. Cruises can be fun but may offer activities either for small children or adults, but not much for teenagers. Fifteen-year-old Josh Sandford's parents had already been on several cruises together, before they finally decided last year to take Josh and his 13-year-old sister Rowena along too, on a trip called the Rega. 'Before we left, I'd spent ages looking at the brochure, and all the activities on offer, so I was really looking forward to it.' Says Josh. 'When we got on, I could see they had loads going on that teenagers could join in with, so we couldn't really say the brochure was wrong. But we just found it a bit dull- things like old movies we'd seen before. I wish there had been somewhere for people my age to just hang out together. My parents really enjoyed it, but they were disappointed that we didn't'.

Josh's parents had almost decided they'd never take their family on a cruise again when they heard about some new cruises that were especially for families with teenagers, as a result of requests by parents. So earlier this year the Sandford family set off again, this time on a ship called Flora – and found it was all quite different. 'We did some tours organized by the Flora when the ship stopped in different ports,' says Josh. 'We went off and explored some old ruins, which mum and dad loved. I was worried it'd be boring, but I have to admit the ruins were actually quite cool. We hadn't done things like that together before. The biggest difference was the range of activities on board, though, like a great gym and two pools. There was a fantastic rock-climbing wall, too, although lots of teenagers on board didn't seem to want to try it. Maybe they were too scared, as it was really high. But my sister immediately managed to get all the way up it, so I just had to do the same.'

Rowena, Josh's 13-year-old sister, also enjoyed the trip. 'My parents had asked Josh to take care of me on the days we were at sea, but I met up with other girls, and we went shopping and visited all the cafes with our mums. The staff really worked hard to find us things to do – but we were just doing what we wanted instead of having stuff provided.' Josh and Rowena's family had such a good time on their last cruise that they're thinking of going again – in fact, they're already saving up for it!

1. Having a cruise last year was a new experience for all members of the Sandford family.
2. Some ships started to provide more teenage-friendly cruises after parents' complaints.
3. Josh was beaten on the rock-climbing wall by his sister Rowena.
4. Rowena preferred to be with friends rather than taking part in organized activities.
5. Josh's parents considered giving up cruise holidays after their trip on the Rega.

## II. Write ONE word that fits best into each space. (10 x 1p = 10p)

### In the Wrong Place, at the Wrong Time

Michael (1) \_\_\_\_\_ an ordinary man and nothing unbelievable has ever happened to him. But one day, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ he was reading his newspaper, he saw a job advertisement that (3) \_\_\_\_\_ interesting. He already had a job, but just (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of curiosity, Michael called and arranged an interview. To his surprise, the taxi left him outside an enormous building he (5) \_\_\_\_\_ never seen before. An elegant woman took his coat and then vanished. He was waiting for the interviewer, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a man walked in with a gun and told everyone present to give him (7) \_\_\_\_\_ money. Poor Michael was in the wrong place at the wrong time. However, by pure coincidence, Michael was able to recognise the man. It was Steve Sanders, from school. He wasn't a criminal but was very frustrated because after he had lost his job, he was left homeless. As (8) \_\_\_\_\_ as he realised who Michael was, he started crying and apologised to everyone (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the incident. As far as the gun is concerned, it (10) \_\_\_\_\_ out to be plastic.

## III. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits in the corresponding space. (10 x 1p = 10p)

Last week Unity International School (1) \_\_\_\_\_ their tenth anniversary. They held an open day for visitors to see their unique school. When I arrived, I immediately (2) \_\_\_\_\_ how confident the students were. What was different from other schools, however, was how they talked to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ other. I heard students (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in English, French, Spanish and German. They were completely at (5) \_\_\_\_\_ with these languages and changed from one to (6) \_\_\_\_\_ without thinking. This is because languages are not what they study, but how they study. They study history in Spanish, maths in German and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ on. Anna, a 14-year-old student, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ me, 'I came here two years ago. Before that I had never learnt any foreign languages. Now I am (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in four languages. I feel very lucky'. Go and see (10) \_\_\_\_\_ yourself. This is an amazing and special school. I wish them every success for another ten years and more!

- |    |            |               |               |               |
|----|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1  | A welcomed | B remembered  | C celebrated  | D performed   |
| 2  | A meant    | B reminded    | C watch       | D noticed     |
| 3  | A every    | B each        | C one         | D all         |
| 4  | A saying   | B speaking    | C pronouncing | D translating |
| 5  | A ease     | B comfortable | C confident   | D happy       |
| 6  | A all      | B one         | C other       | D another     |
| 7  | A more     | B further     | C later       | D so          |
| 8  | A talked   | B told        | C said        | D spoke       |
| 9  | A fluid    | B fluidly     | C fluent      | D fluently    |
| 10 | A by       | B for         | C with        | D at          |

## IV. 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. Use between two and five words. (5 x 2p = 10p)

- Jackie started studying Chinese almost a year ago. **STUDYING**  
Jackie has \_\_\_\_\_ a year.
- Mary doesn't have enough money to buy the house. **TOO**  
The house \_\_\_\_\_ to buy.
- I could never have solved that problem without his help. **HE**

- I could never have solved that problem \_\_\_\_\_ me.
4. They paid a professional to paint their house last summer. **HAD**  
They \_\_\_\_\_ last summer.
5. "Let's go to the cinema tonight!" said Jean. **SUGGESTED**  
Jean \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema.

**V. Use the words in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space provided. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

Film festivals are events staged by private organisations, local governments, arts (1) \_\_\_\_\_ or film societies. Such occasions are an excellent opportunity for (2) \_\_\_\_\_ filmmakers to present their movies to a real live audience and to have them reviewed by (3) \_\_\_\_\_ critics. Some festivals welcome a wide range of films, but other festivals are more restrictive and specialised. They may accept only comedies, or only films made by female (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Most festivals accept submissions from any filmmaker, regardless of his or her past experience.

Each festival has its own set of rules. (5) \_\_\_\_\_, film makers are given a deadline by which they have to submit their films. Submitting a film to the wrong festival is likely to end in (6) \_\_\_\_\_. However, if a movie is accepted, the organisers (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the filmmakers. Film festivals are (8) \_\_\_\_\_ divided into categories like drama, documentary or animation. Films are judged for their production value, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and overall (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

1. ASSOCIATE
2. KNOW
3. PROFESSION
4. DIRECT
5. GENERAL
6. REJECT
7. NOTE
8. TYPICAL
9. CREATE
10. IMPRESS

**VI. Put each verb in brackets into the correct tense. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

Tom likes going to evening classes and, no matter how tired he is, he never skips them. At the moment, he (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**LEARN**) how to repair cars. Sometimes the teacher, Mr Jones, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**LET**) the students work on his car, but last night something (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**HAPPEN**) which made him change his mind. Mr Jones (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**TEACH**) for 15 years and he (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**ALWAYS/TRUST**) his students to do things correctly, but last night, while Tom (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (**WORK**) on Mr Jones' car, somebody (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (**CALL**) Mr Jones to the phone. He (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (**ONLY/BE**) away for a few minutes when he heard shouting from the workshop. He ran back and saw that his car (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (**BURN**)! Tom (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (**DROP**) a lighted match into the engine and set it on fire.

## Test 26

**Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil intensiv de predare la Colegiul Național „Gheorghe Șincai” Baia Mare – 2018**

***I. Read the following text and mark the following sentences True (T), False (F) or Doesn't Say (DS). (5 x 2p = 10p)***

### **Britain for All Seasons**

The real Britain is a land of unspoilt beauty, where the mood and rhythm of the countryside changes from one region to another, and from season to season.

Summer is the season of long, long days, when a variety of pastimes and pursuits can be enjoyed. The beach is a favourite place to relax. The warm summer months are an ideal time to enjoy the delights of eating outside, a stroll of peaceful rural surroundings or a leisurely round of golf. Make the most of the fresh air by cycling along country lanes. There are so many attractions to choose from in the summer months – from pageants and traditions to a host of arts festivals.

In autumn, the British landscape assumes a breath-taking beauty. As the days become cooler you may prefer to make the most of the varied entertainment provided by Britain's towns and cities. Enjoy a visit to the cinema, theatre or perhaps a classical concert. In rural communities, autumn is the time to gather the crops. Take a peek inside some of Britain's churches and cathedrals, which will be decorated with flowers and fruit for the harvest festival.

Winter heralds the season of Christmas festivities. Towns and cities countrywide are brightly decorated for the occasion. Shopping is always a delight at this time of the year, when the shops are full of fascinating Christmas goods and window displays of large department stores will delight all ages. After Christmas there comes the season of annual sales when both travel and shopping bargains are to be found. Britain has a vast array of museums and galleries countrywide, and winter is an excellent time to see them when the flock of summer visitors has dispersed.

Springtime sees the countryside bloom and radiate with life. Daffodils, bluebells and primroses can be seen on hillsides and in the fields everywhere. The brightest warmer days see the return of many birds who migrated during the winter and the woodlands and meadows come alive with their songs. It is one of the loveliest times of the year to visit Britain and appreciate the outstanding countryside.

1. Summer is a very enjoyable time in Britain\_\_\_\_\_
2. British rural entertainment in autumn means going to church every day\_\_\_\_\_
3. Christmas shopping is a great delight\_\_\_\_\_
4. Thousands of people visit the British Museum in winter\_\_\_\_\_
5. Spring is the best time to appreciate the outstanding British cities\_\_\_\_\_

***II. For questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. (10 x 1p = 10p)***

Modern science has proved that the fundamental traits of every

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ are stamped in the shape of his body, head, face and hands - an X-ray by which you can read the 1. INDIVIDUALIZE

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ of any person on sight. The most 2. CHARACTER

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ thing in the world to any individual is to 3. ESSENCE

understand (4) \_\_\_\_\_. The next is to understand the other 4. HIM



fellow. For life is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a problem of running your own car as it was built to be run, plus getting along with the other (6) \_\_\_\_\_ on the highway. This co-operation is vital to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and success. We come in contact with (8) \_\_\_\_\_ people in all the activities of our (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and what we get out of life depends, to an astounding degree, on our (10) \_\_\_\_\_ with them.

5. LARGE  
6. DRIVE  
7. HAPPY  
8. DIFFER  
9. LIVE  
10. RELATE

**III. For questions 1-10, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 x 1p = 10p)**

When Lucy A (0) that she was going to move abroad because she was bored \_\_\_\_ (1) her life, we weren't surprised. After all, she had been talking about moving to a warmer country for ages, one which would \_\_\_\_ (2) sun, sea and opportunities for outdoor activities. A country like Spain or Portugal would \_\_\_\_ (3) her just fine.

We took her even more seriously when she called off an interview for a job she was sure of getting. Of course, her parents were annoyed with her decision, but I had to admit that I sympathized with her. I had done something \_\_\_\_ (4) when I was her age, so I supported her all the way. I even helped her decide on a suitable destination. It was near an ancient site which, given Lucy's academic background in archaeology, was \_\_\_\_ (5) for her. I \_\_\_\_ (6) her that in the beginning she would feel \_\_\_\_ (7) an \_\_\_\_ (8), but people from small towns are friendly and she wouldn't feel lonely for too long. The time came for Lucy to depart. She wasn't sad, \_\_\_\_ (9) her parents who were crying and couldn't bear to see their daughter leaving. Seeing her parents cry made me feel responsible for what had happened. In the end, I \_\_\_\_ (10) for having encouraged Lucy to leave. To tell the truth, however, I'm glad to have influenced her decision to move abroad.

- |     |              |              |               |            |
|-----|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 0.  | A. announced | B. told      | C. agreed     | D. claimed |
| 1.  | A. with      | B. for       | C. about      | D. at      |
| 2.  | A. supply    | B. offer     | C. reveal     | D. cater   |
| 3.  | A. fit       | B. suit      | C. combine    | D. match   |
| 4.  | A. similar   | B. common    | C. same       | D. likely  |
| 5.  | A. ideal     | B. special   | C. particular | D. fine    |
| 6.  | A. insisted  | B. explained | C. said       | D. warned  |
| 7.  | A. as        | B. alike     | C. like       | D. unlike  |
| 8.  | A. outdoor   | B. outsider  | C. outcome    | D. outfit  |
| 9.  | A. not alike | B. unlikely  | C. not as     | D. unlike  |
| 10. | A. admit     | B. denies    | C. apologised | D. accused |

**IV. 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 and use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning. (5 x 2p = 10p)**

They published this book in England.	<b>CAME</b>
This book _____ <u>came from</u> _____ England.	

- I'm sure she is not at home.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ home.
- My cup of tea is too hot to drink right now.

CAN'T

ENOUGH

My cup of tea \_\_\_\_\_ drink right now.

3. I don't think I have enough money to buy this lovely dress.

**AFFORD**

I don't think I \_\_\_\_\_ this lovely dress.

4. Giles is slower at mental arithmetic than Joe.

**NOT**

Giles is \_\_\_\_\_ Joe at mental arithmetic.

5. The police investigated the crime last year.

**BY**

The crime \_\_\_\_\_ the police last year.

**V. Read the text below and write the word which best fits each space. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

**My First Real Book**

The first real book that I \_\_\_\_\_ (1) was a children's edition of Robinson Crusoe. All I \_\_\_\_\_ (2) remember about it now is the cover, \_\_\_\_\_ (3) was light blue. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ (4) much of the story is familiar from that reading, because almost \_\_\_\_\_ (5) child has heard of Robinson Crusoe. \_\_\_\_\_ (6) got shipwrecked on a desert island and lived there \_\_\_\_\_ (7) nearly 30 years. I suspect however that not very \_\_\_\_\_ (8) people have read the original book, published \_\_\_\_\_ (9) 1719 and one of the earliest novels in English. Those who have, must surely have been surprised to \_\_\_\_\_ (10) out that Robinson Crusoe does not have much in common with the hero of the children's story.

**VI. Write the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

1. I sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (**go**) to school by bus.

2. Don't disturb them. They \_\_\_\_\_ (**study**).

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**leave**) for school 20 minutes ago.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ all birds \_\_\_\_\_ (**fly**)?

5. When I came home John \_\_\_\_\_ (**try**) to repair the TV set for half an hour.

6. Pay me a visit when you \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) free.

7. I cut my finger while I \_\_\_\_\_ (**prepare**) dinner.

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**meet**) him twice this week.

9. This time tomorrow our team \_\_\_\_\_ (**play**) football in the schoolyard.

10. Last year a tornado \_\_\_\_\_ (**hit**) the western part of America.

## Test 27

### Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil bilingv de predare – 2019

**I. Read the following text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) is the correct one (5 x 1p = 5p)**

#### International Climate Champions

The International Climate Champions (ICC) project began in 2007. It gives young people of school age a chance to speak publicly on climate change and to encourage action to reduce its effects. Each country involved selects three teenagers to be Climate Champions, who take part in local and international activities.

Climate Champion Irene Sanna lives on the Italian Island of Sardinia. Irene is interested in solar energy, and also believes that Sardinia should use the waves around its coast to produce electricity. That would reduce the need to import oil and gas for lighting, heating and cooking. 'Energy conservation is our future. We must make plans to save our coast, which still has no pollution. We must protect the animals, birds and fish in danger from global warming. And we must recycle.'

Chinese student Ding Yinghan is the Beijing Climate Champion. Ding feels it is unfair to say that just one country - his own (China) - is causing climate change. He says the air pollution that leads to global warming comes from many parts of the world, including poorer countries that are now growing more quickly. He believes the only way to prevent the situation getting even worse is for rich and poor countries to work together.

Sophia Angelis, a junior student in Lake Arrowhead, California, is a US Champion. She's against young people's general lack of interest in politics and feels they need to discuss the problems that really matter to their generation. She has written about the need for action on world poverty and her articles have been published in her local newspaper. Sophia strongly believes that climate change is an important issue for her generation. For her, changes in the way teenagers behave are an important way of influencing choices that are made by parents.

1. What is the writer's main purpose in this text?

- A to give details about how to become a Climate Champion
- B to explain why the Earth's climate is changing so quickly
- C to say what some people are doing about climate change
- D to tell readers what they can do to prevent climate change.

2. What does Irene say about the sea?

- A The water near the island is now dirty.
- B Many types of fish have disappeared.
- C There is oil and gas under the water.
- D It can provide power for the island.

3. What does Ding believe about climate change?

- A It is certain to get much worse.
- B Air pollution does not cause it.
- C It is wrong to blame China for it.
- D It is caused only by rich countries.

4. Sophia thinks that young people should

- A publish their newspapers.
- B change older people's habits.
- C follow the example of their parents.
- D avoid talking about politics.

5. What does the word 'issue' in the last paragraph mean?

- A supply
- B distribute
- C problem
- D withdraw

**II. For questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

- |     |  |                    |
|-----|--|--------------------|
| 1.  | His decision created much _____ among employees.   | <b>CONFUSE</b>     |
| 2.  | I like wearing _____ clothes.  | <b>FASHION</b>     |
| 3.  | Riding a motorbike on a mountain road can be _____.  | <b>DANGER</b>      |
| 4.  | The _____ between us is that I am taller and speak louder.   | <b>DIFFER</b>      |
| 5.  | The best thing you can teach your children is _____.   | <b>INDEPENDENT</b> |
| 6.  | I really enjoy doing _____ experiments.  | <b>SCIENCE</b>     |
| 7.  | Her _____ increased after she had won the trophy.  | <b>POPULAR</b>     |
| 8.  | Peter didn't get the job _____. He lied at the interview and said he has the right qualifications. | <b>HONEST</b>      |
| 9.  | It is _____ to drive a car without a licence.  | <b>LEGAL</b>       |
| 10. | In _____, I would say we must increase our profit this term.                                       | <b>CONCLUDE</b>    |

**III. For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (15 x 1p = 15p)**

Most of us take cheese for **(0) B**. When we go to the supermarket or hypermarket, we expect to see a **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ of different types of cheese to choose from. But have you ever wondered how these differences **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ about? Cheese has been produced and eaten for many thousands of years. No one knows for sure how we **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ how to make cheese, but some animals, like lambs, produce cheese naturally in their stomachs. It's possible that our **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_ found this cheese-like **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_ in the stomach of a dead lamb or calf and liked the taste. Certainly, cheese is very practical. Milk **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ very quickly, but turning it into a **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_ means that it can be kept for much longer. Cheese is also healthy, being full of protein, calcium and **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_ acids. Cheese can be made from the milk of animals such as goats, sheep, cows, and **(9)** \_\_\_\_\_ horses and reindeer. By **(10)** \_\_\_\_\_ the most popular cheese in the world is Cheddar, an English cheese made from cow's milk. The amount of water and fat used in the production of cheese **(11)** \_\_\_\_\_ whether it is hard or soft. The flavour of cheese **(12)** \_\_\_\_\_ on the kind of bacteria used in the ripening process. All cheese had bacteria in it, but this is not **(13)** \_\_\_\_\_ to humans. The holes in Swiss cheese are made by bacteria that **(14)** \_\_\_\_\_ a certain gas. Roquefort and other blue kinds of cheese are blue because they have a mould in them. Once **(15)** \_\_\_\_\_, this is quite safe to eat.

- |     |               |                   |                |                 |
|-----|---------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 0.  | A. given      | <b>B. granted</b> | C. read        | D. said         |
| 1.  | A. sort       | B. range          | C. variation   | D. distribution |
| 2.  | A. take       | B. are            | C. go          | D. came         |
| 3.  | A. discovered | B. invented       | C. worked      | D. succeeded    |
| 4.  | A. elders     | B. descendants    | C. ancestors   | D. peers        |
| 5.  | A. sort       | B. material       | C. substance   | D. type         |
| 6.  | A. goes off   | B. takes out      | C. takes in    | D. ends up      |
| 7.  | A. figure     | B. form           | C. shape       | D. solid        |
| 8.  | A. famous     | B. noteworthy     | C. essential   | D. significant  |
| 9.  | A. still      | B. even           | C. yet         | D. too          |
| 10. | A. far        | B. long           | C. high        | D. deep         |
| 11. | A. determines | B. means          | C. decides     | D. says         |
| 12. | A. derives    | B. results        | C. relies      | D. depends      |
| 13. | A. bad        | B. harmful        | C. destructive | D. unhelpful    |
| 14. | A. set in     | B. make up        | C. give off    | D. hand out     |
| 15. | A. again      | B. more           | C. over        | D. up           |

**IV. 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 and use between two and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning. (5 x 2p = 10p)**

- |    |   |                  |
|----|---|------------------|
|    | They published this book in England.  | <b>CAME</b>      |
|    | This book <u>came from</u> England.   |                  |
| 1. | My mother doesn't let me stay out after 10 pm.<br>I _____ to stay out after 10 pm.                            | <b>AM</b>        |
| 2. | When did you start to play chess online?<br>How long _____ chess online?                                      | <b>HAVE</b>      |
| 3. | I am too young to vote in this election.<br>I am not _____ in this election.                                  | <b>ENOUGH</b>    |
| 4. | You behaved badly and I think you should say sorry.<br>I think you should _____ badly.                        | <b>APOLOGISE</b> |
| 5. | Adrian fell asleep during the film because he was very tired.<br>Adrian _____ he fell asleep during the film. | <b>SO</b>        |

**V. Read the text below and for each space, numbered 1-10, write the word that best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

When exam day comes give yourself plenty of time (0) to do everything: have breakfast but don't drink (1) \_\_\_\_\_ much; go to the toilet; arrive on time, but not too early or you will find yourself getting more and more nervous while waiting to start. Try not to talk (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the exam before you go in.

In the exam, it is important that you calm yourself down by breathing deeply and thinking positively. Read (3) \_\_\_\_\_ exam questions carefully and underline all of the key instruction words (4) \_\_\_\_\_ indicate how the questions should (5) \_\_\_\_\_ answered. If possible, start with the ones (6) \_\_\_\_\_ can do easily to give you confidence. Remember what you've learnt from practising questions previously and plan your use of time. Don't panic (7) \_\_\_\_\_ everyone around you seems to start writing furiously immediately and don't be tempted to follow their example.

Finally, after the exam, don't join in a discussion about (8) \_\_\_\_\_ everyone else did and use your energy and self-confidence for the next exam. Above (9) \_\_\_\_\_, remember that exams are not designed to show your mistakes, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to find out what you know, what you understand and what you can do.

**VI. Write the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

- What time \_\_\_\_\_ (YOU/ GO) to sleep last night?
- Unfortunately, I \_\_\_\_\_ (FORGET) the name of the place.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ (YOU/ DO) for a living?
- If he \_\_\_\_\_ (NOT/ MOVE) to Canada, he wouldn't have met her.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (RIDE) her motorbike when she saw the accident on the highway.
- Come at 11 am. I \_\_\_\_\_ (WAIT) for you.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (STUDY) verb tenses for a semester now and we haven't finished yet.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (WRITE) a detective story now, although she usually writes poems.
- We returned to the ship as the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (SET).
- We all \_\_\_\_\_ (EXPECT) to be treated with respect in this institution.

## Test 28

Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu profil intensiv de predare la Colegiul Național „Gheorghe Șincai” Baia Mare – 2019

### I. Read the text and mark the sentences below: True (T) or False (F). (10 x 1p = 10p)

#### My Submarine Trip

Have you ever been in a submarine? I got the chance to go in one some time ago- and it was the coolest thing ever! It was while I was on holiday with my family on the coast of America. Dad discovered that submarine rides were available and offered to take me – and of course, I jumped at the chance!

A small boat would come along regularly to collect passengers from the beach and take them to a submarine waiting further out in the harbour. On the day we went, our ride was scheduled for 11.30, but everyone had to be at the beach half an hour earlier, so that there was plenty of time to check in and board. Soon the boat left the beach and we set off towards the submarine.

When we arrived I was the first one to board the submarine. Space inside was tight, and I felt a bit closed in, and even a little seasick, but then I discovered there were big windows, so I was fine. Then the door closed, and we sank down under the waves. Some scuba divers came down with the submarine and fed the fish right outside the windows. The fish would be too frightened to approach if the divers didn't attract them with food! So we got to see lots of unusual creatures, including sea turtles. There was even a shark that came right up to the submarine. The announcer said it was one of the smaller, harmless species around there, but it looked pretty huge and scary to me.

As we went a bit deeper, we passed an old plane lying on the bottom of the sea. It was a bit disappointing as there wasn't much left of it after some storms off the coast. There were old ships too, though, and they were a real highlight of the tour.

One thing I didn't expect was that as we went deeper, colours really changed because of the way the water changes the sunlight at that depth. Everything looked either green or blue, so those were the colours in my photos, but it didn't matter. I knew I could just change the colours on my computer once I got home again. Going in a submarine was one of the best things I have ever done. If we go to the coast again for our next holiday, I will definitely look for another submarine trip!

1. Jon and his family chose to go to America so that they could have a submarine trip.
2. The submarine came and picked up passengers from the beach.
3. Passengers had to allow enough time to check in before their submarine trip.
4. Jon felt confident about being inside the submarine when he first climbed on board.
5. Some scuba divers in the water frightened sea creatures away from the submarine.
6. The shark that approached the submarine was less dangerous than it looked.
7. The weather conditions in the area had damaged an old plane that was under water.
8. At a greater depth, the range of colours Jon could see from the window became limited.
9. Jon was disappointed with the photos he took from the submarine.
10. Jon intends to repeat his experience if possible during his next holiday.

### II. Choose the best option (10 x 1p = 10p)

1. You **don't have to/ mustn't** book a room in the hotel; you can stay in our spare room.
2. I need a computer **research/ program** to help me translate from Greek into English.
3. I don't think people will ever **discover/ invent** a time machine.
4. Do you know any restaurants **which/ where** they serve tasty vegetarian food?
5. The advice given in this magazine **was/ were** really useful.
6. As children grow **up / on**, they need more independence and self-confidence.
7. A new school **is been/ is being** built in our neighbourhood.
8. My new job starts **in/ on** the first day of September.
9. Yesterday we **have/ had** fun at the picnic despite the bad weather.
10. I'm going to **become/ get** rid of these old clothes.

**III. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits in the corresponding space (15 x 1p = 15p)**

**A Horrifying School Day**

(0) On the morning of 15th October, 2007, nine children (1) \_\_\_\_ playing at their local nursery school when, suddenly tornado sirens started going off. Jane Brown, (2) \_\_\_\_ was the head teacher of the school, was working in her office at the (3) \_\_\_\_\_. She didn't panic (4) \_\_\_\_ tornado warnings were common at that time of year. Then, the lights (5) \_\_\_\_ out and the wind broke her office window.

(6) \_\_\_\_ Jane was running to the children's classroom, (7) \_\_\_\_ of broken window and glass were falling (8) \_\_\_\_ around her. A witness, Alex Ross, saw the tornado (9) \_\_\_\_ the nursery school; the roof flew off and only the walls (10) \_\_\_\_ standing. Finally the tornado (11) \_\_\_\_ on and, afterwards, there was a terrifying silence. Alex ran into the school to help. Jane and the (12) \_\_\_\_ teachers were helping the children get out the building. (13) \_\_\_\_, two children were trapped under parts of the roof. Alex pulled them out and carried them outside. Later, Alex said, "I (14) \_\_\_\_ believe it, the tornado totally destroyed the nursery school, but, miraculously, no one was seriously (15) \_\_\_\_\_."

- |                 |             |             |               |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 0. A. On        | B. In       | C. At       | D. For        |
| 1. A. were      | B. was      | C. is       | D. are        |
| 2. A. how       | B. who      | C. what     | D. which      |
| 3. A. moment    | B. break    | C. time     | D. times      |
| 4. A. as        | B. so       | C. such     | D. so as      |
| 5. A. go        | B. went     | C. gone     | D. had gone   |
| 6. A. During    | B. Before   | C. After    | D. While      |
| 7. A. slices    | B. loaves   | C. pieces   | D. packs      |
| 8. A. all       | B. down     | C. off      | D. out        |
| 9. A. kick      | B. hit      | C. stoke    | D. beat       |
| 10. A. reminded | B. remained | C. rested   | D. remembered |
| 11. A. went     | B. passed   | C. rushed   | D. moved      |
| 12. A. another  | B. an other | C. other    | D. others     |
| 13. A. However  | B. Moreover | C. Despite  | D. Although   |
| 14. A. can      | B. can't    | C. may      | D. must       |
| 15. A. damaged  | B. attacked | C. affected | D. injured    |

**IV. Complete the sentences with the correct word derived from the word in capitals at the end of each line. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Do you play football _____ or not quite?                       | <b>REGULAR</b> |
| 2. For further _____ please phone the following number.           | <b>INFORM</b>  |
| 3. She likes to be surrounded by her _____.                       | <b>ADMIRE</b>  |
| 4. Some bands are _____ for looks rather than talent.             | <b>FAME</b>    |
| 5. The _____ decided to postpone the takeover.                    | <b>MANAGE</b>  |
| 6. Be _____ how you use that tricky word in sentences.            | <b>CARE</b>    |
| 7. I'm very _____ with this laptop. It is incredibly slow.        | <b>SATISFY</b> |
| 8. The most useful quality one may possess is that of _____.      | <b>CURIOUS</b> |
| 9. The _____ of people would fight for a just cause.              | <b>MAJOR</b>   |
| 10. In Romania, _____ is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 16. | <b>EDUCATE</b> |

**V. For questions 1 - 10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. (10 x 1p = 10p)**

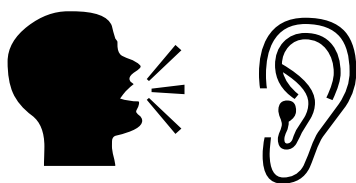
Hi, I (1) \_\_\_\_ worked in the field of counselling and coaching for some time now, and I (2) \_\_\_\_ always amazed at the God given ability we humans have to improve our lives for the (3) \_\_\_\_\_. There has been great philosophical debate (4) \_\_\_\_ the centuries, as to 'why we are here', and 'what life (5) \_\_\_\_ about'. In simple terms, people of all walks of life have fundamentally come (6) \_\_\_\_ the same conclusion. That is, we are here to make (7) \_\_\_\_ we can of life, to lead meaningful relationships, to reproduce, and master areas (8) \_\_\_\_ our own choice. Happiness is (9) \_\_\_\_ achievement we can come to know and love, through improving our thoughts and beliefs (10) \_\_\_\_ the world and each other.

**VI. 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 and use between two and five words including the word given. (5 x 1p = 5p)**

1. Amy's parents did not allow her to stay out late at night. **LET**  
Amy's parents \_\_\_\_\_ out late at night.
2. As I had my camera with me, I was able to take lots of photos. **NOT**  
If I had not had my camera with me, I \_\_\_\_\_ to take lots of photos.
3. Farmers in the US grow a large proportion of the world's wheat. **IS**  
A large proportion of the world's wheat \_\_\_\_\_ farmers in the US.
4. When Carl was young, he went to a holiday camp every summer. **USED**  
When Carl was young, he \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday camp every summer.
5. Could you close the window, please? **MIND**  
Would \_\_\_\_\_ the window, please?



## Proba orală





## **CRITERII DE EVALUARE A PERFORMANȚEI LA PROBA ORALĂ:**

### ***I. Vocabular si elemente de construcție a comunicării:***

- 10 p – elevul folosește bine un număr mare de unități lexicale/gramaticale, care îi permit să-si exprime bine ideile; face puține greseli;
- 8 p – elevul folosește un număr suficient de mare de unități lexicale/structuri gramaticale, se exprimă clar, fără a-si căuta cuvintele; greselile făcute nu împiedică comunicarea;
- 6 p – elevul are cunoștințe lexicale/gramaticale satisfăcătoare, exprimă idei cu o oarecare ezitare/greseli, dar realizează comunicarea;
- 4 p – elevul folosește puține structuri lexicale/gramaticale, face multe greseli, comunicarea este dificilă;
- 2 p – elevul are un bagaj lexical/gramatical insuficient, face foarte multe greseli, nu poate realiza comunicarea;

### ***II. Înțelegerea contextului si fluența exprimării:***

- 10 p – elevul se exprimă fluent si spontan; răspunsul dovedește înțelegerea în detaliu a temei;
- 8 p – elevul se exprimă fluent, cu pauze aproape insesizabile pentru a-si căuta structura lexicală/gramaticală potrivită; răspunsul dovedește o bună înțelegere a temei;
- 6 p – elevul se exprimă inteligibil, cu mici pauze pentru a-si căuta structura lexicală/gramaticală potrivită; răspunsul dovedește o înțelegere globală satisfăcătoare a temei;
- 4 p – elevul folosește enunțuri incomplete, cu pauze lungi si dese ezitări; răspunsul dovedește o defectuoasă înțelegere a temei;
- 2 p – elevul nu poate produce decât enunțuri scurte, fără legătură cu contextul, cu pauze mari între ele; răspunsul dovedește că nu a înțeles tema.

### ***III. Pronunția si intonația:***

- 10 p – elevul are o pronunție apropiată de pronunția standard;
- 8 p – elevul are o pronunție bună, cu puține abateri de la normă;
- 6 p – elevul are o pronunție acceptabilă, care permite realizarea comunicării cu ușurință;
- 4 p – elevul are o pronunție defectuoasă, care împiedică comunicarea;
- 2 p – pronunția elevului nu permite comunicarea.



**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ**  
**PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 1**

*Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:*

Britain is a beautiful and highly populated country, consisting of three, formerly separated countries: England, Scotland and Wales. Since Scotland and England joined in an Act of Union in 1707 (Wales had been incorporated in 1535), the island has been officially known as Great Britain. The whole country is named the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Wales, which is on the S.W. Coast, is the smallest of Britain's three countries. Its rocky land, steep mountains and lonely places account for the independent, indomitable character of the Welsh who for centuries fought against all invaders, furiously struggling to preserve their Celtic culture from their influence.

Scotland is the land of cloudy mountains, wild moorlands, narrow valleys and plains famous lochs and small islands off the coast. One third of its people live in or near its capital, Edinburgh, and its great industrial centre, Glasgow. In the Highlands one may walk or even drive for hours without seeing a living soul.

The core of Britain is England. Out of 56 million of the whole population, 46 live here. There is the capital, great London, where the essence of all England, of all Britain is concentrated.

England and the English are so dominant in their island that they become equal with Britain and British. When travelling to Britain, one says: "I am going to England"; historians write the "History of England" and William Shakespeare, referring to this island wrote "this precious stone set in the silver sea...this England".

1. What are the three countries Britain consists of?
2. Which is the smallest of Britain's three countries?
3. What is the capital of Scotland?
4. Why is England the core of Britain?

**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTIINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ**  
**PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 2**

***Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:***

The Wars of the Roses ended with the Battle of Bosworth (1485) where, right in the field, Henry Tudor was proclaimed King of England. Though the reign of the Tudors was in fact the beginning of an absolute monarchy in England, at the same time it helped to do away with feudal fighting once and for all.

After that long period which set half of the English barons and earls against the other half, the first of the Tudor family, Henry VII united the nation and gave it peace, wealth and trade during his twenty-five year reign.

Towards the reign of his son Henry VIII, one of England's strongest kings, trading companies sprang up and ships were built to cross the ocean. It is known that after the discovery of America the honour of having the best fleet belonged to Spain and that the two countries were rivals and bound to fight one day. English national power was dramatically demonstrated in 1588 when the Spanish "Invincible Armada" was defeated during the reign of Elisabeth I.

Elisabeth, who was the daughter of Henry VIII and Ann Boleyn, began her reign at the age of twenty-five, succeeding her half-sister Mary Tudor, known in history as Bloody Mary because of her persecutions against the Protestants. Elisabeth reigned for forty-five years during which, with shrewdness and diplomacy, she endeared herself to the English people. All the progressive elements now gathered around the queen. Even Parliament helped to establish an absolute monarchy in order to concentrate all forces in defence of the country's economic interests against Spain.

1. When did the Battle of Bosworth take place?
2. Who was the first of the Tudor family and how many years did his reign last?
3. Who were Elisabeth's parents?
4. Who was Bloody Mary and why was she called like that?

**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ  
PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 3**

*Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:*

Lear was a king of ancient Britain. He had three daughters: Goneril, Regan and Cordelia. Goneril and Regan were married to British Dukes and fair Cordelia was yet unmarried.

Lear was now 80 years of age and decided to divide his kingdom among his three daughters according to the affection they would declare to the king publicly. Goneril declared that she loved her father more than any words could tell, more than her eyesight, freedom, health, beauty, and honour, and all the riches in the world. Regan made in her turn the same speech, adding that she knew no other joy in life greater than that of loving her father.

But Cordelia, disgusted with the flattery of her sisters, whom she knew false, said that she loved her father according to her duty. She still added that if she was to marry she would give half her love to her husband.

The king flew into a rage and declared that he disowned her as a daughter and did not want to see Cordelia any more. He also said that he would live in turn with her sisters, one month with Goneril, the next with Regan.

1. Where did king Lear reign?
2. What did he decide to do when he felt the burden of the crown too heavy for his head?
3. What did his daughters, Goneril, Regan and Cordelia declare?
4. What did the king declare?

**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ**  
**PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 4**

***Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:***

The highest point of land in the world, Mount Everest (Chomolungma, as the native people call it), 8845 metres high, is situated in Asia, in the Himalaya Mountains, on the border of China and Nepal.

An Englishman, Sir George Everest, completed a survey of the Himalayas in 1841 and because he was the first to fix the position and altitude of this high mountain, Mt Everest gave his name to it. Since then many climbers have been ambitious enough to conquer Everest and many of them lost their lives.

In May, 1953, two members of a British Everest expedition succeeded in reaching the top. They were Edmund Hillary, a mountain climber from New Zealand, and Tenzing Norkay, a Sherpa from Nepal.

Besides ice and snow, one of the greatest difficulties on Everest is the effect on the human body and mind of making any kind of effort at such immense heights. The amount of oxygen in the air is only one third of the amount at sea level.

The members of the expedition took with them supplies of oxygen which indeed helped them to reach the top. Another serious difficulty is the climate. There are only very short periods each year when climbing is possible, as the three weeks before mid-June, the best for making the attempt.

The members of an Everest expedition must acclimatize themselves and get used to the thin air of the heights and at the same time test and get used to the oxygen apparatus.

1. Where is Mount Everest situated and how did it get its name?
2. What difficulties and dangers would climbers of Mt. Everest have to face?
3. Who were the two members of the British expedition who succeeded in reaching the top in May 1953?
4. How did the members of the British expedition plan their climb?



**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ**  
**PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 5**

*Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:*

On the coast of Cuba lived an old fisherman named Santiago. He was thin. His skin was very brown, and his hands were marked by the thick ropes which he handled in catching the fish and sailing his boat. But all these marks were old, every part of him seemed old except his eyes. These were cheerful and the same colour as the sea.

For eighty-four days the old man did not catch any fish. People said that he was unlucky. But the old man still loved the sea. He was still strong and a good fisherman. On the eighty-fifth day the old man sailed farther out to sea than any of the others boats. He sailed to where the water was very deep. Then he felt his fishing – line being dragged gently by a big fish which was swimming very deep in the water.

The fish was so powerful that it dragged to the boat after it. It took the small boat far out to sea. The old man could no longer see the land.

'Fish,' he said softly, aloud, ' I'll stay with you until I am dead.'

But the fish was strong and brave. It dragged the boat on and on.

When the fish rose at last to the top of the water, the old man saw that it was two feet longer than his boat. The old man had seen many great fish, but this one was the greatest fish he had ever seen. It was also the most beautiful.

1. Who was Santiago and where did he live?
2. What did Santiago do after a long period of unlucky fishing?
3. Where did Santiago sail to?
4. What did the old man see when the fish rose at last to the top of the water?

**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ**  
**PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 6**

***Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:***

One of the regular passengers on a bus route in the city of Plymouth in the south-west of England is a bit unusual – he's a black and white cat called Casper. Casper has made a habit of getting on the number 3 bus outside the house of his owner, Susan Finden, in the district of St Budeaux, making the five-mile trip to the city centre, and then coming straight back on the same bus. Casper waits at the bus stop, gets on the bus when it arrives, then jumps onto an empty seat and watches the world go by. Mrs Finden didn't understand why Casper kept disappearing for just over an hour almost every day until one of the bus drivers told her what was happening.

At first she was worried what would happen if one of the drivers let Casper out at the wrong stop, perhaps a long way from home, but most of the drivers are used to having him on the bus and know where they should let him out. And if the driver doesn't know where Casper lives, there's always a passenger who does. It also seems Casper knows which the right stop is, although he isn't able to ring the bell when the bus approaches it.

Mrs Finden thinks the reason for Casper's unusual habit is because he enjoys being near lots of people and also because he 'loves big vehicles like lorries and buses'. She got Casper from a home for abandoned cats in 2002 and thinks maybe he used to live somewhere with lots of traffic, which is why he isn't scared of loud motor vehicles now.

The other passengers all get on well with Casper and don't seem to be jealous of the fact that, unlike them, he doesn't have to pay a fare. A woman who works for the bus company, Karen Baxter, jokes that the reason Casper doesn't pay is that he is about twelve years old, which is about sixty-five in human years, and therefore if he were a human he would be able to get a senior citizens' bus pass for free travel.

1. Where does Casper live and what does he do every day?
2. What does Casper love?
3. Where did Mrs Finden get Casper?
4. What do the other passengers on the bus feel about Casper?

**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ**  
**PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 7**

***Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:***

Chocolate is a very special kind of food. Although certainly not a vital part of the human diet, it is loved for its delicious sweet taste and the way it melts in the mouth, and would be missed by many millions of people if it suddenly ceased to exist. Indeed, the global population of 'chocoholics' (people who find chocolate very difficult to resist) is very large. The most chocoholic countries in the world are in Europe; Switzerland and Austria top the list with an annual average consumption of around ten kilograms of chocolate per person, closely followed by Britain and Ireland.

Many people believe that eating chocolate has a mood-enhancing effect. There is disagreement, however, about whether this is due to the ingredients of chocolate or the *significance* attached to eating it. Some scientists have suggested that chocolate releases chemicals in the brain that create feelings of happiness, while others believe the happy feelings might only occur because people see eating chocolate as a way of being nice to themselves.

The vital ingredient in chocolate is the seeds of the cacao tree, which only grows in tropical countries. Cacao was first cultivated at least 2,500 years ago by the Maya and Aztec civilisations of Central America, which used the seeds to make a chocolate-flavoured drink. In the early sixteenth century, Spanish explorers who arrived in Central America recorded that the Aztec emperor, Montezuma, was particularly fond of this chocolate drink, although it was not mixed with sugar and therefore had a bitter rather than a sweet taste.

The Spanish took cacao seeds back to Europe, where the chocolate drink quickly became popular with very rich people, the only ones able to afford it. It wasn't until the nineteenth century that chocolate began to appear in the solid form that is so familiar today. The world's biggest producers of cacao today are the Ivory Coast and Ghana, both in western Africa.

1. Why is chocolate so much loved?
2. Which are the two European countries where people eat most chocolate?
3. What is the scientists' opinion about chocolate?
4. Who cultivated cacao first? Who are the biggest producers of cacao today?

**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTIINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ**  
**PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 8**

***Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:***

Even if they don't own a dog, most people can understand why this animal is known as 'man's best friend'. Dogs can do useful work for humans (guard dogs and guide dogs are just two examples), and it is difficult to think of any other animal that can show a person such loyalty and affection. In the words of the nineteenth-century American writer Josh Billings, 'A dog is the only thing on earth that loves you more than you love yourself'.

The close relationship between humans and dogs began many thousands of years ago, probably when wolves, the wild ancestors of today's domestic dogs, started entering human settlements in search of food. Nowadays, tens of millions of people around the world have pet dogs. In Britain, for example, the human population of around 60 million has 7.5 million dogs, which is slightly more than the total number of cats.

There are dozens of breeds of dog, of different colours and sizes, as well as a huge number of mongrels that are a mixture of different breeds. In both Britain and the United States the most popular breed is the Labrador, which has a very friendly, playful nature and usually gets on very well with children.

Most dogs live for between twelve and fourteen years, though some breeds can reach the age of eighteen. Dogs need regular exercise, and as they are naturally social animals they also need company – if left alone for a long time they seem to feel lonely in the same way that humans do.

1. How can dogs be useful to humans?
2. How many people around the world have pet dogs nowadays?
3. How did the relationship between humans and dogs become close?
4. Which is the most popular breed in the UK and the USA?

**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ**  
**PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 9**

***Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:***

On 18<sup>th</sup> April 1955 Albert Einstein, possibly the most famous scientist of all time, died in New Jersey in the USA, aged 76. It is said that Einstein's interest in science began at the age of five when he was given a compass as a present, and at school it was clear that his ability in mathematics was extraordinary. The biggest of Einstein's many scientific achievements was probably his General Theory of Relativity, published in 1916. His ideas on space, time and matter were completely new, and helped develop a lot of the technology that forms part of our modern world, such as atomic energy and – unfortunately – nuclear weapons.

Einstein worked on his scientific theories in Germany, where he was born, and in Switzerland before moving to the USA in 1933. Although he was a pacifist, in 1939 he told President Roosevelt of the USA that the country needed to make an atomic bomb before Nazi Germany – which of course it did. Later in his life, when talking about the power of modern weapons, he said: "I don't know with what weapons World War III will be fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones."

He was also famous for being quite eccentric. For example, he hated wearing socks, enjoyed talking to his cat, and found it difficult to remember people's birthdays. Also, although he spoke English very well, he said he was never able to write in the language because the spelling of English words was too difficult.

After he died, scientists decided to study Einstein's brain. Perhaps unsurprisingly, they found that the part that was responsible for mathematical thought was 15% bigger than average.

1. What was Einstein best at when in school?
2. What is considered to be the biggest scientist's achievement?
3. What did Einstein tell President Roosevelt in 1939?
4. Why was Einstein considered eccentric?

**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTIȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ**  
**PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 10**

***Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:***

On 25<sup>th</sup> March this year, film director James Cameron, maker of films such as *Titanic* and *Avatar*, visited a place no human being had been to in more than fifty years. In fact, he became only the third person ever to go there; the other two had made the journey together in a submarine called the *Trieste* in 1960.

The place he went to is the Mariana Trench: the deepest place in any of the world's oceans. It is almost 11,000 metres below the surface of the western Pacific Ocean, close to the Mariana Islands.

Cameron made the journey in a one-man submarine made of thick steel, the *Deepsea Challenger*. It took him two and a half hours to reach the ocean floor. Most of the journey was through blackness, as sunlight only travels about 1,000 metres down through the world's oceans, but the submarine had very strong lights so that Cameron could film the ocean floor and any animals he saw. He plans to make a documentary about his journey.

From the surface of the ocean the distance down to the Mariana Trench is greater than the distance up to the top of the world's highest mountain, Mount Everest (8,848 metres). The wreck of the *Titanic*, which Cameron has also visited in a submarine, is 3,800 metres under the Atlantic Ocean (so far down that it was only discovered in 1985, seventy-three years after the ship sank), but that distance is small in comparison with the depth of the Mariana Trench.

1. What is James Cameron's job? What is the *Deepsea Challenger*?
2. Where is the Mariana Trench?
3. How many people had been to the Mariana Trench before James Cameron?
4. What happened to the *Titanic* in 1912?

**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ**  
**PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 11**

*Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:*

David and Victoria Beckham were very happy when their new daughter was born but, according to a group of campaigners, the birth of their fourth child makes the couple bad role models and environmentally irresponsible. The world's population is nearly seven billion, and some people want the UK to have a public debate about how many children people have.

The Green Party MP, Caroline Lucas, is asking for an end to the "absurd taboo" in discussing family size in the UK. Lucas said: "We need to have a far greater public debate about population, whether it focuses on improving family planning or reducing global inequality. The fact that we do not discuss this issue means most people do not think about the growth of the global population in recent years. In 1930, the world's population was around two billion. Today it is around seven billion, and by 2050 it is expected to rise to nine billion."

Lucas says that it is interesting that public figures, environmental groups and NGOs in general have avoided discussing population and now it has become a taboo issue. It is very difficult to discuss this subject because of the terrible results of China's one-child policy and of other attempts at birth control. But, she argues, if an issue is a taboo subject that no one talks about, then there's very little chance of finding solutions.

1. What does a group of campaigners believe about the couple's fourth child being born?
2. Why is there a need for a public debate regarding the number of children a family should have?
3. Why has the issue of family size become a taboo?
4. What is Caroline Lucas's opinion about the possibility of finding solutions to this problem?

**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ**  
**PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 13**

***Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:***

Many people are saying that Pluto is no longer a planet. Are they right? Is Pluto no longer a planet? There is debate in the scientific world about this issue. National Geographic News says that, according to the International Astronomical Union, a full-fledged planet is an object that orbits the sun and is large enough to have become round due to the force of its own gravity. Because Pluto does not meet these standards, the IAU classifies Pluto as a dwarf planet. Not everyone agrees that this is a good way to decide, though.

Andy Cheng, a planetary scientist at Johns Hopkins University, says that the new rules aren't clear enough and asks the question "How round is round? ...I'll still continue to maintain that Pluto is a planet," he said.

Owen Gingerich is an astronomer and historian at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and head of the IAU committee proposing the definition. He favoured a special distinction for Pluto. Gingerich supported a proposal to call the big eight planets classical planets — as opposed to just plain "planets" — and Pluto and the others dwarf planets, so there would be two classes of planets. He believes that reclassifying Pluto as a dwarf planet is not "sensitive to the historical and cultural role that Pluto has played." The argument continues. In the meantime, however, many people are correct — new textbooks will list Pluto as being a dwarf planet. What do you think it is?

1. Who says that Pluto is no longer a planet?
2. What can be defined as a planet?
3. Why is Pluto classified as a "dwarf planet"?
4. What proposal does Owen Gingerich favour?



**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ**  
**PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 14**

*Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:*

An old soul is the last thing you would expect to find inside Justin Bieber. But all it takes is one listen to the 15 year-old soul-singing phenomenon to realize that he is light years ahead of his manufactured pop peers. After posting dozens of homemade videos on YouTube in 2007, where the multi-talented Bieber put his impeccable spin on songs from artists like Usher, Ne-Yo and Stevie Wonder, Justin racked up over 10,000,000 views purely from word of mouth. "I started singing about three years ago," says the Canadian native who grew up an only child in Stratford, Ontario. "I entered a local singing competition called Stratford Idol. The other people in the competition had been taking singing lessons and had vocal coaches. I wasn't taking it too seriously at the time, I would just sing around the house. I was only 12 and I got second place."

In an effort to share his victory with his loved ones, Justin began posting his performance footage online. "I put my singing videos from the competition on YouTube so that my friends and family could watch them," he says. "But it turned out that other people liked them and they started subscribing to them. That's how my manager found me. He saw me on YouTube and contacted my family and now I'm signed!" Seven months after Justin started posting his videos online, former So So Def marketing executive Scooter Braun flew the then 13-year old singer to Atlanta, GA to meet with his elite colleagues. As if Justin's natural singing talent wasn't enough to impress Scooter's inner circle, Braun knew Bieber was also a self-taught musician who plays the drums, guitar, piano and trumpet. "Right when we flew into Atlanta, Scooter drove us to the studio and Usher was there in the parking lot," remembers Bieber. "That was my first time ever being out of Canada so I went up to him and was like, 'Hey Usher, I love your songs, do you want me to sing you one?' He was like, 'No little buddy, just come inside, it's cold out.'"

1. Where does Justin Bieber come from?
2. How did his career and fame start?
3. How did YouTube contribute to Bieber's success?
4. Does Bieber have any formal musical training?

**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ**  
**PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 15**

***Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:***

To Sherlock Holmes she is always THE woman. I have seldom heard him mention her under any other name. In his eyes, she eclipses and predominates the whole of her gender. It was not that he felt any emotion akin to love for Irene Adler. All emotions and that one particularly, were repulsive to his cold, precise but admirably balanced mind. He was, I take it, the most perfect reasoning and observing machine that the world has seen, but as a lover he would have placed himself in a false position. He only spoke of the softer passions, with sarcasm and disdain.

They were admirable things for the observer - excellent for drawing the veil from men's motives and actions. But for the trained reasoner to admit such intrusions into his own delicate and finely adjusted temperament was to introduce a distracting factor which might throw a doubt upon all his mental results. Dust in a sensitive instrument, or a crack in one of his own high-power lenses, would not be more disturbing than a strong emotion in a nature such as his. And yet there was but one woman to him, and that woman was the late Irene Adler, of dubious and questionable memory.

1. What is Sherlock Holmes best known for?
2. Did he believe in love?
3. What was his opinion about "the softer passions"?
4. Who is Irene Adler?

**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ  
PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 16**

***Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:***

Mr Hungerton, her father, really was the most tactless person upon earth, - a fluffy, feathery, untidy cockatoo of a man, perfectly good-natured, but absolutely centred upon his own silly self. If anything could have driven me from Gladys, it would have been the thought of such a father-in-law. I am convinced that he really believed in his heart that I came round to the Chestnuts three days a week for the pleasure of his company, and very especially to hear his views upon bimetallism, a subject upon which he was by way of being an authority.

For an hour or more that evening I listened to his monotonous chirrup about bad money driving out good, the token value of silver, the depreciation of the rupee, and the true standards of exchange.

"Suppose," he cried with feeble violence, "that all the debts in the world were called up simultaneously, and immediate payment insisted upon, - what under our present conditions would happen then?"

I gave the self-evident answer that I should be a ruined man, upon which he jumped from his chair, reproved me for my habitual levity, which made it impossible for him to discuss any reasonable subject in my presence, and bounced off out of the room to dress for a Masonic meeting.

1. What kind of person was Mr Hungerton?
2. Why did the narrator visit Mr Hungerton?
3. What did Mr Hungerton think was the reason for the narrator's visit thrice a week?
4. Why do you think the narrator was talking to Mr Hungerton?

**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTIȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ  
PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 16**

***Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:***

Hollywood is America's unofficial homeless capital and between 4,000 and 10,000 homeless teenagers sleep on Hollywood Boulevard every night, that's about one tenth of Los Angeles' homeless population.

Why are they on the streets? Over half of the people aged under 25 and living on the streets leave their family homes because of abuse. They might feel frightened, or even think they are responsible for it. Many teenagers don't know where to look for help, and the only way out of the situation may seem to be to run away from it.

A dream come true? For many teenagers Hollywood seems like an escape from their difficult home life. They arrive with the dream that they will become movie stars and lead the glamorous lifestyle that they see in the movies. However, the reality is that thieves steal their money in the first week, and many soon become involved in buying and selling drugs in order to survive. Some teenagers become gang members and either end up in prison, or dead because gang culture is very violent in America. So the dream that teenagers arrive with and the reality they find are very different.

Who is responsible? Movies create the image of Hollywood which we all have. Are they responsible for what happens to homeless teenagers on Hollywood Boulevard? Some campaigners for the homeless believe that they are and have organised protests at Hollywood studios. London's *Big Issue* magazine recently asked Steven Spielberg's office, Warner, and Columbia Studios to comment on the problem of homeless teenagers in Hollywood, but none of them believed that they were responsible. Every day the studios continue to make movies and teenagers keep coming to Hollywood full of hope and dreams.

1. Why do teenagers sleep on the streets of Hollywood?
2. Why do teenagers go to Hollywood?
3. What kinds of activities do teenagers get involved into in order to make some money?
4. What is the reaction of big film studios regarding the situation of homeless teenagers?

**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ  
PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 17**

*Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:*

Scientists have a new explanation for the behaviour of teenagers: their brains are too big!

Teenagers have big brains. Scientists used to believe that our brains were fully developed by early childhood. New research shows that the brain grows very quickly between the ages of 10 and 12, when it is at its biggest. During the teenage years your brain shrinks bit by bit until it is the size of an average adult's.

Explaining teenage behaviour. The frontal and parietal lobes are the last to finish developing. The frontal and parietal lobes manage judgement, reasoning, planning for the future and visual/spatial ability. This may explain why teenagers are sometimes more impulsive, emotional and clumsy than adults. It's not your fault, your brain's too big!

Building a better brain. The teenage years are an important time in your brain's development and you can build a better brain. The activities of the teenager influence which cells disappear and which cells remain as they get older. Dr Giedd, a psychiatrist, says, "If you're lying on the sofa or playing video games your brain gets programmed for that." His advice: Test your brain. "If you exercise a muscle, you make it stronger. The brain works like that. Try a foreign language, music, games - anything that makes the brain work hard." How you're using your brain now, influences the kind of brain you have when you're an adult.

1. What do scientists say about the brains of teenagers?
2. How does a teenager's brain affect her/ his behaviour
3. What kind of activities are useful for developing one's brain?
4. What kind of activities are harmful for developing one's brain?

**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTIINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ  
PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 18**

***Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:***

Being a teenager has always been difficult. Emotions and moods change rapidly. Many teenagers feel confused and afraid when the safety of childhood is left behind. These days, experts say that things are even harder. Peter Wilson, the Director of Young Minds, says, "We live in particularly difficult times for a growing youngster. There are huge cultural pressures and a lot of broken homes. Kids may have difficult relationships with parents, or in other cases, have no one to support them."

Everyone feels unhappy, lonely or misunderstood from time to time. But a small number of teenagers become depressed for weeks or months without change, and they begin to find that they can't continue with their normal lives. Many teenagers don't want to ask, or don't know how to ask for help. Perhaps they don't even realize they are depressed. It is usually other people - friends, parents and teachers, who identify the symptoms of depression and offer help.

If you are worried about a friend, listen to their problems and try to be sympathetic, and be patient. Most importantly, try and help them find help. If you're feeling blue yourself, don't panic – you need to try and understand your emotions. You are not the first person to feel like this. Try writing things down in a diary or talking to a friend. Writing a poem or song, drawing a picture or listening to music will help you express and understand your emotions. But most importantly of all, do something you enjoy, whether it's watching TV, playing sport or just going for a walk.

1. Why is it difficult to be a teenager according to the text?
2. Is it normal to have negative feelings sometimes? What kind of feelings?
3. When does having negative feelings become a problem?
4. What would be some solutions to depression according to the text?

**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ  
PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 19**

***Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:***

There are drought zones across much of England and Wales, but Scotland has just had its wettest May ever. The warmest British spring in 100 years followed one of the coldest UK winters in 300 years. June in London has been colder than March. February was warm on Mount Snowdon, the highest mountain in Wales, but in June it snowed there. Government scientists say the recent weather in Britain is “remarkable”, “unprecedented” and “shocking”, but this is nothing compared to the weather in other countries recently.

In 2010, more than two million square kilometres of Eastern Europe and Russia experienced extreme heat. An extra 50,000 people died when temperatures stayed more than 6°C above normal for many weeks, crops were destroyed and hundreds of giant wildfires started. The price of wheat and other foods increased, as two thirds of the continent had its hottest summer in around 500 years.

In China, a very rare drought in southern and central regions has dried up hundreds of reservoirs, rivers and watercourses. The government responded by trying to ‘make rain’. It fired thousand ds of rockets to provide the clouds with chemicals. It may have worked: a record 30 centimetres of rain fell in some places in 24 hours, floods and mudslides killed 94 people, and tens of thousands of people lost their homes.

Droughts and heat waves, deeper snowfalls, more widespread flooding, heavier rains, and temperature extremes are now the “new normal”. Analysis of natural disasters in 140 countries shows that climate is becoming more extreme.

“I think that ‘global weirding’ is the best way to describe what we’re seeing” says climate scientist Katharine Hayhoe of Texas Tech University.

1. Why is the recent weather in Britain “shocking”?
2. What are some consequences of recent weather conditions in Europe?
3. Is it possible to influence weather, according to the text?
4. How does scientist Katharine Hayhoe of Texas Tech University define current climatic changes and why?

**TEST DE VERIFICARE A CUNOȘTINȚELOR DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ  
PENTRU ADMITEREA ÎN CLASA a IX-a - PROBA ORALĂ**

**Biletul nr. 20**

***Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:***

If we only bought things we needed, there would be enough for everybody. What do we need? What you need depends on how old you are and your way of life. If we don't need to buy so much, we don't need to work so much. We can take part-time jobs or reduce our working day from 8 hours to 6 hours. Some people are leaving very well paid jobs to live a healthier life in the countryside or a more exciting life abroad. This is called 'downshifting'. Parents can spend more time with their children and the unemployed are given more opportunities to work.

When you buy something, are you aware of the producer? If a friend made it, you probably like it more and you will want to keep it for a long time. If it was made by somebody who enjoyed making it, the quality and the design are probably better. Or does it look like it might have been assembled in a large factory? There are children in Asia who make Santa Claus dolls for European children to play with. The children who make the toys don't celebrate Christmas because they are not Christian; they think of the dolls as work. Would it be better if the children in Europe made their own Christmas dolls?

Next time you go shopping, think about what you really need to buy. Don't deprive yourself of things you like, but decide what you should buy before you go out, so that you won't be influenced by advertisements or promotions. If it is more expensive to buy goods which don't have much packaging and things which are more durable, buy less. If you can choose to work less, decide which things you would like to make, do or grow yourself. Even though you have less money, your life will become richer!

1. Are our needs similar or different? In what way(s)?
2. What is "downshifting"?
3. What does the writer of the article advise you to buy?
4. What is the opinion of the author regarding packaging?



## Soluțiile testelor

### TEST 1 – 2004 bilingv

	I	II	III	IV	V
1.	MAGICIAN	1 + 3	hobby	if I liked swimming	was sitting
2.	JOURNALISTS	2 + 2	games	who I had met at Jim's party the previous week	(was) reading
3.	PROVE	3 + 5	collect	if I could/ can drive	was wondering
4.	WRITER	4 + 1	spend	where I had been all day long	noticed
5.	CAREFULLY	5 + 4	cycling	what I usually did on Friday evenings	began
6.	SUSPICIOUSLY		photos	if I could phone him/ her that evening	went
7.	CHOOSE		collection	if I had seen his/ her teacher the previous day	Do you go
8.	COMPUTER		dancing	where I would go on holiday the next/ following year	have you put off/ been putting off
9.	SCIENTIFIC		riding	when she would know the results of the examination	said
10.	SCIENTIST		chess	if I was enjoying my flight	will hurt
11.					realised
12.					stopped
13.					opened/ was opening
14.					opened
15.					called
16.					pushed/ was pushing
17.					am waiting
18.					shouted
19.					Have you ever done
20.					hates
VI					
1.	been	6.	√	11.	√
2.	by	7.	√	12.	I
3.	only	8.	are	13.	'll
4.	is	9.	√	14.	at
5.	that	10	have	15.	√

**TEST 2 – 2004 intensiv**

	I	II	III	IV
1.	have been trying/ have you been	You will surely be asked questions by the police	are/ go	at, in
2.	have met/ saw/ weren't introduced	This mountain has not been climbed before.	would serve/ spoke	since
3.	saw/ was living	Mary was promised a new doll for her birthday.	were/ wouldn't say/ had been wouldn't have said	from
4.	had already finished	Trains were held up by the fog.	hurry/ will be	between
5.	hear	What were you paid for doing that job?	would have done/ had known	in, to
6.	freezes/ doesn't freeze			-
7.	write/ am writing			at, with
8.	did you have/ haven't had			
9.	entered/ had left			
10.	have been cleaning			
11.	is going to rain			
12.	will ring/ will be watching			
	V	VI	VII	VIII
1.	can't	The said he would teach the same lesson the next day as he had taught two days before.	INFORMATION	has- have
2.	may not	The boss warned the boys not to be late the next week.	HAPPINESS	to -
3.	had to	Mary wanted to know if John was hungry.	MEMORISE(D)/ MEMORIZE(D)	frightened / -ing
4.	mustn't	Mother asked me why I had done that.	UNLOCK	who's - whose
5.	could	They told us they were very tired.	IMPATIENT	always - never
6.		Mrs Davis wandered what was going to happen to the school bus.		
7.		He begged us to try to understand their position.		
8.		Mother said we must keep quiet and listen/ advised us to ...		
9.		My friend asked me if I could help him/ asked for my help.		
10.		The teacher ordered us to go out and wait.		

**TEST 3 – 2005 bilingu**

	I	II	III	IV	V
1.	D	better	went	only	PRODUCTION
2.	A	every	was	the	IMPRESSION
3.	C	hard	heard	√	OCCUPATIONS
4.	B	some	who	had	KNOWLEDGE
5.	A	best	from	it	QUALIFICATIONS
6.	C	for		√	ACHIEVEMENT
7.	D	no		√	SUCCESSFUL
8.	A	is		much	EDUCATION
9.	D			√	POSSIBILITY
10.	D			√	UNLUCKY
11.					FAMOUS

**TEST 4 – 2005 intensiv**

	I	II	III	IV	V
1.	B	are meeting	of	√	COMPLETELY
2.	B	would	that	a	HUMANITY
3.	A	paid	the	√	CREATIVE
4.	B	were walking	those	√	ARCHITECTURAL
5.	B	had been studying	in	√	BEAUTIFUL
6.	A	graduated		were	MUSICIANS
7.	C	announce		√	TRAVELLERS
8.	A	were		in	MEMORIAL
9.	D			but	CHILDHOOD
10.	D			to	PASSIONATE
11.					GLORIOUS

**TEST 5 – 2006 bilíngu**

	I	II	III	IV	V
13.	B	INTELLIGENT	in	through	E
14.	D	STRONG	for	what	B
15.	D	FRIENDLY	is	of	D
16.	A	SENSITIVE	no	to	C
17.	C	INTERESTING	are	or	A
18.	B	CURIOUS	better	is	
19.	A	INTERESTED	whose	as	
20.	D	SUCCESSFUL	neither	are	
21.	C	IMPOLITE	such an	There	
22.	B	ATTRACTIVE	little	such	
23.	B				
24.	D				
25.	A				
26.	C				
27.	C				

**TEST 6 - 2007**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1.	C	the	men	worse	C	received
2.	D	came	matches	applications/ applicants	B	have been trying
3.	A	attention	teeth	impatient	D	have been
4.	C	in	boxes, oxen	dishonest	A	have had
5.	C	highest/ high	mice	well	C	has been staying
6.		of/ in	beaches, cliffs			have been spending/ have spent/ spent
7.		most	leaves			went
8.		best	attorneys			watched
9.		great/ fantastic/...	discoveries, laboratories			have barely had
10.		been	fish			are you getting
11.		more	wolves, foxes, deer, sheep			
12.		to	echoes			
13.		even	pianos			
14.		to	phenomena			
15.		disappoint/ worry/ upset				

**TEST 7 – 2008 bilingual**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1.	D	some information	want	MOVEMENT	E	were; would go
2.	A	was	have missed/ have been missing	HUNGER	B	rains; will go
3.	C	women	haven't done/ haven't been doing	NEGATIVE	D	
4.	B	the most interesting	have become	TROPICAL	C	
5.	B	worse	told	POPULATION	A	
6.	C	leaves	was trying	PRESSURE		
7.	C		has been	OBESITY		
8.	A		am going to write	ENTHUSIASTIC		
9.	B		don't start	LEAFY		
10.	B		will be sent	PRODUCTS		
11.	B					
12.	D					
13.	A					
14.	C					
15.	C					

**TEST 8 – 2009 bilingual**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1.	C	by	GODDESS	reminded John to pay	were	D
2.	E	was	CONQUEST	not used to living	would fly	C
3.	A	to	TWENTIETH	not as short as	was damaged	A
4.	D	than	ACHIEVEMENT	weren't any passengers	to do	D
5.	B	in	DISTRIBUTING	has to be filled in	should have learned	B
6.		as	BEGINNING	have not been	has been looking	D
7.		it	FAMOUS	you mind telling	snows	A
8.		for	SUCCESSFUL	are not old enough to	had been seen	C
9.		one	TELLING	as long as	were	D
10.		every	SALES	can't send him the	investigating	B
11.					like	
12.					is sleeping	

**TEST 9 – 2009 intensiv**

	<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>III</b>
1.	for	is running	must go home
2.	since	have been learning	Where did you go
3.	answer	saw	for five years
4.	mail/ write/ type	had	visited me
5.	make	swim	were only
6.	difficult	have been living/ have lived	
7.	young	will be playing	
8.	wears	were having	
9.	suit	cut	
10.	looks	had been playing	
	<b>IV</b>		
1.	The passer-by was knocked down by a bus.		
2.	Have these exercises been finished?		
3.	Some coffee has been made by my mother.		
4.	The teacher shouldn't be bothered with so many questions.		
5.	The meal will be cooked (by them).		
	<b>V</b>	<b>VI</b>	
1.	a little	EDUCATION	
2.	many	PROFESSIONS	
3.	much	ARCHITECTURE	
4.	much	MATHEMATICIAN	
5.	Neither	SCIENTIFIC	
6.	Most of the book	ARCHAEOLOGIST	
7.	Most	HISTORICAL	
8.	were	PAINTINGS	
9.	enjoy	SCULPTURES	
10.	is	EXAMINATION(S)	

**TEST 10 – 2010**

	I	II	III	IV	V
1.	A	VARIOUS	began	to	C
2.	B	TOURISTS	was studying	√	A
3.	C	EXHIBITIONS	stood	he	B
4.	A	EXCITING	did not win	of	C
5.	B	COMPETITIONS	had ever been	√	A
6.		EXTREMELY	elected/ had elected/ had been electing	it	C
7.		OUTDOOR	laughed	to	B
8.		PERFORMERS	got up	√	C
9.		ORIGINALLY	has shown	√	A
10.		CRUELTY	has never been	√	B

**TEST 11 – 2011 bilingual**

	I	II	III	IV	V
1.	F	UNBELIEVABLE	C	B	it doesn't matter to
2.	F	EXPRESSION	D	D	were you able to
3.	T	LIVE	A	A	took part in
4.	T	INFORMATION	C	B	you lend me
5.	T	FLIGHT	B	C	found the film really boring
6.	F	DIRECTION	A	D	
7.	T	CAREFUL	D	C	
8.	F	PERSONALITY	C	A	
9.	T	IMAGINATION	B	A	
10.	F	NATURAL	B	D	
11.			B		
12.			D		
13.			B		
14.			C		
15.			A		
	VI				VII
1.	to put his hat on.				was sitting
2.	what time it was.				don't understand
3.	if he had bought a newspaper that day.				realised
4.	not to stay in the sun too long.				am studying
5.	she would put some suntan lotion on.				did you do

**TEST 12 – 2011 intensiv**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1.	B	a	2. working	B	how	H
2.	C	c	3. South America	D	on	G
3.	A	c	3. to make	C	which	C
4.	A	c	3. I'd like	C	back	E
5.	D	c	4. than		go	B
6.	B	a			couple	
7.	C	b			well	
8.	C	b			like	
9.	A	c			ever	
10.	C	b			have	
11.	A					
12.	A					

**TEST 13 – 2012 bilingu**

	I	II	III	IV	V
1.	C	C	SPOKEN	h	was walking
2.	B	A	HEALTHIER	g	haven't been
3.	A	D	FRIENDLY	f	am waking
4.	C	A	OUTSTANDING	c	did you finish
5.	B	D	HELPFUL	i	have been living
6.		C	EXCEPTIONALLY	a	is blowing
7.		A	CLARIFY	e	was talking
8.		C	HEIGHT	d	hasn't finished
9.		B	STRENGTH	j	worked
10.		A	FLIGHT	b	got
11.		B			
12.		D			
13.		D			
14.		C			
15.		C			



**TEST 14 – 2012 intensiv**

	I	II	III	IV	V
1.	b	shouldn't	met, was living	B	remember
2.	f	had to	hadn't spoken, was	A	concentration
3.	a	can	was waiting, came	A	explanation
4.	d	mustn't	had, offered	B	meaning
5.	c	didn't need to	were you doing, saw	B	brain
6.		should	didn't want, was sleeping	A	senses
7.		need to	took, hadn't finished	B	observation
8.		couldn't	saw, was working	B	mind
9.		can't	had seen, went	A	memory
10.		could	was driving, heard	B	remind

**TEST 15 – 2013 bilingu**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1.	A	for	ABILITY	Did you have	C	C
2.	D	see	ORGANISATION	have seen	C	A
3.	B	aren't I	SURPRISED	was talking	A	A
4.	E	may	COMPETITOR	are you going	B	C
5.	F	were	UNABLE	will break	B	B
6.			EFFECTIVE	go out	A	D
7.			DISAPPOINTING	hasn't eaten	D	B
8.			SOLUTION(S)	is doing	B	D
9.			ACTION	was shining, were singing	D	D
10.			IMPORTANT	don't study	B	C
11.						D
12.						B
13.						B
14.						C
15.						B

**TEST 16 – 2013 intensiv**

	I	II	III	IV	V
1.	C	saying	INDIVIDUAL	took	I knew //nobody/ no one
2.	A	why	CHARACTERISTICS	anything	such //a beautiful garden
3.	B	this	ESSENTIAL	no	lived here// I could
4.	A	myself	HIMSELF	down	had her hair// cut
5.	A	hit	LARGELY	do	know was// taught by
6.	C	own	DRIVERS	used	spoke to// my aunt was
7.	D	with	HAPPINESS	unless	this room// is prohibited
8.	C	felt	DIFFERENT	much	has gone// to his head
9.	A	soon	LIVES	who	we'll keep/stay// in touch
10.	C	for	RELATION(SHIP)S	of	took place// a long time
11.	B				
12.	B				
13.	D				
14.	C				
15.	D				

**TEST 17 – 2014 bilingu**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1.	C	in	EXAMINATIONS	I would apply	had practised/ had been practising	C	to
2.	C	at	SUCCESSFUL	haven't had	Are you thinking	C	it
3.	B	on	QUALIFICATION	cleverest man	was doing	A	about
4.	A	about	EDUCATION	if she had	hasn't been playing	D	on
5.	C	of	MIXTURE	few tourists	have lived/ have been living; have moved	A	at
6.		with	KNOWLEDGE		go	C	if
7.		of	UNKUCKY		was built	B	of
8.		to	MAJORITY		lent	D	been
9.		about	IMPRESSION		is always forgetting	A	be
10.		to	INTELLIGENCE			C	for

**TEST 18 – 2014 intensiv**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1.	T	D	of	am interested in going	has just won	SOLUTION
2.	T	A	about	asked me not to be	(has) worked	HARMLESS
3.	F	C	to/and	have a good time at	has	CREATIVE
4.	F	A	who	too many hours sitting	is	PREDICTABLE
5.	F	B	a/per	I am unable to	comes	ILLEGAL
6.	T	A	as	so hungry I could eat	pedals	POINTLESS
7.	T	D	These	is the first time	made	THOUGHTFUL
8.	T	D	his/these	was such a good service	flew	DISCONNECT
9.	T	C	what	I were you, I would	stayed	SWEETEN
10.		C	each	is being opened by	comes/ has come	CHILDHOOD
11.		B				
12.		B				

**TEST 19 – 2015 bilingual**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1.	A	COMMUNICATION	D	so tired that	have/ had	was standing/ stood	save
2.	C	CAREFUL	A	the first time	which	had seen	himself
3.	B	DECISION	C	will not see you unless	Although	Do you play	keep
4.	B	SPOKEN	D	not far from	it	will find	a
5.	B	PERSONALITY	D	not allowed to	for	has been working/ has worked	break
6.		EXPRESSIVE	B		manner/ way	have been talking	his
7.		INFORMATIVE	C		Such/ These	will return	save
8.		INTRODUCTION	A		but	needed	advice
9.		CONCLUSION	A		until	are you tasting	make
10.		CHOICE	B		enough	are usually kept	used

**TEST 20 – 2015 intensiv**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1.	F	have got	B	FAMOUS	people/ ones	have you been playing
2.	T	is still	A	MYSTERIOUS	who	is no point (in) her talking
3.	T	have	B	TRAVELLERS	set	in primary school must wear
4.	F	was trying	C	DESTINATION	as	have rung if I had
5.	F	does he usually spend	C	CAREFUL	on	am not allowed to stay
6.		am going to/ will tell	C	DEVOTION	there	
7.		see	C	MATURITY	their	
8.		hadn't managed	A	ACHIEVEMENTS	to	
9.		has been gardening	D	LUXURIOUS	was	
10.		had arrived	B	MANUFACTURERS	on	
11.			D		his	
12.			B		but	
13.			A		years	
14.			B		made	
15.			B		did	

**TEST 21 – 2016 bilingv**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1	D	had described	A	ones	if I had ever seen	EXAMINATIONS	C
2.	F	swam	C	is	to take up Pilates	SUCCESSFUL	D
3.	E	laughing	C	of	as much junk food as	QUALIFICATION	A
4.	C	was battered	B	the	failed the test, did	EDUCATION	C
5.	A	(was) driven	A	has	still haven't finished reading	MIXTURE	B
6.		was thrown	C	they		KNOWLEDGE	A
7.		did not help	D	like		UNLUCKY	D
8.		to see	A	or/ and		MAJORITY	C
9.		would happen	D	for		IMPRESSION	B
10.		is	C	can		INTELLIGENCE	B
11.							B
12.							D
13.							B
14.							C
15.							A

**TEST 22 – 2016 intensiv**

	I	II	III	IV	V
1.	F	took	RELAXATION	C	got
2.	F	anything	UNFORTUNATELY	C	does your neighbour work
3.	T	no	(UN)PREDICTABLE	A	told
4.	T	down	FRUSTRATION(S)	D	have ever seen
5.	T	do	ANTICIPATION	D	is always leaving
6.	F	used	WONDERFUL	C	wasn't
7.	T	unless	UNSPOILT/ED	A	had sent
8.	F	much	RESERVATION	B	will be taking
9.	T	who	CONFIDENTLY	D	will be issued
10.	F	of	ACCOMMODATION	A	has been
11.		there		B	
12.		is		D	
13.		by		D	
14.		took		B	
15.		little		B	

**TEST 23 – 2017 bilingual**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1.	C	B	until	ALARMING	has disappeared	was more difficult than
2.	A	C	had	INCREASING	failed	has not/hasn't been arranged
3.	D	D	In	FAVO(U)RITE	lives	asked him how he felt
4.	C	B	their	COMMERCIAL	left	I were you, I would
5.	C	D	few	ENCOURAGEMENT	had made	have not/haven't seen Peter for
6.		D	from	ACTIVITIES	were walking	despite having so
7.		B	was	ENJOYABLE	has seen	prettiest girl I have ever
8.		D	as	DISTANCE	hadn't arrived	more enjoyable than
9.		D	must	DAILY	were/ had been waiting	such a childish game that
10.		A	this	BEHAVIO(U)R	have tried/ been trying	could not/ couldn't find / were not able to find

**TEST 24 – 2017 intensiv**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1.	C	C	get down	EDUCATION	have got	is the most
2.	C	C	responding	CHILDHOOD	is still	if they had had
3.	B	A	-	ACTIVITIES	have	must be lying
4.	A	D	work	INTERESTING	was trying	was caused by
5.	C	A	rose	INVENTION	does he usually spend	Who does this car belong
6.		B	have	MYSTERIOUS	will tell	
7.		A	do	CONFIDENTIAL	see	
8.		A	building	FAMILIAR	had done	
9.		C	Private	REPRODUCE	has been gardening	
10.		B	discovered	DIFFERENT	had arrived	

**TEST 25 – 2018 bilin**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1.	F	is	C	been studying Chinese for	ASSOCIATIONS	is learning
2.	T	while/ as/ when	D	is too expensive for Mary	UNKNOWN	lets
3.	T	sounded/ looked/ seemed/ appeared	B	if he hadn't helped	PROFESSIONAL	happened
4.	T	out	B	had their house painted	DIRECTORS	has been teaching
5.	F	had	A	suggested going	GENERALLY	has always trusted
6.		when	D		REJECTION	was working
7.		their/ the	D		NOTIFY	called
8.		soon	B		TYPICALLY	has only been
9.		for	C		CREATIVITY	was burning
10.		turned	B		IMPRESSION	had dropped

**TEST 26 – 2018 intensiv**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1.	T	INDIVIDUAL	A	can't be at	read	go
2.	F	CHARACTERISTICS	B	isn't cold enough to	can	are studying
3.	T	ESSENTIAL	B	can afford to buy	it/ which	left
4.	DS	HIMSELF	A	not as fast as	how/ if	Do/Can ... fly
5.	F	LARGELY	A	was investigated by	any/ every	had been trying
6.		DRIVERS	D		He	are
7.		HAPPINESS	C		for	was preparing
8.		DIFFERENT	B		many	have met
9.		LIVES	D		in	will be playing
10.		RELATION(SHIP)S	C		find	hit

**TEST 27 – 2019 bilinɡv**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1.	C	CONFUSION	B	am not allowed	too	did you go
2.	D	FASHIONABLE	D	have you been playing	about	have forgotten/ forgot
3.	C	DANGEROUS	A	old enough to vote	the/ all	do you do
4.	B	DIFFERENCE	C	apologise for behaving	that/ which	hadn't moved
5.	C	INDEPENDENCE	C	was so tired that	be	was riding
6.		SCIENTIFIC	A		you	am/ will be waiting/ am going to wait
7.		POPULARITY	D		if/ when	have been studying
8.		HONESTLY	C		what	is writing
9.		ILLEGAL	B		all	was setting
10.		CONCLUSION	A		but	expect
11.			A			
12.			D			
13.			B			
14.			C			
15.			A			

**TEST 28 – 2019 intensiv**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1.	F	don't have to	A	REGULARLY	have	didn't let her stay
2.	T	program	B	INFORMATION	am	wouldn't have been able
3.	F	invent	C	ADMIRERS	better	is grown by
4.	T	where	A	FAMOUS	throughout/ over	used to go on
5.	F	was	B	MANAGER	is	you mind closing
6.	F	up	D	CAREFUL	to	
7.	F	is being	C	DISSATISFIED	what	
8.	T	on	A	CURIOSITY	of	
9.	T	had	B	MAJORITY	an	
10.	T	get	B	EDUCATION	about	
11.			D			
12.			C			
13.			A			
14.			B			
15.			D			