



**Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză
pentru admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu program bilingv de predare
29 mai 2015**

Varianta 2

Timp de lucru: 1 oră. Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii. Se acordă 10 puncte din oficiu.

I. Read the following text and for the five questions below, choose the best answer. (5x1p=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). (10x1p = 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. (5x1p = 5p)

- He was too tired to work any more. **THAT**
He was he couldn't work any more.
- I've never been to this shop before. **TIME**
This is I've been to this shop.
- The doctor will only see you if you have an appointment. **NOT**
The doctor you have an appointment.
- The bus station is near the new shopping centre. **FROM**
The bus station is the new shopping centre.
- 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. (10x1p = 10p)

The earliest soap in history was probably produced around five thousand years ago in Ancient Babylon. Archeologists (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. (10x1p = 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. (10x1p = 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.

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Key

I. (5x1p=5p) 1.A; 2.C; 3.B; 4.B; 5.B

II. (10x1p = 10p) 1. communication; 2. careful; 3. decision; 4. spoken; 5. personality;
6. expressive; 7. informative; 8. introduction; 9. conclusion; 10. choices/ choice

III. (10x1p = 10p) 1. D; 2. A; 3. C; 4. D; 5. D; 6. B; 7. C; 8. A; 9. A; 10. B

IV. (5x1p = 5p) 1. so tired that; 2. the first time; 3. will not see you unless; 4. not far from;
5. not allowed to

V/ VI. (10x1p = 10p) 1. was standing/ stood; 2. had seen; 3. Do you play; 4. will find; 5. has
been working / has worked; 6. have been talking; 7. will return; 8. needed; 9. are you tasting;
10. are usually kept

VI./ V (10x1p = 10p) 1. have/ had; 2. which; 3. Although; 4. it; 5. for; 6. manner/ way; 7.
such/ these; 8. but; 9. until; 10. enough

VII. (10x1p = 10p) 1. save; 2. himself; 3. keep; 4. a; 5. break; 6. his; 7. save; 8. advice;
9. make; 10. used