



**Proba de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză pentru
admiterea în clasa a IX-a cu program de predare
bilingv și intensiv**

MODEL 2

SUBIECTUL I

10 puncte

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space:

Sometimes, scientists know what they (1) looking for and they find it. At other times, things (2) discovered by accident. Two famous examples of this are gravity and penicillin.

Isaac Newton, (3) first used maths to describe gravity, was sitting (4) his garden when he saw (5) apple fall – some say it fell on his head! This made him think about why, and he realised he (6) explain it using maths.

Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin, (7) was the first antibiotic. It completely changed medicine. He was working (8) his laboratory when he saw that something (9) started growing on one of his experiments. He analysed it and realised that it (10) be very useful in fighting disease. Sometimes luck can be a big help!

SUBIECTUL II

10 puncte

Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space:

Modern technology is changing and improving all the time. Every month, scientists (1) new gadgets and (2) to help us with our daily lives, and (3) ways to make existing technology faster and better. Our homes are full of hardware (such as DVD players and computers) and (4) (such as computer games and MP3s).

(5) suggests, however, that it's young people who are best able to deal with this change. Whereas teenagers have no problem (6) a DVD player, their mums and dads and grandparents often find using new technology (7) and difficult.

But if you're a teenager who criticises your parents for their (8) of technological awareness, don't be too hard on them! Some time (9) the future, when you've got children of your own, your ability to deal with new technology will probably (10) and your children will feel more comfortable with the new technology than you do. You won't want them to criticize you, will you?

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|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A estimate | B invent | C involve | D experiment |
| 2. A experiments | B effects | C laboratories | D equipment |
| 3. A involve | B discover | C decrease | D connect |
| 4. A screens | B gadgets | C software | D laptops |
| 5. A Research | B Experiment | C Program | D Technology |
| 6. A involving | B operating | C discovering | D inventing |
| 7. A automatic | B unique | C sudden | D complicated |
| 8. A research | B experiment | C effect | D lack |
| 9. A to | B in | C on | D at |
| 10. A decrease | B involve | C lack | D estimate |

SUBIECTUL III

20 puncte

Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate forms:

If you 1)..... (want) to see the highest waterfall in the world, you have to go to Venezuela. There, you 2)..... (find) the Angel Falls- a spectacular sight. We 3)..... (go) there last year and we were very impressed. We 4)..... (walk) in the countryside for about an hour when, suddenly, we 5)..... (hear) the sound of water. As we 6)..... (approach) the waterfall, we 7).....(not/can) believe how loud the water was. It was the first time we 8)..... (ever/see) a waterfall and if we 9).....(know) how amazing it was, we would have taken a video camera with us. We hope we 10)..... (return) one day to see this wonder of nature again.



SUBIECTUL IV

10 puncte

Complete each of the sentences with a word formed from the word in bold.

1. I've got so much _____ for Darren. ADMIRE
2. Susie is so _____. She's always breaking things! CARE
3. Tom said his dad is a millionaire, but he's such a _____. LIE
4. Lots of _____ people live full and happy lives. ABLE
5. Karen apologised, so I _____ her immediately. FORGIVE
6. Andrea has got a great _____. You'll really like her! PERSON
7. I'm not sure I've got the _____ to sing in public. CONFIDENT
8. I hate people who are _____. HONEST
9. The _____ of the train is exactly 100 metres. LONG
10. Lee and Greg are twins, but they don't dress _____. IDENTICAL

SUBIECTUL V

10 puncte

Read the text and decide whether the sentences written below the text are true or false. If a sentence is true, write T (true), if it is not true, write F (false) next to the sentence number:

Edvard Munch, one of the greatest artists of his time, was born in Norway in 1863. In 1899 he travelled to Paris, where he became familiar with the current trends in French art. He began to develop an unusual artistic style, in which he tried to express his deep inner feelings rather than the appearance of what he was painting. This style later became known as Expressionism, and many 20th century artists were influenced by him. At the time, though, Norwegian critics could not understand his work and found it shocking. Munch moved to Germany in 1892, but met with the same reaction there. An exhibition of his paintings in a Berlin gallery caused such strong protests that the gallery had to be closed after only a few days. When people slowly started to accept his style of painting, his work became well-known for the powerful emotions it showed. His most famous work, a painting called "The Scream", is an image of a terrified, screaming figure in a twisted landscape. As well as painting, he was also interested in print making. When Edvard Munch died in 1944, he left many of his paintings and prints to the city of Oslo in Norway. The rest can be found in museums and in famous collections around the world.

1. Edvard Munch is a French artist.
2. His paintings mainly present his emotional state.
3. The style known as Expressionism can be found only in his paintings.
4. Edvard Munch's early works of art were well received by the critics.
5. The paintings exhibited in Berlin were extremely appreciated and, as a result, an art gallery had to be closed.
6. Besides painting, Munch focused on other artistic activities.
7. "The Scream" is one of his least known paintings.
8. "The Scream" illustrates a frightened figure in an ordinary setting.
9. Munch decided to leave several of his works of art to his native country.
10. The only city where you can find some of his paintings is Oslo.

NOTĂ:

Timp de lucru: 1 oră

Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii

Se acordă 10 puncte din oficiu

Punctaj total: 70 de puncte