

TEST GRILĂ LA LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

VARIANTA A

Instrucțiuni:

Timpul de lucru este de 90 minute.

Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii.

Răspunsurile se scriu pe foaia de concurs.

Nota minimă de promovare a probei este 5,00 (20 itemi).

A. Partea I: CITIT

Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.

Mark Bower was entirely self-taught and strongly opposed to any form of art training, which he thought had the effect of weakening any natural, individual ability. His own ability (he wasn't vain about it, though he knew he was good) meant a great struggle in pursuit of perfection. He always refused to draw people he didn't know, hadn't met or for whom he had no feeling. Watching them on video might be good enough: a glance, the shape of an eyebrow, a wave of the hand, all helped. Sometimes he took a table in a restaurant if he knew his subject would be there. He'd ask to see people at their office and walk around them while they made telephone calls or run meetings.

Most of his drawings were done to accompany the weekly column in a Sunday newspaper. If the drawing went well, he'd have the outline of it by 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, and enjoy his supper. He then went on until late. There was a lot of walking up and down and hurried searching through reference books and piles of photographs... When he was drawing, the lines were always quick and confident. He started with pencil and ended up with an old-fashioned pen. He took great pleasure in colouring or inking in parts of a drawing which made the old pen scatter ink everywhere. The floor in his study is still covered with black ink spots from pens shaken to get just the right amount of ink.

1. What do we learn about Mark Bower and art training?
 - a. He thought he was too good to need it.
 - b. It didn't influence the way he drew.
 - c. He was glad he hadn't any.
 - d. It had improved his technique.
2. He would only agree to draw people if...
 - a. he had a photograph of them.
 - b. they appealed to him.
 - c. he could meet them.
 - d. they were all known.
3. If Mark was happy with his drawing for the Sunday paper...
 - a. he would work into the night.
 - b. he would finish work before supper.
 - c. he would telephone the office.
 - d. he wouldn't need to use his reference books.
4. Why were there black ink spots on his floor?
 - a. The pens leaked because they were old.
 - b. The pen sometimes fell on the floor.
 - c. He shook ink off his pen.
 - d. He spilt ink when filling the pens.

5. What do we learn about Mark and his work?
- He thought he was perfect.
 - He had to struggle to complete anything.
 - He could draw anything if he tried.
 - He had very high standards.

The eight masked bandits, who burst into a Naples railroad station, seemed to have stepped straight out of a spaghetti Western. After ordering the station master to stop the train, they opened by force the doors of the mail car and grabbed bags containing approximately £100,000 in cash. They finally managed to make a successful getaway with blazing guns.

Train robbers have recently become a usual phenomenon in Italy. Sometimes the robbers get on the train as passengers, who later put on their masks and hold up the rest of the passengers. They always try to make people be afraid of them so that they can't do anything. Others work less ostentatiously: they quietly break into mail cars by the use of force, tie up the guards and jump off in time before the train pulls into the next station.

The Italian Press has pointedly described train robbers as "the new frontier of organized crime". Italian officials think that upsurge in the once-forgotten train robberies comes as a direct result of the introduction of effective, modern security devices elsewhere. Since some targets such as banks have become too difficult for common criminals, trains are more accessible targets for them.

6. What is the main idea of the text?
- Train robberies are the kind of organized crime lately preferred by robbers.
 - Train robbers grab bags from mail cars.
 - Train robbers work ostentatiously.
 - Trains are not supplied with modern security devices.
7. The eight bandits looked as if...
- they were eating spaghetti.
 - they were selling spaghetti.
 - they had come out of a Western film.
 - they had come into the station to sell some spaghetti.
8. How did the eight bandits escape?
- They escaped through a large gate.
 - They escaped before the train pulled into the station.
 - They escaped jumping off the train while it wasn't moving.
 - They escaped in a blaze of gunfire.
9. Common criminals mostly attack trains instead of banks nowadays because:
- the latter are equipped with security devices.
 - banks cannot be robbed.
 - they can find more money in their carriages.
 - they can escape more easily.
10. Some robbers pretend:
- they are passengers themselves.
 - they are guards of the trains.
 - they are Italian officials.
 - they are station masters.

What makes science fiction the literature choice for so many? Arthur C. Clarke, the novelist and scientist, gave a good answer once, when asked why he chose to write this genre: "Because", he said, "no other literature is concerned with reality". Clarke didn't say what sort of reality he had in mind but there are two that suggest themselves. One of those significant realities of our time is science and technology. Those are the things that have made this century move so fast, in ways that earlier generations could hardly even imagine, and science fiction has played some part in accelerating their progress. In the 1930's there was no

television, radio showed little interest in science, even the daily newspapers covered it scantily and not very well; but science-fiction magazines were exploring in every pulpwood issues the latest concepts from genetics and nuclear physics to cosmology. I think it is fair to say that a majority of the world's leading scientists today were first turned on to their subjects by reading science-fiction stories.

The other reason for a fascination with science-fiction is that the central fact of contemporary life is rapid, ever-accelerating change, change that alters the rules of all our lives all the time. And science-fiction is, in essence, the literature of change.

11. What is the author's main purpose in this passage?
 - a. To explain the popularity of science-fiction literature.
 - b. To show the need for science-fiction literature.
 - c. To classify different types of literature.
 - d. To prove science-fiction is the best genre.
12. Which of the following carried news of science and technology to the public in the 1930's?
 - a. Radio broadcasts;
 - b. Television programmes;
 - c. Science-fiction magazines;
 - d. Newspaper coverage.
13. All of the following are part of the reality with which science-fiction is concerned except:
 - a. change;
 - b. publication;
 - c. technology;
 - d. science.
14. The phrase "turned on to" as used in the passage could be best replaced by:
 - a. employed by;
 - b. disenchanted with;
 - c. changed by;
 - d. introduced to.
15. What kind of attitude does the author show toward science-fiction literature?
 - a. critical;
 - b. approving;
 - c. wary;
 - d. cold.

B. Partea a II-a: ELEMENTE DE GRAMATICĂ ȘI VOCABULAR

Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d:

16. I wasn't sure how Melissa would react because I her long.
 - a. hadn't known;
 - b. wasn't knowing;
 - c. hadn't been knowing;
 - d. didn't know.
17. It's honour to be here this evening to speak to you.
 - a. an;
 - b. a;
 - c. the;
 - d. -.
18. We were disappointed that of the members came to the youth club party.
 - a. few;
 - b. a few;
 - c. little;
 - d. a little.

19. This time next week, we the chemistry exam.
a. have finished;
b. have been finishing;
c. will have finished;
d. will have finishing.
20. If I the lottery, I'd give some of the money to each member of my family.
a. win;
b. have won;
c. will win;
d. won.
21. Our teacher made the whole class after the lesson because we had been so noisy.
a. staying;
b. to stay;
c. for staying;
d. stay.
22. The new law is the old one.
a. more stricter than;
b. the strictest than;
c. much strictest from;
d. much stricter than.
23. That's the actor autograph I got last year.
a. whose;
b. who;
c. who's;
d. whom.
24. We couldn't find a hotel room so we sleep in the car. It was awful!
a. must;
b. should;
c. had to;
d. could.
25. Can we this summer?
a. get installed air-conditioning;
b. have installed air-conditioning;
c. get air-conditioning to install;
d. have air-conditioning installed.
26. Slow down! I can't with you!
a. get on;
b. drop out;
c. put down;
d. keep up.
27. The in the stadium all cheered the athletes.
a. witnesses;
b. viewers;
c. spectators;
d. onlookers.

28. The doctor the cut on my knee and said it had completely healed up.
a. investigated;
b. researched;
c. examined;
d. looked into.
29. Diana looks terribly You don't think she's ill, do you?
a. slim;
b. thin;
c. slender;
d. slight.
30. I glanced at the newspaper and saw that the said 'President Resigns.'
a. headline;
b. subchapter;
c. ad;
d. chapter.
31. There's been a in Germany and a village was completely destroyed.
a. flood;
b. drizzle;
c. shower;
d. smog.
32. I've decided to my hair green for the party!
a. dye;
b. paint;
c. sketch;
d. draw.
33. We have five security guards watch every night.
a. taking;
b. keeping;
c. holding;
d. making.
34. I don't believe ghosts.
a. at;
b. for;
c. in;
d. on.
35. I've got a good chance of getting the job I do okay in the interview.
a. in case of;
b. unless;
c. only;
d. provided.

C. Partea a III-a: SCRIS

Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d:

36. Which remark can be used to ask for advice?
a. Let me know what happens.
b. Hope you can make it – it'll be great fun!
c. Write back soon and tell me what you think.
d. I am writing to express my gratitude for your supporting me.

37. Quotation marks (“...”) are used:
- to form the plural of letters, numbers or abbreviations.
 - in direct speech to report the exact words someone said.
 - to separate main sentences when their meaning is connected.
 - to introduce something that you add later.
38. The remark “I am writing in connection with the terrible attitude of one of your employees.” is part of the:
- introduction of a written composition.
 - ending of a written composition.
 - conclusion of a written composition.
 - main body of a written composition.
39. To write about historical facts in a description, one normally uses:
- feelings.
 - future tenses.
 - past tenses.
 - present tenses.
40. When you describe someone’s physical appearance you start with:
- gestures.
 - general features.
 - specific features.
 - particular habits.
41. The purpose of the main body of a written composition is to:
- give the reader a general idea of the subject of the composition.
 - restate opinion in different words.
 - attract the reader’s attention.
 - develop points related to the subject of the composition.
42. Informal style is characterised by:
- impersonal tone.
 - everyday expressions.
 - long sentences.
 - formal linking words.
43. Where is the remark “Please accept my apology.” taken from?
- a letter of apologising;
 - a letter of complaint;
 - a letter of invitation;
 - a letter of application.
44. Which linking word or phrase can you use to give examples in a written composition?
- Although;
 - Finally;
 - For this reason;
 - For instance.
45. Which sentence belonging to the formal language is in the correct word order?
- I would appreciate a reply at your earliest convenience.
 - At your earliest reply I would appreciate a convenience.
 - I would reply a appreciate at your earliest convenience.
 - At your earliest appreciate I would convenience a reply.

NOTĂ: Evaluarea se efectuează astfel:

- Partea I = 3 puncte (15 itemi x 0,2 puncte = 3 puncte);
- Partea a II-a = 4 puncte (20 itemi x 0,2 puncte = 4 puncte);
- Partea a III-a = 2 puncte (10 itemi x 0,2 puncte = 2 puncte);
- Se acordă 1 punct din oficiu.

GRILĂ DE EVALUARE
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1	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d
6	a	b	c	d
7	a	b	c	d
8	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d
10	a	b	c	d
11	a	b	c	d
12	a	b	c	d
13	a	b	c	d
14	a	b	c	d
15	a	b	c	d

16	a	b	c	d
17	a	b	c	d
18	a	b	c	d
19	a	b	c	d
20	a	b	c	d
21	a	b	c	d
22	a	b	c	d
23	a	b	c	d
24	a	b	c	d
25	a	b	c	d
26	a	b	c	d
27	a	b	c	d
28	a	b	c	d
29	a	b	c	d
30	a	b	c	d

31	a	b	c	d
32	a	b	c	d
33	a	b	c	d
34	a	b	c	d
35	a	b	c	d
36	a	b	c	d
37	a	b	c	d
38	a	b	c	d
39	a	b	c	d
40	a	b	c	d
41	a	b	c	d
42	a	b	c	d
43	a	b	c	d
44	a	b	c	d
45	a	b	c	d

NOMOGRAMA DE TRANSFORMARE
A ITEMILOR REZOLVAȚI CORECT ÎN PUNCTAJ ȘI NOTĂ
TEST GRILĂ LA LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

Nr. itemi	Punctaj	Nota	Nr. itemi	Punctaj	Nota
0.	0	1,00	23.	4,6	5,60
1.	0,2	1,20	24.	4,8	5,80
2.	0,4	1,40	25.	5	6,00
3.	0,6	1,60	26.	5,2	6,20
4.	0,8	1,80	27.	5,4	6,40
5.	1	2,00	28.	5,6	6,60
6.	1,2	2,20	29.	5,8	6,80
7.	1,4	2,40	30.	6	7,00
8.	1,6	2,60	31.	6,2	7,20
9.	1,8	2,80	32.	6,4	7,40
10.	2	3,00	33.	6,6	7,60
11.	2,2	3,20	34.	6,8	7,80
12.	2,4	3,40	35.	7	8,00
13.	2,6	3,60	36.	7,2	8,20
14.	2,8	3,80	37.	7,4	8,40
15.	3	4,00	38.	7,6	8,60
16.	3,2	4,20	39.	7,8	8,80
17.	3,4	4,40	40.	8	9,00
18.	3,6	4,60	41.	8,2	9,20
19.	3,8	4,80	42.	8,4	9,40
20.	4	5,00	43.	8,6	9,60
21.	4,2	5,20	44.	8,8	9,80
22.	4,4	5,40	45.	9	10