

TEST GRILĂ LA LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

Instrucțiuni:

Timpul de lucru este de 90 minute.

Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii.

Răspunsurile se scriu pe foaia de concurs.

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

A. Partea I: CITIT

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

The post-office in Britain offers a number of services of which the following are just a selection.

The National Giro Bank is a bank run by the post-office. A Giro account enables you to draw money from any of the 20.000 post-offices in the country. Similarly, National Giro has a reciprocal agreement with post-offices abroad. A lot of household bills (gas, electricity, rates, rent) can be paid through National Giro and any pensions or social security benefits paid by the state go through the same system.

A cheaper postal rate (second-class mail), as opposed to the quicker first-class delivery, exists for letters and parcels throughout the British Isles.

If you want to have proof that you have sent a letter, there are two possibilities: "recorded delivery", which merely states that your letter has been dispatched and the more expensive "registered post" by which the addressee must sign when receiving the letter. If you are in a hurry, you might choose to send your mail by "express delivery".

1. What does the text inform us about?
 - a. The services offered by banks in Britain;
 - b. The services offered by the post-office in Britain;
 - c. The history of the post-office in Britain;
 - d. The services offered by the state in Britain.
2. What bills can be paid through National Giro?
 - a. Rates;
 - b. Household bills;
 - c. Electricity bills;
 - d. Rent.
3. What can you send throughout the British Isles?
 - a. Goods;
 - b. Big amount of money;
 - c. Mail and parcels;
 - d. Services.
4. What does "recorded delivery" mean?
 - a. That the letter is on its way;
 - b. That the letter hasn't been delivered;
 - c. That the addressee must sign for the letter;
 - d. That the letter has been delivered.
5. What does "registered post" mean?
 - a. That the addressee must sign for the letter;
 - b. That the addressee can't sign for the letter;
 - c. That the addressee mustn't sign for the letter;
 - d. That the addressee is not found.

The police in Britain is organized on a regional basis. Each area has its own police force and each police force is answerable to the Chief Constable (except in London, where the Head of Police is called the Metropolitan Police Commissioner).

British policemen are commonly known as “bobbies” and get their name from the founding father of the modern police force, Sir Robert Peel, who introduced the New Police Act in 1827.

Police in Britain are rarely armed (they do however carry truncheons) and are generally well respected. They can be easily recognized with their tall helmets and dark-blue uniforms.

Traffic wardens check if you are parked correctly (if you are not, you risk getting a parking fine) and lollipop men and ladies stop cars and help children cross the road outside schools.

6. What is the text about?
 - a. Mounted police forces in Britain;
 - b. Old police forces in Britain;
 - c. Nowadays police forces in Britain;
 - d. Traffic wardens in Britain.
7. The Head of Police in each area is called:
 - a. Metropolitan Police Commissioner.
 - b. Chief Constable.
 - c. Bobbies.
 - d. Sir Robert Peel.
8. Policemen in Britain can be recognized with ...
 - a. their guns and helmets.
 - b. their truncheons and helmets.
 - c. their guns and dark blue uniform.
 - d. their guns and truncheons.
9. Lollipop men and women are ...
 - a. people who are armed.
 - b. people who help children cross the road.
 - c. people who check if you are parked correctly.
 - d. people who give you a parking fine.

Paul is a teacher and writer based in Oxford. After managing Regent Oxford School between 1995-1998, he set up and ran his own school for a number of years teaching professionals and English for Specific Purposes.

He gave that up in 2007 to concentrate full time on writing, but still teaches occasionally in Paris and Oxford. He also taught in Poland, Austria and Italy before getting married.

Now, Paul lives in Oxford with his wife, Ginny. They have three grown up children. In his free time he plays tennis, swims, cycles and writes.

10. What is the text about?
 - a. Life of a British writer;
 - b. Life of a British teacher;
 - c. Life of a British teacher and writer;
 - d. Life of a British manager.
11. What did he do after 1998?
 - a. He concentrated his time on writing;
 - b. He put the bases of his school;
 - c. He left for Poland, Austria and Italy;
 - d. He got married.

12. What does he do in his free time?
- a. Swims, listens to music, reads;
 - b. Swims, cycles and plays tennis;
 - c. Swims, cycles and plays chess;
 - d. Swims, cycles and plays games.

Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth president of the United States.

He was born on February 12, 1809 in Kentucky. As an adult, he lived in Illinois and became a lawyer. He served in Congress where he spoke out against slavery. By the time Lincoln was elected president in 1860, the nation was horribly divided over the issue of slavery.

President Lincoln fought to keep the US together as one united country. In the "Gettysburg Address", President Lincoln honored the thousands of soldiers who died on that battlefield. He called for the nation to come together so that the "Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from earth".

13. The text informs us about:
- a. Life and fight against slavery of an American President.
 - b. Life and fight for slavery of an American President.
 - c. Life and fight for politics of an American President.
 - d. Life and fight for white people's rights of an American President.
14. He was elected president in?
- a. 1809;
 - b. 1860;
 - c. 1808;
 - d. 1861.
15. His dream was to ...
- a. keep the soldiers on the battlefield.
 - b. keep the nation together.
 - c. keep the peace on earth.
 - d. keep the Government united.

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

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

16. They promised the meeting.
- a. they won't miss;
 - b. their not missing;
 - c. to miss not;
 - d. not to miss.
17. The dog we found on the street is very friendly.
- a. where;
 - b. who;
 - c. that;
 - d. when.
18. Their flat is very modern, but they have some antique in it.
- a. pieces of furnitures;
 - b. pieces of furniture;
 - c. furnitures;
 - d. piece of furnitures.
19. As the sun, I decided to go out.
- a. has shone;
 - b. was shining;
 - c. shine;
 - d. shines.

20. They married in church last year.
a. are;
b. made;
c. got;
d. have.
21. I don't speak Italian, but Mary
a. does.
b. do.
c. is speaking it.
d. speaks.
22. Do you know where
a. is this writer born?
b. was this writer born?
c. this writer was born?
d. has this writer been born?
23. Your car is faster than
a. my's.
b. mine.
c. my.
d. mine's.
24. I am older than you,
a. isn't it?
b. am I?
c. aren't I?
d. don't I?
25. Who the equipment for the expedition?
a. did prepare;
b. prepared;
c. prepare;
d. did prepared.
26. Most houses in Europe are made of
a. brick.
b. stove.
c. rug.
d. steel.
27. His brother doesn't like sports. He prefers jogging on his own.
a. competition;
b. compete;
c. competitive;
d. competitions.
28. Prices are very these days.
a. big;
b. expensive;
c. high;
d. tall.

29. The around the house needs to be repaired.
a. cottage;
b. attic;
c. fence;
d. basement.
30. I'm sorry but you several mistakes during your oral presentation.
a. did;
b. made;
c. told;
d. wrote.
31. Tell me more about your work. I'm very
a. interesting for it.
b. interesting in it.
c. interested for it.
d. interested in it.
32. The most appropriate locations for practicing sports are the gym and the
a. canteen.
b. playground.
c. library.
d. classroom.
33. The human is used for pronunciation as well as tasting food.
a. tongue;
b. neck;
c. cheek;
d. mouth.
34. When you are angry, your pressure rises.
a. water;
b. blood;
c. sweat;
d. thumb.
35. The special effects in the SF film were
a. enthusiastic.
b. talented.
c. spectacular.
d. narrow.

C. Partea a III-a: SCRIS

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

36. Which is the correct order?
a. Clara Barton retired from the Red Cross in August 1904.
b. Clara Barton retired from the Red Cross in 1904 August.
c. Clara Barton from the Red Cross retired in August 1904.
d. Clara Barton in August 1904 retired from the Red Cross.
37. Choose the best line to close a formal letter which begins with Dear Mr. Smith:
a. Yours faithfully,
b. Yours sincerely,
c. Best wishes,
d. Yours truly,

38. Choose the best line to begin an apology letter:
- Thank you so much for
 - I was delighted to hear that
 - I'm sorry to have to say
 - I was most impressive
39. Formal letters are sent to
- friends and relatives.
 - classmates and colleagues.
 - people in official positions.
 - people you know very well.
40. How do we write informal letters?
- In a personal, chatty style.
 - In an impersonal style.
 - In a respectful style.
 - In a polite, formal style.
41. Choose the correct order:
- It took me to decide to write to you so long.
 - It took me so long to decide to write to you.
 - It took me to write to you so long to decide.
 - It took so long me to decide to write to you.
42. In a letter you should include the following elements:
- date, body of the letter, complimentary close, signature.
 - date, greeting, body of the letter, signature.
 - date, greeting, body of the letter, complimentary close, signature.
 - date, greeting, body of the letter, complimentary close.
43. Choose the correct beginning for the sentence: the suggested color scheme for the leaflet:
- I'm sorry that
 - Despite my request for
 - Thank you so much for
 - I'm sorry to hear
44. Choose the best line to end an informal letter:
- I'm looking forward to ...
 - I would greatly appreciate ...
 - Would you please send me ...
 - Would you please let me know ...
45. Choose is the correct order:
- Bill is the most capable man in the entire company.
 - Bill is the most capable man in the company entire.
 - Bill is in the entire company the most capable man.
 - In the entire company the most capable man Bill is.

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 LA LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

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 ÎN NOTĂ

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