

TEST GRILĂ LA LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

VARIANTA 1

(Maiștri militari – sesiunea august 2019)

Instrucțiuni:

Timpul de lucru este de 90 minute.

Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii.

Răspunsurile se scriu pe foaia de răspuns.

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

A. Partea I: CITIT

I guess you could say that acting is in my blood as my mother and father are both actors, my grandfather was a theatre musician and my grandmother was a singer and dancer. I suppose it seemed normal for me to do a little turn for family and friends. I certainly wasn't a shy wallflower.

I went to drama school in London on Saturdays from the age of six. We were taught how to sing and dance as well as act so I was a good all-rounder by my teens.

Once I'd left school I went to drama school in London full-time to do a degree. I must admit that I had a slight lapse in commitment at that time for a period of about six months. I joined up with the party around and danced the nights away and slept late most mornings. It was only when my personal tutor told me that I was on my final warning that I realized I might be expelled.

After the shock of that realization I got my act together very quickly and ended up graduating with a first.

The Royal Shakespeare Company gave me my first real role and I acted alongside some great names in the world of stage. Now, I'm better known for my Hollywood roles and people will be amazed to hear I first was a Shakespearean actor.

1. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?
 - a. To express her ambitions for the future.
 - b. To discuss plays by Shakespeare.
 - c. To talk about her acting career.
 - d. To describe how she lives.
2. What does the writer say about her childhood?
 - a. Her parents forced her to be an actor.
 - b. She was surrounded by entertainers.
 - c. She was reluctant to perform for her family.
 - d. She was too young to enjoy drama school.
3. What happened when the writer was a full-time drama student?
 - a. She was nearly told to leave the course.
 - b. She had an argument with her tutor.
 - c. She concentrated on developing as a serious dancer.
 - d. She worked as a singer in the evenings.
4. What does the writer say about working as a Shakespearean actor?
 - a. She found it boring after a while.
 - b. It is what she is mostly known for.
 - c. It was something she had to do to get into Hollywood.
 - d. It gave her the chance to work with distinguished actors.
5. Which of the following is the best description of the writer?
 - a. The young actor who is developing a career.
 - b. The actor who has followed in her parents' footsteps and made the leap from Shakespeare to Hollywood.
 - c. The actor who struggled through drama school and became a Hollywood director.
 - d. The rebel actor whose wild life is affecting her career.

John Logie Baird and the invention of the television are part of history. But the idea of the television did not start with Logie Baird in the 1920's. In the late 19th century, a number of scientists had made important discoveries that Baird would use in his first version of a television.

Henry Becquerel found that light could be changed into electricity and importantly, Ferdinand Braun had invented the cathode ray tube. By the 1920's there were 50 serious attempts to invent the television from Russia, America, Germany, Britain and Japan. Many researchers had well resourced and staffed laboratories but the man who invented the television did not.

John Logie Baird was born in 1888 near Glasgow. He had made money selling socks and soap. This business he sold off to follow his dream of inventing a television. It became an obsession and to survive he had to borrow money from friends and use whatever materials he could, including scraps. By 1925, he was ready to give the first public display of a working television. The chosen place was Selfridges in Oxford Street, London. Shoppers saw slightly blurred but recognisable images of letters.

6. John Logie Baird _____.
 - a. was one of the inventors of the television.
 - b. was the first to have the idea of television.
 - c. found that light could be changed into electricity.
 - d. invented the cathode ray tube.
7. Baird used in his first version of a television _____.
 - a. his own inventions exclusively.
 - b. important discoveries made by other scientists.
 - c. 50 discoveries.
 - d. last-generation discoveries.
8. In order to fulfill his dream of inventing a television, John Logie Baird _____.
 - a. sold socks and soap.
 - b. bought a fully-equipped lab.
 - c. used expensive materials.
 - d. had to sell off his business.
9. John Logie Baird had to use _____ as materials to build his first TV.
 - a. images of letters
 - b. sophisticated devices
 - c. fragments
 - d. alien substances
10. As stated in the last paragraph shoppers could see on TV _____ images of letters.
 - a. a little blurred
 - b. clear
 - c. transparent
 - d. luminous

Mobile phones are no longer a luxury item and clearly have many advantages for those who use them. However, there are also some drawbacks.

On the positive side, they enable us to communicate with other people wherever they may be and at any time of the day. Teenagers who need help can contact their parents immediately and emergency services can be called to the scene of the accident without delay. Another advantage is that recent models are so light and compact that they fit easily into a pocket.

On the negative side, the mobile phone is thought to be a serious threat to health, particularly in the case of children. Moreover, drivers who use one at the wheel constitute a danger to others and fatal accidents occurred.

11. According to the text _____.
 - a. the computer has greatly improved our lives.
 - b. mobile phones have become very common.
 - c. all devices have improved our lives.
 - d. computers are no longer a luxury.

12. The word “drawbacks” is closest in meaning to _____.
a. disadvantages.
b. advantages.
c. accidents.
d. threats.
13. _____ they help us communicate with other people.
a. On the negative side
b. On the positive side
c. Another disadvantage is that
d. Another con is that
14. Why do teenagers need mobile phones according to the text?
a. to call their parents if they need help.
b. to play games.
c. to call their friends.
d. to listen to music.
15. What is another advantage of the mobile phones?
a. They have a good battery.
b. They fit into a pocket.
c. They are thick.
d. They are like a brick.

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

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

16. “Have you ever been to England?” “Yes, I _____ there last July.”
a. had been
b. were
c. was
d. have been
17. I am looking for _____ to cut this rope.
a. a scissors
b. a pair scissors
c. a scissor
d. some scissors
18. There isn’t _____ salt on the table.
a. the
b. any
c. a
d. some
19. I would send her an invitation to my party if I _____ her address.
a. will know
b. would know
c. knew
d. known
20. English is _____ for her than German.
a. the easiest
b. much easier
c. as easier
d. more easy

21. "I need some help with this ladder. _____ lift the other end, please?"
a. Could you
b. Do you mind
c. Must you
d. Would you mind
22. By this time next year, I _____ my apartment.
a. will sell
b. will have sold
c. have sold
d. sold
23. I think I'll buy these shoes. _____ me really well.
a. They are fitting
b. They were fitting
c. They fit
d. They have fit
24. She has been studying English _____ 2010.
a. begin
b. until
c. for
d. since
25. "Why are you in a hurry?" "The plane _____ at 7 o'clock."
a. will take off
b. takes off
c. is taking off
d. will take off
26. She broke the world _____ for the 5000 – meter run.
a. level
b. standard
c. time
d. record
27. "May I borrow your car?" "Only if you promise _____ me wherever I want."
a. to take
b. to lift
c. to bring
d. to lead
28. I was driving home when I caught _____ of two men fighting, so I called the police.
a. sight
b. view
c. vision
d. glance
29. Chess is the oldest of all _____ games.
a. board
b. table
c. panel
d. yard
30. Britain's _____ is fairly mild – it's neither very hot nor very cold.
a. forecast
b. environment
c. climate
d. sky

31. Are you scared _____ snakes?
a. on
b. of
c. at
d. for
32. You should get a _____ for everything you buy in the shop.
a. bill
b. fine
c. receipt
d. cheque
33. Sarah is not good _____ chemistry.
a. at
b. by
c. on
d. for
34. My best friend has _____ me to a cup of coffee.
a. suggested
b. pleased
c. invited
d. welcome
35. I took _____ on the little cat and gave it some food and milk.
a. sympathy
b. compassion
c. mercy
d. pity

C. Partea a III-a: SCRIS

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

36. Choose the correct line to make a formal invitation:
a. Do you feel like going to the football match tonight?
b. Do you want to go to the football match tonight?
c. I was wondering if you would like to go to the football match tonight.
d. Let's go to the football match tonight!
37. Choose the correct line to begin a formal letter:
a. My darling,
b. Dear Sally,
c. Dear Lady,
d. Dear Sir / Madam,
38. Which is the correct order?
a. There is a great film playing at the cinema.
b. A great film playing there is at the cinema.
c. Is there film a great playing at the cinema.
d. The cinema there is at a great film playing.
39. "Sorry to interrupt you!" is used to express:
a. apology
b. disagreement
c. opinion
d. agreement

40. Choose the correct line to finish a formal letter:
- Take care,
 - Kisses and hugs,
 - Lots of love,
 - Yours faithfully,
41. Select the correct question:
- When the last time was you went shopping?
 - When was the last time you went shopping?
 - When was you went shopping the last time?
 - When you went shopping was the last time?
42. The following sentence **“I would be grateful if you could send me information about ...”** can be found in:
- a letter giving information
 - a letter of complaint
 - a letter requesting information
 - a letter of invitation
43. Choose the correct conclusion to a letter:
- I look forward to hear from you.
 - I look forward to hearing from you.
 - I look forward to hear to from you.
 - I look forward to from you hearing.
44. Choose the best connectors:
- “You need to decide _____ you want to go to the movies _____ to the park today.”
- whether ... or
 - either ... or
 - neither ... or
 - not only ... but also
45. A question mark is used to:
- end an exclamatory sentence.
 - end a direct question.
 - separate information from the sentence.
 - begin a sentence.

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.

GRILA DE EVALUARE

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

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