

## Teza la limba engleză, clasa a XI-a- Științe sociale

Nume:

Nr. 1

### 1. Read through the text below and choose the right answer: 2p

Well, looking back on it now, it all seems quite funny but at the same time it wasn't. It wasn't funny at all. There were eight of us for dinner that night and we'd had such awful meals in the canteen, and the conference was so dull we decided to treat ourselves and go to a really good restaurant.

We all chose exciting-looking things from the menu. I remember I had a delicious dish of sea-food and exotic vegetables. We really were enjoying ourselves and everyone seemed to be getting on well together. I can't recall exactly when things started to go wrong but I know suddenly everyone was talking about prices and how much things cost. I think we were all adding up how much the meal would come to in our heads, when Charles made that unfortunate remark. "Well, chaps" he said, "I think we should expect Brian's firm to pay for this one. After all Bryant and Son are about to take us all over." We all ignored him - at least I thought we all had. It was a silly remark not worth paying any attention to. However, Brian was obviously upset. He stood up and yelled at Charles - "No one is going to get away with that sort of remark." He said it so angrily I knew it wouldn't end there. I knew what was behind it, too. He was very sensitive about his company being taken advantage of, even though it was large and successful. The restaurant fell silent and then Brian leaned over the table and caught Charles by the jacket and pulled him towards himself. It was horrible and dreadfully embarrassing. Somehow or other we pulled them apart and suddenly everybody was opening handbags and wallets and putting down notes and coins on the table. We all wanted to get away from the scene as quickly as possible. An anxious waiter appeared and started collecting the money and smiling nervously. What a dreadful evening it was.

1. They went to a restaurant to eat because
  - A. it was less expensive than the canteen.
  - B. the food in the canteen had made them ill.
  - C. it had been recommended to them.
  - D. they wanted to have a good night out.
  
2. Things started to go wrong when
  - A. everyone started talking about money.
  - B. they realised they couldn't pay for the meal.
  - C. some people didn't think the food was good enough.
  - D. everyone started arguing about the bill.
  
3. Why was Brian so upset about what Charles said?
  - A. He knew Charles didn't like him.
  - B. He thought Charles was attacking his company.
  - C. He knew that the argument would continue.
  - D. He didn't want to lose a friend.
  
4. What did the speaker feel about Charles' remark?
  - A. It was fair in the circumstances.
  - B. It was not of any interest to him.
  - C. It was a stupid thing to say.
  - D. It was what he had been thinking.
  
5. What effect did the argument have on the other people at the table?
  - A. They wanted to pay Brian's share of the bill.
  - B. They asked the waiter to sort out the problem.
  - C. They tried to calm Brian down.
  - D. They wanted to leave the restaurant.

## 2. WRITING TASK 4p

- Your class has attended a panel discussion on what methods governments should use to discourage the use of private cars in the centre of the city. You have made the notes below.
- Methods governments could use to discourage the use of private cars in the city centre
  - investment
  - education
  - taxes
- Some opinions expressed in the discussion
  - 'Make businesses pay parking levies for their employees and they'll move out of the city centre.'
  - 'Improve the public transport system, then people won't need their cars.'
  - 'If people understood how much better pedestrianised city centres are, they wouldn't want to bring their cars in.'
- Write an essay for your tutor, discussing **two** of the methods in your notes. You should **explain which method you think is more important** for governments to consider, **giving reasons** to support your opinion. (200 words)

## 3. Use of English 4p

### a. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word given in capitals:

1. Take care! Some of the mushrooms might be..... **POISON**
2. My sister is so ....! You never get bored when she's around. **TALK**
3. I can't use the computer without a .....**KEY**
4. Police are investigating the .....of a five-year-old girl. **APPEAR**
5. Women tend to drive more ..... than men. **CARE**

### b. Rephrase the following sentences so that you use the word given in capitals.

1. "Did you manage to win the competition?", he asked me. **WHETHER**  
He asked me ..... to win the competition.
2. I'd rather go to the cinema than watch a film at home. **TO**  
I prefer ..... a film at home.
3. The last time I saw her was three years ago. **SINCE**  
It ..... I last saw her.
4. Going on a diet is pointless to me. **POINT**  
There is ..... on a diet as far as I am concerned.
5. "Do you mind not opening the window now?", he asked. **RATHER**  
I ..... the window now.

## Teza la limba engleză, clasa a XI-a- Științe sociale

**Nume:**

**Nr. 2**

### **1. Read the following text and answer the questions 2p**

The first attempts at designing chess-playing machines began in the world of magic and mystery. The earliest of these was exhibited by Baron von Kempelen at the Viennese Royal Palace in 1769. His invention was contained in a box roughly one meter in length, half a meter wide and three-quarters of a meter high with a chessboard screwed into the top of it. Behind the box sat a life-sized mechanical figure which Von Kempelen claimed would play chess. After being wound up with a key, the figure would pick up pieces in its left hand and slowly moved them to a new square.

Before and after the exhibition, the Baron allowed the audience to examine the machine, but no one could discover its secret. It was in fact a complicated trick: a human operator was hidden in a secret compartment inside the machine. Two later inventions both used similar principles.

It was not until the late 19th century that the first real chess-playing machine was developed by the Spanish scientist, Quevedo. His invention always played the same moves at the end of the game. It can still be seen in the Polytechnic Museum in Madrid.

Little progress was then made until the 1940s when an Englishman and an American first described their ideas on programming computers to play chess. Ten years later, in 1958, the first computer chess program was operational in the United States.

The first World Computer Chess Championship was held in 1974 and attracted 13 entries. The winner was the program Kaissa, written in the former Soviet Union. The World Computer Chess Championship is now a regular event held every three years.

Early programming concentrated on the computer searching millions of positions looking for the best moves. However, good human players do not play chess in this way. They consider a very small number of moves and experience tells them that in some positions no more than two or three moves can be played.

Recent work on computer chess has centred on making the computer look at smaller numbers of possible moves. This has become possible because of the development of more skilful programming techniques. It was not until 1986 that a computer program beat a world chess champion under standard tournament conditions: in a two-game match in London the program Hitech bet Dr. Jana Miles.

1. In what way was von Kempelen's invention not a very good one?

- A. It ever played against a human player.
- B. It could only manage one chess move.
- C. It was actually operated by hand.

D. Its secret was soon discovered by the audiences.

2. It appears that the first successful chess-playing machine

- A. had a limited range of moves.
- B. was made in Spain in about 1900.
- C. was developed from earlier models.
- D. was invented at a Polytechnic in Madrid

3. What are we told about the World Championship?

- A. It has taken place every three years since 1958.
- B. It has frequently been held in the former Soviet Union.
- C. It was the idea of an Englishman and an American.
- D. It took place for the first time in 1974.

4. Early computers played chess differently from the way human beings play because the computer

- A. could not consider a large enough number of moves.
- B. played less complicated games than humans.
- C. examined a greater number of possibilities.
- D. based its decisions on previous games.

5. Why are chess-playing computer programs now more successful, according to the passage?
- Chess champions have been involved in developing programs.
  - Computer programming techniques have improved.
  - Chess champions are allowed to play against these programs.
  - Millions of programs have been developed.

## 2. WRITING TASK 4p

You have attended a Science Club lecture on how schools could encourage young people to train for careers in science. You have made the notes below.

Ways in which schools could encourage young people to train for careers in science

- enjoyable science lessons.
- careers advice.
- guest lecturers from professional scientists.

Some opinions expressed in the discussion:

'Kids should be able to design their own experiments.'

'A lot of the careers advice given is already out of date.'

'A lot of the scientists are too busy to spend time visiting schools.'

- Write an essay for your tutor, discussing **two** of the methods in your notes. You should **explain which method you think is more important** for governments to consider, **giving reasons to support your opinion**. (200 words)

## 3. Use of English 4p

a. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word given in capitals: 1p

- The smoker was ..... after running up the hill. **BREATH**
- She loves her family a lot, and she is a ..... wife. **FAITH**
- Their ..... to sell the business after all these years was very difficult. **DECIDE**
- He kept his ..... in the bank. **SAVE**
- What ... do you need for this job? **QUALIFY**

b. Rephrase the following sentences so that you use the word given in bold.

- I'd prefer you not to wear jeans to the office. **rather**  
I'd \_\_\_\_\_ wear jeans to the office.
- We won't get there on time without taking a taxi. **unless**  
We won't get there on time \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi.
- 'I wouldn't go swimming after dark if I were you, Tom.' **advised**  
Brian \_\_\_\_\_ swimming after dark.
- I regret selling my car. **wish**  
I \_\_\_\_\_ my car.
- Nobody has cut the lawn for weeks! **not**  
The lawn \_\_\_\_\_ for weeks.