

Etapa județeană/sectoarelor municipiului București a olimpiadelor naționale școlare - 2023

Probă scrisă

Limba engleză

CLASA a X-a - SECȚIUNEA A

- Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii.
- Nu se acordă puncte din oficiu.
- Timpul efectiv de lucru este de 3 ore.

SUBIECTUL A – USE OF ENGLISH (40 points)

I. Read the following text and put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. 10 points

A sport that 1. ___ (**know**) to the world for over a century, this game from England is perhaps India's favourite sport. There's no feeling that comes close to the exhilarating joy that a cricket fan feels when their team 2. ___ (**win**) a match. And they show it too! It is not uncommon to see fans 3. ___ (**break**) into a dance with joy in groups in front of the TV. For most of these fans cricket is a religion even! The game is believed 4. ___ (**start**) in South East England during the time of Saxons and/or Normans. In fact, the game 5. ___ (**play**) by children in the countryside. If it 6. ___ (**not/be**) for cricket becoming more of an adult sport during the 1700s, there would have been no advancements in the design of bats. Cricket came to India around 1721 some time after British sailors 7. ___ (**reach**) the coast of Kutch. They 8. ___ (**play**) cricket as a recreational activity and it 9. ___ (**draw**) the attention of the locals in the region. And thus 10. ___ (**begin**) the story of cricket!

II. Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in each sentence. 10 points

1. There has been a great (**REDUCE**) _____ in unemployment lately.
2. He was the (**ABBEY**) _____ of the monastery until he died.
3. Do you have any (**COMPLAIN**) _____ to make?
4. The arrow flew so swiftly that I couldn't follow its (**FLY**) _____.
5. Killing him was a (**MONSTER**) _____ deed.
6. Sooner or later, you'll have to (**APOLOGY**) _____.
7. It was (**MISCHIEF**) _____ of you to say such a thing.
8. He lay (**CONSCIOUS**) _____ on the floor for minutes on end.
9. He knew that the (**UPHEAVE**) _____ spelt disaster for people like him.
10. She (**RELUCTANCE**) _____ accepted to be the first to try.

III. Read the following text and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits in each gap. 10 points

Samuel Cunard's first ship, the Britannia, 1 _____ its first voyage from Liverpool in England to the US in 1850. In those days there was little choice about 2 _____ of travel. Anyone who 3 _____ to go to the US from Britain had to sail across the Atlantic. 4 _____ that, there was no way of getting there. The Britannia was 5 _____ a mail ship, but it also 6 _____ passengers. On that first 7 _____, as records show, there was a 8 _____ of sixty three of them, including Samuel Cunard and his daughter and, 9 _____ for that time, the ship had private bathrooms. But Samuel would find it hard to 10 _____ much similarities between his beloved Britannia and the Cunard company's most famous liner, the QE2, named after Queen Elisabeth II of England.

1.	A.	sailed	B.	held	C.	crossed	D.	made
2.	A.	procedures	B.	processess	C.	courses	D.	means
3.	A.	thought	B.	wished	C.	dreamed	D.	fancied
4.	A.	Apart from	B.	Else	C.	Instead of	D.	Otherwise
5.	A.	at most	B.	above all	C.	strictly	D.	vastly
6.	A.	delivered	B.	rode	C.	took	D.	sent
7.	A.	incident	B.	occasion	C.	event	D.	circumstance
8.	A.	total	B.	sum	C.	number	D.	quantity
9.	A.	distinctly	B.	differently	C.	extremely	D.	remarkably
10.	A.	see	B.	know	C.	tell	D.	catch

IV. Translate the following text into English. 10 points

Se dădu jos și o luă spre Belvedere. Pe-aproape se afla clădirea marelui cotidian in redacția căruia fusese angajat de curând, de către chiar proprietarul ziarului, stârnind neîncrederea celor cărora , pentru a fi acolo unde acest tinerel ajunsese dintr-o dată, le trebuieră ani lungi de ucenicie și corvoadă. Ce-o sa facă, cum o să se descurce? Nimeni n-avea chef să-l învețe sau să-l cruțe. Nimeni nu știa însă că,imediat ce tânărul părăsise spațiosul birou al patronului, acesta chemase imediat secretara:

(Marin Preda – *Delirul*)

SUBIECTUL B – INTEGRATED SKILLS (60 points)

Read the text below and do the tasks that follow.

The top priority of any newspaper is to sell. Never before has this been as important as it is today. The sudden growth of online news reporting means that printed newspapers have to struggle to maintain circulation figures. As a result, they are heavily dependent on commercial concerns and marketing. While many journalists and editors try to be as objective in their approach as possible, a certain amount of bias is inevitable. Be aware of this and keep a lookout for certain characteristics and you will become a more discerning reader.

Editors know that eye-catching 'shock stories' shift more copies. For this reason, you are more likely to see news of a bombing on the front page than an account of firemen saving someone's life. Similarly, coverage of national parliamentary elections will take precedence over everything else, including major world news. Positioning other stories further back subconsciously affects the reader's view of their significance. What's more, restrictions on the number of stories in any one issue may mean that some stories will simply be omitted.

Some newspapers may try to avoid seeming overtly sensationalist, but they still influence the reader indirectly by using language to convey excitement, to show approval or to criticise. For example, a public demonstration attended by 560 protesters can be described in positive terms with 'Over 500 people took to the streets to protest against the proposal' or, conversely, in a negative way with 'The protest march was marked by a poor turnout of fewer than 600 people'. It all depends on the journalist's point of view. Headlines are often particularly revealing in this respect and are often the deciding factor for a reader when considering whether or not to buy the newspaper. Editors will aim to make stories sound more dramatic, knowing that the headline 'Six die in train crash' will probably attract more attention than 'Two trains collide outside station'.

Newspapers make choices about the kind of pictures they show in order to influence public opinion. A photograph of a presidential candidate, for instance, could be taken from a flattering or unflattering perspective. At a football match, the camera angle can be narrowed onto a scene of hooliganism, suggesting that violence was widespread, or widened to play it down as one isolated incident.

Newspapers rely heavily on advertising for revenue. Those that receive a large part of their income from a particular company are therefore unlikely to publish information to the detriment of that company's products. They may even include press releases promoting the firm's latest creation, while ignoring that of its chief competitor.

To obtain a broader view of what's happening in the world, it is best to read widely. Luckily, major newspapers now have their own websites, so it is easier than ever to access information on news items from a range of sources.

I. For each question decide which answer (A, B, C or D) fits best according to the text. 10 points

1. Printed newspapers today are subject to
 - A. fewer restrictions.
 - B. rising expenses.
 - C. fierce competition.
 - D. falling advertising revenue.
2. Editors don't put some stories on the front page because
 - A. they are too sensationalist.
 - B. important stories require more room.
 - C. political news doesn't sell papers.
 - D. they aren't exciting enough.
3. In the third paragraph, the writer explains that some papers try to affect readers' opinions by
 - A. selecting words to achieve a particular effect.
 - B. using highly sensationalist language.
 - C. explicitly criticising people or actions.
 - D. exclusively using exciting language.
4. In the writer's view, effective headlines
 - A. do not need to exaggerate the facts.
 - B. reflect the editor's political views.
 - C. can boost newspaper sales.
 - D. are less important than good quality articles.
5. The writer's attitude towards the printed press is best described as
 - A. critical.
 - B. positive.
 - C. dismissive.
 - D. cautious.

II. Write a *narrative-descriptive* essay about an unusual event which might attract the attention of a newspaper. (200-220 words) 50 points