MINISTERUL EDUCAȚIEI, CULTURII ȘI CERCETĂRII AL REPUBLICII MOLDOVA

AGENŢIA NAŢIONALĂ PENTRU CURRICULUM ŞI EVALUARE

| Localitatea | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Instituția de învățământ | |
| Numele, prenumele elevului | |

LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

PRETESTARE CICLUL LICEAL

Profil real, umanist, arte, sport
23 aprilie 2018
Timp alocat: 180 de minute

Rechizite și materiale permise: pix cu cerneală albastră.

Instrucțiuni pentru candidat:

- Citește cu atenție fiecare item și efectuează operațiile solicitate.
- Lucrează independent.

Îți dorim mult succes!

Punctaj acumulat

SECTION I. THE ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE (30 points)

Read the text and do the tasks below the text.

5

10

15

20

Recycling

Recycling is becoming more important in today's society. It turns old materials into new products preventing unnecessary waste. Recycling reduces the amount of fresh materials used in manufacturing, it also reduces energy usage and decreases air and water pollution. These are some of the reasons why many governments want their citizens to recycle as much as possible and encourage them to do so. In fact, some governments, such as the British one, are considering whether to make people pay a charge if they do not recycle their waste products.

Recycling can produce a fresh supply of the same material. For example, recycled office paper can be used to make more office paper. Recycled materials can also be turned into different materials. Paper can be recycled into cardboard, for instance. Another form of recycling is the removal of certain materials from other products. Thus, gold is often taken from old computers because of its value and reused in other products.

Supporters of recycling say it is good for the environment. Others, however, believe its benefits are limited. One organisation has discovered that it takes 40 per cent more energy to make paper from recycled paper than from fresh materials. Some people say that it is cheaper to make new products than to recycle old ones. It is also not possible to repeat the recycling process too many times with the same product, so possibilities are limited. There are also many additional costs involved in collection and transportation.

Recycling has always been used throughout history. Plato discusses recycling as far back as 400 BC. Archaeological research indicates that recycling was used when new resources were not available. In Britain, dust and ash from wood and coal fires were used in brick making. During World War II, people collected metal for recycling. This continued after the war ended in 1945 as there was a shortage of natural resources. Because of rising energy costs in the 1970s, recycling became popular as a way to save money. Opinions on recycling are certainly divided. However, it seems that this process is now a permanent feature of modern life.

| No | Item | Sc | ore |
|----|---|----|-----|
| 1. | Answer the following questions according to the text. (Total: 6 points) | A | A |
| | a) According to the text, what is <i>recycling</i> ? | 0 | 0 |
| | | 1 | 1 |
| | | 2 | 2 |
| | | | |
| | b) According to the text, why do many governments encourage people to recycle | Α | Α |
| | rubbish? | 0 | 0 |
| | | 1 | 1 |
| | | 2 | 2 |
| | | | |
| | c) According to the text, why did people collect metal during World War II? | Α | Α |
| | | 0 | 0 |
| | | 1 | 1 |
| | | 2 | 2 |
| | | | |

| 2. | Circle the correct answer according to the text. (Total: 4 points) | A | A |
|----|--|---|---|
| | 1. According to the writer, recycling | 0 | 0 |
| | a. became popular only after World War II. | 2 | 2 |
| | b. was first used to make bricks. | | |
| | c. has always been common. | | |
| | d. was most popular in the 1970s. | | |
| | 2. The word <i>value</i> in line 11 is closest in meaning to | Α | Α |
| | a. desire. | 0 | 0 |
| | b. necessity. | 2 | 2 |
| | c. importance. | | |
| | d. money. | | |
| 3. | Based on the text, write if the sentences are <i>True</i> or <i>False</i> . Justify your choice. (Total: | A | Α |
| | 6 points) | 0 | 0 |
| | a) Recycled materials are always used to produce the same materials. | 1 | 1 |
| | <u>because</u> | 3 | 3 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | b) The same product can be successfully recycled a lot of times | | |
| | | | |
| | because | Α | Α |
| | | 0 | 0 |
| | | 1 | 1 |
| | | 3 | 3 |
| | | | |
| 4. | Find in the text the synonyms for the words given below. (Total: 4 points) | A | Α |
| - | a) for example - | 0 | 0 |
| | b) advantage | 2 | 2 |
| | | 4 | 4 |
| 5. | Give another title to the text. (Total: 2 points) | Α | Α |
| | r | 0 | 0 |
| | | 1 | 1 |
| | | 2 | 2 |
| | | | |
| 6. | Explain the message of the text in 30-40 words. (Total: 8 points) | A | Α |
| | | 0 | 0 |
| | | 2 | 2 |
| | | 4 | 4 |
| | | 6 | 6 |
| | | | |
| | | Α | Α |
| | | 0 | 0 |
| | | 1 | 1 |
| | | 2 | 2 |
| | | | |
| | | | |

SECTION II. THE ASSESSMENT OF LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE (20 points) Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the word or with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

| Item | Sco | ore |
|--|----------|----------|
| David used to buy a paper every day for months though he was not interested in the | A | A |
| | 0 | 0 |
| (latest/late/last) news from around the world. It was a | 2 4 | 2 4 |
| job that he wanted. David (to be) out of work for ages. | 6 | 6 |
| | 8 | 8 |
| When he (to get) the chance of having a job in the | 10 | 10 |
| local youth centre, he immediately applied. He rang and asked them | 12 14 | 12 14 |
| local youth centre, he inimediately applied. He rang and asked them | 16 | 16 |
| (of/for/after) any information about the job. They | 18 | 18 |
| | 20 | 20 |
| (to tell) him that he needed to have some experience of | | |
| working with children and if possible some training in counselling techniques. David had quite a lot of counselling because he had a degree in psychology from | | |
| (the/a/-) University of Edinburgh and at one time he | | |
| had (serious/seriously/the most serious) considered | | |
| (to do/doing/do) research in educational psychology. | | |
| David (to offer) this job. He was happy. If he had not | | |
| had a degree, he (not, to become) a counsellor in the | | |
| youth centre. | | |

SECTION III. THE ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL AND PRAGMATIC COMPETENCES (20 points)

Write a 70-80 word coherent text responding to the situation below.

| No | Item | Sc | ore |
|----|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Your friend is going to visit the capital of an English-speaking country. He or she is passionate about urban architecture. Recommend her or him a monument, building, | 0 | 0 |
| | square or street to visit by describing it and explaining your choice. | 0 1 2 | 0 1 2 |
| | | 0 | 0 |
| | | 0 1 2 3 | 0 1 2 3 |
| | | 0 1 2 | 0 1 2 |
| | | 0 1 2 3 | 0 1 2 3 |
| | | 0 1 2 3 | 0 1 2 3 |
| | | 0 1 2 3 4 5 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 |

SECTION IV. THE ASSESSMENT OF PRAGMATIC AND CIVIC COMPETENCES (30 points)

Write a 180-200-word coherent text expressing your attitude on the given topic.

| Why do some people choose to volunteer? Justify your opinion. Present two examples. Use the following plan: | 0 |
|---|--|
| · introduction; | 2 |
| · body; | |
| · conclusion. | 0 |
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| | 0 |
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 1 2 3 4 |
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