TEST DE EVALUARE INIŢIALĂ
Limba engleză – Clasa a IX a

• Pentru rezolvarea corectă a tuturor cerinţelor din Partea I si din Partea a II-a se acordă 90 de puncte. Din oficiu se acordă 10 puncte.

PARTEA I _____ **(60 de puncte)**

1. Read the text below and think of the best <u>word</u> which best fits each gap.   **(1px10=<u>10p</u>)**
Shyness is a problem that is common to many people. According (1) …….….…...Mr Zimbardo, a distinguished psychologist at Stanford University, eight (2)…………………. of ten people are reported to have (3) …………………. shy at some time in their lives. Most people (4) …………….have this extreme emotion suffer feelings of discomfort and anxiety (5) …………… the thought of meeting others, especially at social gatherings (6)……………………. parties. Keeping away from such situations is not really a solution, and if a shy person manage to (7)…………………... their fears, they can gain a feeling of self-satisfaction as (8) …………………… as improve their social life. However, if the case of shyness (9) ………………… severe, the label "shyness" is inappropriate. At this stage it is termed "social phobia". Those suffering (10) ………………. this condition are very often bright, talented and sensitive people.

2. Read the text below and derive a word from the one in bold, which fits in the gap.   **(1px8 =<u>8p</u>)**
Archaeologists believe that the stone statues on Easter Island, called "Moai", may have been made by colonists who arrived between the 1st and the 7th centuries AD from **(1 distance)** ……………….. islands to the north-west. These **(2 settle)** ……………………..made the statues from the soft **(3 volcano)** ……… …. rock they found on the island. **(4 Construct)** …………………… of the statues continued for over a thousand years, **(5 possible)** …………………… for religious reasons. During this time, the statues became larger and more decorated until about 1500 AD, when **(6 product)** ……………….. suddenly stopped. When European **(7 sail)** ………………... arrived in 1722, the civilization who had built the Moai had **(8 mystery)** ………………... vanished.

3. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: **(1px15=<u>15p</u>)**
Jim **(1 walk)** …………………………. along High Street when he **(2 notice)** ……………………someone behind him. Actually, he **(3 follow)** ………………………. him since he **(4 get off)** ………………… the bus. Jim **(5 stop)** ………………………. at a shop window. The man **(6 come)** …………………… closer to him. Jim **(7 have)** ………………………. the feeling he **(8 see)** …………………… him before, so he **(9 go)** …………….. …… up to him and **(10 ask)** …………………: "**(11 not/ I / know)** …………………… you ? Why **(12 you/ follow)** ……………………………… me?" The man **(13 smile)** …………………… and **(14 say)** ……………………, "Smile! You **(15 be)** ………………. on Candid Camera!"

4. Rephrase the following sentences using the key words in bold.   **(3px5=<u>15p</u>)**
1. The last time I saw Emily was three months ago. **(for)**
    I …………………………………………….. three months.
2. I didn't think it would be so difficult. **(more)**
    It was ………………………………. thought.
3. Without a ticket you won't be able to see the match. **(unless)**
    You won't be able to see the match …………………………………… a ticket.
4. We had problems, but we succeeded in the end.   **(of)**
    We succeeded in the end ………………………………… the problems.
5. You had better take an umbrella with you. **(were)**
    If I ……………………………………….... an umbrella.

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5. Read the text below.

a. Four sentences have been removed from the text. Select the appropriate sentence A, B, C, D, E or F) for each gap in the text. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

(2px4=8p)

There are several projects studying the use of language by orangutans. Understanding their mechanisms of developing language will help us evaluate our own linguistic abilities. One of the orangutans involved in a project in Virginia, USA, has learnt how to use over 100 words in sign language, the language used by the deaf to communicate with each other. Another orangutan, Hannah, has learned thirteen symbols that represent different nouns and verbs. Hannah can combine the symbols into simple commands like "open bag". (1) _____

Not really. One of the fundamental elements of human thought is the ability to recognize numbers and use them in sentences. Hannah can recognize numbers from one to three with **reasonable** accuracy. (2) _____

A fundamental difference between humans and orangutans is their ability to **comprehend** abstract ideas. Abstract concepts are basic to human thinking, while there's little evidence that orangutans can understand abstract ideas at all.

One of the most interesting experiments in the Virginia project **concerns** memory. (3) _____. Orangutans, on the other hand, appear to remember things according to where they saw them last. This seems a less efficient way of storing information, so it may well be that orangutans have a limited capacity for memory in comparison to humans.

(4) _____ They feel extremely frustrated when they make an error and they never rush into a task because they don't want to be wrong. Orangutans have **idiosyncrasies** and differences in personality. Some are slow learners, while others are more impulsive.

    A. This becomes apparent when they are each given the same task to do.
    B. However, she hasn't yet learnt to use them in sentences.
    C. Orangutans can become very emotional when they fail a test.
    D. Does this mean she is starting to think in a human way?
    E. Humans generally remember things by putting them into groups or categories.

b. Match the words in bold in the text to their definition given below. Circle the letter corresponding to the right answer (a or b):   **(1px4=4p)**

1. concern =	(a) to worry	/ (b) to be about
2. comprehend =	(a) to understand something fully	/ (b) contain
3. reasonable =	(a) fair, practical and sensible	/ (b) fairly good but not very good
4. idiosyncrasy =	(a) peculiarity	/ (b) caprice

You would like to recommend your favourite book or movie to your classmates. Write the summary of its plot in 120-150 words *(about 12-15 lines)*: