

Examenul de bacalaureat național 2015

Proba C
de evaluare a competențelor lingvistice într-o limbă de circulație internațională
studiată pe parcursul învățământului liceal

Proba scrisă la Limba engleză

Toate filierele, profilurile și specializările/ calificările

- Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii.
- Timpul de lucru efectiv este de 120 de minute.

Varianta 6

ÎNȚELEGEREA TEXTULUI CITIT

SUBIECTUL I

(40 de puncte)

Read the text below. Are the sentences 1-5 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B)? If there is not enough information to answer 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B), choose 'Doesn't say' (C). Mark A, B or C on your exam sheet.

Martin Luther King dreamt that all inhabitants of the United States would be judged by their personal qualities and not by the color of their skin. In April 1968 he was murdered by a white racist. Four years earlier, he had received the Peace Prize for his nonviolent campaign against racism.

King adhered to Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolence. In 1955 he began his struggle to persuade the US Government to declare the policy of racial discrimination in the southern states unlawful. The racists responded with violence to the black people's nonviolent initiatives. In 1963, 250,000 demonstrators marched to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, where King gave his famous "I have a dream" speech. The following year, President Johnson got a law passed prohibiting all racial discrimination.

But King had powerful opponents. The head of the FBI, John Edgar Hoover, had him placed under surveillance as a communist, and when King opposed the administration's policy in Vietnam, he fell into disfavour with the President. It has still not been ascertained whether King's murderer acted on his own or was part of a conspiracy.

(<http://www.nobelprize.org>)
(<http://www.nobelprize.org>)

1. Martin Luther King dreamt of a country in which people would not be judged by their look.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
2. He was awarded the Peace Prize after his death.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
3. Black people's protests were held in summer.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
4. The owner of FBI was one of King's opponents.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say
5. It is clear that King's murderer acted on his own.
A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't say

Read the text below. For questions 1-10, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

The nineteenth century brought great upheaval to Western societies. Democratic ideals and the Industrial Revolution swept through Europe and changed the daily lives of citizens at all levels. Struggles between the old world order and the new were the root causes of conflicts from the Napoleonic Wars to the American Civil War. From New York, to London, to Vienna, the world was changing and the consequences can still be felt to this day.

The lives of musicians, composers, and makers of musical instruments were greatly altered by these social changes. In earlier times, musicians were usually employed by either the church or the court and were merely servants to aristocratic circles. Composers wrote music for performances in these venues, and musical instrument makers produced instruments to be played by wealthy patrons or their servant musicians. With the rise of the middle class, more people wanted access to music performances and music education.

A new artistic aesthetic, Romanticism, replaced the ideals of order, symmetry, and form espoused by the classicists of the late eighteenth century. Romantics valued the natural world, idealized the life of the common man, rebelled against social conventions, and stressed the importance of the emotional in art. In music, Romanticism, along with new opportunities for earning a livelihood as a musician or composer, produced two seemingly opposite venues as the primary places for musical activity—the large theater and the parlor.

One result of the Industrial Revolution was the creation of a middle class. The new economic strata consisted of a larger number of people with more expendable income and more leisure time than had ever existed before. Musical extravaganzas that triumphed the musician or composer gained popularity with the masses of concertgoers. Beginning with Beethoven, composers began to arrange large concerts in order to introduce their works to the public. As audiences desired more, composers wrote larger musical works and demanded more of performers and their instruments.

The "bigger is better" mentality led to new musical forms such as the tone poem and large-scale symphonic and operatic works. Orchestras grew, including larger string sections with a full complement of woodwinds, brass, and ever more percussion instruments. New types of orchestral winds [...] and brass [...] that allowed for greater facility and more accurate playing were introduced. Composers such as Hector Berlioz, and later Johannes Brahms and Richard Wagner, continually pushed the limits of the available musical forms, performers, instruments, and performance spaces throughout the nineteenth century.

(adapted from <http://www.metmuseum.org>)

1. During the 19th century, Western societies underwent
 - A. great turmoil.
 - B. great earthquakes.
 - C. great hardships.
 - D. great renovations.
2. During the 19th century, conflicts were basically caused by
 - A. the desire to preserve the old order.
 - B. opposing views on the world order.
 - C. struggles taking root.
 - D. new struggles with the world.
3. During the 19th century, the musicians' status
 - A. was similar to that of servants to aristocratic circles.
 - B. was identical to that of servants to aristocratic circles.
 - C. was changed from that of servants to aristocratic circles.
 - D. became that of servants to aristocratic circles.

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4. The classicists of the late 18th century valued
 - A. Romanticism.
 - B. replacing Classicism.
 - C. order.
 - D. the natural world.
 5. Romantics considered that social conventions
 - A. were worth upholding.
 - B. were one of the ideals of the classicists.
 - C. were something to be preserved.
 - D. were something to be challenged.
 6. The large theatre and the parlor were two venues for musical activity
 - A. introduced by the Romantics.
 - B. revitalized by the Romantics.
 - C. invented by the Romantics.
 - D. opposed by the Romantics.
 7. The middle class had more expendable income and
 - A. less free time.
 - B. less working time.
 - C. more working time.
 - D. more free time.
 8. Large concerts were introduced in order for composers
 - A. to introduce themselves to the public.
 - B. to introduce Beethoven to the public.
 - C. to introduce public to music.
 - D. to introduce their music to the public.
 9. During the 19th century, composers such as Berlioz constantly strived to overcome
 - A. their limits.
 - B. the limitations of the public.
 - C. the limits of the musical forms.
 - D. the limits of society.
 10. Music in the 19th century
 - A. became available to a larger audience.
 - B. was performed only in aristocratic circles.
 - C. didn't reflect the changes in society.
 - D. was enjoyed only by servants.

PRODUCEREA DE MESAJE SCRISE

SUBIECTUL I

(40 de puncte)

You have recently heard about a concert being held in your hometown. The artist is one of your best friend's favorites so you decide to write him/her an email inviting him/her to the concert and providing him/her with information related to the day and the time, as well as offering to pay for the tickets. **Write your e-mail in 80 – 100 words.**

SUBIECTUL al II-lea

(60 de puncte)

You have recently had a class discussion on motivation in people's lives. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay, giving your opinion on the following statement: *I think it all comes down to motivation. If you really want to do something, you will work hard for it.*

Write your essay in 180-200 words.