



APROB

PREȘEDINTELE COMISIEI DE ADMITERE

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CHESTIONAR DE CONCURS

Varianta A

Proba: „Limba Engleză”

I. Reading comprehension

Read the text below, and, for items 1-15, choose the correct answer from among the four given variants. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and an outstanding personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became dissatisfied, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Sadly, she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

1	The Curies' friendly collaboration helped a. to unlock the secrets of the atom b. to unlock the secrets of various nonradioactive substances c. to unlock the secrets of uranium d. to discover the exuberance for learning
2	Marie had a bright mind and a personality. a. weak b. great c. humorous d. envious



3	When Marie Curie learned that she could not attend, she felt annoyed. a. the Sorbonne b. the university in Warsaw c. the university in France d. Oxford university
4	Marie by leaving Poland and travelling to France to enter the Sorbonne. a. showed intelligence b. was distressed c. challenged authority d. none of the above
5	, Marie Curie remembered their joy together. a. Unhappily b. Joyfully c. Happily d. Cheerfully
6	Marie Curie's misery began to fade when she returned to a. the university in Warsaw to succeed her husband b. the university in Warsaw to succeed her relatives c. the university of Sorbonne to succeed her father d. the Sorbonne to succeed her husband
7	, Marie Curie was never disappointed. a. Even though she recovered from working with radium b. Even though she got well by working with radium c. Even though she became slightly ill from working with radium d. Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium

Many great inventions are initially greeted with ridicule and disbelief. The invention of the airplane was no exception. Although many people who heard about the first power flight on December 17, 1903 were excited and impressed, others reacted with peals of laughter. The idea of flying an aircraft was repulsive to some people. Such people called Wilbur and Orville Wright, the inventors of the first flying machine, impulsive fools. Negative reactions, however, did not stop the Wrights. Driven by their desire to succeed, they continued their experiments in aviation. Wilbur and Orville Wright had always had great interest in aeronautics and mechanics. As young boys they earned money by making and selling kites and mechanical toys. Later, they designed a newspaper-folding machine, built a printing press, and operated a bicycle-repair shop. In 1896, when they read about the death of Otto Lilienthal, the brothers' interest in flight grew into a compulsion.

Lilienthal, a pioneer in hang-gliding, had controlled his gliders by shifting his body in the desired direction. This idea was repellent to the Wright brothers, however, and they searched for more efficient methods to control the balance of airborne vehicles. In 1901, the Wrights tested numerous gliders and developed control techniques. The brothers' inability to obtain enough lift power for the gliders almost led them to abandon their efforts.

After further study, the Wright brothers concluded that the published tables of air pressure on curved surfaces must be wrong. They set up a wind tunnel and began a series of experiments with model wings. Because of their efforts, the old tables were invalidated in time and replaced by the first reliable figures for air pressure on curved surfaces. This work, in turn, made it possible for the brothers to design a machine that would fly. In 1903 the Wrights built their first airplane, which cost less than \$1000. They even designed and built their own source of propulsion – a lightweight gasoline engine. When they started the engine on December 17, the airplane pulsed widely before taking off. The plane managed to stay aloft for 12 seconds, however, and it flew 120 feet.



By 1905, the Wrights had perfected the first airplane that could turn, circle and remain airborne for half an hour at a time. Others had flown in balloons and hang gliders, but the Wright brothers were the first to build a full-size machine that could fly under its own power. As the contributors of one of the most outstanding engineering achievements in history, the Wright brothers are accurately called the fathers of aviation.

8	The idea of flying an aircraft was to some people. a. boring b. unacceptable c. exciting d. trivial
9	People thought that the Wright brothers had a. acted without thinking b. been negatively influenced c. been too cautious d. none of the above.
10	The Wrights' interest in flight grew into a a. financial empire b. plan c. need to act d. foolish thought
11	 was disliked by the Wrights. a. Lilienthal's idea about controlling airborne vehicles b. Lilienthal's idea about controlling armoured vehicles c. The Wrights' idea about controlling airborne vehicles d. People's idea about controlling airborne vehicles
12	The old tables were invalidated and replaced by the first reliable figures a. for air pressure on curved surfaces. b. for curved surfaces c. for air pressure d. for lift force and gravity
13	The Wrights designed and built their own source of a. force for falling b. propulsion c. landing d. going downwards
14	, the Wrights had perfected the first airplane that could turn, circle and remain airborne. a. By 1910 b. By 1911 c. By 1905 d. By 1912
15	The Wright brothers were the first to build a full-size machine a. that could fly under its own power b. that could not fly c. that failed to fly d. all of the above



II. Grammar and vocabulary

Items 16 – 20 are incomplete sentences. Choose among the four variants given under each sentence the one word or phrase that completes the sentence correctly.

16	They for the bus when it started to rain. a. were waiting b. will waited c. are waiting d. have waited
17	Unfortunately, I from him since then. a. didn't heard b. don't hear c. wasn't hearing d. haven't heard
18	The employer expects his men their minds. a. are been changing b. has changed c. will changes d. to change
19	Your boss finally agreed with your solution, he? a. did b. didn't c. was d. wasn't
20	This is a new experience for me because I a bicycle before. a. haven't ridden b. don't ride c. didn't ride d. wasn't riding

Each of the sentences from 21 to 25 contains one error. Identify the error from the four underlined words or phrases.

21	When <u>attempt to explain</u> <u>children's</u> food preferences, researchers are faced <u>with</u> contradictions. a b c d
22	Glaciologists <u>now suspect</u> that the Antarctic ice sheet <u>is unstable</u> but they <u>aren't</u> not yet certain to what extent this instability <u>might cause</u> problems. a b c d
23	The different layers of the Grand Canyon <u>contains</u> a variety of fossils, <u>including</u> algae and seaweed <u>from</u> early <u>historical</u> periods. a b c d
24	Human infants are <u>not</u> usually <u>able walk</u> by <u>themselves</u> until they reach eleven or twelve <u>months</u> of age. a b c d
25	The mountain sheep <u>is knew</u> for its <u>incredible</u> agility, <u>timidity</u> , and ability <u>to withstand</u> severe cold. a b c d



From 26 to 30 you have four variants derived from the word written in capitals at the end of each line. Choose the variant that best fits the gap. Only one variant is correct.

26	It's not to be astonished by India's magic and beauty. POSSIBLE a. IMPOSSIBLE b. IMPOSSIBLY c. POSSIBILITY d. IMPOSSIBILITY
27	This pop singer is gaining in Europe. POPULAR a. POPULARMENT b. POPULARITY c. POPULARIMENT d. POPULARINESS
28	Our ancestors used colours to judge whether something was or ripe, dangerous or safe. POISON a. POISONEDOUS b. POISONOUS c. POISONINGLESS d. POISONEDLESS
29	Many to Wales are acquainted with the Norman and Edwardian castles that dominate the countryside. VISIT a. VISITING b. VISITED c. VISITORS d. VISITS
30	My brother and I visited the castle on a beautiful day. SUN a. SUNNY b. SUNFULL c. SUNNYING d. SUNNING

In items 31 to 35 each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. Choose among the four variants the one word or phrase that is the best substitute for the underlined word or phrase.

31	In certain types of poisoning, give large quantities of water to <u>induce</u> vomiting. a. control b. clean c. cause d. stop
32	Psychologists encourage their patients not to get upset about <u>trivial</u> matters. a. unexpected b. unusual c. unimportant d. uncertain
33	On that Norman night the temperature <u>suddenly</u> dropped below 0°C. a. gradually b. constantly c. abruptly d. nearly
34	Smog makes this an <u>endangered</u> environment. a. crowded b. threatened c. unusual d. interesting



35	I <u>can't stand</u> science fiction. a. can't stay b. don't sit c. don't enjoy d. can't find
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III. Writing

This is a letter of application for a job at a department store. Choose among the four given variants the one that best fits the context, completing thus the whole letter.

36	Reynold`s Department Store Bournemouth BH 26TG a. 99 Rd. Winbourne b. 99 Winbourne Rd. c. Winbourne 99 Rd. d. Rd. Winbourne 99
37	Dear..... a. Mr. or Mrs. b. Mrs. or Mr. c. Sir or Madam d. Sir or Miss
38	I saw your advertisement for in your garden furniture department. a. a sale-assisting job b. a sale assistant`s job c. a sale`s assistant job d. a sales assistant job
39	And I for the job a. will like to apply b. would like to apply c. like applying d. would to apply
40	I am an experienced shop-assistant and I in many different departments. a. have worked b. had worked c. had too work d. am working
41	 my attached CV for more details. a. Pleased to see b. Please do see c. Please see d. See please
42	I started working in shops when I was twenty-one a. there are now forty-five years b. forty-five years ago c. with forty-five years to go d. before this forty-five years
43	I left my job six years ago when I got too old, but I was a. terribly bored at home b. bored at home terribly c. bored terribly home d. home terribly bored

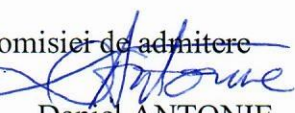


44	 I am ready for a new challenge now. a. I am feeling b. I feel c. Feeling d. I have a filling
45	I would be available for an interview at any time, even a. for a short notice b. in short time c. at short notice d. noticing shortly I look forward to hearing from you. Yours faithfully, Edna Smith

Toate **subiectele** sunt **obligatorii**.

Punctajul acordat: câte 0,2 puncte pentru fiecare răspuns dat corect
(0,2 puncte × 45 întrebări = **9 puncte**).

Timp de lucru efectiv – 90 minute.

Secretarul comisiei de admitere
Col. dr. ing. 
Daniel ANTONIE



