



INSPECTORATUL ȘCOLAR JUDEȚEAN GALAȚI
OLIMPIADA DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ- ETAPA LOCALĂ
CLASA a XI-a, SECȚIUNEA B
15 februarie 2025

NOTĂ: Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii.

Timp de lucru - 3 ore

SUBIECTUL I – USE OF ENGLISH (40 points)

- 1. Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet. (10 points)**

Football as an art form

When filmmakers Douglas Gordon and Philippe Parreno decided to make an art house movie about the legendary French footballer Zinedine Zidane, they chose to film just one match between Real Madrid, the club for which he was playing at the (1)....., and their great rivals Villarreal. But (2).....of following the progress of the match, the ninety- minute film would show something that had not been seen before: the precise movements of one man during an entire top-level football match.

They hoped that the audience would disengage from the match itself, and focus on this portrait of greatness. Every (3).....gesture would be captured and they would see all of the player's grace and competitiveness in (4).....detail.

The (5).....film is a fascinating work. Those who are not regular watchers of football will be astonished at how (6).....Zidane becomes actively (7).....in the game. For much of the ninety minutes he moves around the field relatively slowly, saying nothing, expressing even less, and only occasionally (8).....into a lethargic jog.

And then the ball arrives at his feet, and there is a flurry of bewildering activity. The cameras (and there are seventeen of them trained on him) struggle to (9).....up. The defenders don't (10)..... a chance. He crosses from the tightest of angles and his team-mate is left with the simplest of headers to score a goal.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | A point | B moment | C time | D occasion |
| 2. | A alternative | B instead | C rather | D preference |
| 3. | A one | B single | C lone | D sole |
| 4. | A giant | B big | C huge | D great |
| 5. | A following | B resulting | C concluding | D arising |
| 6. | A partly | B scarcely | C rarely | D hardly |
| 7. | A concerned | B involved | C associated | D regarded |
| 8. | A breaking | B changing | C opening | D starting |
| 9. | A take | B speed | C make | D keep |
| 10. | A gain | B hold | C stand | D earn |

- 2. Fill in each gap in the following text with only ONE word. (10 points)**

The delights of pasta

In recent years, many have disputed 1) ... origins of pasta. Many people claim that its roots lie in China, 2) ... insist that Italy is the birthplace of this internationally-famous food and yet others believe that 3) ... of the two aforementioned theories is true, claiming instead that the Middle East is its real place of origin.

Nonetheless, it is widely accepted that the development and adoption of pasta 4) ... a simple yet staple food is an Italian affair. In fact, the first reference 5) ... pasta dates back to the twelfth 6) ... -1154 in fact- and to Sicily to be more specific.

Pasta is a kind of noodle, mixed 7) ... water or eggs and subsequently formed into sheets that are cut into all manner of shapes and sizes. The advantage 8) ... today's busy families, is that it requires almost 9) ... effort in terms of preparation and there are lots of different sauces you can serve with it. Some pasta dishes are eaten as a first course, 10) ... others serve as a main course in Italian cuisine.

3. Read the text below and use the words given in capitals to form words that fit in the gaps. The words in capitals are given in the order you need to use them. (10 points)

The development of the sport of skateboarding can be traced back to the early 1890s, when children in California first used wooden boards to 'surf' the streets. During the 1950s, the popularity of the sport increased and manufacturers began producing the first factory-made boards. By the 1960s, the sport had gained an (1) (**IMPRESS**) following, not just in the USA, but (2) (**WORLD**).

However, by 1965, concerns about (3) (**SAFE**) resulted in regulations being introduced to ban skateboarding in most public places in the USA. This (4) (**EFFECT**) killed the sport there for the next decade. Companies that had been making a fortune selling skateboards suddenly faced huge (5) (**LOSE**) and many went out of business. Over the next eight years a few (6) (**ENTHUSIASM**) continued practising the sport but, although they tried hard to raise its profile, they were (7) (**SUCCESS**) in their efforts.

Then in 1973, some technological breakthroughs revolutionised the sport. The invention of new materials meant that manufacturers could (8) (**STRONG**) the boards but at the same time make them lighter and more manoeuvrable. Such (9) (**IMPROVE**) also made the boards less dangerous and (10) (**PRESS**) from an increasing number of users led to the installation of special skateboarding parks. Despite the various setbacks it has suffered over the years, the sport is now stronger than ever.

4. Rephrase the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given. (5x 2p = 10 points)

1. Even though Tom rarely has a lot of money, he always buys his mum a birthday present. **SHORT**

However he always buys his mum a birthday present.

2. John took my place while I was at the dentist's. **STOOD**

John was at the dentist's.

3. It's a pity I ripped up the letter. **ONLY**

If the letter.

4. I understood how important true friendship was after I had read the article. **DID**

Only after I had read the article, true friendship.

5. If your sister didn't work so hard, your family would starve. **FOR**

Were working so hard, your family would starve.

SUBIECTUL II – INTEGRATED SKILLS (60 points)

- 1. You are going to read a text about the impact of social media. For questions 1 – 5, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. (10 p)**

The Impact of Social Media on Children, Adolescents, and Families

Engaging in social media is a routine activity that has been shown to benefit young people by enhancing communication and social skills. Social media sites such as Facebook offer multiple opportunities for connecting with friends and people with shared interests. In recent years, the number of young people using such sites has increased dramatically, with many logging on more than ten times a day. In addition, a large proportion of teenagers now own mobile phones, so a large part of their social and emotional development is occurring while they are on the Internet or on mobiles.

Because of their limited capacity for self-regulation and susceptibility to peer pressure, young people are at some risk as they experiment with social media. Research indicates that there are frequent online expressions of offline behaviours, such as bullying and clique-forming, that have introduced problems such as cyberbullying. Other problems that merit awareness include internet addiction.

Many parents today use technology incredibly well and feel comfortable with the programs and online venues that their children are using. Nevertheless, for various reasons, some may find it difficult to relate to their digitally smart youngsters. Such parents may lack a basic understanding of these forms of socialisation, which are integral to children's lives. Frequently, they do not have the technical abilities or time needed to keep pace with their children in their ever-changing internet habits. In addition, these parents often lack a basic understanding that children's online lives are an extension of their offline lives. The result can be a knowledge and skill gap, which creates a disconnect in how these parents and their children relate.

Social media sites allow young people to accomplish online many of the tasks that are important to them offline: staying connected with friends and family, making new friends, and exchanging ideas. Older students also use social media to connect with one another on school work. For example, Facebook allows students to gather outside class to exchange ideas about assignments. Some schools successfully use blogs as teaching tools, which has the benefit of reinforcing skills in written expression and creativity. Adolescents are also finding that they can access online information about their health concerns easily and anonymously. Excellent health resources are increasingly available to youth on topics such as stress reduction. However, because of their young age, adolescents can encounter inaccuracies during these searches and may require parental involvement to be sure they are using reliable online resources, interpreting the information correctly, and not becoming overwhelmed by what they are reading.

Using social media becomes a risk to adolescents more often than adults realise. Most risks fall into these categories: peer- to-peer; lack of understanding of online privacy issues; and the influences of advertisers. Although "online harassment" is often used interchangeably with the term "cyberbullying" it is actually different. Research suggests that online harassment is not as common as offline harassment, and participation in social networking sites does not put most children at risk of online harassment. Cyberbullying is deliberately using digital media to communicate false, embarrassing, or hostile information about another person. It is the most

common online risk for all teens, and can have profound emotional effects.

Researchers have proposed a new phenomenon called “Facebook depression”, defined as depression that develops when youngsters spend a great deal of time on social media sites and then begin to exhibit classic symptoms of depression. The intensity of the online world is thought to be a factor that may trigger depression in some adolescents. As with offline depression, young people who suffer from Facebook depression are at risk of social isolation and sometimes turn to risky internet sites for “help”. The main risks to young people online today are each other, risks of improper use of technology, lack of privacy, or posting false information about themselves or others. These types of behaviour endanger their privacy.

1. How does the writer explain why young people could face some problems when they use social media?

- A. They spend more time than they should on social media sites.
- B. They cannot control their use of social media sites well enough.
- C. They are unaware of the ways in which others use social media sites.
- D. Their use of social media sites and mobile phones has increased.

2. The writer suggests that there is a problem between parents and their children because parents

- A. do not understand the technology behind social media sites.
- B. take little interest in their children’s online behaviour.
- C. feel excluded from their children’s online lives.
- D. do not understand the relationship between children’s online lives and offline lives.

3. The writer suggests it may be dangerous for young people to access online health information because

- A. they can get information without saying who they are.
- B. the information they find may not be correct.
- C. they may refuse to share the information they find with their parents.
- D. they may not be able to find the information that they need.

4. According to the writer, online harassment

- A. is another term for cyberbullying.
- B. is the most common danger facing internet users.
- C. affects a majority of young people.
- D. is not as frequent as real-life harassment.

5. In the sixth paragraph, the writer suggests that young social media users who feel socially excluded may

- A. give away more personal information that they should.
- B. be at risk of becoming seriously depressed.
- C. look for advice and support on unreliable websites.
- D. tell lies about themselves and other people.

2. Writing (50 points)

Your school magazine is running a special edition on "Teenagers and Technology." You have been invited to write an **article** about the impact of social media on teenagers. In your article, you should discuss how social media influences teenagers' daily lives, both positively and negatively. (220-250 words)