

OLIMPIADA DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ, ETAPA LOCALĂ – IANUARIE 2017
CLASA a X-a

SECȚIUNEA B

SUBIECTUL I (25 items x 1p= 25p)

A. Read the passage below and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D):

1. Robert Capa is a name that has for many years been synonymous with war photography.

2. Born in Hungary in 1913 as Friedmann Endre Ernő, Capa was forced to leave his native country after his involvement in anti government protests. Capa had originally wanted to become a writer, but after his arrival in Berlin had first found work as a photographer. He later left Germany and moved to France due to the rise in Nazism. He tried to find work as a freelance journalist and it was here that he changed his name to Robert Capa, mainly because he thought it would sound more American.

3. In 1936, after the breakout of the Spanish Civil war, Capa went to Spain and it was here over the next three years that he built his reputation as a war photographer. It was here too in 1936 that he took one of his most famous pictures, The Death of a Loyalist Soldier. One of Capa's most famous quotes was 'If your pictures aren't good enough, you're not close enough.' And he took his attitude of getting close to the action to an extreme. His photograph, The Death of a Loyalist Soldier is a prime example of this, as Capa captures the very moment the soldier falls. However, many have questioned the authenticity of this photograph, claiming that it was staged

4. When World war II broke out, Capa was in New York, but he was soon back in Europe covering the war for Life magazine. Some of his most famous work was created on 6th June 1944 when he swam ashore with the first assault on Omaha Beach in the D-Day invasion of Normandy. Capa, armed only with two cameras, took more than one hundred photographs in the first hour of the landing, but a **mistake** in the darkroom during the drying of the film destroyed all but eight frames. It was the images from these frames however that inspired the visual style of Steven Spielberg's Oscar winning movie 'Saving Private Ryan'. When Life magazine published the photographs, they claimed that they were slightly out of focus, and Capa later used this as the title of his autobiographical account of the war.

5. Capa's private life was no less dramatic. He was friend to many of Hollywood's directors, actors and actresses. In 1943 he fell in love with the wife of actor John Austin. His affair with her lasted until the end of the war and became the subject of his war memoirs. He was at one time lover to actress Ingrid Bergman. Their relationship finally ended in 1946 when he refused to settle in Hollywood and went off to Turkey.

6. In 1947 Capa was among a group of photojournalists who founded Magnum Photos. This was a co-operative organisation set up to support photographers and help them to retain ownership of the copyright to their work.

7. Capa went on to document many other wars. He never attempted to glamorise war though, but to record the horror. He once said, "The desire of any war photographer is to be put out of business."

8. Capa died as he had lived. After promising not to photograph any more wars, he accepted an assignment to go to Indochina to cover the first Indochina war. On May 25th 1954 Capa was accompanying a French regiment when he left his jeep to take some photographs of the advance and stepped on a land mine. He was taken to a nearby hospital, still clutching his camera, but was pronounced dead on arrival. He left behind him a testament to the horrors of war and a standard for photojournalism that few others have been able to reach

9. Capa's legacy has lived on, though, and in 1966 his brother Cornell founded the International Fund for Concerned Photography in his honor. There is also a Robert Capa Gold Medal, which is given to the photographer who publishes the best photographic reporting from abroad with evidence of exceptional courage. But perhaps his greatest legacy of all are the haunting images of the human struggles that he captured.

1 Why did Capa change his name?

A.to hide his identity B. because he had been involved in protests C. to sound more American D. because he had to leave Hungary

2 Capa originally wanted to be

A photojournalist B.a writer C. an American D. a protester

3 Capa went to Spain to

A.fight in the civil war B. build his reputation. C.have a holiday. D. take photographs.

4 Capa's famous picture Death of a Loyalist Soldier

A.was taken by someone else. B.was definitely genuine. C wasn't even taken in Spain. D.cannot be proven genuine or staged.

5 When World War II broke out, Capa

A.went to New York. B. swam ashore on Omaha Beach. C went to Europe. D.went to Normandy.

6 A mistake(paragraph 4) meant that

A.only one hundred of Capa's photographs were published.B. Capa lost both of his two cameras. C.Cap's images inspired an Oscar winning movie. D.most of Cap's images of the D-Day landing were destroyed.

7 Capa's private life was

A. less dramatic than his professional life. B.spent mostly in Hollywood. C.very glamorous.D. spent in Turkey.

8 Capa wanted his work to

A. be very famous. B. show how glamorous war can be. C. show the true horror of war.D. make lots of money.

9 Which sentence best paraphrases paragraph 5?

A.Cap's private life was very complicated: he could not choose between the two women he loved, so he went off to work in Turkey.
A.Cap's private life was very complicated: he could not choose between the two women he loved, so he went off to work in Turkey.
B. Despite having many good friends and lovers, Capa always put his work first. C. Capa wanted to make friends with important people in Hollywood so that he could move into the movie industry. D. Capa's private life was very complicated: he could not choose between the two women he loved, so he went off to work in Turkey.

10-12 Which THREE sentences best summarise the passage?

A. Capa's work tried to show the beauty within the horror of war, that's why so many photographers have tried to copy his work. **B.** From his earliest years Capa was active in political journalism and reporting. This often got him into trouble with the authorities. **C.** Capa was not afraid to get close to his work and often risked his life to ensure that his photographs were as good as they could be. **D** Capa wanted to have a glamorous life style and so he made friends with Hollywood film stars and even had a film, 'Saving Private Ryan' made about him. **E** Capa was deeply committed to trying to stop war and he left behind him a legacy that continued to support and inspire other photojournalists to continue this work. **F** Capa had always wanted to be as American as possible, so after the war he changed his name and went to live in America.

I.B Read the short passages below and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D)

Several hundred years ago, an English king, Henry V, fought and won almost half of France. He died trying to win even more of France, and his brother took up where Henry V left off. However, the brother was not successful in war, as Henry V had been. The reason for his lack of success was a peasant maiden who was the head of the French army. Her name lives in history as Joan of Arc. The king of France had put Joan in charge of his army because he believed her when she told him that God wanted her to save France.

13. This story is mainly about

A. the French army. **B** the English army. **C.** Joan of Arc. **D.** Henry V.

14. The king of France

A. believed that Joan of Arc knew a lot about leading armies. **B.** believed that God wanted Joan of Arc to be in charge of the French army **C.** believed that the English could not win. **D.** believed that he should be leader of his own army.

15. Henry V

A. wanted his brother to be in charge of the army **B.** won most of France **C.** wanted to be friendly with Joan of Arc **D.** wanted to own France.

16. Joan of Arc was successful because

A. she had had much army experience. **B.** she understood the English. **C.** she convinced people that God was on her side. **D.** she understood the brother of Henry V.

At one time not very long ago, Italy was made up of little states under different rulers. Northern Italy was ruled by Austria. A fisherman's son named Joseph Garibaldi wanted Italy to be one nation. He, along with an army of men, fought the Austrians and won. Then, he and his men got all the little states in Italy to join so that Italy became one nation. They made King Victor Emmanuel their leader. Garibaldi's courage and enthusiasm had a lot to do with making Italy one nation.

17. This story is mainly about

A. the little states of Italy. **B.** the part that Garibaldi played in making Italy into one nation. **C.** one nation. **D** courage and enthusiasm.

18. Garibaldi was

A. a rich man. **B** a ruler of Italy. **C** a peace-loving man. **D** the son of a fisherman.

19. When Garibaldi started out, Italy was –

A. made up of many little states. **B** one nation. **C.** ruled by Austria. **D** ruled by King Victor Emmanuel.

20. Garibaldi is mostly known for

A.having courage and enthusiasm **B** his part in making Italy one nation.**C.**being a friend to King Victor Emmanuel.**D** beating Austria.

In New Mexico and Arizona lived the Pueblo Indians. Their name comes from the Spanish word "pueblo," meaning town or village. The Spaniards found these Indians living in apartment houses, some of them on the side of a cliff so that they could be reached only by ladders. When attacked by Apaches, the Pueblos would pull up the ladders. They grew corn, which they watered with water flowing down in ditches. They wove cloth, made wonderful baskets, and created jars and pots out of clay. Each pueblo was an independent and separate community, though many shared similarities in language and customs. Each pueblo had its own chief, and sometimes two chiefs, a summer and winter chief, who alternated. Most important affairs, such as war, hunting, religion and agriculture; however, were governed by priesthoods or secret societies.

21.The Pueblo Indians were afraid of

A.cliff dwelling.**B.** Apache Indians.**C.** apartment houses.**D** water flowing down in ditches.

22.The Spaniards called these Indians "Pueblos" because they

A. were close to the Apaches.**B.** lived together in a town or village.**C.**farmed and brought down water in ditches.**D.**pulled up their ladders when attacked.

23.Important affairs were governed by:

A.secret societies.**B** chiefs.**C** priests **D** priests and secret societies.

24.Which of these does the story not mention?

A.beads.**B.** pots.**C** baskets.**D.**cloth.

25.The passage is mainly about:

A. Native Americans **B.** The Native Americans living in New Mexico and Arizona **C.**The conquest of America **D.**The Native American culture

SUBIECTUL II (25 p)

Write a letter to the City Council complaining about three issues that mar (spoil) the image of your community (200-220words).

SUBIECTUL III (50p)

Write a "For and Against" essay on the subject of using social networking sites such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Pinterest. (290-300 words).

NOTĂ

- **Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii.**
- **Nu se acordă puncte din oficiu.**
- **Timp de lucru: 3 ore.**