

Operator de date cu caracter personal nr. 18028

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Nota: 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 (1-10), mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet. (10 points)**

Are you a UK employer who is interested in (1) hard-working staff, but are worried about the added cost of the usual high (2)? If you are, then we can help you, while you help an EU student to improve their (3) Here's how it works: according to current laws, students from the EU who must (4) work experience as part of their course, are considered trainees and not employees. This means that you, the employer, can save money because these students ask for (5) money than a regular employee would. In addition, these students, many who speak several (6), can help your UK company develop business in other European countries. There are thousands of students looking for job placements – temporary and permanent – that can fill almost any position that you might have for them. At present, we have a wide range of customers that include (7) that help those in need, information technology companies that set up (8) and install computer systems, and tourism-based businesses that (9) accommodation for tourists and travellers.

We've got your attention now, (10)? Why not contact us today? We are sure to have the perfect student for your business!

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|-----|---------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. | A. applying | B. hiring | C. quitting | D. retiring |
| 2. | A. benefits | B. perks | C. robotics | D. salaries |
| 3. | A. journals | B. horoscopes | C. qualifications | D. interviews |
| 4. | A. own | B. win | C. do | D. make |
| 5. | A. less | B. least | C. more | D. most |
| 6. | A. traditions | B. languages | C. cultures | D. concepts |
| 7. | A. bonuses | B. editors | C. charities | D. bloggers |
| 8. | A. web pages | B. food banks | C. soap operas | D. text messages |
| 9. | A. exchange | B. pack | C. renew | D. arrange |
| 10. | A. shall we | B. won't it | C. haven't we | D. isn't it |

- 2. Fill in the blanks with only ONE word. (10 points)**

Recent research (1) revealed that a third of people in Britain have not met their next-door neighbours, and those who know (2) other barely speak. Neighbours gossiping over garden fences and in the street was a common sight in the 1950s, says Dr. Carl Chinn, an expert on local communities. Now, (3) , longer hours spent working at the office, together with the Internet and satellite television, are

eroding neighbourhood ties. “Poor neighbourhoods once had strong kinship, but now prosperity buys privacy”, said Chinn.

Andrew Mayer, a strategy consultant, rents a large apartment in west London (4) two flatmates. “We have a family of teachers upstairs and lawyers below, but our (5) contact comes via letters relating to the communal facilities or complaints that we (6) not put out our bin bags properly”, said Mayer. The breakdown of communities can have serious effects. Concerned at the rise (7) burglaries and acts of vandalism, the police have relaunched crime prevention schemes (8) as Neighbourhood Watch, calling on people (9) live in the same area to (10) an eye on each others’ houses and report anything they see which is unusual.

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)

From an (1) point of view, creating a home is all about the very basic need to have somewhere warm and safe where you can raise a family. These days, however, our domestic (2) are where we can truly find a way to express ourselves. Turning a house into a home is less about the (3) itself and where it is than the (4) connection and sense of comfort we're able to establish there. According to experts, making a house a feel-good space is about (5) that it reflects both our lifestyle and our	1. EVOLUTION
(6), whether that means a shared student house or an absolutely (7) apartment. Some people, for example, are very (8) to visuals, so they feel disorientated when things are out of place. For others, having a peaceful spot to sit and read will be the main (9) Yet whatever home means to us individually, we all have high (10) of it, because many of our most significant memories are created there.	2. SURROUND
	3. BUILD
	4. EMOTION
	5. SURE
	6. PERSON
	7. LUXURY
	8. SENSE
	9. REQUIRE
	10. EXPECT

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 two and five words, including the word given. (5x 2p = 10 points)

1 I'd prefer you not to wear jeans to the office.

rather

I'd _____ wear jeans to the office.

- 2 We won't get there on time without taking a taxi.

unless

We won't get there on time _____ a taxi.

- 3 I regret selling my car.

wish

I _____ my car.

- 4 A friend is looking after my cat while I'm away.

care

A friend _____ my cat while I'm away.

- 5 The film was so funny that I burst out laughing.

a

It was _____ that I burst out laughing.

SUBIECTUL II – INTEGRATED SILLS (60 points)

1. Read the text below and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. (5 x 2p =10 points)

Food miles: Is buying local food always better?

Recently, campaigners have encouraged us to buy local food. This reduces 'food miles', that is, the distance food travels to get from the producer to the retailer. They reason that the higher the food miles, the more carbon emissions. Buying local food, therefore, has a lower carbon footprint and is more environmentally friendly.

However, the real story is not as simple as that. If our aim is to reduce carbon emissions, we must look at the whole farming process, not just transportation. According to a 2008 study, only 11% of carbon emissions in the food production process result from transportation, and only 4% originated from the final delivery of the product from the producer to the retailer. Other processes, including fertilisation, storage, heating and irrigation, contribute much more.

In fact, imported food often has a lower carbon footprint than locally grown food. Take apples, for example. In autumn, when apples are harvested, the best option for a British resident is to buy British apples. However, the apples we buy in winter or spring have been kept refrigerated for months, and this uses up a lot of energy. In spring, therefore, it is more energy-efficient to import them from New Zealand, where they are in season. Heating also uses a lot of energy, which is why growing tomatoes in heated greenhouses in the UK is less environmentally friendly than importing them from Spain, where the crop grows well in the local climate.

We must also take into account the type of transport. Transporting food by air creates about 50 times more emissions than shipping it. However, only a small proportion of goods are flown to the consumer country, and these are usually high value, perishable items which we cannot produce locally, such as seafood and out-of-season berries. Even then, these foods may not have a higher carbon footprint than locally grown food. For example, beans flown in from Kenya are grown in sunny fields using manual labour and natural fertilisers, unlike in Britain, where we use oil-based fertilisers and diesel machinery. Therefore, the total carbon footprint is still lower.

It's also worth remembering that a product's journey does not end at the supermarket. The distance consumers travel to buy their food, and the kind of transport they use will also add to its carbon footprint. So driving a long way to shop for food will negate any environmental benefits of buying locally grown produce. Furthermore, choosing local over imported food can also badly affect people in developing countries. Many of them work in agriculture because they have no other choice. If they are unable to sell produce overseas, they will have less income to buy food, clothes, medicine and to educate their children. Recently, some supermarkets have been trying to raise awareness of food miles by labelling foods with stickers that show it has been imported by air. But ultimately, the message this gives is too simple. Lots of different factors contribute to a food's carbon footprint besides the distance it has travelled. And even if we only buy local food which is currently in season, there are ethical implications. What's more, our diets would be more limited.

1. According to a study in the USA, 11% is ...
 - A. the percentage of food that is produced and sold locally.
 - B. the percentage of energy in food production used to transport food from producer to retailer.
 - C. the percentage of energy in food production used for any kind of transport.
 - D. the percentage of food which is imported from overseas.
2. Seafood is given as an example of food which...
 - A. is transported by air unnecessarily.
 - B. is expensive and goes bad quickly.
 - C. people in poor countries rely on for income.
 - D. is usually transported by ship.
3. According to the text, how are Spanish tomatoes and Kenyan beans similar?
 - A. They are both grown outdoors.
 - B. They are both transported by air.
 - C. They are both grown using natural fertilizer.
 - D. They both have high carbon footprints.
4. Which of these does the writer NOT support?
 - A. Supporting farmers in poor countries.
 - B. Importing apples to Britain from New Zealand in spring.
 - C. Buying beans imported by air from Kenya.
 - D. Making a long journey to buy food produced locally.
5. The writer thinks that labelling food which has been transported by air...
 - A. will raise environmental awareness.
 - B. helps people to shop more ethically.
 - C. does not tell a full, accurate story.
 - D. gives false information about the product.

2. Writing (50p)

You are employed as a reporter for a local magazine. A local shop in your neighbourhood has recently been renovated and reopened under new management. Write a **review** of it for the publication, comparing it to what it was like before and saying whether or not you would recommend it.

(180-200 words)