



INSPECTORATUL ȘCOLAR JUDEȚEAN GALAȚI
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CLASA a XII-a, SECȚIUNEA A

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NOTĂ: Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii.

Timp de lucru: 3 ore

SUBIECTUL A – USE OF ENGLISH (40 points)

I. 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)

Memory

The human memory is an extremely 1)..... processing system that is not easily explained to 2) persons. However, there are some simple concepts that can give anyone an idea of just how fascinating memory is. First of all, most people have heard of long-term and short-term memory. The 3) has the potential to last as long as the person lives and there is no known limit to its 4)..... . The latter, however, only really lasts for a few seconds. Long-term memory is 5)..... into *explicit* and *implicit* memory. An implicit memory would be something like knowing how to drive a car or bake a cake or any other thing we have learnt to do 6)..... practice. Explicit memory is also subdivided into episodic and semantic memory. Episodic is all the different events or episodes o your life such as your first day at school or any other life experience. Semantic memory is about facts not 7)..... to experience such as knowing that Einstein wrote the theory of relativity. We don't all remember events in the same way and memory is not a true 8)..... of events. How we remember something can be affected by such things as egocentric bias, whereby we remember in a way that makes us look better or gives us the starring 9)..... in an event. 10)....., there are many things that can go wrong with memory in the encoding, storage or retrieval aspects of memory.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. A complex | B tangled | C involved | D multiple |
| 2. A amateur | B lay | C dilettante | D unprofessional |
| 3. A earlier | B previous | C former | D past |
| 4. A volume | B extent | C capacity | D range |
| 5. A divided | B cut | C sliced | D halved |
| 6. A for | B across | C over | D through |
| 7. A similar | B matched | C likened | D related |
| 8. A document | B record | C witness | D register |
| 9. A act | B entry | C role | D position |
| 10. A Despite | B Also | C Or | D Even |

II. Fill in each gap in the following text with only ONE word which fits the meaning of the text. (10 points)

Simply defined, a mask is a form (1) disguise. It is an object that is frequently worn (2) or in front of the face to hide the identity of a person and, with (3) own features, to create the resemblance of (4) being. This essential characteristic concealing and revealing personalities or moods is common (5)all masks. (6)cultural objects, they have been used (7) the world in

all periods (8)the Stone Age and have been as varied in appearance as in (9) use and symbolism. Masks have been designed in innumerable varieties, (10) the simplest of crude "false faces" held by a handle to complete head coverings with ingenious movable parts.

III. Read the sentences and use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in the gap. (10 points)

Technology

The twentieth century witnessed a (1) change in the relationship between science and society. In World War I scientists were conscripted and died in the trenches. In World War II they were exempted as national treasures and committed to (2), and they rallied behind their country's war effort.

1.MOMENT

2.SECRET

The explanation of the change is not hard to find - governments came to believe that (3) research can produce practical improvements in industry, agriculture, and medicine.

3.THEORY

The belief was firmly (4) by developments such as the discovery of antibiotics and the (5) of nuclear physics to the production of atomic weapons. Science became so identified with practical benefits that the (6) of technology on science is (7) assumed to be a (8) relationship and a single enterprise. Science and technology, research and development these are assumed to be almost (9) twins. These rank among the sacred phrases of our time.

4. FORCE

5.APPLY

6. DEPEND

7. COMMON 8. TIME

9. SEPARATE

The belief in the (10) of science and technology is now petrified in the dictionary definition of technology as applied science.

10. COUPLE

IV. Complete the second sentence with THREE to SIX words using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. (10 points) –

1. He's only just getting used to not having to go to work. TERMS
He's only just..... having to go to work.

2. Several Liverpool players have not done as well as expected this season. LIVE
Several Liverpool players have failed to this season.

3.It seems that Hermann wasn't to be trusted, after all. APPEARS
Hermann..... trustworthy after all.

4.Although I tried hard, I couldn't get the hang of using a computer. MIGHT
Try I couldn't get the hang of using a computer.

5. 'Joyce, let me carry your suitcase for you – I insist,' said Henry. ON
Henry..... suitcase for her.

SUBIECTUL B – INTEGRATED SKILLS.....(60 points)

I. Read the text below and choose the right answer for each question. (5x2p = 10p)

MOTHER OF HEADACHES

The British neurologist, Marcia Wilkinson, known to colleagues as Mother Migraine, has been studying headaches since 1953. She recognizes 149 causes of headaches and probably knows more about the subject than anyone else in the galaxy. Recently, Dr. Wilkinson was the star at the European Headache

Federation where she wowed the 783 delegates with her lecture on 'Great Names in Headache History' - the great names being people who had investigated headaches rather than sufferers.

One in ten people in Britain suffer from migraine, 30% get headaches and 98% of everyone in the world gets a headache on occasion. The occasion, says Dr. Wilkinson, may be when you are hit on the head with a hammer. As children, boys are more likely to suffer. After the onset of puberty, women suffer three times as often as men. When it comes to migraine, most sufferers are struck by the time they are 20 years old and it is rare to get it for the first time after the age of fifty. As pharmaceutical companies never tire of telling us, 50 million work days a year are lost in headaches, at some cost to business. This figure was somewhat inflated by Alan Frost, a computer engineer, who was dismissed in 1993 after taking off 175 days in two years with a cold and headache.

There are different kinds of headache - the everyday tension headache, the more selective migraine and mother of all headaches, the cluster headache. A headache, says Dr. Wilkinson, is really just a pain in the face; it may occur 15-20 times a month. Migraine is an episodic headache which lasts from four to 72 hours, comes up to four times a month, is associated with vomiting and nausea and is sometimes preceded by flashing lights. The cluster headache comes in bouts lasting 4-6 weeks, with up to 20 attacks per day.

The geography of the headache is important to the diagnosis - whether it is in the front of the head, ventures further afield to the top of the head or takes a trip to the back of the head. Patients variously describe symptoms as being like an iron in the temple, a hot poker behind the eyes, a hammer in the skull or a tight band around the head. Sufferers describe everything from blind spots, zigzag lines and flashing lights to Catherine wheels in front of their eyes.

'There are, says Dr. Wilkinson, almost as many *triggers* to headaches as there are people having them. There is the 'salami' headache, triggered by nitrates in meat. The 'cappuccino' headache, courtesy of caffeine. The 'perfume' headache, sparked off by strong smells. Plus those brought on by coughing, laughing, flashing lights, too many painkillers, loud noise, lack of food, taking holidays, not taking holidays, too much exertion, too much sleep, onions, ice-cream, citrus fruits, chocolate and Chinese takeaways'.

There are no end of different theories about headaches. The Ancient Egyptians apparently blamed the ache on evil spirits and went in for a bit of trepanning - drilling a hole in the head to let the spirits out. (...) In the 11th century, doctors stitched a clove of garlic into the temple, in an attempt to relieve headache pain. By the 17th century the Swiss were shaving heads and covering them with poisonous flies whose bites were supposed to alleviate headache. Until late Victorian times, Europeans pulled out teeth to make headaches disappear. Less extreme sufferers would follow peculiar diets like not eating anything except stewed lamb and pears. Did that work? 'If you believe in things', says Dr. Wilkinson, 'they work'.

Scientists become like headless chickens when it comes to headaches. Like the common cold, this is a little-understood area. You can read the works of Wolff, the seminal headache author, dip into the headache classifications of Dr. Arnold Friedman, investigate the 5-OHT theory of chemical disturbance, or subscribe to the German neurologist Hartwig Heyck's analysis. Unlike me, Dr. Wilkinson understands these. But nothing is proven. 'Nobody', she says, 'actually knows why a headache comes on'. 'Worse still', says Dr. Wilkinson, 'there's no cure'. Yes, you can take the new wonder drug Sumatriptan, or pick some feverfew, the herb that is traditionally thought good for headaches, or take aspirin. But these only alleviate the symptoms. Dr. Wilkinson breaks into rhyme: "They murmured as they took their fees; there is no cure for this disease". She says, "That should be stuck up in every physician's consulting room".

Whatever the cause, the headache has been bewildering scientists for ages. This is because headaches unlike, say blood pressure, are hard to measure. Patients can come up with horrid descriptions of their aches, but relatively little money and time have been dedicated to research as it is notoriously difficult to do research on sufferers. If someone tells you he always gets headaches on Tuesdays, it is absolutely certain that once you've got him into hospital on a Tuesday, he won't have a headache. Virtually nobody has a headache in hospital. 'Most of the research', adds Dr. Wilkinson gloomily, 'has been done on chronic medical misuse (caused by too many drugs) and tension headaches'.

The question exercising scientists today is whether animals get headaches. There seems not much point in trying headache medicines on them if they don't have headaches in the first place. One doctor took photographs of monkeys in Australia which looked, with their furrowed brows and forehead-rubbing paws, as though they were suffering from a headache. But, of course, there's no saying whether they do have headaches or not.

The last word goes to Dr. Wilkinson. She's been suffering from headaches for 72 years and if she can't get rid of them, probably nobody can.

1. Statistics show that your chances of becoming a migraine sufferer

- A. increase as you reach middle age.
- B. are greater when you are young.
- C. increase once you have begun work.
- D. are higher if you live in Britain.

2. According to the article, the most severe form of headache occurs

- A. quite regularly each month.
- B. in combination with other symptoms.
- C. as a result of tension in the face.
- D. over fairly lengthy periods of time.

3. The word "triggers" is used to refer to

- A. symptoms of headaches
- B. treatments for headaches
- C. causes of headaches
- D. results of headaches.

4. How does Dr. Wilkinson regard ancient remedies for headaches?

- A. with indifference
- B. with skepticism
- C. with disbelief
- D. with respect

5. What does Dr. Wilkinson see as the main problem in studying headaches?

- A. There is insufficient scientific data.
- B. Scientific theories have been disproved.
- C. Traditional remedies seem to be best.
- D. Doctors do not take the problem seriously

II. Writing..... (50 points)

Marcia Wilkinson is coming to give a talk entitled 'The History of Headaches' at a college in your town. You have been asked to write an informal article for a local English-language magazine which is read by students. The aim of the article is to encourage people to come and hear Dr. Wilkinson's talk by:

- giving them an idea of the sort of person she is
- explaining what she will be talking about.

Write your article in an appropriate style. (220-260 words)