

OLIMPIADA DE LIMBA ENGLEZA
ETAPA LOCALA
CLASA a XI-a – SECTIUNEA B
22 februarie 2020
Varianta 1

SUBJECT A - USE OF ENGLISH (40 points)

I. Read the paragraph below and do the tasks related to it. (20 points)

The children were to be driven, as a special treat, to the sands at Jagborough. Nicholas was not to be of the party as he was in disgrace. Only that morning he had refused to eat his wholesome bread-and-milk on the seemingly frivolous ground that there was a frog in it. Older and wiser and better people had told him that there could not possibly be a frog in his bread-and-milk and that he was not to talk nonsense; he continued, nevertheless, to talk what seemed the veriest nonsense, and described with much detail the coloration and markings of the alleged frog. The dramatic part of the incident was that there really was a frog in Nicholas's basin of bread-and-milk; he had put it there himself, so he felt entitled to know something about it. The sin of taking the frog from the garden and putting it into a bowl of wholesome bread-and-milk was enlarged on at great length, but the fact that stood out clearest in the whole affair, as it presented itself to the mind of Nicholas, was that the older, wiser and better people had been proved to be profoundly in error in matters about which they had expressed the utmost assurance.

A. Answer the questions: (4X2p= 8 points)

1. What did the grown-ups believe about Nicholas's refusal to eat his breakfast?
2. Why did Nicholas feel entitled to know something about the frog in his breakfast?
3. What reaction did the grown-ups have when finding out about the frog and what does the text infer about the sort of punishment Nicholas received?
4. What did Nicholas believe he had proved?

B. Choose the right synonym: (3X2 p= 6 points)

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. frivolous: | a. superficial; | b. serious; | c. disrespectful; | d. insincere |
| 2. wholesome: | a. simple; | b. nourishing; | c. entire; | d. ordinary |
| 3. alleged: | a. ugly; | b. unusual; | c. unfortunate; | d. unproven |

C. Rephrase the following sentences using the words in bold. The meaning must stay the same. (3x2p= 6 points)

1. Nicholas was not to be of the party as he was in disgrace. **allowed**
If Nicholas.....to join the party.
2. He described with much detail the coloration and markings of the alleged frog. **together**
The coloration.....described in much detail.
3. Nicholas had put it there himself, so he felt entitled to know something about it. **why**
The was that he had put it there himself.

II. Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in each sentence (10x1p=10 p):

There is an (1)... (ARGUE) that recycling may have some unforeseen negative effects. Of course, it would be a major (2)... (ACHIEVE) if we were able to increase (3)... (AWARE) to the threat of the environment caused by pollution and the burning of fossil fuels. However, if the public's only (4)...(INVOLVE) in ecological issues is talking their newspapers and bottles to a recycling point, we may only be creating the (5)...(APPEAR) of (6)...(IMPROVE).If they have to drive any (7)(DISTANT) to the recycling point, for example, it might mean the (8)..... (CONSUME) of more energy than is saved. In addition, if people feel that they are making their (9)... (CONTRIBUTE) to the environment, they might not put so much (10).....(PRESS) on large organisations to encourage the development of safer, less damaging forms of production .

III. Read the text and think of a word that best fits the gap. You must use only ONE word for each gap (10 px1=10.)

It used to be accepted that higher education provides access 1).....better paid careers. However, the world of work has changed in recent decades, 2).....one where few people had university degrees to one where they are very common. A 3).....many underpaid teachers, managers and other professionals are considering a career change. Swapping the desk for the 4).....box, many are retraining to become skilled manual workers, who are very much 5).....demand.

Those who 6)..... the change are finding that as plumbers, gas fitters and electricians they can earn a good 7)..... more than they used to. Workers who 8).....something about these vital services can demand high fees 9).....customers and often enjoy considerable independence, in 10).....of the controlled working environment in a school or office.

SUBJECT B- INTEGRATED SKILLS (60 points)

I. You are going to read a review of two books about the Internet: *Rewire* by Ethan Zuckerman, and *Untangling the Web* by Aleks Krotoski. For questions 1 - 5, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. (10 points)

Open a street map of any city and you see a diagram of all the possible routes one could take in traversing or exploring it. Superimpose on the street map the actual traffic flows and you see quite a different city: one of flows. We see how people actually travel in the city, as distinct from how they could. This helps in thinking about the Internet and digital technology generally. In itself, the technology has vast possibilities, as several recent books emphasize, but what we actually wind up doing with it is largely unknown.

Ethan Zuckerman is excited by the possibilities the web provides for linking far-flung populations, for sampling different ways of life, for making us all digital cosmopolitans. His central thesis, however, is that while the Internet does, in principle, enable everyone to be genuinely cosmopolitan, in practice it does nothing of the kind. As the philosopher Anthony Appiah puts it, true cosmopolitanism 'challenges us to embrace what is rich, productive and creative' about differences; in other words, to go beyond merely being tolerant of those who are different. Much of *Rewire* is taken up with demonstrating the extent to which the Internet, and our use of it, fails *that test*.

‘We shape our tools,’ said the philosopher Marshall McLuhan, ‘and afterwards they shape us.’ This adage is corroborated every time most of us go online. We’ve built information tools (like search and social networking systems) that embody our biases towards things that affect those who are closest to us. They give us the information we think we want, but not necessarily the information we might need.

Aleks Krotoski’s collection of essays on the impact of comprehensive networking on our lives covers the spectrum of stuff we need to think about – from the obvious (like privacy, identity and the social impact of the net) to topics which don’t receive enough attention (for example, what medics, with a sniff, call ‘cyberchondria’ – how the net can increase health anxieties).

Krotoski proves to be a rare combination of academic, geek, reporter and essayist, which her chapter on the concept of friendship online exemplifies: she’s read what the key social theorists say on the subject, but she’s also alert to what she experiences as ‘emotional anemia’ – ‘the sense that.....you might not feel the online love from the people you should, because your nearest and dearest may be drowned out in the ocean of sociability.’ Which, in a way, brings us back to Zuckerman’s thoughts about the difference between what networked technology could do and what actually does.

1. The reviewer starts with the metaphor of a city map in order to illustrate ...
 - A. the difficulty in understanding the complexity of the Internet.
 - B. the degree to which the Internet changes as time passes.
 - C. the difference between potential and real Internet use.
 - D. the importance of the Internet in people’s lives today.

2. What do the words ‘*that test*’ in paragraph 2 refer to?
 - A. providing more widespread access to information.
 - B. connecting in a substantial way with other cultures.
 - C. establishing principles for developing the Internet.
 - D. accepting that not everyone in the world is the same.

3. What point is made about the Internet in the third paragraph?
 - A. People often struggle to find what they are looking for on it.
 - B. It influences how people relate to family and friends.
 - C. All users have some responsibility for its evolution.
 - D. The way in which it works is far from neutral.

4. Which of the following words is used to suggest disapproval in the fourth paragraph?
 - A. stuff
 - B. obvious
 - C. sniff
 - D. anxieties

5. What does the reviewer suggest about Aleks Krotoski in the final paragraph?
 - A. Her insight into the nature of online friendship is perceptive.
 - B. She has been influenced by Ethan Zuckerman.
 - C. People are often misled by her academic credentials.
 - D. She takes on too many different roles.



INSPECTORATUL ȘCOLAR JUDEȚEAN DOLJ

Str. Ion Măiorescu Nr. 6, 200760 Craiova,
Telefon 0251/420961; 0351/407395 (407397) Fax: 0251/421824, 0351/407396
E-mail: isjdolj@isjdolj.ro Web: www.isjdolj.ro



MINISTERUL EDUCAȚIEI ȘI CERCETĂRII

II. Starting from the text above, write a for-and-against essay on the contribution the Internet has in bringing people together. (250- 280 words) (50 points)

**N. B. Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii!
Punctaj total 100p
Timp de lucru 3 ore!**