

**A. Partea I: CITIT**  
(Citirea cu atenție)

Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d.

The Generation Gap

The world is undergoing a rapid change. That is, views, opinions, fashion, and even traditions are changing rapidly. Old people cannot adapt themselves to these changes easily. They always talk about good old days, and complain about the young, which leads to a generation gap. Parents always mention the problems of the young. But, if there is a problem, then, we can say that it is the old people who create it. Everyone is of the opinion that the young are, after all, human beings, people just like their parents. There is only one difference between an old man and a young man: the young man has got a bright future before him and the old one has got a lot of experience behind him.

1. The passage informs us that ...

a	old people are the only ones to get accustomed to the change.
b	young people try to adapt to old habits.
c	old people can't keep up with the rapid change.
d	young people can't live along with their parents.

2. The old differ from the young in that ...

a	they have gained plenty of life experience.
b	they cannot expect to have a bright future.
c	young people are mainly interested in fashion.
d	young people always complain about their parents.

Biological Clock

It was long ago observed that different plants open and close at different times of the day. In fact, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century they used to make gardens in the shape of a clock face with different times. It was possible to tell the time just by looking at this 'flower clock'. No one really understands why flowers open and close at particular times, but recently some interesting experiments have been done. In one, flowers were placed in a laboratory in constant darkness. One might predict that those flowers, not having any information about the day, would not open, as they usually do. But in fact they continued to open as if they were in a normal garden. This suggests that they have some mysterious way of keeping the time. They have, in other words, a kind of 'biological clock'.

3. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, gardens in the shape of a clock face ...

a	were usually watered at different times of the day.
b	had flowers which used to open and close all together.
c	helped people know what time it was.
d	were planted with only one kind of flower.

4. The reason why flowers were put in the darkness was ...

a	to confuse the owners of the gardens in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
b	to have information about the time.
c	to examine the clock types.
d	to observe if lack of light will affect their opening time.

5. The experiment showed that ...

a	darkness affects the way the plants open and close.
b	plants have an unknown mechanism to know the time.
c	plants don't have any information about the day so they don't open.
d	daylight only may favor plants to open and close.

Amelia Earhart

What happened to Amelia Earhart? One of the mysteries of history is that no conclusive answer has been found to this question. In 1928, Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic, and in 1932, she was the first to fly alone across the Atlantic. Earhart continued to break records. In 1935, she was the first person to fly alone from Hawaii to California. Later, in 1937, she and her navigator, Frederick Noonan, set off in hope of being the first to fly around the world. They never made it. Somewhere, in the Pacific, between new Guinea and Howland Island, Earhart's plane disappeared.

6. When was Amelia Earhart's individual flight across the ocean?

a	1935
b	1928
c	1937
d	1932

7. Which route was Earhart the very first person to fly alone?

a	Hawaii to California
b	Atlantic to Pacific
c	Around the world
d	New Guinea to Howland Island

8. What role played Frederick Noonan in the flight around the world?

a	F. Noonan was Amelia's flight instructor.
b	He was Amelia's helper with navigational instruments.
c	F. Noonan was the builder of Amelia's flight plane.
d	He was the person who made the flight plan.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Franklin D. Roosevelt, the thirty-second president of the United States, was from a wealthy, well-known family. As a child, he attended private school, had private tutors, and traveled with his parents to Europe. He attended Harvard University and afterwards studied law. At age 39, Roosevelt suddenly developed polio, a disease that left him without the full use of his legs for the rest of his life. Even through the worst of his illness, however, he continued his life in politics. In 1924, he appeared at the Democratic National Convention to nominate Al Smith for president, and eight years after that he himself was nominated for the same office. Roosevelt was elected to the presidency during the Great Depression of the 1930s, at a time when more than 5,000 banks failed and thousands of people were out of work.

9. We learn from the text that F. D. Roosevelt studied to become a ...

a	politician
b	doctor
c	lawyer
d	banker

10. The disease F. D. Roosevelt suffered from did not allow him to ...

a	hear or see
b	walk or stand
c	travel abroad
d	appear in public

11. F. D. Roosevelt became the president of the United States ...

a	at the age of 39
b	in 1932
c	before the Great Depression
d	in 1924

## The White House

The White House has always reflected the styles of its inhabitants, and sometimes the public has not been too pleased with the changes. In the 1820s, for instance, John Quincy Adams put in a billiard table, and the people criticized him for wasting government money on such a thing. And about fifteen years later, Martin Van Buren was criticized for spending too much money on carpets purchased from abroad. There have always been some Americans who have argued that the objects used to decorate the White House should only be American. But in fact, many of the oldest and most elegant pieces are not American. James Monroe, for instance, graced the White House with fine furniture from France. There's only one object that has been in the White House ever since it was first inhabited, and that is a portrait of George Washington.

12. Who defines the White House's style in decoration?

a	the architects selected by politicians
b	the American people
c	the presidents who live in it
d	the American electors

13. Part of the carpets in the White House were bought ...

a	for little money
b	from American vendors
c	from other countries
d	for decorating the walls

14. The most valuable objects in the White House ...

a	are the pieces of furniture.
b	are priceless.
c	are foreign.
d	are copies of the original ones.

15. The oldest object in the White House is ...

a	a chair
b	a carpet
c	a billiard table
d	a painting

## **B. Partea a II-a: ELEMENTE DE GRAMATICĂ ȘI VOCABULAR** (Gramatică)

Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d.

16. ... any of your friends join you to Africa, in 2006?

a	Has
b	Had
c	Did
d	Is

17. Look at this dog! It is so tired that it can ... walk.

a	hard
b	harder
c	hardly
d	hardest

18. At that time, Dad used to be .... paid pilot in the country.

a	the best
b	best
c	the better
d	better

19. I would immediately go to the hospital if I ... you.

a	would be
b	had been
c	were
d	have been

20. You ... complete your education! Jobs are almost inexistent here.

a	may
b	must
c	can
d	are able to

21. Irene ... to us since her wedding.

a	didn't write
b	hasn't written
c	didn't wrote
d	haven't written

22. Professor Samuel explained to us what ... during the experiment.

a	is going to happen
b	is happening
c	will happen
d	was going to happen

23. There is ... universal opinion that humans will travel to space.

a	the
b	a
c	an
d	any

24. Two of the ... were declared heroines of their cities.

a	policewomen
b	policewomans
c	policewomens
d	policewoman

25. Which vacation is ... ? To Malibu, or to Hawaii?

a	the expensivest
b	expensiver
c	the most expensive
d	more expensive

*(Vocabular)*

26. What beautiful views! Let's ... a photo of that old tree!

a	shoot
b	make
c	do
d	take

27. Not all of the students feel ... about the academic tour.

a	interested
b	excited
c	interesting
d	exciting

28. I think I have spent all of my money. Can you ... me one dollar?

a	borrow
b	pay
c	lend
d	buy

29. John has just phoned. He will be late because he ... his plane.

a	delayed
b	cancelled
c	lost
d	missed

30. Don't ... a promise if you feel that you cannot keep it.

a	make
b	do
c	say
d	tell

31. Professor Harrison trusts his students. Until now, they have never ... to him!

a	lied
b	laid
c	disappointed
d	misunderstood

32. A very pleasant way of relaxation is ... to the radio.

a	hearing
b	enjoying
c	singing
d	listening

33. I can't understand the language they are speaking. They must be ...

a	rare
b	foreign
c	strange
d	outlandish

34. ... him to go out if he wants to.

a	Leave
b	Let
c	Send
d	Allow

35. If anyone suspects you of doing it, you will run into ... .

a	problem
b	mess
c	trouble
d	nuisance

### C. Partea a III-a: SCRIS

36. Choose the most appropriate line to make a formal complaint.

a	The product you sent is broken. Send me the money immediately!
b	The product you sent is not what I ordered. Therefore, I request its replacement.
c	The product you sent is expensive. Can I keep it, please?
d	The product you sent is a piece of garbage. I want my money back!

37. Choose the most appropriate line to end an informal letter.

a	With respect,
b	Lots of hugs,
c	Yours sincerely,
d	With gratitude,

38. Choose the most appropriate line to make an informal refusal.

a	I am deeply sorry to inform you that I will not be able to attend your party.
b	I don't want to meet any of your boring friends!
c	Unfortunately, my busy schedule will keep me away from your lovely company.
d	I really can't make it to your party!

39. Choose the most appropriate line to make a formal invitation.

a	We are happy if you can come.
b	Everyone wants you here. You can't refuse the invitation.
c	We would be honored to benefit from your company.
d	Everyone likes you. Please come!

40. Which is the most appropriate line to begin a letter of application?

a	I am writing this letter hoping that you will choose me.
b	My education recommends me. You cannot ignore my resume.
c	My experience in the field makes me the best of all applicants.
d	I would like to apply for a job with your company.

41. Which is the correct order?

a	I have always travelled by plane on my business journeys.
b	On my business journeys, I have travelled by plane always.
c	By plane I have always travelled on my business journeys.
d	I have travelled always on my business journeys, by plane.

42. Which is the correct order?

a	At the canteen, have the students complained ever about the food?
b	Have the students at the canteen complained ever about the food?
c	Have the students ever complained about the food at the canteen?
d	The students at the canteen have complained about the food ever?

43. Which is the most logical sentence?

a	Since I don't like football, I never go to matches.
b	I don't never go to football matches since I like.
c	Since I don't go to matches, I never like football.
d	I never like football since I don't go to matches.

44. Which is the correct narration?

a	Mom told her children that they are going to travel by train.
b	Mom told her children that they will travel by train.
c	Mom told her children that they have travelled by train.
d	Mom told her children that they would travel by train.

45. Which is the correct sentence?

a	Jogging in the street, a dog chased me.
b	A dog chased me jogging in the street.
c	While I was jogging in the street, a dog chased me.
d	As I chased in the street, a dog was jogging.

**BAREM DE EVALUARE ȘI APRECIERE A  
TESTULUI GRILĂ LA ENGLEZĂ  
VARIANTA I**

1	c	16	c	31	a
2	a	17	c	32	d
3	c	18	a	33	b
4	d	19	c	34	d
5	b	20	b	35	c
6	d	21	b	36	b
7	a	22	d	37	b
8	b	23	b	38	d
9	c	24	a	39	c
10	b	25	d	40	d
11	b	26	d	41	a
12	c	27	b	42	c
13	c	28	c	43	a
14	c	29	d	44	d
15	d	30	a	45	c

LUCRARE SCRISĂ LA MATEMATICĂ

1. Valorile reale ale parametrului  $m$  pentru care inecuația:  $(m-1)x^2 - (m+1)x + m + 1 > 0$  este satisfăcută pentru  $\forall x \in \mathbf{R}$ , sunt:

- a)  $m \in \left(\frac{5}{3}; \infty\right)$     b)  $m \in \left(-\infty; \frac{5}{3}\right)$     c)  $m \in (-\infty; -1) \cup \left(\frac{5}{3}; \infty\right)$   
 d)  $m \in \left(-1; \frac{5}{3}\right)$     e)  $m \in \Phi$

2. Mulțimea valorilor  $m \in \mathbf{R}$  astfel încât ecuația:  $2 \lg^2(x^3) - 3m \lg x + 1 = 0$  admite soluții reale, este:

- a)  $(-2\sqrt{2}; 2\sqrt{2})$     b)  $\left(-\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}; \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)$     c)  $m \in (-\infty; -2\sqrt{2}] \cup [2\sqrt{2}; \infty)$   
 d)  $m \in \left(-\infty; -\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}\right) \cup \left(\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}; \infty\right)$     e)  $m \in \left(\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}; \infty\right)$

3. Mulțimea soluțiilor reale ale inecuației:  $\lg 2 + \lg(4^{x-2} + 9) \leq 1 + \lg(2^{x-2} + 1)$ , este:

- a)  $x \in [1; 5]$     b)  $x \in [2; 4]$     c)  $x \in [2; 3]$     d)  $x \in [4; 6]$     e)  $x \in [4; \infty]$

4. Inecuația  $\log_3 x + \log_3(x+5) + \log_3 0,02 < 0$  are ca soluție mulțimea:

- a)  $(-10; 5)$     b)  $(-\infty; -10) \cup (5; \infty)$     c)  $(5; \infty)$     d)  $(5; 10)$     e)  $(0; 5)$

5. Se dau numerele pozitive  $a_1, a_2, a_3$ , în progresie aritmetică. Dacă  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 21$  și numerele  $a_1 + 2, a_2 + 3, a_3 + 9$  sunt în progresie geometrică, atunci suma  $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2$  este:

- a) 148    b) 159    c) 168    d) 179    e) 169

6. În dezvoltarea  $(1+x)^n$ , coeficienții lui  $x^5$  și  $x^{12}$  sunt egali dacă valoarea lui  $n$  este:

- a) 15    b) 13    c) 17    d) 12    e) 14

7. Valorile reale ale parametrului  $a$  pentru care sistemul: 
$$\begin{cases} ax + y + z = 0 \\ x - y + az = 0 \\ 2x + y + 3z = 0 \end{cases}$$
 admite și soluții nebanale

sunt:

- a)  $a \in \{-1; 0\}$     b)  $a \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (0; \infty)$     c)  $a \in (0; \infty)$   
 d)  $a \in (-\infty; -1)$     e)  $a \in \mathbf{R} - \{-1; 0\}$

8. Matricea  $\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & a \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  este inversabilă. În acest caz, valorile reale ale parametrului  $a$  sunt:

- a)  $a \in \mathbf{R} - \{-1; 0\}$     b)  $a \in \{-1; 0\}$     c)  $a \in (-\infty; -1)$     d)  $a \in (0; \infty)$     e)  $a \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (0; \infty)$

9. Valoarea limitei,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x - (n+1)x^{n+1} + nx^{n+2}}{(1-x)^2}$  este:

- a)  $\frac{n(n-2)}{2}$     b)  $\frac{n^2+2}{2}$     c)  $\frac{n^2+3n+1}{2}$     d)  $\frac{n^2}{2}$     e)  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

10. Valoarea limitei,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{2x^2 - 3x + 5} - \sqrt{2x^2 + 3x + 7})$  este:

- a) 0      b)  $\infty$       c)  $-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$       d)  $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$       e)  $3\sqrt{2}$

11. Valoarea limitei,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{3x+2}{3x+1} \right)^{x+1}$  este:

- a) 1      b)  $e^{\frac{1}{2}}$       c) e      d)  $e^3$       e)  $\sqrt[3]{e}$

12. Valorile reale ale parametrului  $a$  pentru care funcția  $f: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \ln(1+x^2) - ax$  este crescătoare pe  $\mathbf{R}$ , sunt:

- a)  $a \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (1; \infty)$       b)  $a \in (-\infty; -1]$       c)  $a \in [-1; 1]$       d)  $a \in (-\infty; 1]$       e)  $a \in [1; \infty)$

13. Ecuația  $x^4 - 10x^3 + 36x^2 + 4mx - 3n = 0$  are o rădăcină triplă  $x_1 < 3$ . Atunci valorile parametrilor  $m$  și  $n$  sunt:

- a)  $m = -14; n = \frac{32}{6}$       b)  $m = 9; n = -27$       c)  $m = -14; n = -\frac{32}{3}$   
d)  $m = 16; n = 12$       e)  $m = -24; n = 20$

14. Valoarea integralei  $\int_{-2}^2 \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^n} dx$  este:

- a)  $\frac{2^{-n}}{1-n}$       b) 0      c)  $\frac{2^{-n} - (-2)^{-n}}{1-n}$       d)  $\frac{2^n + 2^{-n}}{n-1}$       e)  $\frac{2^n}{n}$

15. Aria cuprinsă între graficul funcției  $f: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{1+x^4}$  și dreptele:  $y = 0$ ,  $x = -1$  și  $x = 1$  este:

- a) 0      b)  $\frac{\pi}{8}$       c)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$       d)  $\ln\sqrt{2}$       e)  $\frac{\ln 3}{\ln 2}$

**BAREM DE EVALUARE ȘI APRECIERE A  
TESTULUI GRILĂ LA MATEMATICĂ  
VARIANTA I**

1	a
2	c
3	b
4	e
5	d
6	c
7	a
8	a
9	e
10	d
11	e
12	b
13	c
14	b
15	d

LUCRARE SCRISĂ LA PSIHOLOGIE  
VARIANTA I

*Notă: Cele 30 de întrebări tip grilă au variante de răspuns multiple. De la unu la toate din răspunsurile preformulate pot fi corecte.*

1. Spiritul de observație reprezintă:
  - a. o metodă de investigare;
  - b. o atitudine;
  - c. o aptitudine.
  
2. Orice proces perceptiv presupune:
  - a. interpretare;
  - b. detecție;
  - c. discriminare;
  - d. identificare.
  
3. Care dintre procesele cognitive senzoriale operează cu imagini secundare?
  - a. senzația;
  - b. percepția;
  - c. reprezentarea.
  
4. Gândirea este procesul psihic care :
  - a. se desfășoară într-un plan mintal, intern, subiectiv;
  - b. se folosește de judecăți, raționamente, operații cognitive;
  - c. realizează o procesare profundă a realității.
  
5. J. P. Guilford a evidențiat trăsăturile principale ale procesului global al gândirii. Acestea sunt:
  - a. flexibilitate;
  - b. expresivitate;
  - c. fluiditate;
  - d. originalitate;
  - e. elaborare.
  
6. După durata păstrării, memoria este:
  - a. senzorială;
  - b. de scurtă durată;
  - c. de lungă durată.
  
7. Cele mai importante dintre calitățile memoriei sunt:
  - a. fidelitatea reactualizării;
  - b. rapiditatea întipăririi;
  - c. suplețea memoriei;
  - d. volumul memoriei.
  
8. Coloana infinitului și Masa tăcerii, creațiile celebre ale lui C. Brâncuși, ilustrează unul dintre procedeele combinărilor imaginative:
  - a. omisiunea;
  - b. multiplicarea;
  - c. substituirea;
  - d. analogia;
  - e. schematizarea.

9. Brainstorming-ul este o:
- tehnică de creativitate colectivă;
  - metodă de anihilare a ideilor noi;
  - furtună de idei.
10. Calitatea comunicării este apreciată în funcție de următorii indicatori:
- promptitudine;
  - completitudine;
  - calitatea informației.
11. Care dintre funcțiile limbajului realizează conducerea conduitei proprii sau a altei persoane?
- funcția de comunicare;
  - funcția de cunoaștere;
  - funcția afectivă;
  - funcția ludică;
  - funcția de reglare.
12. Curiozitatea pentru nou face parte dintre formele de manifestare ale:
- motivației pozitive;
  - motivației extrinseci;
  - motivației cognitive;
  - motivației afective.
13. Care dintre motivații au o intensitate atât de mare încât pot acționa chiar și împotriva instinctului de conservare?
- aspirațiile;
  - idealurile;
  - convingerile;
  - interesele.
14. Patriotismul face parte din categoria:
- emoțiilor;
  - sentimentelor;
  - pasiunilor;
  - afectelor;
  - dispozițiilor afective.
15. Care sunt rolurile expresiilor emoționale în comportamentul uman?
- rol de comunicare;
  - rol de influențare a conduitei altora;
  - rol de autoreglare;
  - rol de contagiune;
  - rol de accentuare/diminuare a trăirii afective.
16. Capacitatea de efort voluntar este condiționată de:
- resursele fizice;
  - resursele psihice;
  - resursele minerale;
  - experiență.
17. Din punct de vedere psihologic obstacolul reprezintă:
- obiect sau fenomen al realității;
  - rezistența internă resimțită de individ în desfășurarea unei activități;
  - confruntarea dintre posibilitățile individului și cerințele activității.

18. În comunicarea cu sine un rol important îl joacă:
- atenția internă;
  - atenția externă;
  - atenția involuntară;
  - atenția distributivă.
19. Incapacitatea de a fi atent se numește:
- distributivitate;
  - instabilitate;
  - mobilitate;
  - distragere.
20. Laturile personalității sunt:
- aptitudinea;
  - inteligența;
  - temperamentul;
  - reprezentarea;
  - percepția.
21. Care dintre următoarele însușiri caracterizează personalitatea imatură?
- simplitatea structurilor psihice componente;
  - lipsa corelației dintre ele;
  - posibilitatea scăzută de adaptare;
  - eficiența sporită.
22. Temperamentele nu sunt:
- bune;
  - rele;
  - înnăscute;
  - pure.
23. Care dintre tipurile fundamentale se caracterizează prin: energie, nervozitate, forță, mobilitate?
- coleric;
  - sangvinic;
  - melancolic;
  - flegmatic.
24. Nivelul de dezvoltare a aptitudinilor poate fi evaluat după:
- eficiență;
  - volum;
  - originalitate;
  - sensibilitate.
25. Curajul, bărbăția, eroismul sunt:
- aptitudini;
  - temperamente;
  - trăsături voluntare de caracter;
  - produsele creativității.
26. Nivelul maxim de creativitate este atins în:
- creativitatea productivă;
  - creativitatea inovativă;
  - creativitatea inventivă;
  - creativitatea emergentă.

27. Abilitățile mintale primare elaborate de Thurstone sunt:
- factorul spațial;
  - factorul fizic;
  - factorul numeric;
  - factorul raționament;
  - factorul percepție.
28. Stadiile de dezvoltare a personalității se stabilesc în funcție de:
- structurile psihice specifice;
  - sistemul de relații socio – culturale;
  - activitatea dominantă desfășurată.
29. Sociomatricea este:
- figură grafică ce redă tipul de personalitate;
  - metodă de cercetare a inteligenței;
  - tabel cu dublă intrare în care membrii unui grup sunt notați în legătură cu relațiile dintre ei.
30. Conflictul, ca formă a relațiilor cu ceilalți, poate fi:
- cognitiv;
  - afectiv;
  - perceptiv;
  - social.

**BAREM DE EVALUARE ȘI APRECIERE A  
TESTULUI GRILĂ LA PSIHOLOGIE  
VARIANTA I**

1	c	16	a, b, d
2	a, b, c, d	17	c
3	c	18	a
4	a, b, c	19	d
5	a, c, d, e	20	a, b, c
6	b, c	21	a, b, c
7	a, b, c, d	22	a, b, d
8	b	23	a
9	a, c	24	a, b, c
10	a, b, c	25	c
11	e	26	d
12	c	27	a, c, d, e
13	c	28	a, b, c
14	b	29	c
15	a, b, c, d, e	30	a, b, c, d