

Test de autoevaluare a cunoștințelor la disciplina LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

- Toți itemii sunt obligatorii;
- Timpul de lucru estimat este de maximum 30 de minute.

Read the texts and choose one correct answer – a, b, c, or d.

The central Arctic is an ice mass formed from part of the ocean, whereas the Antarctic is continental. However, there are land masses surrounding the Arctic which, in most cases, extend southward to the tropics. The Antarctic, on the other hand, is the only continent entirely set off from the rest of the world by great oceans.

Furthermore, we know now that at some point in history, all of the other continents except Australia used to be joined by land bridges. Even Australia would have been easy to reach from the shores of this primordial ‘supercontinent’ by canoe. However, the only place Antarctica even approaches another continent is the long finger of the Antarctic Peninsula, reaching within 600 miles of Cape Horn, the southernmost tip of South America. In addition to distance, ice and stormy seas kept everyone from seeing this continent until about 1820.

1. The overall message of the text is that...
 - a. unlike the Arctic, the Antarctic is a proper continent, but it is the farthest away from all other continents.
 - b. made up of land strips surrounding the Arctic, the Antarctic is a Peninsula that nearly bridges the tropics.
 - c. as opposed to the Arctic, Antarctica is not a real continent, because it is very far away from other continents.
 - d. the Arctic is a far away continent made of ice, while the Antarctic region is warmer and closer to other continents.
2. Based on the information in the second paragraph, we can conclude that long ago other continents.
 - a. Antarctica used to be connected by land to all the
 - b. all continents were connected by land bridges to all the
 - c. Antarctica alone was still separated by seas from all the
 - d. Australia and Antarctica were not connected by land to
3. The text also informs us that Antarctica was first spotted...
 - a. during the second decade of the 19th century.
 - b. from Cape Horn, Australia, in the 18th century.
 - c. in the 18th century, by South American natives.
 - d. by South Americans, long before the 1820s.

It used to be that if you wanted to watch a sitcom or a sporting event, you'd have to watch it from your television. As Internet technology improves, more and more shows and movies are becoming available online.

This is probably a good change - at least for viewers. People can now pick exactly what they want to watch, and decide when and how they want to watch it. A study done by Harris Interactive found that 56 percent surf the Internet while watching television, and approximately 40 percent say that they go on social networking sites at the same time. In contrast, a trifling 16 percent, their majority in their sixties or older, watch television with their family.

This trend could be a problem for television stations. Advertisers don't want to pay money if their commercials aren't being seen. In contrast, people who watch things online read and write comments on the show, they look up details about the show, and they are less likely to ignore commercials. For broadcasters, online viewers may turn out to be more loyal fans.

4. Internet technology offers people...

- a. more flexibility when watching programs.**
- b. better programs than television used to offer.**
- c. a larger variety of program channels.**
- d. the opportunity to watch sitcoms.**

5. check the internet while watching television.

- a. Almost half of Americans**
- b. Approximately half of Americans**
- c. The majority of Americans**
- d. Less than twenty percent of Americans**

6. People who watch online programs

- a. want to find out about programs.**
- b. do not pay attention to the commercials.**
- c. pay money to see the programs.**
- d. are not interested in watching programs.**

The media, like any big business venture today, is an extremely competitive world of its own. In providing material for its public, it has constantly to make sure it serves the right diet. No public will waste time on your paper or your TV channel otherwise. The sad truth is that there seems only one way to catch an audience – hit them right between their eyes. What started as a mild tap has now become a sledgehammer blow that goes by the name of sensationalism.

A reporter chooses – has to choose – a new story because of its sensation value. The young inexperienced cub reporter rings his news editor about a car crash. He starts to explain the details to him, but the experienced editor asks the cub one question: ‘Anyone killed?’ and to himself he thinks, why do we offer jobs to children?

7. The word ‘diet’ (paragraph 1, line 2) most probably refers to...

- a. the eating habits of the public, at large.**
- b. specialized materials about foods, in general.**
- c. the type of materials that appeal to the public.**
- d. specific information about dietary facts.**

8. The phrase '*hit them right between their eyes*' has the meaning...

- a. 'use violence when the public does not pay attention'.
- b. 'use only amazing narrations that can catch people's attention'.
- c. 'hit their faces, because it is more painful'.
- d. 'hit them anytime they are interested in a story'.

9. The '*children*' mentioned in this text (paragraph 2, last line) are...

- a. the reporter's own kids.
- b. the editor's kids.
- c. some inexperienced reporters.
- d. animal cubs.