I. READING COMPREHENSION

20p

You are going to read an article in a magazine about different magicians. For questions 1–10, choose from the magicians (A–G). (10 x 2p = 20p)

Who
made famous a trick he didn't invent? **1 ………**
was most famous for guessing what people were thinking? **2 ………**
worked with a partner at one point? **3 ………**
was originally trained to be something other than an magician? **4 ……… 5………**
developed his act using somebody else's ideas? **6 ………**
performed illusions with large objects? **7 ………**
became an actor for a while? **8 ………**
had his own show which wasn't on the stage? **9 ……… 10 ………**

Magic has been a source of entertainment for centuries. It is also a very complex art. A magician's skill lies in distracting the audience and making them believe that illusion is reality. Read about some of the better known magicians who have made their living in the 19th and 20th centuries.

A John Henry Anderson
Anderson was a Scottish magician who performed in Europe and the United States in the early 19th century. His favourite trick was bullet-catching, but he is best remembered for pulling a rabbit from a hat. He didn't think of the trick first, but he made it popular and there have been variations on it ever since.

B Robert-Houdin
Robert-Houdin was born in France in 1805. He was originally trained as a clockmaker. He first appeared as a magician in Paris in 1845. He used common objects to create illusions rather than complicated pieces of machinery. He was known as the father of magic and it was from him that Harry Houdini took his name years later.

C John Nevil Maskelyne
Maskelyne was English born and well-known as an escape artist. He began performing in 1871. As well as his amazing escapes, he also perfected levitation – the art of causing something to rise with no visible means of support. In 1893 he worked with another magician, David Devant. In 1911, they published a book.

D Howard Thurston
Thurston was from Ohio. He started by touring and doing card tricks. In 1908 he met the magician, Harry Kellar. Kellar sold him his tricks and Thurston turned them into a 3-hour long magic show. He toured with it for over 20 years. He was well know for illusions such as the 'floating lady'.

E Harry Houdini
Houdini was born Erik Weisz in Budapest, Hungary. Before taking up magic, he worked in a circus. He began performing in the 1890s. His world-wide fame came from his amazing escapes. One of his most incredible escapes was from a box that was locked, roped, weighted then lowered into water. Late in his career he went to Hollywood and made films, performing his own stunts. He spent much of his time proving that magicians who claimed they could speak to the dead were cheats.

F Joseph Dunninger
Dunninger was well-known in the United States during the 1940s. He began his career doing card tricks and other illusions. However, it wasn't long before he found people were more interested in his seeming ability to read minds. His audiences were fascinated by his act. So much so, that in 1943 he started his own radio show.

G David Copperfield

David Copperfield was born in 1956 in America. He began performing at the age of twelve. He is noted for his ability to make objects disappear, something he has done frequently whilst on the air, watched by millions. He once made the Statue of Liberty, America's most famous landmark, disappear. He also walked through the Great Wall of China. From the late 1970s, he was on TV in *The Magic of David Copperfield*.

II. ENGLISH IN USE   40p

II.A. WORD BUILDING. Read the text and use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits the gap. (10 x 1p = 10p)

1. I'm responsible for taking care of you in your parents' _____ . **ABSENT**
2. There is a lack of _____ in the articles she writes. They are all the same. **CREATE**
3. What is the _____ of this river? **DEEP**
4. From the balcony we could see all the _____ arriving in their shiny cars. **CELEBRATE**
5. You should be proud of all your _____ over the last three years. **ACHIEVE**
6. She gave a very _____ speech that inspired the entire audience. **POWER**
7. I felt _____ during my stay at the hospital. **MISERY**
8. You should use your _____ when writing your short story. **IMAGINE**
9. He is a very _____ person; you can always count on him. **RELY**
10. There is a lot of _____ between the students in this class. **COMPETE**

II.B. OPEN CLOZE. Fill in with the word which best fits the context. (10 x 1p = 10p)

Albert Einstein was not a particularly good student. At school in Munich, Einstein (1) _____ fairly good grades in nearly (2) _____ subjects and was excellent at mathematics and physics. However, he disliked doing (3)_____ he was told. He didn't like exams and neither did he like attending classes, so he left school early.
(4) _____ failing the entrance exam, Einstein was eventually admitted to (5) _____ Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in 1896. Although he did well, he was (6) _____to get a job at a university after graduation, mainly (7) _____ he was thought to be very lazy. Instead, he worked in a secondary school, (8) _____ he taught maths and physics, both of which he was good (9) _____ . About two years later , Einstein received a job as a clerk in Bern. Shortly afterwards, his special theory of relativity (10) _____ published - one of the greatest scientific achievements in the history of mankind.

II.C. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Read the text below and choose the correct word (A, B, C or D) for each space. (10 x 1p = 10p)

When Lucy announced that she was going to move abroad because she was bored (**1**) _____ her life, we weren't surprised. After all, she had been talking about moving to a warmer country for ages, one which would (**2**) _____ sun, sea and opportunities for outdoor activities. A country like Spain or Portugal would (**3**) _____ her just fine. We took her even more seriously when she called off an interview for a job she was sure of getting. Of course, her parents were annoyed with her decision, but I had to admit that I sympathized with her. I had done something (**4**) _____ when I was her age, so I supported her all the way. I even helped her decide on a suitable destination. It was near an ancient site which, given Lucy's academic background in archaeology, was (**5**) _____ for her. I (**6**) _____ her that in the beginning she would feel (**7**) _____ an (**8**) _____, but people from small towns are friendly and she wouldn't feel lonely for too long. The time came for Lucy to depart. She wasn't sad, (**9**) _____ her parents who were crying and couldn't bear to see their daughter leaving. Seeing her parents cry made me feel responsible for what had happened. In the end, I (**10**)

_____ for having encouraged Lucy to leave. To tell the truth, however, I'm glad to have influenced her decision to move abroad.

1. A. with   B. for   C. about   D. at
2. A. supply   B. offer   C. reveal   D. cater
3. A. fit   B. suit   C. combine   D. match
4. A. similar   B. common   C. same   D. likely
5. A. ideal   B. special   C. particular   D. fine
6. A. insisted   B. explained   C. said   D. warned
7. A. as   B. alike   C. like   D. unlike
8. A. outdoor   B. outsider   C. outcome   D. outfit
9. A. not alike   B. unlikely   C. not as   D. unlike
10. A. admit   B. denies   C. apologised   D. accused

II.D. KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. You may use between <u>two and five</u> words. (5x2p=10p)

1. Please come with me to the basketball match. **WILL**
   You ……………………………………. to the basketball match, won't you?
2. We haven't arranged a date for the wedding yet.   **BEEN**
   A date for the wedding ………………………………………… yet.
3. 'How do you feel about this girl?' **ASKED**
   His mother …………………………………………… about that girl.
4. I have a friend who works in the community centre. **OF**
   A …………………………………………… in the community centre.
5. There was a flood because it rained heavily. **NOT**
   If it hadn't rained heavily, there …………………………………… a flood.

III. WRITING
                                                                    30p

This is part of a letter you received from your English friend.

> *I hear you organised a surprise birthday party for your mother: I'd love to hear about it. What kind of party did you organise? Who did you invite? How did it go?*

Write a letter to your friend, Anna, answering her questions. **140 -180 words**.

Nota: Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii. Timp de lucru 2 ore. Se acordă 10p din oficiu.

I. READING COMPREHENSION
Magicians (10x2p=20p)

1A
2F 3C 4B(E) 5E(B) 6D 7G 8E 9F(G) 10G(F)

II. ENGLISH IN USE

II.A. WORD BUIDING (10x1p=10p)

1.	ABSENCE	6.	POWERFUL
2.	CREATIVITY	7.	MISERABLE
3.	DEPTH	8.	IMAGINATION
4.	CELEBRITIES	9.	RELIABLE
5.	ACHIEVEMENT	10.	COMPETITION

II.B. OPEN CLOZE (10x1p=10p)

1. GOT/RECEIVED/HAD   6. UNABLE
2. ALL   7. BECAUSE
3. WHAT   8. WHERE
4. AFTER   9. AT
5. THE   10.WAS

II.C. MULTIPLE CHOICE (10x1p=10p)

1. A   2.B   3. B   4. A   5. A   6. D   7. C   8. B   9. D   10.C

II.D. KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS (5x2p=10p)

1. will come | with me
2. has not/hasn't been | arranged
3. asked him | how he felt
4. friend of mine | works
5. would not/wouldn't | have been

III. WRITING (30p)
- organization and cohesion ……………………....5p
- language accuracy …………………………... 6p
- content ……………………………………….8p
- range of vocabulary …………………………..6p
- register ……………………………………....5p

Se acordă 10p din oficiu