



Liceul Teoretic Filadelfia

Tel/fax: 0230 531205

str. Narciselor 5 E, 720207 Suceava

www.filadelfia.ro

Cont: RO22RNCB0234096458170001 BCR

scoalafiladelfiasv@gmail.com

Suceava

Cod fiscal: 14687487

Limba Engleză

Clasa a XIII a

Semestrul I

Prof. Oana Crudu

SUBIECTUL I (40 de puncte)

Read the text below. Are the sentences 1-5 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B)? If there is not enough information to answer 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B), choose 'Doesn't say' (C). Mark A, B or C on your exam sheet.

Windsor Castle

Windsor Castle, in Windsor in the English county of Berkshire, is the largest inhabited castle in the world and, dating back to the time of William the Conqueror, is the oldest in continuous occupation. The castle's floor area is approximately 484,000 square feet (44,965 square metres).

Together with Buckingham Palace in London and Holyrood Palace in Edinburgh, it is one of the principal official residences of the British monarch. Queen Elizabeth II spends many weekends of the year at the castle, using it for both state and private entertaining. Her other two residences, Sandringham House and Balmoral Castle, are the Royal Family's private homes.

Most of the Kings and Queens of England, later Kings and Queens of Great Britain, and later still kings and queens of the Commonwealth realms, have had a direct influence on the construction and evolution of the castle, which has been their garrison fortress, home, official palace, and sometimes their prison.

The castle's history and that of the British monarchy are inextricably linked.

Chronologically the history of the castle can be traced through the reigns of the monarchs who have occupied it. When the country has been at peace, the castle has been expanded by the additions of large and grand apartments; when the country has been at war, the castle has been more heavily fortified. This pattern has continued to the present day.

(www.anglotopia.net)

1. Windsor Castle dates back to William the Conqueror's times.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

2. British monarchs have never lived in Windsor Castle.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

3. Windsor Castle has remained unchanged since its construction.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

4. Some kings and queens have been imprisoned at Windsor Castle.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

5. Windsor Castle has been heavily fortified by Queen Elisabeth II.

A Right **B** Wrong **C** Doesn't say

SUBIECTUL al II-lea (60 de puncte)

Read the text below. For question 1 – 10, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

"Walkabout"

It is possible to consider "Walkabout" entirely as the story it seems to be: The story of a fourteen-year-old girl and her little brother, who are abandoned in the Australian outback and then saved through the natural skills of a young aborigine boy. It is simpler and easier to consider it on that level, too, because "Walkabout" is a superb work of storytelling and its material is effortlessly fascinating. There's also a tendency to read "Walkabout" as a catch-all of symbols and metaphors, in which the Noble Savage and his natural life are tested and found superior to civilization and cities.

(E) The movie does, indeed, make this comparison several times. Hundreds of miles from help, the girl turns on her portable radio to hear a philosopher observe: "It is now possible to

state that 'that is' is." Well, this isn't exactly helpful, and so we laugh. And more adolescent viewers may have to stifle a sigh and a tear when the girl is seen, at the movie's end, married to a cloddish office clerk and nostalgically remembering her idyllic days in the desert.

The contrast between civilization and man's more natural states is well-drawn in the movie, and will interest serious-minded younger people (just as, at the level of pure story, "Walkabout" will probably fascinate kids). But I don't think it's fruitful to draw all the parallels and then piously conclude that we would all be better off far from the city, sipping water from the ground, and spearing kangaroos for lunch. That sort of comparison doesn't really get you anywhere and leaves you with a movie that doesn't tell you more than you already knew. I think there's more than that to "Walkabout." And I'm going to have a hard time expressing that additional dimension for you, because it doesn't quite exist in the universe of words. Even in these days of film experiments, most movies have their centers in the worlds of plots and characters. But "Walkabout" E Well, to begin with, the film was directed and photographed by Nicolas Roeg, the cinematographer of "Petulia" and many other British films. Roeg's first stab at direction was as co-director of "Performance." This was his first work as an individual. I persisted in seeing "Performance" on the level of its perfectly silly

plot, and on that level it was a wretched movie indeed. People told me I should forget the plot and simply enjoy the movie itself, but I have a built-in resistance to that notion, usually. Perhaps I should have listened. Because Roeg's "Walkabout" is a very rare example of that kind of movie, in which the "civilized" characters and the aborigine exist in a wilderness that isn't really a wilderness but more of an indefinite place for the story to be told. Roeg's desert in "Walkabout" is like Beckett's stage for *Waiting for Godot*. That is, it's nowhere in particular, and everywhere. Roeg's photography reinforces this notion. He is careful to keep us at a distance from the physical sufferings of his characters. To be sure, they have blisters and parched lips, but he pulls up well short of the usual clichés of suffering in the desert. And his cinematography (and John

Barry's otherworldly music) make the desert seem a mystical place, a place for visions. So that the whole film becomes mystical, a dream, and the suicides which frame it set the boundaries of reality.

Within them, what happens between the boy and the girl, and the boy and the little brother, is not merely "communication" or "survival" or "cooperation," but the same kind of life-enhancement that you imagine people feel when they go into the woods and eat berries and bring the full focus of their intelligence to bear on the problem of coexisting with nature.

(www.rogererbert.suntimes.com)

1. What happens with the main characters at the end of the movie?

- A. They are saved by an aborigine.
- B. They are abandoned in the desert.
- C. They go to Australia.
- D. They get married.

2. How does the author characterise the way in which the movie tells the story?

- A. It is ridiculous.
- B. It is excellent.
- C. It is funny.
- D. It is too simple.

3. What is compared in the movie?

- A. Noble Savage and life
- B. civilization and natural life
- C. villages and cities
- D. city dwellers and bedouins

4. How does the girl feel at the end of the movie?

- A. longing
 - B. miserable
 - C. worried
 - D. betrayed
5. How does the author find explaining the other meaning of the film?
- A. difficult
 - B. easy
 - C. acceptable
 - D. appropriate
6. Who is likely to be fascinated by the story itself, according to the author?
- A. Young parents
 - B. Serious people
 - C. Children
 - D. Aborigenes
7. What does the author say about most movies?
- A. They are centred on plot and character.
 - B. They tell you nothing new.
 - C. They show wildlife.
 - D. They draw parallels.
8. What was the first movie that Nicholas Roeg directed?
- A. "Petulia"
 - B. "Performance"
 - C. "Walkabout"
 - D. "Waiting for Godot"
9. What is special about Roeg's photography in "Walkabout", in the author's opinion?
- A. It uses the stage from Beckett's "Waiting for Godot".
 - B. It mainly uses the usual clichés of suffering in the desert.
 - C. It keeps a distance between viewers and the characters' sufferings.
 - D. It supports the idea of an indefinite place.
10. How does the author characterise John Barry's music?
- A. dreamlike
 - B. mundane
 - C. supernatural
 - D. common

PRODUCEREA DE MESAJE SCRISE

SUBIECTUL I (40 de puncte)

You have just won a competition and you would like to tell your friend about it. Write an email to your friend, giving him/her details about the competition, telling him how you feel about winning it and informing him about your future plans.

Write your email in 80-100 words.

SUBIECTUL al II-lea (60 de puncte)

You have recently had a debate on success. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay giving your opinion on the following statement: *Before anything else, preparation is the key to success.* (Alexander Graham Bell).

Write your essay in 180-200 words.