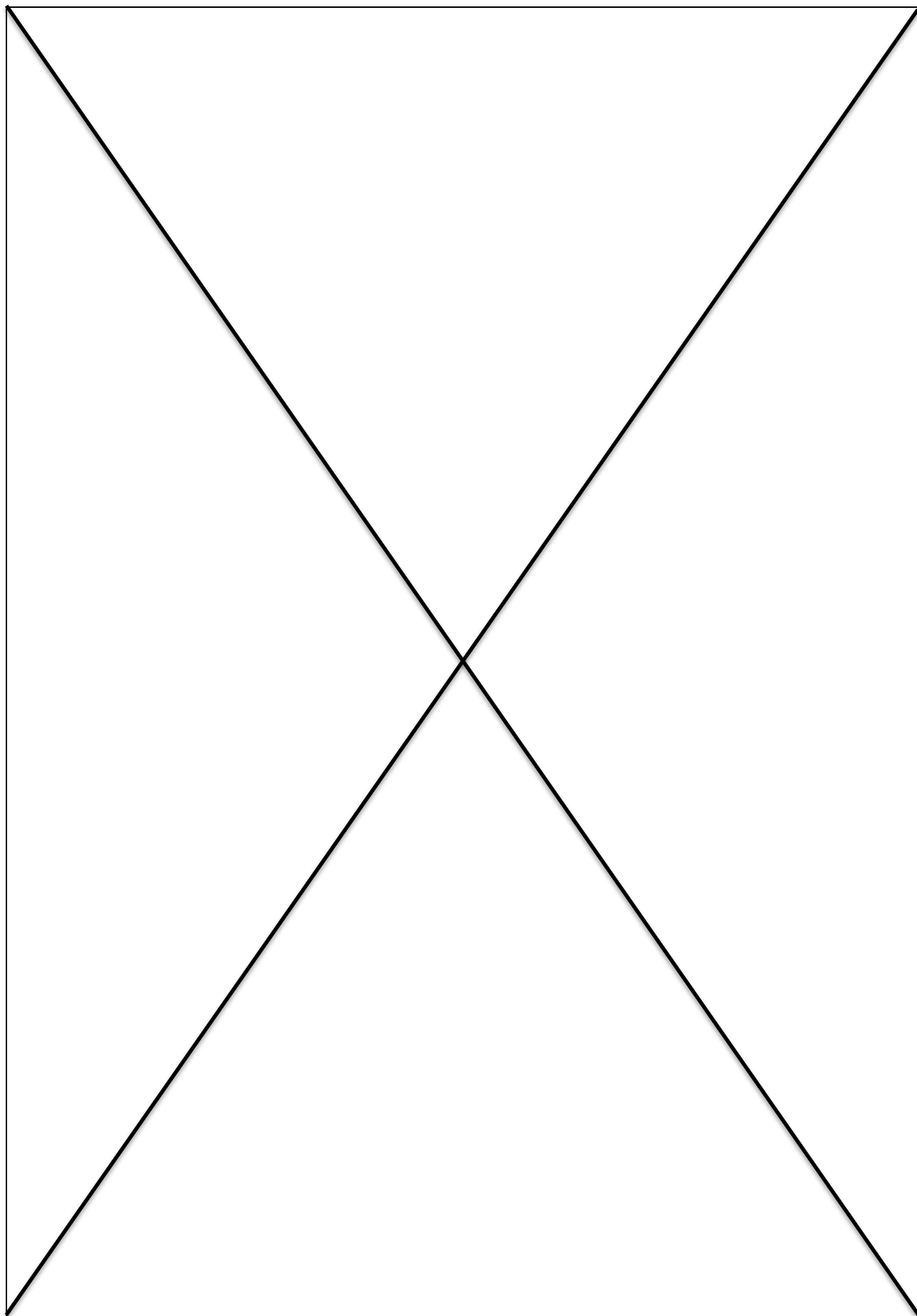


OLIMPIADA NAȚIONALĂ DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ
ETAPA LOCALĂ
10 februarie 2025

CLASA A XII-A
SECȚIUNEA B – REGIM DE STUDIU BILINGV/INTENSIV

Numele și prenumele elevului: _____
Unitatea de învățământ: _____
Codul elevului: _____



VĂ RUGĂM SĂ NOTĂȚI CODUL DUMNEAVOASTRĂ ÎN CASETA DE MAI JOS:

COD ELEV:

OLIMPIADA NAȚIONALĂ DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

ETAPA LOCALĂ

10 februarie 2025

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- Toate subiectele sunt obligatorii. Nu se acordă puncte din oficiu.
- Timpul de lucru efectiv este de 3 ore.

USE OF ENGLISH

(40 de puncte)

I. Read the sentences bellow and choose the correct word for each space. (10x1p=10p)

A celebrity is a person who is easily (1) ____ by people in a certain region or country. Celebrities usually get a lot of media (2) ____ and often are social people. Many become celebrities because of their (3) ____, after appearing in the media or simply (4) ____ chance. Celebrities who only achieve a small amount of fame are called B- or C-celebrities. In the last decades we have become (5) ____ with famous people. They have led to the rise of gossip magazines and TV shows and (6) ____ work for journalists and paparazzi. Movie stars, television actors and actresses, high-ranking politicians, successful business people, supermodels and athletes usually become celebrities. A few humanitarian (7) ____ such as Mother Teresa have achieved (8) ____ because of their charity work. Some people have become known because of their online activities and are regarded as Internet celebrities. Because celebrities (9) ____ a life that is different from that of normal people, the (10) ____ is interested in their private lives.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| (1) A identified | B accepted | C recognised | D seen |
| (2) A attention | B care | C notice | D thought |
| (3) A career | B employment | C living | D profession |
| (4) A for | B by | C through | D with |
| (5) A enjoyed | B charmed | C involved | D fascinated |
| (6) A give | B provide | C deliver | D arrange |
| (7) A advisors | B organizers | C leaders | D heads |
| (8) A fame | B pride | C legend | D joy |
| (9) A show | B manage | C run | D lead |
| (10) A culture | B society | C neighbourhood | D public |

II. Complete the text with ONE word that fits into each gap. (10x1p=10p)

I arrived at the youth centre (1) _____ morning feeling full of trepidation. There was a gang of 12 helpers including me and (2) _____ pair had been allocated a particular age group. Mine was the 10 to 11-year-old. Even with the planning meeting I had attended the week before, I worried (3) _____ whether I was up to the task. Why hadn't I read through the copious lesson plans we were given beforehand? And wasn't the average 10-year-old more interested in the latest Play Station game (4) _____ making things with paper and glue?

All too quickly (5) _____ children began arriving. The look of relief on parents' faces as they handed their offspring over to us was (6) _____ comical. A handful of the children were already members of the club but the other forty-five or so were from the local primary schools. Again, I asked myself (7) _____ I had elected to spend a day with (8) _____ these 'little monsters' especially when I have two all of my own to contend with! I needn't have worried of course as it turned (9) _____ to be a marvellous day. We watched entertaining clips, played memory games and (10) _____ some time in quiet reflection. I say 'we' because I rediscovered my inner child and joined in all the activities.

III. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word given in capitals. (10x1p=10p)

UK companies have received (1) _____ (CRITIC) from a business forum for what their report refers to as a rather narrow-minded attitude towards the dress code for office workers. This follows a case in which a male (2) _____ (EMPLOY) working in the post room of a large company in the United Kingdom received a (3) _____ (SUSPEND) for wearing jeans to work. Whilst the report accepts that there is a need for people dealing with (4) _____ (CUSTOM) to look well dressed, it questions whether employees who work behind the scenes (5) _____ (NECESSARY) need to dress formally. The authors of the report made a (6) _____ (COMPARE) between the UK and other European nations where employers seem (7) _____ (CONCERN) about the need for their workers to wear smart clothes in the office. Their (8) _____ (ARGUE) is based on research that claims workers are far more (9) _____ (PRODUCT) when they have the (10) _____ (FREE) to dress in a way that they feel most comfortable in.

IV. For sentences 1-5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. (10x1p=10p)

1. I'm just about to give up this diet because it's not working at all.
I'm _____ up this diet because it's not working at all. **POINT**
2. Please do those photocopies whenever you have the time.
Please do those photocopies if _____ the time. **HAPPEN**
3. If you really want to spend the whole night studying, there's nothing I can do.
If you _____ the whole night, there's nothing I can do. **INSIST**
4. The match will be postponed if it keeps raining.
Further rain _____ postponement of the match. **MEAN**
5. "I can't stand what his assistant said about me," said Barbara
Barbara _____ the assistant said about her. **OBJECTED**
6. "Ian took the money, not his brother Dylan," Susan said.
According to Susan, _____ took the money, not his brother Dylan. **IT**
7. If Phil is having so many problems at school, maybe some private tuition would help him.

Maybe Phil would _____ tuition if he's
having so many problems at school. **FROM**

8. We paid someone to fix the roof for us last summer.
Last summer, we _____. **HAD**

9. The town's population surrendered as soon as the enemy arrived.
No sooner had the enemy arrived _____
surrendered. **THAN**

10. My brother has great ideas all the time.
My brother always _____ ideas. **COMES**

INTEGRATED SKILLS (60 de puncte)

I. Read the text below and for each question, choose the correct option A, B, C or D, which fits best according to the text. (5 x 2 p = 10 points)

The Limits of Television Programming in the Modern Era

Television remains a dominant force in global entertainment, but its limitations have become increasingly apparent in recent years. While streaming services have revolutionised how audiences consume content, traditional TV networks still rely on rigid programming structures that often fail to meet the evolving preferences of viewers. As a result, many people feel restricted by outdated scheduling, repetitive formats, and a lack of creative risk-taking. The question remains: is television adapting quickly enough to remain relevant?

One major limitation is the reliance on predictable and formulaic content. Many networks prioritize commercially successful genres—such as reality TV, crime dramas, and talent shows—over innovative storytelling. This results in repetitive narratives that leave little room for originality. Risk-averse executives often avoid experimental formats for fear of alienating mainstream audiences, leading to a stagnation of ideas. While streaming platforms are more willing to push creative boundaries, traditional television struggles to break free from well-worn formulas.

Another significant issue is censorship and editorial control. Unlike online platforms, where creators have greater freedom, television programming is often subject to strict regulations regarding language, themes, and controversial topics. While this ensures content remains suitable for a broad audience, it also limits the ability of writers and producers to tackle important social and political issues in a meaningful way. The result is content that may feel sanitized or disconnected from the realities of modern society.

Furthermore, audience engagement is declining due to rigid scheduling and excessive advertising. In an era where viewers expect content on demand, the traditional TV model—with fixed broadcast times and long commercial breaks—feels increasingly outdated. Many people prefer streaming services, which offer uninterrupted, personalized viewing experiences. This shift in audience behaviour has forced networks to reconsider their approach, yet many still struggle to compete with the flexibility of digital platforms.

Despite these challenges, television is not obsolete. Many high-quality productions continue to emerge, and networks are beginning to experiment with new formats to attract younger audiences. However, unless television programming becomes more adaptable, diverse, and innovative, its relevance may continue to diminish in the face of ever-expanding digital alternatives. The future of TV depends on its ability to evolve with the expectations of modern viewers rather than remain confined by the limitations of the past.

1. What does the writer suggest about television's ability to compete with digital platforms?

- A) It has successfully adapted to changing audience preferences.
- B) It faces challenges due to its rigid structures and cautious decision-making.
- C) It benefits from having a predictable and structured format.
- D) It is unaffected by the rise of streaming services.

2. What is implied about the type of content preferred by television executives?

- A) They encourage experimentation and unique storytelling.
- B) They avoid commercially driven decisions when selecting programmes.
- C) They actively seek out content that challenges audience expectations.
- D) They prioritise formats that have historically performed well.

3. How does the writer view the role of censorship in television programming?

- A) It ensures that television content remains relevant to a modern audience.
- B) It helps maintain quality and prevents poorly produced content.
- C) It limits creative freedom and prevents deeper discussions.
- D) It has no significant impact on the way stories are presented.

4. What challenge does traditional television face in retaining audiences?

- A) Advertisements and inflexible schedules reduce engagement.
- B) Viewers appreciate the structured nature of scheduled programming.
- C) People are increasingly drawn to television over streaming platforms.
- D) Networks have effectively integrated digital strategies to attract viewers.

5. What does the writer suggest about the future of television?

- A) It will likely disappear as digital platforms dominate.
- B) It can remain relevant if it embraces innovation and flexibility.
- C) It should continue following traditional programming methods.
- D) It will only survive if it eliminates competition from streaming services.

II. Your local television station wants to offer a wider variety of programmes to cater to viewers of all ages. Write a *proposal* suggesting different types of programmes that would engage a broad audience, from children to adults. Explain the benefits of offering such diversity in programming. (220-260 words). (50 points)