



Steps towards the 9th Grade

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CUVÂNT ÎNAINTE

Apariția „Steps towards the 9th Grade” este salutară, ca o resursă complementară necesară tuturor cadrelor didactice pentru pregătirea candidaților pentru admiterea la clasele cu program de predare biligv/ intensiv a limbii engleze.

Întrucât testarea competențelor de limba engleză se realizează în conformitate cu prevederile metodologiei de admitere în clasa a IX-a, „Steps towards the 9th Grade” reprezintă un auxiliar curricular eficient, respectând structura și tipurile de subiecte stipulate în metodologie, propunând astfel un set de opt modele pentru proba scrisă și 30 de modele pentru proba orală, precum și subiectele probelor scrise din anii anteriori.

Modelele de subiecte oferă elevilor acces la tipurile de exerciții pentru verificarea cunoștințelor de structură și vocabular și contribuie la formarea competențelor de receptare și producere a mesajelor scrise și orale în limba engleză.

Auxiliarul a venit ca o consecință naturală a nevoii de practicare a subiectelor specifice probelor de admitere, în contextul unei solicitări din ce în ce mai mari din partea elevilor pentru oferta educațională a liceelor care organizează clase cu predare bilingvă / intensivă.

„Steps towards the 9th Grade” îmbogățește colecția de ghiduri și auxiliare curriculare menite să pregătească elevii pentru admiterea la clasele cu predare bilingvă / intensivă, oferind o gamă variată de exerciții pentru fixarea limbii engleze, într-un format accesibil, putând fi utilizată și ca studiu individual.

Urăm succes elevilor în utilizarea acestuia și sperăm că va reprezenta un suport real pentru colegii profesori!

*Prof. Ana-Maria Vlădău
Inspector școlar- limba engleză
Inspectoratul Școlar al Județului Brașov*



CHAPTER I – GAPS FILLING

A. Fill in the gaps with one of the words provided above each text:

I. *around, example, shape, day, other, of, can, is, including, especially*

February 14th is Valentine's Day. Valentine's Day is a
...1) for romance and love. Valentine's Day2) celebrated in
many countries3) the world,4) Japan,
the United States, and the United Kingdom. You see a lot of romantic
symbols on Valentine's Day. For5), many couples
give each6) roses. To give someone flowers at any
time7) year is romantic and as roses are a symbol
of romance, roses on Valentine's Day are8) popular. (...)
People buy candles and balloons and many other things, often in the ...
.....9) of a heart. You10) find boxes of
candy that are shaped like hearts or candy that is itself in the shape of
a heart.

II. *the, that, went, lost, first, out, have, than, which, a*

.....1) we went to the Empire State Building
.....2) is 381 metres high. We went right up to3)
top and looked4) across New York. It was
.....5) fantastic view! After6) I had the
biggest burger I7) ever seen! After lunch we
.....8) shopping. Clothes and CDs are cheaper9)
in England! (...) Although it's a big city, you can't get10)
because most of the streets have numbers.



III. *things, from, same, this, than, they, at, years, famous, heavy*

A.....1) Italian scientist, Galileo, did
.....2) experiment three hundred3) ago.
Galileo said that all things fall at the4) speed. People
laughed5) him and said:, Heavy6)
fall faster7) light things!' So Galileo took a wooden
ball and a big8) metal ball to the top of the
famous Leaning Tower of Pisa. He dropped the two balls
.....9) the top of the tower. The two balls fell together towards
the ground, and10) hit the ground together.

IV. *were, about, to, had, used, our, later, when, for, was*

My uncle1) a moustache, a good job in the civil
service and used2) smoke forty cigarettes a
day, But3) he organised day trips
.....4) our family he5) to behave like
a boy. Today, seventy years.....6), we still talk
.....7) the wonderful trips to the sea8)
uncle used to organise when we9) children.
He never thought money spent on a well-organised outing
.....10) wasted!

V. *alive, of, first, quickly, other, on, worth, them, nearly, reason*

On the1) side of the world, the grey Whales
of Baja, California,2) disappeared in the last
century. Fortunately, the US Marine Mammals Protection Act of 1972
saved3). That same year, Mexico created the
world's4) whale sanctuary5) he
west coast6. Baja. The grey whales recovered
.....7). Today there are perhaps 20.000 and
these gentle giants are 8) now far more
..... 9) than dead. The10) is whale-
watching, an American craze for tourists.



VI. *answer, hear, language, can, yourself, with, lean, national, home, as*

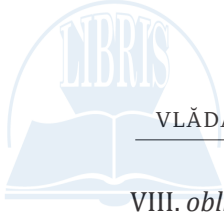
Imagine1) sitting in a café one day in your2) town, when on the next table you3) some people speaking English4) a strong North American accent. Being a friendly person, you5) over and say, „Hi! Are you American?“ „No,“ comes the immediate6) „Canadian!“ Calling a English-speaking Canadian an American7) be as bad8) telling a Scotsman that he’s English or a Swiss person he’s German. In spite of a common9), there are differences in culture and10) feeling. „No,“ many Canadians will tell you with insistence, „We’re not Americans! We’re Canadians“

VII. *bottle, most, part, over, unlike, object, shape, recognizable, of, answer*

What is the most1) object in the world? Could it be a football? Or a Big-Mac? No, the2) is a Coca-Cola bottle. The famous Coca-Cola3) is almost 100 years old !

Footballs and big macs are certainly4) of life for lots of people; but Coca-Cola is now a permanent part5) world culture. People know and drink Coca-Cola all6) the world.

It is said that the Coca-Cola bottle is the most recognised7) in the world. Hundreds of millions of people can recognise a Coke bottle by its8), even if they cannot see it! And the famous Coca-Cola logo is the9) famous logo in the world.10) any other famous commercial logo, it has not changed in 100 years!



VIII. *obliged, about ,even ,for,should ,Only, at, been ,of, independence*

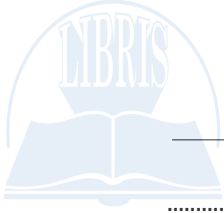
Almost every 16-year old has thought1)
leaving home. Many have2) thinking about
it, off and on, for years; some have been dreaming of
.....3) since they were twelve, or
4)younger. Leaving home is part5) the teenage
dream.

Recently, a survey of „Young People’s Social Attitudes” asked British
teenagers6)their opinions about leaving
home. Forty-nine per cent of 12-15 year olds thought that teenagers
.....7)be allowed to leave home
.....8) the age of 16; another 12% said 17, and 8% said „when they
want”.9)23% of young teenagers thought
that they should be10)to live at home until
they were 18!

B. Fill in the gaps with one word only, according to the meaning:

I. Sea otters are amazing.....1). Even.....2)
they are mammals, they spend almost3)entire
lives in the sea. Otters’ bodies are built to4) in
the water. All sea otters have fine, soft fur to keep them warm
.....5) they are wet. To help them swim, they have webbed back
feet which look a little6) flippers. Sea otters have an
unusual7) of eating. They8) find food by
diving deep into the water. When it is9) to eat,
they float10) their backs.

II. Homeless1) in Liverpool are2)
offered unwanted fur coats by an anti-fur3) group.
People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals said it had



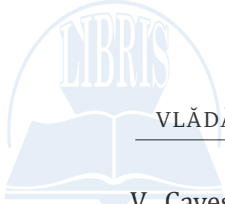
.....4) coats from various people, including celebrities,
.....5) had a change of heart6) wearing
them. A spokesman said: „We can't bring7) animals
back, but we can send a message that8) people
struggling to9) have any excuse10)
wearing them”.

III. A little mouse once1)the mistake of running..
.....2) a sleeping

lion's nose. It tickled like crazy3)woke the
lion up. With one sweep of his huge paw,4)
lion snatched up the mouse! He opened his mouth
.....5) and prepared to eat the mouse. „Oh no, please don't eat me!”
shrieked the mouse. “I'd6) just a tiny snack, not
fit.....7) the king of the beasts.8)
only you will spare my life,

I promise that I will help you if you are ever in trouble. “A little mouse,
helping the big king of beasts? That struck the lion
9) terribly funny. He roared10) laughter, opening
his jaw and letting this funny little mouse go free.

IV. Farmers use chemicals to1) insect pests and
weeds. These chemicals are2) to animals and
humans too. If the chemicals3) into the
water, they make4) unsafe. Farmers
.....5) use fertilisers to make their crops
.....6) better. The fertilisers get washed into.....7),
streams and lakes. They 8) cause water plants
to grow9) quickly. The plants then block out
the sunlight. The oxygen in the water is used up too quickly, and the
animals10) live in the water die.



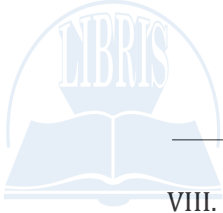
V. Caves were1) and didn't2) windows. They protected people3) bad weather and4) animals. The doors were5) from animal skins. There was6) kitchen or bathroom. Cave people7) their food on fires. In8) weather they didn't live in homes at all – they lived and9) outside. In10) places where there were no natural caves, people had to dig caves out of the hills.

VI. As a1) of global warming, the sea2) around the south east corner3) England is expected to rise by 54 cms in4) half a century! And scientists now say that5) parts of London will6) at serious risk from flooding by the sea within 50 years.

It's not all of London that is7) danger; just some8) to the east of the city. And they won't be under9) all the time; just when there10) very high tides.

VII. Here is the car of the future! This car is the1) of today's cars; today's cars are2) and dirty, this3) is silent and clean. Today's cars4) wheels, this one does not. It moves5) a snail, but6) faster than a snail !

This car7) use electric energy, not petrol or gasoline; it will have batteries that8) be recharged instantly from chargers in the road. It will also be very9) to drive. (...) This, perhaps, is the car of the year 2100, the car10) your grandchildren will ,maybe, drive.



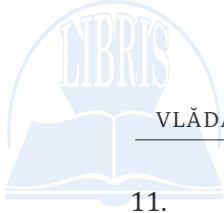
VIII. Before there1) the written word, there was the2) of dance. Dance3) love and hate, joy and sorrow,4) and death, and everything else in between. Dance in America is everywhere. We dance5) Florida to Alaska, from horizon to horizon and sea to sea. We dance at weddings, birthdays, office parties6) just to fill the time. 'I adore dancing,' says Lester Bridges, the owner of a dance studio in Iowa. 'I can't imagine7) anything else with my life.' Bridges runs dance8)for all ages. 'Teaching dance is wonderful. My older students say it makes9) feel young. It's marvellous to watch them. For many of them, it's a way of10) people and having a social life.'



CHAPTER II – MULTIPLE CHOICE

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. A. You..... tell the police about the burglary.
A. would B. shall C. must
2. This room last week.
A. was decorated B. will be decorated C. decorated
3. you study hard, you will pass the exam.
A. Supposing B. Providing C. Unless
4. Mark is kind.....funny.
A. as a result B. as well as C. all in all
5. Is Peter good.....Science?
A. for B. at C. in
6. I'll give you your book tomorrow.
A. back B. off C. out
7. Simon hasn't graduated yet,.....his sister has.
A. and B. but C. so
8. There are hardly.....people at the bus stop.
A. no B. some C. any
9. It was so cold I had to spend the day indoors.
A. whole B. every C. all
10. were several celebrities at the party.
A. There B. They C. These

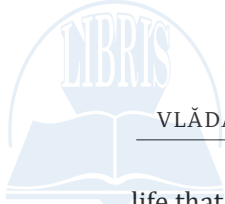


11. If sees Sophie , can they give her a message?
A. anything B. anywhere C. anyone
12. "I love playing tennis." " do I."
A. Nor B. So C. Neither
13. I won't know the results fordays.
A. much B. a great deal of C. a couple of
14. Jane feeds the fish once day.
A. a B. the C. ---
15. idea was it to visit the exhibition?
A. What B. Whose C. Who
16. Frank and Fiona are going to Ireland.
A. Both B. All C. Either
17. She has..... hope of getting the job.
A. little B. few C. several
18. of these two rings do you prefer?
A. What B. Whose C. Which
19. I've never seen fashionable clothes before.
A. so B. what C. such
20. I am sorry..... you that you are suspected.
A. informing B. inform C. to inform
21. Can you me a favor and babysit tonight?
A. make B. do C. have
22. Take a drink in case youthirsty.
A. get B. will get C. are getting
23. Louise has.....learnt to ride a bike.
A. yet B. still C. already
24. its high price, she bought the Porsche.
A. As B. Though C. Despite

25. If you an effort , you will succeed.
A. do B. have C. make
26. He gave us useful information.
A. so B. such C. such a
27. If I were a magician, I a peaceful world.
A. would have created B. will create C. would create
28. Can't you do this quicker?
A. much B. any C. even
29. The teacher us to stand up.
A. said B. talked C. asked
30. My luggage is twice as as yours.
A. heavier B. more heavy C. heavy

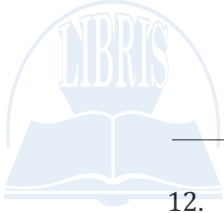
B. Choose the most suitable word :

I. Who are celebrities? 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. Magazines and newspapers follow their every move. Celebrities are often shown as glowing examples of success and perfection, or as bad and immoral if they are (11) in scandals. In order to make money, celebrities often write books, or create fashion brands and perfumes. Today's reality shows often (12) new stars. Normal people have become celebrities simply for taking part in Survivor or Big Brother. In other cases, (13) citizens have become celebrities for ridiculous things that they do. In the past years celebrities have started to (14) social media networking sites like Twitter and Facebook. Such services allow them to (15) directly with their fans without having to (16) on the media to promote their stories. In the eyes of their fans, social media makes celebrities more human and down-to-earth people.

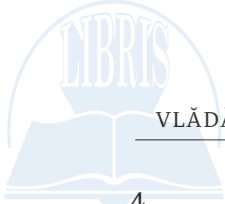
1. A. identified B. accepted C. recognised D. seen
2. A. attention B. care C. notice D. thought
3. A. career B. employment C. living D. profession
4. A. for B. by C. through D. with
5. A. enjoyed B. charmed C. involved D. fascinated
6. A. give B. provide C. deliver D. arrange
7. A. advisors B. organizers 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
11. A. concerned B. involved C. included D. contained



- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 12. | A. invent | B. design | C. create | D. generate |
| 13. | A. usual | B. routine | C. daily | D. everyday |
| 14. | A. manage | B. use | C. practice | D. work |
| 15. | A. communicate | B. join | C. correspond | D. bond |
| 16. | A. deny | B. believe | C. rely | D. trust |

II. The Cold Nasopharyngitis – better (1) as the common cold – is generally not a serious disease, but as its name (2) , it is extremely widespread and causes plenty of sick leave and low productivity at work every year. In (3) , including visits to doctors, the cold virus is estimated to cost over 5 billion euros per year. So how is it that there is no known cure? Like all viruses, colds are immune to antibiotics, but what about vaccinations? The problem with the cold virus – (4) the flu virus – is that it changes extremely fast. The cold we have this year will not be the same as the one we (5) next year, so if we are immunised to the former, we may find ourselves still defenceless against the (6) So, what can be done? Prevention is better (7) cure, as they say, and a few simple precautions can reduce your chances of infection quite effectively. Wash your hands when you come in from outdoors, and try not to touch surfaces that many people may (8) touched – for example, on a bus. If you are unlucky enough to fall ill with a cold, drink plenty of liquids and stay warm. The worst thing that can happen is for a cold to lead to something worse like a bacterial infection, (9) staying in bed for a day or two to get (10) it completely is not the craziest idea in the world.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | A. called | C. known | B. said | D. noted |
| 2. | A. suggests | C. has suggested | B. is suggesting | D. is suggested |
| 3. | A. fact | C. part | B. all | D. full |



- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 4. | A. such as | C. as such | B. just like | D. like as |
| 5. | A. take | C. stick | B. grab | D. catch |
| 6. | A. next | C. second | B. other | D. latter |
| 7. | A. from | C. than | B. of | D. for |
| 8. | A. be | C. have | B. have been | D. had |
| 9. | A. that | C. because | B. so | D. as |
| 10. | A. through | C. on | B. around | D. over |

III. The Grand Canyon in the United States was created by the River Colorado. People visit the Grand Canyon Park to go walking and running but (1)..... to look at the view. It is a wonderful view made (2)..... better by the Skywalk. The distance (3)..... the Skywalk to the bottom of the Grand Canyon is 1219 metres. It is a platform (4)..... walls and floor are built of glass (5)..... that you can see the beautiful rocks of the canyon. Up to 120 people are allowed to stand on it at the same (6)..... . It opened in 2007 and since (7)..... thousands of people have used it. You have to (8)..... special covers over your shoes to (9)..... scratching the glass beneath your feet. Walking onto the Skywalk makes you (10)..... like a bird floating high up in the air.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. hugely | B. mainly | C. greatly | D. completely |
| 2. | A. already | B. such | C. more | D. even |
| 3. | A. from | B. through | C. by | D. for |
| 4. | A. who | B. where | C. whose | D. which |
| 5. | A. therefore | B. although | C. so | D. because |