**OLIMPIADA DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ**
**ETAPA LOCALĂ**
**13 FEBRUARIE 2025**

**CLASA a XI-a**

**Sectiunea A**

<u>**SUBIECTUL A – USE OF ENGLISH**</u>                                                                **40 points**
**I. Read the following text and put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**          **10 points**

When I boarded the train I could not help **(1)** …… **(to notice)** that a great many local people got on as well. At the time, this **(2)** …… **(not to strike)** me as odd. I reflected that there must be a great many people besides myself who wished to take advantage of this excellent service. Neither **(3)** ………. **(I/to be)** surprised when the train stopped at the tiny station a few miles along the line. Even a mighty express train can **(4)** ….. **(to hold up)** by signals. Then, it suddenly dawned on me that this express **(5)** ….. **(not to roar)** down the line at ninety miles an hour, but barely chugging along at thirty. One hour and seventeen minutes passed and we **(6)** …….. **(not to cover)** even half the distance. I asked a passenger if this was the Western Express, but he **(7)** ……… **(not to hear)** even of it. I was determined to make a complaint as soon as we arrived. Two hours later, I was talking angrily to a bored stationmaster. When he **(8)** …….. **(to deny)** it briefly, he told me to look again. A tiny asterisk conducted me to a footnote at the bottom of the page: "This service **(9)** ……….. **(to suspend)**". Never **(10)** ……………. **(I / to experience)** such a frustrating thing before!

**II. Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in each gap.**          **10 points**

Do you ever have the **(1)** _____ **(IMPRESS)** that if you do something embarrassing, the whole world is looking at you? Apparently, this tendency to **(2)** _____**(ESTIMATE)** the importance to other people of how we look or what we do has a name - 'The spotlight effect.' It relates to a(n) **(3)** _____ **(RATIONAL)** belief that our actions are more **(4)** _____ **(NOTICE)** than they really are, and this is because although we are the centre of our own world, we're not the centre of everyone else's! We sometimes get **(5)** _____ **(NECESSARY)** anxious about a bad haircut or saying something silly. However, the **(6)** ___ **(LIKELY)** that others will remark on it is low because they are also the centre of their own worlds, and they too are busy thinking about themselves. That is, unless they are extremely **(7)** _____**(ATTEND)**. The label is also **(8)** _____ **(APPLY)** to when we do positive things. We might say something that we think is really clever or funny and assume that everyone picks up on it. In reality, this is not the case either and we need to **(9)** _____**(COME)** this **(10)** _____ **(TEND)**!

**III. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.**                                                                **10 points**
**1**). He regrets... their proposal only because his wife... of moving back to London.
    A.  having turned down, thinks;
    B.  to turn down, thinks;
    C.  to have turned down, is thinking;

D. turning down, is thinking.

**2).** He never ... to thanking them.
    A. got on;
    B. got around;
    C. got up;
    D. got over;

**3).** He used to ... the bus to work, but ... he drives his own car.
    A. take, presently;
    B. travel by, actually;
    C. travel by, currently;
    D. take, now;

**4).** The sun was incredibly hot, but the tanned bodies of tourists on the beach....
    A. laid still;
    B. lied calm;
    C. lay still;
    D. lie quiet;

**5).** The youngest son... his property in... living.
    A. squandered, loose;
    B. lost, better;
    C.  missed, lose;
    D. wasted, lost;

**6).** It is possible that, if properly asked, the great philosopher... impart... to his visitors**.**
    A. ought to, much knowledge;
    B. may, many knowledges;
    C. may, much knowledge;
    D. can, many knowledge;

**7).** He said they...... for 2 weeks before they……the exam**.**
    A. would have been studying hard, sat for;
    B. would have studied hardly, sit for;
    C. will have been studying hard, sit for;
    D. will have studied hard, sit for;

**8).** A very costly possession that is worthless to its owner and only causes trouble is "a... elephant".
    A. black;
    B. yellow;
    C. red;
    D. White;

**9)**. Not only… more water, ... it ... with greater force.
    A. there would be, but also, would come out;

B.  there would be, but also, may come out;
C.  would there be, but also, would come out;
D.  would there be, and also, would come out;

**10).** 'Do you think Peter will agree to help me with decorating my house for my coming of age party?', Lucy asked.

    A.  Lucy wondered if Peter will agree to help her with decorating her house for her coming of age party.

    B.  Lucy wondered if Peter would agree to help her with decorating her house for her coming of age party.

    C.  Lucy wondered would Peter agree with helping her with decorating her house for her coming of age party.

    D.  Lucy wondered if Peter would have agreed to help her with decorating her house for her coming of age party;

## IV. Translate the following text into English.                              10points

       Ar fi trebuit ca finlandezul să fi vorbit japoneză atunci când l-au prins francezii și l-au închis, pentru că se temeau că armata finlandeză ar putea invada Parisul, și știau că finlandezii fuseseră sfătuți să afle cum izbutea Franța să-și apere hotarele atât de bine încât nu le putea nimeni trece dacă nu fusese informat Președintele Franței în scris cu douăzeci și patru de ore în prealabil.

## SUBIECTUL B- INTEGRATED SKILLS                              (60 points)
### Read the text below and do the tasks that follow.

       The average computer user has between 5 and 15 username/password combinations to log in to email accounts, social networking sites, discussion boards, news and entertainment sites, online stores, online banking accounts, or other websites. For people who use email or other internet applications at work, the number of required username/password combinations may surpass 30. Some of these accounts demand that you use a specific number of symbols and digits, while others require you to change your password every 60 days. When you add to this list the codes needed to access things like ATMs, home alarm systems, padlocks, or voicemail, the number of passwords becomes staggering. The feeling of frustration that results from maintaining a memorized list of login credentials has grown so prevalent that it actually has a name: password fatigue.

       Having to remember so many different passwords is irritating, but it can also be dangerous. Because it is virtually impossible to remember a unique password for each of these accounts, many people leave handwritten lists of usernames and passwords on or next to their computers. Others solve this problem by using the same password for every account or using extremely simple passwords. While these practices make it easier to remember login information, they also make it exponentially easier for thieves to hack into accounts.

       Single sign-on (SSO) authentication and password management software can help mitigate this problem, but there are drawbacks to both approaches. SSO authentication can be used for related, but independent software systems. With SSO, users log in once to access a variety of different applications. Users only need to remember one password to log in to the main system; the SSO software then automatically logs the user in to other accounts within the system. SSO software is typically used by large companies, schools, or libraries. Password management software, such as KeePass and Password Safe, is most often used on personal computers. These software programs—which have been built into many major web browsers—store passwords in a remote database and automatically "remember" users' passwords for a variety of sites.

The problem with both SSO authentication and password management software is that the feature that makes them useful is also what makes them vulnerable. If a user loses or forgets the password required to log in to SSO software, the user will then lose access to all of the applications linked to the SSO account. Furthermore, if a hacker can crack the SSO password, he or she will then have access to all of the linked accounts. Users who rely on password management software are susceptible to the same problems, but they also incur the added threat of passwords being compromised because of computer theft.

Although most websites or network systems allow users to recover or change lost passwords by providing email addresses or answering a prompt, this process can waste time and cause further frustration. What is more, recovering a forgotten password is only a temporary solution; it does not address the larger problem of password fatigue.

Some computer scientists have suggested that instead of passwords, computers rely on biometrics. This is a method of recognizing human users based on unique traits, such as fingerprints, voice, or DNA. Biometric identification is currently used by some government agencies and private companies, including the Department of Defense and Disney World. While biometrics would certainly eliminate the need for people to remember passwords, the use of biometrics raises ethical questions concerning privacy and can also be expensive to implement.

The problems associated with SSO, password management software, and biometrics continue to stimulate software engineers and computer security experts to search for the cure to password fatigue. Until they find the perfect solution, however, everyone will simply have to rely on the flawed password system currently in place.

I. **For each question decide which answer (A, B, C or D) fits best according to the text.      10 points**

**1. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?**
A. The passage organizes ideas in order of increasing importance.
B. The author presents an argument and then uses evidence to dismiss opposing views.
C. The author explains a problem, explores solutions, and then dismisses these solutions as inadequate.
D. The author explains a problem and then persuades readers to agree with his or her solution to the problem.

**2. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for mitigate?**
A. predict
B. postpone
C. investigate
D. lessen

**3.The passage discusses all of the following solutions to password fatigue except**
A. writing the passwords down on a piece of paper
B. voice-recognition software
C. intelligent encryption
D. using very simple passwords

**4.Which of the following statements from the passage represents an opinion, as opposed to a fact?**
A. "For people who use email or other internet applications at work, the number of required

username/password combinations may surpass 30.”

B. “The feeling of frustration that results from maintaining a memorized list of login credentials has grown so prevalent that it actually has a name: password fatigue.”

C. “Having to remember so many different passwords is irritating, but it can also be dangerous.”

D. “Additionally, recovering a forgotten password is only a temporary solution; it does not address the larger problem of password fatigue.”

**5**. **In the final paragraph, the author's tone can best be described as**

A. angry

B. resigned

C. confused

D. hopeful

**II. Starting from the text above, write a *report on the role of computer labs in schools.***
**(220-250 words)**                                                     **( 50 points)**

**TOTAL**                                                              **100 POINTS**

**NOTĂ: TOATE SUBIECTELE SUNT OBLIGATORII.**
**TIMPUL DE LUCRU ESTE DE 3h.**
**NU SE ACORDĂ PUNCTE DIN OFICIU.**