

- **Subiectele de la 1 la 10 valorează câte 3 puncte, cele de la 11 la 20 câte 4 puncte, cele de la 21 la 30 câte 5 puncte, iar cele de la 31 la 50 din nou câte 4 puncte. Se acordă 40 de puncte din oficiu. Se vor lua în calcul numai primele 40 de întrebări la care ai indicat un răspuns valabil (nu și cele la care nu ai bifat niciun răspuns, sau cele la care ai bifat 2, 3 sau 5 răspunsuri). Poți obține mai multe puncte dacă abordezi întrebările 11-50, dar riști să pierzi timp din cauza dificultății acestora.**
- **Dacă nu ai bifat limba germană în dreptul unei întrebări, se consideră implicit limba engleză.**
- **Dacă ai bifat un răspuns greșit și ai observat greșeala, poți bifa cercelețele corespunzătoare răspunsurilor greșite și lăsa nebifat numai cerculețul corespunzător răspunsului bun. Acesta va fi considerat răspunsul indicat de tine.**
- **Foaia de răspuns conține o nouă coloană numită „Sigur?”. Dacă ai bifat cerculețul „Sigur?” din dreptul unei întrebări și răspunsul este corect, obții încă 1 punct în plus față de punctajul întrebării. Dacă însă ai bifat cerculețul „Sigur?” și răspunsul este greșit, pierzi încă 2 puncte.**
- **Pentru a vizualiza, pe Internet, analiza în detaliu a lucrării tale completează pe foaia de răspuns, în spațiul prevăzut, o parolă formată din 4 litere sau spații albe. După ce se afișează rezultatele concursului, intră pe www.cangurul.ro și selectează / completează câmpurile specificate.**
- **Concursul propune și întrebări ușoare, dar și mai dificile. În ansamblu reprezintă un test foarte dificil. Chiar și numai 10 întrebări la care ai răspuns bine demonstrează că ești bine pregătit.**

Read the text below and answer the questions no. 1-5:

“Hi, Jack, how are you?”
 “Hello! Who is that?”
 “It’s me, Mike. Don’t you recognize my voice? Look, I’ve called you to ask about the maths homework. Have you done it yet? I really need the answers to those problems. I don’t understand a thing and you know that the teacher told me that he was going to check my every move. I really can’t stand him. He is such a bore. I know he is your father and I shouldn’t say such things but, you understand. Besides, I’d rather go to the movies than stay home all evening and study. Well, what do you say? Will you give them to me? And then we could go to the movies together. Just tell your father you have to study with Tom for the geography test. By the way, have you told your dad about the 4 at History? He’s not going to be happy. Poor you! Come on! Say something! Are you still there?”
 “Sure I am. And I am finding this conversation very informative, Mike!”
 “Is that Jake?”
 “No, sorry. It’s Mr. Daniels, his father!”

1. This dialogue is
- A) an interview
 B) a phone conversation
 C) a conversation between Mike and Jack
 D) a dialogue between two friends
 E) a description

Lies den folgenden Text und antworte auf die Fragen 1-5:

Morgens auf dem Bauernhof
 “Buhuuuu”- gähnte der kleine Heinzelmann, während er sich seine müden Augen rieb und sich dabei genüsslich streckte. Er hatte verschlafen, denn durch das Fenster konnte er sehen, dass die Sonne schon lange vor ihm aufgestanden war.
 “Guten Morgen, liebe Sonne”, rief er ihr zu. Er musste sich beeilen, denn er war heute sehr spät dran. Er stand auf, wusch sich das Gesicht, kämmte seinen weißen Bart und zog sich seine blaue Hose, seine Heinzeljacke und seine roten Stiefel an. Er musste ganz leise sein, denn alle Menschen im ganzen Bauernhof schliefen noch. Draußen im Flur schlief Mohrle, der alte Kater auf seiner Woldecke.

1. Der Heinzelmann ist ein
- A) Kind B) Tier C) Riese
 D) Blume E) Zwerg

2. Mike mistook Mr. Daniels Jack.

- A) as B) to C) for D) at E) in

3. Mr. Daniels doesn't find out about

- A) his son's grade at history
 B) Mike's opinion about him
 C) Mike's plans with the maths homework
 D) his son's plans for the weekend
 E) Mike's plans for the evening

4. Mike thinks that Mr. Daniels

- A) is boring B) is strange
 C) is a great teacher D) doesn't explain well
 E) should go to the cinema

5. Mike prefers to the cinema to staying home to study.

- A) to go B) to stay C) going
 D) goes E) staying

6. Frogs belong to a group of animals called:

- A) amphibians B) reptiles C) snakes
 D) primates E) primitives

7. I'll have to have the pipes fixed in my bathroom, so I'll call the

- A) piper B) plumber C) tailor
 D) tiler E) carpenter

8. We are looking forward Mr. White.

- A) meeting B) to meet C) to meeting
 D) meet E) to be meeting

9. In what two countries can you visit Niagara Falls?

- A) Canada and Mexico
 B) the United States and Mexico
 C) Mexico and Panama
 D) the United States and Canada
 E) Nigeria and Zambia

10. People say 'Bless you!' when you

- A) cough B) snore C) sneeze
 D) hiccup E) snooze

Read the text below and answer the questions no. 11-15:

Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson went on a camping trip, set up their tent, and fell asleep. Some hours later, Holmes woke his faithful friend.

'Watson, look up at the sky and tell me what you see.'

Watson replied, 'Well, I see millions of stars.'

2. Welches Tier blöckt ?

- A) die Ziege B) das Pferd C) das Schaf
 D) das Schwein E) die Kuh

3. Was zog der Heinzelmann an ?

- A) Rock, Mantel und Schuhe
 B) Hose, Jacke und Stiefel
 C) Hemd, Mantel und Stiefel
 D) Kleid, Jacke und Hausschuhe
 E) Bluse, Rock und Mantel

4. Alle Menschen im ganzen Bauernhof nach.

- A) tanzten B) sangen C) schliefen
 D) assen E) tranken

5. Welches Tier versteckt sich unter dem Namen Mohrle ?

- A) der Hahn B) die Katze C) das Schwein
 D) die Gans E) der Kater

6. Was passt nicht in die Reihe?

- A) Wolf B) Hase C) Biene
 D) Fuchs E) Bär

7. Wie heißt das Gegenteil (Antonym)? Dorf-

- A) Land B) Stadt C) Staat
 D) Hauptstadt E) Region

8. Finde für diesen Satz das passende Wort: Ihr oft zu frech.

- A) seid B) ist C) bist D) sind E) bin

9. Du must keine haben, der Hund beißt nicht.

- A) Hilfe B) Lust C) Angst
 D) Mut E) Hunger

10. Morgen wird Peter nach Berlin

- A) fahren B) gefahren C) fährt
 D) fährt E) fuhr

Lies den folgendenden Text und antworte auf die Fragen 11-15:

Der Hahn auf dem Hof war auch schon wach. "Guten Morgen, lieber Heinzelmann, hast du heute verschlafen?", fragte er.

"Ja", rief der kleine Heinzelmann ihm zu, "aber kräh noch nicht, denn ich muss erst noch meine Arbeit

‘And what does that tell you?’

Watson pondered for a minute and then said: ‘Astronomically speaking, it tells me that there are millions of galaxies and potentially billions of planets. Astrologically, it tells me that Saturn is in Leo. Time wise, it appears to be approximately a quarter past three. Theologically, it’s evident the Lord is all-powerful and we are small and insignificant. Meteorologically, it seems we will have a beautiful day tomorrow. What does it tell you?’

Holmes was silent for a while and then said: ‘Well, it is obvious to me that someone has stolen our tent.’

11. What was the weather like?

- A) fine B) cloudy C) sunny
D) hot E) cold

12. Watson looked at the sky and

- A) saw the Lord B) numbered the planet
C) told the time D) guessed what had happened
E) fell asleep again

13. They were able to see the stars because someone their tent.

- A) steals B) stolen C) has stolen
D) had stolen E) was stealing

14. Who is the Lord?

- A) the owner of the camp site B) God
C) a noble D) a rich man E) the Master

15. This word doesn’t have a synonym in the text:

- A) awakened B) reflected C) answered
D) quiet E) created

16. Barometers measure :

- A) the air pressure B) the air temperature
C) the air density D) the air freshness
E) purity

17. Braille is a special alphabet for the

- A) deaf B) dumb C) blind D) lame E) mad

18. One of the five opposites is **not** correct; do you know which?

- A) failure-success B) remember-forget
C) expensive-common D) strong-weak
E) special-ordinary

19. I used to..... when I was a student because I never had enough money to travel by train.

- A) hitch-hike B) stop C) hold-up
D) hijack E) go

erledigen, bevor du die anderen wecken kannst. “

“Alles klar, ist schon okay“, sagte der Hahn “aber bitte beeil dich, sonst krieg ich hier noch Riesenärger!”

Den letzten Satz hörte der kleine Heinzelmann nicht mehr, er war schon im Stall bei den Schweinen angekommen. Rosa und ihre drei kleine Ferkel schliefen noch tief und fest. Er konnte hören, wie sie im Schlaf leise und zufrieden vor sich hingrunzten. Er nahm seine Schaufel und warf das Futter für die Schweine in seine kleine Schiebkarre*. Dann brachte er den Schweinen ihr Frühstück.

* roabă

11. Er ist eitel wie ein

- A) Hahn B) Huhn C) Pfau
D) Hund E) Kater

12. Wie lautet das Gegenteil von “fragen”?

- A) befragen B) sich informieren
C) antworten D) behaupten E) flüstern

13. Rosa und ihre kleine Ferkel schliefen noch.

- A) dreizehn B) drei C) sieben
D) neun E) elf

14. Ein kleines Ferkel ist ein

- A) Kätzchen B) Hündchen C) Schweinchen
D) Lämmchen E) Bärchen

15. Was brachte der Heinzelmann den Schweinen ?

- A) ihr Frühstück B) ihr Abendessen
C) ihr Mittagessen D) ihr Snack E) ihr Pausenbrot

16. Der ist ein Kleidungsstück für Frauen.

- A) Spiegel B) Rock C) Tasche
D) Lippenstift E) Kochbuch

17. Wie bleibst du in Paris?

- A) lange B) groß C) hoch D) tief E) alt

18. Ich will etwas nähen. Ich brauche und Zwirn.

- A) Nagel B) Nadel C) Nabel
D) Nebel E) Nudel

19. Mit unserer Haut können wir

- A) fühlen B) sehen C) hören
D) laufen E) atmen

20. Here on earth it is true that, yesterday is always before today; but there is a place where yesterday always follows today. Where?

- A) in a dictionary B) on Mars C) on the moon
D) underground E) in heaven

Read the text below and answer the questions no. 21-25:

Here is a poster written by a desperate English teacher:

Wanted!

All murderers of the English grammar are wanted. Students who confuse tenses and mistake verbs for nouns are still at large. Anyone smart enough to spot them and identify the terrible mistakes made in tests or every day speech will be rewarded generously with good grades and the eternal gratitude of all English teachers. The best reward will be paid for the apprehension of students who do not use present tenses correctly. Any information that will conduce to the arrest of present perfect assassins is useful.

All persons harboring or secreting reported speech torturers will be treated as accomplices and shall be subject to trial before a Teacher Commission.

All good citizens are asked to assist on this occasion and consider as their duty to see the English language spoken and written correctly.

21. If you want somebody you can place a *Wanted!* poster.

- A) to find B) to have found C) to be find
D) find E) to be found

22. What will happen to the accomplices?

- A) They will get a test.
B) They will be rewarded generously.
C) They will be examined by a Teacher Commission.
D) A Teacher Commission will try them.
E) They will be assisted.

23. 'I wanted English to be spoken correctly'. The teacher explained that

- A) she wanted to speak English correctly
B) her students wanted to speak correct English
C) she wants correct English
D) her students made mistakes
E) she wants students to speak English.

24. According to the teacher the most serious mistakes occur with:

- A) present tenses B) reported speech
C) writing D) speaking E) nouns

20. Äsop schrieb

- A) Romane B) Fabeln
C) Novellen D) Kurzgeschichten
E) Artikel

Lies den folgenden Text und antworte auf die Fragen 21-25:

Nebenan im Hühnerstall waren die ersten Küken schon aufgestanden und begannen ganz laut zu piepsen, als sie ihn hörten.

“Psssst, seid doch still!”, sagte der kleine Heinzelmann, denn er hatte Angst, dass durch den Lärm die Hühnermutter geweckt werden könnte. Schnell öffnete er die Käfigtür, damit die Küken zum Scharren und Spielen in den Garten hinaus konnten. Schnell sprang er zur Seite, denn fast hätten sie ihn überrannt. Und das ist ganz schön gefährlich.

Er packte noch schnell zwei Eier in seine Schiebkarre, denn die wollte er den Menschen auf den Frühstückstisch legen. Das machte er jeden Morgen. Er kannte die Gewohnheiten der Menschen ganz genau und wusste, wie hungrig sie morgens waren.

21. Was bedeutet das Wort “gefährlich”?

- A) friedlich B) ängstlich C) riskant
D) defekt E) problematisch

22. Er packt noch schnell zwei

- A) Pflaumen B) Äpfel C) Birnen
D) Eier E) Nüsse

23. Der Heinzelmann packte zwei Eier in seine Schiebkarre.

- A) weil er sie essen wollte.
B) weil er sie Eier färben wollte.
C) damit sie die Menschen zum Frühstück essen.
D) weil er sie schmeißen wollte.
E) damit sie der Kater frisst.

24. Das machte er

- A) jeden Tag B) jeden Morgen
C) jeden Abend D) jeden Nachmittag
E) jeden Mittag

25. Match the words with their possible synonyms:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. to apprehend | a. to mistake |
| 2. to confuse | b. to arrest |
| 3. to reward | c. to hide |
| 4. to assist | d. to help |
| 5. to harbour | e. to repay |
- A) 1a/2d/3e/4c/5b B) 1b/2a/3e/4d/5c
 C) 1b/2a/3e/4c/5d D) 1e/2b/3c/4d/5a
 E) 1b/2d/3e/4a/5c

26. Two important things were discovered in China.

- A) silk-honey B) paper-gunpowder
 C) cotton-metal D) velvet-plastic
 E) iron-rubber

27. What does 'shoplifting' mean?

- A) stealing things from a shop
 B) going from one shop to another
 C) making a business successful
 D) putting goods on the shelves in a shop
 E) using the elevator in a shop

28. UNICEF is an abbreviation for:

- A) United National Children end Forum
 B) United Nations Economic and Social Council
 C) United Corporation Economic and Financial
 D) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
 E) United Nation Company Economical Found

29. What were the first words spoken on the moon, by Neil Armstrong?

- A) 'Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed.'
 B) 'One small step for man. One giant leap for mankind.'
 C) 'America's challenge of today has forged man's destiny of tomorrow.'
 D) 'May the spirit of peace in which we came be reflected in the lives of all mankind.'
 E) 'We are the best.'

30. He decided to smoking

- A) give of B) give in C) give out
 D) give on E) give up

31. If you intend to steal my Bugs Bunny T-shirt you won't

- A) get off with it B) get away with it
 C) get with it D) get away from it
 E) get up with it

25. Welches Wort passt nicht in die Reihe?

- A) Hühnerstall B) Bauernhof
 C) Theater D) Schiebkarre
 E) Hühnermutter

26. Ein deutsches Sprichwort sagt:

Zum Lernen ist niemand zu

- A) dumm B) alt C) jung D) gut E) klug

27. Leipzig liegt in

- A) Österreich B) Luxemburg C) Belgien
 D) Deutschland E) der Schweiz

28. Was passt zusammen ? Hemd mit

- A) Schuhen B) Strümpfen C) Knöpfen
 D) Kleid E) Haarband

29. Welches Wort passt nicht in die Reihe?

- A) sehen B) schauen
 C) riechen D) beobachten
 E) betrachten

30. Wer nicht sprechen kann, der ist

- A) faul B) ärgerlich C) frech
 D) brav E) stumm

31. Welche zwei Buchstaben bilden einen Sinn für die vier Wörter?

w___, d___, s___, n___

- A) -al B) -ie C) -ei
 D) -er E) -ar

32. If you those shoes you wouldn't be taller but you'd certainly look funnier.

- A) have worn B) wear C) worn
D) wore E) would wear

33. *You shouldn't have told him!* means that

- A) You told him but it wasn't such a good idea.
B) You should tell him.
C) You didn't tell him.
D) You used to tell him.
E) It wasn't a good idea not to tell him.

34. *'Break a leg!'* means:

- A) Take care of your leg. B) Your leg must hurt.
C) You should rest for a while.
D) Good luck. E) Your leg is broken.

35. What father said was brief and

- A) on the point B) to the point
C) up to a point D) in point
E) at the point

36. Seeing a black cat brings bad luck. This is a

- A) custom B) legend C) general truth
D) superstition E) story

37. Where can you see a soap opera?

- A) at the cinema B) at the opera
C) on TV D) at a beauty shop
E) at a newsstand

38. By the time we arrived at the station, the train

- A) left B) has left C) will have left
D) had left E) would have left

39. This river crosses London.

- A) Rhine B) Danube C) Thames
D) Seine E) Avon

40. I wish much better about people when I was younger.

- A) had been B) had learnt C) was
D) learnt E) learn

41. My sister-in-law is my

- A) husband's sister B) father's sister
C) mother's sister D) uncle's daughter
E) uncle's nephew

42. This program needs 10 MB of hard-disk

- A) place B) area C) part
D) mode E) space

32. Wie heißt das Gegenteil (Antonym)?

Himmel -

- A) Hölle B) Frieden C) Grenze
D) Begräbnis E) Umfang

33. Eine Fabel ist

- A) eine tragische Geschichte
B) eine lange Geschichte mit vielen Personen
C) eine Tiergeschichte mit Moral
D) eine Fernsehsendung
E) eine phantastische Geschichte

34. Setze das richtige Fragewort ein.

..... rufst du an? Meine Eltern.

- A) Wem B) Wen C) Wie
D) Wessen E) Warum

35. Auf einem Baum saßen vier Krähen. Der Bauer erschoss eine davon. Wie viele blieben also sitzen?

- A) drei B) eine C) kein
D) zwei E) keine

36. Weil er aus Deutschland kommt, ist er ein

- A) Deutscher B) Deutsche C) Deutschen
D) Deutsches E) Deutsch

37. Der Himmel ist, die Sonne scheint.

- A) dunkel B) wolkig C) neblig
D) bedeckt E) klar

38. Was ist richtig:

Peter kann schon Auto

- A) gefahren B) fährt C) fahren
D) zu fahren E) fährt

39. Ergänze den Satz:

Sie fährt ... die USA.

- A) nach B) zu C) - D) in E) aus

40. Was kann man nicht essen?

- A) Nachtisch B) Beilage C) Hauptgericht
D) Nachttisch E) Vorspeise

41. Ich suche etwas

- A) elegant B) Elegantes C) elegante
D) Eleganten E) Elegantere

42. Helga war mit Freunden im Kino.

- A) ihrer B) seinen C) ihre
D) ihren E) seiner

43. His father him to the teacher, yesterday.

- A) making/apologize B) make /apologize
C) make/apologizing D) made/apologize
E) make /apologizes

44. he gets ,

- A) The richer / the more friends he has
B) Richer / more he has friends
C) Richest / more he has friends
D) The richer / the more he has
E) The more rich / more friends he has

45. What is the official name of the UK?

- A) the Great Britain
B) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
C) the United Kingdom of Great Britain
D) the United Kingdom
E) the Great Britain and Northern Ireland

46. How long does it take plane from London to Paris?

- A) to B) on C) with D) in E) by

47. You have been there,?

- A) have you B) haven't you
C) don't you D) are you E) aren't you

48. The sentence 'The exam was a piece of cake' means:

- A) The piece of cake is an exam.
B) The exam was as sweet as a cake.
C) The exam was very easy.
D) The cake was cut in seven pieces.
E) The exam was difficult.

49. That painting is not authentic. It is

- A) a fake B) expensive C) original
D) breakable E) great

50. Mother has got a dress

- A) new, silk, lovely B) new, lovely, silk
C) silk, new, lovely D) silk, lovely, new
E) lovely, new, silk

43. Letzte Woche haben wir eine Reise Österreich gemacht.

- A) in den B) nach C) ins
D) in die E) zu

44. Das Kamel hat zwei

- A) Beine B) Höcker
C) Köpfe D) Nasen
E) Zähne



45. Das ist das Theaterstück, mir so gut gefallen hat.

- A) des B) das C) der
D) die E) den

46. Das alte Jahr geht Ende.

- A) am B) bis C) nach D) zu E) in

47. Ergänze das Sprichwort:

Fleiß bringt Brot, Faulheit

- A) Geld B) Träume C) Kinder
D) Not E) Blumen

48. Was zieht man im Winter nicht an?

- A) die lange Hose B) den Mantel
C) den Badeanzug D) der Pullover
E) die Handschuhe

49. Gestern habe ich zu Hause

- A) ferngesehen B) gefernsehen C) fernsahen
D) sehen fern E) sah fern

50. Welches Kompositum ist nicht richtig?

- A) Apfelbaum B) Bücherschrank
C) Vormittag D) Nachmorgen
E) Geburtstag