

Model de subiect

de la proba orală de verificare a cunoștințelor de limba engleză,
pentru elevii care doresc să fie admiși în clasa a IX-a
la specializările unde limba engleză se studiază în regim bilingv/intensiv

Read the following text and answer the questions below:

The Olympic Games have changed a lot since their origins in Ancient Greece. Today, athletes from countries all over the world take part and the Olympics are big business, watched by millions on television. Some things, though, have stayed the same. The athletes then could make a lot of money from winning, just like today's competitors. In the ancient Games, a great champion might have received as much as a year's pay for winning a race. Another thing that hasn't changed is the search for an all-round champion, somebody who can defeat their opponents at a number of different sporting events.

In the ancient Olympics, athletes competed in the pentathlon. This consisted of the long jump, throwing the discus, throwing the javelin, a running race and wrestling. The first winner, in 708 BC, was Lampis of Sparta, who must have been a great athlete to beat so many others from all over the Hellenic world.

The Stockholm Olympics of 1912 brought back this tradition of the search for all-round greatness. The modern pentathlon was included (shooting, swimming, fencing, riding and running) and so was the modern decathlon (ten events), with the heptathlon (seven events) for women being introduced later. So what drives someone to take on this running, throwing, jumping challenge and push their body to its limits?

1. How are modern Olympics similar to those in Ancient Greece?
2. In what way are the Stockholm Olympics important?
3. What is the difference between *heptathlon* and *decathlon*?
4. Speak about your favourite sport.