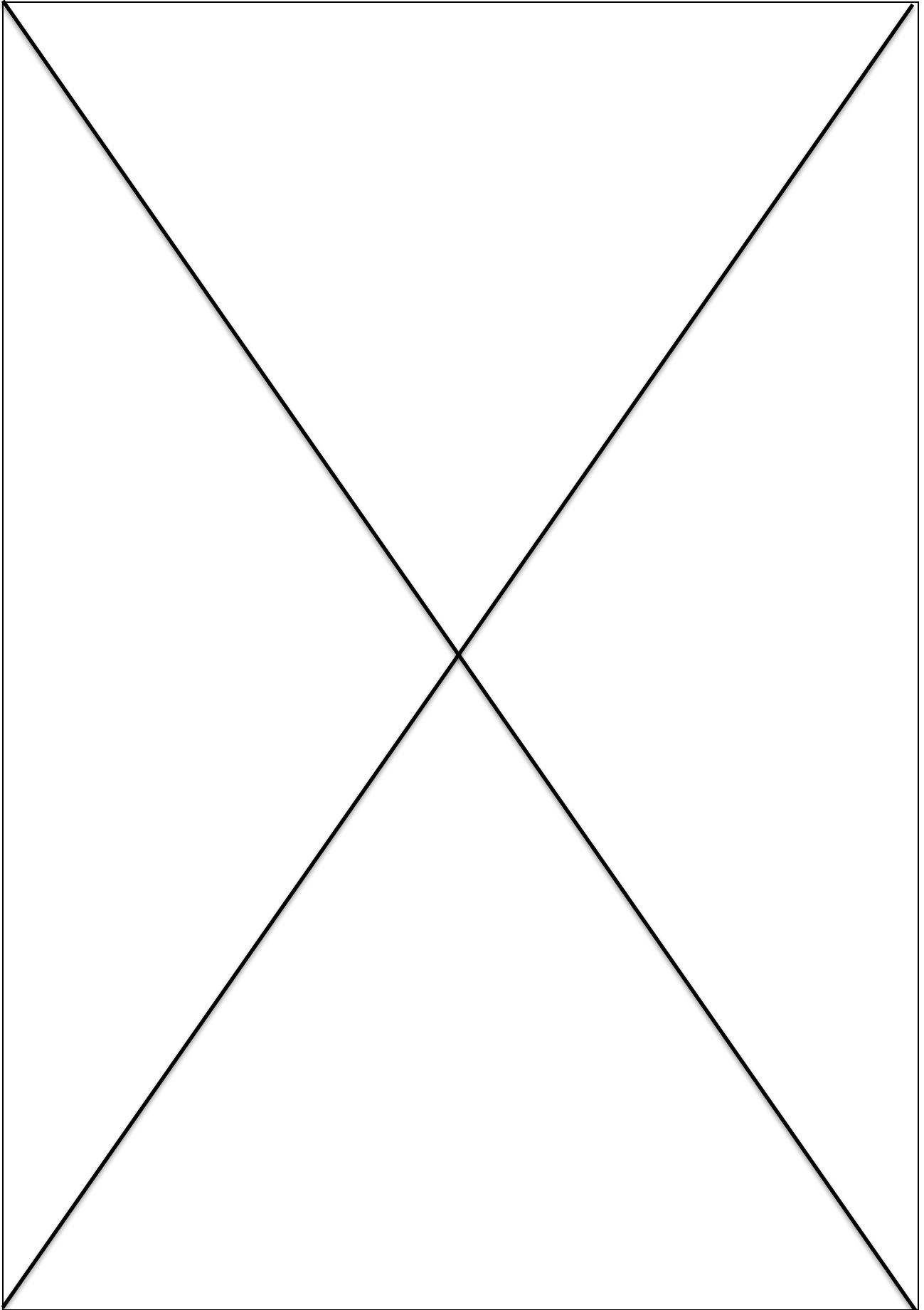


OLIMPIADA NAȚIONALĂ DE LIMBA ENGLEZĂ
ETAPA LOCALĂ
10 februarie 2025

CLASA A XI-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
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CLASA A XI-A**Secțiunea B – REGIM DE STUDIU BILINGV/INTENSIV**

- 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)**

Earthquakes are the most destructive natural disasters. They usually (1) ___ without any warning and result in a great (2) ___ of life and an enormous demolition of buildings. Additionally, they may cause (3) ___ landslides or create gigantic tidal waves which, in fact, are colossal walls of water smashing into seashores with such (4) ___ that they are capable of destroying coastal cities. However, the (5) ___ majority of fatalities and serious injuries (6) ___ about when buildings collapse. Most frequently, the earthquake lasts 30 to 60 seconds, so usually there is no time to (7) ___ once the shaking starts. The savage forces of an earthquake trigger off a complex chain reaction in the building's structure when it is shaken, lifted, pushed or pulled. A building's height, its (8) ___ and construction materials are the most significant (9) ___ deciding about the survival and collapse of the structure and, consequently, about the life or death of its (10) ___.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) A hit | B strike | C fall | D attack |
| (2) A fatality | B waste | C harm | D loss |
| (3) A overwhelming | B disturbing | C devastating | D destructive |
| (4) A liveliness | B force | C influence | D command |
| (5) A vast | B wide | C broad | D full |
| (6) A bring | B come | C lay | D make |
| (7) A escape | B divert | C abandon | D discard |
| (8) A shape | B figure | C character | D spirit |
| (9) A keys | B reasons | C causes | D factors |
| (10) A settlers | B citizens | C inhabitants | D natives |

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

We're (1) _____ being urged to stay safe online. But in an era where the internet is part (2) _____ our everyday lives - for work, fun, study, shopping, even managing finances - it's not always easy to spot the dangers. Web safety expert, Amanda Knox, explores (3) _____ of the issues lurking in cyberspace.

Her first (4) _____ of advice is to install software and a firewall to protect your computer (5) _____ viruses, hackers and criminals (6) _____ want to steal your data or financial information. "Think of these as your first line of defence," says Amanda.

So much for protecting yourself (7) _____ intruders, but what about other problems? Say you've accidentally deleted an important file or you've been (8) _____ the mercy of a natural disaster. Katy Marsh runs an online photography business from home and when a fire destroyed part of her house it could easily have spelled ruin for (9) _____ business too. "Luckily I keep a regular back-up of my data so it wasn't a catastrophe." Amanda advises that while back-ups are good to have, we must ensure we protect (10) _____ computers to start with.

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

1. It was a _____ performance. (MARVEL)
2. The TV station provided its audience with live _____ of the event. (COVER)
3. These new cars are much more _____ than the older models. (ECONOMY)
4. We had an _____ day at the beach. I'll always remember it. (FORGET)
5. The documents that were stolen were highly _____. (CONFIDENCE)
6. It was an _____ virus that nobody had ever heard about before. (KNOW)
7. It came as a great _____ to us when we found out that he was still alive. (RELIEVE)
8. For their own _____ the visitors of zoos are kept at a distance. (SAFE)
9. Jane has been suffering from headaches _____. (LATE)
10. Divers went down to a _____ of over 50 metres. (DEEP)

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. Help was urgently needed in the flooded area of the country.
They were _____ in the flooded area of the country. **NEED**
2. I went to Italy with the intention of learning Italian.
I went to Italy _____ Italian. **THAT**
3. Remember to return the videos you have rented.
Don't _____ the videos you have rented. **BACK**
4. Do you know whose this umbrella is, by any chance?
Do you know _____ by any chance? **BELONGS**
5. Was it Paul's idea to go to the cinema?
Was it Paul _____ the idea of going to the cinema? **CAME**
6. It is not my fault that the glass broke.
You cannot _____ the glass. **BLAME**
7. 'Why didn't you call me?' asked Joe.
Joe _____ not called him. **ASKED**
8. Driving that fast was a stupid thing to do.
If _____ driving so fast. **ONLY**
9. My sister was involved in her school spelling competition.
My sister _____ spelling competition. **PART**
10. Looking back, I think I was right to study mathematics at university.
Looking back, I _____ mathematics at university. **REGRET**

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. (5x2p = 10p)

The rise of deepfake technology

You're watching the six o'clock news and your favourite news reader is telling you about the main stories of the day. But have you ever asked yourself whether that is really your favourite newsreader on the screen in front of you? Right now, it almost certainly is, but fast-moving AI technology means that you might like to check a bit more carefully in the future, as you could be watching something called a 'deepfake'.

Indeed, this happened recently in South Korea, when a top newsreader could be seen reading the news while the real person was actually elsewhere. Viewers had been told this was going to happen, but many were still amazed at the way a computer-generated copy of the newsreader was able to accurately reflect her voice, hand movements and typical facial expressions. Members of the public surprised staff at the station by calling to check whether the real newsreader might lose her job to the 'new arrival'. The news station even indicated it would be willing to use the deepfake on future breaking news reports if the real person was not available for some reason.

So how are these deepfakes created? Well, they obviously depend heavily on very advanced computer technology. Hundreds of thousands of images of a person's face are fed into a computer with special graphics. The computer is programmed to look for repeated patterns in these images so it can eventually come up with its own version of the face, complete with familiar expressions. The same needs to be done with the person's voice, so hours of their speech are analysed and, once the computer has learned the speech patterns, an operator simply has to type in what they want the person to say.

But what issues do these deepfakes raise? As you might imagine, quite a few. One obvious use is to make it seem like a historical figure is still alive. As a result, it is now possible to see, for example, a full colour version of US President Abraham Lincoln (who died in 1865) marking his birthday with a very up-to-date speech. It is also controversial to make living people say or do things that in reality, they have not done. The possibilities appear endless and the potential to do damage to someone's reputation is clear, as the technology could easily be used for political or financial reasons.

There are, however, certain benefits to be gained in commercial fields. A company could produce a training video and have the same person present it naturally in many different languages without having to spend considerable time and money producing mountains of translated supporting documents. The use of deepfakes is growing rapidly in entertainment and educational fields as well, and will continue to do so as technology gets more and more sophisticated. Can you imagine a world in fifty years' time when you have no idea if the person talking to you via a screen is the real one? Although AI technology is able to make the deepfake respond appropriately to certain questions, it may still have one or two differences that a trained eye can spot. This is usually in the eyes, which may blink unnaturally or else have a duller colour than in real life. There may also be certain unnatural-looking face movements that the AI is not able to make look more natural. Fortunately, intelligent software is also being developed which will be able to identify in an instant whether a video is real or fake.

Having said that, software experts are already busy making the next generation of even more sophisticated deepfakes to stay ahead of the game.

1. What does the text suggest about recognising a newsreader in the future?

- A) AI technology is still too limited to create realistic deepfake presenters.
- B) Viewers will always be able to tell the difference between real and fake newsreaders
- C) It will become increasingly difficult to be sure if a presenter is real or artificial
- D) News programs will stop using real presenters in the near future.

2. How did people react to the deepfake newsreader in South Korea?

- A) They thought the technology was impressive but questioned its reliability.
- B) They demanded that the station stop using artificial presenters.
- C) They immediately noticed it was a deepfake and were not surprised.
- D) They complained about the deepfake's inability to copy the real presenter's voice.

3. What is necessary to create a realistic deepfake?

- A) A selection of images and a few voice recordings.
- B) A large dataset of facial expressions and speech samples.
- C) A professional actor who can mimic the person's behavior.
- D) A powerful computer that can generate new voices without any training data.

4. Why is deepfake technology considered controversial?

- A) It allows historical figures to appear in modern-day videos.
- B) It is too expensive to be widely accessible
- C) It is mainly used for entertainment rather than serious purposes.
- D) It can be used to manipulate people into believing false information.

5. What are some current limitations of deepfake technology?

- A) The eyes and facial movements may not look completely natural.
- B) The software is unable to generate realistic voices.
- C) It can only be used for short videos.
- D) Experts have already developed perfect deepfake detection tools.

II. Starting from the text above, write an article on the following topic:

Artificial Intelligence and its impact on young people (220-250 words). (50 points)

