

CLASA A X-A TEOLOGIE + MATE-INFO

1. Find the family members in the following word search. The words are hidden across, down, diagonally. Some words are written backwards.

M A I O T T E S T E P D A U G H T E R V
 O N E B R L S E R R D H N L O M O E E E
 G R A N D M O T H E R E O E P L B U E I
 U B A G A C M L A R L G T C G C W C H E
 O B I N R T A N R C T C E D N E P H E W
 F I S T E P S O N T R R N U H A E E F H
 E H L C C S O S E N D E O U E E T N A T
 O E E R C N C D L O H D S E E O A R T E
 N I F E D L D N B Y Y A E L T I R C H A
 N M T T B G R A N D D A U G H T E R E A
 P E R N D E G R L T N E T M O T H E R O
 P A O T H P W G E N N A H N D A S E S I
 Y R E T S I S I E T N C N D R L H O N H
 E I O A E O N I N Y H O O A G T T D Y E
 D R F N T A H E N S R G U U O C A E V A
 B O E N Y E T H N E R P U M S R O E A L
 R V T O S O U O D D E Y P A E I K U E A
 N M G O T I L S T H I E R N D E N S A L
 F W U O E H U S Y T T T O W S T N C K D
 O R E T A H W D K S M O E B I P P L W R

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|--------|--------------|-------|
| AUNT | FATHER | MOTHER | SON | UNCLE |
| BROTHER | GRANDDAUGHTER | NEPHEW | STEPDAUGHTER | |
| COUSIN | GRANDMOTHER | NIECE | STEPMOTHER | |
| DAUGHTER | GRANDSON | SISTER | STEPSON | |

2. Answer the following questions about friends and friendship:

1. Do you prefer to have many friends or just a few that you are close to?
2. What are the benefits of having just a few close friends? How about the benefits of having many friends?
3. Describe your best friend.
4. Are you close friends with anyone who you knew in elementary school?
5. Why do people need friends? What can happen if a person has no friends?
6. What is the biggest thing you have done to help a friend?
7. What kind of qualities do you look for in a friend?
8. What is the best way to make new friends? Do you like making new friends?
9. Do you think sites like Facebook are good for friendships or do they stop people from becoming close?
10. How did you meet your best friend?

3. Word formation. Use the word at the end of the sentence to form a new word that fits into the blank.

While the population of Europe and America is growing older, those in _____ (DEVELOP) countries are becoming younger. In the non-Western world, _____ (PARTICULAR) India, China and Brazil there is a new generation of teenagers _____ (GROW) up.

These young people's tastes are influencing _____ (CONSUME) habits in our world today. In terms of language, English is dominant throughout the world. It is a way with which teenagers across the world can communicate with each other and share a common culture. The _____ (EXIST) of graffiti written in English in so many countries is one example of this.

The _____ (STRONG) force in international youth culture today is pop music. It has a _____ (UNIVERSE) appeal and is driven by pop music stations like MTV and others. They broadcast pop music to every corner of our planet, and while most of the music is English, kids from all over the world learn to sing English too.

Youngsters these days can communicate online with friends in _____ (DISTANCE) places. In fact, a teenager in India may feel they have more in common with an Internet friend in Brazil than with other young people in their _____ (NEIGHBOUR). Young people around the globe are beginning to hang around together on the Internet as they used to on the street.

There may be a greater _____ (READY) to learn a foreign language on the streets of cyberspace than in a normal classroom. More and more people are learning English from their friends on the Internet and it is not always the same as the English they learn in school.

Tim Berners Lee, the British _____ (INVENT) of the World Wide Web, imagines the effect of the Internet on a teenage boy: Google shows him a random _____ (SELECT) of the hundreds of thousands of people around the world whose _____ (PREFER), for example, in reading are similar to his own. He may live in a small town in the Netherlands but he is

right in the centre of a major trend. He feels he is _____(EXACT) in tune with all of his _____(SEEN) friends.

Many companies say they are trying to create a youth agenda to unite teenagers around the world. Such an agenda includes an _____(AWARE) of the global environment and human rights. Benetton, for example, says teenagers do not always conform to the same style. Thus, those who wear the “united colours of Benetton” are encouraged to celebrate together their individual and _____(CULTURE) difference.

4. Phrasal verbs with “up”. Circle the correct answer:

1. Which verb means “to stop raining”?
 - A. let up
 - B. give up
 - C. hold up
 - D. make up
2. Which verb means “to search for information”?
 - A. turn up
 - B. break up
 - C. look up
 - D. give up
3. In which sentence does “up” mean “to appear”?
 - A. After the conversation, we hung up.
 - B. Henry brought up a new idea in the meeting.
 - C. When I sit up straight, I have more energy.
 - D. John showed up at the party around 10pm.
4. In which sentence does “up” mean ‘to feel better’?
 - A. Natasha cheered up after lunch.
 - B. I don’t know where to look up the answer.
 - C. Adam’s puppy chewed up his new shoes.
 - D. Patricia cut up the birthday cake into six equal pieces.
5. Don’t _____. You should keep trying!
 - A. heat up
 - B. give up
 - C. pack up
 - D. turn up
6. I accidentally _____ some important papers.
 - A. brought up
 - B. hung up
 - C. ripped up
 - D. broke up
7. My computer has been _____. I don’t know what’s wrong with it.
 - A. splitting up
 - B. owning up
 - C. holding up
 - D. playing up
8. Ted’s family recently _____ their house, and it looks great!
 - A. did up
 - B. brought up

- C. gave up
 - D. got up
9. Vincent has really _____ the movie. I hope it's as good as he says.
- A. added up
 - B. drunk up
 - C. talked up
 - D. played up
10. Before we go out, I need to _____.
- A. sit up
 - B. freshen up
 - C. own up
 - D. come up

5. Read about Parkour and freerunning and then answer the questions.

In 1902, a volcano in the Caribbean island of Martinique blew up. A French naval officer on the scene, Lt. George Hébert managed to coordinate the rescue of over 700 people, both indigenous and European. He noticed, as he did so, how people moved, some well, some badly, around the obstacles in their path, and how this affected their chances of survival. Hébert had travelled widely and was well aware of skills many indigenous people exhibited in being able to traverse the natural environment. From these experiences, Hébert developed a training discipline which he called 'the natural method' in which climbing, jumping and running techniques were used to negotiate obstacles. His method was adopted by the French military and became the basis for all their training.

In time, it became known as *parcours du combattant* – the path of the warrior. Raymond Belle was a practitioner of *parcour* in Vietnam in the 1950s. He had great athletic ability, and the skills and agility he had learnt through *parcour* earned him a reputation as an agile and elite soldier. In later life, he returned to France and passed on his skills to his son, David, who combined what he had learnt from his father with his own knowledge of martial arts and gymnastics, and in time, the sport of parkour was born.

Parkour involves a range of 'moves', although none are official. They involve vaulting, jumping and landing accurately on small and narrow features, catching ledges, traversing high wall and landing with a rolling impact to absorb impacts. Belle formed a group of traceurs called the *Yamikasi*, meaning 'strong man, strong spirit', that included his friend, Sebastian Foucan. In time, the two of them started to follow different paths. Belle concentrated on the art of getting from place to place in the most efficient way possible, while Foucan developed his own style which involved more self expression. This he termed freerunning.

From the late 1990s, the art and sport of parkour spread worldwide. Both Belle and Foucan gave interviews and appeared on television. In 2003, filmmaker Mike Christie made the film *Jump London*, and urban freerunning, or *freeflow*, began to dominate the London scene.

But it was the arrival of YouTube in 2005 that really brought freerunning to a global audience. People around the world began to post their videos online, making freerunning a mainstream sport, and in 2007, the first major freerunning and parkour competition was held in Vienna.

Since parkour values freedom, there are few facilities dedicated to the practice. Traceurs use both rural and urban areas, typically parks, offices and abandoned buildings. Traceurs generally

respect the environment they practice in, and since part of their philosophy is 'leave no trace', there have been few concerns over damage to property.

However, law enforcement and fire and rescue teams argue that freerunners are risking their lives needlessly., especially when they practice at height. However, practitioners argue that injuries are rare, because they rely on their own hands and feet rather than things out of their immediate control, such as ice and wheels, as is the case with skiing and race-driving.

1 George Hebert developed *parcour du combattant* because...

- he saw native people doing it in Martinique.
- he saw how it could save lives.
- he saw how the French were poor at negotiating obstacles.

2 The natural method...

- was replaced by Hebert's new discipline.
- was taught to Hebert by indigenous people.
- was widely practiced by the French military.

3 Raymond Belle...

- was trained by George Hebert.
- gave the discipline its new name.
- was a notable practitioner of the natural method.

4 David Belle...

- brought in moves from other disciplines.
- also learnt *parcour* while in the French military.
- learnt *parcour* from his father in Vietnam.

5 A *traceur* is...

- a parkour move.
- someone who practices parkour.
- an obstacle in a parkour course.

6 Freerunning differs from parkour in that...

- it is faster.
- it is more creative.
- it is more efficient.

7 What brought parkour and freerunning to an international audience?

- TV appearances and interviews
- a British documentary
- a video sharing website

8 According to practitioners, where is the best place to do parkour or free-running?

- in cities
- in safe facilities
- wherever you like

9 Which of the following is NOT true about freerunning?

- There are a large number of reported injuries.
- There are now international competitions.
- Practitioners often cause damage to public property.

10 Parkour and freerunning practitioners...

- require a lot of equipment.
- rely on their own bodies.
- avoid taking risks.