

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ  
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

**ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ**

24 Ιουνίου 2010

**ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ/ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ/ΕΣ**

Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας, ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων. Δηλαδή:

A1. 1. ...

2. ...

A2. 4. Να γράψετε μόνο το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ. 4 – C.

B1. 10. Να γράψετε μόνο τη ζητούμενη λέξη.

11. ...

B2. 15. Να γράψετε μόνο τις ΔΥΟ ζητούμενες λέξεις.

16. ...

B3. 20. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα, π.χ. 20 – F.

Γ. Να αναπτύξετε το ζητούμενο θέμα στο τετράδιό σας, χωρίς να αντιγράψετε την οδηγία-εκφώνηση.

Να χρησιμοποιήσετε μόνο μπλε ή μαύρο στυλό διαρκείας και μόνο ανεξίτηλης μελάνης.

**Καλή Επιτυχία**

Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων

Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 18.00

**A. Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.**

## TV may hamper baby talk



A new study provides fresh evidence that television is bad for babies. It found that parents don't talk as much to their infants when a television is turned on—even if it is just audible in the background. That might explain why exposure to television seems to hinder a child's ability to learn language.

"Every word that is uttered to a baby is actually important," said Dr Dimitri Christakis, lead researcher of the Seattle Children's Research Institute, in the USA. Language acquisition starts on the first day of a child's life. Hearing words, and interacting with caregivers, lays the foundation for language development.

The study involved 329 children between two months and four years of age. On randomly selected days, the children wore a small audio-recording device

which captured everything they heard or said. An analysis of those recordings revealed that each additional hour of television exposure led to a decrease of about 770 words the child heard from an adult during the recording session.

The presence of an audible TV also put a damper on the infants, who uttered fewer words or sounds like ga-ga and goo-goo. "Some of these reductions are likely due to children being left in front of the television screen, but others likely reflect situations in which adults, though present, are distracted by the screen and are not interacting with their infant," the researchers write in the journal *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*.

In some respects, the findings don't seem all that surprising, Dr Christakis said in an interview, but he added that many parents are under the mistaken belief that TV viewing—especially infant-oriented DVDs—helps kids learn.

"I don't fault parents because there has been a very aggressive marketing campaign to try to convince them that these baby DVDs are really good for their baby's brain and can teach them all kinds of things," he said. However, the results of his study clearly show that "when the TV is on, parents and children are interacting less, not more," he said, stressing that kids learn best through interaction. "The richness of the child's language environment is decreased by the presence of an audible TV," he said. "Television displaces talk—children talk less and are spoken to less."

*Globe Life*, Jun. 04, 2009

**A1. Answer questions 1-3 with information from the article (up to 15 words each).**  
 (3 x 4 = 12 points)

1. When do we begin learning to talk, according to this article?
2. Why do some people think that DVDs made especially for kids can make them smarter?
3. According to Dr Christakis, what is the ideal way for children to acquire language?

**A2. Choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 4–9 with information from the article.**  
 (6 x 3 = 18 points)

4. Television may be harmful for children even when
 

<b>A.</b> it's turned off.	<b>B.</b> nobody is listening to it.	<b>C.</b> parents forbid it.
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5. Dr Christakis
 

<b>A.</b> is interested in psychological research.	<b>B.</b> is head of research at an American institution.	<b>C.</b> does research at a children's clinic.
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6. One of the research findings was that television exposure
 

<b>A.</b> makes adults be unkind to babies.	<b>B.</b> leads adults to neglect their chores.	<b>C.</b> is the cause of reduced adult talk to infants.
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7. The study shows that babies left in front of the TV screen
 

<b>A.</b> utter fewer sounds and words.	<b>B.</b> are fascinated by the images.	<b>C.</b> become totally disinterested.
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8. This study confirms that television
 

<b>A.</b> hinders interaction.	<b>B.</b> encourages socialization.	<b>C.</b> stops babies from crying.
--------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------
9. According to this article, the more talk babies hear
 

<b>A.</b> the more they feel loved.	<b>B.</b> the richer their language development.	<b>C.</b> the less language they learn.
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**B1. Use the following words (A-H), in the correct form, to complete sentences 10-14, as in the example. There are two words you do not need.**  
 (5 x 2 = 10 points)

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**Example: This piece of evidence is central to our case.**


**B2. Fill in the TWO gaps in the formal statements of Column B, so that they have a similar meaning with the informal statements of Column A, as in the example.** (5 x 2 = 10 points)

**Example:** It's not just that the law says I should wear my seat belt; I feel safer with it. A basic safety feature of an automobile is the seat belt, and it is **required by** law.

	A. SPOKEN FORM	B. WRITTEN FORM
15.	I'm really sorry about causing trouble to all of you.	Deborah apologized for _ trouble to others.
16.	Bob told us that, if he can get time off work now, he'd like to speed up his wedding.	Robert's wedding might be earlier, _ _ he can get a leave of absence.
17.	We all accept your apologies. Just don't do it again!	His apologies will be accepted on _ he doesn't do it again.
18.	I feel disappointed with my parents when they don't appreciate my efforts.	Children are often disappointed by adults when _____ to value their endeavours.
19.	There are very few documents telling us about the origins of water polo.	There is very little documentation _ how water polo began.

**B3. Match items 20-24 (Column 1) with options A-G (Column 2) to make complete statements. In Column 2 there are two options you do not need.** (5 x 2 = 10 points)

		only few people possess.
		then why is it such a difficult thing to do?

**C. Produce a written text.** (40 points)

**TASK:** Imagine that your name is Angelos/Angela. A good friend of yours has done something that's annoyed you. You didn't say anything at the beginning, but now you understand that if you keep it inside, it will hurt your friendship. So, you've decided to write an **email** (about 200 words)

- to explain** what annoyed you **and why**
- to tell** him/her **what you expect** of him/her now.

(Do NOT sign your email with your real name. Sign as Angelos/Angela)

**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ  
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ ΣΤΗΝ  
ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

11 Ιουνίου 2011

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΕΣ

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας, ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων, ως εξής:
  - A1. 1. ...  
2. ...
  - A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.  
4. – A  
5. ...
  - B1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.  
10. ...  
11. ...
  - B2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ΔΥΟ ζητούμενες λέξεις.  
15. ...  
16. ...
  - B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.  
20. – F  
21. ...
- Γ. Να αναπτύξετε το ζητούμενο θέμα στο τετράδιό σας, χωρίς να αντιγράψετε την οδηγία-εκφώνηση.
2. Να χρησιμοποιήσετε μόνο μπλε ή μαύρο στυλό διαρκείας και μόνο ανεξίτηλης μελάνης.

Καλή Επιτυχία

Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων

Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 18.45

A. Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.

## Clubbers risk losing the sound of silence

BY IAN MURRAY, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT



Many young people are at risk of premature hearing loss, according to the Royal National Institute for Deaf People. In a report published today it blames the growth in the popularity of loud music for what it says is an alarming rise in deafness among the young.

“These trends in youth culture have generated an inexorable rise in noise exposure and pose a serious threat to the hearing of an entire generation”, the report says. It adds that a generation could experience hearing loss in middle age, rather than later on.

The report says that three times as many young people are exposed to dangerous sound levels today as in the early 1980s, with more than 23 per cent now regularly listening to very loud music. Digital technology means that music can be played at events or on hi-fi systems at a much higher volume without being distorted. As a result, clubbers or those who listen to loud music at home are three times as likely to suffer from tinnitus, commonly referred to as noises in the head or ear. The noise may be whistling, ringing or clicking; it may be constant or intermittent.

Hearing loss is cumulative, so regular attendance at live concerts and nightclubs puts people at increasing risk, especially if they also spend a lot of time listening to personal stereos. Although workers are required by law to be offered ear protection if they are subject to noise above 85 decibels, there are no statutory limits for the protection of audiences. At concerts, groups may play music amplified to above 120 decibels, which is 1,000 per cent louder than 85 decibels.

A study in Britain found that of those who went to rock concerts up to 73 per cent reported dulled hearing or tinnitus or both. Among clubbers the figure was 66 per cent, and 17 per cent of stereo users also reported hearing difficulties. Tests have shown that 44 per cent of those who attend rock concerts once a month have hearing difficulties.

August 3 1999 Copyright 1999 Times Newspapers Ltd. <http://www.the-times.co.uk>

Archived on [The Deafened People Page](#) as a public service. (abridged)

**A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**A1. Answer questions 1-3 using information from the article (up to 15 words each).**  
(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What do you understand by the phrase “losing the sound of silence” in the title of the article?
2. What does the article warn us against?
3. Which specific groups of people are more likely to have hearing problems from listening to music?

**A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for items 4–9 using information from the article.**  
(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. Today’s generation is very likely to face deafness  

<b>A.</b> in their 20’s.	<b>B.</b> in their 40’s.	<b>C.</b> in their 60’s.
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5. At concerts, audiences are offered ear protection  

<b>A.</b> if the music plays above 85 decibels.	<b>B.</b> if the music plays above 120 decibels.	<b>C.</b> under no circumstances.
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6. The danger of less clear hearing or noises in the ear is higher for people who  

<b>A.</b> go to nightclubs.	<b>B.</b> attend rock concerts.	<b>C.</b> listen to stereo music.
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7. People who usually listen to very loud music can lose their hearing  

<b>A.</b> increasingly.	<b>B.</b> suddenly.	<b>C.</b> periodically.
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8. People who are protected by law against noise may be  

<b>A.</b> street workers.	<b>B.</b> club fans.	<b>C.</b> stereo users.
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9. Within the last thirty years the number of young people who listen to very loud music  

<b>A.</b> has remained steady.	<b>B.</b> has doubled.	<b>C.</b> has tripled.
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**B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ**

**B1. Use the correct form of the following words (A-H) to complete the sentences 10-14, as in the example. There are TWO words you do not need.**  
(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

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**Example: When he came to our town on a promotional tour for his book, I got a signed copy.**


**B2. Fill in the TWO gaps in the formal statements of Column B, so that they have a similar meaning with the informal statements of Column A, as in the example.** (5 x 2 points = 10 points)

**Example:** I think you’re silly not to wear a helmet. Besides an injury, you might get a fine.      Wearing a helmet both protects riders and is required by law.

A. SPOKEN FORM	B. WRITTEN FORM
I don't know why the invitation got to me after everyone else had got theirs.	Inexplicably, it seems I was the _ _ learn about the wedding.
They tell us to let the secretary know by 8 when we are going out late.	Students are not allowed to leave the building at night inform the secretary by 8 pm.
He didn't train enough; he was a bit unlucky, too. That's why he didn't break the record.	His failure to break the record was _ _ poor training and bad luck.
18. The TV says it's going to snow tomorrow. Perhaps we shouldn't drive to work.	_ the forecast for tomorrow's weather is bad, drivers are advised to consider other means to get to work.
19. What John did to his friend was so bad they probably won't speak to each other for a lifetime.	The outcome of John's actions is that _ _ are they likely to speak to each other.

**B3. Match items 20-24 (Column 1) with options A-G (Column 2) to make complete statements. In Column 2 there are TWO options you do not need.** (5 x 2 points = 10 points)

	F.
	G. to help the teacher maintain his authority.

**Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**  
Produce a written text (40 points)

**TASK:** You have just read a text on a forum created by a local Council. The topic was: people spending some of their free time on voluntary work, such as helping elderly people, planting trees, building playgrounds, etc. There were several responses, some agreeing with the topic and some disagreeing. You decide to add a passage to the topic of the forum (200 words).

- State and justify your position on the topic
- Refer to what some other contributors wrote on the forum
- Make a suggestion concerning your neighbourhood, town, etc.

(Use the name “**workdoctor3**” to participate in the forum)

**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**



ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ  
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ ΣΤΗΝ  
ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

15 Ιουνίου 2012

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΕΣ

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων ως εξής:
  - A1. 1. ...  
2. ...
  - A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.  
4. – A  
5. ...
  - B1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.  
10. ...  
11. ...
  - B2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη/τις ζητούμενη/ες λέξη/εις.  
15. ...  
16. ...
  - B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.  
20. – α  
21. ...
- Γ. Να αναπτύξετε το ζητούμενο θέμα στο τετράδιό σας χωρίς να αντιγράψετε την οδηγία-εκφώνηση.
2. Να χρησιμοποιήσετε μόνο μπλε ή μαύρο στυλό διαρκείας και μόνο ανεξίτηλης μελάνης.

Καλή Επιτυχία

Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων

Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 13:45

<b>A. Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.</b>
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### COMPUTERS FOR A SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY

Computers were born in the military and raised by the consumer society. Today, their greatest value may be neither military nor commercial but environmental. Coming to grips with the great task of the 21<sup>st</sup> century -to reconcile hopes for global prosperity with the need for a healthy environment- will require a far more detailed understanding of both. It is in this pursuit that the computer may find its greatest application. And in addition to applying information technology to environmental management, computer manufacturers are themselves serving as model corporate citizens when it comes to the environment, taking the lead on initiatives in areas like energy conservation, waste minimization and elimination of ozone-depleting substances.

Computers and information technology are already providing a wide range of solutions to local, national and global environmental problems. Companies have realized that successful management of the environment requires successful management of information. To protect the quality of water and air, monitor radiation and perform meteorological forecasting, huge amounts of data must be analyzed. In such areas, new minicomputer families enable users to take advantage of processing power previously available only in supercomputers; this is good news for scientists working on macroenvironmental problems, such as satellite remote sensing, global

modeling, transborder pollution tracking and computer-based mapping.

The Massachusetts Office of Environmental Affairs, for example, faces the enormous task of analyzing watershed areas in 26 towns, reporting to and involving local citizens, while providing immediate solutions to water pollution in affected areas. Its newly acquired geographical information system provides it with statewide data for environmental planning, monitoring and enforcement. With less duplications of data, better communications and utilization of resources, it can display information graphically in public forums and implement data-quality standards.

“It is the visual breakthrough that allows the average citizen to better understand why environmental protection is necessary,” says Walter Bickford, former commissioner, Department of Fisheries, Wildlife and Enforcement, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Computer companies have also been pioneers in recycling end-of-life computer equipment. Much of this now finds a second life in automobile bumpers, ceramics and building materials. Formerly, it would probably have gone directly to the waste dump.

Michael Adams  
NEWSWEEK Vol. CXXXV, No 5

**A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**A1. Answer questions 1-3 using information from the article (up to 20 words each).**  
(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What seems to be the purpose of the writer of this article?
2. Why is computer technology likely to contribute to providing solutions to environmental problems?
3. How can computers help common people better understand the necessity of environmental protection?

**A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for items 4–9 using information from the article.**  
(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. The most important contribution of computers today concerns  

A. the army	B. commerce	C. the environment
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5. Computer technology can help communities combine  

A. effective health systems with rich natural resources	B. successful recycling practices with information assessment	C. an undamaged environment with good living worldwide
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6. Computer manufacturers are concerned with  

A. energy conservation	B. global prosperity	C. creation of zone-depleting substances
------------------------	----------------------	--
7. The protection of the environment requires  

A. using supercomputers	B. carrying out a lot of data analysis	C. consuming huge amounts of power
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8. The Massachusetts Office of Environmental Affairs  

A. estimates atmospheric pollution	B. analyzes polluted areas in 26 towns	C. provides solutions to water pollution
------------------------------------	--	--
9. No longer functioning computer parts  

A. are thrown to a waste dump	B. may be used for the production of ceramics	C. are repaired and used as second hand computers
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**B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ**

**B1. Use the correct form of the following words (A-H) to complete the sentences 10-14, as in the example. There are TWO words you do not need.**  
(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

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**Example: He sated that the accusations against him were not true.**




**B2. Fill in the gaps with not more than two words in the statements of Column B, so that they have a similar meaning with the statements of Column A, as in the example.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

**Example:** Our civilization is going through a crisis which undermines the very foundations of mankind's existence.

Our civilization is going through a crisis by which the very foundations mankind's existence are undermined.

	<b>A.</b>	<b>B.</b>
<b>15.</b>	If the attention of the self-indulgent audience is not aroused, they must send the work back into imprisonment.	the self-indulgent audience has its attention aroused, the work must be sent back into imprisonment.
<b>16.</b>	We wonder whether the human drama a theatre piece represents, can make more sense provided that it is set in another period.	We wonder whether a theatre piece representing the human drama can make more sense _____ in another period.
<b>17.</b>	Pieces of art that have entered their after-life may exist in a period their creator could not have possibly envisioned.	Pieces of art that have entered their after- life may exist in a periodtheir creator could have possibly envisioned.
<b>18.</b>	Astronomers are still wary of wandering bodies from space. Nevertheless, life will more likely be destroyed by our own environmentally negligent ways.	<u>astronomers</u> are still wary of wandering bodies from space, life will more likely be destroyed by our own environmentally negligent ways.
<b>19.</b>	In our consumer-oriented society, the concept of learning from nature is alien indeed.	In our consumer-oriented society, people are utterly _____ getting to learn from nature.

**B3. The sentences in the text of a joke have been jumbled up. Put items a - e in the correct order by writing the number of the item (20-24) and the letter corresponding to each sentence in the order in which they should appear.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

**Why did the chicken cross the road?**

In: [Jokes and Riddles, Most Amusing Questions Ever Asked on WikiAnswers](#)

**The chicken crossed the road.** This fact is rarely disputed.

However, the most popular reason is purely that the chicken crossed to get to the other side.

But why did the chicken cross the road?

Unfortunately once again, no consensus was reached.

Yet, at the Fourth Chicken Crossing Conference, a team of distinguished scholars met to consider this poultry matter in depth one more time.

No entirely satisfactory explanation has ever been agreed upon. 20.21.22.23.24..

**Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**Produce a written text** (40 points)

**TASK:** Some educationalists say that values should be taught at school. Others disagree. The term “values” could mean standards or principles, ideas or beliefs that influence the behavior and way of life (moral values, respect to the elders, etc.). An educational journal has created a blog where secondary education graduates can state their views of the matter. Write a text (200 words) to be posted signed as “graduate B”.

- || Say which values you consider to be important and why.
- || Discuss the role of the school in the formation of these values.
- || Give an example of how “values” could be integrated in school life (e.g. school subjects, debates, etc.)

**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ, ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ  
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ  
ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

15 Ιουνίου 2013

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΕΣ

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων ως εξής:
  - A1. 1. ...  
2. ...
  - A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.  
4. – A  
5. ...
  - B1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.  
10. ...  
11. ...
  - B2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.  
15. ...  
16. ...
  - B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.  
20. – A  
21. ...
- Γ. Να αναπτύξετε το ζητούμενο θέμα στο τετράδιό σας χωρίς να αντιγράψετε την οδηγία-εκφώνηση.
2. Να χρησιμοποιήσετε μόνο μπλε ή μαύρο στυλό διαρκείας και μόνο ανεξίτηλης μελάνης.

Καλή Επιτυχία

Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

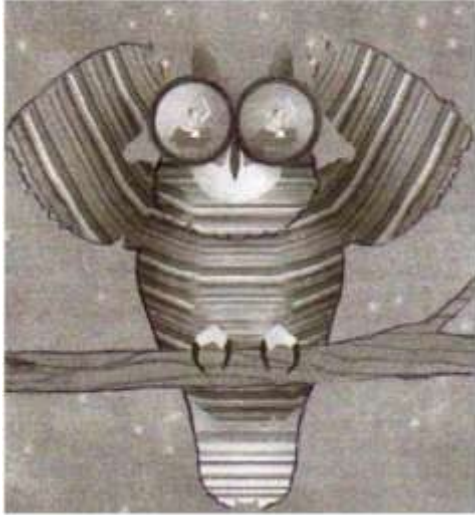
Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων

Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 11:30

**A. Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.**

### WHAT IS YOUR QUESTION?

#### Critical thinking is a teachable skill



More than a decade ago cognitive scientists at Vanderbilt University found that what distinguished young adults from children was not the ability to retain facts or apply prior knowledge to a new situation but a quality they called “preparation for future learning”. The researchers asked fifth graders and college students to create a recovery plan to protect bald eagles from extinction. Shockingly, the two groups came up with plans of similar quality (although the college students had better spelling skills). From the standpoint of a traditional educator, this outcome indicated that schooling had failed to help students think about ecosystems and extinction, major scientific ideas.

The researchers decided to delve deeper, however. They asked both groups to generate questions about important issues needed to create recovery plans. On this task, they found large differences. College students focused on critical issues of

interdependence between eagles and

their habitats (“What type of ecosystem supports eagles?” and “What different kinds of specialists are needed for different recovery areas?”). Fifth graders tended to focus on features of individual eagles (“How big are they?” and “What do they eat?”). The college students had cultivated the ability to ask questions, the cornerstone of critical thinking. They had learned how to learn.

Museums and other institutions of informal learning may be better suited to teach this skill than elementary and secondary schools. At the Exploratorium in San Francisco, we recently studied how learning to ask good questions can affect the quality of people’s scientific inquiry. Asking juicy questions appears to be a transferable skill for deepening collaborative inquiry into the science content found in exhibits.

Informal learning environments tolerate failure better than schools. Perhaps many teachers have too little time to allow students to form and pursue their own questions and too much ground to cover in the curriculum and for standardized tests. But people must acquire this skill somewhere. Our society depends on them being able to make critical decisions, about their own medical treatment, say, or what we must do about global energy needs and demands. For that, we have a robust informal learning system that eschews grades, takes all comers, and is available even on holidays and weekends.

*Scientific American*, March 2013

**A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**A1. Answer questions 1-3 using information from the article (up to 20 words each).**  
(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What is the main point of the article?
2. Explain what “preparation for future learning” is, according to the text.
3. Is the writer related to the Exploratorium? Justify your answer based on specific words in the text.

**A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for items 4-9 using information from the article.**  
(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. According to the University research the main distinction between young adults and children was that the former
  - A. could remember facts
  - B. had learned how to learn
  - C. used what they already knew
5. According to the text, in elementary and secondary schools, many teachers
  - A. have to teach their students many things
  - B. avoid giving too many tests
  - C. allow students to pose and follow many questions
6. Researchers found that children thought recovery plans should be based on
  - A. specialists’ knowledge about ecosystems
  - B. information about the extinction of bald eagles
  - C. facts about individual eagles
7. According to the text, asking the right question is a skill that
  - A. can generate work of poor quality
  - B. cannot be taught
  - C. can improve the quality of scientific research
8. According to the writer, critical thinking can be better cultivated
  - A. in institutions of informal learning
  - B. in primary and secondary schools
  - C. at home during holidays and weekends
9. An informal learning system
  - A. is very strict in marking
  - B. accepts anyone interested
  - C. cannot be reached on week days

**B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ**

**B1. Use the correct form of the following words (A-H) to complete the sentences 10-14, as in the example. There are TWO words you do not need.**  
(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Example:** The preparations for the royal wedding kept thousands of people busy.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--




**B2. Fill in the gaps with two words in the statements of Column B, so that they have a similar meaning with the statements of Column A, as in the example.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>Example:</b> I won't put up with this behaviour any longer.	I will not tolerate this behaviour any longer.
<b>COLUMN A</b>	<b>COLUMN B</b>
Close friends help delay ethical decisions if their safety is given.	Methods help delay ethical decisions if their safety is given.
The minute he walked in, the storm broke out.	As soon as he entered the house, the storm broke out.
You must hand in your essay before you leave the room.	Students are expected to submit their the room essay prior the room.
	Your application will be considered, make sure you fill it in at least two days before it is completed well in the meeting advance.
18. If Sue studies harder, she'll have more chances the exam. she is to pass the exam.	The harder Sue studies, the _ of passing the exam.
19.	

**B3. Match items 20-24 (Column A) with options A-G (Column B) to make complete statements. In Column B, there are TWO options you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>COLUMN A</b>	<b>COLUMN B</b>
While knowledge may be power,	medicine is moving toward "multiplex testing for lots of things at once".
Then there is the long-term challenge	when people realize that the return journey is less expensive.
As the cost of testing declines,	in order to predict risks after an operation.
One of the things people need to be educated about	genetic testing also brings with it tremendous practical and psychological fallout.
Patients should be given exercise tests before surgery	of living with a genetic spectre lurking in the background.
	is the difference of having a disease and being at risk for a disease.
	they hoped that they dodged the genetic bullet.

**Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**Produce a written text of 180-200 words.**

(40 points)

**TASK:** Your school's club aims to increase awareness about Health and Fitness.

Write an article in your school's magazine with tips on how to have a healthier lifestyle.

Points to include:

- || Explain why a healthy lifestyle is important.
- || Suggest at least two things students should do to keep healthy.
- || Suggest at least two bad habits students should avoid.

Do NOT sign your article.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ  
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ  
ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

21 Ιουνίου 2014

**ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΕΣ**

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων ως εξής:
  - A1. 1. ...  
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  - A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.  
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5. ...
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**Καλή Επιτυχία**

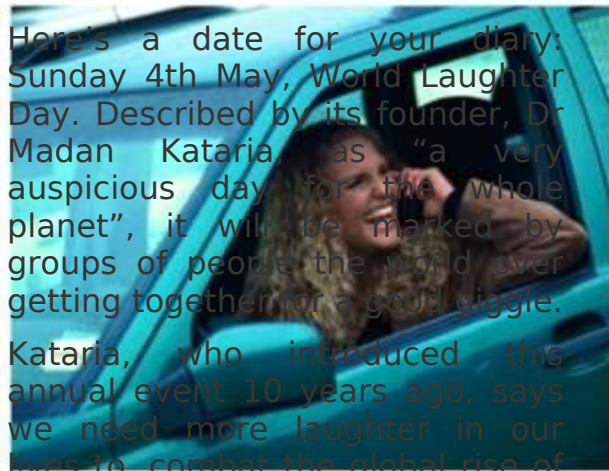
Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων

Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 11:30

**A. Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.**

## THE FUNNY BUSINESS OF LAUGHTER



Here's a date for your diary: Sunday 4th May, World Laughter Day. Described by its founder, Dr Madan Kataria, as "a very auspicious day for the whole planet", it will be marked by groups of people the world over getting together for a good giggle. Kataria, who introduced this annual event 10 years ago, says we need more laughter in our lives to combat the global rise of stress, loneliness and depression. But that's daft, isn't it? Surely that strange yelping sound that we emit periodically can't be the answer to such pressing problems.

If we ask ourselves what triggers a good chortle, the obvious answer is that it is a response to something we find funny. But one scientist, Robert Provine, who has spent nearly two

decades studying laughter, says that humour has surprisingly little to do with it. Instead, it seems to lie at the root of such lofty questions as the perception of self and the evolution of speech, language and social behaviour.

Provine, a neuroscientist at the University of Maryland in the US and author of *Laughter: A Scientific Investigation*, realised early on in his research that you cannot capture real-life laughter in the lab because as soon as you place it under scrutiny, it vanishes. So, instead, he gathered his data by hanging around groups of people, eavesdropping on their conversations, surreptitiously noting when they laughed.

Over the course of a year he collected 1200 laugh episodes - an episode being defined as the comment immediately preceding the laughter and the laughter itself - which he sorted by speaker (the person talking), audience (the person being addressed), gender and pre-laugh comment.

His analysis of this data revealed three important facts about laughter. Firstly, that it is all about relationships. Secondly, that it occurs during phrase breaks in speech. And thirdly, that it is not consciously controlled. "It's a message we send to other people - it practically disappears when we're by ourselves," he says. "And it's not a choice. Ask someone to laugh and they'll either try to fake a laugh or say they can't laugh on command."

<http://sciencefocus.com/feature/psychology/funny-business-laughter>

**A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**A1. Answer questions 1-3 using information from the article (up to 20 words each).**  
(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What is the main point of the article?
2. According to Dr Kataria, what are the benefits of laughter?
3. Based on the research reported in the article, will a World Laughter Day make people laugh more? Justify your response.

**A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for items 4-9 using information from the article.**  
(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. What is the author referring to as “a strange yelping sound that we emit periodically”?  
 A. Chuckle                      B. Laughter                      C. Yawn
5. Who believes that World Laughter Day is nonsense?  
 A. Dr Madan Kataria      B. Dr Robert Provine                      C. The author of the article
6. Where did Provine collect samples of laughter?  
 A. In his laboratory      B. In his office                      C. In public places
7. Provine collected samples of laughter from  
 A. ordinary people      B. scientists working in laboratories                      C. people who laughed a lot
8. Provine collected samples of laughter for  
 A. 1 year                      B. 10 years                      C. 20 years
9. According to the research reported in the article, which of the following is true?  
 A. Laughter is always caused by something funny      B. You can laugh anywhere whether you are alone or not      C. You can't laugh on purpose

**B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ**

**B1. Use the correct form of the following words (A-H) to complete the sentences 10-14, as in the example. There are TWO words you do not need.**  
(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>A.</b> succeed	<b>B.</b> qualify	<b>C.</b> diverse	<b>D.</b> short
<b>E.</b> confirm	<b>F.</b> strong	<b>G.</b> deny	<b>H.</b> insist

**Example:** We have still received no confirmation of our hotel booking.

<b>10.</b>	Understanding and appreciating _____ is a great way to help teenagers cultural respect “otherness”. I tried as much as I could. Unfortunately, I wasin my attempts. He wasfor arriving late for the race. After the accident, he did some special exercises tohis leg. It is anfact that genetically modified foods can pose serious threats to human health.
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**B2. Fill in the gaps with two words in the statements of Column B, so that they have a similar meaning with the statements of Column A, as in the example.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>Example:</b> Students who withdraw from school will be Students who drop out of school are not ineligible for financial aid for the next entitled to financial aid. semester.	
<b>COLUMN A</b>	
<b>COLUMN B</b>	
15. As yet, no one has thought of a solution.	No one has with a solution so far.
16. There are very few documents telling us about how ice-hockey began.	There is very little documentation _ _ the origins of ice-hockey.
17. Sorry, but we can't complete your order.	We regret you that your order cannot be processed.
18. We want a slogan everyone in the community will like.	We want a slogan that will _ every section of the community.
19. We had to hurry up because we had very little time left.	We had to hurry up because time was _.

**B3. Match items 20-24 (Column A) with options A-G (Column B) to complete each of the following texts. In Column B, there are TWO options you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

**Hippocrates' Diet and Health Rules Everyone Should Follow**

Here are five of his health rules that have stood the test of time (about 2,000 years).

<b>COLUMN A</b>		<b>COLUMN B</b>
20.	<b>Walking Is Man's Best Medicine.</b> Hippocrates did the first clinical studies by observing people and comparing their health habits.	<b>A.</b> He believed that it was impossible to understand illness without understanding the whole person.
21.	<b>Know What Person the Disease Has Rather Than What Disease the Person Has.</b> Hippocrates meticulously observed his patients' personalities, home environment and even their facial expressions before diagnosing and treating them.	<b>B.</b> On the other hand, he studied their diet before prescribing any medicine.
22.	<b>Let Food Be Thy Medicine.</b> Hippocrates observed that "those who are constitutionally very fat are more apt to die quickly than those who are thin".	<b>C.</b> Those who walked more stayed well longer. So he often prescribed exercise.
23.	<b>Everything in Moderation.</b> OK, what Hippocrates really said: "Everything in excess is opposed to nature."	<b>D.</b> But Hippocrates believed that unless you had real evidence that a medical treatment was helpful, you shouldn't use it.
24.	<b>To Do Nothing Is Also a Good Remedy.</b> In Hippocrates' day, many quacks convinced a sick people to undergo dangerous and expensive procedures.	<b>E.</b> He recognized that the same could heal in one dose but harm in a greater one. <b>F.</b> Hippocrates recognized that meditation contributed to people's

ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 6

well being.

**G.** In fact, his primary form of treatment was usually improving a patient's diet.



**Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**Produce a written text of 180-200 words.**

(40 points)

**TASK:** TIME Magazine recently published an article by Joel Stein entitled “Millennials: The Me, Me, Me Generation”. Millennials or the millennial generation refers to those born from 1980 to 2000. In the article Stein calls this generation lazy, narcissistic, less educated and self-obsessed but he also sees this generation as being more optimistic, accepting, smart and strategic.

The article has created a storm of reactions from millennials and older people from around the world. As a millennial yourself, you decide to write a **letter to the editor** of the magazine providing your opinion of the millennial generation. In your letter you should

- a) discuss whether and to what extent you agree with the characteristics of millennials as reported in the article and
- b) present two characteristics (not necessarily from the list above) that you think define your generation, justifying your opinion.

Sign your letter as Alex Georgiou.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ  
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

**ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ  
ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ**

17 Ιουνίου 2015

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΕΣ

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων ως εξής:
  - A1. **1.** ...  
**2.** ...
  - A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.  
**4. – A**  
**5.** ...
  - B1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.  
**10.** ...  
**11.** ...
  - B2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.  
**15.** ...  
**16.** ...
  - B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.  
**20. – A**  
**21.** ...
- Γ. Να αναπτύξετε το ζητούμενο θέμα στο τετράδιό σας χωρίς να αντιγράψετε την οδηγία-εκφώνηση.
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Καλή Επιτυχία

Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων

Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 11:45

**A. Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.**

If computers and search engines could understand metaphor and symbolism, would it make them more human? A new project tests the theory.



In 1989, American author Norman Cousins wrote that poetry was the key to preventing computers from dehumanising us: “The company of poets may enable the men who tend the machines to see a larger panorama of possibilities than technology alone may inspire. Poets remind men of their uniqueness.”

Twenty-six years later, researchers in the US are testing that idea, starting with search engines and image databases. Any nuance or metaphor gets lost on an engine such as Google: search “sorrow”, for example, and you’ll get pictures of people crying, whereas a human might associate a

more varied range of images, such as a foggy seascape or an empty forest. This is because computers use metadata (the data search engines associate with the millions of digital objects out there, from YouTube videos to Instagram pictures) in a completely different way to the human brain. Our human “metadata” tends to be far more symbolic and less literal. But what if an image bank was populated by poems? Can robots learn from our view of the world?

The Poetry for Robots project has created an online image bank of 120 pictures, which anyone can access in order to write poetry inspired by what they see. By feeding poems to the robots, the researchers want to “teach the database the metaphors” that humans associate with pictures, “and see what happens,” explains Corey Pressman from Neologic Labs, who are behind the project, along with Webvisions and Arizona State University.

The hope is that, with a big enough dataset, “we’ll be delighted to see we can teach the robots metaphors, that computers can be more like us, rather than the other way around,” says Pressman. “I’d like them to meet us more halfway.”

**A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**A1. Answer questions 1-3 based on the text above (up to 20 words each).**

(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What is the main point of the text?
2. What would be a suitable title for this text?
3. According to the text, can computers become more human? Justify your response.

**A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for items 4-9 below.**

(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. Where would you expect this article to appear?
 

<b>A.</b> A university textbook for computer programming	<b>B.</b> The technology section of scientific a newspaper	<b>C.</b> A robotics journal
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5. When was the study reported in the text conducted?
  - A. In 1989
  - B. In 2000
  - C. This year
6. The “Poetry for Robots” project involves
  - A. 120 pictures of poets and robots
  - B. 120 pictures to inspire poets to write poems to add to Google
  - C. 120 poems which will be fed into the robot
7. The purpose of the “Poetry for Robots” project is to
  - A. investigate whether computers can understand metaphor and symbolism
  - B. investigate whether of robots can write poems
  - C. create a database metaphors
8. Who was the “Poetry for Robots” project originally inspired by?
  - A. Researchers from Arizona State University
  - B. Scientists from Google
  - C. Norman Cousins
9. What is Pressman’s vision for the future?
  - A. To make computers think more like humans
  - B. To make humans think more like computers
  - C. To help robots understand metaphors

**B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ**

**B1. Use the correct form of the following words (A-H) to complete the gaps (10-14), in the following text, as in the example. There are TWO words you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>A.</b>	active	<b>B.</b>	exhaust	<b>C.</b>	vary	<b>D.</b>	curious
<b>E.</b>	<del>treat</del>	<b>F.</b>	sleep	<b>G.</b>	fortunate	<b>H.</b>	anxious

The example is in *italics*.

We spend over a third of our time sleeping. But (10)\_\_\_\_\_for many of us, sleep isn't a simple ON/OFF switch we can just (11)\_\_\_at a moment's notice. Do you struggle to sleep even though you feel tired and (12)\_\_\_\_? Do you wake up in the middle of the night (13)

\_\_\_\_\_watching the clock, calculating how much time you've got left to sleep?

Insomnia in itself is not the problem but is usually a symptom of a (14)\_\_\_of other potential problems. The trick is identifying the underlying cause of our insomnia and finding the right (ex.) *treatment* for that problem.

**B2.Fill in the gaps with two words in the statements of Column B, so that they have a similar meaning with the statements of Column A, as in the example.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

**Example:** I will give you the day off provided you work on Saturday morning.

You can have the day off on condition that you work on Saturday morning.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
15. Only Stuart didn't understand.	Apart from Stuart, _ _.
16. Our trip has been cancelled because of a last minute scheduling conflict.	_ a last minute scheduling conflict, our trip has been cancelled.
17. I tried my hardest but I still couldn't understand.	However I couldn't understand.
18. It was the most remarkable creature I had ever seen.	_ _ I seen such a remarkable creature.
19. I graduated from college a year ago today.	I graduated from college _ last year.

**B3. Choose the best options A-H (book titles) for items 20-24 (book extracts). There are TWO options you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

BOOK EXTRACT	BOOK TITLE
<p>20. How can we think we are adequately preparing students for life</p> <p><b>A.</b> in the 21<sup>st</sup> century if we have not learned how the 21<sup>st</sup> century operates? How can we think we are connecting with our students when the materials and our instruction come from a non-digital time that kids can't relate to?</p>	<p>PREPARING TO TEACH</p>
<p>21. What makes it possible for students to understand and remember is the way they link ideas to form meaningful wholes. Big ideas that structure your courses can't be found in any one part of a lecture or seminar.</p>	<p><b>B.</b> PIONEERS OF SCIENCE</p>
<p>22. All traditional architecture clearly distinguishes between the public and/or sacred buildings, on the one hand, and the utilitarian and/or private buildings, on the other.</p>	<p><b>C.</b> TOURIST CITY GUIDE</p>
<p>23. The Dutch Institute for architecture (NAi) [F-10], Museumpark</p>	<p><b>D.</b> UNDERSTANDING THE DIGITAL GENERATION</p>
<p>24. 25, located in a striking-looking building, is one of the largest centres of architecture in the world.</p> <p>A collection of 28 lectures on the history and progress of astronomy: Copernicus and the motion of the Earth; Tycho Brahe and his observatory; Kepler and the laws of planetary motion; Galileo and the invention of the telescope; Isaac Newton; etc.</p>	<p><b>E.</b> ELEMENTS OF ASTROPHYSICS</p>

**F.** DEVELOPING  
DIGITAL  
MATERIALS

**G.** ARCHITECTURE:  
CHOICE OR  
FATE?

**Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**Produce a written text of 180-200 words.**

(40 points)

**TASK:** A European Youth organisation has launched a campaign through its e-magazine to combat bullying in schools throughout Europe. It is inviting young people to submit their opinions on how to stop bullying. You have recently witnessed a bullying incident in your school which resulted in the bully's punishment by the school authorities. You decide to write an article to the magazine to express your feelings towards bullying and suggest ways this phenomenon could be dealt with at school-level.

In your article,

- express your feelings towards the phenomenon of bullying in schools
- explain why punishment on its own is probably not enough to stop bullying
- suggest two ways that could help stop the phenomenon

**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**



ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ  
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ  
ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

18 Ιουνίου 2016

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΕΣ

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων ως εξής:
  - A1. 1. ...  
2. ...
  - A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.  
4. – A  
5. ...
  - B1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.  
10. ...  
11. ...
  - B2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.  
15. ...  
16. ...
  - B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.  
20. – A  
21. ...
  - Γ. Να αναπτύξετε το ζητούμενο θέμα στο τετράδιό σας χωρίς να αντιγράψετε την οδηγία-εκφώνηση.
2. Να χρησιμοποιήσετε μόνο μπλε ή μαύρο στυλό διαρκείας και μόνο ανεξίτηλης μελάνης.

Καλή Επιτυχία

Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων

Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 11:45

**A. Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.**



You don't have to be too old to remember when everything online was

referred to as “cyber-this” or “cyber-that”. In fact, the proliferation of words nodding to “cyberspace” was so overwhelming that in 1998, the New York Times predicted that “cyber” would soon be on its way out. It just wasn't cool anymore.

In a way, the paper was right. Nobody really talks about cyberspace today – and web searches for the term have slumped over the past 10 years.

But phrases like “cyber attack” or “cyber crime” have actually become more popular in recent years. Curiously enough, cyber has come to be associated almost exclusively with things that are dark or threatening.

But while “cyber” has become niche and unfashionable, the words we use to refer to the internet generally have also evolved. A more subtle shift, perhaps, but a handful of linguists have noticed that we just don't talk explicitly about “the internet” or even “the web” as much as we used to.

“I hear a lot more about ‘online’, ‘I went online’, I didn't ‘go onto the internet’. Online in some ways I think has replaced some of the earlier locutions like ‘internet’ and ‘cyber’ because it's one simple label,” explains Naomi Baron, professor of Linguistics.

Of course, we also increasingly substitute the verb “to google” for phrases meaning to search online for information and say things like, “Let me ask Google” – even if Google isn't the search tool that actually gets used. You might also have heard a friend say, “I'll Facebook you” to mean they'll send a message. This “verbing” of brand names is not new – think of “to Hoover” or “to Xerox” – but it certainly chimes with the common theme: that these technologies are becoming ever more ubiquitous and familiar. As such, the language associated with them does too.

Other terms have become shortened and less formal. We don't hyphenate “e-mail” anymore and hardly anyone, if they do mention “internet” in writing, will capitalise the “I”. There have also been changes in the language we use to interact with the web itself. Apps like Siri and Google Now encourage users to ask questions in a natural form of speech.

**A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**A1. Answer questions 1-3 based on the text above (up to 30 words each).**

(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What would be a suitable title for this article?
2. What is the purpose of this article?
3. Would you expect this article to appear in a newspaper or a scientific journal? Justify your answer.

**A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for items 4-9 below.**

(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. In the beginning, “cyber” was used
- A. to refer to crime and other threatening situations.      B. rarely since it wasn't considered fashionable.      C. to refer to anything related to the web.
5. Why did the New York Times predict that “cyber” would eventually stop being used? Because...
- A. the word “cyber” is associated with things that are dark and threatening.      B. there were too many words that used “cyber”.      C. it was never considered cool as a word.
6. Did the New York Times' prediction come true?
- A. Yes, because no one uses the word today.      B. No, because over the past 10 years there has been an increase in web searches for the word.      C. Partly, because today the word “cyber” is still used in very specific situations relating to crime.
7. In paragraph 6, what does the word “verbing” mean ?
- A. Turning verbs into brand names.      B. Turning nouns into verbs.      C. Verbalizing words associated with technology.
8. Apart from changes in the words we use to talk about technology, what other changes have occurred? Changes in
- A. punctuation.      B. spelling.      C. syntax.
9. According to the text, what would you type if you wanted to find information about e.g. the symptoms of flu in apps like Siri and Google Now?
- A. “Symptoms” and “flu”.      B. “What are the symptoms of flu” ?      C. “Flu”.

**B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ**

**B1. Use the correct form of the following words (A-H) to complete the gaps (10-14) in the following text, as in the example. There are TWO words you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>A.</b> print	<b>B.</b> aware	<b>C.</b> worth	<b>D.</b> global
<b>E.</b> potential	<b>F.</b> <i>rapid</i>	<b>G.</b> person	<b>H.</b> increase

The example is in *italics*.

Electronic waste, or e-waste, is a (ex.) *rapidly* growing problem. As our desire for (10) \_ gadgets grows, we end up with more and more electronics in landfills, (11)seeping toxic substances like lead and mercury into groundwater. Yet many are realising that the gadgets we chuck away can be ripped apart and transformed into something new – brand new technology, or even art.

Your old phone, (12) or electric toothbrush may seem (13), but to some people, it's a building material. In 2012, we discarded 48.9 million tonnes of electrical and electronic products. If current trends continue, by 2017, the annual amount of e-waste produced (14) will reach 65.4 million tonnes.

**B2. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the gaps (15-19) in the text.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

***Things You Use Everyday, Thanks to the Ancient Greeks***

You would think that in this day and age of techno-bliss that all of the really important inventions come from modern society. Not so. There are a plethora of items we use in our daily lives for which we have the ancient Greeks (15) \_\_\_\_\_ [thank]. They may not (16) \_\_\_\_\_ [perfect] the primitive inventions, but they did pave the way for many of our modern conveniences.

**The Alarm Clock**

Dating back to 428-348 BC, ancient Greek philosopher, Plato was the first to have an alarm clock. Not to be confused with the digital alarms that we rely on nowadays, his was a 'water clock'. The design was as such that after it (17) \_\_\_\_\_ [count] the desired time it would play notes from a water organ, quite the alarm clock!

**Automatic Doors**

Another invention that you use continually, clueless to its Greek origin, is automatic doors. Of course, the prototype for automatic doors (18) [power] by steam, not electricity. Heron of Alexandria created a hydraulic system and installed it at an Alexandrian temple, complete with fire, water and steam, the ropes would (19) [trigger] and pull open the doors.

**B3. Choose the best option A-F (Column B-headings) for items 20-24 (Column A-paragraphs). There is ONE option you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

***Clear Signs You're a Perfectionist***

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
20.	Perfectionists often spend more time than others choosing outfits, shopping, getting dressed, putting on makeup and looking in the mirror. But it's not just your time that suffers – this focus on looks can make perfectionists more vulnerable to eating disorders like anorexia and bulimia in an attempt to control every aspect of their bodies.	A.	You binge on junk food
21.	Perfectionism is one of the primary traits linked to chronically feeling sad and anxious, according to research published in the Review of General Psychology. Even more alarming, the scientists found that having perfectionistic tendencies significantly raised a person's risk of suicide.	B.	Meditation doesn't work for you

22.	Not even the most perfect perfectionist can maintain tight control over every aspect of their lives at all times. Eventually they crack under the pressure. One of the more common ways they cope is through eating compulsively, according to research published in the <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> .	C. People avoid you
23.	Perfectionists can have a serious dark side, according to a study published in the <i>Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment</i> . Their high standards and critical nature can make them prone to being narcissistic, antisocial, and having an aggressive sense of humor, the researchers say.	D. You're self-conscious about your appearance
24.	It makes sense that perfectionists would be more stressed out than more easy-going people – we live in an uncontrollably imperfect world, after all. But it turns out that not only are perfectionists more likely to be stressed, they're also less likely (or less able) to take advantage of proven stress-reduction techniques.	E. You're depressed
		F. You're burnt out

**Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**Produce a written text of 180-200 words.**

(40 points)

**TASK:** Malala Yousafzai, a young girl from Pakistan, is slowly recovering after being attacked for defending the right of girls to go to school.

Her plight has inspired people around the world who show support for Malala and her cause.

You decide to write a letter to Malala in which you

express your support for Malala and her cause

argue for the right of all children to education and

discuss why education is so important for the future of our world.

Sign your letter as Alex Georgiou.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ  
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ  
ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

22 Ιουνίου 2017

**ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΕΣ**

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων ως εξής:
  - A1. 1. ...  
2. ...
  - A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.  
4. – A  
5. ...
  - B1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.  
10. ...  
11. ...
  - B2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.  
15. ...  
16. ...
  - B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.  
20. – A  
21. ...
  - Γ. Να αναπτύξετε το ζητούμενο θέμα στο τετράδιό σας χωρίς να αντιγράψετε την οδηγία-εκφώνηση.
2. Να χρησιμοποιήσετε μόνο μπλε ή μαύρο στυλό διαρκείας και μόνο ανεξίτηλης μελάνης.

**Καλή Επιτυχία**

Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων

Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 10:15

**A. Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.**



Knowing the extent of our influence as parents can make our task all the more daunting. The

endless rise of new parenting methods we hear about in the media can add to our sense of confusion and lack of confidence. Are parents sweating the “small stuff” and worrying over the less important aspects of what makes a successful child?

Does it really matter if a toddler throws food, eats quinoa or can recite poetry? I don’t believe it does. I call these things the “outside stuff”, whether it concerns appearances, manners, or anything that children can get a certificate for, it’s all relatively superficial.

For me the part you can’t afford to get wrong, that will make it all worthwhile, is the “inside stuff”. This is what you can’t see, but you can feel in your child: self-esteem, empathy, curiosity and affection.

As a child psychiatrist, I’m only too aware of the facts and figures on child mental health. These are stark: 75% of adult mental health problems begin before the age of 18, and 50% begin

before the age of 14.

The evidence is clear: if we want to promote psychological wellbeing, we need to look at what is happening much earlier than adolescence. If we want happy, healthy adults, we need first to raise happy, healthy children.

Where do these “inside” qualities come from? Is it something innate within the child? Is it genetic? Is it nurture? From a neurological perspective, how a child’s brain develops connects all these elements.

A child’s brain also has amazing capabilities to adapt, picking up foreign languages and musical instruments with much greater ease than adults.

They are emotional sponges, too, able to absorb the adult feelings and behaviour around them, so if music and language can be hard-wired into the brain in these early years of a child’s life, shouldn’t this also be the case for the “inside stuff”? And if so, then the critical part of parenting happens very early on. The saying: “Give me a child until he is seven and I will show you the man” couldn’t be truer. It is in these first seven years that parental involvement can have the most significant impact.

<https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2017/jun/04/vital-but-invisible-early-lessons-that-last-a-lifetime>

**A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**A1. Answer questions 1-3 based on the text above (max. 30 words each).**

(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What would be a suitable title for this article?
2. What is the main point of this article?
3. Based on the text, what advice would you give to young parents regarding their children's upbringing?



**A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for items 4-9 below.**

(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. Who is this text addressed to?
 

A. Psychologists.                      B. Parents.                                      C. Educators.
  
5. According to the writer of this article, it is important that parents...
 

A. focus on their child's healthy diet.                      B. provide their children with a healthy diet.                                      C. seek a specialist's advice to raise healthy children.
  
6. Findings from the research presented in the text reveal that...
 

A. most adult mental health problems begin well before the age of 18.                      B. half of the adult mental problems begin after the age of 18.                                      C. 75% of the mental adults experience begin at the age of 14.
  
7. According to the writer of this article, a child's development is influenced by...
 

A. genetic factors.                      B. environmental factors.                      C. both genetic and environmental factors.
  
8. According to the text, children are like "emotional sponges" because they...
 

A. easily understand the musical feelings of grown-ups.                      B. learn foreign languages instrument with ease.                                      C. learn how to play a easily.
  
9. According to the writer of this article, children's inner qualities...
 

A. can be instilled.                      B. are visible.                                      C. cannot be learnt

**B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ**

**B1. Use the correct form of the following words (A-H) to complete the gaps (10-14) in the following text, as in the example. There are TWO extra words you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

A.	consume	B.	differ	C.	affect	D.	ideal
E.	attend	F.	particular	G.	<b>say (example)</b>	H.	

energy

**The example is in bold and italics.**

The (ex.) **say** goes that you are what you eat, so when it comes to exam time it makes sense to think carefully about what you are feeding your body. Food is fuel and knowing what to eat and drink ahead of exams can make all the (10) to your performance.

A key factor in how well you do in an exam is "cognitive function" which pretty much means the functioning of the brain. This includes variables such as memory and (11) and it can be easily affected by how much, and what type of food you do or do not eat.

So where to start? Well, the first thing to consider – which is **(12)**important for morning exams – is to eat breakfast. Evidence suggests that breakfast **(13)**, when compared to skipping breakfast, in children, adolescents and adults – and that missing breakfast can impair your cognitive function and exam performance. So you should always make sure you eat something before an exam – **(14)**about two hours beforehand.

**B2. Fill in the gaps with two words in the statements of Column B, so that they have a similar meaning with the statements (15-19) of Column A, as in the example.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>Example:</b> She almost won the race.	She <u>came close</u> to winning the race.
<b>COLUMN A</b>	<b>COLUMN B</b>
15.The children were warned not to cross the park at night.the park at night.	atThe children were warned _
16.It never occurs to my sister to call me.	My sister never _ _ calling me.
A large number of the songs, which Phil recorded, became hits._which became hits.	Phil recorded a number of songs, _
They cancelled the football match because of the heavy rainfall._the heavy rainfall.	The football match was cancelled _
You'd have passed your test if you hadn't been so_ have passed your test.	your nervousness, nervous.you'd

**B3. The sentences about the Wright brothers have been jumbled up. Choose from items A – F and decide on the correct order by writing the number of the item (20-24) and the letter corresponding to each sentence in the order in which they should appear. There is ONE extra option you do not need to use.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

**The Wright brothers**

A. The Wrights, however, refused to follow this advice or to alter their plans, as they were certain their machine embodied the principles of aviation and they were confident of their success.

B. When finally they made their first ascent from the desert tract beside the sea, to be borne aloft for almost a whole minute (59 seconds), a great change was effected in the nation's attitude.

C. The Wright Brothers, mechanics and bicycle shop owners from Dayton, were laughed at by people saying that a practicable flying machine would never be built and counseling them to stay on the ground.

D. Always working on different mechanical projects and keeping up with scientific research, the Wright brothers closely followed the research of German aviator Otto Lilienthal.

E. Those who had formerly been skeptical and had prophesied that the Wright machine would remain forever stationary on the earth, were loudest in their praise of the aviation pioneers.

F. As a result, the brothers, each a man of mettle and each the perfect complement to the other, set out with their ingenious device but with very little capital.

20.		21.		22.		23.		24.	
-----	--	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--

**Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**Produce a written text of 180-200 words.**

(40 points)

**TASK:** A European Youth magazine is asking teenagers to express their views on the following question: “In what ways can social media affect your relationships with friends?”

Write an article for the magazine, in which you express your opinion on the topic, and justify your view, by providing three examples from your own experience.

You do not need to provide a title. Do not sign the article.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ  
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ  
ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

22 Ιουνίου 2018

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΕΣ

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων ως εξής:

A1.1. ...

2. ...

A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.

4. – A 5. ...

B1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.

10. ...

11. ...

B2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.

15. ...

16. ...

B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.

20. – A

21. ...

Γ. Να αναπτύξετε το ζητούμενο θέμα στο τετράδιό σας χωρίς να αντιγράψετε την οδηγία-εκφώνηση.

2. Να χρησιμοποιήσετε μόνο μπλε ή μαύρο στυλό διαρκείας και μόνο ανεξίτηλης μελάνης.

Καλή Επιτυχία

Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων

Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 11:45

**A. Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.**

Scientists have proposed a new way of looking out for marks of aliens in the universe. And it could help us see life forms we'd completely miss otherwise.

Space agencies including Nasa have been active in launching new tools to study the universe, such as the James Webb Telescope. That will provide information on the atmospheric makeup of planets far away  but we might not be sure how to use that information.

Until now, scientists have mostly been looking for oxygen in the atmosphere. If that's found, then it's likely that there's the chance for life on that planet, since we know from life on Earth that oxygen is key.

But we might be missing other important markers (also known as biosignatures) that could indicate such worlds are supporting life. As such, planets might have life on them that we wouldn't spot using just oxygen.

"This idea of looking for atmospheric oxygen as a biosignature has been around for a long time. And it's a good strategy  it's very hard to make much

oxygen without life," said Joshua Krissansen-Totton, an author of the paper published in *Science Advances*. "But we don't want to put all our eggs in one basket. Even if life is common in the cosmos, we have no idea if it will be life that makes oxygen. The biochemistry of oxygen production is very complex and could be quite rare."

To do the research, the scientists looked at the history of life on Earth, and the kinds of gases that were around when life first appeared. They found that the planet had a complex mix of different gases, not only oxygen, and that looking for that cocktail could be a far more reliable marker of life on a planet.

"Our study shows that this combination would be a compelling sign of life. What's exciting is that it is also all doable and may lead to the historic discovery of an extraterrestrial biosphere in the not-too-distant future", said co-author David Catling, professor of Earth and Space Sciences.

<https://www.independent.co.uk>  
(2018)

**A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ****(30 points)****A1. Answer questions 1-3 based on information from the text (max. 30 words each).****(3 x 4 points = 12 points)**

1. What would be a suitable title for this text?
2. What is the purpose of this text?
3. According to the text, what makes it possible to discover extraterrestrial life forms in the future?

**A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for items 4-9, based on information from the text.**

(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. Information on the atmospheric makeup of distant planets  
**A.** would become known if tools were launched into space.    **B.** is currently not available to scientists.    **C.** is now systematically used in scientific studies.
5. Oxygen in a planet's atmosphere  
**A.** indicates that there is life on that planet.    **B.** definitely proves that there is life on that planet.    **C.** does not relate to life on that planet.
6. Considering oxygen to be an important marker for life is  
**A.** a fairly recent theory.    **B.** an unfounded theory.    **C.** not a new theory.
7. The phrase "But we don't want to put all our eggs in one basket" here means that scientists do not want to  
**A.** limit their study of biosignatures to oxygen.    **B.** study the atmosphere of all faraway planets.    **C.** include all gases in their study of biosignatures.
8. According to the study presented in the text, the most reliable life marker on a planet would be the presence of  
**A.** a cocktail of gases, excluding oxygen.    **B.** a cocktail of gases, including oxygen.    **C.** oxygen alone.
9. David Catling claims that the study he conducted with his team can  
**A.** result in findings of great importance.    **B.** have immediate results.    **C.** contribute to the formation of exciting theories.

**B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ**

**(30 points)**

**B1. Use the correct form of the following words (A-H), to complete the gaps (10-14) in the following text, as in the example. There are TWO words you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>A.</b> retrieve	<b>B.</b> create	<b>C.</b> <i>joy</i> (example)	<b>D.</b> painless
<b>E.</b> seem	<b>F.</b> avoid	<b>G.</b> demand	<b>H.</b> hinder

The example is in **bold** and *italics*.

Daydreaming is one of life's great **(ex.) joys**. You can indulge in it when you're stuck in a boring meeting or a long queue. This **(10)**harmless pastime, however, is a double-edged sword. Some research has found that it boosts **(11)**but other studies suggest that it is bad for your mental health and could lower your intelligence.

On the positive side, in a psychology experiment, students performed better after a break which involved completing simple tasks, known to promote daydreaming, than after a break filled with **(12)** \_tasks known to reduce daydreaming.

One of the downsides to daydreaming is that it can be a **(13)**to learning. If the daydreamer’s attention is diverted away from words on the page and directed to the content of the daydream, information **(14)**can be seriously affected.

**B2. Fill in the gaps with two words in the statements of column B, so that they are similar in meaning to the statements (15-19) of column A, as in the example.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>Example:</b> He must take his medicine now. It is essential that he should take his medicine now.	<b>COLUMN B</b>
<b>COLUMN A</b> The latest educational reform is believed to result in more creative classes.	
It is believed that the latest educational reform has resulted in more creative classes. I entered the room when the phone rang. The phone rang just as I entered the room.	
It took them two days to fix the car. The accident was caused by drinking-and-Driving-and-drivingthe driving.accident.	
17. They will regret two days to think about a new staff. _when hiring new staff.	The manager should take experience _ when hiring
18.	
19.	

**B3. Choose the best option A-F (Column B-headings) for items 20-24 (Column A-paragraphs). There is ONE option you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

**Climate Change Affects Biodiversity**

<b>COLUMN A</b>		<b>COLUMN B</b>	
<b>20.</b>	The link between climate change and biodiversity has long been established. Although throughout Earth’s history the climate has always changed, with ecosystems and species coming and going, rapid climate change affects the ability of ecosystems and species to adapt and so biodiversity loss increases.	<b>A.</b>	Bleak prospects
<b>21.</b>	From a human perspective, the rapid climate change and accelerating biodiversity loss jeopardize human security, as there could be a major change in the food chain upon which we depend, water sources may change, recede or disappear, medicines and other resources we rely on may be harder to obtain, as the plants they are derived from may disappear, and so on.	<b>B.</b>	Effects may not be so dramatic, after all

22.	The UN’s Global Biodiversity Outlook 3, in May 2010, summarized some concerns over climate change and ecosystems: “The impact of climate change on biodiversity is likely to become a progressively more significant threat in the coming decades. A major issue is the loss of Arctic sea ice while higher concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will lead to further ocean acidification”.	C.The pace of climate change matters
23.	“Moreover, current levels of climate change are already taking their toll on ecosystems. In addition to rising temperatures, more frequent extreme weather conditions and changing patterns of rainfall and drought also interfere with biodiversity”.	D.Effects on the human species
24.	Some species may benefit from climate change (including, from a human perspective, an increase in diseases and pests, which is not a welcome change, of course) but, in any case, the rapid nature of the change suggests that most species will not find it as beneficial, as most will not be able to adapt.	E.Current effects of changing weather patterns
		F.‘Selective’ survival

### Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

(40 points)

**TASK:** As far back as 1956, Ray Bradbury’s novel *Fahrenheit 451* presents a future American society where books are outlawed and burnt when found. This makes access to knowledge and information impossible.

As a reader of a student magazine discussing Bradbury’s book, you decide to write an **article** (180-200 words) in which you:

express your opinion on people’s right to knowledge and information, providing **two arguments** to justify it

describe **two ways** in which your life would be affected if you could no longer access paper books or electronic sources of information.

You do not need to provide a title.

Do not sign the article.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**



ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ  
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ  
ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

21 Ιουνίου 2019

**ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΕΣ**

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων ως εξής:

A1.1. ...

2. ...

A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.

4. – A 5. ...

B1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.

10. ...

11. ...

B2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.

15. ...

16. ...

B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.

20. – A

21. ...

Γ. Να αναπτύξετε το ζητούμενο θέμα στο τετράδιό σας χωρίς να αντιγράψετε την οδηγία-εκφώνηση.

2. Να χρησιμοποιήσετε μόνο μπλε ή μαύρο στυλό διαρκείας και μόνο ανεξίτηλης μελάνης.

Καλή Επιτυχία

Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων

Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 11:45

**A. Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.**

Psychologists have highlighted empathy's central place in the bank of social and emotional skills that young people need to develop. Research reveals the significance of these life skills, showing that social and emotional skills are more significant for young people's academic attainment than their IQ. Our brains are plastic and 98 per cent of us are capable of building our empathy skills at any time in our lives.

Teaching empathy is key because, in doing so, we alert children to ways of modifying their relationships with one another that benefit the whole school community. Anyone who has read to a class a compelling story knows the power of it: stories cast a spell.

The demands of the curriculum mean that focused social and emotional learning is often squeezed, or completely neglected. Using stories as our starting point produces a lighter touch – listeners are drawn in and able to reflect on human behaviour and motives. If we simply lecture children about caring for each other, they won't engage in the same way. Also, using stories protects the children in the class who are vulnerable: we explore characters in a story, allowing

difficult home lives to be held at arm's length. This is not to say that other approaches to developing greater empathy are of no value, but simply to underline the power of stories in seeding the ground.

Our children are growing up in a society with a major empathy deficit. Hate crimes are at their highest level since records began and there are growing concerns about the empathy-draining effects of social media.

If children become more capable in recognising complex emotions, they have a vocabulary for life with which to meet the difficulties they will face and, crucially, we help them to be more aware of the needs of the people around them. Equipping young people with strong empathy skills can be a major engine for social change, because understanding others helps us to become better citizens, partners and workmates. Some 94 per cent of employers say that social and emotional skills are as important in the workplace as academic qualifications, and all frameworks for these skills highlight the importance of relating well to others.

*<https://www.tes.com/news>  
(2019)*

**A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**(30 points)**

**A1. Answer questions 1-3, based on information from the text (max. 30 words each).**

(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What would be a suitable title for this text?
2. What is empathy?
3. Why is empathy important?

**A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for items 4-9, based on information from the text.**

(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. Who would be interested in reading this text?  
**A.** Psychologists                      **B.** Education providers                      **C.** Children
5. According to the text, which of the following statements is true?  
**A.** People with social and emotional skills have a higher IQ.      **B.** Social and emotional skills are more important than school achievement.      **C.** Social and emotional skills can boost school achievement.
6. The best way to teach empathy at school is  
**A.** by telling students about empathy.      **B.** by asking students to read short stories.      **C.** through storytelling.
7. According to the text, in schools the development of empathy skills  
**A.** is a major focus of the curriculum.      **B.** is not paid proper attention to.      **C.** is important only for vulnerable students.
8. Stories  
**A.** are the only way to develop empathy skills in school.      **B.** are powerful for setting the basis for the development of empathy skills.      **C.** can develop children's complex vocabulary skills.
9. In the workplace,  
**A.** academic qualifications and emotional and social skills are equally valued.      **B.** emotional and social skills are more significant than academic qualifications.      **C.** emotional and social skills are better developed.

**B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ**

**(30 points)**

**B1. Use the correct form of the following words (A-H), to complete the gaps (10-14) in the following text, as in the example. There are TWO words you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>A.</b> exhilarate	<b>B.</b> interest	<b>C.</b> <del>connect</del> (example)	<b>D.</b> proper
<b>E.</b> inherent	<b>F.</b> fascinate	<b>G.</b> anxious	<b>H.</b> concern

The example is in **bold** and *italics*.

**Social media affect our health**

A number of studies suggest that, as well as making us more **(ex.) connected** than ever before and giving us **(10)** hits of dopamine, social media usage is associated with symptoms of depression, **(11)** and loneliness in some people.

Social networking giant Facebook responded to these **(12)** in a blogpost last month, claiming that it's down to how you use social media rather than social media itself being **(13)** bad. That's true – many technologies have the capacity to cause harm if used **(14)**

\_. But that doesn't mean that we shouldn't interrogate the design and impacts of social media in their current form, making sure that time spent on Facebook is time well spent.

**B2. Fill in the gaps with two words in the statements of column B, so that they are similar in meaning to the statements (15-19) of column A, as in the example.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>Example:</b> I don't want to take part in the project.	I <b>would rather</b> not take part in the project.
<b>COLUMN A</b>	<b>COLUMN B</b>
But for her support, I would never have managed.	If <b>been</b> for her support, I would never have managed.
Although I had worked on the project, my boss found me inadequate.	Desp <b>ite</b> worked on the project, my boss found me inadequate.
You should definitely not give up trying.	By <b>should</b> you give up trying.
I am sorry for not calling you back.	I <b>calling</b> you back.
I'm sure he'll get a promotion very soon.	I'm sure it won't be <b>he gets</b> a promotion.

- B3. Find the paragraph in column B (options A-F), which best follows each of the paragraphs in column A (items 20-24). There is ONE option you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

**How can city dwellers help with climate change? Buy less stuff**

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
20.	Cities can play a major role in the global effort to curb climate change, a new report says -	A.	And because, as the researchers found, a hefty portion of those emissions can be traced back to consumer goods, food, and energy produced outside city limits, one of the best things cities can do is help their residents pull back on consumption.
21.	Even the most forward-thinking cities have a long way to go to neutralize their carbon emissions, the report says. That's partly because, for years, cities have been doing carbon math wrong, adding up only the carbon costs that occur within city limits.	B.	A t-shirt, for example, might get made of cotton grown in India; be manufactured in China using coal energy to power the sewing machines; packed up in yet another country with oil-based plastic packaging.
22.	To keep emissions in check, the report suggests, cities should aim to trim their carbon emissions by 50 percent in the next 11 years, and then by a total of 80 percent by 2050.	C.	and a major step they can take is helping their inhabitants consume a whole lot less stuff by making changes in the way cities are run.
23.	But city dwellers - especially those in wealthy cities in developed countries - tend to buy more, fly more, and use a lot more energy than people who live in rural areas.	D.	And when city dwellers' consumption habits are added up, it turns out that urbanites have a carbon toll about 60 percent higher than previous calculations suggested.
24.	A real assessment of someone's carbon footprint takes the carbon footprint of these "consumed" products into account.	E.	All the things they buy - from the clothes to the food to the electronics and more - have their own complicated and often substantial planetary costs that aren't always immediately obvious.
		F.	But much of city dwellers' climate impact actually comes from the things they eat, use, or buy that originate far outside the city - from food to clothes to electronics and more.

**Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**(40 points)**

**TASK:** Fifteen-year-old Greta Thunberg has made herself widely known for her brave protests against the climate crisis. In her speeches, addressed to high-standing officials, she has stressed the seriousness of environmental problems and cried out for immediate action.

You decide to write an e-mail to Greta (180-200 words) in which you:

- a) express your support for her work and admiration for her courage
- b) explain how she has inspired you to take action on a personal level against the climate crisis.

Provide at least two examples of environmental action.

Sign as Alex.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ  
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ  
ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

1 Ιουλίου 2020

**ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΕΣ**

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων ως εξής:
  - A1. 1. ...  
2. ...
  - A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.  
4. – A  
5. ...
  - B1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.  
10. ...  
11. ...
  - B2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.  
15. ...  
16. ...
  - B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.  
20. – A  
21. ...
  - Γ. Να αναπτύξετε το ζητούμενο θέμα στο τετράδιό σας χωρίς να αντιγράψετε την οδηγία-εκφώνηση.
2. Να χρησιμοποιήσετε μόνο μπλε ή μαύρο στυλό διαρκείας και μόνο ανεξίτηλης μελάνης.

Καλή Επιτυχία

Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 11:30

ΤΕΛΟΣ 1ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 5 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

**A. Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.**

When Sean Blanda started working remotely in 2017, the attraction of a “digital nomad” lifestyle – working at your laptop on the beach, say – wasn’t lost on him. But after two years of working from home, Blanda, an editorial director for a tech company based in Philadelphia, knows only too well the many pitfalls of this way of life, with the greatest being isolation.

“You’ll need a lot of quiet self-confidence,” he recently wrote on Twitter. “You won’t get the positive reinforcement you’d normally rely on from body language and the ‘vibe’ from being in an office.”

Beyond the lack of interaction with colleagues – there are no ideas by osmosis, no overhearing others talking – there is also the lack of interaction with the wider world. “The main way most of us are connected to our local, geographical communities is through work,” Blanda says. “When you remove that – when you’re not commuting, you don’t bump shoulders, you don’t meet the guy who happens to have a cousin on your block and now you’re friends – you have to work harder to feel connected.”

Indeed, there are problems with blurring the line between work and home. Working alone may mean greater flexibility and fewer interruptions, but it is in those small interactions with colleagues that connections are made. In addition, the biggest hurdle when you are alone is that there is no one to help you regain perspective when things are not going according to plan. Not knowing when to say no to work – or how to switch off for the day – can quickly lead to being overwhelmed.

And yet, in spite of the obvious challenges of bringing your work home, it seems it is worth it: the vast majority of remote workers report enjoying the way they live and work. Of the 100-odd remote workers interviewed in a study, only about six said that they would return to the office given the chance. Everyone else loved it. Some of the interviewees pointed out that, after all, they had worked so hard to make their house a home that it is naturally where they feel best. And that may be about as good as working life can get.

*www.theguardian.com*



**A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**(30 points)**

**A1. Answer questions 1-3, based on information from the text (max. 30 words each).**

(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What is a possible title for this text?
2. What is the main aim of this text?
3. What seems to be one of the biggest problems in working from home and why?

**A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for items 4-9, based on information from the text.**

(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. What kind of text is this?  
**A.** A report                      **B.** A newspaper article                      **C.** A literary text
5. A “digital nomad” is a person who  
**A.** is glued to his/her home and works on his/her computer.    **B.** travels around with his/her computer.    **C.** goes from one job to another with his/her computer.
6. You need a lot of self-confidence when working from home because  
**A.** there is nobody there to have the say ‘bravo’ body    **B.** the job is more demanding.    **C.** you don’t have the reassurance of language at the workplace.
7. Which of the following statements is true?  
**A.** When you work from home, interaction with colleagues is simpler.    **B.** When you work from home, it is harder to be in touch with the world at large.    **C.** When you work from home, you may lose interest in people around you.
8. When working from home, you may be overwhelmed because  
**A.** you may not know when to stop work.    **B.** you may be panic-stricken when things don’t work properly.    **C.** you may work less than you had originally planned.
9. Which of the following phrases best expresses the main idea in the last paragraph?

- A.** "it seems it is worth it". **B.** "they would return to the office". **C.** "they had worked so hard".

**Β. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ**

(30 points)

	<b>B1. Use the correct form of the following words (A-H) to complete the gaps (10-14) in the following text, as in the example. There are TWO words you do not need.</b>
--	--

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

- |                         |                |                  |                                    |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. insulate<br>intimate | B.             | C. substanc<br>e | D. <i><b>culture</b></i> (example) |
| E. expensiv<br>e        | F. isolat<br>e | G. entir<br>e    | H. unfortunate                     |

The example is in **bold** and *italics*.

**Cinema may never be the same again**

Ever since the first cinemas were built, film has been the great egalitarian art form. Wealthy people went, the middle classes didn't sniff, but you could also take a date if you weren't rich and wanted a night out. Film's (*ex.*) ***cultural*** function is (10)\_\_\_\_\_allied to price. If it wasn't cheap, its power would diminish. This is one of the things that drew me and many others to it: going to the movies is for everyone.

That's over. Maybe not quite yet, maybe not (11)\_\_\_\_\_, but it's hard to foresee a future in which film-going as we know it doesn't become an elite experience. Poorer people will be priced out because the best form of (12)\_\_\_from risk is with distance. And - as with houses or airplanes or iClouds - space is far from (13)\_\_\_\_\_.

Traditional cinema exhibition is doomed. And this, of course, will affect the sort of movies studios make. Nothing big-budget or risky will be green-lit unless it has a (14)\_\_\_\_\_, guaranteed small-screen audience.

<b>B2. Fill in the gaps with <u>two words</u> in the statements of column B, so that they are similar in meaning to the statements (15-19) of column A, as in the example.</b>	
(5 x 2 points = 10 points)	
<b>Example:</b> As soon as he got in, he saw the pointing a stranger pointing a gun at him.	<b>On getting</b> in, he saw the stranger gun at him.
<b>COLUMN A</b>	<b>COLUMN B</b>
<b>15.</b> Skiing is a safe sport but you absolutely need to obey the rules on the slope.	Skiing is a safe sport as _____ you obey the rules on the slope.
<b>16.</b> I am really sorry I gave you such short notice	I honestly _____ giving you such short notice.
<b>17.</b> He is so set in his ways he will most probably not accept your suggestion of a change.	He is so set in his ways he is highly _____ accept your suggestion of a change.
<b>18.</b> The wind blew away the roof of the house. roof blown	The house _____

away by the wind.

19. Giving up at this point is out of the question.  
to give up at

By no means

this point.

ΤΕΛΟΣ 4ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 5 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

**B3. Find the paragraph in column B (options A-F), which best follows each of the paragraphs in column A (items 20-24). There is ONE option you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>Peer pressure in adolescence: Choose your friends wisely</b>	
<b>COLUMN A</b>	<b>COLUMN B</b>
<p><b>20.</b> Remember that parental favourite: “If all your friends jumped off a cliff, would you follow them?”</p>	<p><b>A.</b> Research has shown that risk-taking behaviour such as smoking, risky driving and substance abuse are far more likely in the presence of a group of friends than when alone. And people tend to spend more waking hours with peers in adolescence than in any other stage of life, both face to face and online. So, it seems that parental concern is justified.</p>
<p><b>21.</b> Peer pressure has rather negative connotations in society and in the media. But do parents really have a valid reason to be concerned about the negative influence of peers in adolescence?</p>	<p><b>B.</b> Adolescents played an economic game in a group, in which they had to divide coins between themselves and the group. During some rounds, online peers provided feedback on these decisions by clicking on ‘Like’. The findings show that the changes in prosocial behaviour depended on the type of decisions liked by the peer group.</p>
<p><b>22.</b> Fortunately, this is just one side of the story. a</p>	<p><b>C.</b> Obviously, the expected answer is fierce “No, of course not”.</p>
<p><b>23.</b> However, less attention has been paid to the effects of peer influence on the development of prosocial behaviour, e.g. volunteering or cooperation.</p>	<p><b>D.</b> Those same friends who encourage a teenager to jump off a cliff might equally tell him to stay safely on the edge of the cliff, do well at school or volunteer for an important cause.</p>
<p><b>24.</b> All in all, scientific evidence shows that parents have valid reasons to worry about negative peer influence.</p>	<p><b>E.</b> These findings imply that hanging out with the right crowd in adolescence may actually be beneficial.</p>

- F. Nevertheless, there may also be a positive side to peer influence, such that it might also lead to an increase in positive behaviour.

**Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**(40 points)**

**TASK:** You are taking part in an online discussion on 'Healthy Lifestyle' and you have decided to submit an article (180-200 words) on this issue in which you:

a) discuss the importance of healthy eating habits and physical exercise and

b) suggest ways in which young people can adopt a healthy lifestyle.

You do not need to provide a title.

Do not mention your name anywhere in the article and do not sign it.

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**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ  
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ  
ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

29 Ιουνίου 2021

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΕΣ

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων ως εξής:
  - A1. 1. ...  
2. ...
  - A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.  
4. – A  
5. ...
  - B1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.  
10. ...  
11. ...
  - B2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.  
15. ...  
16. ...
  - B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.  
20. – A  
21. ...
  - Γ. Να αναπτύξετε το ζητούμενο θέμα στο τετράδιό σας χωρίς να αντιγράψετε την οδηγία-εκφώνηση.
2. Να χρησιμοποιήσετε μόνο μπλε ή μαύρο στυλό διαρκείας και μόνο ανεξίτηλης μελάνης.

Καλή Επιτυχία



Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 11:30

**A. Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.**

Where you are, what you're doing, and who you are with all affect your personality in the moment. Over time, these influences can accumulate, shaping the kind of person you become. But you don't have to accept this state of affairs passively.

The poet Maya Angelou said, "Stand up straight and realize who you are, that you tower over your circumstances." She was certainly right in the sense that we can be canny about how we choose to spend our time: we can shape our circumstances so that they work for, not against, us.

For instance, if you would like to develop a more open-minded, sociable warm personality, an important way to achieve this is to strive to place yourself into situations that lift your mood. This may sound obvious, but if you think honestly for a moment, how often are you strategic when planning your time?

Rather than gritting your teeth as you endure yet another spell of boredom, try making a greater effort to plan ahead and seek out the sunlit places that promise more joy.

Psychologists at the University of Sheffield in England tested this approach recently. They conducted a study and gave half of their participants the

following situation-selection instruction before the weekend and asked them to repeat it three times and to commit to doing it: "If I am deciding what to do this weekend, then I will select activities that will make me feel good and avoid doing things that will make me feel bad!"

On Monday, all the participants provided a breakdown of what they'd spent the weekend doing and the emotions they'd experienced. The key finding was that those who followed the instruction experienced more positive emotions over the weekend. This was particularly the case for the participants with more neurotic personalities, who said they usually struggled to regulate their emotions. If you would like to be less neurotic, this could be a particularly useful approach for you.

The situation-selection strategy is not all easy sailing, though. An unfortunate and important obstacle to taking this more strategic approach to life and our own personality development is that a lot of the time, we are not very good at anticipating how different situations will make us feel.

Adapted from

[www.sciencefocus.com](http://www.sciencefocus.com) (20 May 2021)

**A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**(30 points)**

**A1. Answer questions 1-3, based on information from the text (max. 30 words each).**

(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What would be a suitable title for this text?
2. What is the purpose of the text?
3. According to the text, is it possible to choose the situations we will find ourselves in? Justify your answer.

**A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for items 4-9, based on information from the text.**

(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. Where is this text likely to appear? In a  
**A** textbook on psychology.  
**B** popular science magazine.  
**C** lifestyle magazine.
5. According to the text, the situations you generally find yourselves in  
**A** make you passive.  
**B** influence your personality.  
**C** affect your personality momentarily.
6. The quotation by the poet Maya Angelou implies that  
**A** we need to stand up for our rights.  
**B** we need to realize our circumstances.  
**C** we can take control of our circumstances.
7. According to the text, people  
**A** do not always choose to spend their time doing things that make them happy.  
**B** make conscious efforts to do things that bring them joy.  
**C** like to feel bored than to plan to do things that bring them joy.
8. In the study conducted by psychologists at the University of Sheffield, half of the participants were asked to select activities that made them feel good during the weekend and the other half  
**A** were asked to stay at home.  
**B** were not given any instructions.  
**C** were asked to do things that made them feel bad.
9. According to the results of the University of Sheffield study,  
**A** all the participants experienced pleasant emotions during the weekend.  
**B** only the participants with neurotic personalities experienced pleasant emotions during the weekend.  
**C** those participants who consciously chose to do things that made them happy during the weekend experienced positive emotions.

**B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ**

**(30 points)**

**B1. Use the correct form of the following words (A-H) to complete the gaps (10-14) in the following text, as in the example. There are TWO words you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>A</b> .	contradict	<b>B.</b>	infect	<b>C.</b>	believe	<b>D</b> .	<del>tend</del> (example)
<b>E</b> .	visible	<b>F.</b>	harm	<b>G.</b>	transmit	<b>H</b> .	benefit

The example is in **bold** and *italics*.

**Are humans naturally clean and tidy creatures?**

Thousands of years ago, our ancestors were already using latrines and tidying their hair with combs, suggesting we have some deep-rooted tidy (*ex.*) *tendencies*. Yet people today still engage in gross habits, such as eating lunch over a keyboard or failing to wash their hands after visiting the loo.

The reason for these (10)\_\_\_\_\_ is that our natural inclination for cleanliness and good hygiene isn't borne from reason, but driven by our sense of disgust. This emotion protects us from the risk of (11)\_\_\_\_\_, but it's far from foolproof or logical – it's triggered by certain sights, smells and (12)\_\_\_\_\_, rather than any objective measure of hygiene. Generally speaking, people are more bothered by dirt they can see and smell, even if it's (13)\_\_\_\_\_, rather than germs that are (14)\_\_\_\_\_, even if more deadly.

**B2. Fill in the gaps with two words in the statements of column B, so that they are similar in meaning to the statements (15-19) of column A, as in the example.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>Example:</b> Please, switch off the library lights and then you can leave.		Please, switch off the lights <b><u>before leaving</u></b> the library.
<b>COLUMN A</b>		<b>COLUMN B</b>
<b>1 5.</b>	Erika left but she didn't even say goodbye.	Erika left _____ even _____ goodbye.
<b>1 6.</b>	When I started my speech, I forgot everything I wanted to say.	When I started my speech, I couldn't _____ _____ I wanted to say.
<b>1 7.</b>	If I were you, I wouldn't buy such an expensive camera! It's a waste of money!	In my opinion, it's _____ buyin g such an expensive camera! It's a waste of money!
<b>1 8.</b>	The teacher has tolerated the student's behavior for a long time.	The teacher has _____ with the student's behavior for a long time.
<b>1 9.</b>	I still can't believe it! Everyone came to my party apart from Cathy.	I still can't believe it! Everyone came to my party with the _____ Cathy.

**B3. This is a children’s story called ‘Stone Soup’ written by Leanne Guenther, based on a Portuguese fable.**

**The paragraphs of the story have been jumbled up. Put paragraphs A-E in the correct order by writing the number of the item (20-24) and the letter corresponding to each paragraph in the order in which they should appear.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

**This is how the story begins**

*A kindly, old stranger was walking through the land when he came upon a village. As he entered, the villagers moved towards their homes locking doors and windows.*

**A.** By now, hearing the rumor of food, most of the villagers had come out of their homes or watched from their windows. As the stranger sniffed the “broth” and licked his lips in anticipation, hunger began to overcome their fear. “Ahh,” the stranger said to himself rather loudly, “I do like a tasty stone soup. Of course, stone soup with cabbage -- that’s hard to beat.”

**B.** As he left, the stranger came upon a group of village children standing near the road. He gave the silken bag containing the stone to the youngest child, whispering to a group, “It was not the stone, but the villagers that had performed the magic.”

**C.** The stranger smiled and asked, “Why are you all so frightened? I am a simple traveler, looking for a soft place to stay for the night and a warm place for a meal.” “There’s not a bite to eat in the whole province,” he was told. “We are weak and our children are starving. Better keep moving on.”

**D.** Soon a villager approached hesitantly, holding a small cabbage he’d retrieved from its hiding place, and added it to the pot. “Wonderful!!” cried the stranger. “You know, I once had stone soup with cabbage and a bit of salt beef as well, and it was fit for a king.” The village butcher managed to find some salt beef... And so it went, through potatoes, onions, carrots, mushrooms, and so on, until there was indeed a delicious meal for everyone in the village to share. The village elder offered the stranger a great deal of money for the magic stone, but he refused to sell it and traveled on the next day.

**E.** “Oh, I have everything I need,” he said. “In fact, I was thinking of making some stone soup to share with all of you.” He pulled an iron cauldron from his cloak, filled it with water, and began to build a fire under it. Then, with great ceremony, he drew an ordinary- looking stone from a silken bag and dropped it into the water.

20.		21.		22.		23.		24.	
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**Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**(40 points)**

**TASK:** You have decided to spend part of your summer vacation doing volunteer work and would like your friend Alex from Spain to join you. Write an email (180-200 words) to Alex in which you:

- a) describe the kind of volunteer work you would like to do during the summer and
- b) try to convince your friend that it’s a good idea for the two of you to do this kind of volunteer work together. Sign as George/Georgia.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ  
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ  
ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

18 Ιουνίου 2022

**ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΕΣ**

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων ως εξής:

A1. 1. ...

2. ...

A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.

4. – A 5. ...

B1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.

10. ...

11. ...

B2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.

15. ...

16. ...

B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.

20. – A

21. ...

Γ. Να αναπτύξετε το ζητούμενο θέμα στο τετράδιό σας χωρίς να αντιγράψετε την οδηγία-εκφώνηση.

2. Να χρησιμοποιήσετε μόνο μπλε ή μαύρο στυλό διαρκείας και μόνο ανεξίτηλης μελάνης.

Καλή Επιτυχία

Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 11:30

**A. Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.**

Writing a diary is a great way to honestly express your thoughts and feelings –and, if memory fails, it's a wonderful window to the past! Maybe the practice of keeping a diary strikes some people as strange or old-fashioned. It often feels trivial to record things as they happen, but later they may prove useful, instructive or even amusing.

Keeping a diary maintains the illusion of doing worthy things in a careful and thorough way every day

–that you're not just spending your days without a real purpose. Which brings us to the next question: who are you writing for? Ultimately, it's yourself. Diary writing is the most private form of literary creation because you are both the author and (for the present at least) the sole reader.

There are great advantages to this. The first is the benefit to your mental health. The diary is a safety- valve in the age of social media. There is no fear of being trolled or cancelled when you only write for yourself and you won't have to live out your regret in public.

The second advantage has more to do with existential curiosity: the long perspective of diary-writing furnishes a picture not just of what you did but of who you were. To read past diary notes helps you chart the progression of the self as it changes through time. Throughout the years we evolve, we get rid of our old selves and acquire new ones. Memory will play us false about our past, will blur the small changes or miscarry the meaning; a diary, while not always correct, can at least claim: "I was there at the time".

A third important advantage of the diary is its function as a work reminder. History does the broad sweep of years and decades. Biography does the intricate detail of character and incident. Diaries do both of these jobs and can prove a valuable tool when you need to determine things about past circumstances and events.

So, a diary gives you peace of mind and a place to order your thoughts or as a writer once said "Diary writing gives us insights into who we are, who we were, and who we can become".

Adapted from <https://www.theguardian.com> (2021)

**A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**(30 points)**

**A1. Answer questions 1-3, based on information from the text (max. 30 words each).**

(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What would be a suitable title for this text?
2. What is the purpose of the text?
3. According to the text, how can diary writing offer people a window to the past?  
Justify your answer.

**A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for items 4-9, based on information from the text.**

(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. Who would be most interested in reading this text?  
**A.** Book publishers.      **B.** Professional writers.      **C.** The general public.
5. Some people might find diary writing  
**A.** a meaningless habit.      **B.** a good habit.      **C.** an annoying habit.
6. Keeping a diary helps people  
**A.** communicate with others.      **B.** express their emotions.  
**C.** get organized at work.
7. Writing a diary is beneficial to people's mental health because they  
**A.** can improve their public speaking skills.      **B.** don't have their ideas criticized by others.      **C.** can ask social media users to send them comments.
8. Diary notes can help people learn more things about  
**A.** themselves.      **B.** the others.      **C.** their purpose in life.
9. In this text, the writer's attitude towards diary writing is  
**A.** favourable.      **B.** negative.      **C.** doubtful.



**B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ**

**(30 points)**

**B1. Use the correct form of the following words (A-H) to complete the gaps (10-14) in the following text, as in the example. There are TWO words you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>A.</b>	attend	<b>B.</b>	biology	<b>C.</b>	predict	<b>D.</b>	<i>intelligent</i> (example)
<b>E.</b>	judge	<b>F.</b>	possible	<b>G.</b>	believe	<b>H.</b>	able

The example is in **bold** and *italics*.

**Will robots ever think like humans?**

Artificial (ex.) *intelligence* keeps getting smarter but it can never imitate human (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and reasoning.

Computer models based on the human neural networks in our brains are trained on vast amounts of data using huge clusters of processors, whereas (11) \_\_\_\_\_ creatures like us are not trained on a static pool of data. We require years of experience before we can understand our world. Research has shown that, if we're trying to focus on an object, our brains are not fully developed to pay

(12) \_\_\_\_\_ and filter out any visual distractions until the age of 17. We are prebuilt to learn, while robots use highly simplified ideas of learning, mostly doing little more than data

(13) \_\_\_\_\_ based on guessing algorithms. Robots do not still have the (14) \_\_\_\_\_ to handle changing scenarios in the way humans can because they do not understand cause and effect.

**B2. Fill in the gaps with TWO words in the statements of column B, so that they are similar in meaning to the statements (15-19) of column A, as in the example.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>Example:</b> A charity concert was held last month to help children in need.		A charity concert <b>took place</b> last month to help children in need.	
<b>COLUMN A</b>		<b>COLUMN B</b>	
<b>15.</b>	The police are investigating the matter of the stolen painting from the National Gallery in central London.		The police are _____ the matter of the stolen painting from the National Gallery in central London.
<b>16.</b>	I am against keeping animals in zoos; I think it's cruel.		I don't _____ keeping animals in zoos; I think it's cruel.
<b>17.</b>	You must not talk during the exam.		You are not _____ talk during the exam.
<b>18.</b>	Kelly admitted that she was not in the mood to go out that night.		Kelly admitted that she did not _____ going out that night.

<b>19.</b>	Many marathon runners did not manage to finish the race.	Many marathon runners did not _____ finishing the race.
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**B3. Choose the best option A-F (Column B-headings) for items 20-24 (Column A-paragraphs). There is ONE option you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

**Vienna's unpredictable Vegetable Orchestra**

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
20.	It is three hours before showtime and members of an orchestra are seated onstage in the garden of an old monastery outside Cologne, Germany. On cue, the smartly dressed musicians slowly raise their instruments, purse their lips and begin playing. Just then, a sound technician abruptly cuts them off. The carrot flutes were too strong and he couldn't hear the pumpkin drum.	A.	WHAT A VARIETY!
21.	This is Vienna's Vegetable Orchestra: a 10-piece ensemble that plays music with instruments made entirely from fresh produce. Over the past 21 years, the group has played nearly 300 shows at packed venues around the globe. The group has also been listed in the Guinness World Records for 'Most concerts by a vegetable orchestra' and has inspired a few other biodegradable ensembles to sprout up around the world.	B.	ALWAYS FRESH
22.	The orchestra has invented more than 150 instruments over the years –and for many members, that's half the fun. Some are ready-made items from the market: crunching dried onion skin in your fist sounds like a rainstorm while thumping a pumpkin with your palm resembles a bass drum. Courgettes and peppers make good wind and brass instruments. The most complex are transformer-like hybrids that combine two or more vegetables.	C.	THE FINAL REHEARSAL
23.	Unlike traditional instruments, which can last for hundreds of years, vegetable instruments quickly go bad, so the orchestra has to create new ones each time it plays. The morning of every show, the group goes to the local market with a detailed shopping list. Whatever is not used, it gets boiled down into a soup that is served to the audience after the show.	D.	WORLD RECOGNITION
24.	"One of the most fascinating things about touring is learning how food differs around the world and coming up with completely new instruments", said Jiirgen Berlakovich. In South-East Asia, the group discovered an elastic garlic grass that made a great bass string. In the US, they found markets that sell giant leaves, which can be used like a maraca.	E.	THE WAY FORWARD
		F.	SONIC POTENTIAL IN VEGETABLES

**Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**(40 points)**

**TASK:** A European Youth magazine is asking teenagers to express their views on the following topic:  
*"Good friends are like stars: you don't always see them, but you know they're always there"*. Write an article (180-

200 words) to submit to the magazine in which you:

- a) give **two reasons** why friends are important in our life and
- b) describe **a significant life experience** with a friend that supported you.

Do not mention your name anywhere in the text.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ  
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ  
ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

17 Ιουνίου 2023

**ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΕΣ**

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων ως εξής:
  - A1. 1. ...  
2. ...
  - A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.  
4. – A  
5. ...
  - B1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.  
10. ...  
11. ...
  - B2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.  
15. ...  
16. ...
  - B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.  
20. – A  
21. ...
  - Γ. Να αναπτύξετε το ζητούμενο θέμα στο τετράδιό σας χωρίς να αντιγράψετε την οδηγία-εκφώνηση.
2. Να χρησιμοποιήσετε μόνο μπλε ή μαύρο στυλό διαρκείας και μόνο ανεξίτηλης μελάνης.

Καλή Επιτυχία

Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων

Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 11:30

**A. Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.**

First, we had blackboards and chalk. Then whiteboards and dry-wipe pens. Now we have interactive whiteboards. From hefty televisions that were wheeled between classrooms, to flatscreen do-it-all screens, the classroom environment has kept pace with new technologies. So too will the classroom of the future. We've come a long way since the 90s. And pretty soon, we'll be in the 50s.

Undoubtedly, the biggest development we've seen in recent years has been advances in technology, so we can be fairly certain that it will continue to play a significant role in the future. Whereas the traditional model of education has remained largely unchanged for the past 100 or so years—pupils are divided by age and the curriculum broken down into subjects—it has been adapted to incorporate new technologies, as well as responding to economic, social, and political changes. Not to mention pandemic-related upheaval.

It's unlikely this tried-and-tested model will change drastically over the next 25 or so years, but rather it will adapt to our evolving world.

In 2050, net-zero deadlines will be upon us, and green technology will be comfortably embedded into the classrooms. Recycling will be second nature and there will be no single-use plastics anywhere in schools or universities. Some schools may have gone one step further, with student-grown vertical farms as both a teaching aid and a sustainable resource for the local community.

Technology-driven leaps forward in education will have been gradual and practical. Rather than a complete technological takeover of the classroom rendering schools (almost) unrecognisable, improvement in current technologies and a sustained effort in emerging trends will be the order of the day, with more accessibility and more information available at our fingertips.

And the way we access this information will change. From online learning platforms to more personalised learning experiences alongside the incorporation of virtual and augmented reality, we may see a shift towards a more interactive method of learning. To better prepare students for the workplace, there may be greater emphasis on collaboration and problem-solving, rather than traditional lecture-based, note-taking teaching methods.

Adapted from  
Times Higher Education Supplement  
<https://www.timeshighereducation.com> (June 2023)

**A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**(30 points)**

**A1. Answer questions 1-3, based on information from the text (max. 30 words each).**

(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What would be a suitable title for this text?
2. What is the purpose of the text?
3. According to the text, will classrooms be taken over by technology in the next 25 years? Justify your answer.

**A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for items 4-9, based on information from the text.**

(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. The text is most likely to appear in  
**A.** a textbook on education.    **B.** an educational newspaper.    **C.** a tech magazine.
5. According to the text, schools  
**A.** fell behind in most of the technological advances of the century.    **B.** provide an alternative to high-tech-oriented environments.    **C.** have managed to incorporate technology in the educational process.
6. The traditional mode of education  
**A.** will be abandoned by the year 2050.    **B.** has been adapted to the challenges in society and technology.    **C.** has changed dramatically as a result of the pandemic.
7. Over the next 25 years students will be taught  
**A.** by teachers who incorporate technology in their lessons.    **B.** through technological means entirely.    **C.** about green technology.
8. One basic difference of classrooms of the future will be that  
**A.** trendy methods will be used.    **B.** information will be more available.    **C.** they will be taken over by technology.
9. Teachers in the classrooms of the future will  
**A.** use advanced technologies to meet the needs of individual learners.    **B.** be student-centered instead of labour market-oriented.    **C.** expand the use of lectures in combination with note-taking.

**B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ**

**(30 points)**

**B1. Use the correct form of the following words (A-H) to complete the gaps (10-14) in the following text, as in the example. There are TWO words you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>A.</b>	prohibit	<b>B.</b>	educate	<b>C.</b>	accurate	<b>D.</b>	responsible
<b>E.</b>	active	<b>F.</b>	<del>power</del> (example)	<b>G.</b>	eradicate	<b>H.</b>	create

The example is in **bold** and *italics*.

**What Students Are Saying about ChatGPT**

By now you've probably heard of ChatGPT, a (*ex.*) **powerful** new artificial intelligence chatbot released to the public late last year that can craft jokes and working computer code, guess at medical diagnoses, and create text-based Harry Potter games. ChatGPT can also write essays and solve problems sets, a fact that sent many **(10)** \_\_\_\_\_ into a panic. Some school districts have already banned this new technology; others are attempting to teach students how to use it **(11)** \_\_\_\_\_. We invited students to share their experience with ChatGPT and how they think schools should respond to this new challenge. Some worried that ChatGPT would rob them of their motivation, **(12)** \_\_\_\_\_, and critical thinking; others that it would lead to widespread cheating. But several teenagers argued that A.I. is the future, and schools should embrace it rather than restrict it. At least one student thought all of this was an overreaction. "Everyone needs to chill out!" she wrote. "I gave it a try. It was very powerful but **(13)** \_\_\_\_\_ at the same time. I found many mistakes. So, I came to the conclusion that ChatGPT is certainly not the end of the world, nor the **(14)** \_\_\_\_\_ of writing as a whole."

**B2. Fill in the gaps with TWO words in the statements of column B, so that they are similar in meaning to the statements (15-19) of column A, as in the example.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>Example:</b> He left the country but he did not say goodbye to his parents.		He left the country <b><u>without saying</u></b> goodbye to his parents.
<b>COLUMN A</b>		<b>COLUMN B</b>
<b>15.</b>	The City Council meeting was postponed because not all Councilors were present.	_____ the absence of many Councilors, the City Council meeting was postponed.
<b>16.</b>	In the digital era, we may have to exchange our privacy for the right to access information.	In the digital era, we may have to _____ our privacy for the right to access information.
<b>17.</b>	You can apply for a student scholarship provided you have excellent grades.	You _____ excellent grades to be eligible to apply for a student scholarship.
<b>18.</b>	If you don't show up in court on time for the trial, you must say why you were late.	If you don't show up in court on time for the trial, you must give the judge a reason for _____.
<b>19.</b>	I am trying hard to be loyal, honest, and understanding because I don't want to disappoint my friends.	I am trying hard to be loyal, honest, and understanding because I don't want to _____ my friends _____.



- B3. Choose the best option A-F (Column B-headings) for items 20-24 (Column A-paragraphs). There is ONE option you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

**5 Ways to Boost Brain Power While Studying**

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
20.	By running, cycling, swimming, or whatever form of exercise takes your fancy, you can strengthen the connections between brain cells. From this, your learning and memory skills can improve and you should be able to absorb more information from your lectures and library books.	A.	<b>Break out your daily routine</b>
21.	Studies have found that frequently changing your set ways, even in the slightest way, can help energize your brain and improve your efficiency and productivity when you study. Aim to be surprised at least once every day.	B.	<b>Get creative</b>
22.	It goes without saying that spending time with other people is a significant part of your time at university. Research has found that having a conversation with someone, for as little as 10 minutes a day, can optimize your brain, resulting in better memory and brain performance.	C.	<b>Allow yourself a powernap</b>
23.	Coloring in has been found to have the same effects on the brain as meditation! If cooking is more your thing, try out some new ingredients and recipes. Any time spent trying new things can really make a difference to your brain.	D.	<b>Stock up on vitamins</b>
24.	Making sure you get enough sleep at night, as well as having a 30-minute rest during the day, gives your body enough time to repair and rejuvenate for another day of learning and studying.	E.	<b>Socialize</b>
		F.	<b>Fit in some exercise a few times a week</b>

Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

(40 points)

**TASK:** The European Pet Organisation is launching a campaign to promote the protection of domestic animals. The goal is to create awareness among young people on the harmful consequences of pet abandonment while highlighting the benefits of pet adoption both for the pets and their owners. The organizers are looking for blog posts that promote this idea.

Write a blog entry (180-200 words) in which you:

- a) provide **two reasons** why pet abandonment can be harmful to the animals and the society at large, and
- b) discuss **two benefits** of adopting and caring for a pet.

Do not mention your name anywhere in the text. Do not sign your blog entry.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ  
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ  
ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

18 Ιουνίου 2024

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΕΣ

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων ως εξής:
  - A1. 1. ...  
2. ...
  - A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.  
4. – A  
5. ...
  - B1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.  
10. ...  
11. ...
  - B2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.  
15. ...  
16. ...
  - B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.  
20. – A  
21. ...
  - Γ. Να αναπτύξετε το ζητούμενο θέμα στο τετράδιό σας χωρίς να αντιγράψετε την οδηγία-εκφώνηση.
2. Να χρησιμοποιήσετε μόνο μπλε ή μαύρο στυλό διαρκείας και μόνο ανεξίτηλης μελάνης.

Καλή Επιτυχία

Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων

Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 13:30

**A. Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.**

When I moved to Australia at the age of eight, I learned that the most difficult part of speaking another language was adjusting to live conversation and participating in debates. Unable to ask questions, let alone to raise objections, I began to wear a distant smile and to withdraw into my thoughts. When I told my mum and dad of my frustration, they advised me to be patient and understanding: “Try to imagine things from their perspective”. Nevertheless, the differences between my peers and me seemed to pose a distance too great to bridge.

Things changed for me when I joined my primary school debate team. I had been attracted to the activity by the promise of getting others’ attention. But I also discovered a new way of thinking and expressing myself. The experience left me convinced that debates can help us improve our lives and communities in these challenging times.

Consider the rules of a debate: two sides are randomly assigned to argue for and against a topic. To win a debate, one must understand not only one’s own case but also that of the other side. In the last moments of preparation before a round, the best debaters go through a series of exercises known as side-switch. One such exercise involves taking out a fresh sheet of paper, placing oneself on the opposite side of the topic and brainstorming the four best arguments for this new position. From this switched position, you can consider the possibility that you are wrong.

Any group, whether a family, a workplace or a nation, has to manage its disagreements, but today so many of our arguments are useless and painful. Many times we get stuck and we end up shouting at one another from a distance, fixed in our respective places. Habits of mind such as the side-switch help us become unstuck and force us to consider the other side, not so that we may avoid disagreeing, but so that we may disagree better.

Debates can give us many other lessons, from constructing arguments to deciding when a disagreement is worthwhile. Most importantly, they train us to change other people’s minds with nothing more than words.

Adapted from  
<https://www.theguardian.com> (2024)

**A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**(30 points)**

**A1. Answer questions 1-3, based on information from the text (max. 30 words each).**

(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What would be a suitable title for this text?
2. What is the purpose of the text?
3. According to the text, how can side-switch exercises help us manage a disagreement?  
Justify your answer.

**A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for items 4-9, based on information from the text.**

(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. Who would be most interested in reading this text?  
**A.** Lawyers.                      **B.** The general public.                      **C.** Politicians.
5. When he moved to Australia, the writer found it difficult to  
**A.** communicate with his peers.                      **B.** adapt to the new culture.                      **C.** participate in after-school activities.
6. The writer's parents advised him to  
**A.** wear a confident smile.                      **B.** learn the language faster.                      **C.** be tolerant to others.
7. By participating in the school debate team, the writer became  
**A.** more popular.                      **B.** more competitive.                      **C.** more open-minded.
8. To succeed in a debate, a participant must  
**A.** consider different viewpoints.                      **B.** use complex vocabulary.                      **C.** speak clearly and loudly.
9. Debate practice can help us improve our  
**A.** public speaking skills.                      **B.** problem solving skills.                      **C.** verbal persuasion skills.

**B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ**

**(30 points)**

**B1. Use the correct form of the following words (A-H) to complete the gaps (10-14) in the following text, as in the example. There are TWO words you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>A.</b>	strategy	<b>B.</b>	power	<b>C.</b>	happy	<b>D.</b>	<b><i>stimulate</i> (example)</b>
<b>E.</b>	body	<b>F.</b>	situate	<b>G.</b>	constant	<b>H.</b>	involve

The example is in **bold** and *italics*.

**What are the benefits of playing chess?**

Chess is a timeless and intellectually (*ex.*) ***stimulating*** game that has captivated players of all ages for centuries. While it may appear as a simple board game, its (10) \_\_\_\_\_ benefits reach far beyond the chessboard, offering players the opportunity to enhance their cognitive abilities and brain function. When in a game, players must anticipate their opponent's (11) \_\_\_\_\_ moves and respond accordingly. This level of personal (12) \_\_\_\_\_ directly stimulates the brain region responsible for concentration. In everyday life, enhanced concentration can help individuals manage stress and maintain a sense of calm, as they can more easily focus on the task at hand and block out unwanted distractions. In a world where our attention is (13) \_\_\_\_\_ being pulled in different directions, the ability to focus on one task or idea has never been more valuable. At the same time, chess teaches players to be patient in their actions, a skill that translates well into everyday (14) \_\_\_\_\_ that require thoughtful decision-making.

**B2. Fill in the gaps with TWO words in the statements of column B, so that they are similar in meaning to the statements (15-19) of column A, as in the example.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

<b>Example:</b> I have not seen Mary for over six months.		It has been over six months since I <b><u>last saw</u></b> Mary.
<b>COLUMN A</b>		<b>COLUMN B</b>
<b>15.</b>	It appears that we have no milk left; we need to buy some on our way home tonight.	It appears that we have _____ of milk; we need to buy some on our way home tonight.
<b>16.</b>	I have already said I'm sorry for being late.	I have already _____ being late.
<b>17.</b>	He did not thank us for our help when he left.	He left _____ us for our help.
<b>18.</b>	Could you look after my cat while I'm away on a business trip?	Would you mind _____ of my cat while I'm away on a business trip?
<b>19.</b>	We couldn't get to the city centre because of the bus strike.	The bus strike _____ us _____ getting to the city centre.

- B3. Choose the best option A-F (Column B-headings) for items 20-24 (Column A-paragraphs). There is ONE option you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

**Dr. Jane Goodall's vision and work around the world**

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
20.	In July 1960, at the age of 26, Jane Goodall travelled from England to what is now known as Tanzania to study the remarkable lives of chimpanzees. When she discovered that the survival of their species was threatened, she developed a breakthrough approach to species conservation that improves the lives of people, animals and the environment.	A.	<b>ONLY THE BASICS</b>
21.	Equipped with little more than a notebook, binoculars, and her fascination with wildlife, Jane Goodall managed to give the world a remarkable window into humankind's closest living relatives. With open eyes and an open mind, Dr. Jane Goodall made discoveries that rocked the scientific world, forever changing the way we look at our closest living relatives and ourselves.	B.	<b>CLOSE TO EACH OTHER</b>
22.	From the day she began her legendary chimpanzee research in Gombe, Jane Goodall took an unconventional approach towards her subjects. She immersed herself in their forest habitat with a fresh mind. She explored their complex society as a fellow neighbour rather than a remote observer and came to know and interact with them as individuals over many years.	C.	<b>A GLOBAL MISSION</b>
23.	In 1977, Dr. Jane Goodall founded the Jane Goodall Institute to ensure that her vision will continue to mobilize the collective power of individual action to save the natural world we all share. Today, she travels the world, speaking about the threats chimpanzees are facing, urging each one of us to take action on behalf of all living creatures on our planet.	D.	<b>HEALTHY HABITATS</b>
24.	Over the years, Dr. Jane Goodall's ground-breaking research has attracted many women, who were nearly absent from her field. She also inspires thousands of young people to take action in their own communities through the <i>Roots &amp; Shoots</i> program that gives young people the confidence to make a difference by being part of something bigger than themselves.	E.	<b>HEADING TO THE UNKNOWN</b>
		F.	<b>SETTING AN EXAMPLE</b>

Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

(40 points)

**TASK:** A European Youth magazine is asking teenagers to share their memories on the following topic: "My best day at school". Write an article (180-200 words) to submit to the magazine in which you:

a) describe **what happened** on that memorable school day

and

b) explain **the effect** that day has had on your life.

Provide your own title for your article.

Do not mention your name anywhere in the text.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ**