ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 1

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ

Κ Ε Ν Τ Ρ Ι Κ Η Ε Π Ι Τ Ρ Ο Π Η Ε Ι Δ Ι Κ Ω Ν Μ Α Θ Η Μ Α Τ Ω Ν

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

2

4 Ιουνίου 2010

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

**1. Να** **απαντήσετε** **σε** **όλα** **τα** **ερωτήματα** **στο** **τετράδιό** **σας, ακολουθώντας** **την**

**αρίθμηση** **των** **θεμάτων. Δηλαδή:**

**Α1. 1. ...**

**2**

**. ...**

**Α2. 4. Να** **γράψετε** **μόνο** **το** **γράμμα** **που** **αντιστοιχεί** **στη** **σωστή** **απάντηση, π.χ.**

**– C.**

**Β1. 10. Να** **γράψετε** **μόνο** **τη** **ζητούμενη** **λέξη.**

**1. ...**

**Β2. 15. Να** **γράψετε** **μόνο** **τις** **ΔΥΟ** **ζητούμενες** **λέξεις.**

**6. ...**

**Β3. 20. Να** **αντιστοιχίσετε** **τον** **αριθμό** **με** **το** **σωστό** **γράμμα, π.χ. 20 – F.**

**4**

**1**

**1**

**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: 18.00

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 1 ΑΠΟ 4



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 2

Α.

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

**TV may hamper baby talk**

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.

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.

“

I don’t fault parents because there has

been very aggressive marketing

a

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

“

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.

“

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 deceased by the

presence of an audible TV,” he said.

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

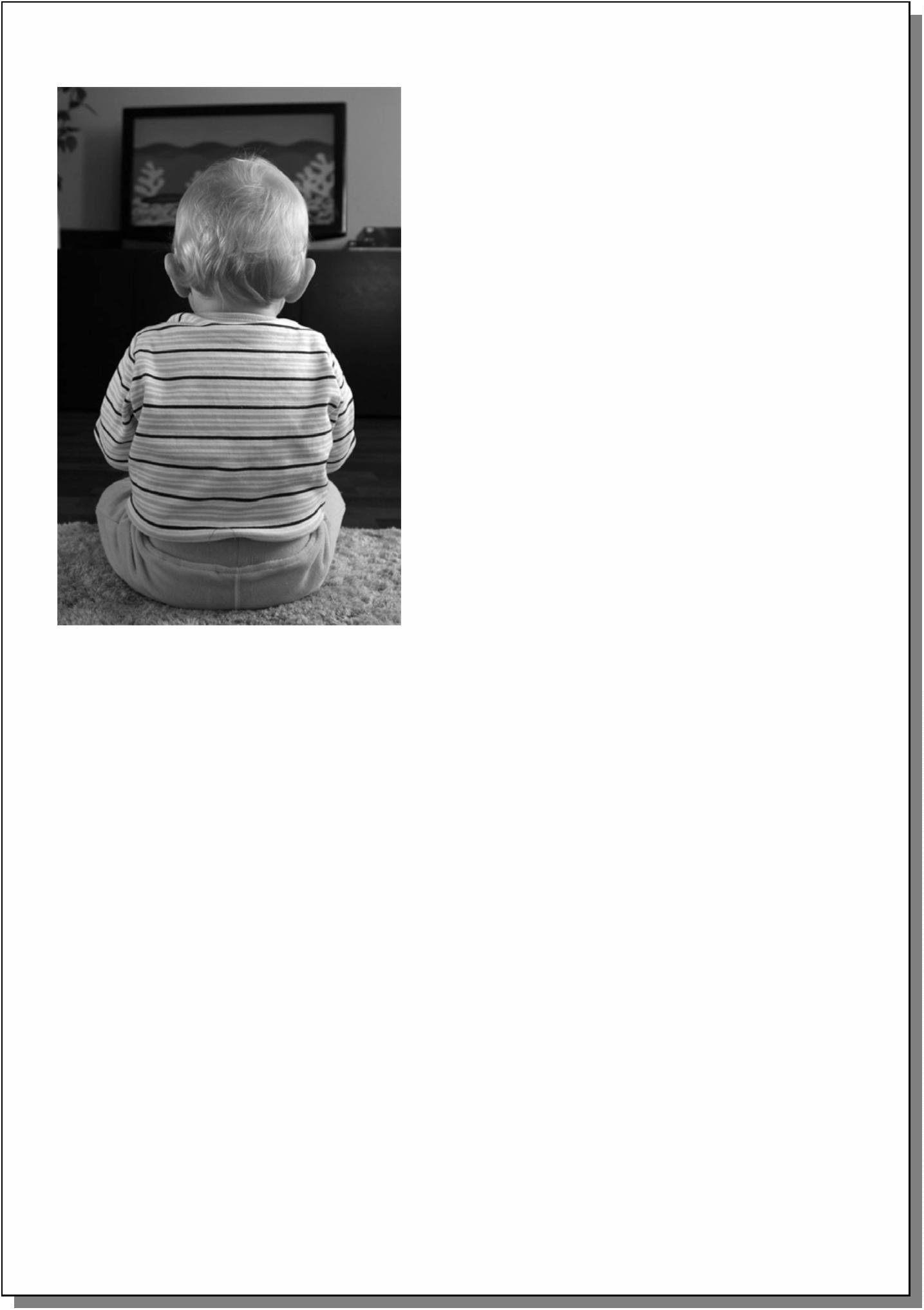
“

Television displaces talk –children talk

less and are spoken to less.”

*Globe Life*, Jun. 04, 2009

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 2 ΑΠΟ 4



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 3

A1. Answer questions 1-3 with information from the article (up to 15 words each).

(3 x 4 = 12 points)

1.

2.

3.

When do we begin learning to talk, according to this article?

Why do some people think that DVDs made especially for kids can make them smarter?

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

A. it’s turned off.

B. nobody is listening to it.

C. parents forbid it.

5. Dr Christakis

A. is interested in

B. is head of research at an

C. does research at a

psychological research.

American institution.

children’s clinic.

6. One of the research findings was that television exposure

A. makes adults be

B. leads adults to neglect

C. is the cause of reduced

unkind to babies.

their chores.

adult talk to infants.

7. The study shows that babies left in front of the TV screen

A. utter fewer sounds

B. are fascinated by the

C. become totally

and words.

images.

disinterested.

8

. This study confirms that television

A. hinders interaction. B. encourages socialization. C. stops babies from crying.

. According to this article, the more talk babies hear

9

A. the more they feel

B. the richer their language

development.

C. the less language they

loved.

learn.

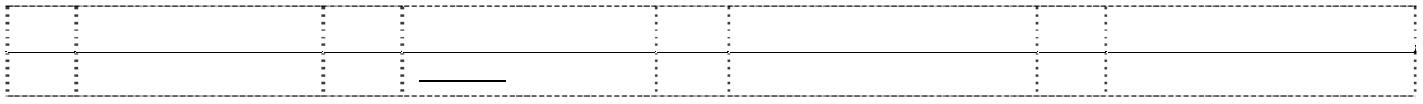
B1. Use the following words (A-H), in the correct form, to complete sentences 10-14, as in the

example. There are two words you do not need.

(5 x 2 = 10 points)

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

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 3 ΑΠΟ 4



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 4

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

A basic safety feature of an automobile is

my seat belt; I feel safer with it.

the seat belt, and it is required by law.

A. SPOKEN FORM

B. WRITTEN FORM

1

1

1

1

5. I’m really sorry about causing trouble to all of

Deborah apologized for \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

trouble to others.

you.

6. Bob told us that, if he can get time off work now, Robert’s wedding might be earlier, \_\_\_\_\_

he’d like to speed up his wedding.

\_\_\_\_\_ he can get a leave of absence.

7. We all accept your apologies. Just don’t do it

His apologies will be accepted on \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ he doesn’t do it again.

again!

8. I feel disappointed with my parents when they Children are often disappointed by adults

don’t appreciate my efforts.

when \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ to value their

endeavours.

19. There are very few documents telling us about There is very little documentation \_\_\_\_\_

how water polo began. \_\_\_\_\_ the origins of water polo.

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)

F. only few people possess.

G. 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)

¾

¾

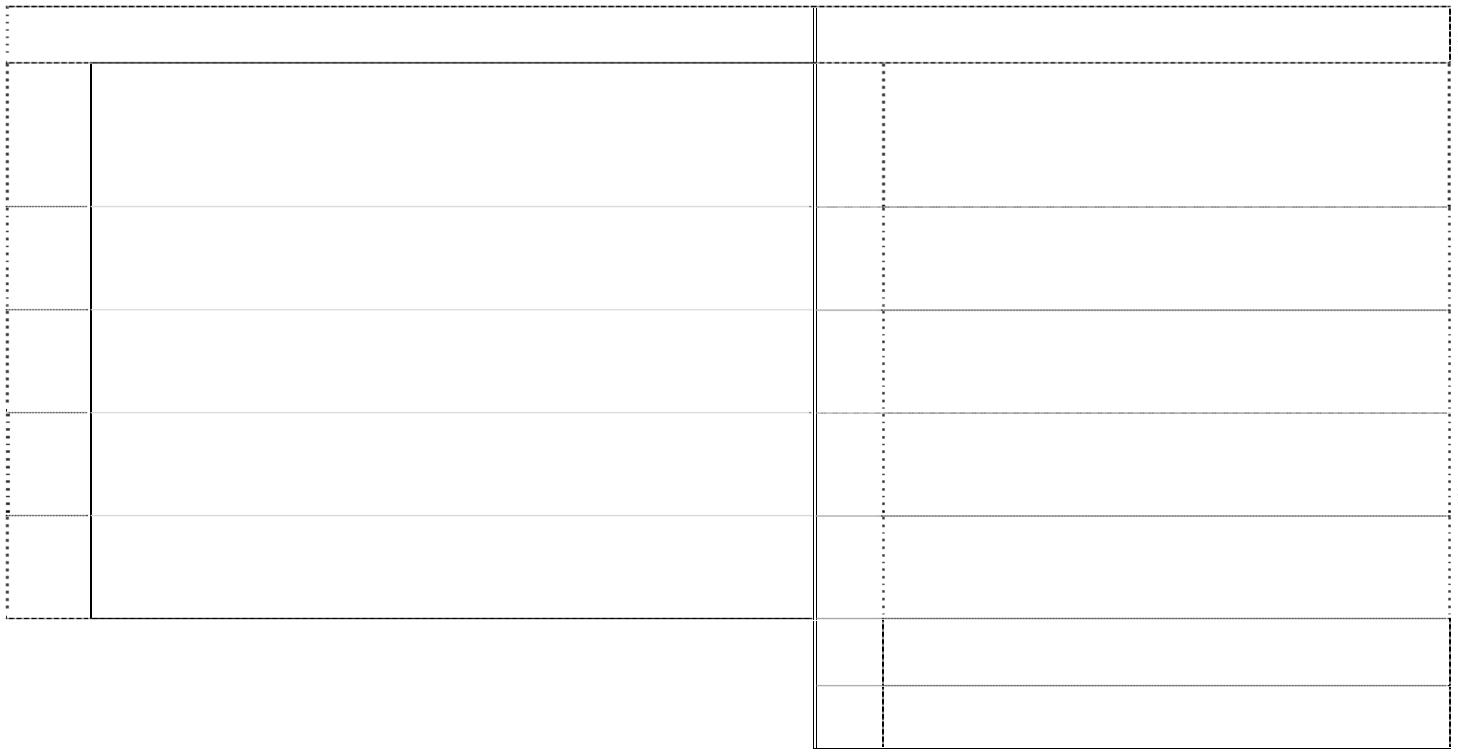
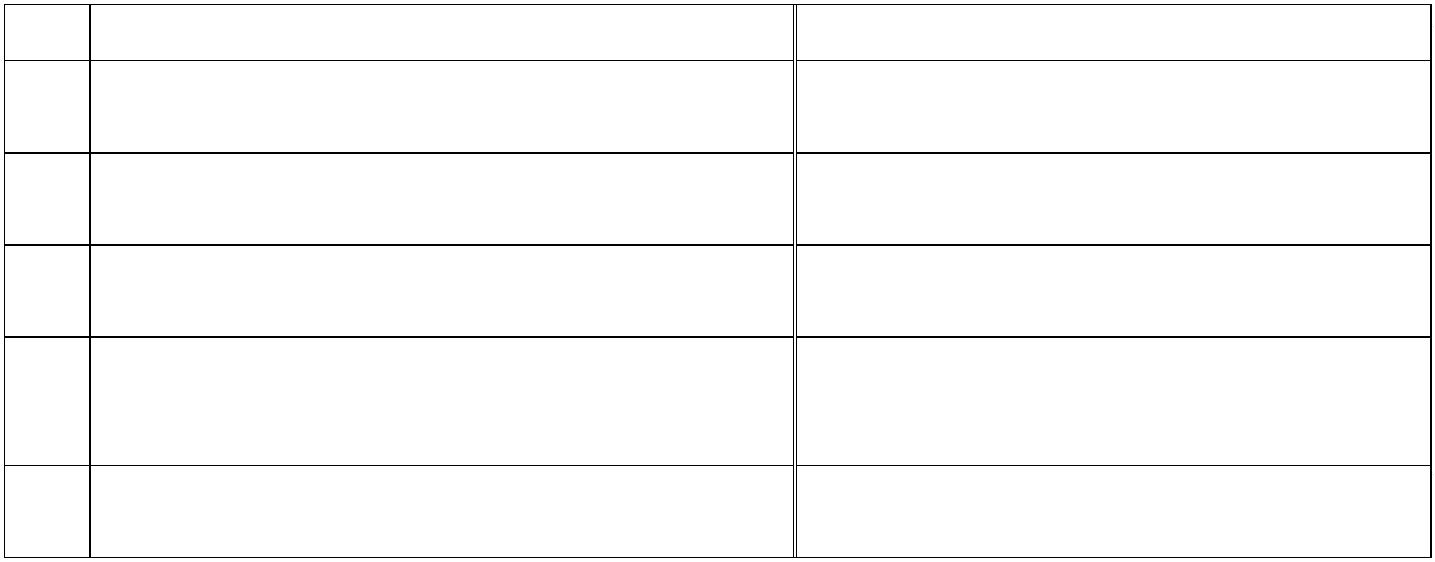
to explain what annoyed you and why

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

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 4 ΑΠΟ 4



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 1

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ

Κ Ε Ν Τ Ρ Ι Κ Η Ε Π Ι Τ Ρ Ο Π Η Ε Ι Δ Ι Κ Ω Ν Μ Α Θ Η Μ Α Τ Ω Ν

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ ΣΤΗΝ

ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

1

1 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**:**

Α**1. 1. ...**

**2. ...**

Α**2.** Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που

αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση**,** π**.**χ**.**

**4**

**. – A**

**. ...**

**5**

Β**1.** Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη**.**

**1**

**0. ...**

**1. ...**

**1**

Β**2.** Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ΔΥΟ ζητούμενες

λέξεις**.**

**1**

**5. ...**

**6. ...**

**1**

Β**3.** Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο

την αντιστοιχία**,** π**.**χ**.**

**2**

**0. – F**

**1. ...**

**2**

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

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 1 ΑΠΟ 4



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 2

Α.

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.

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

“

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.

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.

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.

August 3 1999 Copyright 1999 Times

Newspapers

[times.co.uk](http://www.the-times.co.uk/)

Ltd.

[http://www.the-](http://www.the-times.co.uk/)

Archived on The Deafened People Page

as a public service. (abridged)

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 2 ΑΠΟ 4



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 3

Α. 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

A. in their 20’s. B. in their 40’s.

. At concerts, audiences are offered ear protection

C. in their 60’s.

5

A. if the music plays

B. if the music plays above

120 decibels.

C. under no

above 85 decibels.

circumstances.

6. The danger of less clear hearing or noises in the ear is higher for people who

A. go to nightclubs. B. attend rock concerts. C. listen to stereo music.

7

. People who usually listen to very loud music can lose their hearing

A. increasingly. B. suddenly.

. People who are protected by law against noise may be

A. street workers. B. club fans.

C. periodically.

8

9

C. stereo users.

. Within the last thirty years the number of young people who listen to very loud music

A. has remained steady. B. has doubled. C. has tripled.

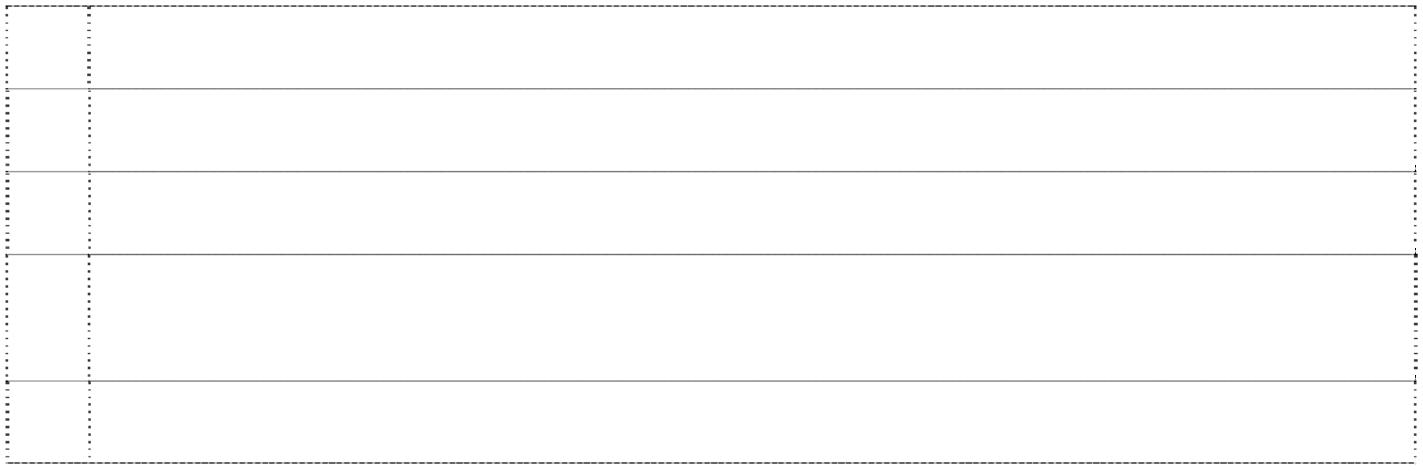
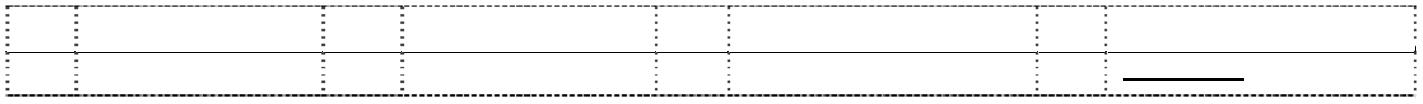
Β. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ

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

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 3 ΑΠΟ 4



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 4

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.

Wearing a helmet both protects riders and

Besides an injury, you might get a fine.

is required by law.

A. SPOKEN FORM

B. WRITTEN FORM

1

5. I don’t know why the invitation got to me after

Inexplicably, it seems I was the \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ learn about the wedding.

everyone else had got theirs.

16. They tell us to let the secretary know by 8 when Students are not allowed to leave the

we are going out late.

building at night \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ inform the

secretary by 8 pm.

1

7. He didn’t train enough; he was a bit unlucky,

His failure to break the record was \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ poor training and bad luck.

too. That’s why he didn’t break the record.

18. The TV says it’s going to snow tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ the forecast for tomorrow’s

Perhaps we shouldn’t drive to work.

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 The outcome of John’s actions is that

probably won’t speak to each other for a \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ are they likely to speak to

lifetime.

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).

¾

¾

¾

State and justify your position on the topic

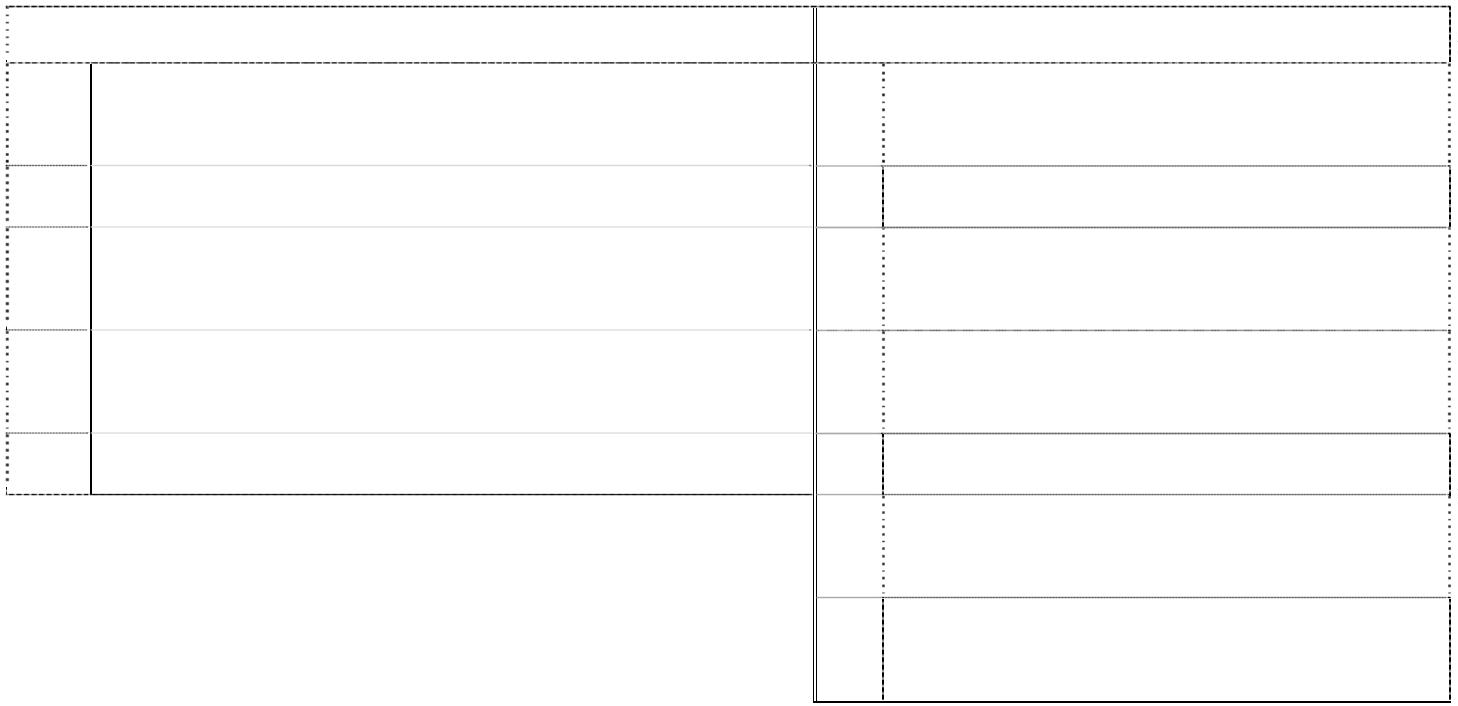
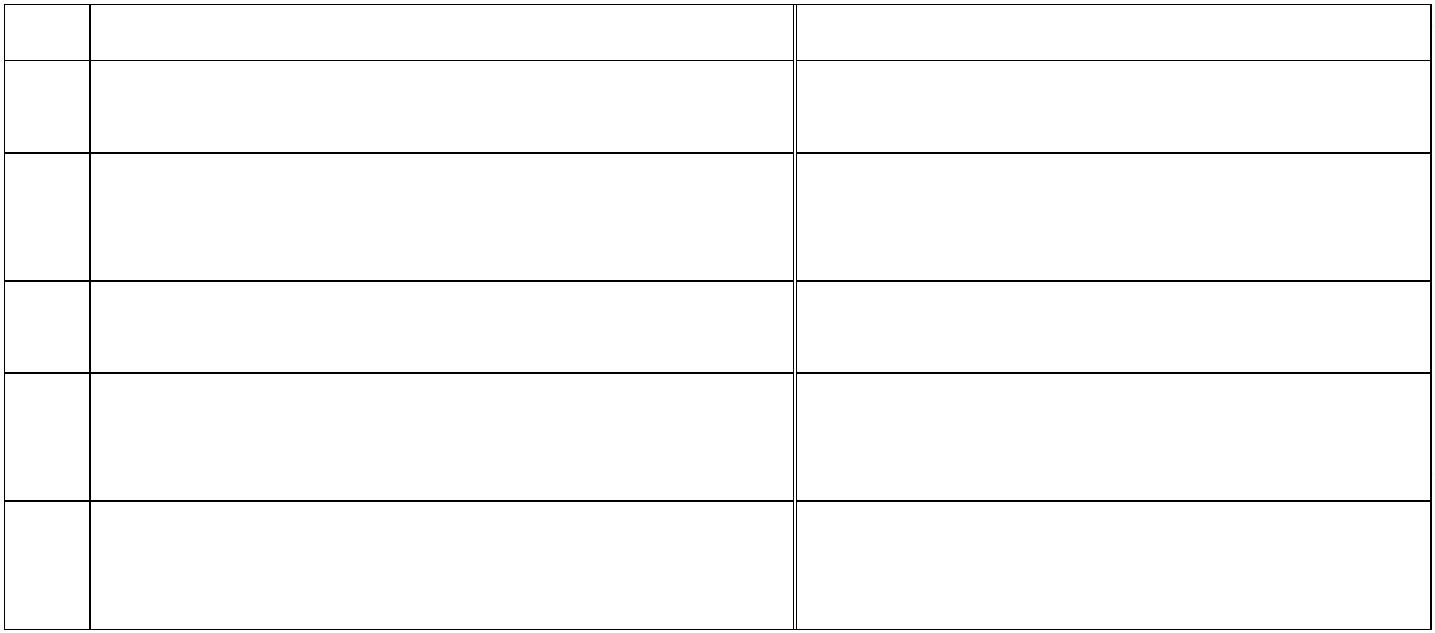
Refer to what some other contributors wrote on the forum

Make a suggestion concerning your neighbourhood, town, etc.

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

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 4 ΑΠΟ 4



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 1

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ

Κ Ε Ν Τ Ρ Ι Κ Η Ε Π Ι Τ Ρ Ο Π Η Ε Ι Δ Ι Κ Ω Ν Μ Α Θ Η Μ Α Τ Ω Ν

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ ΣΤΗΝ

ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

1

5 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**:**

Α**1. 1. ...**

**2. ...**

Α**2.** Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που

αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση**,** π**.**χ**.**

**4**

**. – A**

**. ...**

**5**

Β**1.** Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη**.**

**1**

**0. ...**

**1. ...**

**1**

Β**2.** Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη**/**τις ζητούμενη**/ες**

λέξη**/**εις**.**

**1**

**5. ...**

**6. ...**

**1**

Β**3.** Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο

την αντιστοιχία**,** π**.**χ**.**

**2**

**2**

**0. –** α

**1. ...**

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

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 1 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 2

Α.

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

**COMPUTERS FOR A SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY**

Computers were born in the military

modeling,

transborder

pollution

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 21st century -to

reconcile hopes for global prosperity

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

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

acquired

geographical

information

system provides it with statewide data

for environmental planning, monitoring

and

duplications

enforcement.

of

With

data,

less

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

elimination

substances.

of

ozone-depleting

Computers and information technology

are already providing a wide range of

solutions to local, national and global

environmental problems. Companies

Enforcement,

Massachusetts.

Commonwealth

of

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

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.

of

processing

power

previously

available only in supercomputers; this is

good news for scientists working on

macroenvironmental problems, such as

Michael Adams

NEWSWEEK Vol. CXXV, No 5

satellite

remote

sensing,

global

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 2 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 3

Α. 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

. Computer technology can help communities combine

C. the environment

5

A. effective health

systems with rich

natural resources

B. successful recycling

practices with information

assessment

C. an undamaged

environment with good

living worldwide

6. Computer manufacturers are concerned with

A. energy conservation

B. global prosperity

C. creation of zone-

depleting substances

7

8

9

. The protection of the environment requires

A. using supercomputers B. carrying out a lot of data

C. consuming huge amounts

analysis

of power

. The Massachusetts Office of Environmental Affairs

A. estimates

atmospheric pollution

B. analyzes polluted areas in C. provides solutions to water

26 towns

pollution

. No longer functioning computer parts

A. are thrown to a waste B. may be used for the

C. are repaired and used

as second hand

dump

production of ceramics

computers

Β. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ

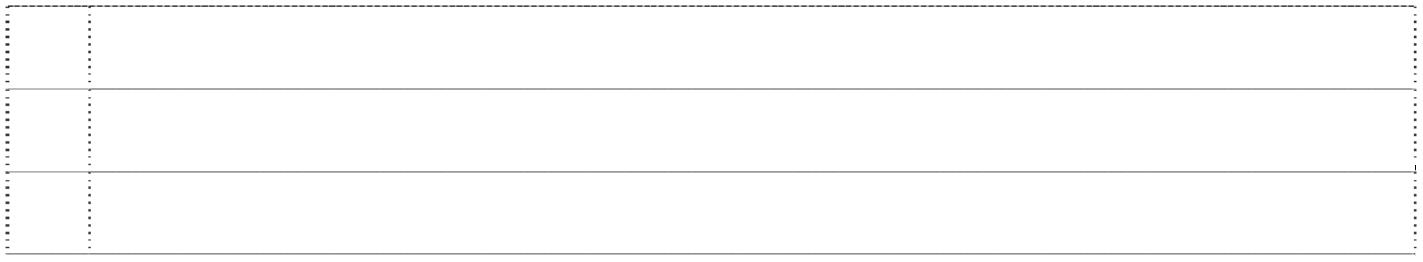
B1. Use the correct form of the following words (A-H) to complete the sentences 10-14, as in the

example. There are TWO words you do not need.

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

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

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 3 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 4

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.

A.

B.

1

1

1

1

5. 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.

6. We wonder whether the human drama a theatre We wonder whether a theatre piece

piece represents, can make more sense

provided that it is set in another period.

representing the human drama can make

more sense \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in another period.

7. 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 period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their

creator could have possibly envisioned.

8. Astronomers are still wary of wandering bodies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ astronomers are still wary of

from space. Nevertheless, life will more likely be wandering bodies from space, life will more

destroyed by our own environmentally negligent likely be destroyed by our own

ways.

environmentally negligent ways.

19. In our consumer-oriented society, the concept of In our consumer-oriented society, people

learning from nature is alien indeed.

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 WikiAnwers

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

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

b. But why did the chicken cross the road?

c. Unfortunately once again, no consensus was reached.

d. Yet, at the Fourth Chicken Crossing Conference, a team of distinguished scholars met to

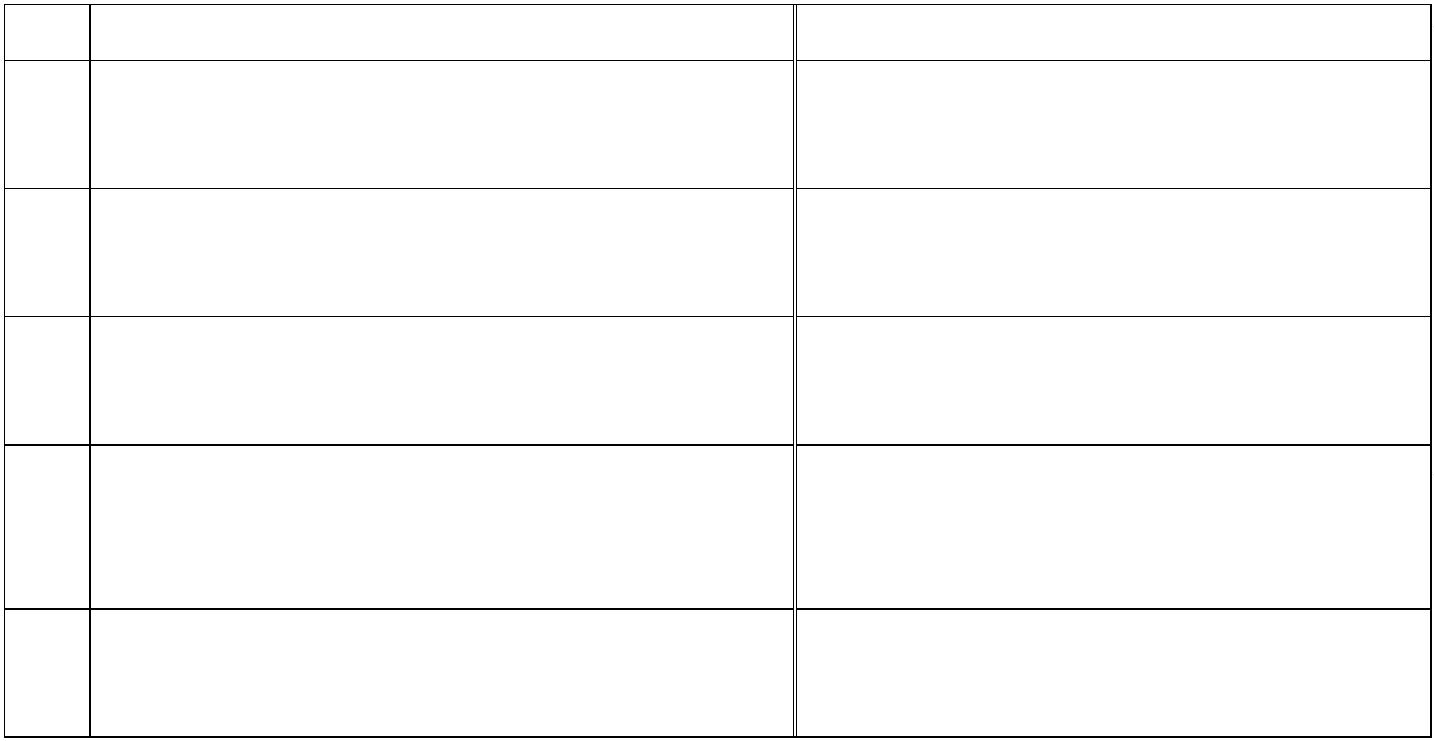
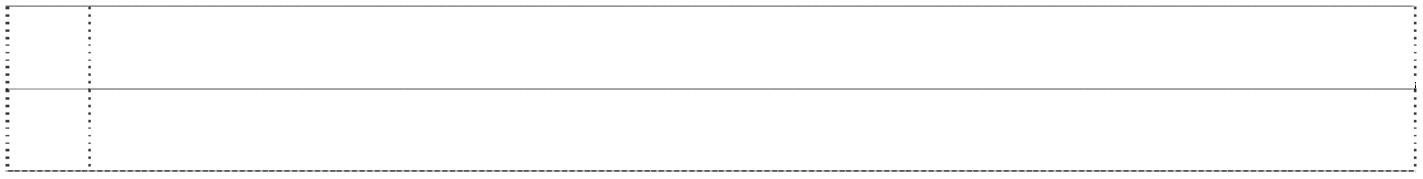
consider this poultry matter in depth one more time.

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

2

0.--------- 21.---------- 22.---------- 23.---------- 24.-----------

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 4 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 5

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”.

¾

¾

¾

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

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 5 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 1

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ, ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ

Κ Ε Ν Τ Ρ Ι Κ Η Ε Π Ι Τ Ρ Ο Π Η Ε Ι Δ Ι Κ Ω Ν Μ Α Θ Η Μ Α Τ Ω Ν

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ

ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

1

5 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:

Α1. 1. ...

2. ...

Α2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που

αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.

4

. – A

. ...

5

Β1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.

1

0. ...

1. ...

1

Β2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.

1

5. ...

6. ...

1

Β3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο

την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.

2

0. – 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: 11:30

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 1 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 2

Α.

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

**WHAT IS YOUR QUESTION?**

**Critical thinking is a teachable skill**

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

More than a decade ago cognitive

secondary

schools.

At

the

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.

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.

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

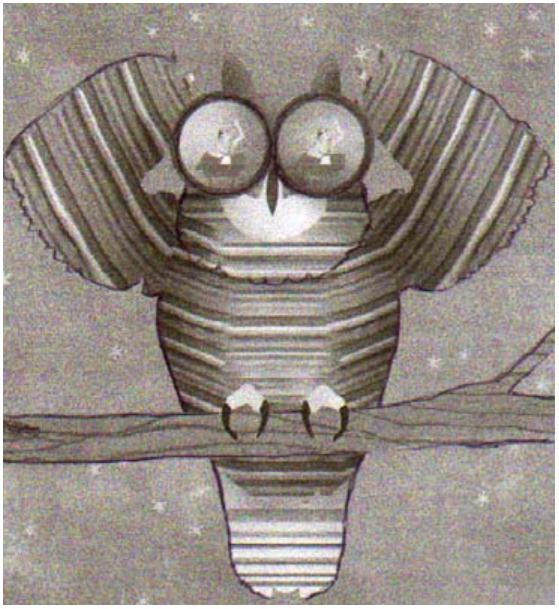
issues

of

interdependence between eagles and

*Scientific American,* March 2013

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 2 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 3

Α. 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.

2.

3.

What is the main point of the article?

Explain what “preparation for future learning” is, according to the text.

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

B. avoid giving too many

C. allow students to pose and

students many things

tests

follow many questions

6

. Researchers found that children thought recovery plans should be based on

A. specialists’ knowledge B. information about the C. facts about individual

about ecosystems extinction of bald eagles

. According to the text, asking the right question is a skill that

eagles

7

8

9

A. can generate work of

B. cannot be taught

C. can improve the quality of

poor quality

scientific research

. According to the writer, critical thinking can be better cultivated

A. in institutions of

B. in primary and secondary C. at home during holidays

informal learning

schools

and weekends

. An informal learning system

A. is very strict in

B. accepts anyone

C. cannot be reached on

marking

interested

week days

Β. 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.

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 3 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 4

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 won’t put up with this behaviour any

I will not tolerate this behaviour any longer.

longer.

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

1

1

1

1

5. Close friends can always think of each other’s

Mutual help between close friends can

safely be taken \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

help as given.

6. The minute he walked in, the storm broke out.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ had he entered the

house, than the storm began.

7. You must hand in your essay before you leave

Students are expected to submit their

essay prior \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ the room.

the room.

8. The manager will consider your application, but

make sure you fill it in at least two days before

the meeting.

Your application will be considered,

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ it is completed well in

advance.

19. If Sue studies harder, she’ll have more chances The harder Sue studies, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

of passing the exam. \_\_\_\_\_\_ she is to pass the exam.

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)

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

2

2

2

2

0. While knowledge may be power,

A. medicine is moving toward “multiplex

testing for lots of things at once”.

1. Then there is the long-term challenge

2. As the cost of testing declines,

B. when people realize that the return

journey is less expensive.

C. in order to predict risks after an

operation.

3. One of the things people need to be educated

D. genetic testing also brings with it

tremendous practical and psychological

fallout.

about

24. Patients should be given exercise tests before

E. of living with a genetic spectre lurking in

surgery

the background.

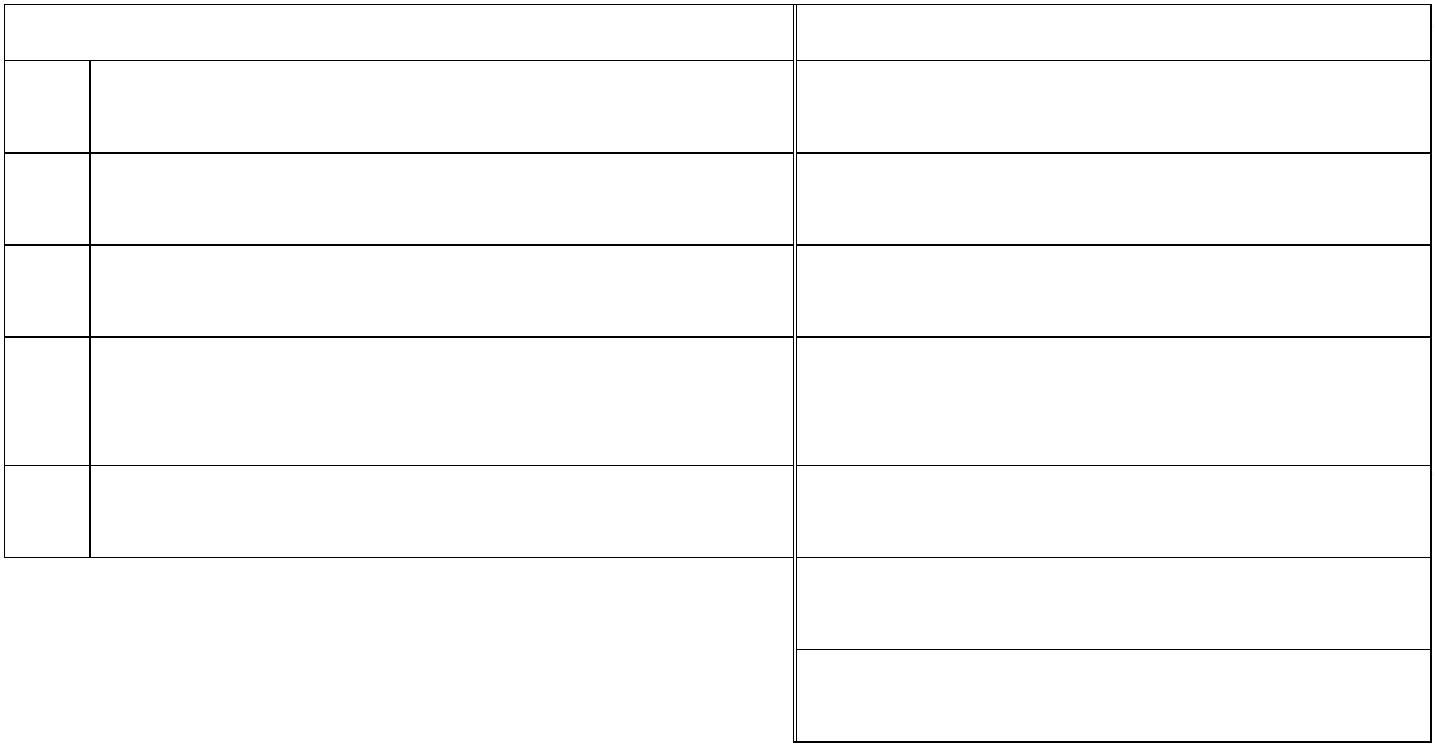
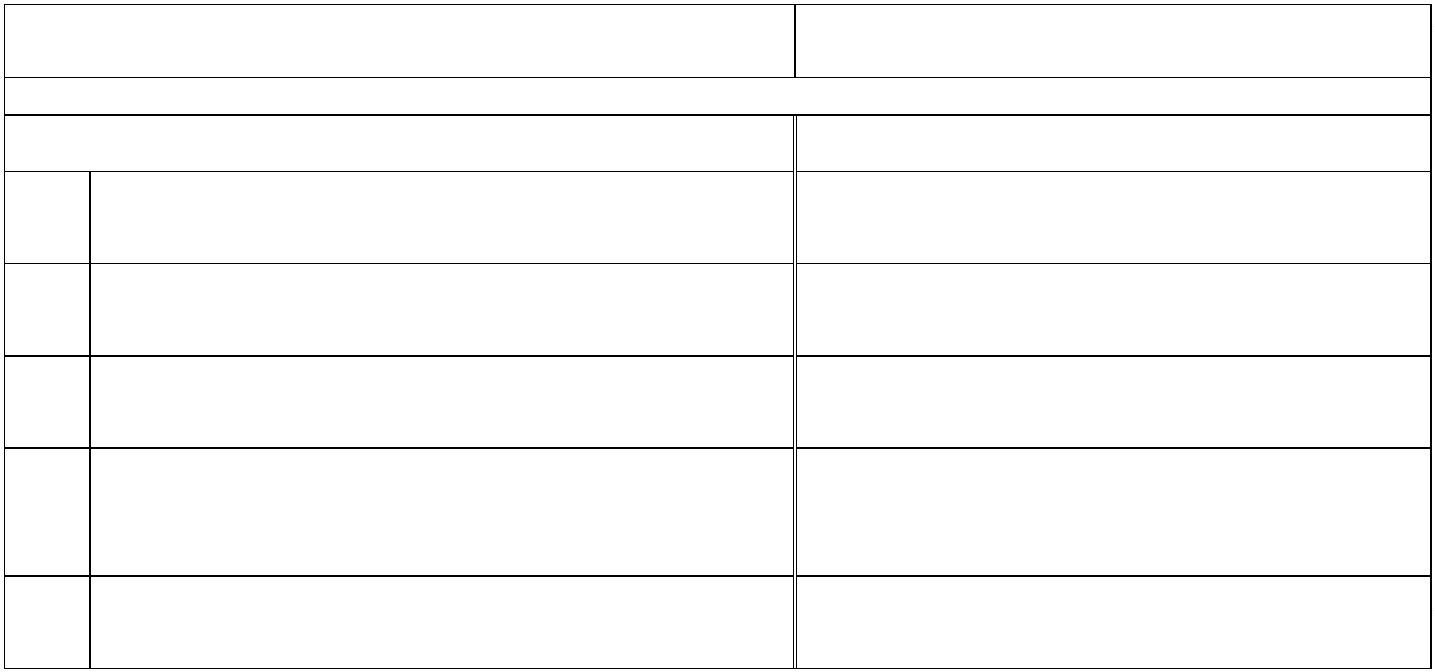
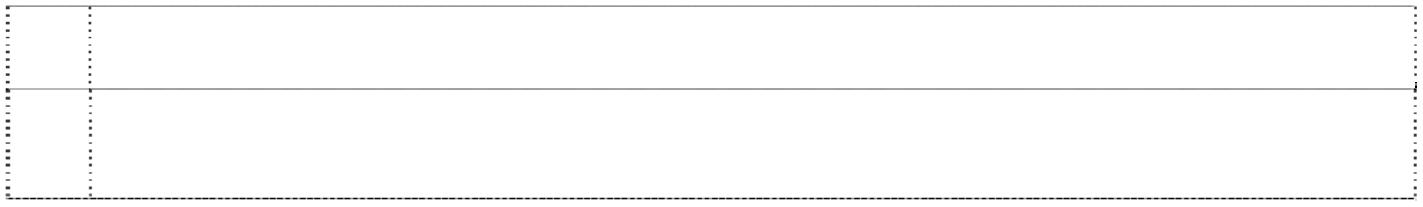
F. is the difference of having a disease and

being at risk for a disease.

G. they hoped that they dodged the genetic

bullet.

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 4 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 5

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:

¾

¾

¾

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

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 5 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 1

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ

Κ Ε Ν Τ Ρ Ι Κ Η Ε Π Ι Τ Ρ Ο Π Η Ε Ι Δ Ι Κ Ω Ν Μ Α Θ Η Μ Α Τ Ω Ν

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:**

**Α1. 1. ...**

**2**

**. ...**

**Α2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που**

**αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.**

**4**

**5**

**. – A**

**. ...**

**Β1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.**

**1**

**1**

**0. ...**

**1. ...**

**Β2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμεν**ες **λέξεις.**

**1**

**1**

**5. ...**

**6. ...**

**Β3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο**

**την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.**

**2**

**2**

**0. – Α**

**1. ...**

**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

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 1 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 2

Α**.**

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

decades studying laughter, says that

**THE FUNNY BUSINESS**

**OF LAUGHTER**

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,

University of Maryland in the US and

author of *Laughter: Scientific*

a

neuroscientist at the

*A*

*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.

Here’s a date for your diary: Sunday

Over the course of a year he collected

4

th May, World Laughter Day.

1

200 laugh episodes – an episode

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.

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

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.

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.”

If we ask ourselves what triggers a

good chortle, the obvious answer is

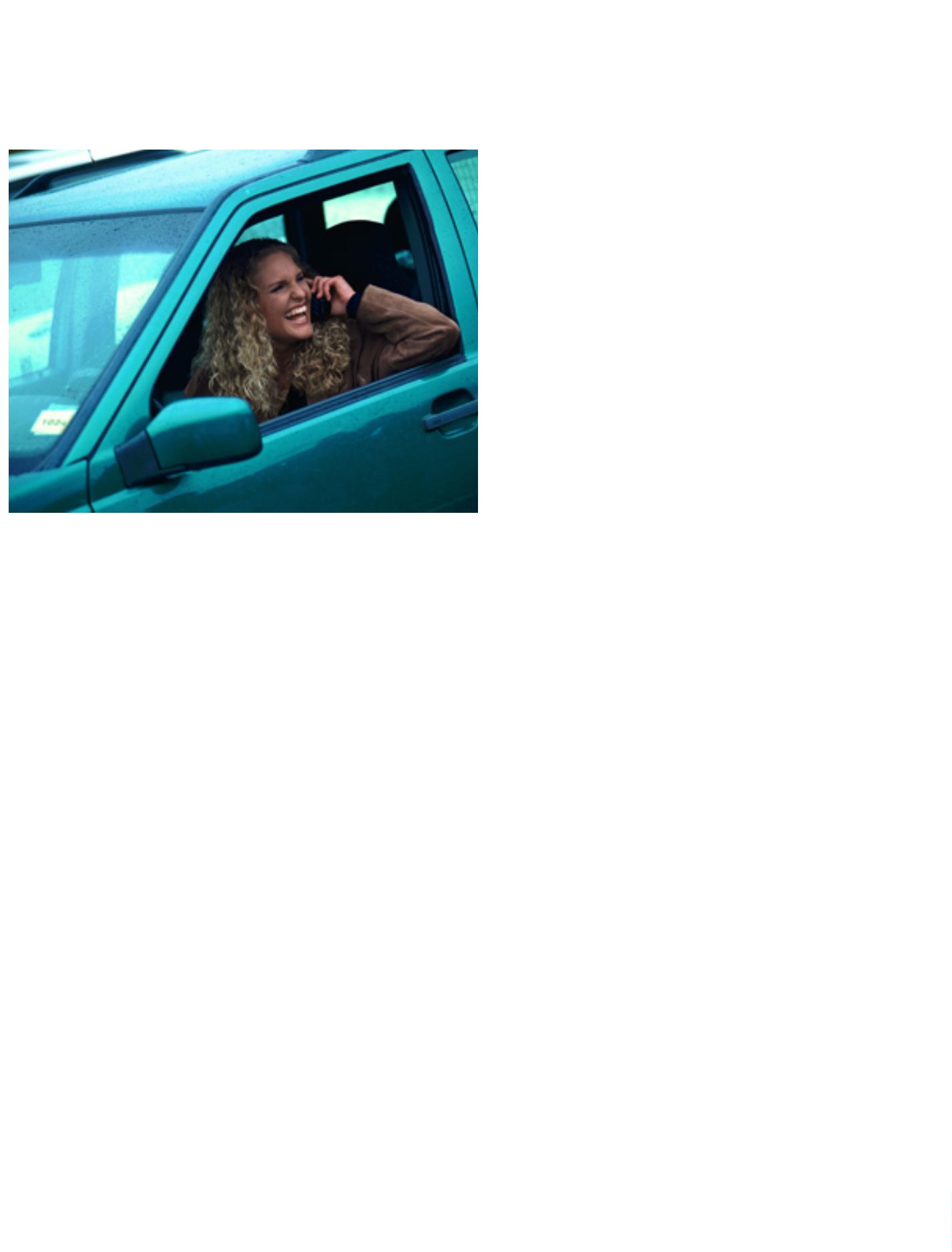
that it is a response to something we

find funny. But one scientist, Robert

Provine, who has spent nearly two

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

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 2 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 3

Α**.** 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.**

**2.**

**3.**

What is the main point of the article?

According to Dr Kataria, what are the benefits of laughter?

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**

**5**

**6**

**.** What is the author referring to as “a strange yelping sound that we emit periodically”?

**A.** Chuckle

**.** Who believes that World Laughter Day is nonsense?

**A.** Dr Madan Kataria **B.** Dr Robert Provine

**.** Where did Provine collect samples of laughter?

**A.** In his laboratory **B.** In his office

**.** Provine collected samples of laughter from

**A.** ordinary people **B.** scientists working in

**B.** Laughter

**C.** Yawn

**C.** The author of the article

**C.** In public places

**7**

**C.** people who laughed a lot

laboratories

**.** Provine collected samples of laughter for

**A.** 1 year **B.** 10 years

**8**

**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

Β**.** 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)

**A.** succeed

**E.** ~~confirm~~

**B.**

**F.**

qualify

strong

**C.** diverse

**G.** deny

**D.** short

**H.** insist

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

Understanding and appreciating cultural

“otherness”.

is a great way to help teenagers respect

**10.**

**1**

**1**

**1**

**1.** I tried as much as I could. Unfortunately, I was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my attempts.

**2.** He was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for arriving late for the race.

**3.** After the accident, he did some special exercises to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his leg.

It is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fact that genetically modified foods can pose serious threats to human

health.

**14.**

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 3 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 4

**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:** Students who withdraw from school will be

ineligible for financial aid for the next

semester.

Students who drop out of school are not

entitled to financial aid.

**COLUMN A**

**COLUMN B**

**1**

**1**

**1**

**1**

**1**

**5.** As yet, no one has thought of a solution.

No one has \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a

solution so far.

**6.** There are very few documents telling us about

There is very little documentation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_ the origins of ice-hockey.

how ice-hockey began.

**7.** Sorry, but we can’t complete your order.

We regret \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ you that your

order cannot be processed.

**8.** We want a slogan everyone in the community

We want a slogan that will \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_

every section of the community.

will like.

**9.** We had to hurry up because we had very little

We had to hurry up because time was

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

time left.

**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).

**COLUMN A**

**COLUMN B**

**A.** He believed that it was impossible to

understand illness without understanding

the whole person.

**2**

**0.**

**1.**

**Walking Is Man’s Best Medicine.**

Hippocrates did the first clinical studies by

observing people and comparing their health

habits.

**B.** On the other hand, he studied their diet

before prescribing any medicine.

**2**

**Know What Person the Disease Has Rather**

**Than What Disease the Person Has.**

Hippocrates meticulously observed his patients’

personalities, home environment and even their

facial expressions before diagnosing and

treating them.

**C.** Those who walked more stayed well

longer. So he often prescribed exercise.

**2**

**2. Let Food Be Thy Medicine.**

Hippocrates observed that “those who are

constitutionally very fat are more apt to die

quickly than those who are thin”.

**D.** But Hippocrates believed that unless

you had real evidence that a medical

treatment was helpful, you shouldn’t use it.

**2**

**3. Everything in Moderation.**

OK, what Hippocrates really said: “Everything in

excess is opposed to nature.”

**24. To Do Nothing Is Also a Good Remedy.**

**E.** He recognized that the same remedy

In Hippocrates’ day, many quacks convinced

could heal in one dose but harm in a

sick people to undergo dangerous, unnecessary greater one.

and expensive procedures.

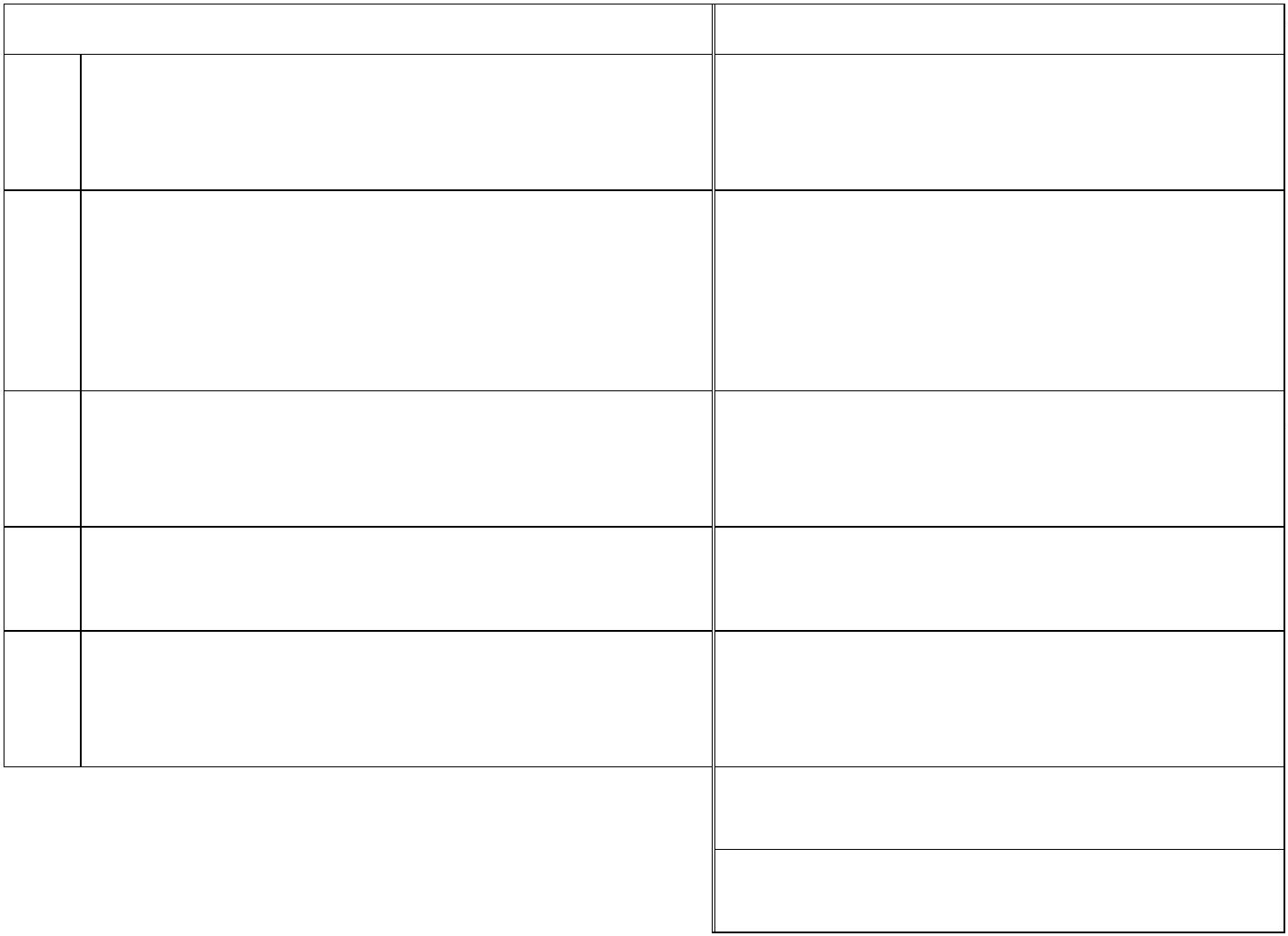
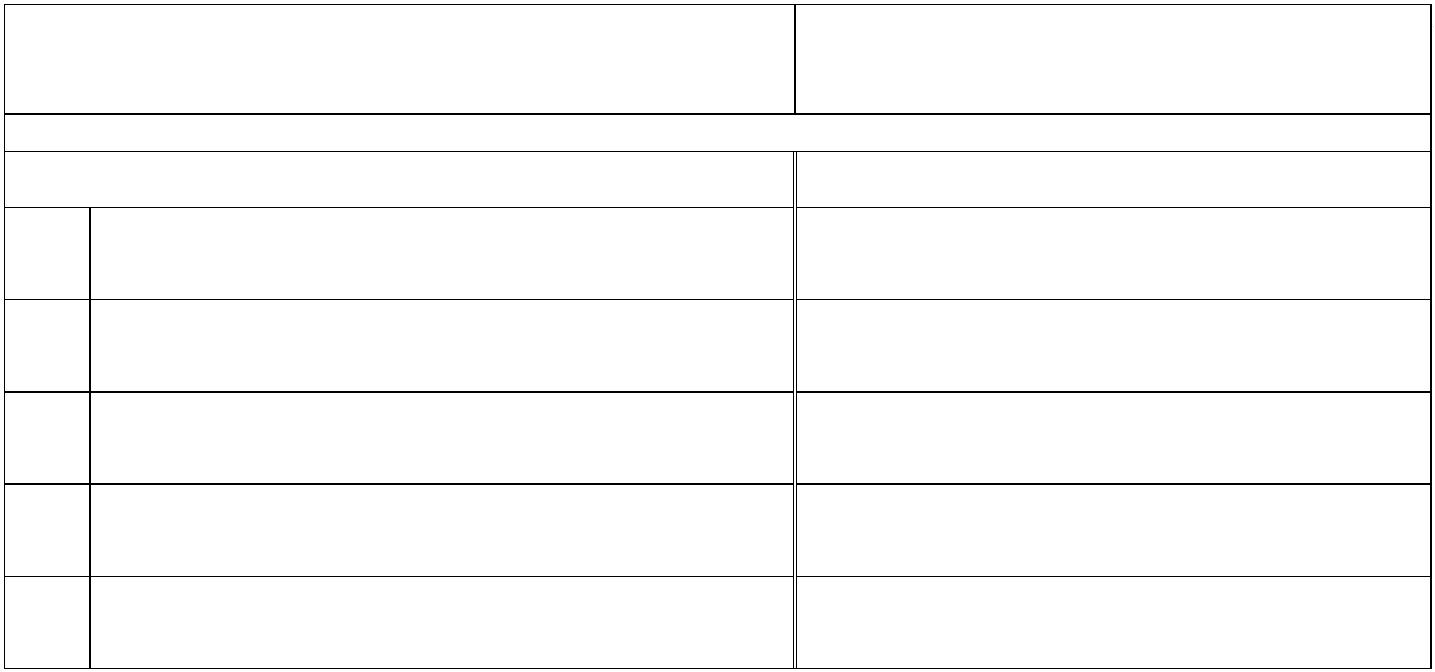
**F.** Hippocrates recognized that meditation

contributed to people’s well being.

**G.** In fact, his primary form of treatment

was usually improving a patient’s diet.

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 4 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 5

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

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 5 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 1

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ

Κ Ε Ν Τ Ρ Ι Κ Η Ε Π Ι Τ Ρ Ο Π Η Ε Ι Δ Ι Κ Ω Ν Μ Α Θ Η Μ Α Τ Ω Ν

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**:**

Α1. **1. ...**

**2**

**. ...**

Α2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που

αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.

**4**

**5**

**. – A**

**. ...**

Β1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη**.**

**1**

**1**

**0. ...**

**1. ...**

Β2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις**.**

**1**

**1**

**5. ...**

**6. ...**

Β3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο

την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.

**2**

**2**

**0. –** Α

**1. ...**

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

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 1 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 2

Α**.**

**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.

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?

Th[e Poetry for Robots](http://poetry4robots.com/about/) project has created

an online image bank of 120 pictures,

which anyone can access in order to write

poetry inspired by what they see. B[y](http://www.theguardian.com/technology/shortcuts/2015/jun/07/can-google-be-taught-poetry%2365791376)

[feeding](http://www.theguardian.com/technology/shortcuts/2015/jun/07/can-google-be-taught-poetry%2365791376) 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

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.”

Webvisions and Arizona State University.

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 o[f people](http://www.theguardian.com/technology/shortcuts/2015/jun/07/can-google-be-taught-poetry%2314791625)

crying, whereas a human might associate a

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.”

Α**.** 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?

**A.** A university textbook

for computer

**B.** The technology section of **C.** A robotics scientific

a newspaper

journal

programming

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 2 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 3

**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

**B.** 120 pictures to inspire

**C.** 120 poems which will be

and robots

poets to write poems to

add to Google

fed into the robot

**7.** The purpose of the “Poetry for Robots” project is to

**A.** investigate whether

computers can

**B.** investigate whether

**C.** create a database of

robots can write poems

metaphors

understand metaphor

and symbolism

**8.** Who was the “Poetry for Robots” project originally inspired by?

**A.** Researchers from

Arizona State

**B.** Scientists from Google

**C.** Norman Cousins

University

**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

Β**.** 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)

**A.** active

**E.** *treat*

**B.**

**F.**

exhaust

sleep

**C.** vary

**D.** curious

**H.** anxious

**G.** fortunate

**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](http://www.ba-bamail.com/Content.aspx?emailid=13995&memberid=878551%2381019371) 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

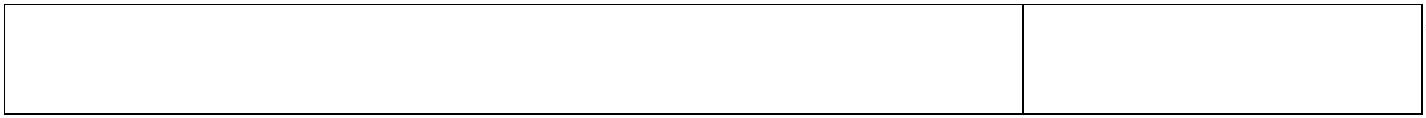
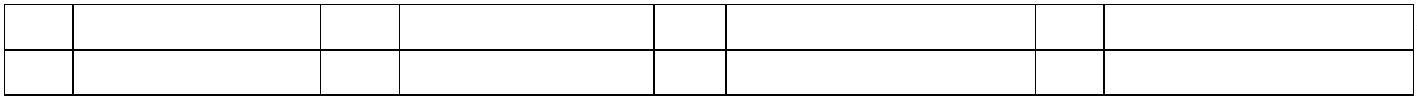
You can have the day off

on condition that you work

on Saturday morning.

morning.

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 3 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 4

**COLUMN A**

Only Stuart didn’t understand.

**COLUMN B**

**1**

**5.**

**6.**

Apart from Stuart, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ .

\_

**1**

Our trip has been cancelled because of a last minute scheduling \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ a last

conflict.

minute scheduling

conflict, our trip has been

cancelled.

**17.**

**18.**

**19.**

I tried my hardest but I still couldn’t understand.

It was the most remarkable creature I had ever seen.

I graduated from college a year ago today.

However \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ I

couldn’t understand.

\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ I seen such

a remarkable creature.

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**

**2**

**0.**

**1.**

How can we think we are adequately preparing students for life

**A.**

**B.**

PREPARING TO

TEACH

st

st

in the 21 century if we have not learned how the 21 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?

**2**

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.

PIONEERS OF

SCIENCE

**22.**

**23.**

**24.**

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.

**C.**

**D.**

**E.**

TOURIST CITY

GUIDE

The Dutch Institute for architecture (NAi) [F-10], Museumpark

UNDERSTANDING

THE DIGITAL

GENERATION

25, located in a striking-looking building, is one of the largest

centres of architecture in the world.

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.

ELEMENTS OF

ASTROPHYSICS

**F.**

DEVELOPING

DIGITAL

MATERIALS

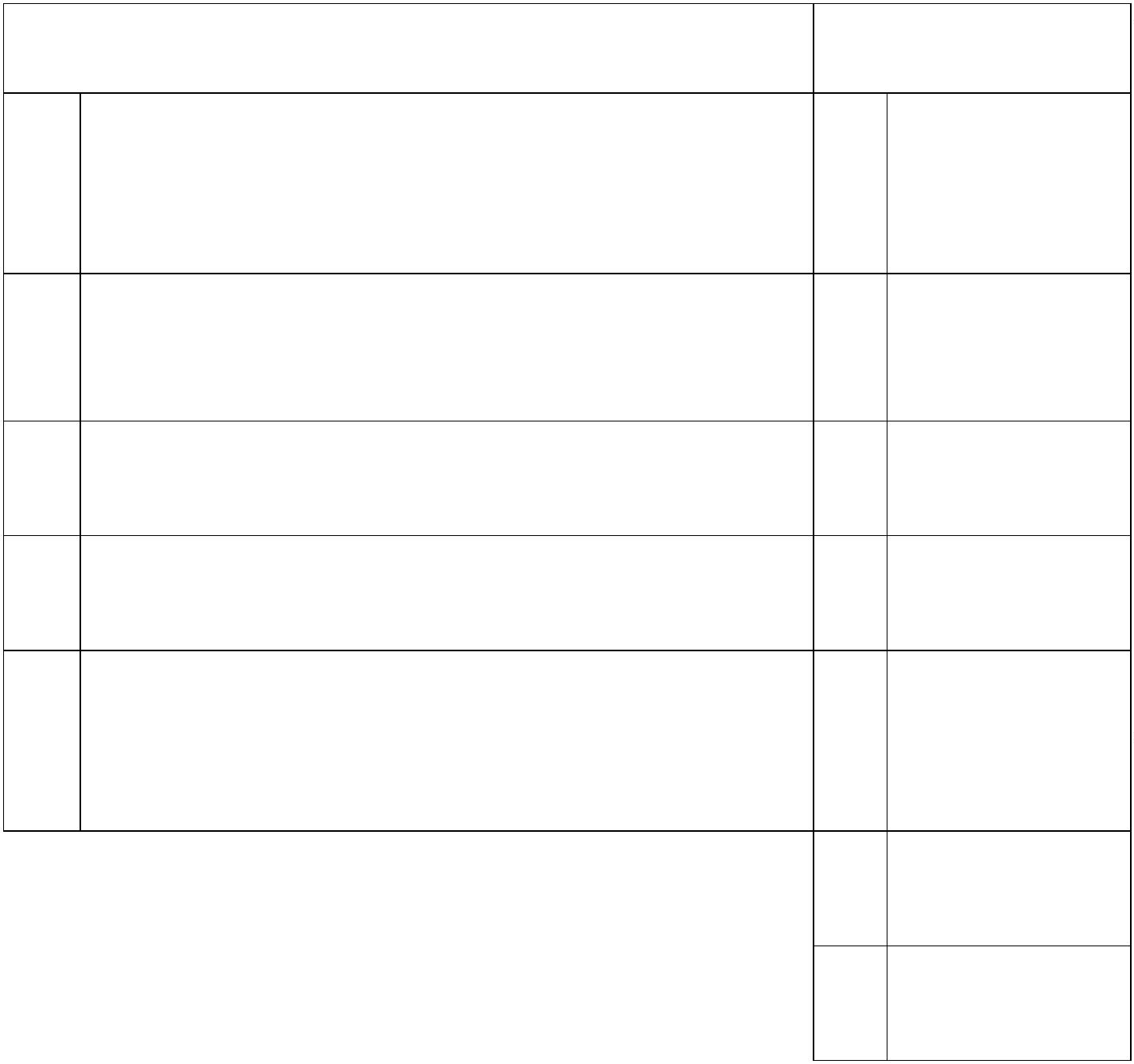
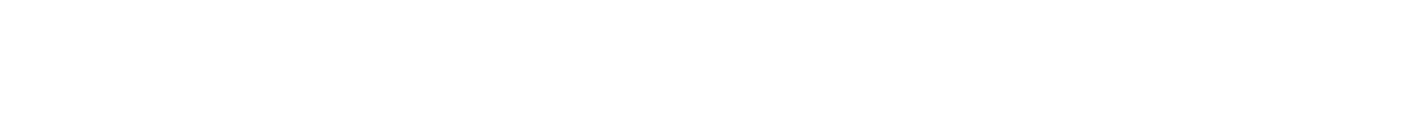
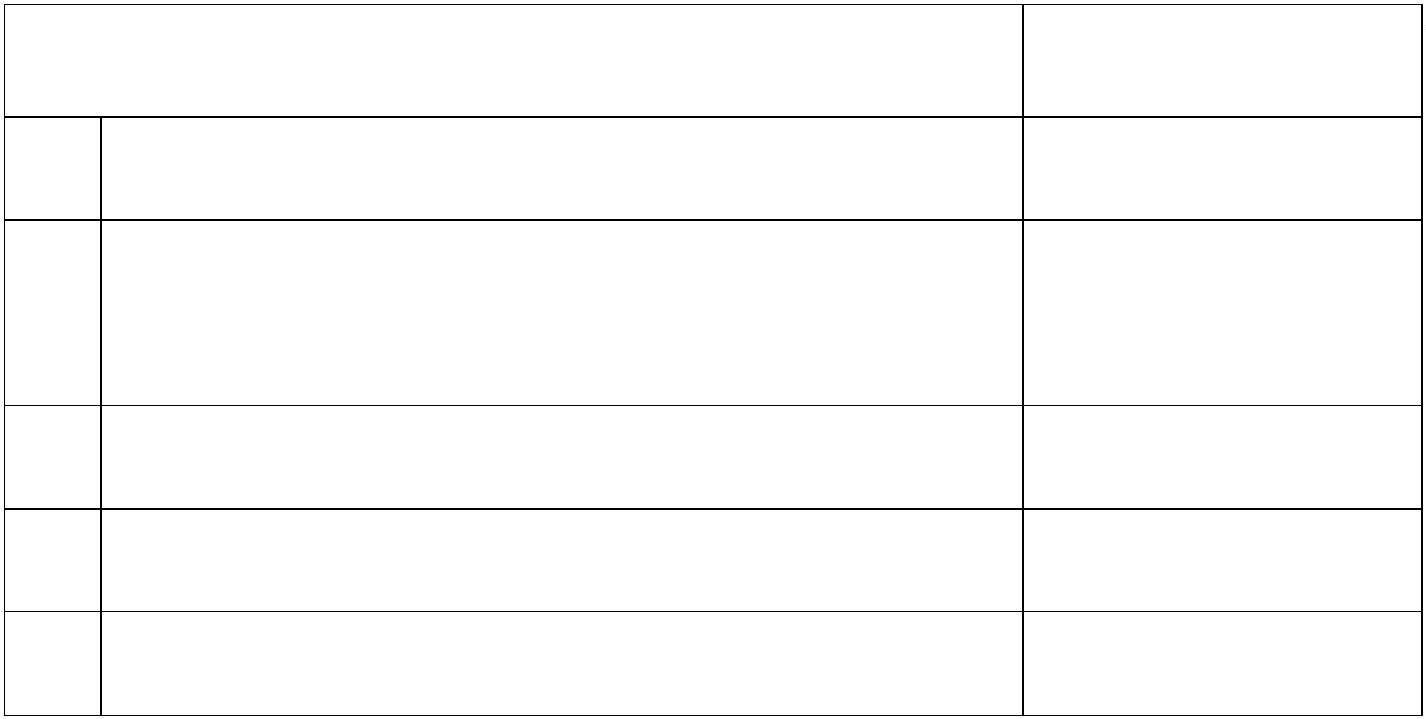
**G.**

ARCHITECTURE:

CHOICE OR

FATE?

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 4 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 5

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

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 5 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 1

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ

Κ Ε Ν Τ Ρ Ι Κ Η Ε Π Ι Τ Ρ Ο Π Η Ε Ι Δ Ι Κ Ω Ν Μ Α Θ Η Μ Α Τ Ω Ν

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ

ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

1

8 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:

Α1. 1. ...

2. ...

Α2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που

αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.

4

. – A

. ...

5

Β1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.

1

0. ...

1. ...

1

Β2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.

1

5. ...

6. ...

1

Β3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο

την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.

2

2

0. – Α

1. ...

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

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 1 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 2

Α.

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

“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.

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

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

York

cyber” would soon be on its way out. It

just wasn’t cool anymore.

Times

predicted

that

“

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.

“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.

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.

Other terms have become shortened

and less formal. We don’t hyphenate

“

e-mail” anymore and hardly anyone,

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

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.

“the web” as much as we used to.

http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20160401

Α. 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

2

3

. What would be a suitable title for this article?

. What is the purpose of this article?

. Would you expect this article to appear in a newspaper or a scientific journal? Justify your

answer.

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 2 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 3

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

C. to refer to anything

considered fashionable.

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 B. there were too many C. it was never considered

associated with things

that are dark and

threatening.

words that used “cyber”.

cool as a word.

6

. Did the New York Times’ prediction come true?

A. Yes, because no one B. No, because over the C. Partly, because today the

uses the word today.

past 10 years there has

been an increase in web

searches for the word.

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

B. Turning nouns into verbs. C. Verbalizing words

brand names.

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

C. “Flu”.

of flu” ?

Β. 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)

A. print

E. potential

B.

F.

aware

C. worth

D. global

*~~rapid~~*

G. person

H. 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.

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 3 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 4

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

0. Perfectionists often spend more time than others choosing

COLUMN B

2

A. You binge on junk

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.

food

2

1. 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

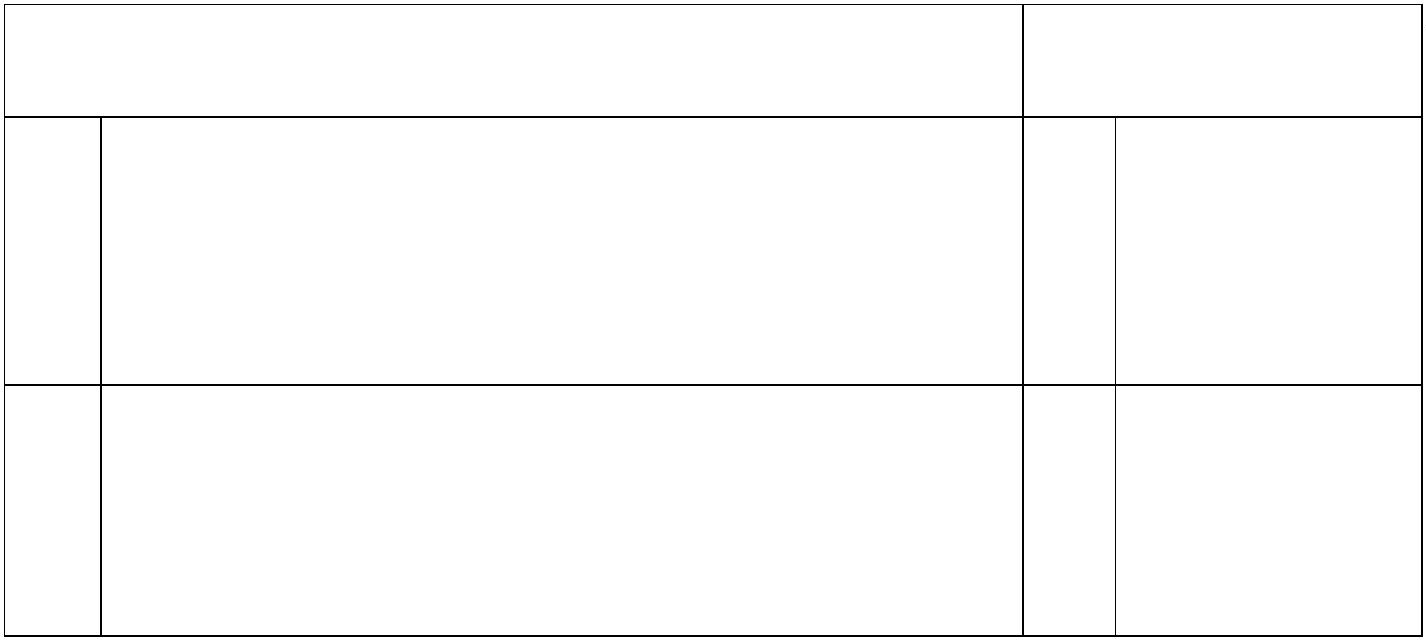
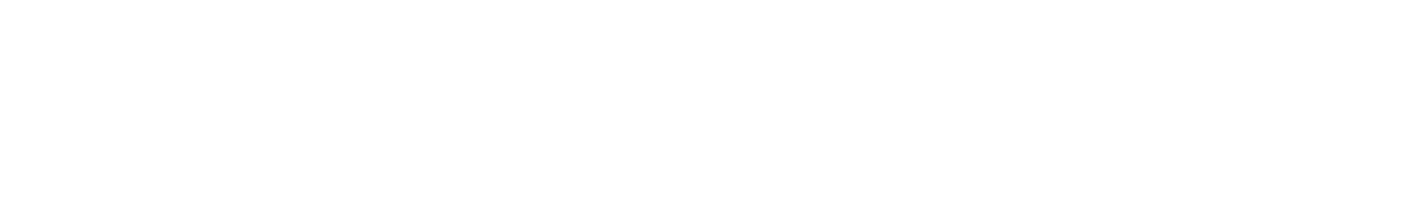
scientists found that having perfectionistic tendencies

significantly raised a person’s risk of suicide.

B. Meditation doesn't

work for you

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 4 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 5

2

2. 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 *Journal of Personality and Social*

*Psychology*.

C. People avoid you

2

3. Perfectionists can have a serious dark side, according to a

study published in the *Journal of Psychopathology and*

*Behavioral Assessment*. 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

2

4. 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

a) express your support for Malala and her cause

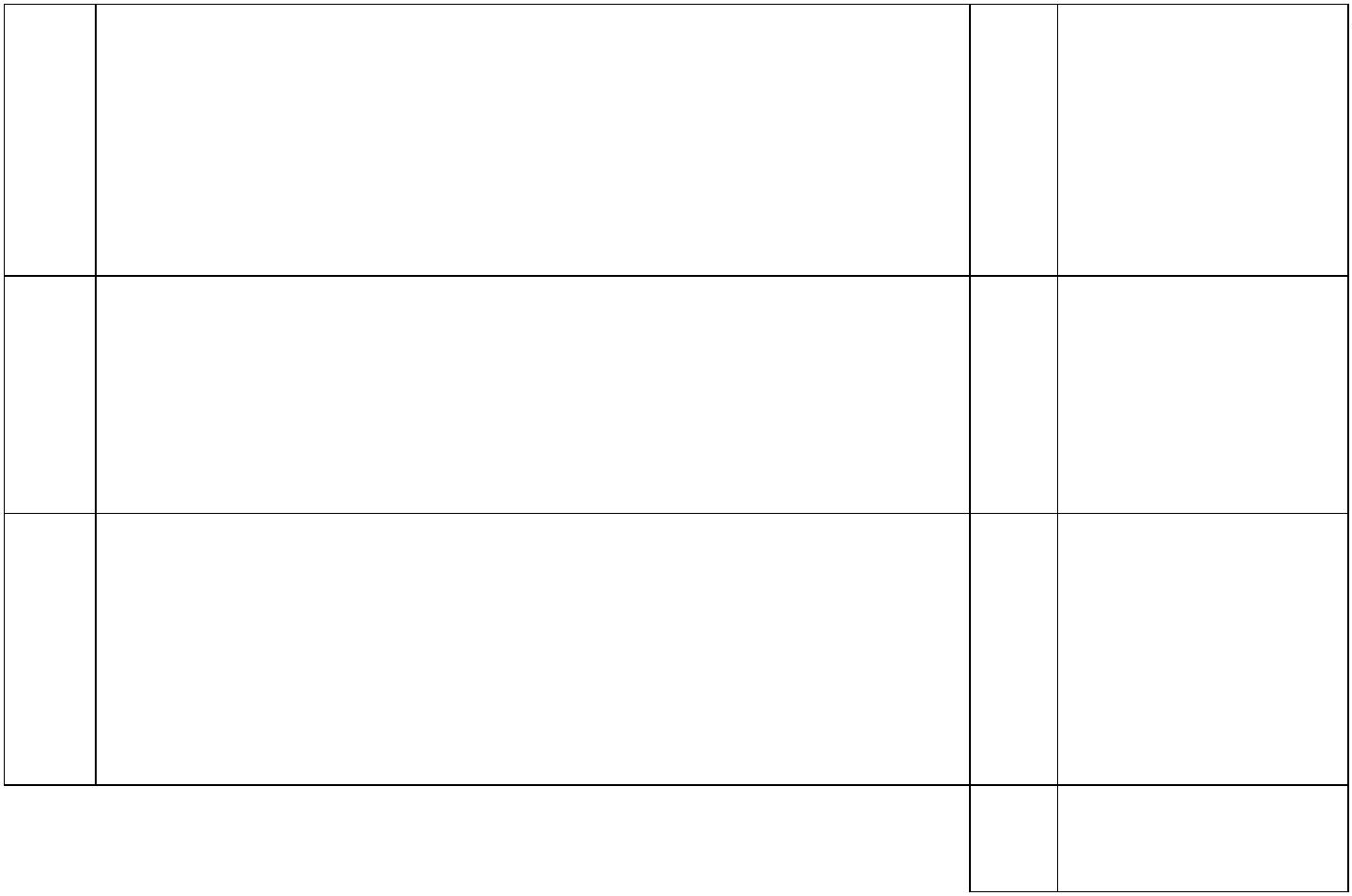
b) argue for the right of all children to education and

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

Sign your letter as Alex Georgiou.

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 5 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 1

**ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ**

**Κ Ε Ν Τ Ρ Ι Κ Η Ε Π Ι Τ Ρ Ο Π Η Ε Ι Δ Ι Κ Ω Ν Μ Α Θ Η Μ Α Τ Ω Ν**

**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:**

**Α1. 1. ...**

**2**

**. ...**

**Α2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που**

**αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.**

**4. – A**

**5**

**. ...**

**Β1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.**

**1**

**0. ...**

**1. ...**

**1**

**Β2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.**

**1**

**5. ...**

**6. ...**

**1**

**Β3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο**

**την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.**

**20. – Α**

**2**

**1. ...**

**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

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 1 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 2

**Α.**

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

Knowing the

extent of our

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.

influence

parents

as

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?

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

elements.

connects

all

these

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.

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:

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.

“

Give me a child until he is seven and

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

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/vit](https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2017/jun/04/vital-but-invisible-early-lessons-that-last-a-lifetime)*

*[al-but-invisible-early-lessons-that-last-a-lifetime](https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2017/jun/04/vital-but-invisible-early-lessons-that-last-a-lifetime)*

**Α. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**A1.**

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

(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

**1**

**2**

**3**

**.** What would be a suitable title for this article?

**.** What is the main point of this article?

**.** Based on the text, what advice would you give to young parents regarding their children’s

upbringing?

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 2 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 3

**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 **B.** provide their children with **C.** seek a specialist’s advice

inner world. a healthy diet. to raise healthy children.

**6**

**.** Findings from the research presented in the text reveal that...

**A.** most adult mental **B.** half of the adult mental **C.** 75% of the mental problems

health problems begin

well before the age of

problems begin after the

age of 18.

adults experience begin at

the age of 14.

18.

**7**

**8**

**.** 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.

**.** According to the text, children are like “emotional sponges” because they...

**A.** easily understand the

**B.** learn foreign languages

**C.** learn how to play a musical

feelings of grown-ups.

easily.

instrument with ease.

**9.** According to the writer of this article, children’s inner qualities...

**A.** can be instilled. **B.** are visible.

**C.** cannot be learnt

**Β. 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

**E.** attend

**B.**

**F.**

differ

**C.** affect

**D.** ideal

particular

**G. *~~say~~ (example)***

**H.** energy

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

The **(ex.) *saying*** 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

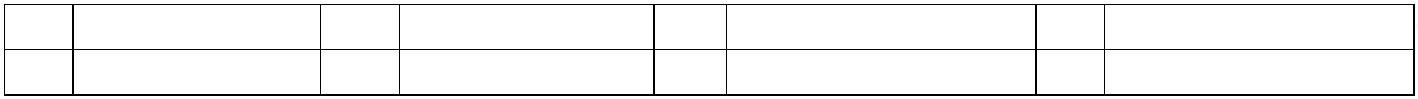
ahead of exams can make all the **(10)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to your performance.

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.

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 3 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 4

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, [enhances cognitive function](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19930787) 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)

**Example:** She almost won the race.

She came close to winning the race.

**COLUMN A**

**COLUMN B**

1

1

1

1

1

5. The children were warned not to cross the park at The children were warned \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_

night.

the park at night.

6. It never occurs to my sister to call me.

My sister never \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ calling

me.

7. A large number of the songs, which Phil recorded, Phil recorded a number of songs, \_\_\_\_\_

became hits. \_\_\_\_\_ which became hits.

8. They cancelled the football match because of the The football match was cancelled \_\_\_\_\_\_

heavy rainfall. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the heavy rainfall.

9. You’d have passed your test if you hadn’t been so \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your nervousness,

nervous. you’d have passed your test.

**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

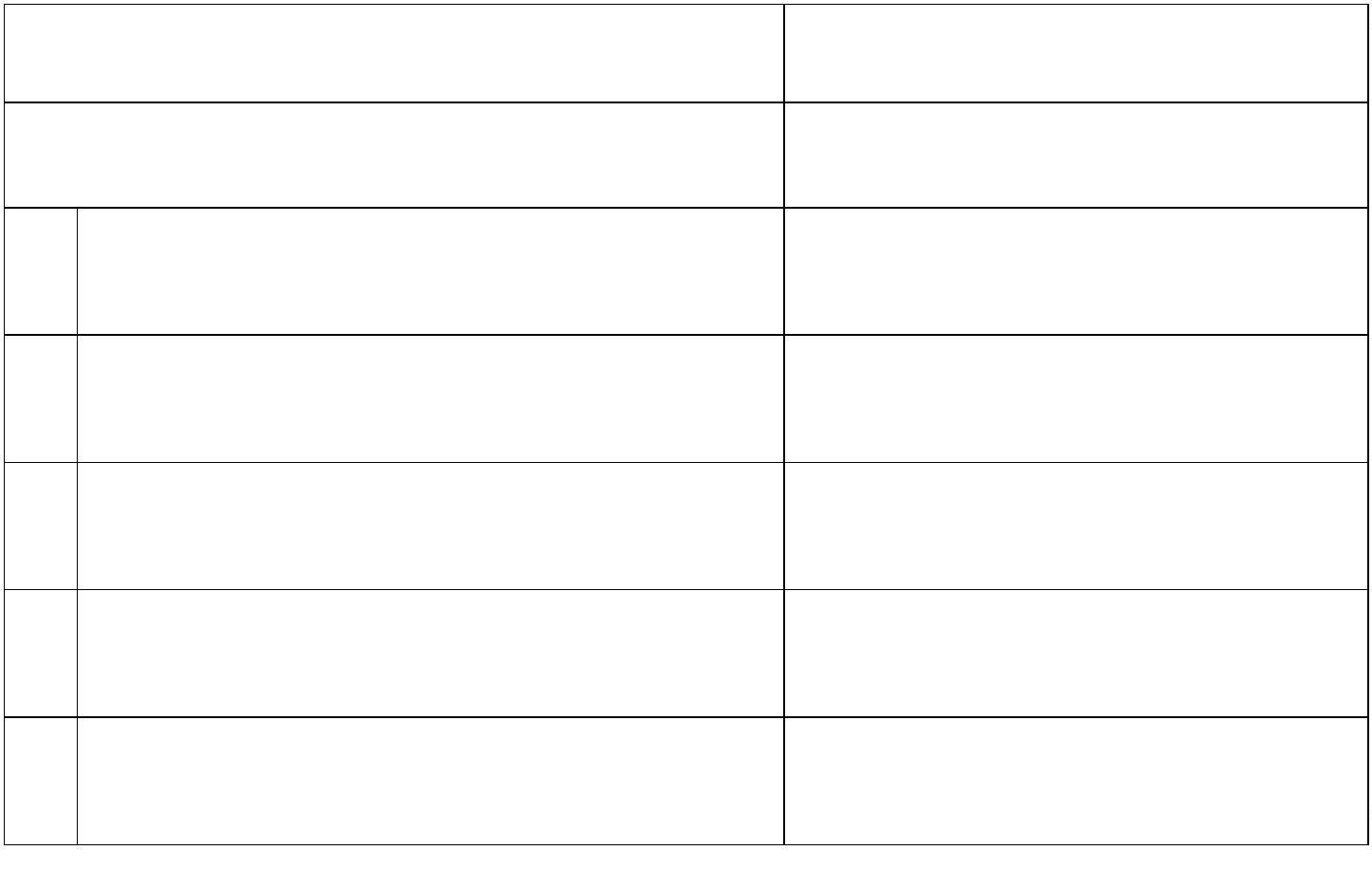
saying that a practicable flying machine would never be built and counseling them to stay on the

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.

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 4 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 5

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

a) express your opinion on the topic, and

b) 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**

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 5 ΑΠΟ 5



ΑΡΧΗ 1ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ

Κ Ε Ν Τ Ρ Ι Κ Η Ε Π Ι Τ Ρ Ο Π Η Ε Ι Δ Ι Κ Ω Ν Μ Α Θ Η Μ Α Τ Ω Ν

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ

ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

2

2 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:

Α1. 1. ...

2. ...

Α2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη

σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.

4

. – A

. ...

5

Β1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.

1

0. ...

1. ...

1

Β2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.

1

5. ...

6. ...

1

Β3. 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: 11:45

ΤΕΛΟΣ 1ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 5 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ



ΑΡΧΗ 2ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

Α.

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.

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."

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.

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.

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.

"

Our study shows that this combination

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.

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.

"

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

*https://www.independent.co.uk*

*(2018)*

Α. 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

2

. What would be a suitable title for this text?

. What is the purpose of this text?

3. According to the text, what makes it possible to discover extraterrestrial life forms in the

future?

ΤΕΛΟΣ 2ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 5 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ



ΑΡΧΗ 3ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

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 B. is currently not available to C. is now systematically

tools were launched into

space.

scientists.

used in scientific studies.

5

6

7

. Oxygen in a planet’s atmosphere

A. indicates that there is

B. definitely proves that there C. does not relate to life on

life on that planet.

is life on that planet.

that planet.

. Considering oxygen to be an important marker for life is

A. a fairly recent theory. B. an unfounded theory.

C. not a new theory.

. 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

B. study the atmosphere of all C. include all gases in their

faraway planets. study of biosignatures.

biosignatures to oxygen.

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,

B. a cocktail of gases,

C. oxygen alone.

excluding oxygen.

including oxygen.

9. David Catling claims that the study he conducted with his team can

A. result in findings of

B. have immediate results.

C. contribute to the

formation of exciting

theories.

great importance.

Β. 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)

A. retrieve

E. seem

B. create

F. avoid

C. ***~~joy~~*** (example)

G. demand

D. painless

H. 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.

ΤΕΛΟΣ 3ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 5 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ



ΑΡΧΗ 4ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

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)

Example: He must take his medicine now.

It is essential that he should take his medicine

now.

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

1

5. It is believed that the latest educational

reform has resulted in more creative

classes.

The latest educational reform is believed

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resulted in more creative

classes.

1

1

1

1

6. The phone rang just as I entered the room.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I entered the room when

the phone rang.

7. They will need two days to fix the car.

It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them two days to fix the

car.

8. The accident was caused by drinking-and-

Drinking-and-driving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the

accident.

driving.

9. The manager should think about experience The manager should take experience \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

when hiring new staff. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when hiring new staff.

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

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

2

0. 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.

A. Bleak prospects

2

1. 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

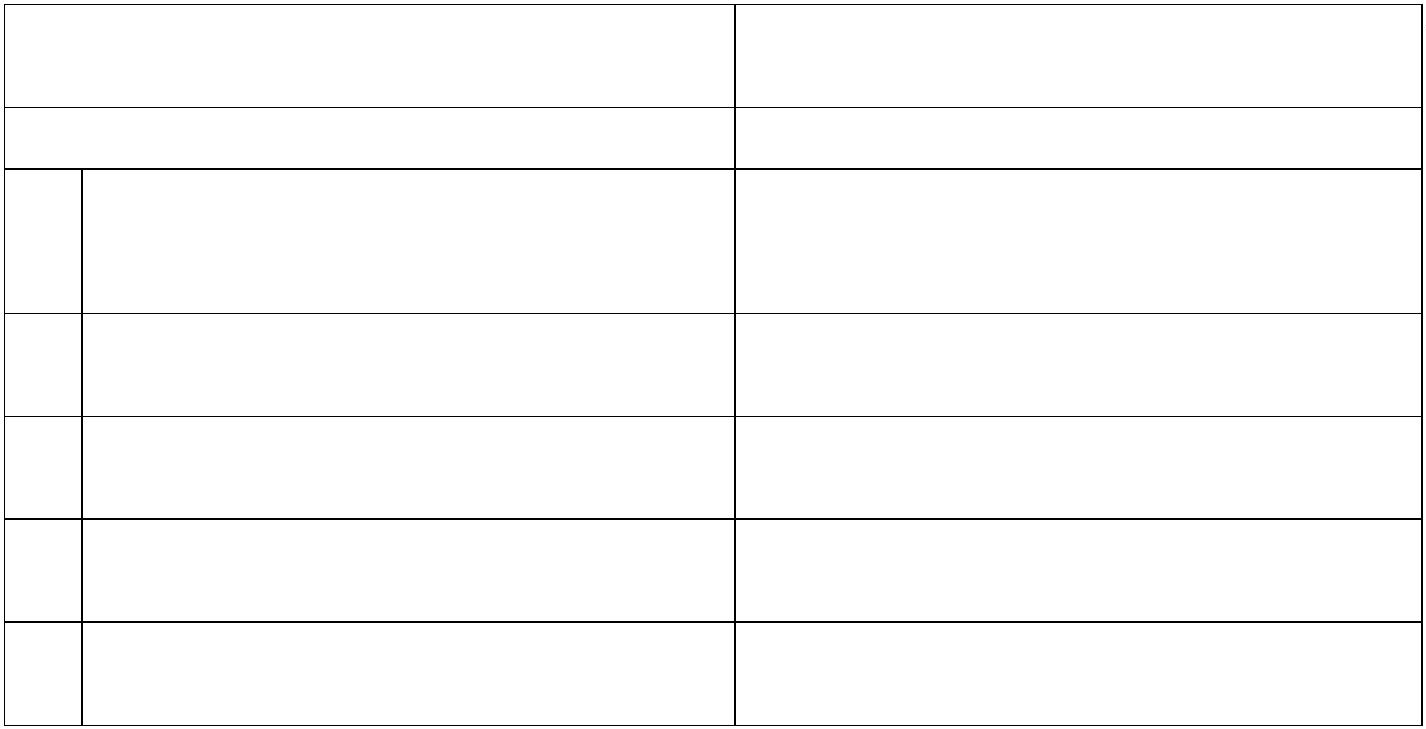
so on.

B. Effects may not be

so dramatic, after

all

ΤΕΛΟΣ 4ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 5 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ



ΑΡΧΗ 5ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

2

2. 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

2

3. “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

2

4. 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:

a) express your opinion on people´s right to knowledge and information, providing two

arguments to justify it

b) describe two ways in which your life would be affected if you could no longer access paper

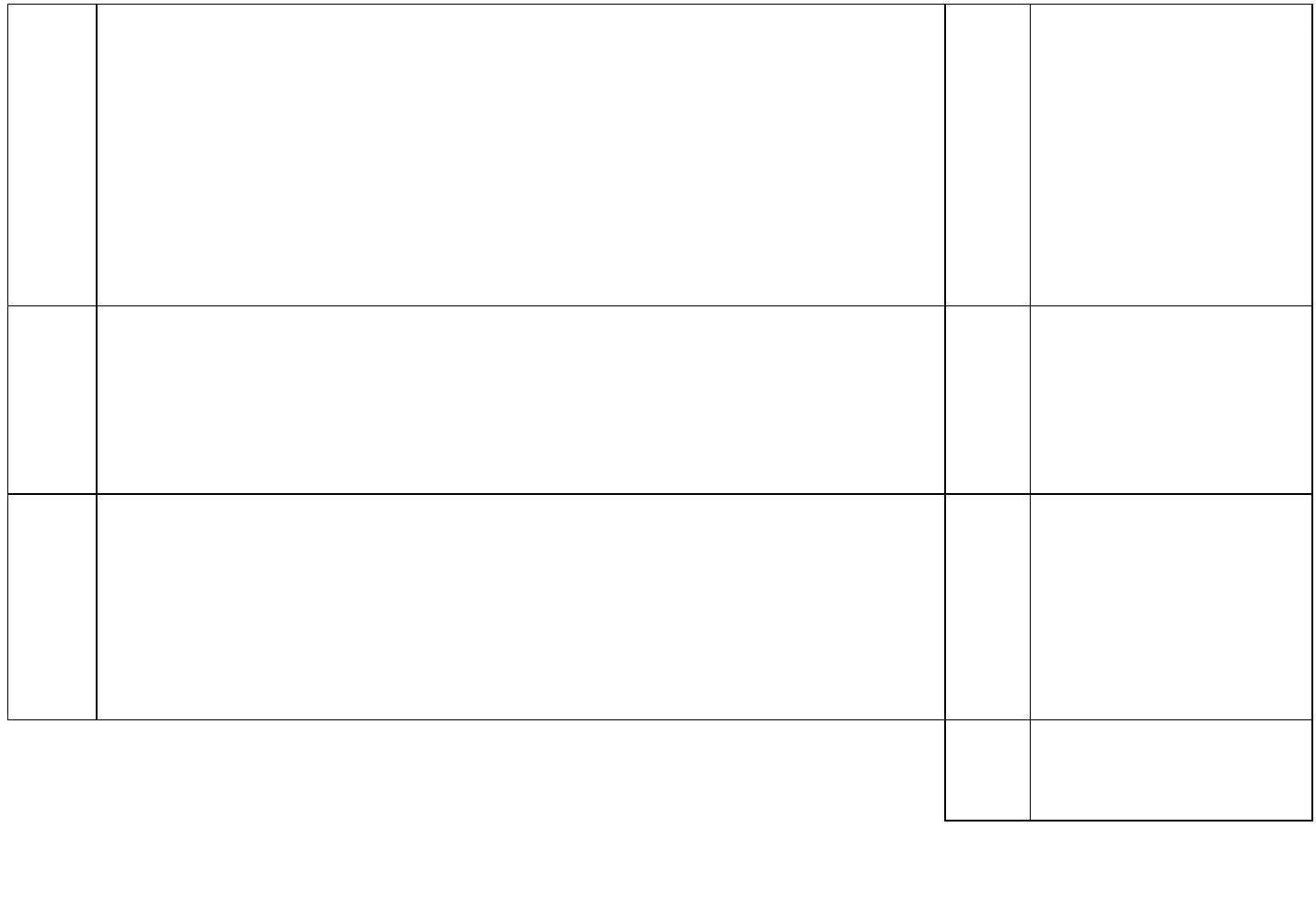
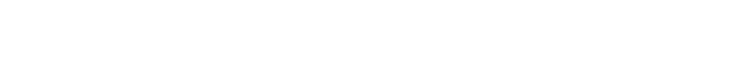
books or electronic sources of information.

You do not need to provide a title.

Do not sign the article.

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ

ΤΕΛΟΣ 5ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 5 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ



ΑΡΧΗ 1ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ

Κ Ε Ν Τ Ρ Ι Κ Η Ε Π Ι Τ Ρ Ο Π Η Ε Ι Δ Ι Κ Ω Ν Μ Α Θ Η Μ Α Τ Ω Ν

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ

ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

2

1 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:

Α1. 1. ...

2. ...

Α2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη

σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.

4

. – A

. ...

5

Β1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.

1

0. ...

1. ...

1

Β2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.

1

5. ...

6. ...

1

Β3. 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: 11:45

ΤΕΛΟΣ 1ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 6 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ



ΑΡΧΗ 2ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

Α.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

*https://www.tes.com/news*

*(2019)*

ΤΕΛΟΣ 2ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 6 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ



ΑΡΧΗ 3ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

Α. 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

2

. What would be a suitable title for this text?

. 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 C. Social and emotional

are more important than

school achievement.

skills can boost school

achievement.

6

7

8

. The best way to teach empathy at school is

A. by telling students about B. by asking students to read C. through storytelling.

empathy. short stories.

. According to the text, in schools the development of empathy skills

A. is a major focus of the

B. is not paid proper attention C. is important only for

to. vulnerable students.

curriculum.

. Stories

A. are the only way to

develop empathy skills

in school.

B. are powerful for setting the C. can develop children’s

basis for the development

of empathy skills.

complex vocabulary

skills.

9. In the workplace,

A. academic qualifications B. emotional and social skills C. emotional and social

and emotional and

social skills are equally

valued.

are more significant than

academic qualifications.

skills are better

developed.

ΤΕΛΟΣ 3ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 6 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

ΑΡΧΗ 4ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

Β. 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)

A. exhilarate

E. inherent

B. interest

C. ***~~connect~~*** (example) D. proper

F. fascinate

G. anxious

H. 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)

Example: I don’t want to take part in the project.

I would rather not take part in the project.

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

1

1

1

5. But for her support, I would never have

If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ been for her support, I

would never have managed.

managed.

6. Although I had worked on the project, my

Despite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worked on the

project, my boss found me inadequate.

boss found me inadequate.

7. You should definitely not give up trying.

By \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should you give up

trying.

18. I am sorry for not calling you back.

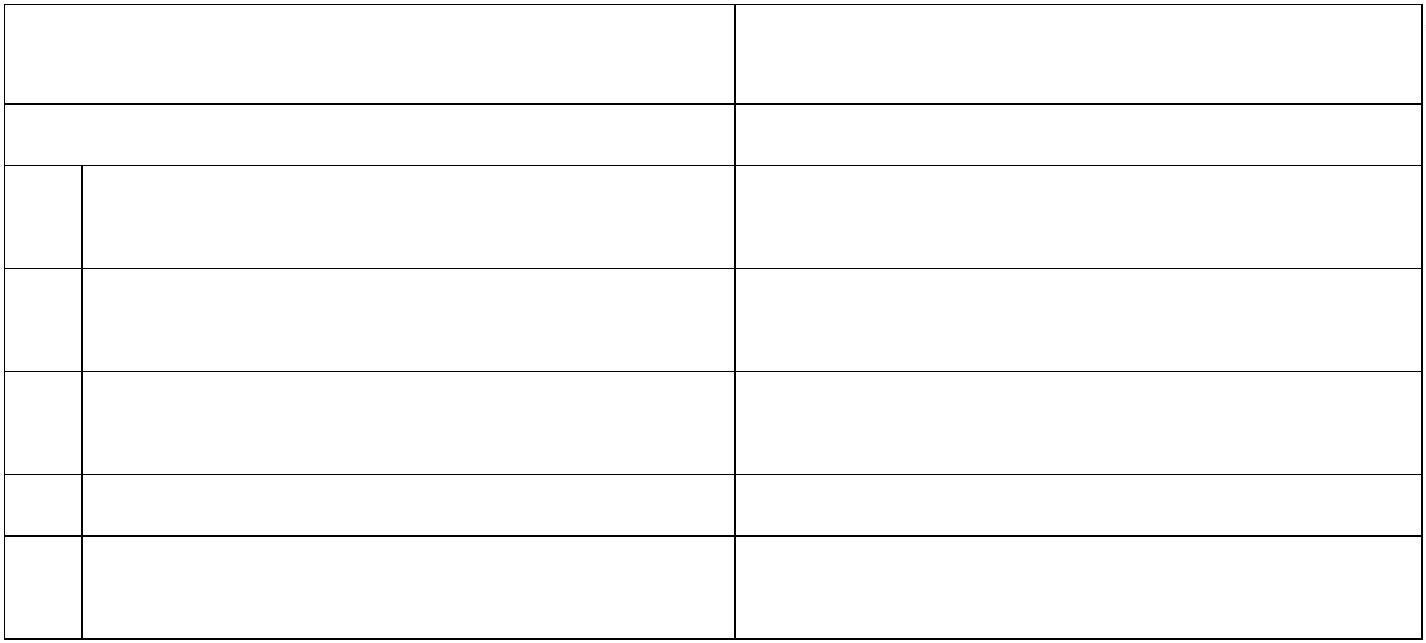
I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ calling you back.

19. I’m sure he’ll get a promotion very soon.

I’m sure it won’t be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he gets

a promotion.

ΤΕΛΟΣ 4ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 6 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ



ΑΡΧΗ 5ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

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 A. And because, as the researchers

to curb climate change, a new report says -

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.

2

1. 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.

2

2. 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.

2

3. 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.

2

4. A real assessment of someone’s carbon

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.

footprint takes the carbon footprint of these

“

consumed” products into account.

F. But much of city dwellers’ climate

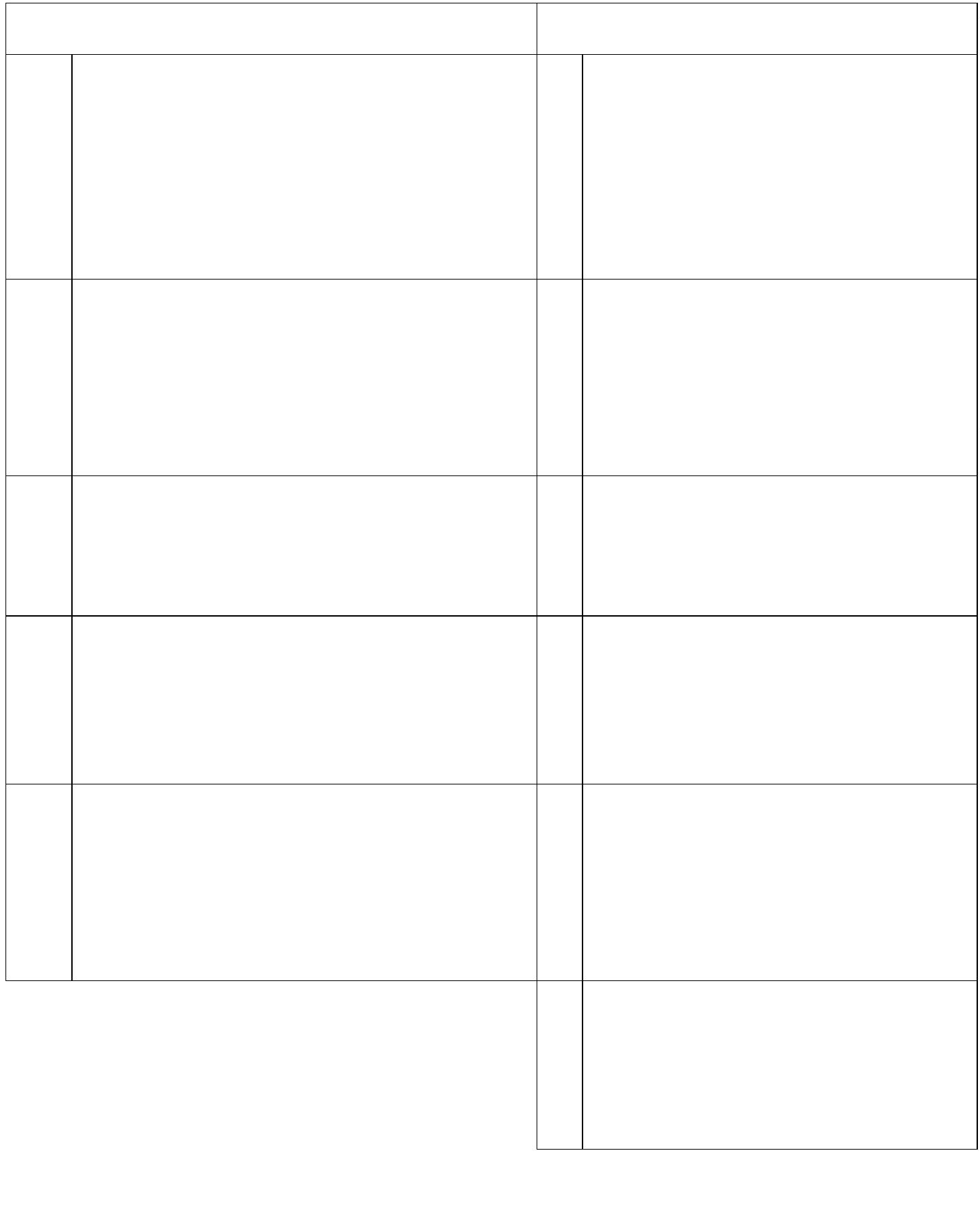
impact actually comes from the things

they eat, use, or buy that originate far

outside the city - from food to clothes

to electronics and more.

ΤΕΛΟΣ 5ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 6 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ



ΑΡΧΗ 6ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

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

ΤΕΛΟΣ 6ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 6 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ



ΑΡΧΗ 1ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

**ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ**

**Κ Ε Ν Τ Ρ Ι Κ Η Ε Π Ι Τ Ρ Ο Π Η Ε Ι Δ Ι Κ Ω Ν Μ Α Θ Η Μ Α Τ Ω Ν**

**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:**

**Α1. 1. ...**

**2. ...**

**Α2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη**

**σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.**

**4. – A**

**5. ...**

**Β1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.**

**1**

**0. ...**

**1. ...**

**1**

**Β2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.**

**1**

**5. ...**

**6. ...**

**1**

**Β3. 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: 11:30

ΤΕΛΟΣ 1ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 6 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ



ΑΡΧΗ 2ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

**Α.**

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

When Sean Blanda started working

remotely in 2017, the attraction of a

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.

“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.”

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.

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.”

*[www.thegu](http://www.the/)ardian.com*

ΤΕΛΟΣ 2ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 6 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ



ΑΡΧΗ 3ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

**Α. 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**

**2**

**.** What is a possible title for this text?

**.** 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 **B.** travels around with his/her **C.** goes from one job to

and works on his/her

computer.

computer.

another with his/her

computer.

**6.** You need a lot of self-confidence when working from home because

**A.** there is nobody there to **B.** the job is more demanding. **C.** you don’t have the

say ‘bravo’.

reassurance of body

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

**C.** When you work from

home, you may lose

interest in people around

you.

home, it is harder to be in

touch with the world at

large.

**8**

**.** When working from home, you may be overwhelmed because

**A.** you may not know when **B.** you may be panic-stricken **C.** you may work less than

to stop work.

when things don’t work

properly.

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”.

ΤΕΛΟΣ 3ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 6 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

ΑΡΧΗ 4ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

**Β. 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)

**A.** insulate

**B.** intimate

**F.** isolate

**C.** substance

**G.** entire

**D. *~~culture~~* (example)**

**H.** unfortunate

**E.** expensive

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.

**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)

**Example:** As soon as he got in, he saw the

**On getting** in, he saw the stranger pointing a

stranger pointing a gun at him.

gun at him.

**COLUMN A**

**COLUMN B**

**1**

**1**

**1**

**5.** Skiing is a safe sport but you absolutely

Skiing is a safe sport as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

you obey the rules on the slope.

need to obey the rules on the slope.

**6.** I am really sorry I gave you such short

I honestly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ giving you such

short notice.

notice.

**7.** 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.

**18.** The wind blew away the roof of the house.

The house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ roof blown

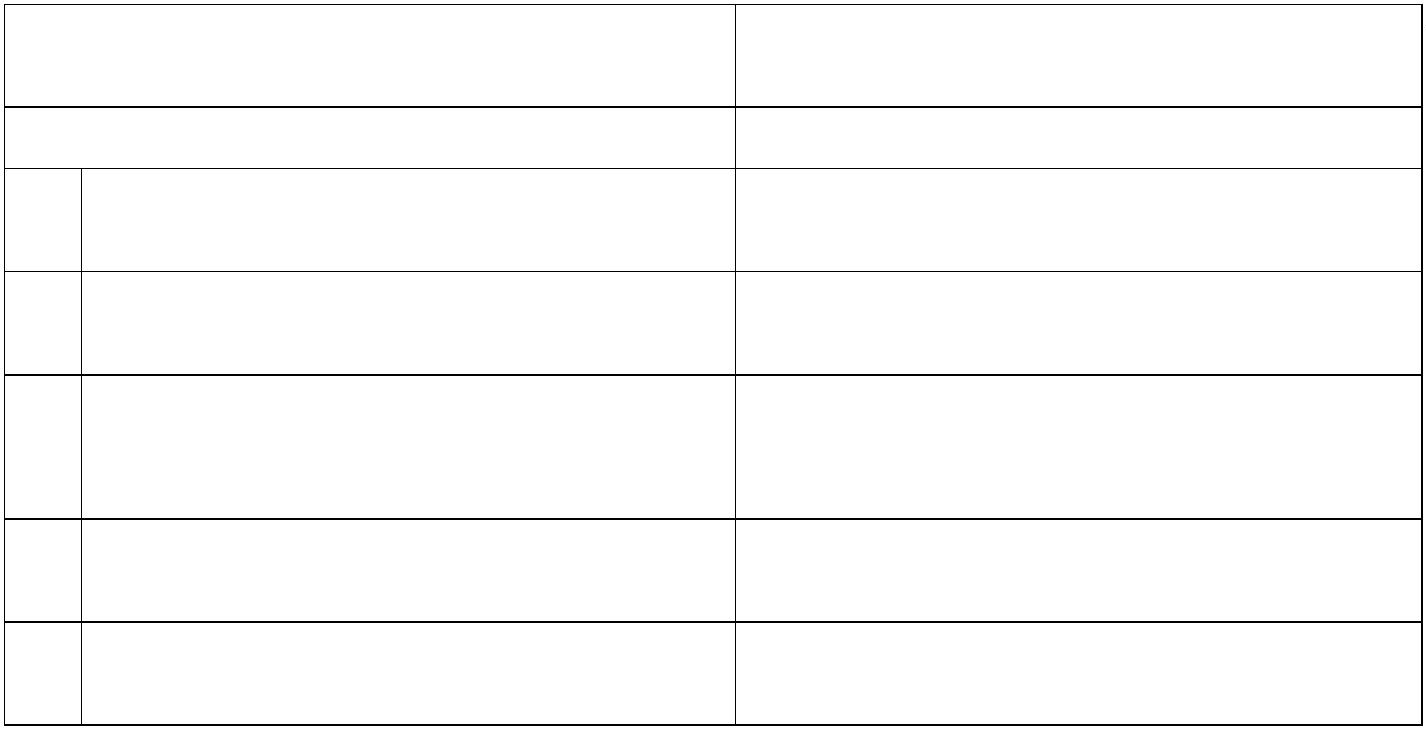
away by the wind.

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

By no means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to give up at

this point.

ΤΕΛΟΣ 4ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 6 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ



ΑΡΧΗ 5ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

**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)

**Peer pressure in adolescence: Choose your friends wisely**

**COLUMN A**

**COLUMN B**

**2**

**0.** Remember that parental favourite: “If all your

friends jumped off a cliff, would you follow

them?”

**A.** 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.

**2**

**1.** 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?

**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.

**22.** Fortunately, this is just one side of the story.

**C.** Obviously, the expected answer is a

fierce “No, of course not”.

**2**

**3.** However, less attention has been paid to the

effects of peer influence on the development

of prosocial behaviour, e.g. volunteering or

cooperation.

**D.** 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.

**2**

**4.** All in all, scientific evidence shows that

parents have valid reasons to worry about

negative peer influence.

**E.** These findings imply that hanging out

with the right crowd in adolescence

may actually be beneficial.

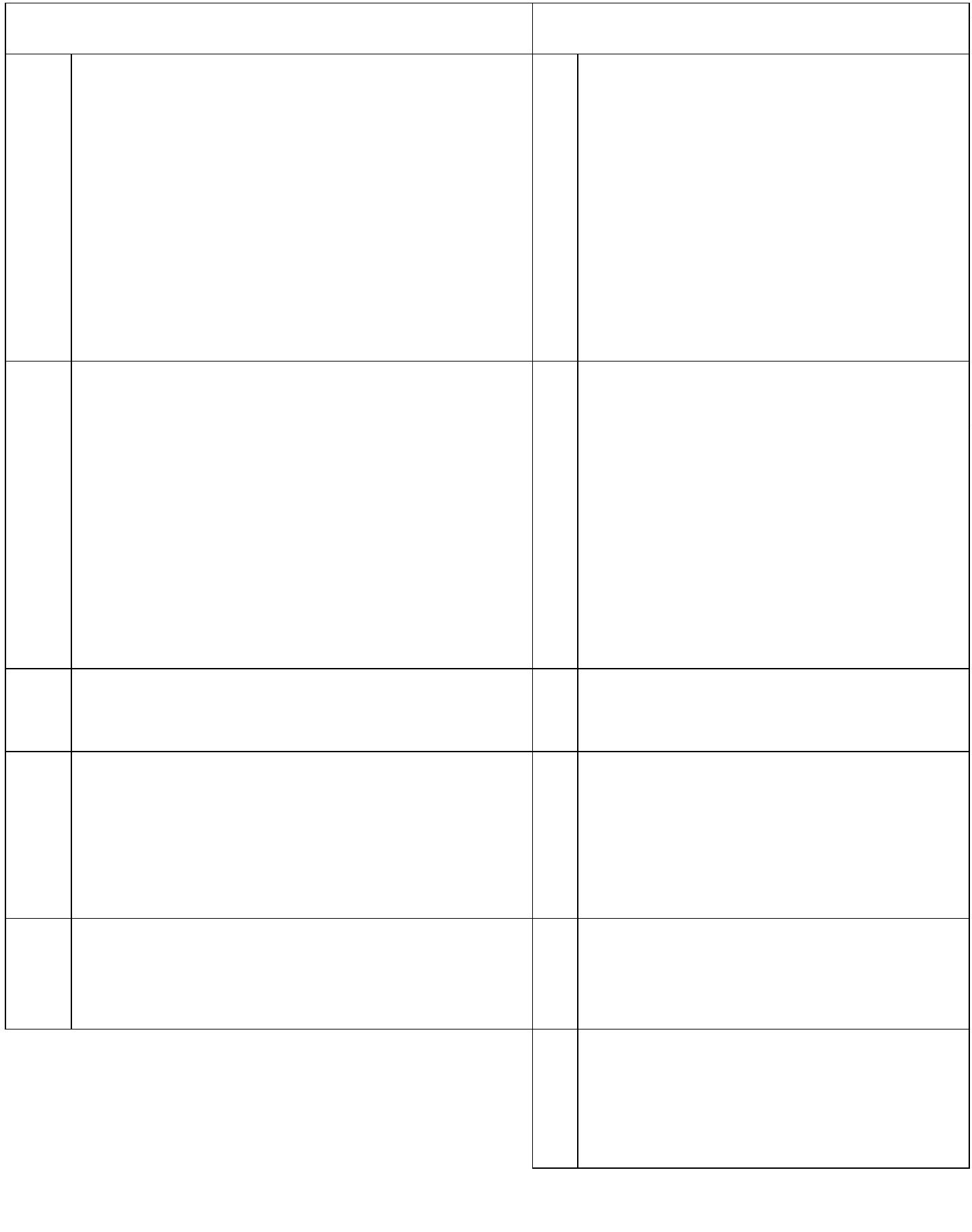
**F.** Nevertheless, there may also be a

positive side to peer influence, such

that it might also lead to an increase in

positive behaviour.

ΤΕΛΟΣ 5ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 6 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ



ΑΡΧΗ 6ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

**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**

ΤΕΛΟΣ 6ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 6 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

