

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ  
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΜΕΣΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ  
ΚΡΑΤΙΚΑ ΙΝΣΤΙΤΟΥΤΑ ΕΠΙΜΟΡΦΩΣΗΣ

**ΤΕΛΙΚΕΣ ΕΝΙΑΙΕΣ ΓΡΑΠΤΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ  
ΣΧΟΛΙΚΗ ΧΡΟΝΙΑ 2010-2011**

Μάθημα: **Αγγλικά**

Επίπεδο: **Level 2**

Διάρκεια: **2 ώρες**

Ημερομηνία: **24 Μαΐου 2011**

Βαθμός: \_\_\_\_\_

Υπ. Καθ.: \_\_\_\_\_

**ΟΝΟΜΑΤΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ ΜΑΘΗΤΗ/ΤΡΙΑΣ:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ΤΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΕΠΤΑ ( 7 ) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ**

**PART I: COMPOSITION (20 MARKS)**

**Write a composition of about 120 words on ONE of the following topics:**

**1. A film I have seen recently**

- What's the name of the film?
- What kind of film is it?
- What is it about?
- Who are the actors?
- What do you like best about the film?

**2. Write about a useful invention**

- What's the name of the invention?
- Where is it used?
- When was it invented?
- Who invented it?
- Why is it useful?

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**PART II: READING COMPREHENSION (30 MARKS)**

**Read the following text and do all the exercises that follow.**

**FOOD**

Have you ever **wondered** what it would be like to have lunch in India or dinner in Japan? Do you know the Aborigines in Australia cook their food?



In India, people eat a lot of rice and **spicy** vegetable dishes. They do not eat meat very often because it is expensive and difficult to keep fresh. Many Indians never eat beef as they believe that the cow is a very important animal. At mealtimes, they usually sit on the floor. They eat from the same bowl and they use their hands, not a knife and fork. Indian guests

never say thank you after a meal because they think it is not **polite**.

Japanese people eat a great deal of fish and rice. A typical Japanese meal is rice, with a bowl of soup and another two or three small dishes. Japanese people use chopsticks to eat, but they never stick them into a piece of food or use them to **point**



**at** anyone. At the end of the meal, they say “gochisosama”, which means “thank you”, and then drink some tea.



The Aborigines in Australia eat a lot of meat from kangaroos, fish, fruit and nuts. The women prepare certain foods, such as fish or fruit by themselves, but the men always prepare the meat. To cook the food, they dig a hole in the ground and make a fire in it. A few hours later, they put the food inside the hole and cover it with stones. It takes a long time to cook and when

it is ready the men and women eat **separately** – they go to different places for their meal.

**A. Choose the best answer. (5x2=10 marks)**

1. People in India do not eat beef because ...  
(a) it is expensive.  
(b) it is not cold.  
(c) they do not eat cows.
2. Japanese people use chopsticks...  
(a) to stick a piece of food.  
(b) to eat.  
(c) to point at people.
3. The Japanese people ... at the end of a meal.  
(a) never say "thank you"  
(b) always say "thank you"  
(c) usually say "thank you"
4. After a meal the Japanese drink ...  
(a) coffee.  
(b) soup.  
(c) tea.
5. Aborigine men and women...  
(a) prepare the food together.  
(b) never eat together.  
(c) do not cook their food.

**B. Answer the following questions according to the text. (5x2=10 marks)**

1. How do people in India eat?

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2. Why do the Indians never say "thank you" after a meal?

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3. What is a typical Japanese meal?

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4. What kind of meat do the Aborigines eat?

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5. Where do the Aborigines cook their food?

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**C. Choose the best meaning of the underlined words in the text. (5x2=10 marks)**

		<b>Answers</b>
1. wondered	a) thought b) believed	1. ....
2. spicy	a) cold b) hot	2. ....
3. polite	a) bad b) nice	3. ....
4. point at	a) show b) touch	4. ....
5. separately	a) alone b) not together	5. ....

**PART III: VOCABULARY (20 MARKS)**

**A. Circle the word that doesn't fit. (5x1=5 marks)**

- |              |             |             |           |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. a. actor  | b. director | c. stuntman | d. images |
| 2. a. fin    | b. trap     | c. claw     | d. tail   |
| 3. a. space  | b. sail     | c. drive    | d. row    |
| 4. a. metal  | b. clear    | c. stone    | d. glass  |
| 5. a. office | b. prison   | c. floor    | d. museum |

**B. Match the opposites. (5x1=5 marks)**

		<b>Answers</b>
1. weak	a. dangerous	1. ....
2. huge	b. interesting	2. ....
3. safe	c. wide	3. ....
4. narrow	d. strong	4. ....
5. boring	e. tiny	5. ....

**B. Choose a word from the box to complete the blanks. (10x1=10 marks)**

uncomfortable / safer / cycling / however / invented /  
transport / rubber / dangerous / healthy / improved

**The History of Bicycle**

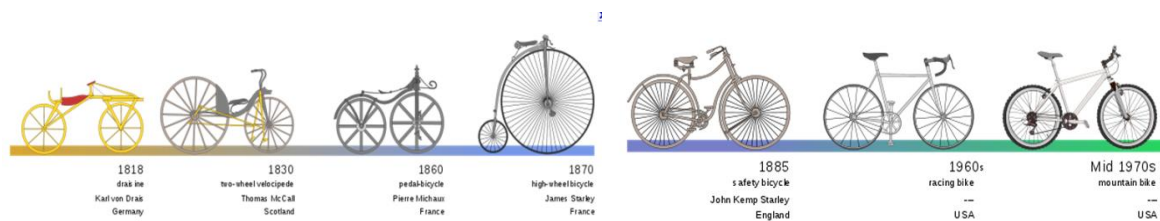
There are many different ways to travel. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is a very popular way to travel. Today there are many bicycles all over the world. But where did bicycles come from?

The first bicycle was (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in France but it did not look like our bicycles today. It had wooden wheels, no pedals and could only go straight ahead. This bike was (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1817 but it still had no pedals.

A bike with pedals was first made in Scotland but it was not (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to ride. In 1870, a bike with a big front wheel and a small back wheel was made. (5) \_\_\_\_\_, it was (6) \_\_\_\_\_ because a lot of people fell off and hurt themselves.

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ bikes were developed with both wheels the same size and made of (8) \_\_\_\_\_. After 1970s bicycles became more aerodynamic, like BMX and Mountain bike.

Today we use bicycles for (9) \_\_\_\_\_, for fun and to keep (10) \_\_\_\_\_.



**PART IV: GRAMMAR (30 MARKS)**

**A. Choose a, b or c to fill in the blanks. (10x1=10 marks)**

1. He looks friendly, \_\_\_\_\_?  
(a) doesn't he (b) isn't he (c) don't he
2. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ to a party last week.  
(a) invited (b) is invited (c) was invited

3. Helen is \_\_\_\_\_ intelligent person I've ever met.  
(a) the more (b) the most (c) most
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ to get up early today. You can stay in bed.  
(a) have (b) don't have (c) must
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you go to bed early, you'll feel tired.  
(a) If (b) Unless (c) When
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ wear a jacket. It's cold outside.  
(a) may (b) might (c) should
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ do my homework, so I asked my brother to help me.  
(a) couldn't (b) can't (c) shouldn't
8. My father drives very \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) careful (b) carefree (c) carefully
9. If they lived by the sea, they \_\_\_\_\_ swimming every day.  
(a) go (b) went (c) would go
10. A spider is an animal \_\_\_\_\_ has got eight legs.  
(a) which (b) who (c) whose

**B. Put the words in order to form correct sentences. (5x2=10 marks)**

1. junk food / eaten / by children / a lot of / is

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2. Sara / a snowboarder / is / has won / medals / who / many

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3. a lot of / had / I / money / if / computer / would buy / a new / I

---

4. other countries / is / to / very / travelling / exciting

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5. Ben / too / is / short / shelf / the / to reach

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**C. Choose the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (10x1=10 marks)**

Dear Sarah,

Thanks for your letter. It's very easy to get fit. I've got a lot of ideas for you.

Firstly, you **(1) shouldn't / should / can't** go to school by bus or car. Walk or cycle. If you walk or cycle, you **(2) can't / will / won't** get a lot of exercise, and you will feel a lot better.

Secondly, you **(3) mustn't / could / don't have to** play a sport. A lot of sports **(4) are played / are playing / were played** at school. If I **(5) am / be / were** you, I'd join a school sports club to get some exercise. **(6) Playing / Play / Played** a sport will not only help you exercise but will also help you make some friends. I think it's a great idea.

Thirdly, you **(7) mustn't / have to / couldn't** do some exercise in the evening. If you **(8) have / had / are having** dinner and then go to bed, you won't feel good. Go for a walk after dinner. Don't just sit in front of the TV!

Finally, you **(9) must / have to / mustn't** eat junk food for lunch or dinner. If you ate more fruit and vegetables, you **(10) be / will be / would be** fitter and feel healthier.

Write and tell me if my ideas helped you.

Best wishes,  
Helen.