

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΜΕΣΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ
ΚΡΑΤΙΚΑ ΙΝΣΤΙΤΟΥΤΑ ΕΠΙΜΟΡΦΩΣΗΣ

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

Μάθημα: **Αγγλικά**

Επίπεδο: **Level 3**

Διάρκεια: **2 ώρες**

Ημερομηνία: **24 Μαΐου 2011**

Βαθμός: _____

Υπ. Καθ.: _____

ΟΝΟΜΑΤΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ ΜΑΘΗΤΗ/ΤΡΙΑΣ: _____

ΤΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΕΞΙ (6) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

PART I: COMPOSITION (30 MARKS)

Write a composition of about 150 words on ONE of the following topics:

1. What would you like to be famous for?

OR

2. Would you like to live abroad?

PART II: READING Comprehension (30 MARKS)

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

PLASTIC PLANET

In Britain, eight billion plastic bags are used every year. That's 8,000,000,000, or about three bags a week for every man, woman and child. Most of them are thrown away. But they don't disappear. Plastic bags are strong. They can last hundreds, possibly thousands, of years. Plastic bags have become a really big environmental problem.

Environmental effects

The environmental problems that plastic bags cause are very serious. In the past, the bags were seen only in the big cities, but now they are found everywhere – in the beautiful Atacama Desert in Chile, in the mountains of Nepal and in the forests of the Arctic. In China they are called “white pollution”. In South Africa the white bags in the trees look like summer snow.

Turtles and thousands of other animals die when they eat the bags. Coral reefs are killed – the bags stop the heat from the sun.

A happy ending?

Simon Greenman, an environmental expert, said that things are getting better. In Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, 10,000 bags were thrown away every day. They stopped the water running and created floods. In 2002, the government had banned plastic bags – and that now they aren't a problem. Simon also said that the bags had been a big problem in Ireland – but not anymore. The government started a bag-tax – people pay ten pence for every bag they use. After six months, the use of plastic bags fell by 90%.

In Britain, a new bag was invented in 2002 – 100% biodegradable*. The bag is put in the ground and disappears after eighteen months. The new bags are selling well and eventually all supermarkets will have biodegradable bags.

Think locally

If you want to help with the plastic bag problem, think locally. Don't use plastic bags – use cardboard boxes or paper shopping bags instead. If you use plastic bags, use them five or six times and ask if they are biodegradable.

* biodegradable = destroyed by natural processes, eco-friendly

A. Choose the best answer according to the text.

(5x3=15 marks)

1. Every week, a person in Britain uses ... plastic bags.
(a) three
(b) eighty
(c) eighty billion

2. Plastic bags ...
(a) will disappear.
(b) are not a problem.
(c) are strong.

3. "White pollution" is ...
(a) the summer snow.
(b) the white plastic bags.
(c) the Arctic.

4. The problem with the plastic bags...
(a) is getting better.
(b) is getting worse.
(c) is just the same as before.

5. The new bag is put in the ground and disappears after...
(a) six months.
(b) a year and a half.
(c) two years.

B. Answer the following questions according to the text.

(5x2=10 marks)

1. Why are plastic bags a big environmental problem?

2. Which two problems do plastic bags cause?

- (a) _____
- (b) _____

3. What problem did the plastic bags cause in Bangladesh?

4. Where did people pay tax when they used plastic bags?

5. How can we help with the growing plastic bag problem?

C. Match the words in column A, in bold and underlined in the text, with their definitions in column B. (5x1=5 marks)

		Answers
1. last	a) in the end	1.
2. heat	b) thick paper	2.
3. created	c) continue	3.
4. eventually	d) caused	4.
5. cardboard	e) warmth	5.

PART III: USE OF ENGLISH (40 MARKS)

A. Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences. (10x1=10 marks)

1. You won't succeed _____ you're very talented.
(a) if (b) unless (c) when (d) if not
2. I _____ have an ice-cream, please. I don't want orange juice.
(a) would rather (b) had rather (c) rather (d) better
3. Is this the house _____ Hannah used to live?
(a) which (b) that (c) where (d) who
4. Air pollution is created _____ cars.
(a) by (b) from (c) with (d) of
5. If I _____ to America, I'd visit Hollywood.
(a) go (b) have gone (3) will go (d) went
6. We _____ recycle as much as possible.
(a) mustn't (b) should (c) shouldn't (d) might not
7. She _____ that she had read the book.
(a) said me (b) told to me (c) told me (d) asked
8. I wish I _____ jump higher.
(a) can (b) am able (c) was able (d) could

9. The teacher asked the students _____ make so much noise.
(a) not to (b) to not (c) not (d) don't

10. I'm going to _____ tomorrow.
(a) have my eyes tested (c) testing my eyes
(b) have tested my eyes (d) tested my eyes

B. Complete each of the following sentences, using the words given in brackets, in such a way that it means the same as the sentence before it. (5x2=10 marks)

1. "Sarah, don't forget to take your medicine." **(not)**
The doctor told Sarah _____ medicine.

2. This book is very interesting. I bought it last week. **(which)**
This book, _____, is very interesting.

3. I don't think you should cheat in the exam. **(were)**
If I _____ cheat in the exam.

4. Mary's parents gave her a watch for her birthday. **(given)**
She _____ for her birthday.

5. I think we're going on a picnic tomorrow. **(might)**
I think we _____ tomorrow.

C. Choose the correct tense in the following paragraph. (10x1=10 marks)

How would you feel if you 1. **go / went / had gone** to the beach and it 2. **was closed / will close / has closed** because of pollution? This is what happened to Ted Danson, a popular actor on American television. He went to the beach with his children but when he got there, they 3. **allowed / weren't allowed / didn't allow** to swim in the water because it was so dirty.

From that day, Ted decided that he wanted to do something to help save the world's oceans. He said that when he 4. **isn't / hadn't been / wasn't** busy acting, he would talk to people about ocean pollution. He wants laws that will protect our oceans.

Ted thinks that we 5. **should / don't have to / might** clean up litter from our beaches. A recycling centre 6. **is built / built / has been built** near his town and cans, bottles and paper can be sent there to be recycled. We must also stop dangerous chemicals from getting into water.

We also **7. have to be / are / mustn't be** more careful about how we catch fish. Fishing boats go out into the ocean to catch fish for the people to eat. However, they often catch many sea creatures that they do not need. These creatures **8. thrown / threw / are thrown** into the water but they **9. are usually hurting / are usually hurt / usually hurt** and do not survive. Thousands of sea creatures die like this every year!

Ted believes his work is important. He feels that if we **10. want / wanted / will want** our children and grandchildren to enjoy the oceans for many years, we should take care of them.

D. Complete the gaps with a word from the box.

(10x1=10 marks)

breath / chased / guns / crime / sirens / panic / gangsters / arrested / kidnap / doorway

The gangsters of Chicago

Last night there was a good **1.** _____ film on T.V. and Sam and Kate decided to watch it. In the story Billy Clyde and three other men, all **2.** _____, went to the jazz club "The Black Cat" to **3.** _____ the trumpet player called Leo. The three men who had **4.** _____ in their hands stood in the **5.** _____. Leo took a deep **6.** _____ and told them to leave because he had already phoned the police on his mobile. They laughed because they didn't believe him. The people who were in the club started to **7.** _____ and began screaming. A few minutes later the gangsters heard police **8.** _____ and ran out! The police **9.** _____ them and finally **10.** _____ Billy and his men.
