

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΜΕΣΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ
ΚΡΑΤΙΚΑ ΙΝΣΤΙΤΟΥΤΑ ΕΠΙΜΟΡΦΩΣΗΣ

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

Μάθημα: **Αγγλικά** Επίπεδο: **4** Διάρκεια: **2:30 ώρες** Ημερομηνία: **17 Μαΐου 2011**

**ΤΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΠΕΝΤΕ (5) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ
ΟΛΕΣ ΟΙ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΝΑ ΔΟΘΟΥΝ ΣΤΟ ΤΕΤΡΑΔΙΟ**

PART I: COMPOSITION

(30 MARKS)

Write a composition of **about 180 words** on the following topic:

Which three (3) qualities do you look for in a close friend? Give examples.

PART II: READING COMPREHENSION

(30 MARKS)

Internet Safety

We are spending more and more of our lives online. Apart from finding information, we buy things over the internet and **chat** to friends in chat rooms. In fact, many of us live a large part of our lives in cyberspace. It is easy to forget, though, that there are the same kinds of risk as there are in real life. It is important that all of us learn about internet safety from a young age to protect ourselves.

For example, one thing about chatting on the internet is that you often cannot see the person you are chatting with. Using video may be getting more **common**, which means that you can see if the person really is who they say they are. Without that, though, it is very easy for someone to pretend to be someone else. Remember that a photograph can come from anywhere and does not prove anything. Be very careful who you trust because the teenager who wants to chat and be your friend might not really be a teenager at all!

Another thing to be careful of is meeting online friends in real life. You should never give your address or telephone number to people in chat rooms. **Apart from** the danger of not being sure who they are, there is also the danger of other people seeing what you write. If you are thinking of meeting an online friend, always get your parents' **permission**. Ask them to come with you to meet your friend in a public place, such as a café.

You should also be careful with other information. Never send anything important, like a credit card number, in an email, for example. The journey the email takes from one

computer to the other seems **instant**. However, it goes through other computers where people could possibly read your email and use that information. That can be a very expensive mistake to make!

Finally, remember that if something sounds too good to be true, then it probably is. Some criminals try to fool people with emails that you have won a prize. It might look exciting, but almost all those messages are false. When you reply, they will ask you to send money to get your prize. You should always **ignore** those messages and delete them.

A. Choose the best answer according to the text. (5x3=15 marks)

1. The internet safety is more important now because ...

- A. we do more things on the internet nowadays.
- B. there are more criminals than before.
- C. people often have fewer friends these days.
- D. we often don't receive the things we buy online.

2. When you chat with someone on the internet, you are safer if you...

- A. ask for a photograph.
- B. only chat to teenagers.
- C. pretend to be someone else.
- D. use video.

3. When you give personal information in a chat room...

- A. everyone can see it.
- B. people learn to trust you.
- C. you can meet more people.
- D. your parents don't need to know.

4. Putting personal information in an email might mean that you lose...

- A. friends.
- B. time.
- C. money.
- D. your computer.

5. When you get an email offering you a prize you should...

- A. reply to it immediately.
- B. remove it from your computer.
- C. do what it asks you to.
- D. ask where to collect the prize from.

B. Answer the following questions according to the text. (3x3=9 marks)

1. What three (3) things can people do online?
2. Why must you be careful who you trust on the internet?
3. What three (3) things shouldn't you do online?

C. Choose the best definition for each word, in bold in the text. (6x1=6 marks)

1. **chat:** (a) play (b) talk (c) walk
2. **common:** (a) usual (b) unusual (c) useless
3. **apart from:** (a) in addition (b) except for (c) further on
4. **permission:** (a) approval (b) allowance (c) patience
5. **instant:** (a) difficult (b) slow (c) immediate
6. **ignore:** (a) not forget (b) not pay attention (c) not receive

PART III: USE OF ENGLISH (40 MARKS)

A. Complete the sentences with the correct alternative. (10x1=10 marks)

1. I know a nice restaurant ... they serve Japanese food.
(a) that (b) where (c) which (d) when
2. George ... that he wanted to be a dentist.
(a) said (b) told (c) asked (d) wondered
3. Would you mind ... the door, please?
(a) to close (b) close (c) closing (d) to closing
4. You speak English ... than you did last year.
(a) such better (b) more better (c) much more better (d) much better
5. I haven't eaten ... since this morning.
(a) someone (b) anything (c) anyone (d) something
6. He could find his keys if his desk ... so untidy.
(a) wouldn't be (b) hasn't been (c) wasn't (d) isn't
7. Mary ... good care of her dog.
(a) does (b) makes (c) pays (d) takes
8. «Did you remember ... milk?»
«Oh, no! I forgot.»
(a) to buy (b) buy (c) buying (d) to buying
9. Janet is just ... as her brother.
(a) such intelligent (b) as intelligent (c) more intelligent (d) too intelligent

10. «Do you like my new haircut?»
«Yes, it looks really»
(a) nicely (b) nicer (c) nicest (d) nice

B. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. (5x2=10 marks)

1. Mark's car is being repaired at the local garage. **(having)**
Mark _____ at the local garage.
2. If Bill doesn't pass his exams, he won't be able to go to university. **(unless)**
Bill won't be able to go to university _____ his exams.
3. I would love to be able to drive. **(wish)**
I _____ drive.
4. The party was so great that no one wanted to go home. **(such)**
It was _____ no one wanted to go home.
5. Robert asked, "Where can I buy a bus ticket?" **(buy)**
Robert wanted to know _____ a bus ticket.

C. Use the words given in brackets to form words that fit the blanks.

(10x1=10 marks)

Science Fiction

Science fiction often talks about life in (1) ... **(OUT)** space or about the future here on Earth. Science fiction books usually describe things which seem (2) ... **(POSSIBLE)**, but which often become (3) ... **(REAL)** years later. For example, the writer Isaac Asimov predicted the (4) ... **(DEVELOP)** of computer technology. Modern (5) ... **(MEDICINE)** inventions were also predicted in science fiction books. In the book *Brave New World*, which was (6) ... **(WRITE)** in 1932, babies were produced in test tubes in laboratories. Another subject science fiction writers often talk about is the (7) ... **(HARM)** effects of progress. By describing what could happen, these writers warn us to be (8) ... **(CARE)** about the way we use technology. They say that although it can make life (9) ... **(EASY)** technology doesn't always make people happy or relaxed in their (10) ... **(DAY)** lives.

D. Complete the gaps with ONE suitable word.

(10x1=10 marks)

Being a Teenager

Young children aren't usually self-conscious about the way they look. They make friends easily, but friends **(1)** ... less important to them **(2)** ... their parents. However, when they become teenagers, they begin to worry about what people think of **(3)** Studies have shown that for many teenagers, being accepted socially is the **(4)** ... important thing. Teens tend to feel **(5)** ... it is important to dress, speak and act just **(6)** ... everyone else **(7)** ... order to be popular. For some, being teenager is fun, **(8)** ... for others, it's a difficult and painful time. Fortunately, **(9)** ... they get older, most people have more confidence in themselves and worry less about the impression they make **(10)** ... others.
