

**ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΟΛΑΙΑΣ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ**

ΠΑΓΚΥΠΡΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΠΡΟΣΒΑΣΗΣ 2024

ΜΑΘΗΜΑ: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ (6)

ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ: ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ, 10 ΙΟΥΝΙΟΥ 2024

ΩΡΑ: 8:00 - 11:15

ΤΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΔΕΚΑ (10) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

**Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα.
Πριν από κάθε απάντηση να σημειώσετε τα στοιχεία της ερώτησης.**

ΟΛΕΣ ΟΙ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΝΑ ΓΡΑΦΟΥΝ ΣΤΟ ΤΕΤΡΑΔΙΟ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΩΝ

TASK 5

(10 marks)

Read the article about Sonya, a refugee from Kyrenia, and answer the questions that follow.

Echoes of Kyrenia – Sonya’s Odyssey

1. Sonya was born in the US of Cypriot parents and moved to Cyprus in childhood. She lived in Kyrenia with her mother, siblings, and grandparents. The town, she recalls, was a place where doors were always open and neighbours looked out for one another. After marriage, she set up house with her husband and they poured their heart into starting their business in Kyrenia and raising their children there.

2. When they fled in 1974, they lost everything in the chaos. And while the loss of her substantial property in Kyrenia weighs heavily on her, it is the loss of the tight-knit community life she had been blessed with she misses the most – a **bittersweet** memory that lingers in her heart, shaded with both sorrow for what's gone and a gentle longing for what once was.

3. On the day the Turkish troops landed in Kyrenia, Sonya’s husband took the family away from the centre of town for protection. “The UN came and told us that they would be evacuating us because I was a US citizen. They moved us to the *Dome Hotel* first. It was packed, its halls echoing with the anguish of souls stripped of all they held dear. I still wonder where we found the strength to roll with this sudden change. Our lives, our youth, got snatched away so fast, but somehow, we found the grit to keep going.”

4. A few days later, they found themselves aboard a British vessel bound for Akrotiri, situated within the British bases. From there, they would be evacuated to the UK. Sonya remembers standing at the railing, watching as the shores of Kyrenia faded into the distance. She was rooted to the spot, unwilling to tear herself away from the sight, as if by sheer willpower she could make time reverse itself and reclaim what had been lost. But **reality was unforgiving**, offering no second chances. Like the tide washing away footprints, it erased any hope of turning back time, leaving Sonya to face the irreversible truth of her loss.

5. In London, Sonya sought new opportunities and explored new ideas in order to rebuild their business. She looked up contacts she had made in Cyprus, to help themselves get started, and researched the local market. Thinking back, she says: “At first, it was incredibly tough. We lost everything we owned and had to scrape by – it was a hand-to-mouth existence. We had to adapt and establish new connections in a foreign land. We never gave in to depression or hopelessness though.”

6. This traumatic experience changed them. They learned to scramble over the obstacles and build new little habitats after the skies had fallen. They worked hard to rebuild their lives from scratch, slowly getting back on their feet again. They re-established their roots and found new opportunities, allowing them to face the future with renewed hope. Sonya has not visited her property since 1974 but has thought about it.

7. Whenever Kyrenia crosses Sonya's thoughts, nature takes centre stage. "Above all else," she reflects, "I long for the sea, and those unforgettable sunsets at the *Dome* in August. It's been almost fifty years...a lifetime. I haven't been back yet, but I will return when I feel the twilight of my days approaching. I dream of a final visit to the *Dome Hotel*. It will be in August. I want to sit on the porch and watch the sunset one last time." It will, she says, stir memories of a town and its people, now just a whisper in time, yet forever alive in her heart.

8. As she contemplates her life's turbulent journey, she feels a deep call to return – a personal pilgrimage to relive the past, where memories will awaken and fill her heart once more.

Adapted from: <https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/157180/Report>

1. Why does the passage describe Sonya's memories of the tight-knit community life in Kyrenia as "bittersweet"? (par. 2)
..... (1)
2. How does the writer create a vivid image of the atmosphere on the day of the invasion? Give evidence from the passage.
.....(1)
3. Why does the writer say that "reality was unforgiving"? (par. 4)
.....(1)
4. What initial difficulties did Sonya's family face after fleeing Kyrenia in 1974? Mention two details.
.....(1)
.....(1)
5. What is the significance of the sunset at the *Dome Hotel* to Sonya?
.....(1)
6. Why is the title especially fitting for the story?
.....(1)
7. What does the article tell us about Sonya's character? Mention three details. **Support your answer by quoting from the passage.**
.....(1)
.....(1)
.....(1)

TASK 6

(5x1=5 marks)

Read the article about four Catalan villages (A-D) with hidden histories. Then answer the questions that follow.

There are TWO extra questions which you do not need to use.

A. Arties

Arties is a Roman village built on the banks of the Valarties and Garonne rivers in the densely forested Aran Valley. Unlike other valleys in the Catalan Pyrenees, which sit in the south and face the Mediterranean, Aran Valley nestles on the Atlantic side of the mountains, giving the area a distinct cultural identity. Across the region, villages such as Arties are made up of stone and slate houses and 12th-century Romanesque churches. Charming restaurants serve local, traditional dishes such as *olha Aranesa*, a slow-cooked stew made with black pudding, meatballs, potatoes and noodles. The village also has a protected park with two thermal swimming pools next to Banhs d'Arties, continuing a tradition of bathing in naturally heated waters that stretches back to the ancient Romans. This picturesque village holds its own unique festival known as the Festa Major d'Arties. Amidst the stunning mountain scenery, locals and visitors alike come together to enjoy Catalan music and dance, indulge in delicious local cuisine, and partake in various cultural activities that pay homage to the rich history of this charming place.

B. Taüll

Located in Vall de Boí, Taüll is best known for its 12th-century Romanesque church, Sant Climent de Taüll, which has a beautifully preserved six-storey bell tower, and Formatgeria Taüll, the village cheese shop, which produces some of Catalonia's finest goat cheese. For outdoor enthusiasts, the biggest draw is Aigüestortes, Catalonia's only national park, which is home to around 200 lakes, dozens of waterfalls and countless hiking, biking and climbing routes. The park is also a UNESCO Starlight Reserve, a designated area for limiting light pollution and conserving the visibility of celestial events. Sant Quirc de Durro, a viewpoint eight miles southwest of the village, has an astronomical table to help astrophiles identify stars and constellations. A particularly good time to visit is the third weekend of July, when Taüll celebrates Falles del Pirineu, an ancient fire ritual. This centuries-old tradition sees hundreds of villagers descending from the peaks, each carrying a flaming torch, representing the triumph of light over darkness as the longest day of the year unfolds. The celebrations finish with a grand finale of traditional fire dancers performing intricate routines that captivate the audience.

C. Santa Pau

Located in the volcano-studded municipality of La Garrotxa, Santa Pau is best known for its hilltop 13th-century castle, built by one of the most important baronial families of the Girona region. The town evokes a striking resemblance to a famous Italian hill town with its medieval centre, which was used to buy and sell cattle for centuries, its 15th-century gothic church and a variety of family-run restaurants serving mouthwatering local delicacies. Fresh yoghurt with honey, cured meats, *butifarra* sausage and buttery white beans indigenous to the region of La Garrotxa, are but a few. Every year there is a gastronomic fair centering on this type of bean. All dishes are prepared using time-honoured methods handed down from generation to generation. Surrounding Santa Pau is the Garrotxa Volcanic Area Natural Park, where visitors can hike the ancient dormant volcanoes of Santa Margarida and Croscat, the largest on the Iberian Peninsula.

D. Beget

The medieval village of Beget in Camprodon, which had no tarmacked road until very recently, is Catalonia's most isolated village, a living remnant of a bygone era. Visiting the place is like a blast from the past. Today, only a handful of families live here year-round. It remains one of the best examples of a 12th-century Pyrenean village: clusters of stone and clay-roofed houses, separated by the Llierca River, are connected by 14th-century stone bridges just wide enough for a horse. The houses, the oldest of which are made with lime and mud mortar, still have copper piping and wooden balconies hand-carved by local artisans. The village is surrounded by green pastures dotted with grazing cattle, and lush forests flowing with crystalline rivers and natural pools. These make for the perfect wild swimming spot in the summer. What's more, Beget is connected to three charming Pyrenean towns via hiking routes, making it a brilliant base for long-distance treks, biking and horseback riding.

Adapted from: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/travel/>

Which Catalan village ...?	
1. features a protected area for preserving the quality of the night sky	_____
2. is currently threatened by an active geographical feature	_____
3. has common traits with another well-known setting	_____
4. would attract culinary experts in cutting edge gastronomy	_____
5. showcases a festival with a symbolic nature	_____
6. gives one the impression of stepping into a time capsule	_____
7. boasts facilities similar to those used in antiquity	_____

TASK 7

(5x2=10 marks)

Read the article and answer the questions that follow.

Nature officially becomes a musician

1. When Paul McCartney of The Beatles was putting the finishing touches to *Blackbird* in 1968, he called up the EMI sound effects library and requested a tape labelled *Volume Seven: Birds of Feather*. As a result, the final song features the melodic chirps of a male blackbird, originally recorded in the garden of sound engineer Stuart Eltham three years earlier. The sound effect was so true to the track's idyllic atmosphere that some fans believed McCartney had recorded the song live on the roof of Abbey Road Studios.

2. This is just one example of how the sounds of nature can enhance music – from the satisfying thunder crunch that opens Enya's *Storms in Africa II*, to the twilight cricket-song that underscores Missy Elliott's *The Rain*. "As soon as you wake up, hearing the trees, that's music," explained Elliott's producer Timbaland last year. "Hearing the crickets, that's music. I always wanted to use nature to be in my songs, just things that we see every day, things that we hear every day. Those sounds often went uncredited, however... until now."

3. A new initiative will see nature recognised as an official artist on major streaming platforms, including Spotify and Apple Music. Artists who use natural sounds in their recordings can choose to list "Nature" as a featured artist – and a share of their profits will be distributed to environmental causes. "It's a way of saying to artists, 'We all use sounds like seagulls and waves and wind. Why don't we pay nature a royalty?'" says Brian Eno, who has remixed his David Bowie collaboration *Get Real* for the project. "Hopefully it'll be a river, or a torrent, or a flood of royalties – and then what we do is distribute that among groups of people who are working on projects to help us deal with the future."

4. Called 'Sounds Right', the initiative is the brainchild of the Museum for the United Nations – UN Live, which hopes it will raise \$40m in its first four years. "The dream is that any artist who's interested in collaborating with nature is able to visit our website, download nature samples and tag nature on their tracks, with a portion of the royalties donated to high impact conservation projects," says programme director Gabriel Smales.

5. Alt-pop star Aurora, who is releasing a new track, *A Soul with No King*, featuring the sounds of luxuriant, dense forests in her native Norway, says: "I feel like music has the ability to make profound contact with nature seem desirable again, because somewhere far within our soul we are really yearning for **it**". "It's such a thrill working with non-musical sources," adds Eno. "Most of the instruments we work with are designed to behave themselves, but natural sounds are sort of raw, they're wild elements."

6. Nature's "artist page" on Spotify will also include atmospheric recordings of the planet, from rainforests to ocean sounds. For those tracks, at least 70% of the profits will fund conservation programmes. Eno, who is world renowned as a founding member of Roxy Music and a pioneer of ambient music, is a key part of the project through his EarthPercent charity. Founded in 2021, the organisation works with the music industry to support "credible and impactful" environmental organisations – and will also distribute the money generated by 'Sounds Right'. Current targets include preservation efforts in Madagascar and the Indian Ocean islands, as well as efforts to prevent deep-sea mining.

7. Eno and Aurora share a belief that nature's sounds in music can make a difference to the planet without "lecturing" about climate change. "If you're listening to a beautiful piece of music, you're hearing the possibility of a good world that we could be in," says Eno. "That's how music changes people. It inspires us to set goals that we wouldn't have pursued otherwise." Aurora adds: "It's much easier to engage people and spur them to action when they feel a part of something. I think only nature's sounds in music can make people understand how positive and meaningful this bond with nature should be."

Adapted from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/entertainment-arts-68820241>

For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

1. Some fans thought that the song *Blackbird* had been recorded live because the ____.

- A. band often played on a rooftop, which suggested a live recording
- B. bird sounds blended perfectly with the music, making it seem live
- C. recording took place in a sound engineer's garden, creating a live feel
- D. tempo and rhythm of the song gave the impression of a live recording

2. According to record producer Timbaland (par. 2), the sounds of nature ____.

- A. enhance the song's appeal because of their unusual quality
- B. introduce a layer of complexity that challenges the listener's expectations
- C. add a familiar quality that does not commonly receive appreciation
- D. provide a fresh, modern twist to traditional compositions

3. What does Brian Eno mean when he says, "Hopefully it'll be a river, or a torrent, or a flood of royalties"? (par. 3)

- A. He hopes for a significant flow of profits to go towards environmental causes.
- B. He foresees artists using sounds of rivers, torrents and floods more often.
- C. He expects artists to incorporate water-themed concepts in their songs.
- D. He anticipates the music industry will focus more on water conservation.

4. What does "it" in "we are really yearning for it." (par.5) refer to?

- A. Listening to the enchanting sounds of the forest
- B. Nature making music more appealing
- C. Music tapping into our innermost feelings
- D. Developing a deep connection with nature

5. Which of the following is in line with the content of the last paragraph?

- A. "Speak for a cause, spark transformation."
- B. "In nature's cathedral, all souls find harmony."
- C. "In the symphony of nature, find hope and purpose."
- D. "Let nature be your guide to inner peace."

TASK 8

(15 marks)

Read the following article about the impact of the space industry on our planet. Write a summary about the harmful effects of space junk falling to earth.

Your summary should be about 100 words long (and no more than 120 words long). You should use your own words as far as possible.

The New Space Era: a double-edged sword

“Space-based technologies are the building blocks of innovation on Earth. GPS, geospatial intelligence and satellite communications are the invisible backbone that powers the world’s largest industries today,” said the founder of Space Capital, Chad Anderson, in his pitch to new investors about the value of the space industry.

Indeed, satellites play an essential role in our everyday lives and make it possible for us to meet many important needs and challenges on Earth. They are useful in several fields, such as Earth observation, communications, navigation, weather forecasting, science, and the list goes on.

Way up over our heads these satellites and rocket parts orbit the Earth. However, sometimes pieces of metal fall towards us. Most burn up in the atmosphere, but not all. Space debris may collide with nuclear-powered satellites or spacecraft, leading to the dispersal of radioactive materials from the damaged objects. Back in 1978, a Soviet nuclear satellite named Kosmos 954 exploded over northern Canada. It spread radioactive debris across northern Saskatchewan and Alberta. To this day, increased levels of radiation can be detected on land, resulting in higher cancer rates recorded among the population.

We have now entered a new space era and the space industry is taking off. But so are concerns about its impact on the planet. Over the next five years, the space industry’s economy is expected to increase by 41%. And with a growing industry, the number of objects launched into space will skyrocket. Although the chance of someone or something being hit by space junk may seem ridiculously tiny, such instances have been reported. With more and more objects going into space, and coming back down, the risk to human life or damage to property has become a reality.

Undoubtedly, the role of satellites in helping us fight pollution and climate change is fundamental. They provide crucial data about how our planet is changing. From space, astronauts have witnessed firsthand the significant shrinking of the Aral Sea and the sharp decline in the Arctic sea ice. This information is invaluable in making climate projections and developing innovative solutions to mitigate or adapt to the impacts of the climate crisis. Satellites also assess the state of the ozone layer in order for scientists to continue protecting it and monitor air quality.

Nevertheless, the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration warns that the significant boost in spaceflight activity does, in fact, harm the Earth's protective ozone layer. Recent research found aluminum and other metal particles in the stratosphere that are thought to be from satellites and other space debris. The study concluded that these particles won't likely affect health or impact the environment on the ground, but they cause damage to the stratosphere's aerosol layer, which holds the Earth's protective ozone layer.

Unplanned re-entries into Earth's orbit are common – approximately 300 objects enter Earth's atmosphere each year. As mentioned earlier, most of them are small and disintegrate on re-entry. Larger objects that reach the Earth's surface are most likely to end up in water, which accounts for more than 70% of the world's surface. However, larger debris that makes its way back into Earth's orbit causes national security concerns. In 2022, for example, a 32-tonne part of a rocket intended for China's Tiangong space station fell back to Earth, posing a risk to communications satellites. It also caused havoc in Spain's airspace by delaying commercial flights.

Even if space debris falls into the ocean, it still affects animals and the environment. A recent study that looked at space launches in the United Kingdom showed that marine life is harmed by direct strikes from space debris, by digesting toxic chemicals, such as fuel or small pieces of debris, and by being exposed to excess underwater noise. As marine ecosystems are harmed, local economies dependent on fishing and tourism are also affected.

While growth in the space industry has many people dreaming beyond our atmosphere, time and more research will likely make the space industry's impact on the environment more evident. One thing is certain: with spaceflights increasing, we are entering uncharted territory.

Adapted from: <https://news-decoder.com/what-happens-when-space-junk-falls-to-earth/>

TASK 9**(15 marks)**

You recently attended the annual education and careers fair organised at your school. Write an email to an English-speaking friend telling him/her about it.

In your email you should:

- describe the atmosphere at the event
- say what you did there
- explain how the fair has influenced your future plans.

Your email should be between 150 and 200 words long.

TASK 10**(15 marks)**

You recently had a class discussion about the importance of art. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay in response to the following statement:

“Art offers a wealth of benefits.”

To what extent do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer.

Write your essay, giving your views.

Here are two comments from students in your class, but you are free to use ideas of your own.

Art educates and sparks change.

Real-life problems make art a luxury.

Your essay should be between 200 and 250 words long.

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗΣ