ΤΕΛΙΚΕΣ ΕΝΙΑΙΕΣ ΓΡΑΠΤΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ
ΣΧΟΛΙΚΗ ΧΡΟΝΙΑ 2012-2013

<u>Μάθημα</u>: **Αγγλικά**   <u>Επίπεδο</u>: **Ε6**   <u>Διάρκεια</u>: **2.30 ώρες**   <u>Ημερομηνία</u>: **13 Μαΐου 2013**

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

PART I: WRITING   (40 MARKS)

Write a composition of 250-300 words on ONE of the following topics:

1.   Young people today cannot imagine their lives without mobile phones. Do you agree that mobile phones are an important part of young people's lives?

2.   Your school wants to become more environmentally friendly and has invited students to suggest **three** ways in which they can help protect the environment. Write an article for your school magazine giving your suggestions.

PART II: READING COMPREHENSION   (30 MARKS)

Read the passages below and do all the tasks that follow.

Passage 1

Internet Safety for Children

Children use the Internet in different ways and for different reasons, depending on their age and interests. Although children are introduced to the computer from a young age, it is only until later that they begin to enjoy the Internet on a more practical level, through activities such as searching online to find information for school projects, downloading music, communicating with friends and teachers, and playing interactive games.

While the Internet is a wonderful resource for learning, access to it also poses hazards for children, ranging from inappropriate content to cyber-stalkers lurking in chat rooms. That is why it is important for parents to be aware of what their kids see and hear on the Internet, who they meet and what they share about themselves online.

Warning signs of a child being targeted by an online predator include spending long hours online, especially at night, phone calls from people you do not know, or unsolicited gifts arriving at home, turning off the computer when you walk into the room, withdrawal from family and reluctance to discuss online activities.

Internet hazards are a serious problem for parents today. Education and parental involvement are the best defenses. It is important to educate children about online risks, so

they know what to avoid and what to look out for. It is the parents' responsibility to make sure that their child stays safe online. A good understanding of computer and Internet use can better enable parents to protect their child. If they are looking to block inappropriate websites, it will not do them any good if their teenager knows ways to get around the parental controls that they set. That is why it is important that parents know how to use a computer and the Internet or learn if they do not know.

Kids' best protection are the parents. By talking to them about potential online dangers and monitoring their computer use, parents will help them surf the Internet safely.

(adapted from : http://childdevelopmentinfo.com/kids-media/children-teens-web-internet-safety.shtml, http://www.nap.edu/netsafekids/inter_kids.html)

A.   Choose the best answer according to Passage 1.   (3 x 2 = 6 marks)

1.   Children use the Internet to …

A.   learn about various scientific issues.
B.   have fun with their parents.
C.   find information for their school projects.
D.   get in touch with their relatives.

2.   Internet can be dangerous through …

A.   multi-faceted chat-rooms.
B.   inappropriate content.
C.   irresponsible penfriends.
D.   unsupervised access.

3.   Parents should … in order to protect their children.

A.   block access to the Internet
B.   know how to use a computer
C.   learn to use websites better
D.   try to get around the problem

B.   Complete the paragraph using words from Passage 1.   (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

Nowadays the Internet can be used in many different ways, and can be a useful **(1)** _____ for learning although access to it most of the times entails **(2)** _____. Thus, it is the parents' **(3)** _____ to make sure that their children stay safe on line and protect them from **(4)** _____ online dangers. Additionally, they must always monitor their computer use and make sure that their children can **(5)** _____ the Internet safely.

PASSAGE 2
Part Time Jobs for teenagers

Adolescence is viewed as that difficult transitional period of time when carefree children gradually become responsible adults… we hope. That is the goal, after all, for teens to develop into mature, productive, responsible members of the community. One method for assisting this transition is obtaining part-time employment. A job can help teenagers better develop their identities, obtain increased autonomy, achieve new accomplishments, develop work experience, and become more independent from their parents.

There are many obstacles to teens obtaining employment. Finding reliable transportation is critical, and that can be difficult if the job is not close by and the teen's parents work. Fighting stereotypes that employers have about adolescents, such as poor attitudes or lack of skills, can be challenging. In this particular economy, there are not very many job opportunities for teens.

Teens want to work for a variety of reasons, but more than half report their involvement in work is motivated by the desire to buy things. Typically, teens spend their money on car expenses, recreational expenses, clothing, educational expenses, saving for college, and helping their families with living expenses (e.g., rent, groceries).

(adapted from :http://middleearthnj.wordpress.com/2010/04/02/teenagers-and-part-time-jobs-benefits-drawbacks-and-tips/)

C.   **Choose the best answer according to Passage 2.**   **(2 x 2 = 4 marks)**

1.   **When teenagers obtain part time employment they …**

A.   achieve the goals set for them by their family.
B.   become more independent from their parents.
C.   have some difficulties created by their family.
D.   improve themselves and their parents' life.

2.   **Teenagers get a part time job to …**

A.   develop their social skills.
B.   form good work habits.
C.   have less recreational time.
D.   save money for college.

D.   **Put a tick (√) in the correct box to say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE according to Passage 2.**   **(5 x 2 = 10 marks)**

		TRUE	FALSE
1	When adolescents work they become adults.		
2	By working teenagers acquire work experience.		
3	Transportation is not a problem for teenagers.		
4	Teenagers cannot find a job easily.		
5	One of the reasons teenagers work is to buy things.		

PART III: USE OF ENGLISH   **(30 MARKS)**

A.   Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given.   (10 x 1 =10 marks)

1.   They were wearing seat belts, so nobody was seriously injured.   **(not)**
      If they _____ seat belts, they could have been seriously injured.

2.   After walking for a mile, they realized that someone was missing.   **(had)**
      They _____ for a mile, when they realized that someone was missing.

3.   "Don't bring your dog into the shop," The shop owner said to Mary.   **(forbade)**
      The shop owner _____ her dog into the shop.

4.   The hotel was very expensive. We couldn't stay there.   **(too)**
      The hotel was _____ to stay there.

5.   I had thought the film would be better.   **(as)**
      The film ___ I had thought it would be.

6.   I'm sure Zoe doesn't remember where I live.   **(forgotten)**
      Zoe _____ where I live.

7.   Please try not to waste water.   **(avoid)**
      Please try _____ water.

8.   I'll get you a book, provided that I've got enough money.   **(long)**
      I'll get you a book, _____ enough money.

9.   My sister does my homework every day.   **(have)**
      I _____ by my sister every day.

10.   That's an Internet café. You can use a computer there.   **(where)**
      That's an Internet café _____ a computer.

B.   Use the words given in brackets to form words that fit the blanks.
                            (10 x 1 = 10 marks)
                         Hotels

A hotel is an establishment that provides lodging paid on a short term basis. The provision of basic **1. _____ (ACCOMMODATE)**, in the past, consisting only of a room with a bed, a cupboard, a small table and a washstand has **2. _____ (LARGE)** been replaced by rooms with modern facilities, including en-suite bathrooms and air **3. _____ (CONDITION)** or climate control. Additional common features found in hotel rooms are a telephone, an alarm clock, a television, a **4. _____ (SAVE)**, a mini-bar with snack foods and drinks, and facilities for making tea and coffee. Luxury features include bathrobes and **5. _____ (SLIP)**, a pillow menu, and Jacuzzi bathtubs. Larger hotels may provide **6. _____**

(ADD) guest facilities such as a swimming pool, **7. _____** **(FIT)** center, business center, childcare, conference facilities and social function **8. _____** **(SERVE)**. Hotel rooms are usually **9. _____** **(NUMBER)** to allow guests to identify their room. Some hotels offer meals as part of a room and board **10. _____** **(ARRANGE)**.

C.   Complete the gaps with ONE suitable word.   (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Generation Gap

The generation gap was a popular term in Western countries during the 1960s referring to differences **1. _____** people of younger generations and their elders, especially between children and their parents. Although some generation differences **2. _____** existed throughout history, modern generation gaps have often been attributed to rapid cultural change **3. _____** the postmodern period, particularly with respect to such matters **4. _____** musical tastes, fashion, culture and politics. These changes are assumed to have **5. _____** magnified by the unprecedented size of the young generation during the 1960s, **6. _____** gave it the power and inclination to rebel against societal norms, as reflected in songs such as **7. _____** 1965 hit "My Generation" by The   Who   and   "The Times they are a-Changing' **8. _____**   Bob Dylan. However, sociologists also point to institutional age isolation as an important contributing factor **9. _____** the generation divide. Those in childhood phases **10. _____** isolated within educational institutions or child-care centers, and parents are isolated within work-based domains.