

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΜΕΣΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ
ΚΡΑΤΙΚΑ ΙΝΣΤΙΤΟΥΤΑ ΕΠΙΜΟΡΦΩΣΗΣ

**ΤΕΛΙΚΕΣ ΕΝΙΑΙΕΣ ΓΡΑΠΤΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ
ΣΧΟΛΙΚΗ ΧΡΟΝΙΑ 2013-2014**

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**ΤΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΠΕΝΤΕ (5) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ
ΟΛΕΣ ΟΙ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΝΑ ΓΡΑΦΟΥΝ ΣΤΟ ΤΕΤΡΑΔΙΟ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΩΝ
ΠΡΙΝ ΑΠΟ ΚΑΘΕ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΗ ΝΑ ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΤΕ ΤΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗΣ**

PART I: WRITING

(40 MARKS)

Write an essay of 250-300 words on ONE of the following topics:

1. 'One language sets you in a corridor for life. Two languages open every door along the way.' Write **three** benefits of learning a foreign language.
2. Young people spend a lot of hours using facebook, twitter or other kinds of social media. Write an article for an online magazine referring to the benefits and dangers of using social media.

PART II: READING COMPREHENSION

(30 MARKS)

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

PASSAGE 1

Bullying



One of the most notorious forms of abuse, bullying, is typically characterized by the intentional use of physical or psychological aggression to enforce one's power on another person. The definition of bullying also suggests that a rare incident may not necessarily qualify to be bullying, but persistent, hurtful or threatening behaviour does qualify for the same. While this problem is most often regarded to be a form of child abuse as it is quite common among children and teenagers in schools, bullying at work is not a rare phenomenon at all. If statistics are to be believed, approximately 3.7 million students studying in 6th-10th grade engage in bullying, while 3.2 million students are victims of the same every single year. Bullying can be broadly categorized into three different types - physical bullying, psychological bullying and emotional bullying. In physical bullying, the victim is repeatedly subjected to physical harm in the form of hitting, kicking, pinching,

shouldering and so on. This is one of the most common forms of bullying in schools, especially among boys. The second form - psychological bullying involves calling names, racist remarks and repeated teasing. Though this is more often restricted to school - among boys as well as girls, it is also observed at workplace in varying degrees. The third form of bullying is emotional bullying, wherein the victim is subjected to humiliation, excluded from the group and intimidated with dire consequences. While this form of bullying is quite common in workplace, wherein a person is bullied repeatedly by their senior colleagues, the same among teenagers and children cannot be ruled out. There also exist other forms of bullying, one of the most prominent among which is cyber bullying in which the victim is subjected to hostile behaviour on the Internet.

(Adapted from: <http://www.buzzle.com/articles/bullying-facts.html>)

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

1. According to the article bullying is

- (A) done on purpose.
- (B) is considered to be a form of a game.
- (C) common at home.
- (D) uncommon at workplace.

2. Statistics have shown that

- (A) about 3.7 million students studying in grades 5th-9th bully other students.
- (B) 3.2 million students studying in 6th-10th grades bully their teachers.
- (C) 3.3 million students are victims of physical bullying twice a year.
- (D) 3.2 million students in 6th-10th grades become victims every year.

3. In emotional bullying the

- (A) person bullied always dies.
- (B) person bullied is humiliated.
- (C) bullies belong to the same family.
- (D) bullies apologise to their victims.

B. Complete the paragraph with only ONE word from Passage 1. (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

Bullying is a form of abuse which is intentionally enforced by a bully. It is 1. _____ categorized into three kinds - physical, psychological and emotional bullying. Firstly, physical bullying is very common in schools and 2. _____ among boys. In this kind of bullying the victim is subjected to different forms of physical harm. Secondly, psychological bullying which involves calling names, racist 3. _____ and teasing is observed in schools among boys and girls and also at workplace. Last but not least, emotional bullying in which the victim is 4. _____ from the group or intimidated is quite 5. _____ at workplace and schools.

PASSAGE 2**Human nature**

When it really comes down to it—when the chips are down and the lights are off—are we naturally good? That is, are we created to act cooperatively, to help others even when it costs us? Or are we, in our hearts, selfish creatures? This fundamental question about human nature has long been an issue for discussion. Philosophers such as Rousseau, argued that people were born good, instinctively concerned with the welfare of others. More recently, these questions about human nature—selfishness and cooperation,—have been brought to the public eye by game shows such as ‘Survivor’ and the UK’s ‘Golden Balls’, which test the balance between selfishness and cooperation by testing the strength of interpersonal relationships against the desire for large sums of money.

A new set of studies helps us to analyze human nature not through a philosopher’s kaleidoscope or a TV producer’s camera, but through the clear lens of science which focuses on decisions and behaviour in terms of two mechanisms: intuition and reflection. Intuition is often automatic and effortless, leading to actions that occur without thought into the reasons behind them. Reflection, on the other hand, is all about conscious thought—identifying possible behaviour, weighing the costs and benefits of likely outcomes, and rationally deciding on a course of action. With this dual process framework in mind, we can boil the complexities of basic human nature down to a simple question: which behaviour—selfishness or cooperation—is intuitive, and which is the product of rational reflection? In other words, do we cooperate when we overcome our intuitive selfishness with rational self-control, or do we act selfishly when we override our intuitive cooperative impulses with rational self-interest? To answer this question, the researchers first took advantage of the difference between intuition and reflection: intuitive processes operate quickly, but reflective processes operate relatively slowly. Therefore, when people act quickly it is likely to be the intuitive response; it is the response most likely to be basic human nature.

(Adapted from <http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=scientists-probe-human-nature-and-discover-we-are-good-after-all>.)

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

1. Rousseau believes that human beings

- (A) are by instinct good-natured beings.
- (B) follow their instinct to help and support others.
- (C) believe in the welfare of the other human beings.
- (D) are by nature selfish creatures.

2. In T.V shows such as ‘Survivor’ and ‘Golden Balls’ we see what happens when

- (A) the strength of human relationships is never forced to fail.
- (B) the strong desire in humans to win can be beneficial to them.
- (C) people have to choose between their relationships and money.
- (D) people are strongly influenced by reflection.

D. Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

		TRUE	FALSE
1	Intuition is a spontaneous mechanism in human nature.		
2	When we use our intuition we don't act quickly.		
3	Reflection is the ability to use a logical process of thought.		
4	Both intuitive and reflective processes operate quickly.		
5	A basic human response is characterized as intuitive.		

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. Do not change the word given.
(10 x 1 = 10 marks)

- I started this book last week and I still haven't finished it. **(reading)**
I _____ last week.
- They are creating a new fashion magazine to replace the old one which closed down. **(being)**
A _____ to replace the old one which closed down.
- Our mother doesn't let us go out without doing our homework. **(allowed)**
We _____ go out without doing our homework.
- 'I'm sorry I told you such a terrible lie,' he told her. **(apologised)**
He _____ her such a terrible lie.
- You didn't leave on time and you missed the bus. **(wouldn't)**
If you had left on time you _____ the bus.
- The secretary is arrogant and rude. **(but)**
Not only _____ she is also rude.
- 'Let's organise a surprise party for her,' he said. **(suggested)**
He _____ a surprise party for her.
- Nina has definitely forgotten about the appointment. **(must)**
Nina _____ about the appointment.
- Dave is too immature to decide what to study. **(enough)**
Dave _____ decide what to study.
- Olivia regrets not studying harder for her final exams. **(ought)**
Olivia _____ harder for her final exams.

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

(10 x 1 = 10 marks)

The benefits of physical activity

One of the most important benefits of physical activity is that it primarily makes one feel happy. It also reduces stress levels and 1. _____ (**ANXIOUS**) and promotes mental health. Further, it is found to increase levels of happiness resulting in the 2. _____ (**IMPROVE**) in one's confidence levels. Research has 3. _____ (**REVEAL**) that people engaging in regular physical activity are 4. _____ (**HAPPY**) than those who don't. Exercise is a contributory factor towards a person's 5. _____ (**EMOTION**) health and well-being. Moreover, exercises like 6. _____ (**CYCLE**), running, and hiking can reduce the risk of cardiovascular diseases and moderate physical activity is 7. _____ (**KNOW**) to half the risk of coronary heart diseases and diabetes. 8. _____ (**LAST**), exercise reduces blood pressure, helps in the reduction of blood cholesterol levels and helps improve the functioning of cardiac muscles, thus 9. _____ (**STRONG**) the heart. Hence, lack of exercise invites trouble and calls everyone to 10. _____ (**CONSIDER**) the ancient Greeks' wise words: 'A healthy mind in a healthy body'.

C. Complete the gaps with ONE suitable word.

(10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Effective Communication

In the information age, we have to send, receive, and process huge numbers 1. _____ messages every day. But effective communication is about more than just exchanging information; it's also 2. _____ understanding the emotion behind the information. Effective communication can improve relationships at home, work, and in social situations by deepening your connections to others and improving teamwork, decision-making 3. _____ problem solving. It enables you to communicate even negative or difficult messages 4. _____ creating conflict or destroying trust. Effective communication combines a set 5. _____ skills including non-verbal communication, attentive listening, the ability to manage stress and the capacity 6. _____ recognize and understand your own emotions and those of the person you're communicating 7. _____.

While effective communication is a learned skill, it is more effective when it's spontaneous rather 8. _____ formulaic. A speech that is read, for example, rarely has the same impact as a speech that is delivered or appears to 9. _____ delivered spontaneously. Of course, it takes time and effort to develop these skills and become an effective communicator. The more effort and practice you put in, the 10. _____ instinctive and spontaneous your communication skills will become.

GOOD LUCK!