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ΕΝΙΑΙΕΣ ΤΕΛΙΚΕΣ ΑΠΟΛΥΤΗΡΙΕΣ ΓΡΑΠΤΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ 2025 - 2026

Γ΄ ΤΑΞΗΣ ΤΕΣΕΚ

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ΠΡΟΤΕΙΝΟΜΕΝΕΣ ΛΥΣΕΙΣ

ΣΥΝΟΛΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑ ΓΡΑΠΤΗΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗΣ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΩΝ: 135 λεπτά

ΟΙ ΠΡΟΤΕΙΝΟΜΕΝΕΣ ΛΥΣΕΙΣ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΟΥΝΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΕΠΤΑ (7) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

PART II: WRITING SKILLS

(30 MARKS)

You have recently moved to a new city abroad to work.

Write an email to your friend Marc about your new life there.

In your email, you should:

- say where you moved and what job you are doing;
- describe your new workplace and colleagues;
- explain how you spend your free time in the new city.

Your email should be about 150 words.

PART III: READING SKILLS

(30 MARKS)

Read the passage below and answer **ALL** the questions that follow.

A. Choose the best answer a, b or c according to the passage.

(5x2=10 marks)

Why are people unhappy at work?



Are you feeling trapped, stressed, or simply unsatisfied in your current job? You're not alone. Here are some top reasons why people experience unhappiness at work.

1. Pay

For many people, low pay is the main reason they feel dissatisfied at work. However, frustration often comes from how people view their salary rather than the amount itself. Much of this comes from feelings of unfairness. Many employees believe their pay does not fairly reflect their skills, effort, and dedication. It is interesting to note that while productivity continues to increase, wages have remained the same. Therefore, these feelings of unfairness may be justified.

2. Unstable work schedules

Some jobs cannot avoid having employees on call. Paramedics, firefighters, and police officers are expected to respond to emergencies as they happen, and people who apply for these jobs understand this from the start. However, other jobs that do not require this still keep employees dependent on the company's short-notice needs. Retail workers are often treated this way, especially when departments do not have enough staff. Some businesses also fail to give work schedules early enough for employees to plan their personal time. A workplace that forces employees to organise their lives around the demands of the job is likely to create unhappy and exhausted workers.

3. Lack of Social Connections

As employees change jobs quickly, many workers do not stay long enough to build strong, personal relationships with colleagues. This creates weak workplace cultures, where people feel alone, disconnected and unhappy. When workers do not feel a **sense** of belonging or support from their colleagues, they are less motivated and more likely to feel dissatisfied with their jobs.

4. The Work Itself

Many workers are unhappy with the kind of work they do. Younger workers often feel that their skills are not fully valued and their work does not interest them. Older workers may become bored by routine tasks or believe their work has little meaning. Often, job dissatisfaction happens because managers do not challenge employees enough, or because workers choose job security instead of personal growth.

5. Not Putting Yourself First

While it is important to work well with others and meet performance goals, ignoring your own needs and well-being can be a major reason for unhappiness at work. Giving up your personal life for work can **constantly** lead to burnout and lower job satisfaction. It can be hard to notice the effect this has until it is too late. Your well-being is the base of your ability to work well and stay positive. Without it, you are more likely to feel annoyed, frustrated, and bitter, make mistakes, argue with colleagues, and experience higher stress levels, causing your happiness to drop **sharply**.

6. Lack of Effort

When employees stop making an effort, it may clearly show a lack of motivation and dissatisfaction with their role or workplace. They may avoid tasks they would usually accept, stop volunteering for projects they once enjoyed or taking part in discussions and decision-making. This is often noticed during meetings and one-on-one discussions. Managers may also see that workers are unsure about taking responsibility and finish fewer tasks.

What Is the Solution to Unhappiness at Work?

Unfortunately, the answer is complex. From the employer's side, managers need to improve how they choose and place workers in roles that suit them well. Good leadership means giving employees tasks that push them to grow while also recognising their hard work. Creating a positive workplace culture that motivates employees is **essential**.

From the workers' side, it is important not to stay in a job with no future and to try to find value in what you do. Job satisfaction often depends on one's **attitude** towards work. Finding purpose in a job, or choosing work that feels meaningful is of great importance..

Adapted from: <https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/cutting-edge-leadership/201412/top-reasons-people-are-unhappy-at-work>

1. Many workers feel unhappy because their pay ___ their effort and abilities.

- a. is limited by
- b. is unrelated to
- c. **does not match**

2. Some workplaces create dissatisfaction because employees must adjust their personal lives to the company's ___.

- a. **unexpected needs**
- b. future plans
- c. business goals

3. Workers often feel lonely at work because many employees leave jobs before they can form ___ relationships.

- a. distant
- b. **close**
- c. professional

4. Younger workers may feel dissatisfied when their abilities are not fully ___ in their job.

- a. admired
- b. developed
- c. **appreciated**

5. Not taking care of personal well-being at work can lead to ___.

- a. **extreme exhaustion**
- b. unfairness
- c. low motivation

B. Write whether the following sentences are True (T) or False (F).

(5x2=10 marks)

1. When workers are more productive, they earn more money. **F**
2. Some jobs have staff who can respond quickly whenever they are needed. **T**
3. Some workers remain in jobs they do not enjoy because they prefer stability to personal development. **T**
4. Managers should place workers in positions that do not necessarily match their skills. **F**
5. Improving job satisfaction depends on both managers and workers. **T**

C. Match the words in Column A (which are in bold and underlined in the text) with their meanings in Column B as they are used in the passage.

(5x1=5 marks)

Column A	Column B
1. <u>sense</u> d	a. mindset
2. <u>growth</u> c	b. important
3. <u>constantly</u> e	c. development
4. <u>essential</u> b	d. feeling
5. <u>attitude</u> a	e. always

D. Answer the following questions according to the passage. (5 marks)

1. What two (2) jobs require employees to deal with emergencies quickly? (2 marks)
Any two of the following: paramedics, firefighters, police officers
2. What three (3) signs show that employees do not try hard at work? (3 marks)

Any three signs: They avoid tasks or responsibilities, they stop volunteering, they do not participate in discussions or decisions, they finish fewer tasks.

PART IV: LANGUAGE USAGE

(20 MARKS)

A. Choose the correct option a, b or c so that the second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence. (5x2=10 marks)

1. The concert was cancelled because of technical problems.

The concert was cancelled ___ technical problems.

- a. thanks to **b. due to** c. because

2. This cake is better than all the others in the bakery.

This is ___ cake in the bakery.

- a. more delicious **b. the most delicious** c. the delicious

3. Many people say that the manager caused the problem.

Many people ___ the manager ___ the problem.

- a. accuse / for b. say / about **c. blame / for**

4. After her first song was released, she became very successful.

After her first song was released, ___.

- a. she changed her job **b. her career took off** c. her career grew up

5. It was raining heavily but they continued the game.

___ the heavy rain, they continued the game.

- a. Because **b. Despite** c. In spite

B. Choose one of the words in brackets to complete the passage.

(10 x0.5=5 marks)

Who is responsible for online privacy?

In today's digital world, sharing personal information online has become part of everyday life. Many argue that users should **1. (share / make / take)** responsibility for their own privacy because they are the ones who choose what information to share online. **2. (If / Since / Although)** many personal devices lack basic protections, users need to act first by staying informed and aware **3. (with / for / of)** potential risks. Even when platforms develop strong safety features, they cannot fully control user behaviour or prevent oversharing. Research **4. (has / was / have)** shown that online safety often depends on users feeling confident in their ability to protect themselves. **5. (When / Although / Unless)** people believe they can act safely, they tend to make smarter choices about what they post.

People often balance their **6. (point / mistake / sense)** of danger with their confidence in responding to it. When users understand their role and feel capable, they are more likely to make safer choices, **7. (like / such / long)** as checking privacy settings or thinking carefully before sharing personal information. This shows that apps alone cannot guarantee full protection. Even the **8. (stronger / strong / strongest)** security tools are ineffective if users ignore warnings or overshare.

Overall, managing online privacy is a shared responsibility between users and social media companies. Platforms must create secure applications, offer clear privacy settings, and be transparent about how data is used. At the same time, users **9. (need / must / should)** to be cautious about what they share and actively protect their personal information. Ethically, both **10. (teams / sides / organisations)** play an important role in keeping people safe online.

Adapted from: <https://www.cyberforyouth.org/post/should-social-media-apps-be-held-responsible-for-our-privacy>

C. Complete the following passage by using the correct form of the word in brackets.

(10x0.5=5 marks)

Collecting items can be fun

Collecting is a hobby that many of us find fascinating. For many people, it offers an **1. effective (EFFECT)** way to connect with others, as collectors often attend meetings, share experiences, and exchange information about their interests. In addition, collectors are often **2. motivated (MOTIVATE)** by the challenge of discovering a unique or rare item, such as an early recording by a particular singer. Some people may spend their entire lives in pursuit of such items. **3. Psychologically (PSYCHOLOGICAL)**, this can give purpose to a life that might otherwise feel aimless.

If, for example, you think about collecting postage stamps, another potential reason for it, is its **4. educational (EDUCATION)** value. Stamp collecting opens a window to other countries and to the plants, animals, or famous people depicted on their stamps. In addition, stamp collecting can be a relatively **5. inexpensive (EXPENSIVE)** hobby, making it accessible to people of all ages and backgrounds.

Not all collectors are interested in learning from their hobby, though. A psychological reason for collecting may be the need for a sense of control, perhaps as a way of creating a feeling of **6. ___ security (SECURE)**. Stamp collectors, for instance, often arrange their stamps in albums very neatly, organising their collection according to certain principles (perhaps by country in alphabetical order) or by the **7. description (DESCRIBE)** on the stamps, such as people, birds, or maps.

All in all, all hobbies give **8. pleasure (PLEASE)**, but the common factor in collecting is usually passion. More than most other hobbies, collecting can be deeply absorbing and can give a strong sense of **9. achievement (ACHIEVE)**. To non-collectors, it may appear an eccentric way of spending time, but in **10. reality (REAL)**, collecting can be very rewarding.

Adapted from: <https://www.ieltsvisa.com/academic-reading-passages/collecting-as-a-hobby-ielts-reading>

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΠΡΟΤΕΙΝΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΛΥΣΕΩΝ