

**ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ  
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΩΤΑΤΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ  
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ**

**ΠΑΓΚΥΠΡΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ 2019**

**ΜΑΘΗΜΑ: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ 4ωρο Τεχνικών Σχολών (52)**

**ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ: Παρασκευή, 07 Ιουνίου 2019**

**ΩΡΑ: 08:00 – 11:00**

**ΤΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΕΞΙ (6) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ  
Όλες οι απαντήσεις να γραφούν στο τετράδιο απαντήσεων.  
Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα.  
Πριν από κάθε απάντηση να σημειώσετε τα στοιχεία της ερώτησης.**

## PART II: WRITING SKILLS

(30 MARKS)



Recently, you visited your cousin who lives abroad.

Write an email to a friend telling him/her about your visit.

In your email, you should:

- describe the place (e.g. city, village) where your cousin lives
- talk about the things you did during your visit
- say what you enjoyed the most and explain why

Your email should be about 150 words.

## PART III: READING SKILLS

(30 MARKS)

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

### SHOULD MOBILE PHONES BE ALLOWED IN SCHOOLS?



Mobile phones have become necessary and the question of whether they should be allowed in schools has been discussed a lot by many people with very different opinions. Supporters of the idea believe that allowing mobile phones in schools enables students to quickly call for help in case of an emergency during school hours and gives parents the ability to contact their children whenever necessary. The audio, photo and video capabilities of smartphones can also bring learning to life and make difficult-to-understand subjects easier. In my opinion, however, although there are a few **benefits** to bringing mobile phones to school, the disadvantages surely outnumber them.

The most important disadvantage of allowing mobile phones in schools is that they stop students from paying attention. This is because with so many apps in a single gadget,

students will definitely want to use them. As a result, they might forget all about their goals and the reasons why they come to school in the first place. Moreover, the students' concentration would **decrease** because they would be busy playing with their mobile phones. In fact, recent studies have shown that when schools do not allow students to take their smartphones into the classroom, their grades quickly improve.

In addition, it's possible that teachers will not be able to think or pay attention to what they do because the mobile phones would probably ring during class, destroying the general atmosphere of the lesson. Also, some pupils may feel unhappy and angry because someone else has a better mobile phone and there would be unhealthy competition to see who has the latest or most expensive model. This would only increase the worries and money spent by parents as students would **annoy** their parents, asking them for new or more expensive mobile phones.

Bringing expensive mobile phones to school may also create problems between students because many admire those who own such phones. It could also make it easier for people to steal, making school a very unsafe place. What is more, mobile phones can be used by students to cheat during examinations. They can simply text anyone and ask for help. Mobile phones can also be used in many other bad ways, like making prank calls during school hours just for fun. This can have serious **consequences** such as bullying, cause unnecessary panic and waste classroom time.

Teens can also be unkind with their online messages. Such behaviour can be reduced by preventing students from using social media platforms during school hours. While bullying in the classroom or in the school yard is easier for teachers to see, it is impossible to tell what students are **communicating** to each other silently on their phones. Students should feel safe at school and not have to continually check their social media accounts to make sure that a classmate isn't posting cruel messages.

In conclusion, although it's hard to separate a teenager from his or her phone, it might be for their own good - particularly during the school day. After all, as a philosopher once said, "It is sad to watch kids become prisoners of their phones".

Adapted from: <https://www.dawn.com/news/>

**A. Choose the best answer a, b, or c according to the passage. (5x2=10 marks)**

**1. Whether mobile phones should be allowed in schools is something that \_\_\_\_.**

- a. has caused a lot of discussion
- b. most people don't care about
- c. everyone agrees on

**2. The writer thinks that using mobile phones has \_\_\_\_.**

- a. as many advantages as disadvantages
- b. more advantages than disadvantages
- c. more problems than benefits

**3. The main disadvantage of using mobile phones in schools is that \_\_\_\_.**

- a. teachers will be unable to think carefully
- b. students will be unable to concentrate
- c. teachers will forget all about their goals

**4. Recent studies have shown that when phones are not allowed in schools \_\_\_\_.**

- a. students get better marks
- b. students get lower marks
- c. students' marks are not affected

**5. Some students may feel \_\_\_\_ when they see others having a better phone.**

- a. nervous
- b. jealous
- c. unhealthy

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

(5x2=10 marks)

1. Allowing mobile phones in schools would mean less pressure on parents.
2. Expensive mobile phones are often the object of admiration.
3. Bringing mobile phones to school can encourage students to break school rules.
4. Teachers can easily find students who bully others using their mobile phones.
5. The writer believes that students should not bring mobile phones to school.

**C. Answer the following questions, according to the passage.**

(5 marks)

1. List three advantages of bringing mobile phones to school. (3 marks)
2. What does the writer mean when he says: "It is sad to watch kids become prisoners of their phones." (2 marks)

**D. Match the words in Column A (which are in bold and underlined in the text) with their meanings in Column B.**

(5x1=5 marks)

Column A	Column B
1. benefits	a. bother
2. decrease	b. results
3. annoy	c. reduce
4. consequences	d. sending
5. communicating	e. advantages

**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. He started playing football when he was ten.**

He \_\_\_\_\_ football since he was ten.

- a.** has been playing    **b.** was playing    **c.** played

**2. The English course is more difficult than I expected.**

The English course isn't \_\_\_\_\_ I expected.

- a. as easy as                      b. the easiest                      c. easier than

**3. "I'll call later tonight," David promised.**

David promised that he \_\_\_\_\_ later that night.

- a. will call                      b. would call                      c. called

**4. I think it would be a good idea to speak to the manager.**

If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I would speak to the manager.

- a. were                      b. would be                      c. am

**5. How long has she been studying English?**

When \_\_\_\_\_ studying English?

- a. she started                      b. has she started                      c. did she start

**B. Complete the following passage by choosing ONE of the words in brackets.**

(10x0.5=5 marks)

**NEW ROYAL BABY**

Prince Harry and Meghan showed the world **1. (their / they / there)** son Archie about a month ago. His **2. (full / first / all)** name is Archie Harrison Mountbatten-Windsor. He is a famous royal baby and **3. (although / despite / even)** people analyse his name, they have not found any connection **4. (from / about / between)** Harry's or Meghan's families and the name "Archie". "Archie" **5. (can / will / would)** mean "brave" or "real". Harrison probably means "son of Harry" and "Mountbatten-Windsor" is the surname **6. (where / which / who)** was created in 1960 when Archie's great-grandparents, Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, **7. (have got married / got married / will get married)**. Harry and Meghan, however, did not do **8. (everything / nothing / something)** traditionally. For example, they did not give their child a title and did not **9. (let / allow / ask)** people take their photograph right after Archie was born but waited a **10. (many / little / few)** days. Everyone in the world wishes their baby a long, healthy life.



Adapted from: <https://www.newslevels.com/products/new-royal-baby>

C. Complete the following passage by using the correct form of the words in brackets. (10x0.5=5 marks)



### HOW DO PLASTIC BAGS HARM SEA LIFE?

Plastic bags harm the oceans and seas in many ways. Turtles are fascinating animals but they may soon 1. \_\_\_\_ (**appear**) because of plastic. Turtles like to eat jellyfish, and experts 2. \_\_\_\_ (**belief**) they eat the plastic bags because they look like jellyfish. When turtles eat plastic, it can block their system; therefore, they can no longer eat properly, which can kill them. In 3. \_\_\_\_ (**add**), when plastic bags end up in our oceans, sea animals can get tangled up in them, which is extremely 4. \_\_\_\_ (**danger**) because they will have trouble moving through the water or feeding. Plastic bags can even be 5. \_\_\_\_ (**harm**) before they are used. It takes a lot of resources and energy to create a plastic bag. An 6. \_\_\_\_ (**importance**) ingredient is oil. Oil is a fossil fuel and it must be taken out of the ground. Do we want to use fossil fuel resources to make a product that is only used once? 7. \_\_\_\_ (**fortunately**), many millions of barrels of oil are used to make plastic bags every year which means that a lot of energy is also used to make and transport plastic bags. It is 8. \_\_\_\_ (**definite**) better for the environment if we reduce our energy use. People now recognise the negative effects that plastic bags have, and they are working on finding different solutions to the problem. So, learn more about the matter; then you can make the right 9. \_\_\_\_ (**decide**) and save one of these 10. \_\_\_\_ (**amaze**) animals.

Adapted from: <http://education.abc.net.au/newsandarticles/blog/>

– END OF EXAMINATION –