ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ, ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΟΛΑΙΑΣ

ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ

ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ

ΠΑΓΚΥΠΡΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ 2021

KEY

ΜΑΘΗΜΑ: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ 4ωρο Τεχνικών Σχολών (52)
ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ: Δευτέρα, 14 Ιουνίου 2021
ΩΡΑ: 08:00 –11:00

ΤΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΕΠΤΑ (7) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ
ΟΛΕΣ οι απαντήσεις να γραφούν στο τετράδιο απαντήσεων.
Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα.

Πριν από κάθε απάντηση να σημειώνετε τα στοιχεία της ερώτησης.

PART II: WRITING SKILLS   **(30 MARKS)**

A friend of yours likes visiting beautiful cities. Write an email to him/her about a beautiful city in a foreign country or in your country.

In your email you should:

- describe the city;
- explain why you have chosen this city;
- recommend places of interest or sights to visit, and activities to do there.

Your email should be about 150 words.

Do not write your name anywhere in the email.

PART III: READING SKILLS   **(30 MARKS)**

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

What will life be like in 2035?

Technologically, the 20-year jump from 2015 to 2035 will be huge. During that time some elements of our world will change while others will stay **familiar**. Back in 1995 we were in the early days of the internet, and our computers were chunky and took a lot of space. There were no touch screen phones or flat screen TVs, and people laughed at the idea of reading electronic books.

So, what will our world really be like in 2035? What does the future hold for love, work and technology?

The future of love

The internet has forever changed the way people meet and fall in love. Online dating and location-based apps, such as Facebook and Snapchat, have opened up possibilities that allow people to look beyond their immediate friends, friends of friends, and co-workers.

We are becoming less dependent on the old social rules. This will have an **impact** on the relationships we form. It seems that fewer people will choose traditional marriage, there will be a rise in civil partnerships, and more people will remain single for longer, if not forever.

People find it fashionable to live together without being married. Dr Helen Fisher, a researcher in sex, gender and reproduction, wrote: 'Living together, they are getting to know a partner long before they get married. Where marriage used to be the beginning of a partnership, it's becoming the finale.'

The future of work

Rather than humans working with machines, automation is likely to make some jobs unnecessary: taxi drivers will be replaced by self-driving Uber cars; receptionists by robots; and doctors by medical technology. Even writers are threatened by companies which currently use Artificial Intelligence (AI) to automate the creation of sports reports and **financial** updates.

Obviously, there will also be new jobs created: computer engineers who **fix** the self-driving Uber taxis; programmers; bioengineers; space tour guides; and vertical farmers. Technology will continue to cause problems to businesses and eliminate jobs, creating new professions we can't yet predict.

People who nowadays work in a traditional office will probably not do so in the future. We're already seeing a shift in the definition of work: it's now a task you perform, not a place you go to. Productivity is no longer measured by sitting at a desk. There's no nine to five. No job for life.

The future of technology

Technology has become part of everything we've looked at so far – relationships and work. We're heading into a future where improved battery technology will likely enable better electric cars, personal flying machines, Hyperloop transportation systems, private space tourism and drone delivery services. We'll probably wear Band Aid-style fitness sensors on our skin, charge our devices using wireless power, let algorithms guard our homes, and have virtual assistants, such as Siri and Cortana, to help us manage the flood of data and make sense of it.

Some of this might happen. Or none of it. Three things, however, are certain: technology will get smaller, smarter and cheaper. In fact, it will most likely get so small, smart and cheap that we'll be able to put computers and sensors into things, such as bins, which will tell the council when they're full, and 4K televisions, which will notice when we've stopped watching and turn themselves off to save power.

The future is **unpredictable**. Predicting the future is notoriously risky. The world in 2035 will probably be much like it is today, but smarter and more automatic. Some innovations we might not notice, while others will knock us sideways, changing our lives forever.

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

1. Back in 1995 computers were ___.

    a. <u>big and heavy</u>
    b. small and light
    c. little and portable

2. With regard to relationships, people are ___ likely to follow the old traditions.

    a. most
    b. more
    c. <u>less</u>

3. The writers' job is threatened by ___ intelligence.

    a. <u>man-made</u>
    b. natural
    c. emotional

4. Nowadays 'work' means ___.

    a. where we go
    b. <u>what we do or achieve</u>
    c. how long we sit at a desk

5. Better electric cars will probably be the result of better ___ technology.

    a. electricity
    b. transportation
    c. <u>battery</u>

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

(5x2=10 marks)

1. Back in 1995 people found the idea of reading electronic books interesting. **FALSE**

2. Online dating enables people to form relationships outside their immediate environment. **TRUE**

3. According to Dr Fisher, people get to know their future husband or wife only after marriage. **FALSE**

4. Algorithms may look after our houses in the future. **TRUE**

5. Virtual assistants may help us to manage and understand information. **TRUE**

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

1. What three new jobs will probably be created in the future? (3 marks)
ANY THREE:

- Computer engineers who fix the self-driving Uber taxis or Computer engineers.
- Programmers
- Bioengineers
- Space tour guides
- Vertical farmers

2. Name two things into which computers and sensors may be put. (2 marks)

- Bins or Bins, which will tell the council when they're full
- 4K Televisions or 4K televisions, which will notice when we've stopped watching and turn themselves off to save power or 4K or Televisions.

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. familiar	**b**	**a.** uncertain
2. impact	**d**	**b.** known
3. financial	**e**	**c.** repair
4. fix	**c**	**d.** effect
5. unpredictable	**a**	**e.** economic

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. **According to the timetable, the starting time of the conference is 8.00am.**

    The conference _____ at 8.00am.

    a. is starting   **b.** <u>starts</u>   **c.** will be starting

2. **Art galleries in New York began buying graffiti in the early seventies.**

    Art galleries in New York _____ graffiti since the early seventies.

    a. <u>have been buying</u>   **b.** bought   **c.** were buying

3. **There are places where antiques cost only a euro.**

    You can buy antiques with _____ a euro at some places.

    a. less than   **b.** more than   **c.** <u>as little as</u>

4. **I can't remember the name of the new shop in our neighbourhood.**

    Can you _____ me of the name of the new shop in our neighbourhood?

    a. remember   **b.** memorise   **c.** <u>remind</u>

5. **In the past, lectures and music accompanied the films.**

    In the past, the films _____ accompanied by lectures and music.

    a. <u>were</u>   **b.** have been   **c.** had been

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

(10x0.5=5 marks)

Job satisfaction

Job satisfaction may be defined as the extent to which the needs of an individual are satisfied in a job. It may refer to the activities, events and conditions that compose the job.

Job satisfaction is about expectations. Some individuals may have low expectations, and decide to work for a company to **1. (earn / win / gain)** their living and make ends meet. When they make enough money and feel financially safe, they may decide to **2. (make / run / deliver)** a small business.

Others have high expectations of themselves and set up big businesses. They have a good **3. (mind / head / brain)** for business, and want to be leaders in the business world. Leaders have excellent communication skills, and show respect to all workers. When **4. (clients / employees / employers)** feel that they are respected, they gain job satisfaction. Job satisfaction affects their mood and feelings, and when their feelings towards the job **5. (are / is / were)** positive, they become more productive.

Job satisfaction is associated with motivation. People who **6. (love / are loving / loved)** their job and invest energy and effort in it, are likely to be successful, and make their careers take **7. (up / off / on)**. Those people are not motivated by the financial reward, but by their desire to gain experience, **8. (be / being / been)** productive, and connect with people. For them, socialising at work helps them to do their job **9. (best / more / better).** They talk with their colleagues, share ideas and practices, and they are always happy at their workplace **10. (although / in spite of / even though)** the problems they may have in their personal lives.

(Inspector, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport and Youth, 2021)

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

Cities saving water

Worldwide organisations and groups try hard to make the cities of the future **1. greener (GREEN)** than they are today. An important aim for a green city is to reduce problems associated with water shortage. To achieve this aim, those organisations and groups organise projects for the **2. conservation (CONSERVE)** of clean water sources.

A threat to clean water sources is air **3. pollution (POLLUTE)**, which introduces harmful substances into the environment. Cars, for example, release **4. poisonous (POISON)** chemicals into the atmosphere. Those chemicals cause acid rain, which reaches Earth and enters water systems.

The mayors of many cities want to get rid of problems that affect drinkable water, and generally to save water. For this reason, they often invite representatives of those **5. environmental (ENVIRONMENT)** organisations and groups to the Town Halls to allow them to explain the reasons behind their projects, and present their **6. proposals / proposal (PROPOSE).** If they find their projects interesting, they may decide to fund them.

A project, which has recently been funded by a city, is looking for **7. alternative (ALTERNATE)** sources of water, including recycled community water. Another project suggests that each city should create a 'Green' pavement. It is a pavement that absorbs rainwater and directs it naturally into the soil. The pavement is **8. beneficial (BENEFIT)** for the environment because it is made from recycled material.

The **9. success (SUCCEED)** of 'green' projects depends on community people, who need to realise that life depends on water. If we recognise the importance of water, we can engage in activities that help to reverse local and **10. global (GLOBE)** water crisis, which is mainly caused by climate change.

(Inspector, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport and Youth, 2021)

- END OF THE EXAMINATION -