

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΩΤΑΤΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ

ΠΑΓΚΥΠΡΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ

Μάθημα: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ

Ημερομηνία & ώρα εξέτασης: Πέμπτη, 26 Μαΐου 2011

7.30 π.μ. - 10.45 π.μ.

ΤΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΠΕΝΤΕ (5) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα.

I. WRITING SKILLS

(25 MARKS)

Write a composition of about 250 - 300 words:

'Family means putting your arms around each other and being there.'
Discuss.

II. READING SKILLS

(40 MARKS)

Read the text below and do ALL the exercises that follow:

The 'Perfect' Family

Is there such a thing as a 'perfect' family? The American family is a **rapidly** changing institution. You may have grown up in the stereotypical American family - two parents and one or more children, with a father who worked outside the home and a mother who stayed at home and cared for the children and the household. Today, with the entry of so many more women into the workforce, with the increasing divorce rate, and with the growing number of single-parent households, other family structures have become more common.

If your own family is different from the one described above, then your **situation** is certainly not unusual. Currently, 30% of American families are now headed by single parents, either divorced, widowed, or never married. Some children live in foster families; others live in step-families. Sometimes there is no parent and grandparents raise grandchildren. In more than two thirds of American families, both parents work outside the home.

Even if your family fits the more traditional **mold**, your children will almost certainly have some friends who live in households with different structures. From time to time you can expect your children to ask questions like “Why do people get divorced?” “How come Jimmy’s mother and father don’t live together?” “Why does Annette’s father live with another lady?” Because families are so important to children, parents need to be able to answer such questions with more than mere slogans or quick replies. By asking these questions, children are trying to understand the changes in structure, lifestyles and relationships that can occur within families.

Any groups of people living together in a household can create and call themselves a family. For example, to share expenses a divorced mother with two children may live with another divorced woman with children; together they may consider themselves a family. A grandparent who lives with their daughter, son-in-law, and grandchildren may become an **integral** part of their family. The **variations** of family structures and definitions are almost endless, but they have certain qualities in common: Family members share their lives emotionally and together fulfill the multiple responsibilities of family life.

However, families are much more than groups of people who share the same genes or the same address. They should be a source of support and encouragement. This does not mean that everyone gets along all the time. Conflicts are part of family life. And although family life is often romanticized, difficulties are commonplace, with disagreements arising over issues ranging from how the children should be raised to how the family finances should be budgeted. Additionally, issues such as illness, disability, addiction, job loss, school failure and marital problems create tension. Parent-children conflicts are commonplace too. As parents assert their authority, and children try to assert their autonomy appropriately, **strife** is inevitable. Listening to each other, accepting differences and working together to resolve conflicts are important in strengthening the family.

A. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d in each case according to the text: (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

1. In the stereotypical American family, a mother used to

- a. work outside the house and earn her own living.
- b. live on her own with one or more children.
- c. stay at home and look after the children.
- d. live with her parents and share her income with them.

2. In our days the institution of the family has changed in America.

- a. completely b. partly c mostly d. miraculously

3. In most American families both parents

- a. are divorced or widowed.
b. are employed outside the home.
c. have never been married.
d. have lost their jobs.

4. Parents should not answer their children's questions about family structure with a

- a. long phrase. c. definite response.
b. short answer. d. strange reply.

5. Generally, families share

- a. experiences and feelings. c. expenses and income.
b. lifestyles and relationships. d. emotions and responsibilities.

B. Answer the following questions on the text: (3 x 3 = 9 marks)

1. Mention three (3) factors which have influenced the family structure nowadays.
2. Refer to the three (3) family changes that children are trying to understand.
3. Write three (3) ways which could strengthen family ties.

C. Extended writing: (15 marks)

(Use information from the text and your own views)

According to the text what are four problems families might have to deal with?

In your opinion how can families face these four problems?

Write about 80 - 100 words.

- D. Match the words in Column A, in bold in the text, with the words in Column B, according to the text:
 (More words than needed are given in Column B) (6 x 1 = 6 marks)

A	B
1. rapidly	a. conflict
2. situation	b. realities
3. mold	c. state
4. integral	d. differences
5. variations	e. officially
6. strife	f. pattern
	g. fast
	h. essential

III. LANGUAGE USAGE

(15 MARKS)

- A. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word in bold and other words to complete each sentence. Do not change the words given.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

- Could you tell me if I have to bring my whole family? **(necessary)**
 Could you tell me if me to bring my whole family?
- He sometimes wishes he had never left his family in Australia.
(regrets)
 He sometimes his family in Australia.
- "Don't forget to phone your sister," said my mother. **(reminded)**
 My mother my sister.
- "Were you living with your family when you met Celia?" she asked him.
(if)
 She asked him with his family when he met Celia.
- They gave my father a gold watch when he retired. **(given)**
 My father a gold watch when he retired.

B. Fill in the gaps in the following text with the correct form of the words given in brackets. (10 x 0,5 = 5 marks)

Do parents control their children's fate?

This is a myth. In reality, parents cannot determine how their children will turn out. 1. **(INEVITABLE)**, children assert their autonomy, creating a niche for 2. **(SELF)** separate from their parents. At the same time, many factors external to both the child and family can influence the child's 3. **(DEVELOP)**. Even within the same family there can be tremendous individual 4. **(VARY)** among siblings in intelligence, temperament, mood and 5. **(SOCIABLE)**. Yet despite these differences, parents are responsible for imparting to each child a sense of being loved and accepted, for helping each child to 6. **(SUCCESS)** at various tasks, respect the rules and accept the responsibilities society imposes. These are indeed 7. **(AWE)** tasks. Some parents perceive themselves as having total responsibility for their children's fate. However, this 8. **(BELIEVE)** places a heavy and 9. **(REAL)** emotional burden on them as well as on their youngsters. If the children are having problems, parents often feel a sense of 10. **(FAIL)**; likewise, the children feel as though they have let their family down.

C. Fill in the gaps in the following text with only ONE word. (10 x 0,5 = 5 marks)

Divorce: What should we tell the children?

Children have a right to know about impending change in the family, particularly how it is going to affect 1. But this kind of information should be saved until the couple have made some final decisions and 2. able to provide the children with 3. structured plan and answers to most of their questions. Youngsters should not 4. subjected to statements like "Your father and I are thinking about getting a divorce; we'll let you 5. what we decide." If the couple make the decision 6. separate or divorce, they should explain the situation honestly to the children. They should 7. talk with the children about the divorce at the same time 8. discuss the situation in a language children can understand. For example, 9. they have a child 10. a very young age, they should explain the situation simply and directly.