

**ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ, ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΟΛΑΙΑΣ  
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ  
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ**

**ΠΑΓΚΥΠΡΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΠΡΟΣΒΑΣΗΣ 2022**

**ΜΑΘΗΜΑ: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ (6)**

**ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ: ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗ, 22 ΙΟΥΝΙΟΥ 2022**

**ΩΡΑ: 8:00 - 11:15**

**ΤΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΔΩΔΕΚΑ (12) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ  
Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα. Πριν από κάθε απάντηση να σημειώσετε  
τα στοιχεία της ερώτησης.**

**ΟΛΕΣ ΟΙ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΝΑ ΓΡΑΦΟΥΝ ΣΤΟ ΤΕΤΡΑΔΙΟ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΩΝ**

**TASK 5**

**(10 marks)**

**Read the article and answer the questions that follow.**

**Lost and found: the extraordinary story of Shackleton's Endurance epic**



Ernest Shackleton's Endurance expedition was the remarkable final chapter in the Heroic Age of Exploration. Like many great tales, Shackleton's story is one of failure. He proved, though, that just because you might fail, it doesn't make you a failure. In his case quite the opposite. The *Endurance* left South Georgia on 5 December 1914. Sir Ernest Shackleton, the expedition leader, had a daring, potentially history-making aspiration: he and his team would be the first to walk across Antarctica.

Within two days, the ship encountered the barrier of thick sea ice around the Antarctic continent. For several weeks, the *Endurance* made painstaking progress and was one hundred miles – one day's sail – from her destination. However, in mid-January gale-force winds pushed the ice floes hard against one another and the temperature dropped dramatically, cementing together the loose ice that surrounded the ship. As the ship's storekeeper wrote, she was "***like an almond in the middle of a bar of chocolate***".

Thousands of miles from civilisation, with no means of communication with the outside world, Shackleton and his group could do nothing but wait. Shackleton feared the potential effects of idleness, boredom and discontent among his men more than he did the ice and cold. He had to quickly reinvent the team's goals; he had begun the voyage with a mission of exploration, but it quickly became a mission of survival. He, therefore, kept a strict routine for everything and insisted that the men socialise after dinner, as a tonic for declining morale. In this way, he managed the collective fear that threatened to take hold when the trip didn't go as planned.

After nine months of being completely surrounded by ice, they abandoned the badly damaged ship, decamping on the ice. From the ship they took food, books, clothing, tools, keepsakes and – crucially – three open lifeboats. A few weeks later, on 21 November 1915, almost a year after they had set out, the *Endurance* finally sank. When the ice broke up the following April, the crew took to the lifeboats, rowing to Elephant Island, a remote and uninhabited outcrop. The men were exhausted, but they made it. It was the first time

they had stood on solid ground in almost 500 days. They formed a plan to march across the ice towards land. But after travelling just seven and a half miles (12km) in seven days, they gave up.

Shackleton knew that each day, his presence had a huge impact on the men's mindsets. Thus, on the rare occasion when his morale flagged, he made sure it was never apparent. Knowing they had to race against time, Shackleton did not panic – he took a smaller group with him and risked his life going to another island on a lifeboat to get help. They sailed another 800 miles (1,300km) across rough seas and in biting winds to South Georgia. It took 16 days to reach their destination.

It was an extraordinary feat of survival, but their epic journey was not yet over. Three of the men, including Shackleton, then crossed South Georgia's peaks and glaciers to reach a whaling station on the other side of the island. In August, after several failed attempts, a rescue party set out for Elephant Island, where the remaining 22 crewmen were waiting. "I have done it," Shackleton wrote to his wife Emily. "Not a life lost, and we have been through hell."

The wreck of the *Endurance*, whose name proved all too appropriate, has finally been located deep beneath the icy seas of Antarctica, 107 years after it sank. Shackleton and his men have been celebrated for their perseverance and their story is an extraordinary example of man's ability to survive and overcome adversity. As for the *Endurance* itself, it has spent more than a century unseen at the bottom of the ocean; yet video footage of the remains shows the ship to be in remarkable condition. Even though it has been sitting in 3km of water for over a century, it looks just like it did on the November day it went down, with its name – *Endurance* – clearly visible on the stern.

Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com>

1. What did Sir Ernest Shackleton aim to do?  
.....(1)

2. Which factors contributed to the ship's entrapment in ice? Give two details.  
..... (1)  
.....(1)

3. Why does the writer include the comment “*like an almond in the middle of a bar of chocolate*” (par. 2)?

.....(1)

4. How did Shackleton manage to keep the crew’s spirits high, despite the trouble they were in? Give two details.

.....(1)

.....(1)

5. Why has the ship’s name *Endurance* proved to be extremely fitting?

.....(1)

6. What does the article tell us about Sir Ernest Shackleton’s character? Give three details.

.....(1)

.....(1)

.....(1)

## **TASK 6**

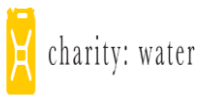
(5x1=5 marks)

**Read the magazine article about four organisations which tackle the Global Water Crisis (A-D). Then answer the questions that follow.**

### **Water organisations in the fight for conservation**

Many organisations all over the world are working to raise awareness about water conservation. Today, we have listed four of these organisations that have made significant contributions to water conservation efforts.

#### **A. *Charity: Water***



Unfortunately, water is not evenly distributed around the world. Focused on bringing clean water to the 663 million people on the planet who don't have clean water, *Charity: Water* invites visitors to their interactive website to follow these people on their daily journey: carry 80 pounds of water in yellow fuel cans; dig with their children in sand for water; line up at a well and wait eight hours for a turn. Rather than simply taking donations, *Charity: Water* also gets people to start their own campaigns to raise money for clean water in the developing nations. The organisation's website walks you through a simple process of picking an activity and creating a page, promoting your campaign for clean water, and monitoring your donated funds. Most people fail to fully appreciate the importance of this precious commodity and by getting people involved and thinking about how to make a difference, *Charity: Water* is doing more than just providing clean water to those in need; they are helping to change the way people think about water altogether.

#### **B. *Global Water Challenge***



Water scarcity is an abstract concept to many and a stark reality for others. We, at the *Global Water Challenge*, or *GWC*, help the poorest and most vulnerable communities in sub-Saharan Africa gain access to clean drinking water. Surely everyone has heard the oft-quoted proverb: "Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish, and you feed him for a lifetime." At *GWC* we take that maxim a step further through our programmes, which allow us to provide community members with the expertise to dig wells, dams, filter surface water, and improve sanitation and hygiene practices with the sole aim of improving their quality of life. *GWC* was instrumental to the establishment of the WASH.org site, to help set up a hub for people to discuss sustainable water initiatives.

### **C. UN-Water**



The endeavours of United Nations institutions and international organisations working on water and sanitation issues are facilitated by *UN-Water*. Over 30 UN organisations carry out water and sanitation programmes, reflecting the fact that water issues run through all of the UN's main focus areas. *UN-Water's* role is to ensure that the UN family 'delivers as one' in response to water related challenges. Every year, *UN-Water* coordinates the United Nations international observances on freshwater and sanitation. Depending on the official UN theme of the campaign, they are led by one or more UN-Water Members and Partners with a related mandate. *UN-Water* is more than the sum of its parts: it brings together and uses to maximum advantage the input from the UN family and international organisations. A recent survey has revealed that *UN-Water* Members and Partners annually invest more than USD 1.9 million per year in *UN-Water* related activities, which represents an increase of more than 60 per cent compared to five years ago.

### **D. The Nature Conservancy**



One of the largest environmental organisations in North America, *The Nature Conservancy*, is dedicated to protecting both land and water resources for the good of people and nature. *The Nature Conservancy* is actively protecting rivers, lakes and natural lands in many countries. By protecting these natural resources, *the Nature Conservancy* is helping ensure that they will be there for future generations. A winner of the Stockholm water prize, *The Nature Conservancy* has also worked tirelessly to systematically study water conservation in order to give the rest of the world a useable knowledge base from which to understand water availability. The in-depth studies undertaken by this organisation are invaluable in helping others create the best possible actionable plans for water conservation efforts in various regions of the world.

Adapted from: <https://www.xerostech.com>

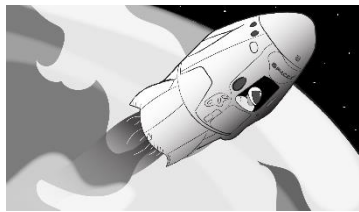
Which water organisation...?	
1. knits together the efforts of multiple stakeholders working on solutions to water challenges	_____
2. creates a “hands-on” experience and effects a change in mindset	_____
3. believes in the general principle of alleviating poverty by facilitating self-sufficiency	_____
4. contributes to research and offers optimum water management solutions	_____
5. has helped create an online meeting place for people to debate long term water solutions	_____

**TASK 7**

**(5x2=10 marks)**

**Read the text and questions that follow. For each question, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best, according to the text.**

**Why are billionaires obsessed with going to space?**



Branson, Bezos, Musk: why are these billionaires obsessed with space travel? Although they do not own up to it, as businessmen, they must see a tremendous opportunity to make money by exploiting resources in space. The Tesla founder, Elon Musk, argues that in becoming “multiplanetary”, humans might gain protection from the risks of extinction or ecological collapse, while Amazon’s Jeff Bezos speaks of “saving the Earth”. Richard Branson who is, incidentally, fascinated by the idea of space tourism, has announced an ambitious plan to set up a human colony on various planets to escape Earth in case of a catastrophe. If all human civilisation on one planet is lost, these billionaires maintain that we have a backup elsewhere.

Bezos, Musk and Branson seem excited by a worthy goal: securing the future of humanity by going into space. Many have brushed this off as billionaire bravado that pays little attention to real problems such as environmental collapse. Others working in the space sector are grateful for their presence. But “going to space” and “saving the human race”

are ideas that have long attracted and held the interest and attention of people on Earth. Their shared history shows why we remain fascinated by this prospect, no matter who, right now, are its **cheerleaders**.

For centuries, people believed that the universe was full of life and intelligence. The alternative – that humans were essentially alone in the universe, an oasis of intelligence surrounded by lifelessness – was too difficult to accept. Many assumed other planets were inhabited by creatures essentially identical to us. Because of this, people focused on details, missing the overarching story – no one accepted that the end of the Earth would simultaneously spell the end of human life. And there was no reason to imagine humanity migrating to other planets to bring life to a non-living universe. Writers imagined making trips to visit other planets and stars and their nonhuman inhabitants, but not permanently settling these spaces.

Since the creation of nuclear weapons, human extinction has no longer been a distant prospect like the dying sun that troubled earlier physicists. The very existence of nuclear weapons is a risk for future generations, and indeed for the survival of humanity. Nuclear missiles that are capable of destroying our species have made **this** likely to happen very soon. In this dangerous post-nuclear context, scientists such as Isaac Asimov and Stephen Hawking have hinted that if we care about protecting humanity, there might be a rush to settle Mars.

But in the immediate term, we urgently need to face extreme risks such as the climate crisis, emerging viruses and the possibility of engineered pathogens. Not only would this improve the lives of the living, but it would also safeguard the lives of everyone who might come after them. Currently it's only astronauts or billionaires such as Musk and Bezos who are able to briefly exit the Earth's atmosphere. It's true that Earth will one day become uninhabitable as our sun ages, and that the wider universe will remain potentially capable of supporting complex life for a lifetime beyond this.

Yet whether humans ever get a shot at inhabiting other planets depends entirely on the actions of people who are currently alive. For this reason, our immediate priority should be to shield our environment and ensure everyone is protected from extreme risks. We have created the means to destroy ourselves and are causing the collapse of our environment – yet we haven't developed the institutions or collective wisdom to prevent this. Before humans undertake ambitious projects such as reaching the stars, protecting people from these extreme risks is an urgent task for the present.

Adapted from: <https://www.theguardian.com>



**1. Bezos, Musk and Branson share the notion that \_\_\_\_.**

- A. the key to ecological problems is human presence on the planet
- B. spreading into the cosmos will safeguard humanity's future
- C. space tourism will resolve many problems encountered on Earth
- D. ventures embarking on recreational spaceflights will prove profitable

**2. The “cheerleaders”, mentioned in par. 2, are \_\_\_\_.**

- A. people pursuing a career in the space sector
- B. outspoken supporters of space travel
- C. people dismissive of the benefits of space travel
- D. billionaires like Bezos, Branson, and Musk

**3. Which of the following sentences is in line with the content of par. 3?**

- A. People failed to see the bigger picture about the future of our planet.
- B. People were preoccupied with developments in outer space.
- C. People were attracted to the idea of moving to other planets.
- D. People exhibited a total disregard for life on other planets.

**4. The word “this”, in par. 4, refers to the \_\_\_\_.**

- A. threat posed by nuclear weapons
- B. existence of lethal nuclear weapons
- C. survival of humanity on the planet
- D. disappearance of the human species

**5. The purpose of the author is to \_\_\_\_.**

- A. appeal to the reader to believe in a novel idea
- B. highlight the controversy over billionaires
- C. raise questions regarding a debatable issue
- D. condemn the actions of influential public figures

## **TASK 8**

**(15 marks)**

**Read the article about books.**

**Write a summary about the advantages of reading printed books rather than e-books.**

**Your summary should be about 100 words long (and no more than 120 words long). You should use your own words as far as possible.**

### **The case against e-books**

You got an e-reader over the holidays. What should you load it up with? Beach reads? Sure. "Romeo and Juliet"? Probably not. We know a lot about the pros and cons of reading a hard-copy book versus reading electronically. The problem is many of us refuse to listen.

Don't get me wrong – digital reading has some real advantages. Ask people what they like most about reading on digital screens and you hear over and over again about convenience: "easy to carry" and "compact". We also know electronic texts (especially when they are open-access or donated) are vital for democratising learning opportunities. Just look at projects like the *Digital Public Library of America* or *Worldreader*. More points for digital reading: e-books tend to be cheaper than print versions. There's also the environmental argument. Think of the trees!

Yet the soundness of this case is arguable. An e-reader's manufacturing process consumes approximately 100 kilowatt hours of fossil fuels and produces more than 65 pounds of carbon dioxide (one of the gases responsible for climate change). Producing one book consumes two kilowatt hours of fossil fuels and approximately 7.5 kilograms of carbon dioxide, for a total of 100 times fewer greenhouse gases than those caused by the production of one e-reader. And think about all that energy needed to run servers and cooling fans. And remember, trees are a renewable resource.

The earth metals we are using up to build e-readers and tablets are not just rare but highly toxic, resulting in toxic emissions that can adversely impact the environment. Additionally, people exposed to toxic air pollutants at sufficient concentrations and durations may have an increased chance of experiencing extremely serious health effects.

Then, there's the appeal of a hard copy: an e-book just doesn't have the same *feel* as a traditional book. What fascinates me is how many people – from teenagers to millennials to those of a certain age – prefer print when reading both for pleasure and for school or work. Drawing examples from my own research, some of the reasons why people find

hard copies have a different *feel* are aesthetic (“charm of actually turning pages” and “scent of a new book”). Others involve a sense of accomplishment (“able to see how much I read”), ease of annotation (“I can write on the pages”), and navigation (“easy to locate where I was”).

Students who have books at home are more likely to perform better in school, according to a study of readers from 42 countries. It doesn’t matter how many books you have, but each additional book helps children improve academically. This is especially true for children from disadvantaged families. A new study has also found that both parents and children experience a greater bond when reading printed books together, compared to e-books. Researchers believe this is because having books at home encourages children to read for fun and talk to their parents about what they’ve learned.

The real nail in the coffin, though, for one-size-fits-all electronic reading is concentration. Over 92 percent of those surveyed said they concentrate best and remember more information when reading a hard copy. The explanation is hardly rocket science. When a digital device has an Internet connection, it’s hard to resist the temptation to jump ship: *I’ll just respond to that text I heard come in, check the headlines, order those boots that are on sale.* Much of what students liked about reading print involved their minds. They said, “it’s easier to focus,” “my spatial memory works best,” and “I feel like the content sticks in my head more easily.”

Going back to the question of what sorts of reads it makes sense to do onscreen and which to reserve for paper. If digital interruptions don’t threaten your enjoyment or understanding of a text (but here, you have to be honest), then medium may not matter.

Casual reading like Baldacci? If you break to check sports scores, little harm done. Just don’t expect to understand much of what great authors like Shakespeare wrote this way.

Adapted from: <https://www.washingtonpost.com>

## TASK 9

(15 marks)

You recently had to deal with a challenging situation. You now realise that the way in which you handled it was not appropriate.

Write an email to your English-speaking friend telling him/her about it.

In your email you should:

- describe the difficulty that you faced
- explain how you handled it
- say what you have learnt from the experience.

**Your email should be between 150 and 200 words long.**

**TASK 10**

**(15 marks)**

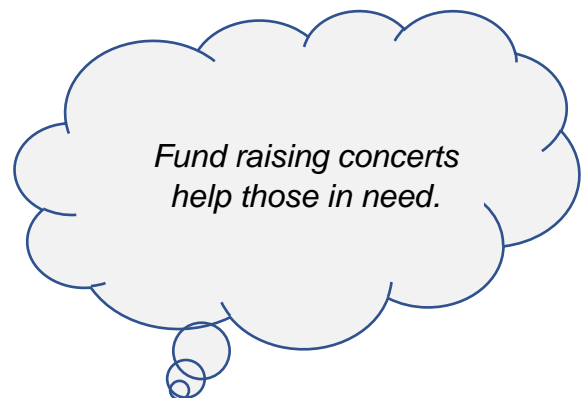
**On the occasion of World Music Day (21 June), an English Language Magazine is asking for articles in response to the following statement:**

Music has the wonderful power to go beyond borders and bring people together, making a positive global impact.

**To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons to support your opinion.**

**Write an article giving your views.**

Here are two comments from your classmates:



The comments above may give you some ideas but you can also use ideas of your own.

**Your article should be between 150 and 200 words long.**

**-ΤΕΛΟΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟΥ-**