

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ, ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΟΛΑΙΑΣ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΜΕΣΗΣ ΓΕΝΙΚΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ

ΕΝΙΑΙΑ ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ Α΄ ΤΕΤΡΑΜΗΝΟΥ 2021-22
Α΄ ΤΑΞΗΣ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ

ΠΕΜΠΤΗ 27 ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ 2022
ΕΞΕΤΑΖΟΜΕΝΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑ: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ (Α΄ ΣΕΙΡΑ)

ΚΩΔΙΚΟΣ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΟΣ: Α006

ΣΥΝΟΛΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑ ΓΡΑΠΤΗΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗΣ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΩΝ: 135 λεπτά

ΤΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΔΕΚΑ (10) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ

1. Στο εξώφυλλο του τετραδίου απαντήσεων να συμπληρώσετε όλα τα κενά με τα στοιχεία που ζητούνται.
2. **Να απαντήσετε ΟΛΑ τα ερωτήματα**
3. **Να μην αντιγράψετε τα θέματα** στο τετράδιο απαντήσεων.
4. Να μη γράψετε πουθενά στις απαντήσεις σας το όνομά σας.
5. Να απαντήσετε στο τετράδιό σας σε όλα τα θέματα **μόνο με μπλε πένα ανεξίτηλης μελάνης**. Μολύβι επιτρέπεται, μόνο αν το ζητάει η εκφώνηση, και μόνο για σχήματα, πίνακες, διαγράμματα κλπ.
6. Απαγορεύεται η χρήση διορθωτικού υγρού ή διορθωτικής ταινίας.

ΣΑΣ ΕΥΧΟΜΑΣΤΕ ΚΑΛΗ ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ

PART II: READING

(30 MARKS)

TASK 4

(5x1=5 marks)

For each question choose the correct answer.

1.

- A. Parking is full. Come back later.
- B. Only the tavern's customers can park in the street.
- C. Customers can park behind the tavern.



2.

- A. You may swim, but it could be dangerous.
- B. Swimming is not allowed when there is no lifeguard.
- C. There are never any lifeguards at Paradise Beach.



3.

- A. We are grateful you do not smoke.
- B. Smoking is bad for your health.
- C. Smoking is not allowed.



4.

- A. Tarzan will not be able to play tennis at the weekend.
- B. The tennis match will take place on a different day.
- C. Jane cancelled her tennis game with Tarzan.

Tarzan,
Jane called. The date of
your tennis game has
changed from Saturday to
Sunday. Can you call her
and tell her whether you still
want to meet?

-Pepa

5.

- A. You don't have to eat inside the teachers' room.
- B. You need a teacher's permission to eat in their room.
- C. You are not allowed to eat in the teachers' room.

**EATING IN THE
TEACHERS' ROOM
IS PROHIBITED**

TASK 5

(4x1=4 marks)

For each question, choose the correct answer.

The Erasmus students below are visiting Cyprus and would like to visit historical sites and museums. On the next page, there are descriptions of five such sites. Decide which historical site would be the most suitable for these students.

1. Jo-jo

Jo-jo studies drama at the Performing Arts School of Napoli. When she travels, she likes to watch plays and listen to live music. At school she studied Greek myths and Greek tragedies and dreams of performing “The Triumph of Dionysos” at an ancient amphitheatre. That’s why she loves visiting ancient theatres where such plays were performed in antiquity and are still performed today.

2. Johannes

Johannes studies history and art in Amsterdam. His favourite historical period is the Middle Ages; he is fascinated by the history of the crusades and how the different kings and knights of Europe joined forces to free Jerusalem. He is particularly interested in visiting military sites of that period like city defensive walls, forts, castles, even palaces and Middle Ages churches.

3. Jasper

Jasper comes from Copenhagen and his favourite subject is history. Besides history, Jasper collects stamps; His stamp collection includes stamps from almost every country of the world. He believes that you can learn the history of a country by just looking at its stamps, so when he has a chance to visit philatelic clubs or museums and “study” the stamps, he takes it.

4. Juana

Juana’s ideal pastime is a visit to one of the churches in her city, Barcelona. Juana loves religious art. Her bookshelves are full of books about religious art showing artefacts from all the world religions. She has books on Roman figurines, Byzantine icons, tiles decorated in Islamic art, even statues of Buddha, so when she gets a chance to see the real pieces in a museum or gallery, she doesn’t miss it.

A Museum of Kykkos Monastery

The Museum of Kykkos Monastery is located within the Kykkos Monastery and houses a priceless collection of icons, religious objects, manuscripts and other Cypriot antiquities. The Monastery itself is the richest of Cyprus' monasteries. One of three icons of Panayia attributed to Agios Loukas the Evangelist is kept there, in a shrine made of tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl.

B Cyprus Postal Museum

Located within the old city of Lefkosia, the Cyprus Postal Museum exhibits the rich and diverse material of the island's postal history, which started in the 15th century during the Venetian period. The halls of the museum exhibit postage stamps and rich philatelic material in chronological order, including rare material from the period of British Rule, and envelopes and stamps issued since the birth of the Republic of Cyprus in 1960.

C Kolossi Castle

Serving as a fine example of military architecture, Kolossi castle was originally built in the medieval times, around 13th century, and rebuilt in its present form in the 15th century. After the fall of Acre in 1291, during the crusades, it served as the headquarters of the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and in the 14th century came under the domain of the Knights Templar.

D Pafos Mosaics

The Pafos Mosaics are considered among the finest in the eastern Mediterranean. They are actually the floors of the houses of four Roman noblemen that date from the 2nd to the 5th centuries AD. They show various scenes from Greek Mythology. The most spectacular mosaic is a five-panel set depicting the birth of Dionysos; Leda and the Swan; Cassiopeia and the Nereids; Apollon, and the Triumph of Dionysos.

E Kourion Archaeological Site

The archaeological site of Kourion, one of the island's most important cities in antiquity, is an impressive open-air museum. The city was founded by Greek immigrants from Argos, prospered during the Roman times but was destroyed by an earthquake in 365 AD. The centrepiece of Kourion is its impressive Greco-Roman theatre, built in the 2nd century BC. It is still used today for open-air musical and theatrical performances.

Adapted from www.visitcyprus.com

1: ____	2: ____	3: ____	4: ____
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TASK 6

(5x1= 5 marks)

For each question choose the correct answer.

Alexander Fleming – The man who changed the world!



Alexander Fleming was born on 6th August 1881 in Scotland and grew up on a farm. He moved to London when he was 13 and worked for a shipping company for four years. In 1903, the twenty-year-old Alexander Fleming went to study medicine at St Mary's hospital. He later became a bacteriologist -a scientist who studies bacteria.

Some bacteria help us stay healthy, but some bacteria can also cause infection and diseases. In France during the First World War, Fleming saw many soldiers die from infected wounds. He noticed that the use of antiseptics was killing more soldiers than the infection itself. As a result, he wanted to do more medical research to try to find treatments. In August 1928, Fleming left a bottle of bacteria in his laboratory while he went on holiday. When he came back, he noticed that some yellow-green mould had grown on it. The bacteria had disappeared from the area around the mould. He, then, realised that he had discovered a mould that could kill bacteria. He named the mould penicillin.

In 1939, two scientists, Howard Florey and Ernst Chain, investigated how to reproduce Fleming's penicillin. Their work meant that penicillin could go on to be produced in large amounts and enabled the first ever antibiotics to be made. A lot of diseases could then be treated.

Fleming was considered a hero because his discovery cured lots of people during the Second World War. For his work, Alexander Fleming was awarded a Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1945. Flemings' discovery of penicillin changed the world of modern medicine by introducing the age of useful antibiotics. Penicillin has saved and is still saving millions of people around the world.

Adapted from: <https://cpb-eu-w2.wpmucdn.com/edublog>.

1. **At the age of twenty Alexander Fleming _____.**
 - A. moved to London
 - B. lived in Scotland
 - C. worked at St Mary's hospital
 - D. started his medicine studies

2. **Fleming noticed that the use of antiseptics _____.**
 - A. killed fewer soldiers
 - B. often cured the soldiers' wounds
 - C. caused the death of many wounded soldiers
 - D. was as dangerous for the soldiers as the infection itself

3. **When he came back from holidays Fleming noticed that _____.**
 - A. the bacteria had gone away from the area around the mould
 - B. the yellow-green mould had changed colour
 - C. the yellow-green mould had disappeared
 - D. more bacteria had appeared

4. **The scientists Howard Florey and Ernst Chain _____.**
 - A. produced penicillin for the first time
 - B. examined how to make penicillin again
 - C. caused more diseases
 - D. stopped the production of antibiotics

5. **Fleming's discovery changed the world because _____.**
 - A. he was awarded a Nobel Prize
 - B. his discovery saved many lives
 - C. he took part in the First World War
 - D. he was against modern medicine

TASK 7

(5x1= 5 marks)

Five sentences have been removed from the text below.

For each question, choose the correct answer.

There is an extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Can Letters Talk?

LOL! BRB! Do you know what those things stand for?

1. If you recognised them, you might know a thing or two about texting. After all, you're already familiar with examples of SMS language.



What is SMS language? It includes any abbreviations and slang used to send brief messages through mobile phones. SMS itself is an abbreviation.

2. In addition to text messages, SMS language is also often used on the internet in emails and social media.

The use of SMS language has exploded in the past several years. But it's not a new invention. 3. For example, many SMS language phrases are similar to those used long ago when sending telegraph messages. 4. They looked for ways to shorten their messages to save money.

SMS includes all different sorts of abbreviations. The goal of SMS is to use the fewest number of characters possible. It also helps users to type less and communicate faster. Often, SMS messages can mean more than one thing. Users must interpret the meaning from the context of the message.

One side effect of SMS is that punctuation, grammar and capitalization are usually ignored. 5. They fear that using SMS too much might have a negative effect on skills.

Adapted from: <https://wonderopolis.org/wonder/Can-Letters-Talk>

- A. This has led some people to be critical of it.
- B. On the other hand, using SMS language has a lot of advantages.
- C. They mean "laughing out loud" and "be right back."
- D. People have been looking for ways to shorten long phrases and communicate more quickly for hundreds of years.
- E. People sending telegraphs were charged for every word they sent.
- F. Its longer name is "short message service" and it is another name for a text message.

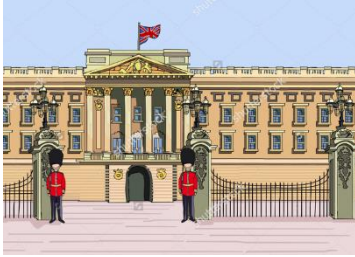
TASK 8**(5x1= 5 marks)****For each question choose the correct answer to fill the gaps.****France Bans Mobile Phones**

France voted to ban digital devices 1. ____ schools. The French Parliament voted by 62-1 to prohibit students aged between 3 and 15 from bringing smartphones and tablets to school. The ban is part of a campaign to reduce 2. ____ to technology. This was a campaign promise 3. ____ by French President Emmanuel Macron. France's minister of education campaigned for the ban saying devices were harmful to children's development.

The new ban follows a law made in 2010 that meant students could not use their devices in the classrooms. 4. ____ lawmakers do not believe the ban is enough. Application of the ban to students aged over 15 will depend on the policy of individual schools. Experts say the increased use of mobile devices causes cyber-addiction, sleep disruption and bullying. Opponents of the ban say it is a backward step 5. ____ will not increase learning.

Adapted from: www.breakingnews.com

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | A. for | B. from | C. about | D. of |
| 2. | A. addict | B. addiction | C. addicted | D. addictive |
| 3. | A. made | B. did | C. done | D. created |
| 4. | A. Much | B. More | C. Many | D. Lots |
| 5. | A. that | B. they | C. then | D. than |

TASK 9**(6x1= 6 marks)****For each question write the correct answer. Write ONE word for each gap.**

Buckingham Palace is the official home of the Queen of England. The palace is **1.** ____ than 300 years old. It was **2.** ____ in 1705 for the Duke of Buckingham. It became the official home of Britain's monarchs **3.** ____ 1837. However, it is not an ordinary home. Buckingham Palace has 775 rooms! There **4.** ____ 188 staff bedrooms for people who work there, and it also has 92 offices. There are even 78 bathrooms in the palace. It is a very big home! The palace also has more than 1500 doors and 760 windows.

If you visit Buckingham Palace in the morning, you should be able **5.** ____ see the Changing of the Guard ceremony. This is a traditional ceremony performed every morning in the summer. A group of guards leaves Buckingham Palace and is replaced by another group. Buckingham Palace is usually open **6.** ____ July to September.

Adapted from: <http://dreamreader.net/lesson/buckingham-palace/>

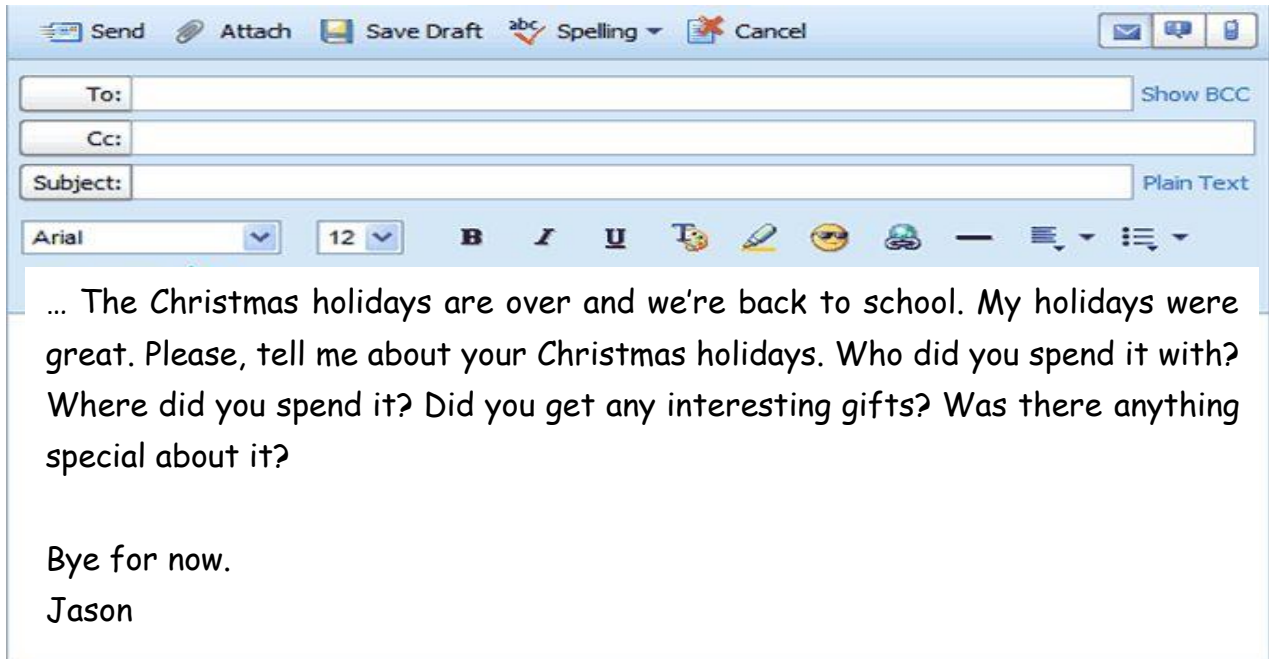
PART III: WRITING

(45 MARKS)

TASK 10

(20 marks)

This is part of an email you have received from Jason in Ireland.



The screenshot shows an email client window with a toolbar at the top containing 'Send', 'Attach', 'Save Draft', 'Spelling', and 'Cancel'. Below the toolbar are fields for 'To:', 'Cc:', and 'Subject:'. The 'Subject:' field is set to 'Plain Text'. A rich text editor toolbar is visible with options for font (Arial), size (12), bold, italic, underline, and various icons. The email body contains the following text:

... The Christmas holidays are over and we're back to school. My holidays were great. Please, tell me about your Christmas holidays. Who did you spend it with? Where did you spend it? Did you get any interesting gifts? Was there anything special about it?

Bye for now.
Jason

- Now write your reply to Jason.
- Write your email on your answer sheet.

Write your answer in about 100 words.

TASK 11

(25 marks)

Your English teacher has asked you to write an essay for your school magazine on the following topic:

A person I like best

- describe his/her appearance and personality
- talk about his/her hobbies
- say why you like him/her

Write about 100 words.



- ΤΕΛΟΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟΥ -