

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΟΛΑΙΑΣ

ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΜΕΣΗΣ ΓΕΝΙΚΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ

ΕΝΙΑΙΑ ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ Α' ΤΕΤΡΑΜΗΝΟΥ 2022-2023

Β' ΤΑΞΗ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ

ΤΡΙΤΗ, 24 ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ 2023

ΕΞΕΤΑΖΟΜΕΝΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑ: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ (Α' ΣΕΙΡΑ)

ΚΩΔΙΚΟΣ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΟΣ: Β006

ΣΥΝΟΛΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑ ΓΡΑΠΤΗΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗΣ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΩΝ: 135' ΛΕΠΤΑ

ΤΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΟΚΤΩ (8) 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 πίνακες, διαγράμματα κλπ.
6. Απαγορεύεται η χρήση διορθωτικού υγρού ή διορθωτικής ταινίας.

ΣΑΣ ΕΥΧΟΜΑΣΤΕ ΚΑΛΗ ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ

TASK 4**(5x1=5 marks)**

Read the text and questions below. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

What Food Tells Us About Culture

Have you ever wondered why people from different parts of the world eat different types of food? Do you ever ask yourself why certain foods or culinary traditions are so important to your culture? There is more of a connection between food and culture than you may think.

On an individual level, we grow up eating the food of our cultures. Many of us associate food from our childhood with warm feelings and good memories and it ties us to our families, holding a special and personal value for us. Food from our family often becomes the comfort food we seek as adults in times of frustration and stress. When I was sick as a kid, my mother would cook soup and bring it to bed for me. The smell and taste of the soup became something very familiar to me.

On a larger scale, food is an important part of culture. Traditional cuisine is passed down from one generation to the next. It also operates as an expression of cultural identity. Immigrants bring the food of their countries with them wherever they go and cooking traditional food is a way of preserving their culture when they move to new places. Continuing to make food from their culture for family meals is a symbol of pride for their ethnicity and a means of coping with homesickness. Many open their own restaurants and serve traditional dishes.

However, the food does not remain exactly the same. For example, some ingredients needed to make traditional dishes may not be readily available, so the taste and flavour can be different from the taste and flavour of the dishes that they would prepare in their home countries. Additionally, when immigrants sell food in another country, they do not only sell it to people from the same countries as them, but to people from different countries. Therefore, they have to alter the original dishes to cater to a wider range of customers with distinct tastes and flavour preferences.

What stays the same, though, is the extent to which each country's unique cuisine can reflect its unique history, lifestyle, values, and beliefs. In China, harmony is a vital trait in almost every aspect of life. This is reflected in Chinese cuisine, where almost every flavour is used in a balanced way creating delicious dishes with flavours that go well together. They believe that food not only needs to be nutritious but also needs to look appealing, so they put a lot of effort into decorating the dishes and making them look colourful.

We should embrace our heritage through our culture's food, but we should also become more informed about other cultures by trying their foods. It's important to remember that each dish has a special place in the culture to which it belongs and is special to those who prepare it. Food is a portal into culture, and it should be treated as such.

Adapted from: <https://freelymagazine.com/2017/01/07/what-food-tells-us-about-culture/>

1. Comfort food is the family food that adults may turn to when they are ____.

- A. angry
- B. disappointed
- C. happy
- D. relieved

2. By cooking traditional food in a foreign country, immigrants can manage ____.

- A. nostalgia for home
- B. issues of boredom
- C. racism for nationality
- D. symbols of identity

3. When immigrants sell food in another country, they change the original dishes to ____.

- A. offer a variety of recipes
- B. transform a variety of dishes
- C. show a variety of cooking skills
- D. satisfy a variety of food preferences

4. Chinese make colourful dishes because they believe that healthy food has to be ____ as well.

- A. flavoury
- B. nutritious
- C. attractive
- D. unique

5. In the last paragraph, the writer suggests that trying food from other countries is a way to ____ other cultures.

- A. manage
- B. disrespect
- C. learn about
- D. underestimate

TASK 5

(5x1=5 marks)

Read the extract from a magazine article about three superheroes (A-C). Then answer the following questions.

A superhero or superheroine is a character that typically possesses superpowers, abilities beyond those of ordinary people, and fits the role of the hero, typically using his or her powers to help the world become a better place or dedicating themselves to protecting the public and fighting crime.

A. Superman



Superman debuted in 1938 in America. He was born on the fictional planet Krypton and was named Kal-El. As a baby, his parents sent him to Earth in a small spaceship moments before Krypton was destroyed in a natural cataclysm. His ship landed in the American countryside, near the fictional town of Smallville. He was found and adopted by farmers Jonathan and Martha Kent, who named him Clark Kent. His adoptive parents advised him to use his abilities for the benefit of humanity, and he decided to fight crime.

B. Spider-Man



Spider-Man first appeared in 1962. Peter Parker, known as Spider-Man, was an orphan raised by his Aunt May and Uncle Ben in New York City after his parents died in a plane crash. Spider-Man gets superhuman spider-powers and abilities from a bite from a radioactive spider; these include clinging to surfaces and ceilings, superhuman strength, speed, and agility, and detecting danger with his precognition ability called "spider-sense.". After the personal tragedy of his late Uncle Ben, Peter began using his spider-powers to fight against crime as Spider-Man.

C. Batman



Batman is a superhero who first appeared on March 30th, 1939. Batman is a wealthy American philanthropist, and industrialist. Batman's origin story features him swearing revenge against criminals after witnessing the murder of his parents. Batman was originally introduced as a ruthless character who frequently killed people but evolved into a character with a strict moral code and strong sense of justice. Unlike most superheroes, Batman does not possess any superpowers, instead relying on his intellect and wealth.

Which of the superheroes ...?	
1. can foresee danger before it occurs	_____
2. was initially a villain	_____
3. comes from a mythical place	_____
4. mostly uses his brains and riches	_____
5. gets his powers from an insect	_____

TASK 6

(10 marks)

Read the article and answer the following questions.

On December 1st, 1955, Rosa Parks boarded a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. Instead of going to the back of the bus, which was designated for African Americans, she sat in the front. When the bus started to fill up with white passengers, the bus driver asked Parks to move. She refused. Her resistance set in motion one of the largest social movements in history, the Montgomery Bus Boycott.



Rosa Louise McCauley was born on February 4th, 1913 in Tuskegee, Alabama. As a child, she went to an industrial school for girls and later enrolled at Alabama State Teachers College for Negroes. However, her grandmother's illness forced Parks to withdraw. Parks was frequently confronted with racial discrimination and violence. That is why she became active in the Civil Rights Movement at a young age.

By the time Parks boarded the bus in 1955, she was an established organiser and leader in the Civil Rights Movement in Alabama. Parks not only showed active resistance by refusing to move, but she also helped organise and plan the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Many have tried to diminish Parks' role in the boycott by depicting her as a woman who did not want to move because she was tired. Parks denied the claim and years later revealed her true motivation:

"I was not tired physically, or no more tired than I usually was at the end of a working day. No, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in".

Parks' courageous act and the subsequent Montgomery Bus Boycott led to the integration of public transportation in Montgomery. Her actions were not without consequence. She was jailed for refusing to give up her seat and lost her job for participating in the boycott.

After the boycott, Parks and her husband moved to Hampton, Virginia and later permanently settled in Detroit, Michigan. Parks' work proved to be invaluable in Detroit's Civil Rights Movement. She was an active member of several organisations which worked to end inequality in the city. On October 24th, 2005, at the age of 92, she died of natural causes leaving behind a rich legacy of resistance against racial discrimination and injustice.

Adapted from: <https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/rosa-parks>

1. What caused the Montgomery Bus Boycott to start as a social movement?

..... (1)

2. What made Parks drop out of Teachers College?

..... (1)

3. Give two reasons why she became active in the Civil Rights Movement early in her life.

.....
..... (2)

4. What couldn't she stand anymore and refused to give her seat on the bus?

..... (1)

5. Name two consequences of her actions.

.....
..... (2)

6. What does the article tell us about Rosa Parks' character? Give three details.

.....
.....
..... (3)

TASK 7

(15 marks)

Read the following article about how to have close friendships and why we need them.

Write a summary about what we need to do in order to develop closer friendships.

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.

How to Have Closer Friendships and Why You Need Them

Even if you find it easy to make friends, for most people getting truly close to people is difficult. Over the years, people make lots of friends: childhood friends, work friends, college friends. But close friends? Not so much.

Do we even need close friendships? The research is clear: Close friendships are necessary for good health and well-being. We are social and communal creatures. When we are intimate with another person, we can experience positive mental and physical reactions in our body, mind and heart.

If you want closer friendships, the first step is to create a foundation of security. Before we can attempt closeness, we need to have security and once we feel safe, we can start being more adventurous and playful, which helps us at work, raising our kids, in every aspect of our lives.

A major step in creating close friendships is to pay close attention; A psychological sense of connection starts with attention. When you look at somebody with your full attention, your facial muscles start to mirror their facial muscles within milliseconds. If you aren't giving them your full attention, you can miss it completely.

If you want to come closer to other people, let yourself be seen for who you really are. You must be willing to stop pretending to be somebody cooler or smarter than you are. You have to help people understand and accept you. Helping people understand and accept you may sound intimidating but getting started is easier than you think.

Most of us would consider a close friend somebody we could call in a bad situation when help is needed. True: Give someone a chance to show up for you. This way, you give an opportunity for greater bonding and closeness. Not only is this a low-risk way of testing how reliable a friend is, but it also builds closeness.

Moreover, having an empathic approach is really helpful. Being empathetic, you give your friends the space to share on their own terms, and you are willing to listen to their problems, experiences and stories whenever they are ready.

Experts support that deepening a relationship always involves creating memories with that person. Those memories give you connection points and conversation topics. Try inviting a

friend on a hike, to play a board game, to go bowling, or even something more extensive like a yoga retreat or a series of cooking classes.

Intimacy with other people, whether it's a spouse, a family member, or a friend, is one of the most profound ways to be happier, healthier and calmer.

Adapted from: <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/11/20/smarter-living/how-to-have-closer-friendships.html>

TASK 8

(15 marks)

You have recently moved to another city. Write an email to an English-speaking friend to tell him/her about it.

In your email, you should discuss:

- the reason why you have moved there;
- what makes the city special;
- how you feel in the new city.

Your email should be between 150-200 words long.

TASK 9

(20 marks)

An English Language Magazine is asking for essays in response to the following statement:

“It is sometimes argued that teenagers only care about themselves, and they are labelled as the selfish generation”.

To what extent do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer.

Write your essay, giving your views.

Here are two comments from other students in your class:

Teenagers care about their families. They also engage in charity activities.

Teenagers care about their appearance and entertainment.

They tend to focus on their studies and the achievement of their goals.

Your essay should be between 150-200 words long.

-ΤΕΛΟΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟΥ-