

**ΤΕΛΙΚΕΣ ΕΝΙΑΙΕΣ ΓΡΑΠΤΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ
ΣΧΟΛΙΚΗ ΧΡΟΝΙΑ 2022 – 2023**

Μάθημα: Αγγλικά Επίπεδο: Ε7 Διάρκεια: 2:30 ώρες Ημερομηνία: 12 Μαΐου 2023

**ΤΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΟΧΤΩ (8) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ
ΟΛΕΣ ΟΙ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΝΑ ΓΡΑΦΟΥΝ ΣΤΟ ΤΕΤΡΑΔΙΟ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΩΝ
ΠΡΙΝ ΑΠΟ ΚΑΘΕ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΗ ΝΑ ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΤΕ ΤΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗΣ**

PART I: READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

(60 MARKS)

A) Choose the best answer according to the passage.

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)



The state of the world

If your view of the world comes from watching the news and reading newspapers, you could be forgiven for lying awake at night worrying about the future. According to reports, human mortality is increasing at an alarming rate while birth rates are outpacing the capacity of the planet's resources. To make matters worse, all the wealth is concentrated on a handful of people in the world's richest countries. People in low-income countries live in poverty while the West gets richer. Depressing, isn't it?

Nevertheless, do the numbers confirm our pessimistic outlook, or is the world genuinely getting better?

Let's take global population first. It's around 7 billion now, in line with figures predicted by the UN in 1958. By the year 2100, the same experts predict it will be around 11 billion. But did you know that 11 billion is probably as high as that number will get? The rate of increase will slow down in the second half of this century thanks to falling birth rates today.

Falling birth rates? Yes, that's right.

In the last two centuries, improvements in technology and health meant fewer children died young, fuelling rapid population growth. These large families produced even more children who survived into adulthood and had their own children. But with the wider availability of contraception in the 1960s, the global average number of babies per woman has declined from six babies per woman to as low as two.

The biggest factor in child mortality is poverty. And while it's still true that only 20 per cent of the world takes about 74 per cent of the world's income, 60 per cent of the world now falls into a middle-income group, with 11.6 per cent – the smallest amount of people in history – still living in conditions of extreme poverty. If the majority of the world's people have money, international aid could realistically achieve the UN target of eradicating poverty by 2030. As poverty goes down, life expectancy goes

up, birth rates go down because parents can expect their existing children to survive and the global population stabilises.

As for news stories that make us think the world is an increasingly violent place, there is cause for some optimism, too. Between the end of World War II and 1990, there were 30 wars that killed more than 100,000 people. Today there are still civil wars, but countries are mostly co-existing more peacefully than in the past. However, terrorism has shot up in the last few years and since World War II, wars have killed many more civilians than soldiers. Even for civilians, though, the statistics are not all bad. Although deaths are nine times more likely to be a result of violent crime than political conflicts, the global murder rate fell slightly from 8 per 100,000 people in 2000 to about 5.3 in 2015.

Of course, none of this implies that everything is ideal in the world and whether conflict and poverty personally affect you often depends on the luck of your birthplace. Furthermore, money and natural resources need to be distributed more fairly because we still have a lot of issues that we created on our own, notably in the environmental arena like global warming. Regardless of what the media may claim, not all news is bad news.

Adapted from: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/>

1. According to news stories....

- a) people will live longer.
- b) the world's population will exceed 11 billion.
- c) birth rates can have a negative impact on the Earth's resources.
- d) global wealth has grown.

2. Which statement about population levels is correct?

- a) The rate has been rising steadily.
- b) The child mortality rate began to decline considerably around 200 years ago.
- c) A lot of childbirths will take place in the following fifty years.
- d) The rate will start falling around 2100.

3. Which factor does **NOT** cause the birth rate to fall?

- a) Developments in healthcare.
- b) The convenience of birth control.
- c) Poverty.
- d) Reduced crime.

4. People are more likely to be killed ...

- a) by army.
- b) by politicians.
- c) in wars.
- d) by offenders.

5. What would be a good conclusion to this article?

- a) Despite what the newspapers say, there is a reason to be optimistic.
- b) With regard to environmental issues, progress is being made.
- c) The state of the world is a matter of fortune.
- d) Our world is the perfect place to live.

B) Read the text and answer the following questions.

(15 marks)

Walking to the North Pole

Ann Daniels, 37, is proof that humans really can reach new physical and mental peaks after the age of 30. She is setting off with Caroline Hamilton and Pomp Oliver to complete a unique double record. They are expected to take until June to become the first British all-female expedition to reach the North Pole on foot. In 2000 they conquered Antarctica, so they could also be the first all-women's team in the world to have reached both poles.

Apart from breaking records, the team will also try to move into new scientific areas of human endurance research. For example, the trio will suffer temperatures lower than -40°C. Through research on cell walls, scientists already know how we feel "hot", but they are still struggling to find out how we feel "cold" and how the body survives extreme cold.

In addition, the British Arctic team will provide more evidence of human powers of "mind over matter". They will pull nearly twice their own weight in supplies, for more than 500 miles on moving pack ice. The 10 hours or so each day they spend covering the necessary distance has been compared to running a daily marathon for months on end.

"What they are planning to do will be absolutely amazing physically. But it is even more incredible mentally. I would say that at least 70% of the expedition will be a mental challenge," says Zoë Hudson. She's a physiotherapist when she is working in Britain, but is the team base-camp manager on the walk to the North Pole. "For instance, the team might cover five miles in a day, only to find that the nature of polar ice flow means they could wake up the next morning to find they have drifted 10 miles backwards," adds Zoë.

In addition to the physical and mental challenges, each member of the team will lose around 12 kilos in weight, so, as well as doing endurance training with the army, they have had to put on weight. Ann Daniels has grown from her usual 62 kilos to 72 kilos, eating bread and cakes to build up a good layer of insulation.

For the expedition, the team has invented a sticky food called "mullarkey", a mixture of cereals, slightly salted butter, melted snow and drinking chocolate. Each morning they will have a hot rice-type breakfast and hot drinks made from boiling snow. While walking they eat chocolate bars and nuts. "No fresh fruit, far too heavy" they say. They take multivitamins to compensate which are much lighter to carry. In the evening, a rehydrated meal is all they can look forward to after the efforts of the day.

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

1. What would be the team's double world record accomplishment? (1)

2. What are scientists trying to discover? Give two details. (2)

3. What does Zoë Hudson do in the expedition? (1)

4. How will the team be mentally tested while on the expedition? (1)

5. What advantage will the added weight provide for Ann Daniels? (1)

6. Why is multivitamin use on the expedition preferred over fresh fruit? (2)

7. What is the name of the dish that the team created? (1)

8. What do they consume when walking? (2)

9. How do they use a natural resource to prepare their meals? (1)

10. Provide three details about the physical obstacles the team will face during the trip. (3)

C) The text has five paragraphs, A-E. Which paragraph contains the following information? (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Starting out on your career

Are you a graduate trying to plan out the best career path for yourself? We've asked five career consultants to give some tips on how to go about it.

A. A university degree is not a guarantee of employment and the act of looking for work involves a wide range of abilities.

Ask yourself why if you discover that you are not progressing past the initial interview. Is it a failure to communicate or are there some skills you lack? Once you see patterns emerging it will help you decide whether the gaps you have identified can be filled relatively easily. If you cannot work out what the mismatch is, get back to the selection panel with more probing questions and find out what you need to do to bring yourself up to the level of qualification that would make you more attractive to them: but be careful to make this sound like a genuine request rather than a challenge or complaint.

B. Do not be too dispirited if you are turned down for a job but think about the reasons the employers give. They often say it is because others are 'better qualified', but they use the term loosely. Those who did the second interview might have been studying the same subject as you and be of similar ability level, but they had something which made them a closer match to the selector's ideal. That could be experience gained through projects or vacation work, or it might be that they were better at communicating what they could offer. Do not take the comments at face value: think back to the interviews that generated them and make a list of where you think the shortfall in your performance lies. With this sort of analytical approach, you will eventually get your foot in the door.

C. Deciding how long you should stay in your first job is a tough call. Stay too long and future employers may question your drive and ambition. Of course, it depends where you are aiming. There can be advantages in moving sideways rather than up if you want to gain real depth of knowledge. If you are a graduate, spending five or six years in the same job is not too long provided that you take full advantage of the experience. However, do not use this as an excuse for apathy. Graduates sometimes fail to take ownership of their careers and take the initiative. It is up to you to make the most of what's available within a company, and to monitor your progress in case you need to move on. This applies particularly if you are still not sure where your career path lies.

D. It is helpful to think through what kind of experience you need to get your dream job and it is not a problem to move around to a certain extent. But in the early stages of your career, you need a definite strategy for reaching your goal, so think about that carefully before deciding to move on from your first job. To master any role, you must learn to be patient. There is no guarantee that you will get adequate training, and research has shown that if you do not receive proper help in a new role, it can take 18 months to master it.

E. Changing jobs every six months with little continuity is not something a potential employer wants to see. You need to be able to demonstrate the quality of your experience to a future employer, and too many moves too quickly can be a bad thing. In any company it takes three to six months for a new employee to get up to speed with the structure and the culture of the company. From the company's perspective, they will not receive any return on the investment in your salary until you have been there for 18 months. This is when they begin to get most value from you - you are still fired up and enthusiastic. If you leave after six months, it has not been a good investment - and may make other employers wary.

(Adapted from: <https://www.flo-joe.co.uk/>)

1. While considering a job change, keep your final goal in mind. _____
2. Learning the traits of a new firm takes time. _____
3. You should demonstrate willpower to enhance your job opportunities. _____
4. Ensure that the tone of your request for information is positive. _____
5. It's unlikely that you will receive a lot of support at first in your job. _____
6. Stay positive despite failures. _____
7. Request feedback on your weaknesses. _____
8. You might not receive all the information you need. _____
9. Professional advancement isn't the only way to broaden your knowledge. _____
10. It will take some time before you start earning the respect of your employers. _____

D) Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. (5 x 1 =5 marks)

1. Maya doesn't talk to her friend Alexander anymore. STOPPED

Maya _____ to her friend Alexander.

2. Helen's swimming improves all the time. BETTER

Helen's swimming is _____ better.

3. Maybe you left your mobile phone on the desk. MAY

You _____ your mobile phone on the desk.

4. I won't go unless you go, too. LONG

I'll go _____ you go.

5. Stop talking so loudly! It annoys me. WOULD

I _____ stop talking so loudly.

E) Complete the gaps with ONE suitable word. (10 x 1 =10 marks)

The Trans-Siberian Railway

There **can** (example) be few people 1. _____ haven't dreamt of travelling along the Trans-Siberian Railway. It is 2. _____ world's longest continuous railway. It stretches 3. _____ St. Petersburg to Vladivostok. It runs for over 6000 miles (10000 kilometers). Ever 4. _____ the railway was finished at the beginning of the 29th century, it 5. _____ attracted adventurous travelers. However, today it is mainly used 6. _____ local people for everyday transport.

So 7. _____ do people still travel on this marathon rail journey in the modern jet age?

The greatest advantage of travelling by rail is that 8. _____ allows passengers to experience the country they are travelling through. This is not a 'tourist' train. It is certain you 9. _____ meet local people.

It is said 10. _____ you will be given opportunities to play chess with a Russian farmer or discuss basketball with a Chinese student.

(Adapted from: Step to Proficiency p.118)

F) Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

The Game of Learning

(0) How do you keep students motivated and enthusiastic about learning? This is a question that (1) _____ teacher's minds for centuries. Thanks to developments in technology, many schools (2) _____ inspiration from the popularity of video games in their search for an answer. Most games (3) _____ on a very simple structure. They set up goals (4) _____ require skills such as problem-solving in order for them to be completed. Then they reward access in a way that (5) _____ a feeling of competition and a thirst to continue. Now teachers (6) _____ these same features to good use in the classroom, creating a gamified learning environment. Some teachers are even thinking outside the box and using games directly (7) _____ students learn. (8) _____, playing city-building games in class (9) _____ teach students about economics, and massive online games with multi-language servers can help students brush up on their language skills. The more creative teachers are, (10) _____ educational environment students have.

0.	A How	B When	C Why	D When
1.	A is occupying	B occupying	C had been occupied	D has been occupying
2.	A have drawn	B drawing	C drawn	D has drawn
3.	A based	B are based	C has based	D had been based
4.	A who	B when	C that	D whom
5.	A creating	B had created	C will create	D creates
6.	A put	B are putting	C had put	D is going to put
7.	A to help	B help	C helped	D helping
8.	A Although	B For example	C Furthermore	D However
9.	A needn't have	B wouldn't	C can	D should
10.	A the worst	B worse	C best	D the better

PART II: WRITING

(2 X 20 = 40 MARKS)

You must attempt **BOTH** writing tasks.

A. You have recently finished some part-time work.

Write an email to a friend about the work.

In your email you should:

- say what the job was and why you decided to do it
- describe what you had to do
- say how you felt after the experience

Write about 120 to 160 words.

B. During your summer holidays, you attended a course to learn singing, dancing and acting. Your teacher has asked you to write a review of the course for the school magazine.

Here are two comments from other young people who attended the course:

It was wonderful! We all learned new things.

I started to feel bored after a few classes.

Write a review for the school magazine, giving your opinions.

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

Your review should be between 150 and 200 words long.

GOOD LUCK