ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΟΛΑΙΑΣ

ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΜΕΣΗΣ ΓΕΝΙΚΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ

ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΜΕΣΗΣ ΤΕΧΝΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΑΓΓΕΛΜΑΤΙΚΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΡΤΙΣΗΣ

ΔΕΙΓΜΑΤΙΚΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ 2023-2024

Β΄ ΤΑΞΗ ΤΕΧΝΙΚΩΝ ΣΧΟΛΩΝ

ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ:

ΕΞΕΤΑΖΟΜΕΝΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑ: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ 4ΩΡΟ

ΚΩΔΙΚΟΣ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΟΣ: B0052

ΣΥΝΟΛΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑ ΓΡΑΠΤΗΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗΣ: 135΄ λεπτά

ΤΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΕΞΙ (6) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

_____

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ (για τους εξεταζομένους)

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 και διορθωτικής ταινίας.

ΣΑΣ ΕΥΧΟΜΑΣΤΕ ΚΑΛΗ ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ

PART II: WRITING SKILLS   (30 MARKS)

Write an **email** to a friend who is planning to visit Cyprus for the first time.

In your email you should:

- describe your town;
- discuss things you can do together;
- suggest a place to visit and explain why.

Your email should be about 100 words.

PART III: READING SKILLS   (30 MARKS)

Read the passage below and answer ALL the questions that follow.

Harmful side effects of mobile phones on teenagers

Parents may consider giving their teenagers mobile phones for security purposes. However, the possible misuse and other side effects of mobile phones on teenagers are not unknown. While it does serve the purpose of being aware of your child's whereabouts, it is important to consider its negative effects on teens. It is a common **sight** these days to see a group of teens standing together but having no conversation with each other and being involved in themselves. Teenagers use their mobile phones to call their parents, but also do other good and bad things. About one in four teenagers have access to the internet, far more than adults.

There is no doubt that a mobile phone is a handy tool. It makes communication with colleagues, friends, and relatives much easier. But every technology that provides such **benefits** comes with a set of negative impacts. The impact of mobile phones on youth and society is huge. It is this area that requires attention when you are giving your teen a mobile phone. Here's how mobile phones affect teenagers.

Stress

Having a mobile phone will tempt your teen to spend all day talking or texting instead of doing productive things. Studies have proved that teens who spend too much of their time with their mobile phones are more **prone** to stress, anxiety, and depression. Research has also found that excessive use of smartphones may result in an increased risk of mental health problems.

Sleep loss

Most teens keep their mobile phones nearby while sleeping to **respond** to texts and calls and remain reachable around the clock. This may lead to sleep interruption. Studies have found that teenagers who use mobile phones after the lights are out experience increased tiredness.

Accidents

Teens tend to attend calls and text while driving, which is proved to be dangerous. According to the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), teens are more likely to be distracted than drivers of any other age. So, using a mobile phone while driving should be a strict no.

Anxiety

Relying on texting as a primary method of communication can increase anxiety in teens. Texting is instantly gratifying, but it also produces anxiety. The instant reply by a friend can bring joy and **delight**. But in case of delayed response or no response, this same pleasure can turn into disappointment. Also, mobile phone addiction can turn into an obsession to check messages and reply immediately. It may also increase anxiety by creating an illusion that they had received a message even when there was no message, making them frequently check their phones.

Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying makes teenagers sad and unwilling to attend school. This study has also found that children who are cyberbullied have a higher risk of psychosomatic problems, such as headaches, problems falling asleep, anxiety and depression. Cyberbullying is much more difficult to identify than physical bullying as it tends to be more invisible.

Adapted from: https://www.momjunction.com/articles/side-effects-of-mobile-phones-on-teenagers_00352682/

A. Choose the best answer a, b or c according to the passage. (5x2=10 marks)

1. Nowadays we often see teenagers together ___ with each other.

    a. talking
    b. engaging
    c. not talking

2. Studies have shown that teenagers spending a long time with their mobile phones are likely to be ___.

- **a.** happy
- **b.** anxious
- **c.** healthy

3. Most teenagers have their mobile phones ___ while sleeping.

- **a**. near their clock
- **b.** near their bed
- **c.** near their textbooks

4. When teenagers do not get a reply to a text immediately, they feel ___.

- **a**. disappointed
- **b.** pleased
- **c.** gratified

5. Cyberbullied teenagers have ____ feelings about school.

- **a**. negative
- **b.** positive
- **c.** invisible

B. Write whether the following sentences are True (T) or False (F).

(5x2=10 marks)

1. We don't know about the negative effects of mobile phones on teenagers.
2. More adults have access to the internet than teenagers.
3. Too much use of a mobile phone can cause mental issues.
4. Being anxious to reply to messages, teenagers lose their sleep.
5. You can detect cyberbullying easily.

C. Match the words in Column A with their meanings in Column B.

(5x1=5 marks)

Column A	Column B
1. sight	a. advantages
2. benefits	b. pleasure
3. prone	c. answer
4. respond	d. phenomenon
5. delight	e. vulnerable

D. Answer the following questions according to the passage.   (5 marks)

1. What two things do teens do with their mobile phones while driving?   (2 marks)

2. Name three health problems that cyberbullied children suffer from.   (3 marks)

PART IV: LANGUAGE USAGE   (20 MARKS)

A. Choose the correct option a, b or c so that the second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.   (5x2=10 marks)

1. We have planned to go on a school trip to the mountains next week.
   We ___ on a school trip to the mountains next week.

   a. go   **b**. would go   **c.** are going

2. You can't walk out without an umbrella because you will get wet.
   If you ___ out without an umbrella, you will get wet.

   a. walk   **b**. will walk   **c.** walked

3. This is my new car. I bought it last week.
   This is my new car _____ I bought last week.

   a. who   **b**. which   **c.** where

4.You should ask for help.

 I would ask for help if I _____ you.

    a. had been   **b**. am   **c.** were

5. Tom is unable to be trusted or depended on. I need someone else to help me.

    Tom is ___. I need someone else to help me.

    a. unreliable   **b**. unaffected   **c.** unaware

B. Complete the following passage by choosing ONE of the following words in brackets.   (10x0.5=5 marks)

What does winning and losing teach children?

There are a **1. (little / few / more)** important lessons from teaching kids how to win and lose. So you must **2. (tell / say / mention)** your kids that the world is not perfect. Children must learn that they will not always win. They **3. (must / had / need)** to understand to handle a loss with hope that they might win in the future. There is always room for self-improvement. Losing means children **4. (who / where / which)** have not reached perfection will need to work harder to improve themselves. This helps deal **5. (with / on / up)** overconfidence and creates a sense of continuous self-improvement.

We can't be great at everything, but we can get better. Children pursue perfection in games, school, and other competitive **6. (doings / contests / activities)**. While this is good, failure tells them that it is okay to **7. (be / been / being)** good in one area and not the other. The lesson is key to making useful relationships with people around them.

Teach your children that losing is not the end **8. (from / of / to)** the road. They should give any event a second try **9. (near / before / after)** losing. Teach them how to learn from their **10. (doubts / opportunities / mistakes)** and try again. Encourage them to try new methods and plan their next win. Another tip is to congratulate them after every win, as this encourages them to be willing to try again.

Adapted from: https://casaearlylearning.com/winning-and-losing/

C. Complete the following passage by using the correct form of the word in brackets. (10x0.5=5 marks)

The Internet

The Internet is **1. ___ (ACTUAL)** a wire. Well, many wires that connect computers all around the world. The Internet is also infrastructure. It's a **2. ___ (GLOBE)** network of interconnected computers that communicate through a standardised way with set protocols.

The Internet is something we all use everyday, and many of us can't imagine our lives without it. The internet and all the **3. ___ (TECHNOLOGY)** advances it offers has changed our society. It has changed our jobs, the way we consume news and share **4. ___ (INFORM)**, and the way we communicate with one another.

The internet has also **5. ___ (CREATE)** so many opportunities. **6. ___ (AMAZING)**, it has helped humanity progress and has shaped our human experience.

There is nothing else like it – it's one of the **7. ___ (GREAT)** inventions of all time. But do we ever stop to think why it was created in the first place, how it all happened, or by whom it was created?

The Internet, a technology so expansive and ever-changing, wasn't the work of just one person or **8. ___ (ORGANISE)**. Many people contributed to its **9. ___ (GROW)** by developing new features. So, it has developed over time. It was at least 40 years in the making and it is still **10. ___ (EVOLVE)**.

Adapted from: https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/brief-history-of-the-internet/

- END OF THE EXAMINATION -