

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ ΣΤΗΝ
ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

11 Ιουνίου 2011

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΕΣ

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας, ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων, ως εξής:
 - A1. 1. ...
2. ...
 - A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.
4. – A
5. ...
 - B1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.
10. ...
11. ...
 - B2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ΔΥΟ ζητούμενες λέξεις.
15. ...
16. ...
 - B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.
20. – F
21. ...
 - Γ. Να αναπτύξετε το ζητούμενο θέμα στο τετράδιό σας, χωρίς να αντιγράψετε την οδηγία-εκφώνηση.
2. Να χρησιμοποιήσετε μόνο μπλε ή μαύρο στυλό διαρκείας και μόνο ανεξίτηλης μελάνης.

Καλή Επιτυχία

Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων

Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 18.45

A. Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.

Clubbers risk losing the sound of silence

BY IAN MURRAY, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT



Many young people are at risk of premature hearing loss, according to the Royal National Institute for Deaf People. In a report published today it blames the growth in the popularity of loud music for what it says is an alarming rise in deafness among the young.

“These trends in youth culture have generated an inexorable rise in noise exposure and pose a serious threat to the hearing of an entire generation”, the report says. It adds that a generation could experience hearing loss in middle age, rather than later on.

The report says that three times as many young people are exposed to dangerous sound levels today as in the early 1980s, with more than 23 per cent now regularly listening to very loud music. Digital technology means that music can be played at events or on hi-fi systems at a much higher volume without being distorted. As a result, clubbers or those who listen to loud music at home are three times as likely to suffer from tinnitus, commonly referred to as noises in the head or ear. The noise may be whistling, ringing or clicking; it may be constant or intermittent.

Hearing loss is cumulative, so regular attendance at live concerts and nightclubs puts people at increasing risk, especially if they also spend a lot of time listening to personal stereos. Although workers are required by law to be offered ear protection if they are subject to noise above 85 decibels, there are no statutory limits for the protection of audiences. At concerts, groups may play music amplified to above 120 decibels, which is 1,000 per cent louder than 85 decibels.

A study in Britain found that of those who went to rock concerts up to 73 per cent reported dulled hearing or tinnitus or both. Among clubbers the figure was 66 per cent, and 17 per cent of stereo users also reported hearing difficulties. Tests have shown that 44 per cent of those who attend rock concerts once a month have hearing difficulties.

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Archived on The Deafened People Page as a public service. (abridged)

A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

A1. Answer questions 1-3 using information from the article (up to 15 words each).

(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What do you understand by the phrase “losing the sound of silence” in the title of the article?
2. What does the article warn us against?
3. Which specific groups of people are more likely to have hearing problems from listening to music?

A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for items 4–9 using information from the article.

(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. Today’s generation is very likely to face deafness
 A. in their 20’s. B. in their 40’s. C. in their 60’s.
5. At concerts, audiences are offered ear protection
 A. if the music plays above 85 decibels. B. if the music plays above 120 decibels. C. under no circumstances.
6. The danger of less clear hearing or noises in the ear is higher for people who
 A. go to nightclubs. B. attend rock concerts. C. listen to stereo music.
7. People who usually listen to very loud music can lose their hearing
 A. increasingly. B. suddenly. C. periodically.
8. People who are protected by law against noise may be
 A. street workers. B. club fans. C. stereo users.
9. Within the last thirty years the number of young people who listen to very loud music
 A. has remained steady. B. has doubled. C. has tripled.

B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ

B1. Use the correct form of the following words (A-H) to complete the sentences 10-14, as in the example. There are TWO words you do not need.

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

A. rely	B. fish	C. interrupt	D. forgive
E. afford	F. astonish	G. hold	H. promote

Example: When he came to our town on a promotional tour for his book, I got a signed copy.

10.	I lock my office door when I am working to lessen the number of _____.
11.	Pete, we trusted you, but you’ve gone too far! Your behaviour is _____.
12.	I wait for the sales to buy good-quality clothes at _____ prices.
13.	I have been _____ informed that the Prime Minister will come into your room, so you do have to make some speeches.
14.	Much to her _____, her parents chose yellow roses instead of their usual red ones.

B2. Fill in the TWO gaps in the formal statements of Column B, so that they have a similar meaning with the informal statements of Column A, as in the example.

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

Example: I think you're silly not to wear a helmet.
Besides an injury, you might get a fine.

Wearing a helmet both protects riders and is **required by** law.

	A. SPOKEN FORM	B. WRITTEN FORM
15.	I don't know why the invitation got to me after everyone else had got theirs.	Inexplicably, it seems I was the _____ learn about the wedding.
16.	They tell us to let the secretary know by 8 when we are going out late.	Students are not allowed to leave the building at night _____ inform the secretary by 8 pm.
17.	He didn't train enough; he was a bit unlucky, too. That's why he didn't break the record.	His failure to break the record was _____ poor training and bad luck.
18.	The TV says it's going to snow tomorrow. Perhaps we shouldn't drive to work.	_____ the forecast for tomorrow's weather is bad, drivers are advised to consider other means to get to work.
19.	What John did to his friend was so bad they probably won't speak to each other for a lifetime.	The outcome of John's actions is that _____ are they likely to speak to each other.

B3. Match items 20-24 (Column 1) with options A-G (Column 2) to make complete statements. In Column 2 there are TWO options you do not need.

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
20.	It is far better to postpone an answer than to do what parents do,	A. for the purpose of getting attention.
21.	Girls have as much sense of humour as boys,	B. his/her natural instincts are suppressed.
22.	It would seem the self-regulated child is capable	C. because cheating is the easy option to use.
23.	I concluded he was using his temper	D. provide the child with too much information.
24.	When a mother teaches a child to be good,	E. but they seldom use it for protection.
		F. of overcoming the influences of bad training.
		G. to help the teacher maintain his authority.

Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Produce a written text (40 points)

TASK: You have just read a text on a forum created by a local Council. The topic was: people spending some of their free time on voluntary work, such as helping elderly people, planting trees, building playgrounds, etc. There were several responses, some agreeing with the topic and some disagreeing. You decide to add a passage to the topic of the forum (200 words).

- State and justify your position on the topic
- Refer to what some other contributors wrote on the forum
- Make a suggestion concerning your neighbourhood, town, etc.

(Use the name "**workdoctor3**" to participate in the forum)

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ