

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ
ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

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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 ζητούμενες λέξεις.
15. ...
16. ...
 - B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.
20. – A
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: 11:45

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



You don't have to be too old to remember when everything online was

referred to as “cyber-this” or “cyber-that”. In fact, the proliferation of words nodding to “cyberspace” was so overwhelming that in 1998, the New York Times predicted that “cyber” would soon be on its way out. It just wasn't cool anymore.

In a way, the paper was right. Nobody really talks about cyberspace today – and web searches for the term have slumped over the past 10 years.

But phrases like “cyber attack” or “cyber crime” have actually become more popular in recent years. Curiously enough, cyber has come to be associated almost exclusively with things that are dark or threatening.

But while “cyber” has become niche and unfashionable, the words we use to refer to the internet generally have also evolved. A more subtle shift, perhaps, but a handful of linguists have noticed that we just don't talk explicitly about “the internet” or even “the web” as much as we used to.

“I hear a lot more about ‘online’, ‘I went online’, I didn't ‘go onto the internet’. Online in some ways I think has replaced some of the earlier locutions like ‘internet’ and ‘cyber’ because it's one simple label,” explains Naomi Baron, professor of Linguistics.

Of course, we also increasingly substitute the verb “to google” for phrases meaning to search online for information and say things like, “Let me ask Google” – even if Google isn't the search tool that actually gets used. You might also have heard a friend say, “I'll Facebook you” to mean they'll send a message. This “verbing” of brand names is not new – think of “to Hoover” or “to xerox” – but it certainly chimes with the common theme: that these technologies are becoming ever more ubiquitous and familiar. As such, the language associated with them does too.

Other terms have become shortened and less formal. We don't hyphenate “e-mail” anymore and hardly anyone, if they do mention “internet” in writing, will capitalise the “I”. There have also been changes in the language we use to interact with the web itself. Apps like Siri and Google Now encourage users to ask questions in a natural form of speech.

<http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20160401>

A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

A1. Answer questions 1-3 based on the text above (up to 30 words each).

(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What would be a suitable title for this article?
2. What is the purpose of this article?
3. Would you expect this article to appear in a newspaper or a scientific journal? Justify your answer.

A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for items 4-9 below.

(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. In the beginning, “cyber” was used

- A. to refer to crime and other threatening situations. B. rarely since it wasn't considered fashionable. C. to refer to anything related to the web.

5. Why did the New York Times predict that “cyber” would eventually stop being used? Because...

- A. the word “cyber” is associated with things that are dark and threatening. B. there were too many words that used “cyber”. C. it was never considered cool as a word.

6. Did the New York Times' prediction come true?

- A. Yes, because no one uses the word today. B. No, because over the past 10 years there has been an increase in web searches for the word. C. Partly, because today the word “cyber” is still used in very specific situations relating to crime.

7. In paragraph 6, what does the word “verbing” mean ?

- A. Turning verbs into brand names. B. Turning nouns into verbs. C. Verbalizing words associated with technology.

8. Apart from changes in the words we use to talk about technology, what other changes have occurred? Changes in

- A. punctuation. B. spelling. C. syntax.

9. According to the text, what would you type if you wanted to find information about e.g. the symptoms of flu in apps like Siri and Google Now?

- A. “Symptoms” and “flu”. B. “What are the symptoms of flu” ? C. “Flu”.

B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ

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

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

A.	print	B.	aware	C.	worth	D.	global
E.	potential	F.	<i>rapid</i>	G.	person	H.	increase

The example is in *italics*.

Electronic waste, or e-waste, is a (ex.) *rapidly* growing problem. As our desire for (10) _____ gadgets grows, we end up with more and more electronics in landfills, (11) _____ seeping toxic substances like lead and mercury into groundwater. Yet many are realising that the gadgets we chuck away can be ripped apart and transformed into something new – brand new technology, or even art.

Your old phone, (12) _____ or electric toothbrush may seem (13) _____, but to some people, it's a building material.

In 2012, we discarded 48.9 million tonnes of electrical and electronic products. If current trends continue, by 2017, the annual amount of e-waste produced (14) _____ will reach 65.4 million tonnes.

B2. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the gaps (15-19) in the text.

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

Things You Use Everyday, Thanks to the Ancient Greeks

You would think that in this day and age of techno-bliss that all of the really important inventions come from modern society. Not so. There are a plethora of items we use in our daily lives for which we have the ancient Greeks (15) _____ [thank]. They may not (16) _____ [perfect] the primitive inventions, but they did pave the way for many of our modern conveniences.

The Alarm Clock

Dating back to 428-348 BC, ancient Greek philosopher, Plato was the first to have an alarm clock. Not to be confused with the digital alarms that we rely on nowadays, his was a 'water clock'. The design was as such that after it (17) _____ [count] the desired time it would play notes from a water organ, quite the alarm clock!

Automatic Doors

Another invention that you use continually, clueless to its Greek origin, is automatic doors. Of course, the prototype for automatic doors (18) _____ [power] by steam, not electricity. Heron of Alexandria created a hydraulic system and installed it at an Alexandrian temple, complete with fire, water and steam, the ropes would (19) _____ [trigger] and pull open the doors.

B3. Choose the best option A-F (Column B-headings) for items 20-24 (Column A-paragraphs). There is ONE option you do not need.

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

Clear Signs You're a Perfectionist

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
20.	Perfectionists often spend more time than others choosing outfits, shopping, getting dressed, putting on makeup and looking in the mirror. But it's not just your time that suffers – this focus on looks can make perfectionists more vulnerable to eating disorders like anorexia and bulimia in an attempt to control every aspect of their bodies.	A.	You binge on junk food
21.	Perfectionism is one of the primary traits linked to chronically feeling sad and anxious, according to research published in the Review of General Psychology. Even more alarming, the scientists found that having perfectionistic tendencies significantly raised a person's risk of suicide.	B.	Meditation doesn't work for you

22.	Not even the most perfect perfectionist can maintain tight control over every aspect of their lives at all times. Eventually they crack under the pressure. One of the more common ways they cope is through eating compulsively, according to research published in the <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> .	C.	People avoid you
23.	Perfectionists can have a serious dark side, according to a study published in the <i>Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment</i> . Their high standards and critical nature can make them prone to being narcissistic, antisocial, and having an aggressive sense of humor, the researchers say.	D.	You're self-conscious about your appearance
24.	It makes sense that perfectionists would be more stressed out than more easy-going people – we live in an uncontrollably imperfect world, after all. But it turns out that not only are perfectionists more likely to be stressed, they're also less likely (or less able) to take advantage of proven stress-reduction techniques.	E.	You're depressed
		F.	You're burnt out

Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Produce a written text of 180-200 words.

(40 points)

TASK: Malala Yousafzai, a young girl from Pakistan, is slowly recovering after being attacked for defending the right of girls to go to school.

Her plight has inspired people around the world who show support for Malala and her cause. You decide to write a letter to Malala in which you

- a) express your support for Malala and her cause
- b) argue for the right of all children to education and
- c) discuss why education is so important for the future of our world.

Sign your letter as Alex Georgiou.

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ