

**ΠΑΝΕΛΛΑΔΙΚΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ  
ΕΙΔΙΚΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑ**  
*Student's Book*

# University Exams

**ΘΕΜΑΤΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ  
2011 - 2017**

# University Exams



**Andrew Betsis ELT**

## A. Κατανόηση Γραπτού Λόγου

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.

August 3 1999 Copyright 1999 Times Newspapers Ltd.

<http://www.the-times.co.uk>

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

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

3 x 4 = 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 with information from the article.

6 x 3 = 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. Γλωσσική Επίγνωση

**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 = 10 points

A. RELY	B. FISH	C. INTERRUPT	D. FORGIVE
E. AFFORD	F. ASTONISH	G. HOLD	H. <del>PROMOTE</del>

**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.**

**Example:** I think you're silly not to wear a helmet. | Wearing a helmet both protects riders and is  
Besides an injury, you might get a fine. | required by law.

5 x 2 = 10 points

	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 = 10 points

COLUMN 1			COLUMN 2	
20.	It is far better to postpone an answer than to do what parents do,	20	A.	for the purpose of getting attention.
21.	Girls have as much sense of humour as boys,	21	B.	his/her natural instincts are suppressed.
22.	It would seem the self-regulated child is capable	22	C.	because cheating is the easy option to use.
23.	I concluded he was using his temper	23	D.	provide the child with too much information.
24.	When a mother teaches a child to be good,	24	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. Παραγωγή Γραπτού Λόγου

40 points

**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)

## A. Κατανόηση Γραπτού Λόγου

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

### COMPUTERS FOR A SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY

Computers were born in the military and raised by the consumer society. Today, their greatest value may be neither military nor commercial but environmental. Coming to grips with the great task of the 21st century -to reconcile hopes for global prosperity with the need for a healthy environment- will require a far more detailed understanding of both. It is in this pursuit that the computer may find its greatest application. And in addition to applying information technology to environmental management, computer manufacturers are themselves serving as model corporate citizens when it comes to the environment, taking the lead on initiatives in areas like energy conservation, waste minimization and elimination of ozone-depleting substances.

Computers and information technology are already providing a wide range of solutions to local, national and global environmental problems. Companies have realized that successful management of the environment requires successful management of information. To protect the quality of water and air, monitor radiation and perform meteorological forecasting, huge amounts of data must be analyzed. In such areas, new minicomputer families enable users to take advantage of processing power previously available only in supercomputers; this is good news for scientists working on macroenvironmental problems, such as satellite remote sensing, global modeling, transborder pollution tracking and computer-based mapping.

The Massachusetts Office of Environmental Affairs, for example, faces the enormous task of analyzing watershed areas in 26 towns, reporting to and involving local citizens, while providing immediate solutions to water pollution in affected areas. Its newly acquired geographical information system provides it with statewide data for environmental planning, monitoring and enforcement. With less duplications of data, better communications and utilization of resources, it can display information graphically in public forums and implement data-quality standards.

"It is the visual breakthrough that allows the average citizen to better understand why environmental protection is necessary," says Walter Bickford, former commissioner, Department of Fisheries, Wildlife and Enforcement, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Computer companies have also been pioneers in recycling end-of-life computer equipment. Much of this now finds a second life in automobile bumpers, ceramics and building materials. Formerly, it would probably have gone directly to the waste dump.

Michael Adams  
NEWSWEEK Vol. CXXV, No 5

A1. Answer questions 1-3 using information from the article (up to 20 words each).

3 x 4 = 12 points

1. What seems to be the purpose of the writer of this article?

2. Why is computer technology likely to contribute to providing solutions to environmental problems?

3. How can computers help common people better understand the necessity of environmental protection?

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

6 x 3 = 18 points

4. The most important contribution of computers today concerns
- A. the army
  - B. commerce
  - C. the environment

5. Computer technology can help communities combine
- A. effective health systems with rich natural resources
  - B. successful recycling practices with information assessment
  - C. an undamaged environment with good living worldwide

6. Computer manufacturers are concerned with
- A. energy conservation
  - B. global prosperity
  - C. creation of ozone-depleting substances

7. The protection of the environment requires
- A. using supercomputers
  - B. carrying out a lot of data analysis
  - C. consuming huge amounts of power

8. The Massachusetts Office of Environmental Affairs
- A. estimates atmospheric pollution
  - B. analyzes polluted areas in 26 towns
  - C. provides solutions to water pollution

9. No longer functioning computer parts
- A. are thrown to a waste dump
  - B. may be used for the production of ceramics
  - C. are repaired and used as second hand computers

## B. Γλωσσική Επίγνωση

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 = 10 points

A. commit	B. comment	C. benefit	D. cancel
E. reveal	F. recognize	G. imply	H. <del>accuse</del>

Example: He sated that the accusations against him were not true.

10.	My father was given a silver plate in _____ of his services.
11.	Individual _____ to preserving nature will improve the quality of life.
12.	Swimming during your summer holidays could have _____ effects on your health.
13.	The air company apologized for the _____ of our flight.
14.	John has found a job as a _____, on basketball matches for a radio station.

B2. Fill in the gaps not more than two words in the statements of Column B, so that they have a similar meaning with the statements of Column A, as in the example.

5 x 2 = 10 points

Example: Our civilization is going through a crisis which undermines the very foundations of mankind's existence.

Our civilization is going through a crisis by which the very foundations mankind's existence are undermined.

	A.	B.
15.	If the attention of the self-indulgent audience is not aroused, they must send the work back into imprisonment.	_____ the self-indulgent audience has its attention aroused, the work must be sent back into imprisonment.
16.	We wonder whether the human drama a theatre piece represents, can make more sense provided that it is set in another period.	We wonder whether a theatre piece representing the human drama can make more sense _____ in another period.
17.	Pieces of art that have entered their after-life may exist in a period their creator could not have possibly envisioned.	Pieces of art that have entered their afterlife may exist in a period _____ their creator could have possibly envisioned.
18.	Astronomers are still wary of wandering bodies from space. Nevertheless, life will more likely be destroyed by our own environmentally negligent ways.	_____ astronomers are still wary of wandering bodies from space, life will more likely be destroyed by our own environmentally negligent ways.
19.	In our consumer-oriented society, the concept of learning from nature is alien indeed.	In our consumer-oriented society, people are utterly _____ getting to learn from nature.

B3. The sentences in the text of a joke have been jumbled up. Put items a - e in the correct order by writing the number of the item (20-24) and the letter corresponding to each sentence in the order in which they should appear.

5 x 2 = 10 points

Why did the chicken cross the road?

In: *Jokes and Riddles, Most Amusing Questions Ever Asked on WikiAnswers*

The chicken crossed the road. This fact is rarely disputed.

- However, the most popular reason is purely that the chicken crossed to get to the other side.
- But why did the chicken cross the road?
- Unfortunately once again, no consensus was reached.
- Yet, at the Fourth Chicken Crossing Conference, a team of distinguished scholars met to consider this poultry matter in depth one more time.
- No entirely satisfactory explanation has ever been agreed upon.

20. \_\_\_\_\_ 21. \_\_\_\_\_ 22. \_\_\_\_\_ 23. \_\_\_\_\_ 24. \_\_\_\_\_

## Γ. Παραγωγή Γραπτού Λόγου

40 points

Produce a written text. (40 points)

**TASK:** Some educationalists say that values should be taught at school. Others disagree. The term "values" could mean standards or principles, ideas or beliefs that influence the behavior and way of life (moral values, respect to the elders, etc.). An educational journal has created a blog where secondary education graduates can state their views of the matter. Write a text (200 words) to be posted signed as "graduate B".

- Say which values you consider to be important and why.
- Discuss the role of the school in the formation of these values.
- Give an example of how "values" could be integrated in school life (e.g. school subjects, debates, etc.)

## A. Κατανόηση Γραπτού Λόγου

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

### WHAT IS YOUR QUESTION?

#### Critical thinking is a teachable skill

More than a decade ago cognitive scientists at Vanderbilt University found that what distinguished young adults from children was not the ability to retain facts or apply prior knowledge to a new situation but a quality they called "preparation for future learning". The researchers asked fifth graders and college students to create a recovery plan to protect bald eagles from extinction. Shockingly, the two groups came up with plans of similar quality (although the college students had better spelling skills). From the standpoint of a traditional educator, this outcome indicated that schooling had failed to help students think about ecosystems and extinction, major scientific ideas.

The researchers decided to delve deeper, however. They asked both groups to generate questions about important issues needed to create recovery plans. On this task, they found large differences. College students focused on critical issues of interdependence between eagles and their habitats ("What type of ecosystem supports eagles?" and "What different kinds of specialists are needed for different recovery areas?"). Fifth graders tended to focus on features of individual eagles ("How big are they?" and "What do they eat?"). The college students had cultivated the ability to ask questions, the cornerstone of critical thinking. They had learned how to learn.

Museums and other institutions of informal learning may be better suited to teach this skill than elementary and secondary schools. At the Exploratorium in San Francisco, we recently studied how learning to ask good questions can affect the quality of people's scientific inquiry. Asking juicy questions appears to be a transferable skill for deepening collaborative inquiry into the science content found in exhibits.

Informal learning environments tolerate failure better than schools. Perhaps many teachers have too little time to allow students to form and pursue their own questions and too much ground to cover in the curriculum and for standardized tests. But people must acquire this skill somewhere. Our society depends on them being able to make critical decisions, about their own medical treatment, say, or what we must do about global energy needs and demands. For that, we have a robust informal learning system that eschews grades, takes all comers, and is available even on holidays and weekends.

*Scientific American, March 2013*

A1. Answer questions 1-3 using information from the article (up to 20 words each).

3 x 4 = 12 points

1. What is the main point of the article?

2. Explain what "preparation for future learning" is, according to the text.

3. Is the writer related to the Exploratorium? Justify your answer based on specific words in the text.

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

6 x 3 = 18 points

4. According to the University research the main distinction between young adults and children was that the former

- A. could remember facts
- B. had learned how to learn
- C. used what they already knew

5. According to the text, in elementary and secondary schools, many teachers

- A. have to teach their students many things
- B. avoid giving too many tests
- C. allow students to pose and follow many questions

6. Researchers found that children thought recovery plans should be based on

- A. specialists' knowledge about ecosystems
- B. information about the extinction of bald eagles
- C. facts about individual eagles

7. According to the text, asking the right question is a skill that

- A. can generate work of poor quality
- B. cannot be taught
- C. can improve the quality of scientific research

8. According to the writer, critical thinking can be better cultivated

- A. in institutions of informal learning
- B. in primary and secondary schools
- C. at home during holidays and weekends

9. An informal learning system

- A. is very strict in marking
- B. accepts anyone interested
- C. cannot be reached on week days



## B. Γλωσσική Επίγνωση

**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 = 10 points

A. accept	B. decide	C. grace	D. garden
E. prepare	F. recess	G. cook	H. legal

**Example:** The preparations for the royal wedding kept thousands of people busy.

10.	Economists say that a third of all workers who have kept their jobs in the _____ saw their wages frozen or cut.
11.	A Matisse painting that fetched a high price showed a colourful background and a _____ female figure in an elegant dress.
12.	Parents should ensure that if their children have a computer in their bedroom, they know what isn't _____ to watch.
13.	I shall have to think everything through before I make my final _____.
14.	The police have arrested three businessmen on suspicion of receiving _____ payments from a computer company in return for covering up its financial losses.

**B2. Fill in the gaps not more than two words in the statements of Column B, so that they have a similar meaning with the statements of Column A, as in the example.**

5 x 2 = 10 points

**Example:** I won't put up with this behaviour any longer.

I will not tolerate this behaviour any longer.

	A.	B.
15.	Close friends can always think of each other's help as given.	Mutual help between close friends can safely be taken _____.
16.	The minute he walked in, the storm broke out.	_____ had he entered the house, than the storm began.
17.	You must hand in your essay before you leave the room.	Students are expected to submit their essay prior _____ the room.
18.	The manager will consider your application, but make sure you fill it in at least two days before the meeting.	Your application will be considered, _____ it is completed well in advance.
19.	If Sue studies harder, she'll have more chances of passing the exam.	The harder Sue studies, the _____ she is to pass the exam.

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

5 x 2 = 10 points

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
20. While knowledge may be power,	A. medicine is moving toward "multiplex testing for lots of things at once".
21. Then there is the long-term challenge	B. when people realize that the return journey is less expensive.
22. As the cost of testing declines,	C. in order to predict risks after an operation.
23. One of the things people need to be educated about	D. genetic testing also brings with it tremendous practical and psychological fallout.
24. Patients should be given exercise tests before surgery	E. of living with a genetic spectre lurking in the background.
	F. is the difference of having a disease and being at risk for a disease.
	G. they hoped that they dodged the genetic bullet.

## Γ. Παραγωγή Γραπτού Λόγου

40 points

**Produce a written text of 180-200 words. (40 points)**

**TASK:** Your school's club aims to increase awareness about Health and Fitness.

Write an article in your school's magazine with tips on how to have a healthier lifestyle.

Points to include:

- Explain why a healthy lifestyle is important.
- Suggest at least two things students should do to keep healthy.
- Suggest at least two bad habits students should avoid.

Do NOT sign your article.

## A. Κατανόηση Γραπτού Λόγου

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

### THE FUNNY BUSINESS OF LAUGHTER

Here's a date for your diary: Sunday 4th May, World Laughter Day. Described by its founder, Dr Madan Kataria, as "a very auspicious day for the whole planet", it will be marked by groups of people the world over getting together for a good giggle.

Kataria, who introduced this annual event 10 years ago, says we need more laughter in our lives to combat the global rise of stress, loneliness and depression. But that's daft, isn't it? Surely that strange yelping sound that we emit periodically can't be the answer to such pressing problems.

If we ask ourselves what triggers a good chortle, the obvious answer is that it is a response to something we find funny. But one scientist, Robert Provine, who has spent nearly two decades studying laughter, says that humour has surprisingly little to do with it. Instead, it seems to lie at the root of such lofty questions as the perception of self and the evolution of speech, language and social behaviour.

Provine, a neuroscientist at the University of Maryland in the US and author of *Laughter: A Scientific Investigation*, realised early on in his research that you cannot capture real-life laughter in the lab because as soon as you place it under scrutiny, it vanishes. So, instead, he gathered his data by hanging around groups of

people, eavesdropping on their conversations, surreptitiously noting when they laughed.

Over the course of a year he collected 1200 laugh episodes – an episode being defined as the comment immediately preceding the laughter and the laughter itself – which he sorted by speaker (the person talking), audience (the person being addressed), gender and pre-laugh comment.

His analysis of this data revealed three important facts about laughter. Firstly, that it is all about relationships. Secondly, that it occurs during phrase breaks in speech. And thirdly, that it is not consciously controlled. "It's a message we send to other people – it practically disappears when we're by ourselves," he says. "And it's not a choice. Ask someone to laugh and they'll either try to fake a laugh or say they can't laugh on command."

<http://sciencefocus.com/feature/psychology/funny-business-laughter>

A1. Answer questions 1-3 using information from the article (up to 20 words each).

3 x 4 = 12 points

1. What is the main point of the article?

2. According to Dr Kataria, what are the benefits of laughter?

3. Based on the research reported in the article, will a World Laughter Day make people laugh more? Justify your response.

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

6 x 3 = 18 points

4. What is the author referring to as "a strange yelping sound that we emit periodically"?

- A. Chuckle
- B. Laughter
- C. Yawn

5. Who believes that World Laughter Day is nonsense?

- A. Dr Madan Kataria
- B. Dr Robert Provine
- C. The author of the article

6. Where did Provine collect samples of laughter?

- A. In his laboratory
- B. In his office
- C. In public places

7. Provine collected samples of laughter from

- A. ordinary people
- B. scientists working in laboratories
- C. people who laughed a lot

8. Provine collected samples of laughter for

- A. 1 year
- B. 10 years
- C. 20 years

9. According to the research reported in the article, which of the following is true?

- A. Laughter is always caused by something funny
- B. You can laugh anywhere whether you are alone or not
- C. You can't laugh on purpose



## B. Γλωσσική Επίγνωση

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.

A. succeed	B. qualify	C. diverse	D. short
E. confirm	F. strong	G. deny	H. insist

Example: We have still received no **confirmation** of our hotel booking.

5 x 2 = 10 points

10.	Understanding and appreciating cultural _____ is a great way to help teenagers respect "otherness".
11.	I tried as much as I could. Unfortunately, I was _____ in my attempts.
12.	He was _____ for arriving late for the race.
13.	After the accident, he did some special exercises to _____ his leg.
14.	It is an _____ fact that genetically modified foods can pose serious threats to human health.

B2. Fill in the gaps **not more than two words** in the statements of Column B, to complete each of the following texts. In Column B, there are TWO options you do not need. 5 x 2 = 10 points

Example: Students who withdraw from school will be ineligible for financial aid for the next semester.

Students who **drop out** of school are not entitled to financial aid.

A.	B.
15. As yet, no one has thought of a solution.	No one has _____ with a solution so far.
16. There are very few documents telling us about how ice-hockey began.	There is very little documentation _____ the origins of ice-hockey.
17. Sorry, but we can't complete your order.	We regret _____ you that your order cannot be processed.
18. We want a slogan everyone in the community will like.	We want a slogan that will _____ every section of the community.
19. We had to hurry up because we had very little time left.	We had to hurry up because time was _____.

B3. Match items 20-24 (Column A) with options A-G (Column B) to make complete statements. In Column B, there are TWO options you do not need. 5 x 2 = 10 points

### Hippocrates' Diet and Health Rules Everyone Should Follow

Here are five of his health rules that have stood the test of time (about 2,000 years).

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
20. <b>Walking Is Man's Best Medicine.</b> Hippocrates did the first clinical studies by observing people and comparing their health habits.	A. He believed that it was impossible to understand illness without understanding the whole person.
21. <b>Know What Person the Disease Has Rather Than What Disease the Person Has.</b> Hippocrates meticulously observed his patients' personalities, home environment and even their facial expressions before diagnosing and treating them.	B. On the other hand, he studied their diet before prescribing any medicine.
22. <b>Let Food Be Thy Medicine.</b> Hippocrates observed that "those who are constitutionally very fat are more apt to die quickly than those who are thin".	C. Those who walked more stayed well longer. So he often prescribed exercise.
23. <b>Everything in Moderation.</b> OK, what Hippocrates really said: "Everything in excess is opposed to nature."	D. But Hippocrates believed that unless you had real evidence that a medical treatment was helpful, you shouldn't use it.
24. <b>To Do Nothing Is Also a Good Remedy.</b> In Hippocrates' day, many quacks convinced sick people to undergo dangerous, unnecessary and expensive procedures.	E. He recognized that the same remedy could heal in one dose but harm in a greater one. F. Hippocrates recognized that meditation contributed to people's well being.
	G. In fact, his primary form of treatment was usually improving a patient's diet.

## Γ. Παραγωγή Γραπτού Λόγου

40 points

Produce a written text of 180-200 words.

**TASK:** TIME Magazine recently published an article by Joel Stein entitled "Millennials: The Me, Me, Me Generation". Millennials or the millennial generation refers to those born from 1980 to 2000. In the article Stein calls this generation lazy, narcissistic, less educated and self-obsessed but he also sees this generation as being more optimistic, accepting, smart and strategic.

The article has created a storm of reactions from millennials and older people from around the world. As a millennial yourself, you decide to write a letter to the editor of the magazine providing your opinion of the millennial generation. In your letter you should

- a) discuss whether and to what extent you agree with the characteristics of millennials as reported in the article and
- b) present two characteristics (not necessarily from the list above) that you think define your generation, justifying your opinion.

Sign your letter as Alex

## A. Κατανόηση Γραπτού Λόγου

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

### SORROW

If computers and search engines could understand metaphor and symbolism, would it make them more human? A new project tests the theory.

In 1989, American author Norman Cousins wrote that poetry was the key to preventing computers from dehumanising us: "The company of poets may enable the men who tend the machines to see a larger panorama of possibilities than technology alone may inspire. Poets remind men of their uniqueness."

Twenty-six years later, researchers in the US are testing that idea, starting with search engines and image databases. Any nuance or metaphor gets lost on an engine such as Google: search "sorrow", for example, and you'll get pictures of people crying, whereas a human might associate a more varied range of images, such as a foggy seascape or an empty forest. This is because computers use metadata (the data search engines associate with the millions of digital objects out there, from YouTube videos to Instagram pictures) in a completely different way to the human brain. Our human "metadata" tends to be far more symbolic and less literal. But what if an image bank was populated by poems? Can robots learn from our view of the world?

The Poetry for Robots project has created an online image bank of 120 pictures, which anyone can access in order to write poetry inspired by what they see. By feeding poems to the robots, the researchers want to "teach the database the metaphors" that humans associate with pictures, "and see what happens," explains Corey Pressman from Neologic Labs, who are behind the project, along with Webvisions and Arizona State University.

The hope is that, with a big enough dataset, "we'll be delighted to see we can teach the robots metaphors, that computers can be more like us, rather than the other way around," says Pressman. "I'd like them to meet us more halfway."

A1. Answer questions 1-3 based on the text above (up to 20 words each).

3 x 4 = 12 points

1. What is the main point of the text?

---

2. What would be a suitable title for this text?

---

3. According to the text, can computers become more human? Justify your response.

---

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

6 x 3 = 18 points

4. Where would you expect this article to appear?

- A. A university textbook for computer programming
- B. The technology section of a newspaper
- C. A robotics scientific journal

5. When was the study reported in the text conducted?

- A. In 1989
- B. In 2000
- C. This year

6. The "Poetry for Robots" project involves

- A. 120 pictures of poets and robots
- B. 120 pictures to inspire poets to write poems to add to Google
- C. 120 poems which will be fed into the robot

7. The purpose of the "Poetry for Robots" project is to

- A. investigate whether computers can understand metaphor and symbolism
- B. investigate whether robots can write poems
- C. create a database of metaphors

8. Who was the "Poetry for Robots" project originally inspired by?

- A. Researchers from Arizona State University
- B. Scientists from Google
- C. Norman Cousins

9. What is Pressman's vision for the future?

- A. To make computers think more like humans
- B. To make humans think more like computers
- C. To help robots understand metaphors

## B. Γλωσσική Επίγνωση

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.

A. active	B. exhaust	C. vary	D. curious
E. treat	F. sleep	G. fortunate	H. anxious

5 x 2 = 10 points

The example is in italics.

We spend over a third of our time sleeping. But (10) \_\_\_\_\_ for many of us, sleep isn't a simple ON/OFF switch we can just (11) \_\_\_\_\_ at a moment's notice. Do you struggle to sleep even though you feel tired and (12) \_\_\_\_\_? Do you wake up in the middle of the night (13) \_\_\_\_\_ watching the clock, calculating how much time you've got left to sleep?

Insomnia in itself is not the problem but is usually a symptom of a (14) \_\_\_\_\_ of other potential problems. The trick is identifying the underlying cause of our insomnia and finding the right (ex.) *treatment* for that problem.

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

5 x 2 = 10 points

Example: I will give you the day off provided you work on Saturday morning.

You can have the day off on condition that you work on Saturday morning.

	A.	B.
15.	Only Stuart didn't understand.	Apart from Stuart, _____ .
16.	Our trip has been cancelled because of a last minute scheduling conflict.	_____ a last minute scheduling conflict, our trip has been cancelled.
17.	I tried my hardest but I still couldn't understand.	However _____ I _____ I couldn't understand.
18.	It was the most remarkable creature I had ever seen.	_____ I seen such a remarkable creature.
19.	I graduated from college a year ago today.	I graduated from college _____ last year.

B3. Choose the best options A-H (book titles) for items 20-24 (book extracts). There are TWO options you do not need.

5 x 2 = 10 points

	BOOK EXTRACT
20.	How can we think we are adequately preparing students for life in the 21st century if we have not learned how the 21st century operates? How can we think we are connecting with our students when the materials and our instruction come from a non-digital time that kids can't relate to?
21.	What makes it possible for students to understand and remember is the way they link ideas to form meaningful wholes. Big ideas that structure your courses can't be found in any one part of a lecture or seminar.
22.	All traditional architecture clearly distinguishes between the public and/or sacred buildings, on the one hand, and the utilitarian and/or private buildings, on the other.
23.	The Dutch Institute for architecture (NAi) [F-10], Museumpark 25, located in a striking-looking building, is one of the largest centres of architecture in the world.
24.	A collection of 28 lectures on the history and progress of astronomy: Copernicus and the motion of the Earth; Tycho Brahe and his observatory; Kepler and the laws of planetary motion; Galileo and the invention of the telescope; Isaac Newton; etc.

	BOOK TITLE
A.	PREPARING TO TEACH
B.	PIONEERS OF SCIENCE
C.	TOURIST CITY GUIDE
D.	UNDERSTANDING THE DIGITAL GENERATION
E.	ELEMENTS OF ASTROPHYSICS
F.	DEVELOPING DIGITAL MATERIALS
G.	ARCHITECTURE: CHOICE OR FATE?

## Γ. Παραγωγή Γραπτού Λόγου

40 points

Produce a written text of 180-200 words.

**TASK:** A European Youth organisation has launched a campaign through its e-magazine to combat bullying in schools throughout Europe. It is inviting young people to submit their opinions on how to stop bullying. You have recently witnessed a bullying incident in your school which resulted in the bully's punishment by the school authorities. You decide to write an article to the magazine to express your feelings towards bullying and suggest ways this phenomenon could be dealt with at school-level.

In your article,

- express your feelings towards the phenomenon of bullying in schools
- explain why punishment on its own is probably not enough to stop bullying
- suggest two ways that could help stop the phenomenon

## A. Κατανόηση Γραπτού Λόγου

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

### THE FUNNY BUSINESS OF LAUGHTER

You don't have to be too old to remember when everything online was referred to as "cyber-this" or "cyberthat". 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>

A1. Answer questions 1-3 using information from the article (up to 30 words each).

3 x 4 = 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 using information from the article.

6 x 3 = 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. Γλωσσική Επίγνωση

**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.

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

**Example: The example is in *italics*.**

**5 x 2 = 10 points**

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.**

**Things You Use Everyday, Thanks to the Ancient Greeks**

**5 x 2 = 10 points**

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 Aparagraphs).**

There is ONE option you do not need.

**5 x 2 = 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
		B.	Meditation doesn't work for you
		C.	People avoid you
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.	D.	You're self conscious about your appearance
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 Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.	E.	You're depressed
		F.	You're burnt out
23.	Perfectionists can have a serious dark side, according to a study published in the Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment. Their high standards and critical nature can make them prone to being narcissistic, antisocial, and having an aggressive sense of humor, the researchers say.		
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.		

## Γ. Παραγωγή Γραπτού Λόγου

**40 points**

**Produce a written text of 180-200 words.**

**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

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

Sign your letter as Alex Georgiou.



## A. Κατανόηση Γραπτού Λόγου

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

### THE FUNNY BUSINESS OF LAUGHTER

Knowing the extent of our influence as parents can make our task all the more daunting. The endless rise of new parenting methods we hear about in the media can add to our sense of confusion and lack of confidence. Are parents sweating the "small stuff" and worrying over the less important aspects of what makes a successful child?

Does it really matter if a toddler throws food, eats quinoa or can recite poetry? I don't believe it does. I call these things the "outside stuff", whether it concerns appearances, manners, or anything that children can get a certificate for, it's all relatively superficial.

For me the part you can't afford to get wrong, that will make it all worthwhile, is the "inside stuff". This is what you can't see, but you can feel in your child: self-esteem, empathy, curiosity and affection.

As a child psychiatrist, I'm only too aware of the facts and figures on child mental health. These are stark: 75% of adult mental health problems begin before the age of 18, and 50% begin before the age of 14.

The evidence is clear: if we want to promote psychological well-being, we need to look at what is happening much earlier than adolescence. If we want happy, healthy adults, we need first to raise happy, healthy children.

Where do these "inside" qualities come from? Is it something innate within the child? Is it genetic? Is it nurture? From a neurological perspective, how a child's brain develops connects all these elements.

A child's brain also has amazing capabilities to adapt, picking up foreign languages and musical instruments with much greater ease than adults.

They are emotional sponges, too, able to absorb the adult feelings and behaviour around them, so if music and language can be hard-wired into the brain in these early years of a child's life, shouldn't this also be the case for the "inside stuff"? And if so, then the critical part of parenting happens very early on. The saying: "Give me a child until he is seven and I will show you the man" couldn't be truer. It is in these first seven years that parental involvement can have the most significant impact.

<https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2017/jun/04/vital-but-invisible-early-lessons-that-last-a-lifetime>

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

3 x 4 = 12 points

1. What would be a suitable title for this article?

---

2. What is the main point of this article?

---

3. Based on the text, what advice would you give to young parents regarding their children's upbringing?

---

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

6 x 3 = 18 points

4. Who is this text addressed to?

- A. Psychologists.
- B. Parents.
- C. Educators.

5. According to the writer of this article, it is important that parents...

- A. focus on their child's inner world.
- B. provide their children with a healthy diet.
- C. seek a specialist's advice to raise healthy children.

6. Findings from the research presented in the text reveal that...

- A. most adult mental health problems begin well before the age of 18.
- B. half of the adult mental problems begin after the age of 18.
- C. 75% of the mental problems adults experience begin at the age of 14.

7. According to the writer of this article, a child's development is influenced by...

- A. genetic factors.
- B. environmental factors.
- C. both genetic and environmental factors.

8. According to the text, children are like "emotional sponges" because they...

- A. easily understand the feelings of grown-ups.
- B. learn foreign languages easily.
- C. learn how to play a musical instrument with ease.

9. According to the writer of this article, children's inner qualities...

- A. can be instilled.
- B. are visible.
- C. cannot be learnt



## B. Γλωσσική Επίγνωση

**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 extra words you do not need.**

5 x 2 = 10 points

A. consume	B. differ	C. affect	D. ideal
E. attend	F. particular	G. -say	H. energy

**Example: The example is in *italics*.**

The (*ex.*) **saying** goes that you are what you eat, so when it comes to exam time it makes sense to think carefully about what you are feeding your body. Food is fuel and knowing what to eat and drink ahead of exams can make all the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to your performance. A key factor in how well you do in an exam is "cognitive function" which pretty much means the functioning of the brain. This includes variables such as memory and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ and it can be easily affected by how much, and what type of food you do or do not eat. So where to start? Well, the first thing to consider – which is (12) \_\_\_\_\_ important for morning exams – is to eat breakfast. Evidence suggests that breakfast (13) \_\_\_\_\_, when compared to skipping breakfast, enhances cognitive function in children, adolescents and adults - and that missing breakfast can impair your cognitive function and exam performance. So you should always make sure you eat something before an exam – (14) \_\_\_\_\_ about two hours beforehand.

**B2. Fill in the gaps with two words in the statements of Column B, so that they have a similar meaning with the statements (15-19) of Column A, as in the example.**

5 x 2 = 10 points

<b>Example:</b> She almost won the race.		She <u>came close</u> to winning the race.	
<b>COLUMN B</b>		<b>COLUMN B</b>	
15.	The children were warned not to cross the park at night.	The children were warned _____ the park at night.	
16.	It never occurs to my sister to call me.	My sister never _____ calling me.	
17.	A large number of the songs, which Phil recorded, became hits.	Phil recorded a number of songs, _____ which became hits.	
18.	They cancelled the football match because of the heavy rainfall.	The football match was cancelled _____ the heavy rainfall.	
19.	You'd have passed your test if you hadn't been so nervous.	_____ your nervousness, you'd have passed your test.	

**B3. The sentences about the Wright brothers have been jumbled up. Choose from items A-F and decide on the correct order by writing the number of the item (20-24) and the letter corresponding to each sentence in the order in which they should appear. There is ONE extra option you do not need to use.**

5 x 2 = 10 points

### The Wright brothers

- A.** The Wrights, however, refused to follow this advice or to alter their plans, as they were certain their machine embodied the principles of aviation and they were confident of their success.
- B.** When finally they made their first ascent from the desert tract beside the sea, to be borne aloft for almost a whole minute (59 seconds), a great change was effected in the nation's attitude.
- C.** The Wright Brothers, mechanics and bicycle shop owners from Dayton, were laughed at by people saying that a practicable flying machine would never be built and counseling them to stay on the ground.
- D.** Always working on different mechanical projects and keeping up with scientific research, the Wright brothers closely followed the research of German aviator Otto Lilienthal.
- E.** Those who had formerly been skeptical and had prophesied that the Wright machine would remain forever stationary on the earth, were loudest in their praise of the aviation pioneers.
- F.** As a result, the brothers, each a man of mettle and each the perfect complement to the other, set out with their ingenious device but with very little capital.

20.		21.		22.		23.		24.	
-----	--	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--

## Γ. Παραγωγή Γραπτού Λόγου

40 points

**Produce a written text of 180-200 words.**

**TASK:** A European Youth magazine is asking teenagers to express their views on the following question: "In what ways can social media affect your relationships with friends?" Write an article for the magazine, in which you

- a)** express your opinion on the topic, and  
**b)** justify your view, by providing three examples from your own experience.

You do not need to provide a title.  
 Do not sign the article.

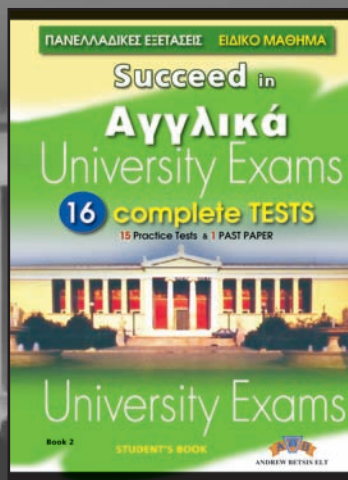
# ΠΑΝΕΛΛΑΔΙΚΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΔΙΚΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑ

ΘΕΜΑΤΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ  
2011 - 2017

ΠΑΝΕΛΛΑΔΙΚΕΣ - ΕΙΔΙΚΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑ  
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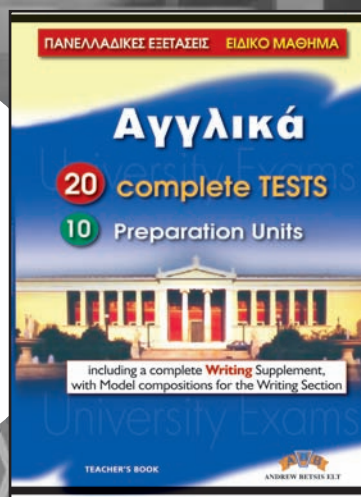


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