

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ, ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΟΛΑΙΑΣ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ

ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΓΙΑ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ
ΤΗΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΗΣ ΓΝΩΣΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗΣ ΓΛΩΣΣΑΣ

Θέμα: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ

Διάρκεια: 2 ώρες και 15 λεπτά

ΤΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΕΝΝΕΑ (9) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ
ΟΛΕΣ ΟΙ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΝΑ ΔΟΘΟΥΝ ΣΤΟ ΤΕΤΡΑΔΙΟ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΩΝ
THERE ARE 44 QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER

PART I: WRITING SKILLS

(40 MARKS)

Task 1: COMPOSITION

Task 1: Write a composition of about 300 - 350 words on one of the following topics:

A. Greek philosopher Aristotle once said: "The worst form of inequality is to try to make unequal things equal". How far do you agree or disagree? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

B. American author Stephen King once said: "Talent is cheaper than table salt. What separates the talented individual from the successful one is a lot of hard work". How far do you agree or disagree? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

PART II: READING COMPREHENSION

(30 marks)

Passage 1

Meat and veg vending machines do roaring trade in coronavirus crisis

Par. 1 The coronavirus pandemic has sent the world's economy into a tailspin. Inevitably, it has also placed considerable strain on small and medium sized food producers. However, many British farmers and food producers are finding novel ways to get their produce to the table during lockdown- vending machines for the Sunday roast, fish to your door and salads grown in car parks. These are changes that will, hopefully, **garner** benefits long after restrictions ease.

Par. 2 Last year, **espousing** the field to fork concept, Neil Stephen, from Aberdeen, invested in self-service vending machines dispensing everything from farmhouse cheese and shortbread (baked by his mother), to joints of meat, whole chickens and fresh fruit and vegetables. Now Stephen's investment is paying off, as people are attracted to a hygienic system where the goods are neatly packaged in portions in a refrigerated unit, behind glass doors. They punch in the number, pay by card and the windows open for them to collect the goods. Sales at *Thorneybank Farm Shop* are up fivefold, Stephen reports.

Par. 3 Many UK farmers have been hard hit by the coronavirus crisis, despite the strong demand for fresh food. Before the lockdown, half of all food and drink was consumed outside the home and switching from supplying big catering companies and distributors has proved to be an **onerous** task. But some farmers and food entrepreneurs, like Neil, are finding now is their time to shine. Cutting out the middleman, buying directly from local producers and preventing needless lorry journeys that pollute the air and congest streets, is becoming something of a trend. The environmental benefits – and the profits – may encourage more to follow suit.

Par. 4 Fishing is another industry hard hit by the Covid-19 crisis. In normal times, most of Britain's catch is destined for overseas markets, from China to Spain, where the species commonly caught in UK waters appeal to consumers' tastes. People in the UK have proved reluctant to move beyond cod, haddock, and tuna, which mostly has to be imported. The government has now announced £1m for English fishermen to set up new ways to sell their catch and find local markets. There are already schemes for distributing fresh-caught fish directly, such as *SoleShare* in London and *Call4Fish*, a

service that operates from Berwickshire to Cornwall. Food campaigners hope these services, where the fish on offer depends on what is caught by small boats, will encourage a more sustainable way of fishing, as consumers experiment with species less overfished than cod that might not previously have found a market.

Par. 5 One Londoner, Sebastien Sainsbury, used to work in the investment banks that tower over Canary Wharf in London. Now he has a company, *Plate to Crate*, growing salad and other leafy greens in hydroponic towers in shipping containers, stacked up in air-conditioned units under heat lamps with conditions carefully monitored. The containers seem more like labs than farms, with workers kitted out in protective gear, from boot shields to hairnets, to prevent pests getting in. As a result, the lettuce, kale, pak choi and herbs are free from pesticides, insecticides and herbicides, and water use is 96% lower than in fields, with wastewater being used on local lawns. The first harvest is due in May and, once all of the units are fully up and running, there could be 12 harvests a year, producing 15 to 18 tonnes from this site. Another will be producing soon in London's Elephant and Castle, where a development of 3,000 homes will receive salad weekly from containers.

Par. 6 Sainsbury, the second largest chain of supermarkets in the United Kingdom, believes this is the future of fresh produce for fussy Londoners. "The rising generation is trending towards more health-conscious eating and are more likely to choose healthy, quality products. This coronavirus crisis has forced us to rethink the future and has provided an opportunity for us all to become aware of what we are eating".

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

Task 2: Questions 2 - 6

Choose the best answer a, b, c or d.

(5x2=10 marks)

2. UK food producers have come up with _____ methods to sell their produce during lockdown.

- A.** ahead of the curve
- B.** tried and true
- C.** neatly established
- D.** run-of-the-mill

3. Neil Stephens says that since adopting the new system of selling his products, sales have _____.

- A. increased incrementally
- B. remained robust
- C. burgeoned
- D. been steadfast

4. According to the writer, more farmers are likely to _____.

- A. dive in headfirst
- B. jump on the bandwagon
- C. swim against the tide
- D. cross the Rubicon

5. Food campaigners anticipate that the new government schemes will _____.

- A. eventually have debilitating effects on marine populations
- B. exacerbate demand for seafood in the future
- C. safeguard that seafood is globally respected
- D. ensure that seafood populations remain for years to come

6. The purpose of the writer is to _____.

- A. give business advice to people who want to create start-ups
- B. show that a new mindset is the key to success in a crisis
- C. explain why the pandemic has transformed grocery shopping
- D. emphasise this year's unprecedented economic misery

Passage 2

Super sensors- How the loss of one sense impacts the others

Par. 1 Would you ever voluntarily relinquish one of your senses? Turns out, the answer for an ever-increasing number of people is yes, albeit only temporarily. Novelty concepts such as dining in the dark have risen in popularity over the past decade; restaurant goers frequently give up their sense of sight as a way to have a “heightened” mealtime experience. Most of these diners believe that their temporary blindness augments their other sensations- but how would a more permanent loss of sensation affect the ways we perceive our world? Most of us can barely even imagine what something like blindness would feel like. We have grown accustomed to our world’s sights, sounds and smells; each is intrinsic to the way we experience the world. In what ways, though, do people who lack one of these senses experience the world differently?

Par. 2 In recent decades medical scientists have made a quantum leap in their understanding of the human brain and spinal cord. Research has shown that our brains typically organise themselves based upon function; we have the auditory cortex for sound, the olfactory bulbs for smell, and so on. For the vast majority of us, the sensory inputs we receive from our environment travel through the nervous system to their respective areas in the brain. Many people, though, are born without the ability to do things such as see or hear. Yet these specialised areas of the brain for each sense do not simply become obsolete. Although our five senses seem to operate independently, as five distinct modes of perceiving the world, in reality, they collaborate closely to enable the mind to better understand its surroundings.

Par. 3 Past research has shown that in individuals who are born blind or lose their sight early in their childhood, the brain “reroutes” the normal sensory pathways such that non-visual information is sent to the visual cortex. For example, visual information is usually sent to a specialised area of the cortex where it is used to determine the spatial arrangement of objects in the environment. However, in individuals who have been blind since childhood, this area of visual cortex instead receives sound and touch information. In this way, the blind are able to use their other senses to form a picture of their environment in the same manner that those with sight do. The unaffected senses take up the responsibilities of the affected sense, so to speak. But how does the brain achieve this reorganization of itself?

Par. 4 The human nervous system has an amazing characteristic known as “plasticity”. Imagine that you are planning your commute to work in the morning, and you discover that the road you usually take is closed due to construction. What do you do? You will most likely take a different route that still gets you to the same place; you’ll take a detour. This is similar to how the brain achieves this remodeling ability. When certain pathways are “closed off”, the brain is able to take a detour of sorts. New connections are always forming, old or unused connections weaken over time; thus, the brain is always **morphing** and responding to the environment and the signals provided to it. Since certain signals will not be reaching the brain, the other senses will expand out of their usual locations in the brain and into the arena of the missing sense. Thus, these senses are overrepresented proportionally in people who lack a certain sense.

Par. 5 Now it becomes clear of how the blind, for example, are able to isolate sounds with greater **acuity** or have the ability to experience their food in a way the rest of us usually do not. The lack of sensory input causes a sequence of events within the brain that allows the other senses to take over the roles left unoccupied. So, the next time you

go out to dinner, try closing your eyes. Though you may be in the dark, you may just find that your sense of taste and smell light up in ways you have never experienced.

Adapted from: <https://neuroscience.stanford.edu/news>

Task 3: Questions 7-11

State whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Mentioned (NM) according to the passage. (5x2=10 marks)

7. Many people are prepared to fleetingly forego the use of their senses to relish new dining experiences.
8. The writer says our five senses work in tandem.
9. Research has revealed that the loss of one sense enervates other senses.
10. The brain is the most malleable organ of the body.
11. According to the writer “eye appeal is half the meal’.

Task 4: For questions 12-16 refer to both passages. Choose the option that will best replace the words in bold as they are used in the passage. (5x1=5 marks)

12. The word “**garner**” in passage 1, par. 1 is closest in meaning to...
A. amass B. convoke C. surrender D. scrounge
13. The word “**espousing**” in passage 1, par. 2 is closest in meaning to...
A. authorising B. boosting C. endorsing D. revoking
14. The word “**onerous**” in passage 1, par. 3 is closest in meaning to...
A. facile B. cushy C. exacting D. energizing
15. The word “**morphing**” in passage 2, par. 4 is closest in meaning to...
A. contorting B. deforming C. fluctuating D. transmuted

16. The word “**acuity**” in passage 2, par. 5 is closest in meaning to...
A. ingenuity B. sensitivity C. admonition D. obtuseness

Task 5: Questions 17, 18 19

(5 marks)

Answer the following questions according to the passages

17. What does the writer mean when he says that “the coronavirus pandemic has sent the world’s economy into a tailspin”? (Passage 1. Par. 1) (1 marks)
18. What are the perks of this new way of doing business? (Passage 1) (2 marks)
19. What does the writer mean when he says that “scientists have made a quantum leap in their understanding of the human brain and spinal cord”? (Passage 2, par. 2) (2 marks)

PART III: USE OF ENGLISH

(30 marks)

Task 6: Questions 20-24

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one. Use the word in bold and other words to complete each sentence. Do not change the word given. (5x2=10 marks)

20. He doesn’t mind at all if John records his speech. (**OBJECTION**)

He has _____ his speech.

21. I was shocked by the cheeky response that girl gave to her mother. (**ABACK**)

I was _____ by the cheeky response that girl gave to her mother.

22. Sandra realises that she’ll never become a famous singer. (**RESIGNED**)

Sandra has _____ a famous singer.

23. I wish Julie would learn to drive. (**HIGH**)

It's _____ to drive.

24. My grandmother would carry a can of pepper spray because she was afraid someone might assault her. **(FEAR)**

My grandmother would carry a can of pepper spray _____.

Task 7: Questions 25-34.

Read the text below. Use the word given in brackets to form a word that fits in the space. (10x1=10 marks)

It has taken thousands of years, but a combination of 21st-century forensic science and luck has finally **(25)** _____ **(CLOSE)** what happened to Tutankhamun – the world's most famous pharaoh. Mystery has surrounded the boy king ever since his death in 1323 BC, aged 19. The mystery **(26)** _____ **(INTENSE)** when the archaeologist Lord Carnarvon died quite suddenly and **(27)** _____ **(EXPLAIN)** in Cairo, shortly after he discovered Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922. *His death was shrouded in mystery and spawned dozens of theories at the time.* Now British experts think they have solved the riddle of the king's death. A CT scan of King Tutankhamun's mummy has **(28)** _____ **(PROVE)** the *popular theory* that the Egyptian pharaoh was murdered. Scientists now believe that injuries on the king's body are **(29)** _____ **(KIN)** to those sustained in a chariot accident and that his **(30)** _____ **(MUMMY)** was botched. The researchers performed a "virtual autopsy" which revealed a pattern of injuries down one side of his body. Their investigation also explains why King Tut's mummy was the only pharaoh to be missing its heart: the damage done to it was **(31)** _____ **(REPAIR)**. The pharaoh's injuries have been matched to a specific scenario – with car-crash investigators creating computer **(32)** _____ **(SIMULATE)** of chariot accidents. The results suggest a chariot smashed into him while he was on his knees – shattering his ribs and pelvis and crushing his heart. John Benson, who is the chief of radiology at Mount Desert Island Hospital in Bar Harbor, Maine, agrees that the leg break likely led to Tut's death. "There are a number of possible causes of death for which there would be no **(33)** _____ **(RESIDUE)** evidence. Tut could have had pneumonia, or he could have died from a **(34)** _____ **(COMMUNICATE)** disease.

Adapted from: <https://www.independent.co.uk>

Task 8: Questions 35-44

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. (10x1= 10 marks)

Banksy's superhero nurse sells for record 16.7 million for NHS charity

A Banksy painting depicting a young boy playing with a superhero nurse doll has **(35)** _____ more than £16m for an NHS charity after being sold at auction. *Game Changer*, by the elusive graffiti **(36)** _____ appeared in a foyer at Southampton General Hospital during the first **(37)** _____ of the pandemic. The artwork was delivered to the hospital in May with a note, which said: "Thanks for all you're doing. I hope this **(38)** _____ the place up a bit, even if it's only black and white." It was hung near the emergency department and staff told the BBC at the time that it had helped **(39)** _____ morale. A reproduction of the canvas will remain on **(40)** _____ at the hospital. Auctioneer Jussi Pylkkanen said Banksy's pledge to donate the proceeds to the NHS was "an incredible **(41)** _____ " and described the sale as a "historic moment". **(42)** _____ for the sale of the painting had been at around £2.5m-3.5m. The hammer finally came down at £14.4m and, after fees, the figure rose to £16.7m. The price **(43)** _____ the previous record for a Banksy auction, which saw his "Devolved Parliament" artwork featuring politicians as MPs sell for £9.9m in 2019. The image shows a young boy kneeling and playing with a nurse superhero doll, complete with cape, while Batman and Spider-Man lie discarded in a nearby bin.

Prior to the auction, Christie's said the artwork offered "an image of hope" and represented a "personal tribute to those who continue to turn the **(44)** _____ of the pandemic".

Adapted from:

<https://www.bbc.com>

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗΣ

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