

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΟΛΑΙΑΣ  
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΜΕΣΗΣ ΓΕΝΙΚΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ

ΕΝΙΑΙΑ ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ Α΄ ΤΕΤΡΑΜΗΝΟΥ 2022-23  
Γ΄ ΤΑΞΗΣ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ

ΠΕΜΠΤΗ 26 ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ 2023

ΕΞΕΤΑΖΟΜΕΝΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑ: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ (Α΄ ΣΕΙΡΑ)

ΚΩΔΙΚΟΣ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΟΣ: Γ006

ΣΥΝΟΛΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑ ΓΡΑΠΤΗΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗΣ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΩΝ: 135 λεπτά

ΤΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΕΝΝΕΑ (9) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

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**ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ**

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 σχήματα, πίνακες, διαγράμματα κλπ.
6. Απαγορεύεται η χρήση διορθωτικού υγρού ή διορθωτικής ταινίας.

**ΣΑΣ ΕΥΧΟΜΑΣΤΕ ΚΑΛΗ ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ**

## **PART II: READING AND WRITING**

**(70 MARKS)**

### **TASK 4**

**(10 marks)**

**Read the article about Maria Callas, the famous opera singer, and answer the questions that follow.**

#### **Maria Callas statue hits the wrong note**

Drama in life, drama in posterity. For Maria Callas, Greece's greatest diva, there is, even 44 years after her death, no let up from the heated arguments that were her lot. But this time the uproar is focused on a statue erected at the foot of the ancient Acropolis, opposite Herodes Atticus, the Roman theatre where the world-renowned opera singer made her debut.



People have criticised the 1.8-meter-high work created in honour of Callas for being kitsch, unflattering and, even worse, bearing no resemblance to “La Divina”. The golden sculpture was unveiled by Kostas Bakoyannis, the mayor of Athens, last week, and ever since it has been ridiculed in cartoons and generated a social media storm.

Experts in the field have also criticised the statue, albeit for a different reason. For Michael Moussou, a former opera singer and artistic director of the Athens festival, held every summer in the Herodes Atticus theatre, the work commits the deadly sin of getting her posture wrong. “No opera singer, not even a second-grade student at music school, would ever adopt such a pose with crossed arms in front of their chest,” he said, noting that to do so would “block voice production”.

The artist, Afroditi Liti, was inspired by photographs of the singer provided by the Maria Callas Greek Society, the group of devotees that commissioned the work. A picture of the soprano in costume for a performance at Milan's La Scala opera house stood out to her “because of its Greek features, Doric style, and simplicity”, and it was on this that she ultimately modelled the work, said the sculptor, responding to the outcry.

Few performers have revolutionised opera as much as Callas. “I was given the joy of studying a unique personality and the ability to speak of her through emotion. Callas used to set goals that were almost unattainable for the average person. Even when she was a child, she would keep working and practising until her goal was reached, demanding the highest standards possible. Her habit of working hard developed even further as her career advanced,” Liti, who has donated the piece to the nation, told the Greek daily newspaper *Kathimerini*.

But admirers have a bone to pick with Greek governments. They accuse them of consistently failing to give Callas her due respect. They have long complained that, while celebrated for her vocal range abroad, the great dramatic singer has remained inadequately recognised at home, where she is better known for her ill-fated affair with the shipping tycoon Aristotle Onassis than for any of her supreme operatic skills.

A four-storey museum constructed in her honour and set to open within sight of the Acropolis six years ago remains an empty shell. By contrast, the Italians, who also see Callas as one of their own because of her marriage to industrialist Giovanni Meneghini and her long sojourn at La Scala, named streets after the opera singer years ago.

Liana Skourli, who founded the Maria Callas Greek Society, described the criticism as “totally unfair”. “The whole philosophy behind this statue was about promoting her Greekness,” she said. “Conveying the inner passion of any celebrity is always hard for any sculptor. We expected a bit of noise, a bit of fuss, but nothing like this.”

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

1. Where did Maria Callas make her first public appearance as an opera singer?  
.....(1)
2. Why has the general public criticised the statue of the legendary opera singer Maria Callas? Mention two details.  
.....  
..... (2)
3. Why does Michael Moussou think that getting the posture wrong is a “deadly sin”?  
.....(1)
4. Why was Aphrodite Liti impressed by the particular picture of Maria Callas? Mention two details.  
.....  
..... (2)
5. Why are Maria Callas’ admirers annoyed with Greek governments?  
.....(1)
6. What does the article tell us about Maria Callas’ character. Mention three details.  
.....  
.....  
.....(3)

## **TASK 5**

(5x1=5 marks)

Read the blog extracts which describe three legends (A-C) from history and literature. Then answer the questions that follow.



### **A. The Legend of the Fountain of Youth**

Whispers of bodies of water with special powers granting eternal youth have been circulating the world for millennia. The story of the Fountain of Youth itself, however, is connected to the Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León who, the legend says, struck out in search of it. In truth, experts say that de León had no intention of searching for the Fountain of Youth and merely sought to gain wealth by discovering new lands. The story of the Fountain of Youth originates from the Arabic lands of the Middle East and has been recycled throughout the centuries in the legends and written artistic works of many different cultures.

### **B. The Legend of Atlantis**

Plato told the story of Atlantis around 360 B.C. Atlantis was populated by advanced and prosperous people who became greedy and morally bankrupt. As punishment, the gods sent fire and earthquakes that caused Atlantis to sink into the sea. Aristotle later said that Plato's tale of Atlantis was meant to be taken as a metaphor to serve his narrative and that it was entirely fictional. Scientists generally concur that there is no evidence Atlantis ever existed, but true believers continue to search, putting forward countless theories about it, including that the island was swallowed up by the Bermuda Triangle. The tale has sparked thousands of years of debate.

### **C. The Legend of the Gordian Knot**

The term "Gordian knot", commonly used to describe a complex or unsolvable problem, can be traced back to a legendary chapter in the life of Alexander the Great. Alexander marched his army into the Phrygian capital of Gordium. Upon arriving in the city, he encountered an ancient wagon, tied with an extremely complex knot. Phrygian tradition held that the wagon had once belonged to Gordius, the father of the celebrated King Midas. An oracle had declared that any man who could unravel its elaborate knot was destined to become ruler of Asia. After wrestling with it with no success, Alexander drew his sword and sliced the knot in half with a single stroke...He subsequently conquered Asia. Because of Alexander's unorthodox method, "cutting the Gordian knot" has now become a metaphor for thinking outside the box.

Adapted from: <https://exemplore.com/legends/Famous-Legends>

Which legend ...?	
1. tells a story thought to have been devised for literary effect	_____
2. mentions the fulfillment of a prophesy	_____
3. has created controversy over whether it has factual origins	_____
4. regularly appears in global literature	_____
5. refers to a term that has come to symbolise unconventional thinking	_____

## TASK 6

(5x2=10 marks)

Read the text and questions below. For each question, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

### The News We Read

When you read the news, sometimes it can feel like the only things reported are terrible, depressing events. Why does the media concentrate on the bad things in life, rather than the good? And what might this depressing outlook say about us?

A recent survey from the American Psychological Association found that, for many Americans, “news consumption has a downside”. More than half of Americans say the news causes them stress, and many report feeling anxiety, tiredness or sleep loss as a result. Yet what is puzzling is that one in 10 adults checks the news every hour, and 20% of Americans report “constantly” monitoring their social media feeds – which often exposes them to the latest news headlines, whether they like it or not.

Of course, many people feel it’s important to stay informed. And it’s understandable that news you find worrying may produce stress and anxiety. However, over the past 30 years, journalism has gradually shifted towards more opinion-based content that appeals to people's emotions and relies heavily on argumentation and less on impartial news coverage. These recent changes to the way everyone gets their news – coupled with the style of news that prevails today – may not be good for mental and even physical health.

“The way that news is presented and the way that we access news has changed significantly over the last 15 to 20 years,” says Graham Davey, a professor of psychology at Sussex University in the UK and editor-in-chief of the *Journal of*

*Experimental Psychopathology*. “These changes have often been damaging to general mental health.”

Some of Davey’s research has shown that negative news is a significant mood-changer, and the moods it tends to produce are sadness and anxiety. “Our studies also showed that this change in mood increases the viewer’s own personal worries, even when those worries are not directly relevant to the news stories being reported,” he says.

While increased anxiety and stress are reason enough to be cautious about overdoing it when it comes to the news, these and other mental health afflictions can also fuel physical illnesses. Stress-related hormones, namely cortisol, have been linked to inflammation associated with rheumatoid arthritis, cardiovascular disease and other serious health concerns.

So, if the evidence suggests the news can stress people out, why do they keep going back for more? The human brain is wired to pay attention to information that scares or upsets us – a concept known as “negativity bias”. “In a state of nature, our survival depends on finding rewards and avoiding harm, but avoiding harm instinctively takes priority,” says Loretta Breuning, a former professor of management at California State University, and author of *Habits of a Happy Brain*.

While your brain may find the latest news fascinating, it’s hard to argue that all of that news is truly enlightening. Breuning says much of the opinion and commentary that passes for news analysis is the equivalent of lunchroom tittle tattle. “There’s this idea of following the news in order to be an informed citizen, but a lot of what you see today is information about other people’s private lives elevated to a sophisticated level,” she says. “And if the news you consume is getting you worked up or worried – and some would say this is exactly the goal of much of today’s coverage – it’s probably not doing your health any favours,” she says and recommends limiting our news consumption to one block of time each day – say, at lunch or before dinner – if not less.

Adapted from: <https://time.com>



**1. A recent survey from the American Psychological Association has \_\_\_\_.**

- A. produced rather unclear results regarding reading the news
- B. indicated contradictions in the general reading habits of Americans
- C. revealed confusing facts about the attitude of Americans towards the news
- D. caused controversy among Americans about reading the news

**2. Which of the following sentences is in line with the content of par. 3?**

- A. Nowadays news coverage is credible due to its reliance on argumentation.
- B. Nowadays, the impact of news exposure could threaten our wellbeing.
- C. Emotion has become a minor dynamic in how news is consumed these days.
- D. The style of news most often reported today maintains objectivity.

**3. What is the goal of paragraph 4?**

- A. To add a new argument to what is said in paragraph 3
- B. To challenge what is said in paragraph 3
- C. To support what is said in paragraph 3
- D. To suggest a solution to what is said in paragraph 3

**4. The reason we pay more attention to stressful news is that we \_\_\_\_.**

- A. register negative stimuli more readily
- B. obtain rewards from avoiding danger
- C. learn more from negative outcomes
- D. consider negative news more enlightening

**5. The purpose of the author is to \_\_\_\_.**

- A. list the most recent changes in news coverage
- B. highlight the pros and cons of reading the news
- C. suggest various ways of coping with bad news
- D. explain why bad news dominates the headlines

## TASK 7

(15 marks)

Read the following article about teenagers and part time work.

Write a summary about the disadvantages of teens working part time. Your summary should be about 100 words long (and no more than 120 words long). You should use your own words as far as possible.

### Part time jobs for teens - Boon or bane

An after-school job seems like a time-honoured tradition. Nonetheless, even though there are some potential perks to working while in high school, research shows there are some drawbacks as well. Clearly, an after-school job isn't going to work for all teens and parents thinking of letting their teens enter the workforce should consider the potential risks as well as the gains.



An after-school job can, undeniably, be good for young people, who stand to gain huge benefits. With support from their family, a paycheck can be an opportunity for teens to learn how to effectively manage finances. Despite the obvious benefits of acquiring financial skills, research shows that students who work more than 20 hours a week have lower grade point averages than their peers who do not work. Apart from impeding academic performance, working during the school year can also cause behaviour problems, such as drug use and delinquency. The extra spending money and the added responsibilities may lead some teens to make poorer choices.

Equally important is the fact that early entry into a negative or harsh work environment may encourage negative views of work. Working for a disorganised employer, or an untrained supervisor, for instance, could give teens a negative impression of employment. By contrast, a good job can give teens a valuable insight into what they may want to do after high school. If nothing else, gaining any work experience adds credibility to one's CV, which can help one stand out as a viable candidate when they are applying for an internship, apprenticeship or a graduate job.

If teens head straight from school to a job, it inevitably shortens the amount of free time they have, which means missed opportunities. Case in point, it could be difficult for a teen to participate in a sports team, drama production, or volunteer opportunity if they had a part-time job. Similarly, being obligated to work a shift could take away from the high school experience. This can, however, be a blessing in disguise since they have less time to engage in risky behaviours.

A part-time job actually teaches teens some significant life skills. It shows them how to cooperate and be responsible and how to navigate expectations. They learn to ask questions and take orders and criticism from people. Admittedly, this could cause teens to become stressed out. "I have no break to cool down, so the stress builds up. Because we are low-level employees, seniors often scapegoat us. It's a pressure-



cooker environment ”, a high school student said. The purpose of a job is to give teenagers a little more freedom through earning their own money. If this means putting so much pressure on them, what’s the point?

A part-time job is a great self-esteem booster; teens feel empowered, experiencing a sense of accomplishment and personal achievement as they gently pull away from the parental-guarded environment, which will help pave the way to adulthood. It happens, though, that some teenagers become overconfident and so obsessed with earning money that they lose interest in anything that is not paid. For example, they might prefer to just work more and worry about school less.

Deciding whether teens should get a job isn't a decision one should make lightly. Having a job while in high school is not right for every teen and parents will need to determine if their child has the maturity to juggle a job along with their other commitments.

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

## TASK 8

(15 marks)

You recently entered a photography competition entitled “A picture is worth a thousand words.” Write an email to an English-speaking friend to tell him/her about it.

In your email, you should:

- describe the picture
- explain why you chose it for the competition
- say how the picture makes you feel.



**Your email should be between 150-200 words long.**

**TASK 9****(15 marks)**

You recently had a class discussion about the importance of learning from past mistakes. Your English teacher has asked you to write an essay in response to the following statement:

*“Failure is not the opposite of success. It is part of success.”* To what extent do you agree? Give examples to support your answer.

**Write your essay, giving your views.**

Here are two comments from other students in your class, but you are free to use any ideas of your own.

Every failure is an opportunity to learn and grow.

Success has nothing to do with learning from past mistakes. It is a matter of luck.

**Your essay should be between 150 and 200 words long.**

**ΤΕΛΟΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟΥ**