

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ, ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΟΛΑΙΑΣ

ΕΝΙΑΙΑ ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ Β' ΤΕΤΡΑΜΗΝΟΥ 2021-22

Γ' ΤΑΞΗΣ ΛΥΚΕΙΟΥ

ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ: 25 ΜΑΪΟΥ 2022

ΕΞΕΤΑΖΟΜΕΝΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑ: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ (Α' ΣΕΙΡΑ)

ΚΩΔΙΚΟΣ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΟΣ: Γ006

ΣΥΝΟΛΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑ ΓΡΑΠΤΗΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗΣ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΩΝ: 135' λεπτά

ΤΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΕΝΝΕΑ (9) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

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

ΣΑΣ ΕΥΧΟΜΑΣΤΕ ΚΑΛΗ ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ

TASK 4

(10 marks)

Read the article about Vincent van Gogh and answer the questions that follow.

Vincent van Gogh



Vincent van Gogh, born on March 30, 1853, in the Netherlands, is generally considered one of the greatest post-Impressionist artists. His art became astoundingly popular after his death, especially in the late 20th century, when his work sold for record-breaking sums at auctions around the world and was featured on blockbuster touring exhibitions. One hundred and thirty-two years later, he is still celebrated for the turmoil of his personal life and his artistic style of striking colour, emphatic brushwork and contoured forms, which powerfully influenced the current of Expressionism in modern art.

Van Gogh, the eldest of six children of a protestant pastor, was born in a small village in the Brabant region of the southern Netherlands. He was a quiet, self-contained youth, spending his free time wandering the countryside to observe nature. At 16 he was apprenticed to the art dealers Goupil and Co. Daily contact with works of art aroused his artistic sensibility.

Driven by a longing to serve humanity, he went to do missionary work. Living among the poor, he gave away all his worldly goods in an impassioned moment. It was around this time that van Gogh began to draw seriously, thereby discovering his true vocation as an artist. He decided that his mission from then on would be to bring consolation to humanity through art.

His artistic career was extremely short, lasting only ten years. Van Gogh was particularly taken with the peasants he saw working in the countryside; his early compositions featured portraits of Dutch peasants and rural landscapes, rendered in dark, moody tones. Van Gogh worked hard and methodically but, eventually, he felt too isolated and moved to France, where his eyes were opened to the latest developments in French painting. His palette, at last, became more colourful and his vision less traditional.

After two years, van Gogh was tired of city life and physically exhausted. He left Paris in February 1888 for Arles, in southeastern France. He realised that his approach to painting was individualistic, and that some tasks are beyond the power of isolated individuals to

accomplish. He, therefore, rented a house in Arles where he invited French artist Gauguin to join him. Van Gogh and Gauguin worked together but, while each influenced the other to some extent, their relations rapidly deteriorated. Disaster struck when van Gogh snapped under the strain. He argued with Gauguin and, reportedly, chased him with a razor and cut off the lower half of his own left ear. From this point on, alternating between moods of calm and despair, and working intermittently, van Gogh produced some of his greatest work; *The Starry Night*, *Garden of the Asylum*, *Cypresses* and *Olive Trees* date from this period.

In despair of ever being able to overcome his loneliness or be cured, van Gogh ended his life in July 1890. Largely on the basis of the extraordinary works of the last three years of his life, van Gogh is considered one of the greatest Dutch painters of all time. His work exerted a powerful influence on the development of much modern painting. Yet of the more than 800 oil paintings and 700 drawings that constitute his life's work, he sold only one in his lifetime.

Adapted from <https://www.britannica.com/biography>

1. Why is van Gogh still popular today? Give two details.

.....
.....(2)

2. How did his work with art dealers affect his outlook?

..... (1)

3. Why did van Gogh make drawing his life's purpose?

.....(1)

4. Which are the themes of van Gogh's early artwork? Give two details.

.....
.....(2)

5. Why did van Gogh wish to work with other painters of his time?

..... (1)

6. What does the article tell us about van Gogh's character? Give three details.

.....
.....
.....(3)

TASK 5

(5x1=5 marks)

Read the following blog post about colour symbolism in different cultures. Then answer the questions that follow.

The meaning of Colours in Cultures Around the World



Colour symbolism refers to the use of colour to represent meaning. Although there are some universal patterns in colour associations, when it comes to what different colours symbolise in cultures around the world, these associations can vary greatly.

A. Red

Beyond blood, red universally represents physical energy and the will of humans to exist. Most dictionaries refer to fire or blood to define "red". It's a versatile colour that holds both positive and negative connotations. In East Asian stock exchanges, red signifies a rise in stock prices, whereas it denotes a fall in North American ones. While in China red represents happiness, good fortune, luck, and prosperity, it carries a handful of negative associations in the West: "caught red-handed" (caught in the middle of wrongdoing) and "red flag" (referring to a warning sign). Meanwhile, South Africa associates red with mourning; the red section of the country's flag represents the bloodshed that occurred during the country's struggle for independence.

B. Blue

While most colours conjure tangibles, blue brings to mind the sea and the sky, and the dreamy space where the two meet. Blue transcends cultural boundaries. Its most prominent colour symbolism is calmness as it is thought to instil a sense of inner stability. This is also the reason most aeroplane interiors are blue, to comfort anxious flyers. Blue has significant cultural meanings around the world. Ancient Egypt associated blue with divinity and the sky. Meanwhile, in Hinduism, some gods are depicted as having blue skin. The Nazar, or Evil Eye, is a blue glass bead. It traces back to ancient Egypt and the god Osiris. His followers believed the *Eye of Osiris* had protective powers.

C. Green

Back in 1603, William Shakespeare referred to the “green-eyed monster” in his tragic play *Othello*. These days, the idiomatic phrase “green with envy” is common in the West. Surveys show that green is commonly associated with nature, spring, and good health in North and South America, Europe, and Islamic countries. Ireland, for example, is called the Emerald Isle because of its abundantly green landscapes. Conversely, in the United States and European Union the saying “green around the gills” is used to describe an ailing person's complexion. Although the origin of the phrase is lost, it's likely due to the discolouration of one's skin when they are nauseated.

Adapted from: <https://www.shutterstock.com/blog>

Which colour ...?	
1. is associated with poor health	_____
2. is related to mischievous acts	_____
3. symbolises heroic sacrifice	_____
4. is believed to have a soothing effect	_____
5. has connotations of jealousy	_____

TASK 6

(5x2=10 marks)

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

Home is...



Soon, I will be taking a trip back to the anthracite coal region of Northeastern Pennsylvania where I grew up. This is a place that has been vilified as the worst region of Pennsylvania to live in and the least happy place in America. Be that as it may, it is still the place I identify as "home" even though I have not lived there for over 40 years. Planning this trip got me thinking about the nature of "home" and how slippery the concept actually is.

It is no secret, that individuals can develop very strong emotional attachments to the places they consider to be "home". These affectionate bonds between people and places go by a variety of names, including "Topophilia" and "Rootedness". Attachment to place is a set of feelings about a geographic location that emotionally binds a person to that place as a function of its role as a setting for experience. In other words, life experiences may have an emotional quality that suffuses the setting to produce an affective bond with the place itself. Contrary to popular belief, this has nothing to do with aesthetic appeal. It is familiarity with a place that can increase the strength of attachment. A strong attachment to the place you consider "home" results in greater contentment and expectations of future stability in that place.

These feelings transcend attachments to other people in the area and represent a genuine affection for the physical location itself, and the passage of time strengthens our attachment to these places. Because our physical surroundings play such an important role in creating a sense of meaning and organisation in our lives, it is not surprising that our sense of "home" is closely tied to our sense of who we are. We have an affinity for our home and are most comfortable in our own surroundings.

Thus, the word "home" connotes more than just a house; but how exactly do we determine where "home" is? In 2018, The Pew Research Center conducted a survey of 2,260 American adults. Among other things, they asked participants to identify the place in their heart they consider to be "home". A whopping 78 percent of the respondents did not identify the place they were currently living to be "home". Thirty-six percent reported that "home" was where they were born and raised; 22 percent said that it was where they lived now. Eighteen percent identified "home" as the place they had lived the longest, and 16 percent felt that it was where their family had come from. Eight percent said that "home" was where they had gone to high school.

“Home” is the place where you feel in control and properly oriented in space and time; it is a predictable and secure place. It is the place for which you feel the deepest affection, no matter where you are. In short, “home” is the primary connection between you and the rest of the world. For all people, home is the centre of the world and a place of order that contrasts with the chaos elsewhere. As you ponder over where *your* home is, ask yourself why this particular place out of the many places that you may have lived stands out as the one that feels like home. By doing so, you may also gain a deeper understanding of how you think about yourself and your connection with the world at large.

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

1. The writer claims that the notion of “home” is ____.

- A. open to various interpretations
- B. complex and impossible to define
- C. related to various misconceptions
- D. generally static and unambiguous

2. The sense of connection we feel for our physical environment ____.

- A. impacts our specific surroundings
- B. stems from who we share our home with
- C. results from a deep appreciation of its beauty
- D. leads to greater satisfaction and balance

3. Research carried out in 2018 revealed that the majority of respondents ____.

- A. failed to establish what they regard as “home”
- B. did not associate their place of residence with “home”
- C. did not consider their place of birth to be “home”
- D. considered their ancestral home to be “home”

4. Which quotation is in line with the content of the last paragraph?

- A. “Home isn’t where you’re from, it’s where you find light when all grows dark.”
- B. “Nothing can bring a real sense of security into the home except true love.”
- C. “Home is one’s birthplace, ratified by memory.”
- D. “Be grateful for the home you have, knowing that at this moment, all you have is all you need.”

5. The author's purpose is to ____.

- A. persuade the reader of the importance of an issue
- B. describe mistaken ideas about an issue
- C. urge the reader to reflect on an abstract concept
- D. raise awareness of an extremely puzzling concept

TASK 7

(15 marks)

Read the following article about *hoarding*.

Write a summary about how hoarding lowers the quality of life of the hoarder.

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.



“My husband is upset and embarrassed, and we get into horrible fights; my children won’t invite friends over. But I get so anxious when I try to throw anything away. I don’t know what’s wrong with me, and I don’t know what to do.”

This example is typical of someone who suffers from hoarding. Hoarding is the persistent difficulty discarding or parting with possessions, regardless of their actual value. For those who hoard, the quantity of their collected items sets them apart from other people. They feel embarrassed by their possessions, uncomfortable when others see them and, as a result, they become socially isolated and lonely.

Hoarding can be related to compulsive buying, such as collecting flyers, or the compulsive search for perfect or unique items, which may not appear to others as unique, such as an old container. Someone who hoards may exhibit severe anxiety when attempting to discard items. Anxiety at this level can have a truly distressing and debilitating impact on people’s lives as it affects their physical as well as their mental health.

People hoard because they believe that an item will be useful or valuable in the future. Or they feel it has sentimental value, is unique and irreplaceable, or too big a bargain to throw away. They may also consider an item a reminder that will jog their memory, thinking that without it they won’t remember an important person or event. Or because they can’t decide where something belongs, it’s better just to keep it.

Hoarding often creates such cramped living conditions that homes may be filled to capacity, with only narrow pathways winding through stacks of clutter. Rather than move or dispose of the items, the hoarder will adapt their behaviour around them. This means that they live in horrid conditions which poses health and safety risks and puts the lives of hoarders and family members at risk. Hoarders often live with broken appliances and without basic necessities like heat and warm water. They cope with malfunctioning systems rather than allow a qualified person into their home to fix a problem.

Hoarding also causes anger, resentment and depression among family members leading to conflicts within the family. School age children may be embarrassed to allow friends to come over to their home for fear of judgement. For children in the home there may be a constant battle between the hoarder and the child to get rid of things. Hoarders are often in denial, which can cause arguments due to anger and misunderstanding.

What's less visible is the financial wreckage committed by the estimated 1.2 million hoarders. Their compulsive, incessant acquiring behaviour can leave bank accounts as empty as their homes are full. The financial impact is, therefore, extremely distressing. People dealing with financial stress are four times as likely to suffer from sleep problems, headaches, and other illnesses.

The effects of hoarding can also damage the structural integrity of a home quickly, lowering property values well below where they should be. Worse still, people with hoarding disorder also risk possible loss of housing due to eviction or condemnation, depending on the severity of the disorder.

People with hoarding disorder may not see it as a problem, making treatment challenging. But intensive treatment can help them understand how their beliefs and behaviour can be changed so that they can live safer, more enjoyable lives.

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

TASK 8**(15 marks)**

You recently moved to a new neighbourhood, which made you feel sad. However, an incident made you have a change of heart. Write an email to your English-speaking friend telling him/her about it.

In your email, you should :

- describe your new neighbourhood
- talk about what happened
- explain how this incident made you change your mind.

Your email should be between 150-200 words long.

TASK 9**(15 marks)**

An English Language Magazine is asking for essays in response to the following statement:

“Water and air, the two essential fluids on which all life depends, have become global garbage cans.” Discuss the problem referred to in the statement and suggest ways to alleviate it.

Write your essay, giving your views.

Here are two comments from other students in your class:



Your essay should be about 150 and 200 words.

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟΥ