ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΓΙΑ ΠΛΗΡΩΣΗ ΚΕΝΩΝ ΘΕΣΕΩΝ ΑΣΤΥΦΥΛΑΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΥΡΟΣΒΕΣΤΩΝ ΣΥΜΦΩΝΑ ΜΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΝΟΙΕΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ ΓΙΑ ΠΡΟΣΛΗΨΗ ΣΤΗ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΝΟΜΟΥ, ΟΠΩΣ ΕΧΕΙ ΤΡΟΠΟΠΟΙΗΘΕΙ ΜΕΧΡΙ ΣΗΜΕΡΑ

Θέμα: Αγγλικά

Ημερομηνία: 10 Ιουνίου 2017

Διάρκεια: 1 ώρα και 30 λεπτά

training

1. ΤΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΕΞΙ (6) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

2. ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN IN THE ANSWER BOOK

PART I: COMPOSITION   (40 MARKS)

Write a composition of about 250 - 300 words on the following topic.

In some societies the number of crimes committed by teenagers is growing. Some people think that regardless of age, teenagers who commit crimes should receive adult punishment. To what extent do you agree?

Read the text below and do ALL the exercises that follow:

Crime detection

One of the first significant achievements in the field of crime investigation was the development of techniques for identifying individuals by their fingerprints. Fingerprinting was originally used to establish and to make readily available the criminal records of individual offenders, but it quickly came to be widely used as a means of identifying the perpetrators of particular criminal acts. Most major police forces maintain collections of computerized databases for fingerprints that are taken from known criminals in order to identify them later should they commit other crimes.

Although the science of fingerprinting is popularly perceived as error-free, some critics have charged that it is not an exact science—in part because prints are rarely pristine when gathered at a crime scene—and that some defendants have been convicted on the basis of mistaken fingerprint identification. A broad range of other scientific techniques are available to law enforcement agencies attempting to identify suspects or establish beyond doubt the connection between a suspect and a crime. Since becoming reliably available in the late 1980s, DNA fingerprinting of biological evidence can exclude a suspect absolutely or establish guilt with a very high degree of probability. Many other substances, such as fibres, paper, glass, and paint, can yield considerable information under microscopic or chemical analysis.

Another type of crime-fighting technology that is being introduced in the police force is called the microdrone and it's a toy-sized remote-control craft that hovers above streets or crowds to film what's going on beneath. The microdrone has already been used to monitor rock festivals, but its supplier has also been in discussions to supply it to the Metropolitan Police, and SOCA, the Serious Organised Crime Agency. The drones are small enough to be unnoticed by people on the ground when they are flying at 350ft. They contain high-resolution video surveillance equipment and an infrared night vision capability, so even in darkness they give their operators a bird's-eye view of locations while remaining virtually undetectable.

The worrying thing is, who will get access to this technology? The North West England police are already employing two of the devices as part of a pilot scheme to watch football crowds and city parks looking for antisocial behaviour. It is not just about crime detection: West Midlands fire brigade is about to lease a drone, for example, to get a better view of fire and flood scenes and aid rescue attempts; the Environment Agency is considering their use for monitoring of illegal fly tipping and oil spills. The company that makes the drone says it has no plans to license the equipment to individuals or private companies, which hopefully will prevent private security firms from getting their hands on them. But what about local authorities? In theory, this technology could be used against motorists. And where will the surveillance society end? Already there are plans to introduce smart water containing a unique DNA code identifier that when sprayed on a suspect will cling to their clothes and skin and allow officers to identify them later. As long as high-tech tools are being used in the fight against crime and terrorism, fine. But if it's another weapon to be used to invade our privacy then we don't want it.

A. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d according to the text.   (4x 3 = 12 marks)

1. **Fingerprints are stored electronically ___**
   a. to be used for offenders' criminal records.
   b. to be used as an identification of potential criminals.
   c. to be used as an identification for those likely to repeat a crime.
   d. because it is the only evidence that identifies suspects at a crime scene.

2. **DNA provides evidence of __**
   a. hair.
   b. blood.
   c. sperm.
   d. all the above.

3. **The microdrone is __**
   a. a type of toy in the shape of plane.
   b. able to film in the dark.
   c. being used by the Metropolitan Police.
   d. being used by the government.

4. Which statement contradicts the writer's views?
   a. The microdrone can be used to check on floods, fires and provide help in rescue attempts.
   - b. The drone device should not be used to check on people's private affairs.
   c. The drone device is not currently used to check drivers.
   d. Any high-tech tool can be used in the fight against crime.

B. Answer the following questions according to the text.   **(4 x 3= 12 marks)**

   1. What evidence is found in the passage that shows fingerprinting identification can be mistaken?
   2. Give examples of two (2) events where technology is used to watch crowds.
   3. According to the passage who do we not want to use the microdrone?
   4. What kind of high-tech crime-fighting tool is to be introduced in the future?

C. Find single <u>words</u> or <u>expressions</u> in the passage which mean the same as the following.   **(6x1 =6 marks)**

   1. offenders or criminals (paragraph 1): ....
   2. those accused of (paragraph 2): ....
   3. keep out (paragraph 2): ....
   4. observe (paragraph 3): ....
   5. close observation (paragraph 3): ....
   6. stick (paragraph 4): ....

PART III: USE OF ENGLISH   (30 MARKS)

A. 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 words given.   **(5 x 2 = 10 marks)**

1. Many people think Steve stole the money.
believed
Steve _____ the money.

2. "Of course, I didn't take your wallet", she said.
denied
She _____ his wallet.

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3. He doesn't have enough money to buy the computer.
too
The computer _____ to buy.

4. I can't wait to see the sights in London.
forward
I am _____ the sights in London.

5. 'Did anyone notice anything unusual?' asked the police officer.
if
The police officer wanted to know_____ anything unusual.

B. Fill in the gaps in the following text with the correct form of the words given in capitals. **(10 x 1 = 10 marks)**

Revenge: Will You Feel Better?

Knowledge about emotions and the thoughts that **1. (STRONG)** …or soften those emotions can help people develop ways to better manage their actions. One urge that people experience but **2. (RARE)** … discuss is revenge. Shakespeare clearly thought revenge was as normal and **3. (PREDICT)** … as the sun rising.Revenge seems to be one of the **4. (DEEP)** … instincts we have. Researchers and theorists believe that revenge is a form of establishing **5. (JUST)** … and that the threat of revenge may serve as a form of protection or social **6. (COOPERATE)** … . Imagine that your neighbour hosts big, overnight parties and his guests **7. (CONTINUE)** … park in front of your driveway. If you believe that your neighbour is a rational person who won't retaliate, you may have the **8. (TEMPT)** … urge to key the guests' cars or smear them with eggs. If you think your neighbour would "come after you," then you are less **9. (LIKE)** …to act on your anger.

People who have been hurt seem to believe without any doubt that if the other party suffers, then they will feel better and their emotional **10. (SUFFER)** ... will lessen. Is this true?

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C. Fill in the gaps in the following text with only ONE word. **(10 x 1 = 10 marks)**

IMPORTANT THEORIES IN CRIMINOLOGY: WHY PEOPLE COMMIT CRIME

In criminology, examining why people commit crime is very important in the ongoing debate of **1. ...** crime should be handled and prevented. Many theories have emerged **2. ...** the years, and they continue to be explored, individually and **3. ...** combination, as criminologists seek the best solutions in ultimately reducing types **4. ...** levels of crime. Here are some key theories:

- **Rational choice theory:** People generally act in their self-interest and make decisions to commit crime **5. ...** weighing the potential risks against the rewards.

- **Social disorganization theory:** A person's physical and social environments are primarily responsible **6. ...** the behavioral choices that person makes. **7. ...** particular, a neighborhood that **8. ...** weak social structures is more likely to have high crime rates.

- **Strain theory:** Most people have similar aspirations, **9. ...** they don't all have the same opportunities or abilities. When people fail to achieve society's expectations, they may attempt to achieve success **10. ...** crime.

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ΤΕΛΟΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗΣ