

**ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΩΤΑΤΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ**

ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ

**ΣΥΜΦΩΝΑ ΜΕ ΤΟΥΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ ΓΙΑ ΔΙΟΡΙΣΜΟ ΣΤΗ
ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΝΟΜΟΥΣ ΤΟΥ 1998 ΕΩΣ 2006, ΓΙΑ ΤΙΣ ΘΕΣΕΙΣ
ΕΙΣΔΟΧΗΣ ΣΤΗ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΟΠΟΙΩΝ Η ΑΡΧΙΚΗ ΚΛΙΜΑΚΑ ΔΕΝ
ΥΠΕΡΒΑΙΝΕΙ ΤΗΝ ΚΛΙΜΑΚΑ Α7 ΤΟΥ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΤΙΚΟΥ ΜΙΣΘΟΛΟΓΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΓΙΑ
ΤΙΣ ΟΠΟΙΕΣ ΑΠΑΙΤΕΙΤΑΙ ΩΣ ΑΠΑΡΑΙΤΗΤΟ ΠΡΟΣΩΝ ΑΠΟΛΥΤΗΡΙΟ ΣΧΟΛΗΣ
ΜΕΣΗΣ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ Ή ΔΙΠΛΩΜΑ ΤΡΙΕΤΟΥΣ ΜΕΤΑΛΥΚΕΙΑΚΟΥ ΚΥΚΛΟΥ
ΣΠΟΥΔΩΝ**

Μάθημα: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ

Ημερομηνία: Σάββατο, 27 Σεπτεμβρίου 2008

Διάρκεια: 1 ώρα και 30 λεπτά

ΤΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΠΕΝΤΕ (5) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN IN THE ANSWER BOOK

PART I: COMPOSITION

(40 MARKS)

Write a composition of about 200 - 250 words on the following topic:

Suggest three (3) ways to reduce traffic accidents in Cyprus.

PART II: READING COMPREHENSION

(30 MARKS)

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

Welcoming the Curse of Traffic

Can there be anyone in our society who fails to see the negative effect of traffic on our towns and cities? We are all familiar with loud engines and noisy brakes competing with the chorus of impatient drivers' horns. The exhaust fumes add to the unpleasantness, going in noses, throats, lungs and eyes. Finally, we risk our lives every time we want to cross the street. It is with these problems in mind that town planners are following a policy of pedestrianisation: the banning of cars and other vehicles from central streets, so that they can be turned into **gigantic** pavements.

Are the citizens of these towns pleased with these schemes? Reactions are mixed. On the one hand, many shopping centres have seen an increase in business. Some shopkeepers had been afraid that they would have fewer customers because motorists would no longer pass through the streets. But in fact

this is not a problem because there are now more pedestrian shoppers. And shoppers are free to wander at their own pace without worrying about traffic. Also, tourist numbers are increasing in those towns with pedestrianised historical centres.

On the other hand, not everything is as perfect as that picture may suggest. A major problem becomes **apparent** in many such areas in the evenings. The shoppers going home are not replaced by many people going out to enjoy the nightlife. Quite simply, many people feel unsafe going through the **deserted** city centre on foot. To make matters worse, many of the traffic free streets attract a large number of pickpockets and muggers. Moreover, the range of shopping facilities is rather limited, because rents in pedestrianised centres are very high.

The search for the solution to the problem of deserted city centres brings us back, at least partially, to the original problem: traffic. Without traffic, the city loses one of its **major** characteristics, and a part of it dies. It is therefore necessary to find a balance between the different interests. Shops in the pedestrian zone need some access for delivery lorries. People with special needs also require easy access to these areas and there should be some car parks close to the pedestrian zone. In addition, convenient public transport **links** must be provided.

Apart from traffic, there are other matters which need careful consideration. A wider range of shops could be encouraged to open in such expensive streets. Other attractions such as bars, cinemas, theatres, or art galleries should be accommodated. Housing, the **vital** part of city life, should also be included, since residents should be a part of any city area. Like any modern problem involving city life, the question of traffic and pedestrianisation requires well thought out, practical solutions which are likely to accommodate both the 'curse' and the 'blessing'.

A. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d according to the text.

(5 x 3 = 15 marks)

1. The author suggests that to see the effect of motor vehicles on our cities.
 - a. everyone fails
 - b. anyone can fail
 - c. no one fails
 - d. some people fail
2. In pedestrianised areas, the problem in the evenings is that
 - a. there are too many thieves and murderers.
 - b. people are worried about being there.
 - c. there are not enough shopping facilities.
 - d. people cannot afford the restaurants.
3. There isn't a wide variety of shops in pedestrianised zones because
 - a. people don't enjoy the nightlife there.
 - b. most shopkeepers can't pay the rent there.
 - c. there are a lot of drug addicts there.
 - d. the city centres are very often deserted.

4. Delivery truck drivers and disabled people both need
 - a. to be able to get into pedestrian zones easily.
 - b. to have good links to public transport.
 - c. numerous car parks near pedestrian zones.
 - d. the presence of police officers in pedestrian zones.
5. The author believes it is important for any part of the city to have
 - a. a wider range of shops.
 - b. bars and cinemas.
 - c. more traffic.
 - d. people living there.

B. Answer the following questions according to the text. (3 x 3 = 9 marks)

1. Write down three (3) things which affect our hearing and are the result of heavy traffic.
2. List three (3) positive effects of pedestrianisation.
3. Mention three (3) attractions that should exist in pedestrianised zones.

C. Choose the best answer a, b or c to explain the words.

(They are in bold in the text.)

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

1. **gigantic**
 - a. huge
 - b. tiny
 - c. narrow
2. **apparent**
 - a. serious
 - b. worse
 - c. obvious
3. **deserted**
 - a. dirty
 - b. empty
 - c. noisy
4. **major**
 - a. main
 - b. minor
 - c. magic
5. **links**
 - a. connections
 - b. vehicles
 - c. forms
6. **vital**
 - a. lively
 - b. energetic
 - c. essential

PART III: USE OF ENGLISH

(30 MARKS)

A. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word in bold and other words to complete each sentence. Do not change the words given. (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

1. The bus ticket was less expensive than I expected. (**as**)
 The bus ticket was I expected.

2. How long have you been riding a bike? **(start)**
When riding a bike?
3. He managed to sell his old bicycle. **(in)**
He succeeded his old bicycle.
4. Mum asked me, "Have you locked the car?" **(if)**
Mum asked me the car.
5. It is too cold to drive a convertible. **(warm)**
It is to drive a convertible.

B. Read the text below and decide which answer a, b or c best fits each space. (10 x 1 = 10 marks)

Cars in the City

Everybody can see the problems created by cars in big cities, especially those
1. were built many centuries ago. Many city centres are filled with the
 fumes **2.** endless lines of cars. In their effort to deal with this serious
 problem, many municipal authorities **3.** pedestrianised city centres. One
 result of this has been **4.** turn traffic into residential areas, making those
 areas busier **5.** noisier. Another result has been that many shopkeepers
 claim that **6.** now have fewer customers, since people avoid the
7. city centres. Environmentalists suggest another solution, **8.** as
 reducing the number of cars on the road by providing better public transport
9. a lower price. They also insist that more space should be provided for
 cyclists by creating special **10.** for all the types of bikes.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1. a. which | b. who | c. whose |
| 2. a. by | b. of | c. for |
| 3. a. did | b. have | c. were |
| 4. a. in | b. by | c. to |
| 5. a. and | b. but | c. nor |
| 6. a. their | b. there | c. they |
| 7. a. blended | b. blocked | c. bloated |
| 8. a. such | b. so | c. that |
| 9. a. at | b. by | c. on |
| 10. a. loans | b. lines | c. lanes |

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

Choosing a Car

There comes a time when not having a car becomes impractical. Choosing your first brand new car is an 1. (EXCITE) experience which makes people happy. Most men's 2. (IMAGINE) is so vivid that they see themselves, full of pride, speeding along in a 3. (POWER), shiny sports car, attracting a lot of 4. (ENVY) looks from those they pass in the street. In 5. (REAL) this does not happen that often. More practical and 6. (FINANCE) aspects have to be considered when choosing a car. Normally the 7. (CHOOSE) is between a small car which is inexpensive to run and 8. (EASE) to park and a larger family car which would be more 9. (COMFORT) and probably have more 10. (SAFE) features.
