

**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 - 2006
ΓΙΑ ΘΕΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΣΔΟΧΗΣ ΣΤΗ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΟΠΟΙΩΝ Η ΑΡΧΙΚΗ
ΚΛΙΜΑΚΑ ΔΕΝ ΥΠΕΡΒΑΙΝΕΙ ΤΗΝ ΚΛΙΜΑΚΑ Α8 ΤΟΥ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΤΙΚΟΥ
ΜΙΣΘΟΛΟΓΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΓΙΑ ΤΙΣ ΟΠΟΙΕΣ ΑΠΑΙΤΕΙΤΑΙ ΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΚΟ ΠΡΟΣΩΝ
ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΑΚΟ ΔΙΠΛΩΜΑ Ή ΙΣΟΤΙΜΟ ΠΡΟΣΩΝ

Μάθημα: **ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ**

Ημερομηνία: **Σάββατο, 1 Νοεμβρίου 2008**

Διάρκεια: **1 ώρα και 30 λεπτά**

ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΣΕΛΙΔΩΝ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟΥ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟΥ ΤΕΣΣΕΡΙΣ (4)
ΟΛΕΣ ΟΙ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΝΑ ΔΟΘΟΥΝ ΣΤΟ ΤΕΤΡΑΔΙΟ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΩΝ

PART I: COMPOSITION

(40 MARKS)

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

Suggest three (3) ways to improve the quality of life in your own town.

PART II: READING COMPREHENSION

(30 MARKS)

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

Making Every Drop Count

Do you ever think about the water we use every day for cleaning, drinking, cooking and growing plants? Water is essential to life. It is one of the most common substances in the universe, and our planet, with its vast oceans, is lucky to have a generous share of it. Unfortunately, 97% of that share is salty, and much of the rest is in the form of ice in the North and South Poles. Getting an adequate supply of fresh water is not always easy, especially in the developing world, where drought is a **constant** threat in some areas.

Half of the world's population still suffers from water services inferior to those available to the ancient Greeks and Romans. More than a billion people do not even have access to clean drinking water and face problems caused by pollution and disease. As the world's population grows, there is increasing pressure on agriculture, which **demand**s large amounts of water. Changing the course of rivers, over-pumping water from lakes for irrigation and building dams threaten fish, with rare species of fish becoming extinct in some places.

Throughout the first three quarters of the 20th century, the quantity of fresh water used by each person doubled. The emphasis was on using more and more water. Large-scale facilities were built for water treatment and recycling and large numbers of reservoirs were constructed to store water. However, many people have now realised that basic

human and environmental needs are the top priority. The building of new water facilities is now less important than using what we already have efficiently and wisely. Repairing the existing system could have **huge** benefits. Through leaking pipes and faulty equipment, Mexico City, for example, loses enough water to meet the needs of a city the size of Rome.

Over the last twenty-five years, new technology and greater **awareness** of the problem have meant that water is used more efficiently. Industrial processes have been discovered that use less water; it now takes only six tons of water to make a ton of steel, compared to sixty tons sixty years ago. Despite this, a lot of water is still wasted. We can all do our share for the environment by following a few simple water conservation dos and don'ts.

The bathroom is a **key** area where you can save water. Short showers use less water than baths, especially if you have a special water-saving showerhead fitted. Toilets which use less water can be fitted, and even a plastic bottle filled with water in the cistern will save a litre with each flush. Up to twelve litres of water is lost every minute if you leave the tap running while you brush your teeth or wash your hands.

You can save water outside the home in **various** ways. If you have a garden, rainwater can be recycled to water plants, which should be done in the evening or early morning so that less water is lost through evaporation. Pavements and balconies should be swept instead of being washed. It can also help to save water if any leaks or waste in the neighbourhood are reported to your local council.

So next time you have a shower or open a bottle of drinking water, think about where the water comes from and what a precious resource it is for the whole planet.

A. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d according to the text. (5 x 3 = 15 marks)

1. The water services in ancient Greece and Rome were
- a. more efficient than most people think.
- b. designed to provide water for half the world's population.
- c. so bad that people suffered from diseases.
- d. better than those in many parts of the world today.
2. What do people think is most important in water use now?
- a. Building large treatment facilities.
- b. Finding less wasteful ways to use water.
- c. Moving water from one city to another.
- d. Storing water so that people can use more.
3. What does the writer say has happened in industry?
- a. Most steel is now made without using water.
- b. Less steel is being produced due to lack of water.
- c. More steel is being made than ever before.
- d. More efficient methods are used to create steel.

4. One litre of water will be saved if
 - a. a plastic bottle with water is placed in the cistern.
 - b. we wash our hands in less than one minute.
 - c. a special water-saving showerhead is fitted.
 - d. we hardly ever have baths with the bathtub full.
5. You can help save water if you
 - a. wash balconies with a small bucket.
 - b. personally repair leaking pipes at once.
 - c. report any waste to the local council.
 - d. form a neighbourhood water council.

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

1. Give three (3) reasons why having enough fresh water is difficult.
2. Mention three (3) factors which put some fish in danger.
3. List three (3) ways of saving water related to body hygiene.

C. Match the words in Column A, in bold in the text, with the words in Column B. More words than needed are given. (6 x 1 = 6 marks)

Column A	Column B
1. constant	a. important
2. demands	b. verbosity
3. huge	c. continuous
4. awareness	d. different
5. key	e. requires
6. various	f. contagious
	g. understanding
	h. enormous

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. It was a mistake I did not go to the beach. (only)
If to the beach.
2. He has never seen the sea before. (time)
It is the the sea.
3. As a child, I would play by the seashore very often. (to)
As a child, I by the seashore very often.
4. I am certain he was lying about the fish he caught. (must)
He about the fish he caught.
5. "You'd better not swim there again, Paul," she said. (warned)
She there again.

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

How to save water

Throughout its history, Cyprus has always had periods of drought. This means that water is a 1. (**VALUE**) resource and that is why its 2. (**SCARCE**) causes many serious problems to the population of the island. Until it starts raining 3. (**HEAVY**), water, or rather the lack of it, remains an issue of great 4. (**IMPORTANT**). I have a feeling that if you are reading this short piece on water conservation, you wish to be part of the 5. (**SOLVE**). So you may adopt a few 6. (**PAIN**) practices that will put an end to careless waste. What can you do for water to continue to flow? Here are a few tips. Set time limits for showering as this can be 7. (**HELP**). Check the taps for leaks 8. (**REGULAR**). Use the dishwasher fully 9. (**LOAD**). Remember that the 10. (**PROTECT**) of our planet is literally in our hands.

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

Underwater eating

While I was on holiday in the Maldives, I dined in Ithaa, the world's first underwater restaurant. It had opened to the public the week before our visit, so we 1..... lucky to get a table. Ithaa cost \$5 million to build. Its creators did 2 want to damage or disturb the beauty of 3 reef and the design took this into account. The restaurant is nine metres long and sits five metres beneath the surface 4 the Indian Ocean. The transparent structure was lowered into the water 5 a special crane after 85 tons of sand had been placed inside to help it sink. We began our meal with drinks 6 were served on a wooden deck above the restaurant. Next, we descended via a spiral staircase 7 eat our meal. It was thrilling to watch the fish swimming back 8 forth in front of our eyes while 9 were dining. During our visit, a coral garden was 10 planted on the reef. All in all, I felt that it was the most memorable meal I had ever had.

E N D