

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ  
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΩΤΑΤΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ  
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ

**ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟΥ ΑΜΠΕΛΟΟΙΝΙΚΩΝ ΠΡΟΪΟΝΤΩΝ  
ΓΙΑ ΔΙΑΠΙΣΤΩΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΚΑΤΟΧΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΥ ΚΑΛΗΣ ΓΝΩΣΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗΣ ΓΛΩΣΣΑΣ**

**Ημερομηνία:** 14 Οκτωβρίου 2009

**Διάρκεια:** 2 ώρες και 15 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 250 –300 words on ONE of the following:**

1. Local wine grape varieties should be replaced by quality international grape varieties in order to promote the competitiveness of our wines. Agree or disagree with the statement giving specific reasons to justify your answer.
2. You have been invited by a local Lyceum to talk to the students and encourage them to use bicycles and public transportation to come to school. Write your speech.
3. Describe some of the advisory and practical activities promoted by the Wine Products Council in order to help vine-growers and wine-makers in Cyprus.

**PART II: READING COMPREHENSION (30 MARKS)**

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

**Cleaning up the environment: hard work and creativity**

All communities and industries have an impact on the environment. Sometimes, this impact is so serious that people become worried about the amount of pollution in their area. But in communities around the world, people are also finding ways to clean up their environments. Here are just two of their stories.

One day, twelve-year-old Sandra Crawford was walking along the side of the Bow River in Calgary, Canada. She noticed an entire mattress lying in the river. She tried to pull it out on her own, but she could not. So Sandra wrote a letter to the newspaper saying that too much rubbish had be thrown into the river. Her feelings were shared by many citizens, and they decided to do something about the pollution.

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That was back in 1967. Sandra's complaint led to the annual *Pathway and River Cleanup*. Every May, teams of volunteers head out to the river to pick up rubbish and carry it out. Many people volunteer with their families, or with their friends or colleagues. Others belong to clubs that do outdoor activities such as hiking, bird watching, cycling or fishing. Participation in the cleanup is encouraged by local politicians. Each team chooses a part of the river to clean up and appoints a leader. On the big day, thousands of volunteers have free breakfast and then get to work. Teams may win prizes too. One year, the prize went to the team who found the most unusual piece of rubbish. Some teams found money and abandoned vintage cars. The winner came across a glass bottle full of notes – the thoughts of a homeless man on his life.

Other places are too dirty even for dedicated volunteers to clean up. They need professionals called landscape architects, who are both scientists and artists. Black Creek in Pennsylvania, was the site of a coal mine for almost sixty years. When it closed down, the mine left not only a ghost town but a whole area which had been polluted with old machinery and harmful chemicals. The water of the creek was so acidic that if you swam in it, your hair would turn orange. As the water travelled farther away, it made the water of the other towns dirty.

Julie Bargmann had an idea to clean up Black Creek while keeping its history alive. While some people might try to hide the damage, Bargmann uses what she finds to create a new look for the landscape. Orange water is just one of the bizarre colours chemical pollutants cause. Bargmann allowed water to collect in orange pools and planted bright red sugar maple trees around them. As the chemicals break down, the pools will fade to yellow. When the water turns a healthy blue colour, the red trees will be replaced by blue-green sycamore trees. All the processes are completely natural and save money as well. Bargmann even left the old mining equipment and buildings in place so that people could visit and remember life in the past.

No place will ever be the same once a city has been built or an industry has taken something from the earth. However, places can be kept safe and pleasant to live in or visit through hard work and creativity of people.

**A. Choose the best alternative A, B, C or D according to the text. (6X3=18 marks)**

**1. What is the main idea of the passage?**

- A. People shouldn't throw rubbish in the river.
- B. Coal mines pollute the water.
- C. People can help keep their communities clean.
- D. With time, polluted water will turn into clean water.

**2. What did Sandra Crawford do to help clean up the river?**

- A. She got together some politicians to pick up rubbish.
- B. She pulled an old mattress out of the river.
- C. She talked to her fellow citizens.
- D. She wrote a letter to the newspaper about the river.

**3. What is a key feature of the annual Pathway and River Cleanup?**

- A. A sports competition.
- B. Unusual prizes.
- C. Group work.
- D. Participation of politicians.

**4. The author mentions Black Creek as an example of**

- A. an unpleasant place to swim in.
- B. a polluted place that affected thousands of people.
- C. a polluted area which can't be cleaned up without the help from professionals.
- D. water pollution which is too dirty to clean up.

**5. Julie Bargmann believes that**

- A. nobody should see the damage to the environment caused by the coal mine.
- B. people should be able to visit the coal mine and remember its history.
- C. sycamore trees help clean up polluted water.
- D. the owners of the coal mine should take away their old machinery.

**6. Once the process of cleaning up in Black Creek is over, what will the colours in the landscape be?**

- A. Orange and red.
- B. Yellow and red.
- C. Red and blue-green.
- D. Blue-green and blue.

**B. Find single words in the passage which mean the following: (3x1=3 marks)**

1. people who offer their services without payment or reward.
2. walking long distances in the country for pleasure.
3. a small stream

**C. Answer the following questions. (3x3=9 marks)**

1. Find evidence in the passage that shows that *Pathway and River Cleanup* is a popular activity among people who are aware of environmental issues.
2. What is Julie Bargmann's profession?
3. Where does "it" (paragraph 4) refer to?

**PART III: USE OF ENGLISH (30 MARKS)**

**A. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. (5x2=10 marks)**

1. There wasn't much wine left in the bottle.  
**only**  
There \_\_\_\_\_ wine left in the bottle.
2. I want to have grapes tonight, not apples.  
**rather**  
I \_\_\_\_\_ apples tonight.

3. It is expected that a new president will be elected at the meeting.  
**be**  
A new president is expected \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.
4. She couldn't change the faulty machinery because she didn't have a receipt.  
**had**  
If she \_\_\_\_\_ she could have changed the faulty machinery.
5. The travel company includes a visit to an ecological winery in its tour of Cyprus.  
**is**  
A visit to an ecological winery \_\_\_\_\_ the travel company's tour of Cyprus.

**B. Fill in the gaps in the following text with the correct form of the words given in capitals. (10x1=10 marks)**

**Commandaria**

Commandaria is an amber-coloured sweet dessert wine made in the Commandaria region of Cyprus on the foothills of the Troodos mountain. It represents an ancient wine (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**DOCUMENT**) in Cyprus back to 800 BC and has the distinction of being the world's (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**OLD**) named wine still in production.

Legend has it that in the 13<sup>th</sup> century Philip Augustus of France held the first ever wine tasting (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**COMPETE**). The winner was a wine from Cyprus (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**WIDE**) believed to be Commandaria.

Commandaria is made exclusively from two types of indigenous Cyprus grapes: Xynisteri and Mavro. The grapes are left to overripe on the vine and when sugar content reaches (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**ACCEPT**) levels they are harvested. The grapes are laid in the sun to further increase the sugar (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (**DENSE**) through evaporation. The juice is (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (**EXTRACT**) through crushing and pressing. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (**FERMENT**) takes place in reservoirs. The alcoholic (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (**STRONG**) of Commandaria may be increased by the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (**ADD**) of pure grape alcohol.

**C. Fill in the gaps in the following text with only ONE word. (10x1=10 marks)****Vines and wines of Cyprus**

What makes Cyprus a truly glamorous country are the grapes and wines that have been peculiar to the island since far ancient times. The cultivation of the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ most likely dates back to the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium B.C. if not earlier. No doubt wine drinking played an important role in the daily (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of Cypriots and is part of their culture (3) \_\_\_\_\_ illustrated on the mosaic of Kato Pafos.

As it was in the early times, viticulture is still important these days (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of the climatic and soil factors of the island. In comparison (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the wine grapes which are dry-fed crop, table grapes need irrigating. Wineries use up approximately 70% of Cyprus grape production by processing the grapes into wine and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ wine products. There are a number of wines made of different (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of grapes, ranging (8) \_\_\_\_\_ dry white and red wines to medium dry and sweet.

The main wine activity is concentrated (9) \_\_\_\_\_ Limassol. There are also small wineries in nearby villages. The wineries are open (10) \_\_\_\_\_ visitors.

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Απαγορεύεται η αναδημοσίευση με οποιοδήποτε μέσο όλου ή μέρους του περιεχομένου χωρίς τη συγκατάθεση του εκδότη.