

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΩΤΑΤΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ

ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΓΙΑ ΠΛΗΡΩΣΗ ΚΕΝΩΝ ΘΕΣΕΩΝ ΤΟΥΡΙΣΤΙΚΟΥ ΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΟΥ
ΣΤΟΝ ΚΥΠΡΙΑΚΟ ΟΡΓΑΝΙΣΜΟ ΤΟΥΡΙΣΜΟΥ

Θέμα: Αγγλικά

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Διάρκεια: 2 ώρες

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:

In the Midst of global economic crisis Cyprus should find ways to attract quality tourism.
How can this be achieved in your opinion?

PART II: READING COMPREHENSION

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

Libya unveils eco-tourism project

In a new sign of its determination to shed its pariah image and open up to the world, Libya announced on Monday plans to launch an ambitious project aimed at bringing environmentally sound tourism and sustainable development to its vast Green Mountain coastal region, an area rich in Greek and Roman antiquities in the east of the country.

"We started this project because in our region it is not common to talk about the environment or about gas [carbon] emissions. These are seen as the problems of Europe and north America, said Seif al-Islam al-Gadaffi, son of the Libyan leader. "But it is now time to join the developed countries and to show that in environmental and cultural issues we are civilised."

Surrounded by the imposing columns of the gymnasium of the ancient Greek city of Cyrene on the Mediterranean, Mr Gadaffi told an audience of architects, international financiers and western journalists that the project would conserve the region's antiquities, provide jobs, develop renewable energy sources and improve the standard of living for the local population.

"We in Unesco are very honoured to be here today and to support this initiative which we consider a model initiative for other countries," said Francesco Banderin, president of Unesco's World Heritage Center.

This is unusual praise for a country more used to being in the news because of tensions in its relations with the outside world. But Libya, an oil-rich state, has been keen to improve ties with the west, and Seif al-Islam has played a big role in that process.

The Green Mountain project, which backers say will create the world's first large-scale conservation and development area, is being billed as his initiative. He has hired international experts such as the architects Foster+Partners to develop plans for the region. But his involvement is likely to fuel skepticism that the project is aimed more at helping the international rehabilitation of Libya than anything else. No announcements have been made about the cost of the project or a timeline for its implementation.

Sources involved in the launch said the project was still at the "vision" stage, and work on it had only started two months ago. According to the project's backers the first step will be the creation of an authority with a board of international expert trustees to manage the Green Mountain area.

"The Green Mountain is like the Cote d'Azur 100 years ago," said Stefan Behling, senior partner at Foster+Partners. "Tourism will come here, because it is unbelievably beautiful and it has the best antiquities. If we don't protect it now, in 50 years it could be all caput". Mr Behling presented his plans for a region in which urban sprawl was controlled, wind and solar energy provided power, hotel and tourist facilities were sited discreetly and the Mediterranean coastline was kept free of construction,

Foster+Partners will also design the area's first three hotels to be built by a leading Libyan businessman, Hassan Tatanaki, who says he plans to invest up to \$1bn (£493m, €725m) in the next two years.

But the absence of figures and the lavish launch with foreign journalists brought in on chartered flights and housed in a specially constructed tent city in the shadow of the Temple of Zeus in Cyrene is bound to fuel doubts that this is aimed largely at polishing the image of Libya and Mr Gaddafi.

Foster+Partners said, however, that they were impressed by Mr Gaddafi's determination to forge ahead. Others appeared willing to give Libya the benefit of the doubt. "It will all be in the implementation", said William Oullin, chairman of Barclays Wealth, the private bank. "Even if they do a fraction of this, as long as they do it well, it will definitely put Libya on the map of countries serious about developing heritage tourism".

A. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D according to the text.

(5x3=15 marks)

1. Libya ...

- A. wants to get rid of its outcast status.
- B. is determined to develop its tourism.
- C. wants to open up to the world to promote environmentally sound tourism in order to earn more money.
- D. is determined to discard any plans for tourism.

2. **According to Seif al-Islam al-Gadaffi the project was started because ...**
 - A. environmental issues are no longer regarded only as the problems of Europe and north America.
 - B. environmental problems have spread to the region.
 - C. Libya wants to show that in environmental issues it is civilised.
 - D. talking about environmental issues is common in that region.

3. **Libya has usually been in the news because ...**
 - A. Mr Gadaffi gives good speeches.
 - B. it promotes conserving the region's antiquities, providing jobs, developing renewable energy sources and improving the standard of living for the local population.
 - C. of its frictions with other nations.
 - D. the Unesco supports Libyan environmental initiatives.

4. **As to the project, ...**
 - A. it has strict implementation timelines.
 - B. project ideas are still being generated.
 - C. the costs are already known.
 - D. an authority with a board of international expert trustees has been created.

5. **Mr Behling from Foster+Partners presented plans in which ...**
 - A. hotel and tourist facilities were placed near the coastline.
 - B. buildings were placed discreetly along the Mediterranean coastline.
 - C. only wind and solar energy provided power.
 - D. urban spread out was managed.

B. Answer the following questions based on the text. (3x3=9 marks)

1. What are the benefits derived from this project according to Mr Gadaffi?
2. What will happen to the project in the future if it is not protected now?
3. Where did the foreign reporters stay?

C. Find single words in the text which mean the same as these: (6x1=6 marks)

1. enormous
2. impressive
3. preserve
4. disbelief
5. incredibly
6. city

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 words given as well as other words. Do not change the word given.**

(5x2=10 marks)

1. 'I don't care what you say -I am still coming with you!' said Sylvia.

insisted

Sylvia _____ with us.

2. I prefer to stay at home tonight.

rather

I _____ at home tonight.

3. No one treated me so kindly before.

used

I am not _____ so kindly.

4. Mary used to be better paid than she is these days.

as

These days Mary is _____ she used to be.

5. We last went to Spain three years ago.

years

It _____ we last went to Spain.

- B. Fill in the gaps in the following text with the correct form of the words given in brackets.**

(10x1=10 marks)**Origins of the bathing costume.**

Before 1850 in Britain, few people visited the seaside or went bathing but with the coming of the railways, more and more people would flock to the sea to visit the beaches. (1) _____ (**PREVIOUS**) those who went swimming (2) _____ (**USUAL**) wore nothing at all, which was considered scandalous by Victorian standards and there were plenty of (3) _____ (**COMPLAIN**). For a while, those who insisted on going swimming had to wear (4) _____ (**COMFORT**) body coverings which revealed nothing but hands and faces. Then, in 1865, a respected doctor travelling in France on holiday brought back his (5) _____ (**DISCOVER**) of the 'bathing costume' which was popular over there. This (6) _____ (**REVOLT**) new fashion took off very quickly and soon both men and women were wearing them. The ladies wore a set of (7) _____ (**WOOL**) drawers which came down to their ankles and a long black blouse that came down to the knee. Gentlemen would wear a kind of (8) _____ (**STRIPE**) sailor's costume. Swimming remained relatively

(9) _____ (**RESPECT**) until the sudden arrival of the bikini -whose effect on the fashion scene was so shocking that it was named after the atomic bomb (10) _____ (**EXPLODE**) at Bikini Atoll in the Pacific.

C. Fill in the gaps in the following text with only ONE word.

(10x1=10 marks)

Shop till you drop

Did you know that shopping can be bad for your health? For many of us shopping is part of our daily routine, whether it's going to the supermarket or just buying a newspaper from the local newsagent. (1) _____, a recent study by a British researcher has shown that, in some cases, shopping can be (2) _____ stressful that it could lead to health problems.

The study was carried (3) _____ by a consulting firm hired by a large North London shopping centre. The aim of the study was to help identify the stress level (4) _____ shoppers during busy times (5) _____ as Saturdays or holidays, and to try to come up (6) _____ ways to help make the shopping experience more relaxing and enjoyable.

Thirty five shoppers (7) _____ selected for the study. They ranged in age between 22 and 79 and two thirds of them were female. Their heart rates and blood pressure were recorded as they were shopping and they were interviewed before and after their shopping trip.

The study reported some very interesting results. All the male test subjects experienced an increase (8) _____ blood pressure and heart rate, some reaching levels similar (9) _____ a fighter pilot going into battle or a policeman going into a dangerous situation. On the other hand, only one in four of the (10) _____ test subjects experienced changes in blood pressure and heart rate.

The conclusions drawn by this study show that women are generally more experienced and comfortable with shopping. Less surprisingly, most men really don't like shopping at all!

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