

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ  
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΩΤΑΤΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ  
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ

ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΣΥΜΦΩΝΑ ΜΕ ΤΟΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ ΓΙΑ  
ΔΙΟΡΙΣΜΟ ΣΤΗ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ (ΠΡΟΣΩΡΙΝΕΣ ΔΙΑΤΑΞΕΙΣ) ΝΟΜΟ ΤΟΥ  
2015 (Ν. 114 (Ι)/2015) ΓΙΑ ΠΛΗΡΩΣΗ ΠΕΝΤΕ (5) ΚΕΝΩΝ ΜΟΝΙΜΩΝ ΘΕΣΕΩΝ  
ΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΟΥ ΓΕΝΙΚΟΥ ΛΟΓΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ, ΓΕΝΙΚΟ ΛΟΓΙΣΤΗΡΙΟ

Θέμα: ΞΕΝΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ  
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ΤΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΕΠΤΑ (7) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ  
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:**

Most countries aim to improve their living standard by economic development, but some important social values are lost as a result. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

**PART II: READING COMPREHENSION**

**(30 MARKS)**

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

**Can Economics Be Ethical?**

1. Recent debates about the economy have rediscovered the question, "is that right?", where "right" means more than just profits or efficiency.
2. Some argue that because free markets allow for personal choice, they are already ethical. Others have accepted the ethical critique and **embraced** corporate social responsibility. But before we can label any market outcome as "immoral," or sneer at economists who try to put a price on being ethical, we need to be clear on what we are talking about.
3. There are different views on where ethics should apply when someone makes an economic decision. Consider Adam Smith, widely regarded as the

founder of modern economics. He was a moral philosopher who believed sympathy for others was the basis for ethics (we would call it empathy nowadays). But one of his key philosophies was that acting on this empathy could be counter-productive – he observed people becoming better off when they put their empathy aside, and interacted in a self-interested way. Smith justifies selfish behaviour by the outcome. Whenever planners use cost-benefit analysis to justify a new railway line, or someone retraining to boost their earning power, or a shopper buys one to get one free, they are using the same approach: empathising with someone, and seeking an outcome which makes that person as well off as possible – although the person they are empathising with may be themselves in the future.

4. Instead of judging consequences, Aristotle said ethics was about having the right character – displaying virtues like courage and honesty. It is a view put into practice whenever business leaders are chosen for their good character. But it is a hard philosophy to teach with PowerPoint – just how much loyalty should you show to a manufacturer that keeps making a loss? Show too little and you're a "greed is good" corporate raider; too much and you're wasting money on unproductive capital. Aristotle thought there was a golden mean between the two extremes, and finding it was a matter of fine judgment. But if ethics is about character, it's not clear what those characteristics should be.

5. There is yet another approach: instead of rooting ethics in character or the consequences of actions, we can focus on our actions themselves. From this perspective some things are right, some wrong – we should buy fair trade goods, we shouldn't tell lies in adverts. Ethics becomes a list of commandments, a catalogue of "dos" and "don'ts." When a finance minister refuses to devalue a currency because they have promised not to, they are defining ethics in this way. According to this approach devaluation can still be bad, even if it would make everybody better off.

6. Many moral dilemmas arise when these three versions pull in different directions but **clashes** are not inevitable. Take fair trade coffee, for example: buying it might have good consequences, be **virtuous**, and also be the right way to act in a flawed market. Common ground like this suggests that, even without agreement on where ethics applies, ethical economics is still possible.

7. Whenever we feel queasy about "perfect" competitive markets, the problem is often rooted in a phony conception of people. The model of man on which classical economics is based – an entirely rational and selfish being – is a parody, as John Stuart Mill, the philosopher who **pioneered** the model, accepted. Most people – even economists – now accept that this "economic man" is a fiction. We behave like a herd; we fear losses more than we hope for gains; rarely can our brains process all the relevant facts.

8. These human **quirks** mean we can never make purely “rational” decisions. A new wave of behavioural economists is trying to understand our psychology, both alone and in groups, so they can anticipate our decisions in the marketplace more accurately. But psychology can also help us understand why we react in disgust at economic injustice, or accept a moral law as universal. Which means that the relatively new science of human behaviour might also define ethics for us. Ethical economics would then emerge from one of the least likely places: economists themselves.

<https://www.prospectmagazine.co.uk/economics-and-finance>

**A. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d according to the text.**  
**(5x3 = 15 marks)**

1. The purpose of the text is to ...

- A) consider an ethical dilemma posed by cost-benefit analysis.
- B) describe a psychology study of ethical economic behavior.
- C) argue that the free market prohibits ethical economics.
- D) examine ways of evaluating the ethics of economics.

2. Which of the following objections to criticizing the ethics of free markets does the author anticipate?

- A) Smith's association of free markets with ethical behavior still applies today.
- B) Free markets are the best way to generate high profits, so ethics are a secondary consideration.
- C) Free markets are ethical because they are made possible by devalued currency.
- D) Free markets are ethical because they enable individuals to make choices.

3. Paragraph five is about ...

- A) developing a counterargument to the claim that greed is good.
- B) providing support for the idea that ethics is about character.
- C) describing another approach to defining ethical economics.
- D) illustrating that one's actions are a result of one's character.

4. Which one of the following statements best supports the author's claim that there is common ground shared by the different approaches to ethics found in the passage?

- A) "There are different views on where ethics should apply when someone makes an economic decision" (paragraph 3)
- B) "From this perspective some things are right, some wrong – we should buy fair trade goods, we shouldn't tell lies in adverts" (paragraph 5)
- C) "Take fair trade coffee for example: buying it might have good consequences, be virtuous, and also be the right way to act in a flawed market" (paragraph 6)
- D) "We behave like a herd; we fear losses more than we hope for gains; rarely can our brains process all the relevant facts" (paragraph 7)

5. The main idea of the last paragraph is that ...

- A) human quirks make it difficult to predict people's ethical decisions accurately.
- B) people universally react with disgust when faced with economic injustice.
- C) understanding human psychology may help to define ethics in economics.
- D) economists themselves will be responsible for reforming the free market.

**B. Answer the following questions according to the text. (3x3= 9 marks)**

1. Although Adam Smith believed that ethics should be based on empathy what examples does he give to show that a man is much better off otherwise? Give three (3) examples.
2. According to the passage ethics in economics can be examined in three (3) different perspectives. What are they?
3. What proof in the passage shows that the model of an "economic man" does not exist. Provide three (3) pieces of evidence.

**C. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d to explain the following words according to the text. They are in bold in the text. (6 x 1 = 6 marks)**

1. **embraced** in paragraph 2 most nearly means . . .  
a. lovely held    **b. readily adopted**    c. eagerly hugged    d. reluctantly used
2. **boost** in paragraph 3 most nearly means . . .  
**a. increase**    b. reform    c. push    d. strike
3. **clashes** in paragraph 6 most nearly means . . .  
**a. conflicts**    b. mismatches    c. collisions    d. quarrels
4. **virtuous** in paragraph 6 most nearly means . . .  
a. righteous    **b. pure**    c. compassionate    **d. honest**
5. **pioneered** in paragraph 7 most nearly means . . .  
a. featured    b. set up    **c. thought of**    d. introduced
6. **quirks** in paragraph 8 most nearly means . . .  
a. mentalities    **b. attitudes**    c. tricks    d. oddities

**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. You shouldn't speak to him under any circumstances.

**circumstances**

Under ..... speak to him.

2. It's such a shame that I didn't go to Rome when I had the chance.

**regret**

I ..... to Rome when I had the chance.

3. I was just about to give her a call when she came round the corner.

**point**

I ..... a call when she came round the corner.

4. The minister's resignation from the government was caused by the discovery of his role in the financial scandal.

**led**

The discovery of the minister's role in the financial scandal ..... the government.

5. Oh, there you are! I didn't even know you had gone out!

**unaware**

I ..... that you had gone out.

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

1. Trainers look for dogs that possess a ... **(HIGH)** sensitivity to sounds and smells.
2. The next time you are in a dark place in the countryside at night, look up at the night sky and wonder at the ... **(NUMBER)** stars set out in the heavens before you.
3. They put many unnecessary ... **(ADD)** in food.
4. Did you use to have ... **(ALLOW)** as a child?
5. Life ... **(EXPECT)** varies according to country and gender.
6. Harry loves cars and he is so ... **(KNOW)** about them.
7. There is little ... **(LIKELY)** of the prime minister being re-elected.
8. The ... **(RIVAL)** between the city's two football teams is quite fierce.
9. Thanks to the large ... **(INHERIT)** from her grandmother, Paula was able to buy a big house.
10. Chickenpox is a highly ... **(INFECT)** disease which many people catch as a child.

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

(10 x 1 = 10 marks)

### Making a Good Impression Depends on Who You Want to Impress

In the psychology of impression management, it's all about those first few seconds of an interaction. You know you'll be judged, as you judge (1).... turn, by what happens the moment you and a stranger see (2) ... other for the first time. (3) ..., did you realize that you may even form a judgment (4) ... someone's personal qualities before you ever set eyes on each other?

In an online dating scenario, you have the complete freedom to describe (5) in any way you see fit. You may not be able to get (6) ... as much with manipulating your physical appearance though some people valiantly try. However, you can slant the way you present your personality and skills (7) to the effect you hope to have (8) ... your online audience. You can represent your personal qualities (9) ... the written word, either in a self-description or in your list of accomplishments. It's important to take these into (10) ... when you ponder the words you'll use to gain their attention.

www.psychologytoday.com

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗΣ

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