



ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΚΥΠΡΟΥ

ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗΣ ΕΠΙΜΟΡΦΩΣΗΣ, ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ

ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΠΛΗΡΩΣΗ
ΚΕΝΗΣ ΘΕΣΗΣ ΤΕΧΝΙΚΟΥ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΚΗΣ
ΣΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΗ ΗΛΕΚΤΡΙΣΜΟΥ ΚΥΠΡΟΥ

ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ: 16 Ιουλίου 2017

ΘΕΜΑ: **ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ**

ΩΡΑ: 10:30 π.μ – 11:30 π.μ

ΓΕΝΙΚΑ: Θα πρέπει να απαντήσετε όλες τις ερωτήσεις στο βιβλιάριο απαντήσεων.
Η βαθμολογία για κάθε ερώτηση ή υποερώτηση φαίνεται στην παρένθεση.

PART I: Writing (40)

Answer the following question in about 200 words:

Choose a form of transportation (such as cars, trains, boats, planes or subways) and explain how it has changed people's lives.

PART II: Comprehension (40)

Read the following article and answer all the questions which follow:

What does the future hold?

Adapted from 'So Shall We Reap: What's Gone Wrong with the World's Food'

(1) The prospects for humanity and for the world as a whole are somewhere between glorious and dire. It is hard to be much more specific.

(2) By 'glorious', I mean that our descendants - all who are born on to this Earth - could live very comfortably and securely, and could continue to do so for as long as the Earth can support life, which should be for a very long time indeed. We should at least be thinking in terms of the next million years. Furthermore, our descendants could continue to enjoy the company of other species - establishing a much better relationship with them than we have now. Other animals need not live in constant fear of us. Many of those fellow species now seem bound to become extinct, but a significant amount could and should continue to live alongside us. Such a future may seem ideal, and so it is. There is nothing in the physical fabric of the Earth or in our own biology to suggest that this is not possible.

(3) 'Dire' means that we human beings could be in deep trouble within the next few centuries, living but also dying in large numbers in political terror and from starvation, while huge numbers of our fellow creatures would simply disappear, leaving only the ones that we find convenient - chickens, cattle - or that we can't get rid of, like flies and mice. I'm taking it to be self-evident that glory is preferable.

(4) Our future is not entirely in our own hands because the Earth has its own rules, is part of the solar system and is neither stable nor safe. Other planets in the solar system are quite beyond habitation, because their temperature is far too high or too low to be endured, and ours, too, in principle could tip either way. Even relatively unspectacular changes in the atmosphere could do the trick. The core of the Earth is hot, which in many ways is good for living creatures, but every now and again, the molten rock bursts through volcanoes on the surface. Among the biggest volcanic eruptions in recent memory was Mount St Helens, in the USA, which threw out a cubic kilometre of ash - fortunately in an area where very few people live. In 1815, Tambora (in present-day Indonesia) expelled so much ash into the upper atmosphere that climatic effects seriously harmed food production around the world for season after season. Entire civilisations have been destroyed by volcanoes.

(5) Yet nothing we have so far experienced shows what volcanoes can really do. Yellowstone National Park in the USA occupies the caldera (the crater formed when a volcano collapses) of an ancient volcano of extraordinary size. Modern surveys show that its centre is now rising. Sometime in the next 200 million years, Yellowstone could erupt again, and when it does, the whole world will be transformed. Yellowstone could erupt tomorrow. But there's a very good chance that it will give us another million years. It seems sensible to assume that this will be the case.

(6) The universe at large is dangerous, too: in particular, we share the sky with huge numbers of asteroids, and every now and again, they come into our planet's atmosphere. An asteroid the size of a small island, hitting the Earth at 15,000 kilometres an hour (a relatively average speed by the standards of heavenly bodies), would strike the ocean bed like a rock in a puddle, send a tidal wave around the world as high as a small mountain and as fast as a jumbo jet, and propel us into an ice age that could last for centuries. There are plans to head off such disasters (including rockets to push approaching asteroids into new trajectories), but in truth it's down to luck. On the other hand, the archaeological and the fossil evidence shows that no truly catastrophic asteroid has struck since the one that seems to have accounted for the extinction of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago. So again, there seems no immediate reason to worry. The Earth is indeed an uncertain place, in an uncertain universe, but with average luck,

it should do us well enough. If the world does become a place where humans can no longer live in the next few thousand or million years, then it will probably be our own fault. In short, despite the underlying uncertainty, our own future and that of our fellow creatures is very much in our own hands.

(7) Given average luck on the geological and the cosmic scale, the difference between glory and disaster will be made, and is being made, by politics. Certain kinds of political systems and strategies would predispose us to long-term survival (and indeed to comfort and security and the pleasure of being alive), while others would take us more and more quickly towards collapse. The broad point is, though, that we need to look at ourselves - humanity - and at the world in general in a quite new light. Our material problems are fundamentally those of biology. We need to think, and we need our politicians to think, biologically. Do that, and take the ideas seriously, and we are in with a chance. Ignore biology and we and our fellow creatures haven't a hope.

True or False: Read each statement carefully and decide if it is 'TRUE' or 'FALSE' based on the information in the article. Write the word 'TRUE' or 'FALSE' in your answer booklet. Do NOT rewrite the statements. Remember to number your answers.

1. It seems very likely that some species will disappear.
2. The nature of the Earth and human biology make it impossible for human beings to survive another million years.
3. An eruption by Yellowstone is likely to be more destructive than previous volcanic eruptions.
4. If the world becomes uninhabitable, it is likely to be a result of a natural disaster.
5. The author suggests that humans should look for other planets in our solar system to live on.
6. Mount St Helens can be found in an overpopulated city in the United States.
7. Volcanoes can cause much damage only when they erupt.
8. The author believes the Earth's climate will never change.
9. If an asteroid hits earth in the future, it could be the beginning of a new Ice Age.
10. The author supports a 'glorious' future for earth rather than a 'dire' one.

PART III: Grammar (20): Read each multiple choice question carefully and write the letter of your choice (A, B, C, or D) neatly in your answer booklet. Do NOT rewrite the whole question. Remember to number your answers.

1. When Peter _____ a goal, he always accomplishes it.
 - a) puts
 - b) breaks
 - c) sets
 - d) does
2. I hate it when people make fun _____ others.
 - a) of
 - b) with
 - c) on
 - d) to

3. I don't trust Jenny. She is completely _____.
a) unreliable
b) disreliable
c) inreliable
d) irreliaible
4. John _____ into the tree if the brakes on his bike had been working.
a) wouldn't have crashed
b) won't have crashed
c) won't crash
d) wouldn't crash
5. We postponed _____ because we didn't have enough money.
a) having painted our house
b) having our house painted
c) have painted our house
d) to paint
6. Children never listen! I've warned _____ about the dangers of playing with matches but they just ignore me.
a) themselves
b) them
c) theirs
d) their
7. The teacher gave us _____ to learn that I had a headache by the end of the class.
a) too much informations
b) much informations
c) so much information
d) a lot information
8. Please don't call me until _____ eight o'clock on Saturday morning.
a) at
b) by
c) to
d) after
9. The teachers were talking about a trip to see castles and the students were wondering _____.
a) why to go.
b) where they go?
c) what were they?
d) when it was.
10. _____ you wait or come back later is up to you.
a) Whether
b) If
c) That
d) When