

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ  
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΩΤΑΤΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ  
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ  
ΠΑΓΚΥΠΡΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ 2012

Μάθημα: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ

Ημερομηνία & Ώρα Εξέτασης: Πέμπτη, 24 Μαΐου 2012  
7.30 π.μ. – 10.45 π.μ.

ΤΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ 7 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα

**PART I: WRITING SKILLS**

**(30 MARKS)**

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

“What are the positive and negative aspects of being a teenager?”

Write an article for your school website expressing your ideas. Support your views by giving examples.

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

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

You are going to read an extract from a newspaper article about how social media\* can affect our lives.

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## *FOMO or Fear Of Missing Out*

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By Rosie Boycott



Do you ever find yourself standing in a supermarket aisle, unable to make up your mind about which brand of cereal to buy? Or looking at the list of new films coming out, literally paralysed by choice about which one to see? Where to go on holiday? What colour to paint your bathroom? Or, more invidiously, do you endlessly worry that where you are right now is not as much fun, or important, as somewhere else? That your friends are leading fuller, happier lives than you?

Sound familiar? Then join a very modern club. For we increasingly live in a world where choice is no longer a luxury, rather it's a stick we beat ourselves with. Faced with endless options and possibilities, we **torment** ourselves with the thought that every time we choose one thing over another, we're turning down a myriad of other possibilities, shutting the door on what might be something better.

If you recognise yourself in this modern malaise – and I certainly do – then welcome to the latest syndrome: FOMO, or “Fear Of Missing Out”. The symptoms? They're all around us. We fill our shopping baskets with things we do not need – just in case we miss out on that day's “**must-have**” dress or a special offer that others are taking advantage of.

In our social lives, too, we no longer settle for the friends we've got or the events we've got planned. We want more. So, when we hear that someone had a good time at a party which we didn't go to, we're **envious**, then full of self-doubt and anxiety that we must be less popular than them. And in our brave new world of social media, where everyone is communicating what they are doing every moment of the day, this sense of paranoia reaches extremes, because we're not only concerned about our own choices but we are bombarded with those of others as well.

Take a look at the people in the cars alongside you next time you're on the motorway. I'll bet you at least one driver will be texting from their mobile phone – because the possibility of a social connection is more important than their own safety – and the lives of others. These are the sort of people who interrupt one call to take another, even when they don't know who's on the other line. They check their Twitter stream while on a date, because something more interesting or entertaining just might be happening.

Having too many choices is paralysing and exhausting to the human psyche. It leads us to set unreasonably high expectations, question our choices before we even make them and blame our failures entirely on ourselves. The sad irony about FOMO is that we do miss out and end up **diminishing** our own lives. Life becomes something that simply happens while we're waiting for something else – something better – to happen. The reality is that there are few things so truly important in life that they can't wait. If you're the Prime Minister, then you have a legitimate reason to check your texts during dinner. But everyone else, not so much.

Isn't it time you, too, learned to settle for what you have, rather than clinging to the fear you may be missing out on something better?

*\*(social media= online technology tools that include sites like Facebook, Twitter etc.)*

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/Have-got-modern-malaise-called-FOMO>

**A. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d according to the text.**

**(6 x 2 = 12 marks)**

**1. In paragraph 1, the writer suggests that we**

- a. are usually pleased with our choices.
- b. live in a world of endless choices.
- c. have a limited variety of choices.
- d. are happy to make quick choices.

**2. The expression “...it’s a stick we beat ourselves with” (par. 2) means we**

- a. hit ourselves with a piece of wood.
- b. are unconsciously unhappy with our decisions.
- c. are satisfied with the modern way of making choices.
- d. disagree with the way others make their choices.

**3. The FOMO syndrome (par. 3) is**

- a. a medical condition that has always affected young people.
- b. a popular online shopping site.
- c. a less time-consuming way to do our shopping.
- d. the obsession of trying to keep up with others.

**4. The writer suggests that text-messaging while driving**

- a. is not common in our days.
- b. shows concern for the lives of others.
- c. can have dangerous consequences.
- d. ensures safe driving.

**5. The Prime Minister can check his texts during dinner**

- a. to make sure something important is not awaiting his immediate attention.
- b. to learn about his colleagues’ Facebook updates.
- c. in order to notify his friends that he is having a good time.
- d. to choose the most exciting dinner party.

**6. In this article the writer is**

- a. commenting on the positive uses of the internet.
- b. complaining about the lack of online security.
- c. expressing doubt about the benefits of social media.
- d. referring to the pleasant side of modern technology.

**B. Answer the following questions.**

**(3 x 2 = 6 marks)**

1. Why do people fill their shopping baskets with useless items?
2. According to the writer, what is sadly ironic about FOMO?
3. What does the writer suggest we should do in order to overcome our FOMO?

**C. Extended Writing**

**(8 marks)**

**(Use information from the text and your own views)**

According to the text, what are the negative effects of social media on our social lives? (par.4)

In your opinion, what are the positive effects of social media on our social lives?

**Write about 80 – 100 words.**

**D. Choose the best answer a, b or c to explain the word / phrase in bold according to the passage:**

**(4 x 1 = 4 marks)**

1. **torment (par. 2) means:**

- a. encourage                      b. torture                      c. reassure

2. **“must-have” (par. 3) means:**

- a. non essential                      b. unnecessary                      c. impossible to do without

3. **envious (par. 4) means:**

- a. jealous                      b. pleased                      c. confident

4. **diminishing (par. 6) means:**

- a. developing                      b. extending                      c. lessening

**PART III: USE OF ENGLISH (20 MARKS)**

**A. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word in bold and other words to complete each sentence. Do not change the words given.**

**(5 x 1 = 5 marks)**

1. Kelly left the restaurant before I arrived.

**already**

When I arrived at the restaurant, \_\_\_\_\_ left.

2. If she doesn't follow a stricter diet, she won't lose any weight.

**unless**

She won't lose any weight \_\_\_\_\_ a stricter diet.

3. She never appeared on TV again after the scandal became known.

**stopped**

She \_\_\_\_\_ after the scandal became known.

4. "I am sorry, I broke your laptop," my brother said.

**apologised**

My brother \_\_\_\_\_ my laptop.

5. There was less traffic than usual this morning.

**as**

There wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.

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



## Rainforest Concern

Rainforest Concern is saving the world's rainforests while there is still time.

It was established in 1993 to protect 1. \_\_\_\_\_(THREAT) natural habitats, the biodiversity they contain and the indigenous people who still depend on them.

The world's rainforests represent a great reservoir of 2. \_\_\_\_\_(KNOW) and hold potential for the 3. \_\_\_\_\_(DISCOVER) of new medicines and foods. There is no doubt that large-scale deforestation changes the climate. It intensifies droughts in the dry season and floods in the 4. \_\_\_\_\_(RAIN) season. The result is fewer animal and plant species, soil 5. \_\_\_\_\_(ERODE), a water supply which is 6. \_\_\_\_\_(RELY) and poorer health for the local people. By joining Rainforest Concern and sponsoring you will be protecting one of the world's most important 7. \_\_\_\_\_(ECOLOGY) areas. Within these forests live a high number of seriously 8. \_\_\_\_\_(DANGER) species of animals, birds and plants. You will also be helping to secure the 9. \_\_\_\_\_(SURVIVE) and culture of the native people who still live in harmony with their natural environment.

Make a donation online and protect the 10. \_\_\_\_\_(APPEAR) rainforests.

If you would like your donation to go to a specific project, please email us at: [info@rainforestconcern.org](mailto:info@rainforestconcern.org).

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

(10 x 0.5 = 5 marks)

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## *The History of the Marathon*

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The world's first marathon was run in 490 B.C. by a Greek soldier-messenger, Pheidippides, who ran the 25 miles to Athens from the town of Marathon to announce a battleground victory over the Persians. "Nenikamen" he shouted – and then fell to 1. \_\_\_\_\_ ground, dead.

Almost 24 centuries 2. \_\_\_\_\_, in 1896, the first modern Olympic Games were held 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Athens. The legend of the Athenian runner was honoured by a 40 km run 4. \_\_\_\_\_ the Marathon bridge to the Marble Olympic Stadium of Athens. The first organized Marathon race took 5. \_\_\_\_\_ during the first Olympic Games and it was especially important to all Greeks.

Spyridon Louis, a Greek postal worker, won the race. The "Marathon" was born. The 6. \_\_\_\_\_ Olympic Marathon gold medalist, became a legend and the course from Marathon to Athens became known 7. \_\_\_\_\_ the "original" Marathon course.

Marathons have since become a running tradition. An estimated 800 marathons are now held around the world 8. \_\_\_\_\_ year; 20 of them with 10.000 or 9. \_\_\_\_\_ finishers. No matter where you run the Marathon during 2012, you will become part of marathon history, but what better place to be than 10. \_\_\_\_\_ it all started?

Go to run the original course, from Marathon to Athens, and celebrate the 2500 anniversary of the famous Battle of Marathon.

Adapted from: [www.2500marathonanniversary.com/history.aspx](http://www.2500marathonanniversary.com/history.aspx)

Αρ. Ταυτότητας: .....  
ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ: .....  
ΟΝΟΜΑ: ..... ΟΝΟΜΑ ΠΑΤΕΡΑ: .....  
ΣΧΟΛΕΙΟ : ..... ΤΜΗΜΑ : .....  
Εξεταστικό Κέντρο: .....

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ

## **ΠΑΓΚΥΠΡΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ 2012**

### **ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΚΡΟΑΣΗΣ-ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗΣ**

**ΜΑΘΗΜΑ : ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ**  
**ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ : 24 Μαΐου 2012**

Το εξεταστικό δοκίμιο Ακρόασης- Κατανόησης αποτελείται από  
τρεις (3) σελίδες.

Όλες οι απαντήσεις να γραφούν στο φυλλάδιο.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & CULTURE  
HIGHER AND TERTIARY EDUCATION  
PANCYPRIAN EXAMINATIONS 2012

PART IV: LISTENING SKILLS

EXERCISE A:



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## LUNA, THE ORPHAN ORANGUTANG

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<http://redapes.org/multimedia/video>

You will hear part of a radio programme about a shelter for orphan orangutangs.

For questions 1-5, choose the best answer a, b or c.

(5x1=5 MARKS)

1. Proper breakfast for the orangutangs consists of \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a. forest food
  - b. fruits and nuts
  - c. fruits and vegetables
2. As Luna is bullied by the other orangutangs, \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a. she often runs away
  - b. she often eats her breakfast alone
  - c. she eats breakfast with them
3. After breakfast, it is time for \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a. taking a nap
  - b. sitting under a tree
  - c. attending forest school
4. When Luna has had enough hugs, \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a. she starts to experiment
  - b. she collects food for dinner
  - c. she goes for a swim
5. Luna sometimes seems sad because she probably \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a. wants more food
  - b. wants someone to comfort her
  - c. dislikes the forest

**EXERCISE B:**



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**FIRST WOMAN TO  
FLY ACROSS THE  
ATLANTIC ALONE**

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<http://learningenglish.voanews.com/content/amelia-earhart-the-first-woman-to-fly-across-the-atlantic-alone>

**You will hear part of a radio programme about Amelia Earhart, the first woman to fly across the Atlantic alone.**

**Indicate whether the following statements are True or False.**

**(5 x 1 = 5 MARKS)**

**Tick (✓) the correct answer**

	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
1. As a young girl, Amelia was encouraged by her parents to participate in physical activity.		
2. She got her official pilot's license in 1912.		
3. On the flight of June 17 <sup>th</sup> 1928, both the pilot and engine expert were women.		
4. Amelia flew Amy Guest's plane over the Atlantic.		
5. Amelia did not face any problems while flying to Ireland.		

EXERCISE C:



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## GUIDE DOGS FOR THE BLIND

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[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=udUWaXxGo\\_U](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=udUWaXxGo_U)

You will hear a woman talking about a guide dog school for the blind.

Listen and fill in the blanks. Use only ONE word for each blank.

(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

“*The Seeing Eye*” was founded by two innovative Americans, Dorothy Harrison Eustis and Morris Frank. In the 1920s, Mrs Eustis was living in Switzerland breeding and training German Shepherds for (1) \_\_\_\_\_ work. It was during this time that she saw something astonishing in Germany. Dogs were being trained to become new eyes for veterans who had (2) \_\_\_\_\_ their sight in the First World War. Mrs Eustis was so impressed by the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of these dogs and by the confidence of their blind owners that she wrote an article about her experience. It was published in the Saturday Evening Post (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the title: “*The Seeing Eye*”.

Millions read the article but the story could have ended right there if not for Morris Frank, a college (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and an insurance salesman from Nashville Tennessee. Blind since the age of (6) \_\_\_\_\_, Frank wrote to Mrs Eustis explaining that he would do anything for one of these dogs.

She invited him to her home in Switzerland where he became the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ blind American to regain his independence through the help of a dog guide. His success led to a bold (8) \_\_\_\_\_: an American School that would teach blind people how to achieve the same degree of independence as those with (9) \_\_\_\_\_ sight. The resulting partnership proved to be unstoppable. Mrs Eustis provided the funding and training while Mr Frank handled recruiting and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ relations. Within one year they had created a dog guide school they called “*The Seeing Eye*”.