

**ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ, ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΟΛΑΙΑΣ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ**

ΠΑΓΚΥΠΡΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ 2021

ΜΑΘΗΜΑ: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ (6)

ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ: ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ, 24 ΜΑΪΟΥ 2021

ΩΡΑ: 8:00 - 11:15

ΤΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΔΕΚΑ (10) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα.

Πριν από κάθε απάντηση να σημειώσετε τα στοιχεία της ερώτησης.

ΟΛΕΣ ΟΙ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΝΑ ΓΡΑΦΟΥΝ ΣΤΟ ΤΕΤΡΑΔΙΟ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΩΝ

PART II: READING AND WRITING

(70 MARKS)

TASK 1: Questions 1-6

(13 marks)

Passage 1

Read the article about Jacquelyn Miller, the scientist who beat the odds, and answer the following questions.

The story behind the scientist

The road to pursuing a career in science has been full of twists and turns for Jacquelyn Miller. Seven different elementary schools, a 9th-grade education and lack of self-confidence are only a few of the challenges she has defeated on the road to success. Currently working within the Center for Biological Electron Transfer and Catalysis, Miller reflects on her past and optimistically describes it as ‘colourful’. She recalls, “I am not sure why, but we moved a lot during my school years.” She speculates it was her family’s effort to get into a better financial position, find cheaper rent, or better jobs.

Growing up, Miller has no distinct recollection of wanting to pursue a college education. She did, however, always have a thirst for knowledge. As a teenager, she worked an after-school job at a veterinary clinic to help support the family financially. She recalls, “I had so much fun, and I was really good at picking up techniques.” One of the doctors told her she had better continue her education as she was too smart to squander her brain. It took many years, but Miller eventually followed that advice.

She attended evening classes at a community college and earned a high school equivalency diploma. Then she attended college for one semester, but someone close to her said it was a waste of time. She quit and opened a cleaning business with her sister to make ends meet. Several years later, she decided to go back to school. She chose to study nursing thinking that it would be mentally stimulating and provide a decent income. However, to her surprise, it wasn’t nursing she was enthusiastic about — it was biochemistry. She realised she had a natural instinct for science and decided to follow her passion.

Her journey into higher education wasn’t easy. However, she worked extremely hard and graduated college in four years despite a 9th-grade education. It was an amazing feat which was extremely difficult to accomplish. “Continuing with something even though it is difficult, is essential when you need to achieve a high level of success,” Jacquelyn Miller says. During that time, she helped support herself through summer research at a plant pathogen diagnostics company and tutoring at the university. “I loved tutoring. It was such a great opportunity to inspire people. To see the light in someone’s eyes when a challenging concept clicks is just amazing,” she said.

Now a second-year Ph.D. student, Miller studies the mechanisms of electron flow and management in biological systems. Her work focuses on electron transfer proteins that

have never been studied previously. What is significant about it is that she is laying the groundwork for future studies in this developing field.

The biggest challenge in her academic journey was finding self-confidence. “It took several years of self-growth, but I can now say I believe in myself,” Jacquelyn says. This growth has culminated into an important lesson – she no longer limits herself based on the opinions of others.

Adapted from: <https://www.energyfrontier.us/newsletter>

1. What difficulties did Jacquelyn Miller have to overcome in order to become a scientist? Give three (3) details.

(3)

2. What advice did one of the doctors at the veterinary clinic give her and why?

(2)

3. Why did Jacquelyn decide to study nursing? Give two (2) details.

(2)

4. Why is Jacquelyn’s current work important?

(1)

5. What has she learned on her journey to success?

(1)

6. What does the article tell us about Jacquelyn’s character? Give four (4) details.

(4)

Passage 2

Read the magazine article about different parenting styles around the world. Then answer questions 7-12.

Four ways in which being a parent is different around the world

Parenthood doesn't come with a rulebook. There does, however, seem to be a set of unofficial parenting guidelines, and they vary profoundly among different cultures. Here are four unique parenting styles from around the world that might come as a surprise.

A. Japan

In Japan, children as young as six walk to school and run errands without supervision, even in the bustling city of Tokyo. They don't need a chaperone to help get them to school, nor do they need anyone else cleaning up after them once there. From as early as first grade, Japanese students sweep and mop classrooms and hallways, dust, and even sometimes clean the bathrooms in their schools. Japanese parents also tend to treat their children with excessive care and attention. Although it might seem like it affects children negatively, it doesn't. Parents in Japan believe that meeting all the child's needs shows them they are loved unconditionally and helps them grow into confident individuals.

B. France

Would you like to make your child who refuses foods often, or eats the same foods over and over, change their habits and eat whatever adults eat? Then follow the example of French parents, who have rather strict rules about what their children eat from the beginning of their life. They slowly teach kids to eat new foods, being sure that they'll like them if they try them often enough. Besides, French children are taught to eat slowly, savouring every piece. Even at school, instead of rushing to get done, children are given at least a 30-minute break to eat their lunch and have a quality chat with their friends.



C. Nigeria

When people become parents, they have a lot on their plate. For this reason, in many parts of Africa, the responsibility of raising a child lies with entire extended families, but even non-relatives are happy to help out. It isn't unusual for mothers to share breast milk with other people's children in Nigeria. People in many parts of the country believe that raising a child is a formidable task and the child's parents need all the help they can get to make it easier. This not only means they will be able to look after their children better, but it also sets a good example for the children — getting support teaches them that a task shared becomes easier.

D. Sweden

In Sweden, all family members have the same status, freedoms and duties — even parents and children. In most other countries, a child's opinion on serious matters isn't considered important. But in Sweden, kids are encouraged to express their opinions on everything. To show children that their point of view is as significant as that of other family members, parents allow them to actively participate in family gatherings when it's required to make a certain decision. In fact, even the most menial matters become important in making collective family decisions.

Adapted from: www.moms.com/20-unique-parenting-styles-from-all-around-the-world

The questions below are about different parenting styles in four countries (A-D). For each question write the correct letter A, B, C or D.

Where do parents ...	
7. teach their children not to be picky eaters?	_____
8. believe in equality between family members?	_____
9. pamper their children without spoiling them?	_____
10. believe that “many hands make light work”?	_____
11. encourage their children to speak their mind?	_____
12. believe in independence at a very young age?	_____

TASK 3: Questions 13-18**(6 marks)****Passage 3****Read the article about fake news, and then answer the following questions.*****The rise and rise of fake news***

While the internet has enabled the sharing of knowledge in ways that previous generations could only have dreamed of it has also provided ample proof of the line, often attributed to Winston Churchill, that "A lie gets halfway around the world before the truth has a chance to get its pants on."

So with research suggesting an increasing proportion of adults are getting their news from social media, it's likely that more and more of us are seeing — and swallowing — information that is not just inaccurate, but totally made up. There are hundreds of fake news websites out there, from those which deliberately imitate real life newspapers to government propaganda sites, and even those which tread the line between satire and plain misinformation.

One of them is *The National Report* set up by Allen Montgomery. One of its biggest ever stories was a scare about a US town being cordoned off with a deadly disease and, as Montgomery explains, they have mastered the art of getting people to read and share their fake news offering. "Stories on fake news sites are usually designed to look like genuine news reports. They use news style headlines and are written in a way that emulates the journalistic style of popular news outlets. The domain name is also very much part of the formula — many of the fake news sites use web addresses that appear to belong to genuine and well known news sites. Obviously, the style is key, but beyond the headline, the domain name and the first couple of paragraphs people totally stop reading. So as long as the first two or three paragraphs sound like legitimate news then you can do whatever you want at the end of the story and make it ridiculous," he adds.

But why go to such trouble? The answer is there is big money to be made by sites like *The National Report* which host web advertising, and these potentially huge rewards entice website owners to move away from funny satirical jokes and towards more believable content because it is likely to be more widely shared.

Brooke Binkowski, working in one of the largest fact-checking websites which fights online misinformation, believes that while individual fake news stories may not be dangerous, their potential to cause damage becomes more powerful over time and when considered as a whole. "There's a lot of confirmation bias," she says. "A lot of people want proof that their world view is the accurate and appropriate one." And this idea of reinforcing people's

beliefs and falsely confirming their prejudices is something that Allen Montgomery says fake news sites actively try to exploit. "We're constantly trying to tune into feelings that we think people already have or want to have," he says.

Craig Silverman, who heads a team looking into the effects of fake news, explains just how easily fake news can end up being reported as true by the mainstream media. "A fake news website might publish a hoax, then from there it's a chain reaction until at some point a journalist at a largely credible outlet might see it and quickly write something up. The reason is that many journalists are trying to write as many stories as possible and stories which attract public attention. The incentive is also towards producing more and checking less."

Adapted from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/blogs-trending-37846860>

For each question choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

13. The saying associated with Churchill suggests that ____.

- A. the naked truth always comes out in the end
- B. the line between truth and lies is very thin
- C. false news travels faster than the truth
- D. the truth is better than the best dressed lie

14. According to the article, social media users are more ____.

- A. reluctant to believe rumours and hoaxes
- B. likely to believe false stories and rumours
- C. aware of specific false or unproven stories
- D. exposed to the negative effects of satire

15. Fake news websites trick people into sharing misinformation by ____.

- A. using the website address of a legitimate news site
- B. using fictional content in the introduction of a story
- C. presenting their stories in news format
- D. focusing on humorous and weird news stories

16. Website owners often change their website content to ____.

- A. augment their company's profits
- B. increase their brand awareness
- C. enhance their business credibility
- D. add validity to the information

17. Fake news sites take advantage of the fact that people ____.

- A. favour sources with different perspectives on events
- B. tend to read news that fits their views
- C. prefer media that exaggerates negative news
- D. spend time reading both sides on any given issue

18. Mainstream media journalists may reproduce fake news because ____.

- A. they write for fame and recognition
- B. it causes a chain reaction
- C. they focus on verifying their sources
- D. people tend to find it appealing

TASK 4: Question 19

(15 marks)

Read the following article about friendship.

Write a summary about the benefits of befriending people who are different from us. Your summary should be about 100 words long (and no more than 120 words long).

You should use your own words as far as possible.

You will receive up to 6 marks for the content of your summary and up to 9 marks for the style and accuracy of your language.

Crossing Divides: The benefits of having friends who “aren’t just like us”

Having a strong network of friends has many advantages, from offering support when we are down to a group we can share our thoughts with. But could we be missing out if we only mix with people "just like us"?

It may well be that we could all benefit from widening the circles we move in. For example, mixing with a diverse set of people can stimulate creativity and benefits both the individual and society. Social scientists, for instance, have found that people who have deep relationships with someone from another country have more original ideas and score higher on routine creativity tests.

Most people are in social networks made up of like-minded people and avoid mixing with people with a wider range of views. However, as groups become more diverse, evidence suggests their members are more open to persuasion and their attitudes towards a particular issue become less fixed.

The tendency of "birds of a feather to flock together" often strengthens stereotypes about both our own group and those of others. Befriending people who are different from you breaks down stereotypes and misconceptions about other people and we no longer see our own group as "better" and other groups as less favourable.

Research also suggests that having friends who belong to other groups can be good for us as it can reduce anxiety levels; we no longer worry about mixing with people who aren't "just like us", thus dispelling negative expectations of interactions with them. It encourages us to take the perspective of their members and to feel more empathy towards them. Meeting different people, therefore, we learn to be more emotionally intelligent.

Finally, to have resilience, you need to be pressure-tested. It requires that there are people challenging each other's ideas, and that won't happen if you're all like-minded. Contact with diverse people appears to develop one's ability to withstand adversity and bounce back from difficult life events.

Adapted from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-43784802>



TASK 5: Question 20

(15 marks)



You recently stayed at an unusual hotel while on holiday.
Write an email to a friend, telling him/her about your experience.

In your email, you should:

- explain what was unusual about it
- talk about what you did there
- say how the experience made you feel.

The pictures above may give you some ideas, but you are free to use ideas of your own.

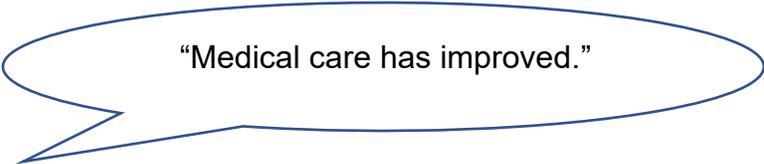
Your email should be between 150-200 words long.

TASK 6: Question 21

(15 marks)

**It is widely believed that we rely too much on technology nowadays.
To what extent do you agree or disagree? Write an essay giving your views.**

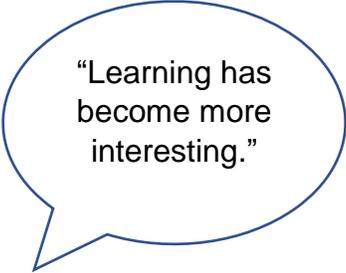
Here are some comments from your classmates on this subject, but you are free to use any ideas of your own.



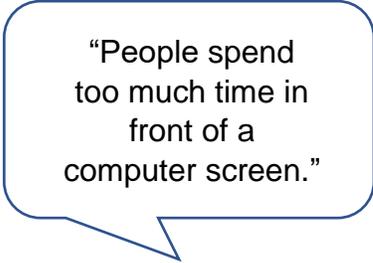
“Medical care has improved.”



“Technology has made people lazy.”



“Learning has become more interesting.”



“People spend too much time in front of a computer screen.”

Your essay should be between 150 and 200 words long.

END OF THE EXAMINATION