

ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΟΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΤΙΚΩΝ ΕΤΟΥΣ 2002

ΚΛΑΔΟΣ ΠΕ 06 ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗΣ ΓΛΩΣΣΑΣ

ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΠΡΩΤΗ ΘΕΜΑΤΙΚΗ ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ
«Γνωστικό Αντικείμενο»

Σάββατο 30-11-2002

Δίδεται το επόμενο κείμενο και τρία (3) ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑΤΑ, ίσης βαθμολογικής αξίας, στα οποία θα πρέπει να απαντήσετε στα Αγγλικά.

Strasbourg

At the Crossroads

Brussels may be the headquarters of the European Union, but Strasbourg is the nearest thing Europe has to a true capital. For over half a century Strasbourg has been the site of the Council of Europe, a panregional human rights body linking 43 countries from the Urals to the Atlantic. It is also one of the European Parliament's three homes, and houses the European Court of Human Rights and a host of other international bodies.

Strasbourg, which means "city of the roads", has been a major trading post since Roman times. This has brought great wealth and cultural variety - Goethe studied at the university, and printing press inventor Johannes Gutenberg lived here for 20 years - but also unwanted visitors. During the 5th century, Attila the Hun prised the city from the Romans. More recently Strasbourg was ceded to France after the 30 Years War, handed over to Germany in 1871 and returned to its previous rulers after World War I.

After World War II, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said that the Alsatian capital, "which throughout its long history has suffered as a bone of contention between the warring nations of Europe", would make an ideal home for the Council of Europe. His wish came true in 1949, and other European institutions followed. The European Parliament meets for a week every month in stunning new waterside offices, and the Court of Human

Rights passes judgement in a huddle of futuristic buildings designed by renowned British architect Richard Rogers. All three institutions are open to the public.

But these buildings pale beside the medieval masterpieces in the city's historic center. The most awe-inspiring is the early medieval *Cathédrale de Notre Dame*. During the Middle Ages the 142 m steeple was Europe's tallest, and it still soars above the surrounding townhouses like a skyscraper. If the weather is foul, take a short stroll to the *Palais Rohan*, which houses the city's magnificent collection of 15th to 19th century art. But if it's fine, head for the water. Strasbourg is criss-crossed by a network of canals that converge in the picturesque quarter of *Petite France*. With its half-timbered houses, cobbled streets and geranium-laden balconies, the area has a distinctly German feel.

The legacy of Germany's 50-year rule includes wide boulevards, ornate squares and *choucroute*, pickled shredded cabbage with chunks of pork and sausages. Another local delicacy is *tarte flambée*, a thin-crust pizza topped with cream, onions and bacon. Both are often washed down with Alsatian wines, though beer is also popular in Kronenbourg's home town.

Over the past decade Strasbourg has been transformed from a provincial French city into a model of urban living. Cars have been virtually banished from the center, traffic circles have been converted into pedestrian squares and road space has been given over to sleek trams.

The new *Musée d'Art Moderne* is typical of this regeneration. The dramatic building, which is dominated by a wall of glass facing the river, is matched by an equally impressive collection of painting inside : Picassos, Dalis and Kandinskys, plus remarkable collections by local artists Tomi Ungerer and Hans (Jean) Arp. French architect *Le Corbusier* once said: "Strasbourg is a city that has grown up well". This might not be true of its poorer parts, but few would disagree that the UNESCO - protected historic center has weathered the storms of time magnificently.

Time, March 18, 2002

ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑ 1ο:

- a. Strasbourg is the nearest thing Europe has to a true capital". Justify this statement, using arguments deriving from the text. (in not more than 100 words)
- b. According to *Le Corbusier* Strasbourg is a city that "has grown up well". What does he mean by this? Describe how and why another city or town you know of, has or has not "grown up well". (in not more than 200 words)

ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑ 2ο:

The text gives examples of some of the elements which make up "a culture". Find "cultural elements" in any other city or town you know well, comment on them and compare them with Strasbourg's. (in not more than 300 words)

ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑ 3ο:

ΣΤΙΣ ΕΠΟΜΕΝΕΣ ΕΙΚΟΣΙ (20) ΜΙΚΡΕΣ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΜΕ ΤΙΣ ΤΕΣΣΕΡΙΣ (a, b, c, d) ΕΝΑΛΛΑΚΤΙΚΕΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΠΟΥ ΣΑΣ ΔΙΝΟΝΤΑΙ, ΝΑ ΕΠΙΛΕΞΕΤΕ ΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΓΙΑ ΝΑ ΤΗ ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΤΕ ΣΤΟ ΤΕΤΡΑΔΙΟ ΣΑΣ, ΑΝΑΓΡΑΦΟΝΤΑΣ ΤΟ ΓΡΑΜΜΑ (a, b, c, d) ΠΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΟΙΧΕΙ ΣΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΗ ΔΙΠΛΑ ΣΤΟΝ ΑΡΙΘΜΟ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗΣ ΩΣ ΕΞΗΣ:

- 1.....a
- 2.....a
- 3.....a
-
- 20.....a

Να σημειωθεί ότι όλες οι ερωτήσεις είναι ισοδύναμες και επομένως κάθε σωστή απάντηση βαθμολογείται με μια μονάδα για το ερώτημα αυτό, ενώ για κάθε εσφαλμένη απάντηση αφαιρείται το 1/4 του βαθμού.

Επομένως μια τυχαία επιλογή στις απαντήσεις σας έχει τον κίνδυνο της αρνητικής βαθμολογίας.

1. **One of the following four bodies is not directly connected with Strasbourg**
 - a) The Court of Human Rights
 - b) The European Commission
 - c) The European Parliament
 - d) The Council of Europe
2. **The Court of Human Rights and the European Parliament**
 - a) are housed in traditional premises
 - b) meet in Strasbourg every week
 - c) have modern premises as their headquarters
 - d) are not easily accessible to the public
3. **The steeple is part of**
 - a) any medieval building
 - b) a cathedral or church
 - c) all tall buildings of the Middle Ages
 - d) a skyscraper

4. **One of the following adds to the Germanic atmosphere**
a) the *Cathédrale de Notre Dame*
b) the flower-decked buildings
c) the collection of paintings in the museum
d) the *tarte flambée*
5. **One of the following four statements is not true**
a) Brussels is the center of the European Union
b) Strasbourg is where the Council of Europe has its headquarters
c) The Council of Europe is the human rights body with worldwide memberships
d) The European Parliament has offices at more than two places
6. **The riches that Strasbourg has brought are due to**
a) its cultural variety
b) its existence since Roman times
c) the fact that people like Goethe studied there
d) its being a commercial center
7. **Ernest Bevin stated that Strasbourg**
a) would stop the nations of Europe from fighting against each other
b) would be the appropriate seat for the Council of Europe
c) would not anymore be the bone of contention
d) should stop being the Alsatian capital
8. **In the passage there is the word "prised" (par. 2). One of the following can replace this word so that the meaning and the syntax remain the same**
a) accepted
b) occupied
c) seized
d) awarded
9. **One of the following can replace the word "ceded" (par. 2) in the passage**
a) conceded
b) surrendered
c) ceased
d) resigned
10. **"Secretary" (par. 3) in the passage means**
a) Executive
b) Manager
c) Minister
d) Governor
11. **The word "stunning" (par. 3) in the passage means**
a) brilliant
b) exasperating
c) frightful
d) excepting
12. **"Huddle" (par. 3) in the passage means**
a) rubble
b) cluster
c) breakdown
d) devastation
13. **The word "institutions" appears twice in the passage (par. 3). It means**
a) universities
b) seats of higher learning
c) bodies
d) charitable establishments
14. **The word "soars" (par. 4) in the passage can be replaced by**
a) rises
b) amounts
c) amasses
d) scrapes together

15. **"Quarter" (par. 4) in the passage means**
a) one-fourth
b) separation
c) division
d) neighbourhood
16. **The word "distinctly" (par.4) in the passage can be replaced by**
a) distantly
b) unequivocally
c) clearly
d) audibly
17. **"Legacy" (par. 5) in the passage means**
a) estate
b) heritage
c) legal policy
d) hearsay
18. **The word "banished" (par. 6) as used in the passage can be replaced by**
a) excommunicated
b) excluded
c) expatriated
d) extradited
19. **"Squares" (par. 6) in the passage can be replaced by**
a) streets
b) roads
c) precincts
d) playgrounds
20. **The word "sleek" (par. 6) in the passage means**
a) tacit
b) taciturn
c) smooth
d) tottering