ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΩΤΑΤΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ

ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΓΙΑ ΠΛΗΡΩΣΗ ΚΕΝΩΝ ΘΕΣΕΩΝ ΣΤΟ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟ ΑΠΟΧΕΤΕΎΣΕΩΝ ΛΕΜΕΣΟΥ ΑΜΑΘΟΎΝΤΑΣ, ΤΟΝ ΟΡΓΑΝΙΣΜΟ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΚΉΣ ΑΣΦΑΛΙΣΉΣ, ΤΟ ΣΎΜΒΟΥΛΙΟ ΕΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΛΕΓΧΟΎ ΕΡΓΟΛΗΠΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΙΚΆ ΣΎΜΒΟΥΛΙΑ ΣΩΤΗΡΑΣ, ΥΨΩΝΑ, ΑΚΡΩΤΗΡΙΟΎ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΛΩΔΙΑΣ

Θέμα: Αγγλικά

Ημερομηνία: 30 Οκτωβρίου 2010 Διάρκεια: 1 ώρα και 15 λεπτά

1. ΤΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΠΕΝΤΕ (5) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

2. ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN IN THE ANSWER BOOK

PART I: COMPOSITION

(40 MARKS)

Write a composition of about 200 - 250 words:

Should mobile phones be banned in cinemas?

PART II: READING COMPREHENSION (30 MARKS)

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

VALENTINE'S DAY

Valentine's Day is known worldwide as the day of romance and love.

It's when you take the time to tell your sweetheart you care, with a heart-shaped card, a bouquet of red roses or another symbol of love. It is a popular day for getting engaged and for romantic, candlelit dinners. But it's not just for couples – schoolchildren often **exchange** cards with classmates, give flowers and send text messages to the girl or boy they like. However, most people aren't aware of the **origins** of Valentine's Day. Who exactly was Valentine, and why is his day celebrated on 14 February?

The origins of the celebration can be traced back to ancient Rome, where young men and women were kept apart most of the time. All this changed once a year, on 14 February, the day before the great Feast of Lupercalia. On that day, a "love lottery" would take place. Each man would draw the name of a young lady from a vase and she would be his partner during the **festivities**.

As for the name, <u>one legend has it</u> that the celebration is named after Valentine, a priest who lived during the time of Emperor Claudius II. The Emperor was fighting wars and he needed a strong, powerful army. He decided that the best way to make his men into **fearless**, willing soldiers was to forbid them to get married. Father Valentine helped people fight this cruel law

by performing marriages in secret, until he was caught and put into prison, where he died. A day of love was named after him by the couples he married.

Another legend says that Valentine was an early Christian martyr. Because of his beliefs, he was thrown into prison, where he met Julia, the blind daughter of the jailer. Valentine fell in love with her and cured her blindness. When news of this miracle spread, the Romans gave orders to kill Valentine. He was killed on 14 February. Before he died, Valentine sent Julia a farewell message which he signed, "From your Valentine". This is the way people sign their valentines to this day!

Valentine's Day is not only a celebration of love but it's also big business. As celebration of the day spreads throughout the world, more and more money is spent on romantic gifts. Balloons, cards, flowers and chocolates are sold in **huge** quantities each year. In 2003, nine million roses were sold and more than 12 million cards posted in the UK alone! However, while for some people Valentine's Day is just another chance to make money, for many people it is still a festival of love.

A. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D according to the text.

(8x3=24 marks)

- 1. The writer mentions candlelit dinners as an example of ...
 - A. how people celebrate Valentine's Day.
 - B. something romantic.
 - C. one way for couples to enjoy themselves.
 - D. a symbol of love.

2. According to the text, most people ...

- A. don't know who Valentine was.
- B. don't care who Valentine was.
- C. think Valentine was not a real person.
- D. think Valentine's Day is just for couples.

3. Young men and women in ancient Rome ...

- A. were busy working most of the time.
- B. frequently held "love lotteries".
- C. did not take part in the Feast of Lupercalia.
- D. were not usually allowed to meet.

4. What is meant by the phrase "one legend has it"? (underlined in the text)

- A. it is well known
- B. according to an old story
- C. it has been proven
- D. some people believe

5. In the time of Emperor Claudius II, a man named Valentine was imprisoned because he ...

- A. accused the Emperor of making cruel laws.
- B. got married although it was against the law.
- C. helped other people to break the law.
- D. was unwilling to become a soldier.

6.	According to another lead. A. performed a miracle B. was an excellent doctor C. was ordered to leave I D. escaped from jail.	or,	nartyr called Valentine who		
7.	According to the text, A. it is the British who spend the most money on Valentine's Day. B. chocolate is the most popular Valentine's Day gift. C. Valentine's Day is being celebrated in more and more countries. D. Valentine's Day gifts and cards are increasing in price each year.				
8.	Another suitable title for this text is: A. From ancient festival to modern day money machine? B. Valentine – priest of ancient Rome. C. Symbols of love? D. The origins of holidays.				
B. Choose the best alternative a, b or c to explain the words. They are in bold in the text: (6X6=6 marks)					
1.	exchange means to a. give	b. give and receive	c. receive		
2.	origins means the a. beginning	b. celebration	c. end		
3.	festivities means the a. facts	b. events	c. parties		
4.	fearless means not being a. afraid	ng b. arrogant	c. astonished		
5.	farewell means a. welcome	b. love	c. goodbye		
6.	huge means a. tiny	b. enormous	c. microscopic		
PART III. USE OF ENGLISH (30 MARKS)					
A.	Choose the best answer a, b, c or d. (10x1=10 marks)				
1.	We were waiting for the bus when it to rain. a. starts b. started c. will start d. has started				
2.	Vera came after Magnus _ a. goes b. we		d. had gone		

3.	I will be at home at 8.30 tonight. I the football match. a. watch b. will watch c. will be watching d. watched
4.	Our train leaves at six, ? a. doesn't it b. does it c. will it d. won't it
5.	I was late for work, so I take a taxi. a. have to b. had to c. need to d. didn't have to
6.	Jack always brings flowers when he to visit us. a. will come b. came c. has come d. comes
7.	If they had some money, they that house. a. will buy b. would buy c. bought d. has bought
8.	She will let you to Philipa's house provided you tidy your room. a. go b. going c. to go d. gone
9.	I don't have an umbrella with me. I wish I an umbrella with me. a. have b. has c. had d. will have
10.	English all over the world nowadays. a. are spoken b. is spoken c. were spoken d. was spoken
В.	Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals. (10X1=10)
	ast learning a foreign language used to involve a lot of (1) (TRANSLATE) and
	little speaking. Today, however, (2) (COMMUNICATE) is much more
impo	ortant to (3) (STUDY). They want to speak with as much (4)
	JENT) as possible and to get across their ideas with a reasonable degree of (5)
	(ACCURATE). In order to speak a foreign language (6)
(SU	CCESSFUL), students must try to build up a (7) (WIDTH) vocabulary and
	e sure they know the basic
gran	nmatical structures as (8) (GOOD) as possible. There is general (9)
	(AGREE) that the best way to do this is to visit the country whose language you
are	(10) (INTEREST) in learning.

C. Fill in the gaps in the following text with only ONE word. (10x1=10 marks)
Canada: the multicultural mosaic
Originally colonised by Britain and France, Canada has always been a country with (1) cosmopolitan population, a mosaic of different ethnicities (2) cultures. Unlike
many other countries, Canada (3) traditionally encouraged immigration, perhaps
because (4) is perceived as being underpopulated, a country (5) vast
territories and extreme climatic conditions, whose population (6) concentrated in
relatively few urban centres. It has (7) remarked that one of the most attractive
features of Canada is that immigrants, even after many generations, (8) encouraged
to preserve their ethnic inheritance. According (9) the most recent census in 2001, the
proportion of Canada's population who were born outside (10) country has
increased.

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

