

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ

ΚΟΙΝΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ
ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

21 Ιουνίου 2014

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΕΣ

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων ως εξής:
 - A1. 1. ...
2. ...
 - A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.
4. – A
5. ...
 - B1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.
10. ...
11. ...
 - B2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τις ζητούμενες λέξεις.
15. ...
16. ...
 - B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.
20. – A
21. ...
- Γ. Να αναπτύξετε το ζητούμενο θέμα στο τετράδιό σας χωρίς να αντιγράψετε την οδηγία-εκφώνηση.
2. Να χρησιμοποιήσετε μόνο μπλε ή μαύρο στυλό διαρκείας και μόνο ανεξίτηλης μελάνης.

Καλή Επιτυχία

Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων

Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 11:30

A. Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.

THE FUNNY BUSINESS OF LAUGHTER



Here's a date for your diary: Sunday 4th May, World Laughter Day. Described by its founder, Dr Madan Kataria, as "a very auspicious day for the whole planet", it will be marked by groups of people the world over getting together for a good giggle.

Kataria, who introduced this annual event 10 years ago, says we need more laughter in our lives to combat the global rise of stress, loneliness and depression. But that's daft, isn't it? Surely that strange yelping sound that we emit periodically can't be the answer to such pressing problems.

If we ask ourselves what triggers a good chortle, the obvious answer is that it is a response to something we find funny. But one scientist, Robert Provine, who has spent nearly two

decades studying laughter, says that humour has surprisingly little to do with it. Instead, it seems to lie at the root of such lofty questions as the perception of self and the evolution of speech, language and social behaviour.

Provine, a neuroscientist at the University of Maryland in the US and author of *Laughter: A Scientific Investigation*, realised early on in his research that you cannot capture real-life laughter in the lab because as soon as you place it under scrutiny, it vanishes. So, instead, he gathered his data by hanging around groups of people, eavesdropping on their conversations, surreptitiously noting when they laughed.

Over the course of a year he collected 1200 laugh episodes – an episode being defined as the comment immediately preceding the laughter and the laughter itself – which he sorted by speaker (the person talking), audience (the person being addressed), gender and pre-laugh comment.

His analysis of this data revealed three important facts about laughter. Firstly, that it is all about relationships. Secondly, that it occurs during phrase breaks in speech. And thirdly, that it is not consciously controlled. "It's a message we send to other people – it practically disappears when we're by ourselves," he says. "And it's not a choice. Ask someone to laugh and they'll either try to fake a laugh or say they can't laugh on command."

<http://sciencefocus.com/feature/psychology/funny-business-laughter>

A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

A1. Answer questions 1-3 using information from the article (up to 20 words each).
(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What is the main point of the article?
2. According to Dr Kataria, what are the benefits of laughter?
3. Based on the research reported in the article, will a World Laughter Day make people laugh more? Justify your response.

A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for items 4-9 using information from the article.
(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. What is the author referring to as “a strange yelping sound that we emit periodically”?
 A. Chuckle B. Laughter C. Yawn
5. Who believes that World Laughter Day is nonsense?
 A. Dr Madan Kataria B. Dr Robert Provine C. The author of the article
6. Where did Provine collect samples of laughter?
 A. In his laboratory B. In his office C. In public places
7. Provine collected samples of laughter from
 A. ordinary people B. scientists working in laboratories C. people who laughed a lot
8. Provine collected samples of laughter for
 A. 1 year B. 10 years C. 20 years
9. According to the research reported in the article, which of the following is true?
 A. Laughter is always caused by something funny B. You can laugh anywhere whether you are alone or not C. You can't laugh on purpose

B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ

B1. Use the correct form of the following words (A-H) to complete the sentences 10-14, as in the example. There are TWO words you do not need.
(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

A. succeed	B. qualify	C. diverse	D. short
E. confirm	F. strong	G. deny	H. insist

Example: We have still received no confirmation of our hotel booking.

10.	Understanding and appreciating cultural _____ is a great way to help teenagers respect “otherness”.
11.	I tried as much as I could. Unfortunately, I was _____ in my attempts.
12.	He was _____ for arriving late for the race.
13.	After the accident, he did some special exercises to _____ his leg.
14.	It is an _____ fact that genetically modified foods can pose serious threats to human health.

B2. Fill in the gaps with two words in the statements of Column B, so that they have a similar meaning with the statements of Column A, as in the example.

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

Example: Students who withdraw from school will be ineligible for financial aid for the next semester.		Students who <u>drop out</u> of school are not entitled to financial aid.
COLUMN A		COLUMN B
15.	As yet, no one has thought of a solution.	No one has _____ with a solution so far.
16.	There are very few documents telling us about how ice-hockey began.	There is very little documentation _____ the origins of ice-hockey.
17.	Sorry, but we can't complete your order.	We regret _____ you that your order cannot be processed.
18.	We want a slogan everyone in the community will like.	We want a slogan that will _____ every section of the community.
19.	We had to hurry up because we had very little time left.	We had to hurry up because time was _____.

B3. Match items 20-24 (Column A) with options A-G (Column B) to complete each of the following texts. In Column B, there are TWO options you do not need.

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

Hippocrates' Diet and Health Rules Everyone Should Follow

Here are five of his health rules that have stood the test of time (about 2,000 years).

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
20.	Walking Is Man's Best Medicine. Hippocrates did the first clinical studies by observing people and comparing their health habits.	A. He believed that it was impossible to understand illness without understanding the whole person.
21.	Know What Person the Disease Has Rather Than What Disease the Person Has. Hippocrates meticulously observed his patients' personalities, home environment and even their facial expressions before diagnosing and treating them.	B. On the other hand, he studied their diet before prescribing any medicine.
22.	Let Food Be Thy Medicine. Hippocrates observed that "those who are constitutionally very fat are more apt to die quickly than those who are thin".	C. Those who walked more stayed well longer. So he often prescribed exercise.
23.	Everything in Moderation. OK, what Hippocrates really said: "Everything in excess is opposed to nature."	D. But Hippocrates believed that unless you had real evidence that a medical treatment was helpful, you shouldn't use it.
24.	To Do Nothing Is Also a Good Remedy. In Hippocrates' day, many quacks convinced sick people to undergo dangerous, unnecessary and expensive procedures.	E. He recognized that the same remedy could heal in one dose but harm in a greater one.
		F. Hippocrates recognized that meditation contributed to people's well being.
		G. In fact, his primary form of treatment was usually improving a patient's diet.

Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Produce a written text of 180-200 words.

(40 points)

TASK: TIME Magazine recently published an article by Joel Stein entitled “Millennials: The Me, Me, Me Generation”. Millennials or the millennial generation refers to those born from 1980 to 2000. In the article Stein calls this generation lazy, narcissistic, less educated and self-obsessed but he also sees this generation as being more optimistic, accepting, smart and strategic.

The article has created a storm of reactions from millennials and older people from around the world. As a millennial yourself, you decide to write a **letter to the editor** of the magazine providing your opinion of the millennial generation. In your letter you should

- a) discuss whether and to what extent you agree with the characteristics of millennials as reported in the article and
- b) present two characteristics (not necessarily from the list above) that you think define your generation, justifying your opinion.

Sign your letter as Alex Georgiou.

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ