

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ
ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΟΥ

ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

20 Σεπτεμβρίου 2010

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ/ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ/ΕΣ

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας, διατηρώντας τη σειρά αρίθμησης των θεμάτων. Δηλαδή:
 - A1. 1 ...
2 ...
 - A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.
4 – C
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 ΔΥΟ ζητούμενες λέξεις.
15 ...
16 ...
 - B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος με το σωστό γράμμα, π.χ.
20 – F
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: 17.00

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

Signs from Earth

There's no question that the Earth is getting hotter – and fast. The real questions are: How much of the warming is our fault, and are we willing to slow the meltdown?



Global warming can seem too remote to worry about, or too uncertain – something projected by the same computer techniques that often can't get next week's weather right. On a winter day you might think that a few degrees of warming wouldn't be such a bad thing anyway. And no doubt about it: warnings about climate change can sound like an environmentalist scare tactic, meant to force us out of our cars.

From Alaska to the snowy peaks of the Andes the world is heating up fast. Globally, the temperature is up 1° F (.5° C) over the past century, but some of the coldest, most remote spots have warmed much more. The results aren't pretty. Ice is melting, rivers are running dry, and coasts are eroding, threatening communities. Flora and fauna are feeling the heat too. These aren't projections; they are facts on the ground.

The changes are happening largely out of sight. But they shouldn't be out of mind, because they are omens of what's in store for the rest of the planet.

Wait a minute, some doubters say. A thousand years ago Europe was balmy and wine grapes grew in England; by 400 years ago the climate had turned chilly and the Thames froze repeatedly. Maybe the current warming is just a passing thing?

Don't bet on it, say climate experts. Sure, the natural rhythms of climate might explain a few of the warming signs. But something else is driving the planet-wide fever.

For centuries we've been clearing forests and burning coal, oil, and gas, pouring carbon dioxide into the atmosphere faster than plants and oceans can soak them up. The atmosphere's level of carbon dioxide now is higher than it has been for hundreds of thousands of years. "We're now geological agents, capable of affecting the processes that determine climate," says George Philander, a climate expert at Princeton University. In effect, we're piling extra blankets on our planet.

Global temperatures are shooting up faster than at any other time in the past. And computer climate models show that natural forces, such as volcanic eruptions, can't explain all that warming.

(adapted from
National Geographic, September 2004)

ΑΡΧΗ 3ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

A1. Answer questions 1-3 with information from the article (up to 15 words each).

(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. According to climate experts, what is the main cause of current temperature rise?
2. What do experts use to predict the weather?
3. Why are climate changes not generally visible to people, according to the text?

A2. Choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 4–9 with information from the article.

(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. Computer models which calculate climate change suggest that warming is due to
A. volcanic eruptions. B. natural forces. C. other reasons.
5. According to climate experts, global warming
A. isn't such a bad thing. B. is not a temporary phenomenon. C. is a natural process.
6. In England, 400 years ago,
A. temperature decreased. B. the climate was warm. C. temperature increased.
7. According to the text, computer climate techniques
A. cannot always predict the weather accurately. B. have problems calculating global warming. C. predict with accuracy climate change.
8. George Philander suggests that
A. geologists may change the climate. B. people influence the factors responsible for global warming. C. climate experts may change the climate using computer models.
9. According to the text, the changes that are taking place today should be seen as
A. a result of natural forces. B. exaggerations by environmentalists. C. signs for the future of the planet.

B1. Use the following words (A-H), in the correct form, to complete sentences 10-14, as in the example. There are two words you do not need.

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

A.	advise	B.	explore	C.	centre	D.	simple
E.	science	F.	conclude	G.	benefit	H.	publish

Example: This piece of evidence is central to our case.

10.	Stephen Hawking's latest book, <i>The Grand Design</i> , presents the most recent _____ thinking about the mysteries of the universe in nontechnical language.
11.	Hawking's book is marked by both brilliance and _____.
12.	According to Hawking, the discovery by Copernicus that the Earth is not at the center of the universe, opened the door for a realistic _____ of our solar system and, later, our galaxy and universe.
13.	The book's _____ address such fundamental questions of existence that it often borders on philosophy.
14.	The book was co-written by physicist Len Mlodinow and was _____ earlier this month.

ΑΡΧΗ 4ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

B2. Fill in the TWO gaps in the statements of Column B, so that they have a similar meaning with the statements of Column A. (5 x 2 points = 10 points)

Example: He's so busy these days that he hardly remembers the things he has to do.

He's rather **forgetful of** his duties these days because he's very busy.

	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
15.	Her whole body was aching after the heart operation.	She was in _____ after the heart operation.
16.	They were still discussing employment issues in the meeting when I left.	When I left the meeting, employment issues were still _____.
17.	Last year's Christmas party was much better than this year's.	There is _____ with last year's Christmas party.
18.	I tried to call you, but the line was busy.	The number was engaged and I couldn't _____.
19.	They like different things.	They have very little _____.

B3. Match items 20-24 (Column A) with options A-G (Column B) to make complete statements. In Column B there are two options you do not need. (5 x 2 points = 10 points)

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
20.	Nothing is as easy as	A.	they will.
21.	Everything takes longer than	B.	you have to finish a presentation by afternoon.
22.	When things just can't get any worse,	C.	all your colleagues will be busy.
23.	The computer will go crazy only when	D.	it looks.
24.	The stapler will be out of staples	E.	something else must be done first.
		F.	when needed.
		G.	you think it will.

C. Produce a written text. (40 points)

TASK: Entertainment is usually defined as an event, exhibition, performance, or activity designed to give pleasure to an audience. However, what some people find entertaining (for example, watching a football match or playing a computer game) may not be considered entertaining at all by others. Trying to investigate what young people consider to be entertaining, a European youth magazine has asked its readers to present their own idea of entertainment. The most interesting articles will be published. Write an **article** (about 200 words) in which you

- **present** and **describe** your favourite activity/ies
- **explain** why you find the specific activity/ies entertaining.

(Do NOT sign the article)

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ

ΤΕΛΟΣ 4ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 4 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ