

ΛΥΚΕΙΟ ΑΡΧ. ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΥ Γ΄ - ΔΑΣΟΥΠΟΛΗΣΧΟΛΙΚΗ ΧΡΟΝΙΑ 2018-2019

ΓΡΑΠΤΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΜΕΤΑΤΑΞΗΣ ΜΑΪΟΥ 2019

ΜΑΘΗΜΑ: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ

ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ: 16/05//2019

ΒΑΘΜΟΣ:

.....

ΤΑΞΗ: Β

ΧΡΟΝΟΣ: 2.30 ώρες

ΥΠ. ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΗ:.....

ΟΝΟΜΑΤΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ: **ΤΜΗΜΑ:** **Αρ.**

Γενικές οδηγίες:

- Να γράψετε με μπλε πένα
- Δεν επιτρέπεται η χρήση διορθωτικού υγρού/ταινίας

Το Εξεταστικό δοκίμιο αποτελείται από 10 σελίδες

PART 1: READING SKILLS (45 marks)

PASSAGE A: Read the following passage and answer ALL the questions. (15 marks)

The French “Spiderman”

A French stuntman who specializes in scaling skyscrapers has been banned from climbing any building in the UK. Alain Robert, 56, was handed a 20-week prison sentence on Friday, suspended for two years, for scrambling up London's 201-metre Heron Tower. Mr Robert, dubbed "the French Spiderman," was also handed a £7,000 fine for disruption and for causing a "large scale" emergency response. Hundreds of people stopped in the street to watch him climb the building and a number of emergency services were called.

Using his usual climbing method, Mr Robert ascended the London tower using only his bare hands. He never uses ropes or other safety equipment. The judge who presided over Mr Robert's case told the climber: "You are demonstrably an accomplished climber, but there is always the danger that your actions could be imitated by those less proficient, with potentially fatal consequences." Another judge described the incident as a "publicity stunt". He pointed out that it appeared Robert had been sponsored to climb the building because he was wearing a T-shirt emblazoned with the logo of a company.

Robert was prepared for his arrest. When London Police apprehended him at the foot of the tower on Thursday, he immediately handed officers his passport and the telephone number of his lawyer

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1810/181030-climber.html>

A. Complete the following paragraph using words from the text.

Write your answers in the space provided.

(6x0.5=3 marks)

Alan Robert is a (1) He climbed the London Tower with no (2) whatsoever. His action seemed to be a “publicity stunt” as his T-shirt had the (3) of a company on it.

Judges explained that even though Robert is an (4) climber there is always the risk of being imitated by unprofessional people with fatal results. Therefore he was (5)..... from climbing buildings in the UK. He was also given a (6) prison sentence and was made to pay £7,000 fine for causing a large scale emergency response

A. Say if a-f below are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F). Circle the correct answer.

(6x1=6 marks)

- a) The UK has banned a 20-year-old stuntman climber. T / F
- b) The stuntman has to go to prison. T / F
- c) The stuntman was responsible for emergency services being called out. T / F
- d) The stuntman used a special type of rope to climb the building. T / F
- e) A judge recognized the stuntman as being a good climber. T / F
- f) Another judge said the stuntman took part in a publicity stunt. T / F

B. Answer the following questions using a complete sentence. (6x1=6 marks)

1. What sentence did the stuntman receive?
.....
.....
2. What is the stuntman's nickname?
.....
.....
3. How much was the fine the stuntman received?
.....
.....
4. What kind of response did the stuntman's climb create?
.....
.....
5. What does the stuntman never use?
.....
.....
6. Why did a judge think the stuntman was sponsored?
.....
.....

PASSAGE 2:Read the following article and answer ALL the questions.(15 marks)

France bans smart phones in schools

France voted to ban digital devices from schools. Lawmakers voted by 62-1 on Monday to prohibit students aged between 3 and 15 from bringing smart phones and tablets to school. The ban is part of a campaign to reduce addiction to technology. This was a campaign promise made by French President Emmanuel Macron.

France's minister of education campaigned for the ban saying devices were harmful to children's development. He said they were a public health crisis and that the law protects children from the "phenomenon of screen addiction" and bad mobile phone use.

The new ban follows a law made in 2010 that meant students could not use their devices in lessons. Students with certain disabilities may be allowed to use their phones. Many lawmakers do not believe the ban is enough. They believe it is little more than a publicity stunt. Application of the ban to students aged over 15 will depend on the policy of individual schools. Experts say the increased use of mobile devices causes cyber-addiction, sleep disruption and bullying. Opponents of the ban say it is a backward step and that it will not increase learning.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1808/180804-smartphone-ban-5.html>

A. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F). Circle the correct answer.

(4x0.5=2 marks)

- | | |
|---|-------|
| a. Children over the age of 15 will not be able to use smart phones. | T / F |
| b. France's president made a promise in 2015 to ban smart phones. | T / F |
| c. Students with disabilities may be able to use smart phones. | T / F |
| d. Schools can decide their own policy for students aged 15-and over. | T / F |

B. Complete the following paragraph with words from the text. Write your answers in the space provided. (6x0.5=3 marks)

The (1) of digital devices in French schools is now a fact. According to experts these devices are (2) for children, as they may lead to

(3) to technology, bullying and even sleep (4)

Nevertheless, the new law does not apply to students with (5)

As for students over 15, the (6) of the law will depend on the decision of each school.

C.MULTIPLE CHOICE: Circle the correct answer a, b, c or d. (10x1=10 marks)

1) How many lawmakers voted against the ban?

- a) 16 b) 641 c) 64 d) 1

2) What did Emmanuel Macron make during the 2017 election?

- a) a manifesto b) a promise c) a cake d) a mistake

3) What did France's education minister say the devices harmed?

- a) hearing b) society c) children's development d) radio signals

4) What kind of crisis did the education minister talk about?

- a) a public health crisis b) an escalating crisis c) a national crisis d) an emerging crisis

5) What was the second phenomenon the education minister described?

- a) cracked screens b) expensive phone bills c) bad mobile phone use d) brain cancer

6) When was a previous law made?

- a) 2012 b) 2010 c) 2009 d) 2011

7) For whom might there be exceptions to the Smartphone ban?

- a) under-10s b) teachers c) Smartphone makers d) students with disabilities

8) What did many lawmakers call the ban?

- a) a publicity stunt b) necessary c) revolutionary d) a mess

9) What did the article say mobile devices did to sleep?

- a) made it deeper b) extended it c) disrupted it d) added dreams to it

10) What did opponents of the ban call it?

- a) a tragedy b) a step backward c) a mistake d) a mess

PASSAGE 3: Read the following text and write a summary on what the benefits and drawbacks of being a” step on guide” are. Use your own words as far as possible. Write between 100-120 words. (15 marks)

For a lot of young people, being a tour guide seems to be an ideal way to make money. You visit wonderful places and meet interesting people — it’s almost like a paid holiday with no expenses. In reality, of course, it can be tiring, boring and stressful having to solve all the problems and deal with the demands of the people who have paid money for your services.

And it seems that tourists these days demand more and more. This is partly because of the internet: before they go away on holiday, they do their research, so they already know a lot of the basic information that guides used to tell them. What they want is something different and special. It isn’t enough anymore just to take them round the famous buildings, monuments and tourist sites and tell them a few dates and interesting stories. In fact, tourists nowadays don’t like to think they are tourists at all. Today’s well-informed ‘traveller’ prefers culture, seeing something of people’s real way of life in the place they’re visiting.

This need has led to a new kind of tour guide becoming popular. These people, sometimes called ‘step-on guides’, live in the area and have local knowledge. They don’t take the place of the normal guide; their job is just temporary, ‘stepping onto’ the tour bus and taking visitors to unusual places and providing the kind of information that regular tour guides can’t offer.

Being a step-on guide can give you all the fun of being a tour guide without all the problems. ‘I really enjoy it,’ says Enrique, a university student who became a step-on guide in his home city of Valencia in Spain two years ago. ‘It’s best not to think of it as just a job.

Of course the extra money is useful but mainly it’s a great way to meet people and give them an introduction to your town or city.’

