

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ
ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΟΥ

ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

16 Σεπτεμβρίου 2013

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ/ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ/ΕΣ

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 – 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 (2) ζητούμενες λέξεις.
15 ...
16 ...
 - B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος 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: 17.00

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

Happy Left-Handers' Day! What Science Says About Handedness



While the body is remarkably symmetrical in many ways, in some key areas, it's decidedly one-sided. About 10% of people are left-handed, a proportion that, for whatever reason, has remained relatively stable throughout human history (scientists have even determined that some cave painters etched their masterpieces with their left hands).

People who study the brain, and early development, have a number of theories about what drives handedness, but are at a loss to explain why humans are the only species with handedness. One theory holds that hand dominance is established in the womb by the hand that babies prefer hold to their mouths, while another says higher testosterone in utero can increase the chances of becoming a lefty.

But regardless of what sets the pattern, handedness can play a role in how we think, behave and interact with others. The brain, after all, is asymmetrical, with many thinking and intellectual skills centered in the left hemisphere, while emotional and mood-related functions are concentrated in the right. Some studies, for example, find that left-handed people tend to be more vulnerable to negative emotions such as depression and anger, possibly because

southpaws, as they're known, engage the right sides of their brains more actively.

An interesting trial published earlier this year even showed that right-handed people who clenched their right fists before memorizing a group of words, thereby activating the left sides of their brains, performed better on recall tests than right-handers who balled their left hands into a fist (in righties, the left side is home to the regions responsible for encoding information, and the right for recall).

Scientists have also found that lefties may be more prone to fear than righties and that left-handers have more symmetry between the right and left sides of their brains compared with right-handers. And that can have implications for everything from language to motor skills.

So which comes first? Does being left-handed contribute to a different organization of the brain that makes it less asymmetrical, or does the brain's layout veer someone toward left- or right-handedness?

"It's fundamentally related, but it's more like it happens together," says Professor Geschwind from the University of Illinois. "Left-handedness is a marker for how the brain is organized in a more symmetric than less symmetric way."

Appreciating how that lack of symmetry translates into benefits or risks is still a work in progress.

Which means that, in the meantime, lefties should celebrate their differences — or, in the case of their brains, the lack of difference between their right and left sides.

Time Magazine, Health and Family, August 2013
Abridged

ΑΡΧΗ 3ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

(30 points)

A1. Answer questions 1-3 based on information from the article (up to 20 words each).

(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What is this text about?
2. What has remained relatively stable throughout human history?
3. Where have scientists identified handedness in nature?

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

(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. Anger and joy are centered
A. in the left hemisphere B. in the right hemisphere C. in both hemispheres
5. About 90% of the population
A. are right-handed B. are left-handed C. use both hands
6. Left-handers differ from right-handers in that
A. they are less vulnerable to fear B. they are happier people C. they make more active use of the right sides of their brains
7. Scientists who study the brain
A. have been concerned with handedness for the last five years B. have formulated numerous theories about handedness C. do not relate handedness to early development
8. According to scientists,
A. right-handers' brain sides are more symmetrical than left-handers' B. left-handers' brain sides are more symmetrical than right-handers' C. all human brains are symmetrical
9. The lack of symmetry of the human brain
A. is definitely risky B. involves many benefits C. is still being studied in relation to benefits or risks

B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ

(30 points)

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.	hostile	B.	invite	C.	request	D.	different
E.	excite	F.	depend	G.	move	H.	rely

Example: Hundreds of invitations were sent out for the royal wedding.

10. Sign languages are languages of _____ of the hands and the eyes.

ΑΡΧΗ 4ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

11. I can't say I like or dislike John. I suppose I'm rather _____ towards him.
12. I am so _____ about the possibility of going to the States!
13. _____ on the weather, the party will be indoors or in the garden.
14. Students are _____ to hand in their essays by Friday.

B2. Fill in the TWO gaps in the statements 15-19 of Column B, so that they have a similar meaning to 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.	Mary signed a big contract and was also given a signature bonus of 1,000€!.	Not only _____ sign a big contract, but she was also given a signature bonus of 1,000€!
16.	According to him it was a fine job.	In _____, it was a fine job.
17.	He woke up late and so he missed the train.	He missed the train _____ waking up late.
18.	We all accept your apologies. Just don't do it again.	Your apologies will be accepted on _____ you don't do it again.
19.	My mother is getting very old. She finds it very difficult to travel.	My mother is getting _____ to travel.

B3. The sentences in the text below have been jumbled up. Put items A-E in the correct order by writing the number of the item (20-24) and the letter corresponding to each sentence in the order in which they should appear (for example, 20. A).

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

- A. In the early years, they were sung in the palaces of ancient Greece and in later years they were written down.
- B. It was such a great story, it is still told today.
- C. The stories about ancient Greek heroes were told as poems.
- D. His poem, *The Iliad*, tells the story of the siege of Troy, a story of the heroes who fought to get beautiful Helen back to her husband, King Menelaus.
- E. The oldest written poem was by the Greek poet Homer.

20. 21. 22. 23. 24.

Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

(40 points)

Produce a written text of 180-200 words.

TASK: You have just read a novel which you found truly amazing.

Write an e-mail to a close friend of yours in which you

- give him/her the title of the novel and outline the plot
- describe your favourite character and say what you liked most about her/him
- say why you liked the novel in general, and
- strongly recommend the novel to your friend.

Sign your e-mail as Jay.

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ