

## ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

### PRESENTS



When you choose presents, there is a strong possibility of choosing and buying the wrong thing for the wrong person. You may think that giving your children a computer at an early age is an excellent way of making learning fun. However, they may say: "But I wanted a doll or a wooden mouse to play with!" You may also think it's a good idea to surprise people with presents. Here is the story of a woman who received a present she did not want. "My husband is a great one for surprise presents. The worst time was when he told me that he had a present, which he had to give me on Christmas Eve. The present couldn't wait till the next day. I felt a bit worried. We were at a friend's house. I told him that if it was a pet, I couldn't find the time to look after it. Now my husband looked worried and said he was sure I'd love his present. Of course, it was a pet—a little kitten. I finally grew to love it, but I think it's not a good idea to give pets as presents, unless you are sure people want them."

(Words: 202)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Sometimes choosing presents is difficult because you may buy the wrong present for the wrong person.		
2.	Some people think that a computer is a present that can make learning fun for their children.		
3.	You must buy your children a computer to help them stop playing with dolls.		
4.	Children at an early age may prefer toys as presents.		
5.	Sometimes we want to surprise people with the presents we buy them.		
6.	The woman's husband wanted to give her a gift on Christmas Day.		
7.	The woman got worried when she understood that the present was an animal.		
8.	The man was worried because his wife did not want a pet as a present.		
9.	The woman did not keep the present her husband gave her on Christmas Day.		
10.	The woman thinks that you must give someone a pet only if you know that they already have another pet.		

**ΘΕΜΑ 2<sup>ο</sup>. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ**

Fill each gap in sentences 11-20 with the correct word/phrase from the box below (A-J). Use each word/phrase only once.

<b>A.</b>	wooden	<b>B.</b>	excellent	<b>C.</b>	wanted	<b>D.</b>	looking after	<b>E.</b>	surprise
<b>F.</b>	received	<b>G.</b>	sure	<b>H.</b>	worst	<b>I.</b>	learn	<b>J.</b>	waiting

<b>11.</b>	My best friend organized a <input type="text"/> party for my birthday; I really didn't expect it but I fully enjoyed it.
<b>12.</b>	I was very happy when I <input type="text"/> her letter yesterday; she was pleased with her life in another country.
<b>13.</b>	He just <input type="text"/> me to bring him a glass of water because he was thirsty.
<b>14.</b>	His essay was <input type="text"/> and the teacher asked him to read it aloud in class.
<b>15.</b>	This is the <input type="text"/> film I have ever seen; I can't believe how bad it is.
<b>16.</b>	I was <input type="text"/> for him in the rain and now my clothes are wet!
<b>17.</b>	Please make <input type="text"/> you take your coat with you. It will be freezing cold tonight.
<b>18.</b>	There is a small <input type="text"/> house in the forest.
<b>19.</b>	I would like to <input type="text"/> how to play the piano but I have no time for lessons!
<b>20.</b>	My mother was <input type="text"/> the plants in the garden while my father was making lunch.

## ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

In the past, shopping meant getting all items on the list from the local grocer's or the local open market. This has dramatically changed after the Second World War. When I was a child, I remember my mother sending me to the grocer's with some eggs in a basket, potatoes in a sack or anything else we had in order to exchange them for sugar, coffee, soap or other goods. The grocer knew my first name and who my parents were. He always asked me how I was doing at school. Then, he took what I had brought for him in the basket and gave me what my mother needed. Back in the 1940's and the 1950's, housewives could not even think of buying ready-made food. People used to have their clothes and shoes made-to-measure and did not buy any ready-made ones.



When factories were built, they started producing everything one wanted in big quantities. Variety and choice replaced the idea of managing with only what one could find in the local grocery. As time passes by, people do things they did not use to do some years ago. For example, older people like my mother, never allowed their children to eat factory-made goods at home. Now, my mother eats cornflakes and chips together with her grandchildren and even buys a cake at the supermarket.

(Words: 225)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Shopping places have changed over the years.		
2.	In the past, people did their shopping near their homes.		
3.	Local grocers used to know their customers' first names.		
4.	In the 1940's and the 1950's, ready-made food was a choice for all housewives.		
5.	In the 1940's and the 1950's, people bought ready-made clothes that were in fashion.		
6.	In the 1940's and the 1950's, people used to eat only home-made meals.		
7.	When factories first appeared, they produced small amounts of products.		
8.	In the past, parents were positive about factory-made products.		
9.	As time passes by, people might change their habits.		
10.	The writer's mother now eats ready-made products.		

## ΘΕΜΑ 2<sup>α</sup>. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Fill each gap in sentences 11-20 with the correct word from the box below (A-J). Use each word only once.

<b>A.</b>	exchanged	<b>B.</b>	local	<b>C.</b>	goods	<b>D.</b>	grandchildren	<b>E.</b>	provide
<b>F.</b>	ordered	<b>G.</b>	ready-made	<b>H.</b>	grew	<b>I.</b>	need	<b>J.</b>	allowed

<b>11.</b>	There is a 30% discount on all electrical <input type="text"/> in this department store today.
<b>12.</b>	Old people always feel happy when their <input type="text"/> visit them; they like telling them stories of their past.
<b>13.</b>	In the past, family members always <input type="text"/> presents on Christmas Eve.
<b>14.</b>	I <input type="text"/> to do some shopping on my way home from work tonight.
<b>15.</b>	You are not <input type="text"/> to talk during the exam.
<b>16.</b>	My grandparents <input type="text"/> all kinds of flowers in their small home garden.
<b>17.</b>	Many <input type="text"/> shops will be forced to close if the new supermarket is built.
<b>18.</b>	We should all do our best to _____ refugees with food; this is the least we can do.
<b>19.</b>	Many people believe that <input type="text"/> meals are rather unhealthy eating choices.
<b>20.</b>	She sat at her favourite table by the fireplace and <input type="text"/> a piece of cake and a cup of tea.

## ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

### PRESENTS



When you choose presents, there is a strong possibility of choosing and buying the wrong thing for the wrong person. You may think that giving your children a computer at an early age is an excellent way of making learning fun. However, they may say: "But I wanted a doll or a wooden mouse to play with!" You may also think it's a good idea to surprise people with presents. Here is the story of a woman who received a present she did not want. "My husband is a great one for surprise presents. The worst time was when he told me that he had a present, which he had to give me on Christmas Eve. The present couldn't wait till the next day. I felt a bit worried. We were at a friend's house. I told him that if it was a pet, I couldn't find the time to look after it. My husband looked worried and said he was sure I would love his present. Of course, it was a pet -a little kitten. I finally grew to love it, but I think it's not a good idea to give pets as presents, unless you are sure people want them."

(Words: 202)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	This text gives us some advice on how to choose the right present for the right person.		
2.	It is an excellent idea to buy children a computer in order to make learning fun.		
3.	According to the text, children may prefer toys as presents.		
4.	The woman's story shows that surprise presents are not always a good idea.		
5.	The woman didn't want her friends to see the present.		
6.	The woman was able to guess what her husband's present was.		
7.	The man gave his wife a little dog as a present.		
8.	The woman was too busy to look after a pet.		
9.	The woman finally kept the pet but she never really liked it.		
10.	You should give someone a pet only if you are sure s/he wants it.		

**ΘΕΜΑ 2<sup>ο</sup>. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ**

Fill each gap in sentences 11-20 with the correct word from the box below (A-J). Use each word only once.

<b>A.</b>	wooden	<b>B.</b>	computer	<b>C.</b>	wrong	<b>D.</b>	receive	<b>E.</b>	worried
<b>F.</b>	story	<b>G.</b>	sure	<b>H.</b>	surprise	<b>I.</b>	learning	<b>J.</b>	wait

<b>11.</b>	When I was young, I liked _____ by heart long poems.
<b>12.</b>	She gave me the _____ address; as a result, I couldn't find her house.
<b>13.</b>	Young children like playing with _____ toys so I bought one for my niece.
<b>14.</b>	Will you please _____ for me? I won't be late.
<b>15.</b>	Don't tell Anne we've arranged a party for her; I want it to be a _____.
<b>16.</b>	You must have a _____ or a mobile phone to read your emails.
<b>17.</b>	I get really _____ every time I can't reach my son on the phone!
<b>18.</b>	Did you _____ my email or do you want me to send it again?
<b>19.</b>	Are you _____ that this is the correct answer? Would you like some more time to think about it?
<b>20.</b>	Will you tell me the _____ of Pinocchio again? I like it so much!

## ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

### PRESENTS

When you choose presents, there is a strong possibility of buying the wrong thing for the wrong person. You may think that giving your children a computer at an early age is an excellent way of making learning fun for them. However, they may say: "But I wanted a doll to play with!" It is not surprising that parents want to continue the pleasure they had when they first read, for example, the story of Little Red Riding Hood; so they buy the story for their children. The first sentence "Once upon a time there was a little girl" is easy to remember and makes you feel like a child again. You may also think it's a good idea to surprise people with a pet. A woman told us: "Last year my husband said that he had to give me a present on Christmas Eve. It couldn't wait till the next day. I told him: 'If it is a pet, I can't find the time to look after it!' Of course it was a pet, a little kitten. I finally grew to love it, but I think it's not a good idea to give pets as presents, unless you are sure people want them."



(Words: 204)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	It is always a good idea to give children a computer as a present because it makes learning fun.		
2.	Children may tell you that they prefer to get simple toys as gifts instead of technological devices.		
3.	Parents buy their children story books in order to stop them from playing computer games all day long.		
4.	According to the text, the story of Little Red Riding Hood may remind adults of their own childhood.		
5.	The woman's husband gave her a special present on Christmas Day.		
6.	The husband knew his wife couldn't wait for her present till the next day.		
7.	The woman guessed correctly what her husband's present was.		
8.	The woman was too busy to take care of a pet.		
9.	According to the woman, it is always a good idea to give a kitten as a present to families with children.		
10.	You should never give someone a pet as a present, unless you are certain s/he really wants it.		

## ΘΕΜΑ 2<sup>ο</sup>. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Fill each gap in sentences 11-20 with the correct word/phrase from the box below (A-J). Use each word only once.

A.	find	B.	excellent	C.	sentence	D.	surprise	E.	look after
F.	buy	G.	sure	H.	continue	I.	learning	J.	wait

11.	I always enjoyed my French classes; after all, _____ a foreign language can be fun.
12.	When I was a child I had to _____ my little sisters because our parents worked all day.
13.	I can't _____ to listen to my favourite singer's new CD; it will be released this Sunday!
14.	Your essay is _____. Well done! Would you like to read it to your classmates?
15.	Your conclusion is good, but the final _____ is too long and complicated.
16.	I don't want to _____ reading this book because the first chapter was already too boring.
17.	When I am not _____ what a word means, I always look it up on a dictionary.
18.	I cannot _____ my car key. Have you seen it anywhere?
19.	He went to the bookstore to _____ a story book for his little nephew.
20.	She did not tell me she was coming because she wanted to _____ me.

## ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

In the past, shopping meant getting all items on the list from the local grocer's or the local open market. This changed completely after World War Two. When I was a child, my mother sent me to the grocer's with eggs, potatoes or anything else we had in a basket. We exchanged them for sugar, coffee, soap, or other goods. The grocer knew my first name and who my parents were. He always asked me how I was doing at school. Then, he took what I had brought for him in the basket and gave me what my mother needed. Back in the 1940's and the 1950's, housewives could not think of buying ready-made food. They grew and provided the food for their families since every home had a smaller or bigger vegetable garden. In addition, people ordered their clothes and shoes and did not buy any ready-made ones.



When factories were built, they started producing everything one wanted in big quantities. As time passes by, people do things they did not use to do. Older people, like my mother, never allowed their children to have factory-made goods at home. Now, my mother eats cornflakes and chips together with her grandchildren and buys cakes at the supermarket.

(Words: 207)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	The aim of the text is to persuade readers to do their shopping in their local shops.		
2.	The writer paid the local grocer in cash.		
3.	The text suggests that the local grocer knew who his customers were.		
4.	In the past housewives offered ready-made meals to their family.		
5.	In the past people bought clothes and shoes made only for them.		
6.	The text suggests that, as time passes by, people's shopping habits change.		
7.	The writer's mother has never bought something from a supermarket.		
8.	The writer's mother spends time with her grandchildren.		
9.	The underlined word ' <u>provided</u> ' means 'prepared'.		
10.	The underlined word ' <u>they</u> ' refers to 'people'.		

## ΘΕΜΑ 2<sup>α</sup>. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Fill each gap in sentences 11-20 with the correct word from the box below (A-J). Use each word only once.

<b>A.</b>	order	<b>B.</b>	provided	<b>C.</b>	only	<b>D.</b>	needed	<b>E.</b>	exchange
<b>F.</b>	allowed	<b>G.</b>	ready-made	<b>H.</b>	vegetables	<b>I.</b>	completely	<b>J.</b>	local

<b>11.</b>	All meals are <input type="text"/> at no additional cost in our all-inclusive package holidays.
<b>12.</b>	Everyone agreed that the Physics school club <input type="text"/> better equipment to win the competition.
<b>13.</b>	Smoking is not <input type="text"/> in this restaurant.
<b>14.</b>	Though they are twins, they look <input type="text"/> different.
<b>15.</b>	"Can I take your <input type="text"/> now?" said the waiter.
<b>16.</b>	Many <input type="text"/> shops will have to close if the new supermarket is built.
<b>17.</b>	We should avoid eating <input type="text"/> frozen meals; they are full of artificial preservatives.
<b>18.</b>	It's traditional for the two teams to <input type="text"/> shirts after the game.
<b>19.</b>	Raw <input type="text"/> contain more Vitamin C than cooked ones.
<b>20.</b>	At present, the latest models of DELL laptops are available for sale <input type="text"/> in the USA.

## ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

Every parent would be interested to give his/her child the best toy possible in order to:

- keep the child busy
- use his/her mind in a productive way
- develop his/her creative talents
- have a lot of fun

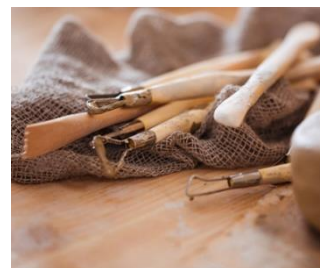
That's why we have created our *Get Started Set*!

IT LOOKS LIKE A LOT OF FUN.

BUT IT'S A LOT SMARTER AND CRAFTIER THAN THAT.

Keeping little hands and young minds busy in a creative way is simpler than you can imagine with our *Get Started Set* which consists of two subsets: a) the *Clay Things Set* and b) the *Needle Arts Set*. With the first set, children can discover the pleasure of using their hands in a simple but creative way when making models with clay. From first attempts to 'works of art' the *Get Started Clay Things Set* has all that kids need: three bags of special clay, many different kinds of paints and tools for cutting, rolling, decorating and patterning. The second set that is called *Get Started Needle Arts Set* includes special equipment such as needles, threads and tools for cutting. This Set could help tomorrow's fashion designers develop the talent of adding a special touch to ordinary clothes. If our *Get Started Set* pleases you, there is also our complete candle-making kit called *Colour Candles Set*. Call us. You won't find it on the market but we can send it to you upon request.

(Words: 225)



STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	This text could be part of an advertising brochure.		
2.	The main purpose of the text is to inform children about new toys on the market.		
3.	The <i>Get Started Set</i> can keep children busy in a funny way.		
4.	Making models with clay is an unpleasant experience for children because their hands get dirty.		
5.	To make models with clay, the only thing children need is some wet earth.		
6.	Children may find the <i>Get Started Clay Things Set</i> difficult to use.		
7.	The <i>Get Started Needle Arts Set</i> contains items we use to repair our clothes.		
8.	The <i>Get Started Needle Arts Set</i> might help tomorrow's fashion designers develop their talent.		
9.	If parents are happy with the <i>Get Started Set</i> , they can call and get the <i>Color Candles Set</i> .		
10.	The candle-making kit <i>Color Candles Set</i> is not available on the market.		

**ΘΕΜΑ 2<sup>ο</sup>. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ**

**Match each of the phrases below (11-20) with a word from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J). Use each word only once.**

<b>A.</b>	pleasure	<b>B.</b>	request	<b>C.</b>	ordinary	<b>D.</b>	add	<b>E.</b>	ability
<b>F.</b>	fashion	<b>G.</b>	reason	<b>H.</b>	designer	<b>I.</b>	creative	<b>J.</b>	include

<b>11.</b>	The skill you need in order to do something.
<b>12.</b>	A person capable of producing original ideas.
<b>13.</b>	A fact or situation which explains why something happens.
<b>14.</b>	To contain something as part of something else.
<b>15.</b>	Someone who draws what something will look like.
<b>16.</b>	When you ask for something politely or you ask someone to do something.
<b>17.</b>	A feeling of happiness.
<b>18.</b>	A style of clothing or a way of behaving that is popular at a particular time.
<b>19.</b>	To put one thing together with another thing in order to increase, complete or improve it.
<b>20.</b>	People or things that are not special or unusual in any way.

## ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

### Kostas Varotsos talks about art

If I weren't an artist, I would collect works of art because I like other people's works. I know how difficult it is to create a good work of art. When I see other artists' works I feel that I've created them myself. I've bought a good number of them; one day I hope to build a house to put them in. I believe that modern art has been separated from what we call the social environment, hidden in museums that have become laboratories where scientists can carry out their scientific research. We all move around as one large family between museums and galleries. We've lost touch with the world. I understood very early the importance of our relationship as artists with the general public. This relationship makes the art system alive. I have attached a lot of importance to this relationship between art and the public, especially through my sculpture "Dromeas". You always worry about what people will think of your work of art. If they are not professional artists, their negative comments can help us see how they understand or feel about a work of art. We must stop paying attention to every little detail. Little details reduce our ability to understand art. "Dromeas" signaled the change, which came through synthesis rather than analysis.



(Words: 220)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	The author of the text is an artist.		
2.	The author has never bought any works of art.		
3.	The author believes that it is difficult to create a good work of art.		
4.	Artists stay away from galleries and museums.		
5.	It is a good idea to hide works of art in laboratories.		
6.	The relationship between artists and the public is important.		
7.	People's negative comments can help an artist understand the impact of his/her work.		
8.	The author cannot understand why the opinion of the public is important.		
9.	The general public worries about what an artist thinks when creating a work of art.		
10.	We can better understand a work of art if we pay attention to its details.		

**ΘΕΜΑ 2<sup>α</sup>. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ**

Fill each gap in sentences 11-20 with the correct word from the box below (A-J). Use each word only once.

<b>A.</b>	simple	<b>B.</b>	bought	<b>C.</b>	comments	<b>D.</b>	build	<b>E.</b>	scientists
<b>F.</b>	create	<b>G.</b>	think	<b>H.</b>	understand	<b>I.</b>	professional	<b>J.</b>	gallery

<b>11.</b>	Our friend is an artist; last Saturday we went to a <input type="text"/> to see her new paintings.
<b>12.</b>	I pay attention to my students' <input type="text"/> in order to become a better teacher.
<b>13.</b>	I am not a <input type="text"/> singer but I like singing for my friends.
<b>14.</b>	Anybody can find the answer to such a <input type="text"/> question.
<b>15.</b>	I would like to <input type="text"/> a house near the sea.
<b>16.</b>	I admire <input type="text"/> who spend long hours in their laboratories trying to find vaccines for the different diseases.
<b>17.</b>	It is not always easy to <input type="text"/> what a baby needs because s/he cannot explain anything in words.
<b>18.</b>	It is important to <input type="text"/> friendships that will last forever.
<b>19.</b>	I <input type="text"/> the painting even though it was very expensive.
<b>20.</b>	What do you <input type="text"/> of her new book? Is it as good as her previous one?

## ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

### Kostas Varotsos talks about art

If I weren't an artist, I would collect works of art because I like other people's works. I know how difficult it is to create a good work of art. When I see other artists' works I feel that I've created them myself. I've bought a good number of them; one day I hope to build a house to put them in. I believe that modern art has been separated from what we call the social environment, hidden in museums that have become laboratories where scientists can carry out their scientific research. We all move around as one large family between museums and galleries. We've lost touch with the world. I understood very early the importance of our relationship as artists with the general public. This relationship makes the art system alive. I have attached a lot of importance to this relationship between art and the public, especially through my sculpture "Dromeas". You always worry about what people will think of your work of art. If they are not professional artists, their negative comments can help you see how they understand or feel about a work of art. We must stop paying attention to every little detail. Little details reduce our ability to understand art. "Dromeas" signaled the change, which came through synthesis rather than analysis.



(Words: 220)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	The text talks about the relationship between art and society.		
2.	According to the text, Kostas Varotsos copies other artists' works.		
3.	According to the text, Kostas Varotsos does not buy any works of art because they are very expensive.		
4.	According to the text, it is not a good idea to separate art from society.		
5.	Modern art is hidden in laboratories where artists carry out research on different materials.		
6.	Artists never visit galleries or museums because they are too crowded.		
7.	According to the text, artists must be aware of the reactions of the general public to their works of art.		
8.	The relationship between artists and the general public makes the art system alive.		
9.	The sculpture "Dromeas" is an example of the relationship between art and the general public.		
10.	According to the text, paying attention to details reduces our ability to understand art.		

## ΘΕΜΑ 2<sup>ο</sup>. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Fill each gap in sentences 11-20 with the correct word from the box below (A-J). Use each word only once.

<b>A.</b>	family	<b>B.</b>	clear	<b>C.</b>	communicate	<b>D.</b>	relationship	<b>E.</b>	society
<b>F.</b>	early	<b>G.</b>	hidden	<b>H.</b>	understand	<b>I.</b>	professional	<b>J.</b>	worry

11.	We need <input type="text"/> instructions to do this exercise; we are all so confused and we really don't know how to do it.
12.	The <input type="text"/> between the employees and their boss has improved a lot over the last three months.
13.	Modern <input type="text"/> has to take measures to reduce air pollution and create a better world for the future generations.
14.	I always get up <input type="text"/> in the morning, sometimes even before sunrise.
15.	It is difficult to <input type="text"/> every little detail in modern artworks.
16.	Although she was not a(n) <input type="text"/> artist, her sculpture was placed in the local museum.
17.	There is no need to <input type="text"/> about other people's comments; you should just do what you think is good for you.
18.	I come from a large <input type="text"/> , I have three sisters and four brothers.
19.	My grandmother's diamond necklace was <input type="text"/> in an old box so the burglars didn't find it.
20.	Thanks to the internet we can <input type="text"/> with people all over the world.

## ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

### Kostas Varotsos talks about art

If I weren't an artist, I would collect works of art because I like other people's works. I know how difficult it is to create a good work of art. When I see other artists' works I feel that I've created them myself. I've bought a good number of them; one day I hope to build a house to put them in. I believe that modern art has been separated from what we call the social environment, hidden in museums that have become laboratories where scientists can carry out their scientific research. We all move around as one large family between museums and galleries. We've lost touch with the world. I understood very early the importance of our relationship as artists with the general public. This relationship makes the art system alive. I have attached a lot of importance to this relationship between art and the public, especially through my sculpture "Dromeas" that has been placed within the city of Athens. You always worry about what people will think of your work of art. If they are not professional artists, their negative comments can help you see how they understand or feel about a work of art. We must stop paying attention to every little detail. Little details reduce our ability to understand art. "Dromeas" signaled the change, which came through synthesis rather than analysis.



(Words: 220)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	This text talks about the relationship between works of art and the general public.		
2.	The author of the text is a well-known environmental scientist.		
3.	The author likes buying works of art.		
4.	According to the text, art should not be separated from society.		
5.	Modern artworks are hidden in laboratories.		
6.	Artists must understand the importance of keeping a relationship with the general public.		
7.	The art system is kept alive when works of art are made of simple materials.		
8.	Works of art should only be placed in museums or galleries.		
9.	The general public worries about what an artist thinks when creating a work of art.		
10.	We will be able to better understand art if we stop paying attention to details.		

**ΘΕΜΑ 2<sup>ο</sup>. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ**

Fill each gap in sentences 11-20 with the correct word from the box below (A-J). Use each word only once.

<b>A.</b>	stop	<b>B.</b>	especially	<b>C.</b>	build	<b>D.</b>	sculpture	<b>E.</b>	ability
<b>F.</b>	see	<b>G.</b>	early	<b>H.</b>	believe	<b>I.</b>	modern	<b>J.</b>	thought

<b>11.</b>	This is such a great [ ]! Do you know the name of the artist who made it?
<b>12.</b>	I couldn't [ ] my ears when they offered me such a well-paid job!
<b>13.</b>	The stress of [ ] life has made many people unhappy.
<b>14.</b>	Finally, she could clearly [ ] that marrying that man was a bad decision.
<b>15.</b>	John was very [ ] for his appointment so he decided to go for a walk.
<b>16.</b>	The doctor told Jimmy to [ ] smoking immediately.
<b>17.</b>	Mary [ ] that it was so kind of Peter to carry her suitcase.
<b>18.</b>	I loved her new painting; [ ] the colours she used to show the contrast between the sea and the sky!
<b>19.</b>	The construction company is planning to [ ] a new hotel in the city centre by the end of the year.
<b>20.</b>	Everyone was surprised by her [ ] to solve the problem so quickly!

## ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

### Kostas Varotsos talks about art

If I weren't an artist, I would collect works of art because I like other people's works. I know how difficult it is to create a good work of art. When I see other artists' works I feel that I've created them myself. I've bought a good number of them; one day I hope to build a house to put them in. I believe that modern art has been separated from what we call the social environment, hidden in museums that have become laboratories where scientists can carry out their scientific research. We all move around as one large family between museums and galleries. We've lost touch with the world. I understood very early the importance of our relationship as artists with the general public. This relationship makes the art system alive. I have attached a lot of importance to this relationship between art and the public, especially through my sculpture "Dromeas". You always worry about what people will think of your work of art. If they are not professional artists, their negative comments can help us see how they understand or feel about a work of art. We must stop paying attention to every little detail. Little details reduce our ability to understand art. "Dromeas" signaled the change, which came through synthesis rather than analysis.



(Words: 220)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	This text talks about the relationship between artists and scientists.		
2.	Kostas Varotsos admires other artists' works.		
3.	Kostas Varotsos wants to build a house to put in all the works of art he has created.		
4.	According to the text, art should not be separated from society.		
5.	According to the text, it is important for new artists to come from families of artists.		
6.	Artists usually carry out scientific research in laboratories.		
7.	Artists prefer visiting museums to communicating with the general public.		
8.	Artists do not like people touching them or their works of art.		
9.	Kostas Varotsos worries only about negative comments made by professional artists.		
10.	Paying attention to little details does not help us understand art.		

**ΘΕΜΑ 2<sup>ο</sup>. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ**

Fill each gap in sentences 11-20 with the correct word from the box below (A-J). Use each word only once.

<b>A.</b>	importance	<b>B.</b>	difficult	<b>C.</b>	build	<b>D.</b>	sculpture	<b>E.</b>	hidden
<b>F.</b>	reduce	<b>G.</b>	relationship	<b>H.</b>	collect	<b>I.</b>	laboratories	<b>J.</b>	museums

<b>11.</b>	I love visiting <input type="text"/> when I go abroad because works of art tell a lot about a country's history.
<b>12.</b>	The doctor talked to me about the <input type="text"/> of a healthy diet that is rich in fruit and vegetables.
<b>13.</b>	The new mayor promised to <input type="text"/> a new school in the town.
<b>14.</b>	We all looked for the <input type="text"/> treasure but we could not find it anywhere.
<b>15.</b>	This is a very <input type="text"/> question; I'm afraid I cannot answer it.
<b>16.</b>	I used to <input type="text"/> stamps when I was a child and I kept them in big albums.
<b>17.</b>	It is important for students to have a good <input type="text"/> with their teachers.
<b>18.</b>	You need to <input type="text"/> your stress levels in order to sleep better.
<b>19.</b>	Everybody admired the <input type="text"/> and congratulated the artist for his realistic piece of art.
<b>20.</b>	Scientists who carry out experiments in <input type="text"/> must be very careful.

## ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

In the past, shopping meant getting all items on the list from the local grocer's or the local open market. This has dramatically changed after the Second World War. When I was a child, I remember my mother sending me to the grocer's with some eggs in a basket, potatoes in a sack or anything else we had in order to exchange them for sugar, coffee, soap or other goods. The grocer knew my first name and who my parents were. He always asked me how I was doing at school. Then, he took what I had brought for him in the basket and gave me what my mother needed.



When factories were built, they started producing everything one wanted in big quantities. Variety and choice replaced the idea of managing with only what one could find in the local grocery. The ability to produce large amounts of top-quality goods in the least possible time led to supermarkets, department stores and shopping centers. As time passes by, people do things they did not use to do some years ago. For example, older people like my mother, never allowed their children to eat factory-made goods at home. Now, my mother eats cornflakes and chips together with her grandchildren and even buys a cake at the supermarket.

(Words: 214)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	The text informs us about people's shopping habits nowadays.		
2.	Before World War Two, people did their shopping near their home.		
3.	The text suggests that the local grocer knew his/her customers' names.		
4.	The text suggests that the local grocer was interested in the writer's school progress.		
5.	When factories first appeared, they produced a limited variety of goods.		
6.	Before the appearance of factories, customers used to do their shopping only in open markets.		
7.	People's shopping habits might change over the years.		
8.	The writer's mother has never tried any modern supermarket products.		
9.	The underlined word ' <u>he</u> ' refers to the grocer.		
10.	The underlined word ' <u>allowed</u> ' means 'wanted'.		

**ΘΕΜΑ 2<sup>α</sup>. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ**

Fill each gap in sentences 11-20 with the correct word from the box below (A-J). Use each word only once.

<b>A.</b>	completely	<b>B.</b>	basket	<b>C.</b>	goods	<b>D.</b>	quantities	<b>E.</b>	local
<b>F.</b>	factory	<b>G.</b>	choice	<b>H.</b>	variety	<b>I.</b>	only	<b>J.</b>	ability

<b>11.</b>	John has done a(n) <input type="text"/> of different jobs in his life so far.
<b>12.</b>	We must support small, <input type="text"/> businesses; I always buy things from shops in my neighbourhood.
<b>13.</b>	When they go on a picnic, their <input type="text"/> is full of snacks and beverages.
<b>14.</b>	He'd <input type="text"/> changed; I didn't recognize him at all!
<b>15.</b>	He had no <input type="text"/> but to accept the job; he had to make his own living.
<b>16.</b>	We consumed vast <input type="text"/> of food and drink that night.
<b>17.</b>	His <input type="text"/> to explain everything so clearly is amazing; he could become an excellent teacher.
<b>18.</b>	There is a 25% discount on all electrical <input type="text"/> until the end of the week.
<b>19.</b>	This <input type="text"/> produces electrical components for cars.
<b>20.</b>	The <input type="text"/> thing that matters right now is that the baby is safe and healthy.

## ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

### Art and Graffiti

What is the aim of a painting, a sculpture, a statue, a photograph or a work of art, no matter how simple it is? Why should somebody take a piece of stone in his hand and or use some colourful material to create something? It seems that human beings from the first moment on this earth felt the need to communicate with each other first because they needed to show their thoughts and feelings and later because they needed to look for beauty.



The history of human beings on earth and the history of art go hand in hand. Works of art show how people thought and what they did during a period in history. Various kinds of art give ideas to future generations because art gives shape to people's view of the world. Before asking whether graffiti is an art, we should remember that graffiti (messages, paintings) on walls of caves of prehistoric people is very important, because it gives us information about their need to show what they thought and also their need to produce works of art. Modern graffiti started as a youth culture in America, but by now young persons in Europe do graffiti paintings too. Graffiti has changed music, theatre, cartoons, posters, fashion and art. There are many kinds of graffiti and more and more young people are interested in it nowadays.

(Words: 227)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Works of art are important because they give us information about the materials artists use.		
2.	The first human beings on earth created art because they needed to communicate with each other.		
3.	According to the text, works of art are not useful to future generations.		
4.	Works of art show us other people's thoughts and ideas of the world.		
5.	Graffiti may include messages and paintings.		
6.	Prehistoric people made paintings on the walls of their caves because of their need to produce works of art.		
7.	Modern graffiti first appeared as a youth culture in Europe.		
8.	Graffiti is popular in both America and Europe today.		
9.	Fashion and art have changed because of graffiti.		
10.	More and more people are doing graffiti nowadays.		

**ΘΕΜΑ 2<sup>ο</sup>. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ**

Fill each gap in sentences 11-20 with the correct word from the box below (A-J). Use each word only once.

<b>A.</b>	cartoons	<b>B.</b>	piece	<b>C.</b>	simple	<b>D.</b>	painting	<b>E.</b>	various
<b>F.</b>	theatre	<b>G.</b>	fashion	<b>H.</b>	moment	<b>I.</b>	later	<b>J.</b>	history

<b>11.</b>	This is a great <input type="text"/> ! Do you know the name of the artist who made it?
<b>12.</b>	I'd rather go to the <input type="text"/> than watch a film on TV.
<b>13.</b>	The children were watching <input type="text"/> all morning; I think they must do their homework now.
<b>14.</b>	Annie is doing a school project on the <input type="text"/> of electronic music; that's why she keeps looking for information on famous bands of the past.
<b>15.</b>	The instructions are very <input type="text"/> to follow; you can't get lost.
<b>16.</b>	Will you give me a <input type="text"/> ? I need to make a phone call before we leave.
<b>17.</b>	The author gave <input type="text"/> reasons for writing his autobiography.
<b>18.</b>	Will you give me a <input type="text"/> of paper? I need to write down her phone number or I'll forget it.
<b>19.</b>	What are you doing <input type="text"/> on this evening? Would you like to join us for dinner?
<b>20.</b>	Long dresses are out of <input type="text"/> nowadays; nobody buys them anymore!