

**Τελικές εξετάσεις στο μάθημα της
Αγγλικής Γλώσσας
για το σχολικό έτος 2023-2024
(Γυμνάσια, ΓΕΛ, ΕΠΑΛ & ΕΝ.Ε.Ε.ΓΥ-Λ)**



ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟ



Τελική Εξέταση Γυμνασίου

(Π.Δ. 126/2016, ΦΕΚ 211/Β/11-11-2016)



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

Τελική Εξέταση Γυμνασίου

(Π.Δ. 126/2016, ΦΕΚ 211/Β/11-11-2016)

Κατανόηση γραπτού λόγου και επίγνωσης=8 μονάδες

- ένα ή περισσότερα αδίδακτα κείμενα
 - 70 λέξεις (A1 level),
 - 100 λέξεις (A2 level)
 - 150 λέξεις (B1, B2 levels)

A. Κατανόηση γραπτού λόγου

Ερωτήσεις επιλογής σε κάθε κείμενο στα Αγγλικά (ή στα Ελληνικά):
A1 and A2 levels) **10x 0,4=4**

B. Γλωσσική επίγνωση

Ερωτήσεις Επιλογής στο λεξιλόγιο **5x0,3=1,5**

Γ. Γραμματική ικανότητα:

Ερωτήματα τύπου «συμπλήρωση» που αποσκοπούν στον έλεγχο της γραμματικής ικανότητας, **5x0,5=2,5**



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

Τελική Εξέταση Γυμνασίου

(Π.Δ. 126/2016, ΦΕΚ 211/Β/11-11-2016)

Κατανόηση προφορικού λόγου = 4μονάδες

A. 5 επιλογής

B. 5 συμπλήρωσης

10x0,4=4

*Μπορεί να τα διαβάσει και ο
εκπαιδευτικός



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

Τελική Εξέταση Γυμνασίου

(Π.Δ. 126/2016, ΦΕΚ 211/Β/11-11-2016)

Παραγωγή γραπτού λόγου=8 μονάδες

Α΄ Δοκιμασία

1-5 σύντομα ημιτελή κείμενα (ή 1 αυθεντικό κείμενο για τα (B1 & B2 Levels) με κενά για συμπλήρωση= 3 μονάδες

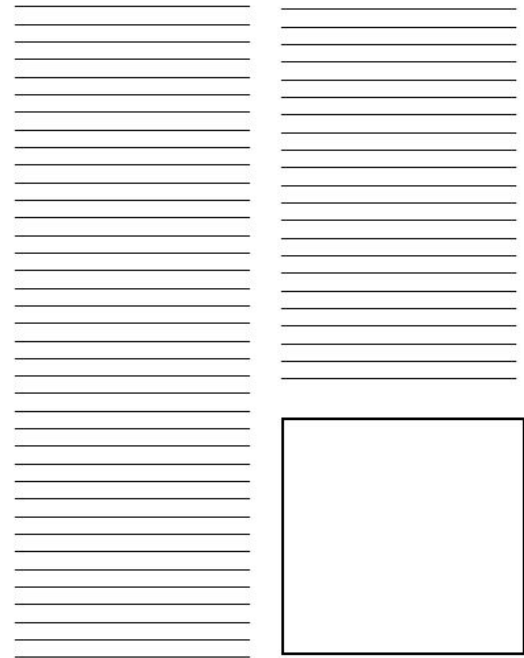
- κενά προς συμπλήρωση:
 - μέχρι 30 λέξεις (A1 level)
 - μέχρι 40 λέξεις (A2 level)
- Συμπλήρωση
 - B1: 50 λέξεις
 - B2: 60 λέξεις

Β΄ Δοκιμασία

Σύνταξη κειμένου 5 μονάδες

- A1: 50 περίπου λέξεις
- A2: 60 περίπου λέξεις
- B1: 100 περίπου λέξεις (από κείμενο 200 λέξεων περίπου)
- B2: 120 περίπου λέξεις (από κείμενο 220 λέξεων περίπου)

(στα B1 & B2 Επίπεδα (B' & Γ' Γυμνασίου) στην ελληνική γλώσσα για εξάσκηση - **στρατηγικές διαμεσολάβησης**).



ΛΥΚΕΙΟ



Τελική Εξέταση ΓΕΛ



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

Τελική Εξέταση Α' & Β' ΓΕΛ

(το μάθημα της Αγγλικής γλώσσας δεν εξετάζεται στην Γ' ΓΕΛ)

ΘΕΜΑ 1 :Κατανόηση γραπτού λόγου 30%

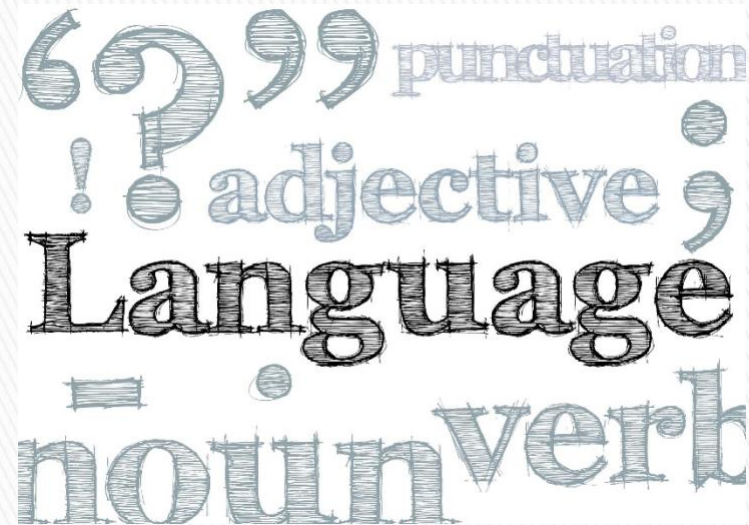
- Κείμενο 180–350 λέξεων με **10 ερωτήματα συμπλήρωσης**
 - (α) έλεγχος σφαιρικής κατανόησης ή/και
 - (β) κατανόησης επιμέρους μηνυμάτων / πληροφοριών του κειμένου



Τελική Εξέταση Α' & Β' ΓΕΛ

ΘΕΜΑ 2^α (20%) & 2^β (20%): Λεξικογραμματική (40%)

- **Θέμα 2α. Λεξικογραμματική**
 - μία (1) δοκιμασία με αφετηρία το κείμενο κατανόησης, που αποσκοπεί στον έλεγχο λεξιλογικής ικανότητας με **10 επιμέρους ερωτήματα συμπλήρωσης**
- **Θέμα 2β. Λεξικογραμματική**
 - μία (1) δοκιμασία που αποσκοπεί στον έλεγχο γραμματικής ικανότητας με **10 επιμέρους ερωτήματα επιλογής**



Τελική Εξέταση Α' & Β' ΓΕΛ

ΘΕΜΑ 3 (30%): Παραγωγή Γραπτού Λόγου

- **Θέμα 3. Παραγωγή**
 - 120– 150 λέξεων, σύμφωνα με πληροφορίες, παροτρύνσεις, ή/και οδηγίες που παρέχονται στα αγγλικά και οι οποίες ορίζουν με σαφήνεια το συγκεκριμένο πλαίσιο της παραγωγής του (δηλαδή ποιοςγράφει, σε ποιον και για ποιον σκοπό)

The image shows a template for a writing exercise. It consists of a white background with a black border. At the top, there is a wide, empty rectangular box. Below this, the page is divided into two columns by a vertical line. Both columns are filled with horizontal lines, providing space for writing. In the bottom right corner, there is a square box, likely intended for a signature or a mark.

This Photo by Unknown
Authoris licensed under [CC](#)

Πώς ορίζονται τα θέματα

ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΩΝ ΔΙΑΒΑΘΜΙΣΜΕΝΗΣ ΔΥΣΚΟΛΙΑΣ (Τ.Θ.Δ.Δ.)

ΝΟΜΟΣ 4692 (ΦΕΚ 111/Α/12-6-2020)



Τα θέματα 1 και 2α ορίζονται με κλήρωση από την τράπεζα θεμάτων.



Τα θέματα 2β και 3 ορίζονται από τον/την εκπαιδευτικό της τάξης.
Έχουν προστεθεί στην τράπεζα θεμάτων θέματα 2β και 3 για διευκόλυνση και ενημέρωση των εκπαιδευτικών. Αυτά δεν κληρώνονται.

ΕΠΑΛ



ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΩΝ ΔΙΑΒΑΘΜΙΣΜΕΝΗΣ ΔΥΣΚΟΛΙΑΣ (Τ.Θ.Δ.Δ.)
ΝΟΜΟΣ 4692 (ΦΕΚ 111/Α/12-6-2020)



Τα θέματα 1 και 2α ορίζονται με κλήρωση από την τράπεζα θεμάτων



Τα θέματα 2β και 3 ορίζονται από τον/την εκπαιδευτικό της τάξης.

Τελική Εξέταση Α τάξης ΕΠΑ.Λ. ΚΑΙ ΕΝ.Ε.Ε.ΓΥ-Λ

(Στις υπόλοιπες τάξεις
το μάθημα της Αγγλικής δεν εξετάζεται)

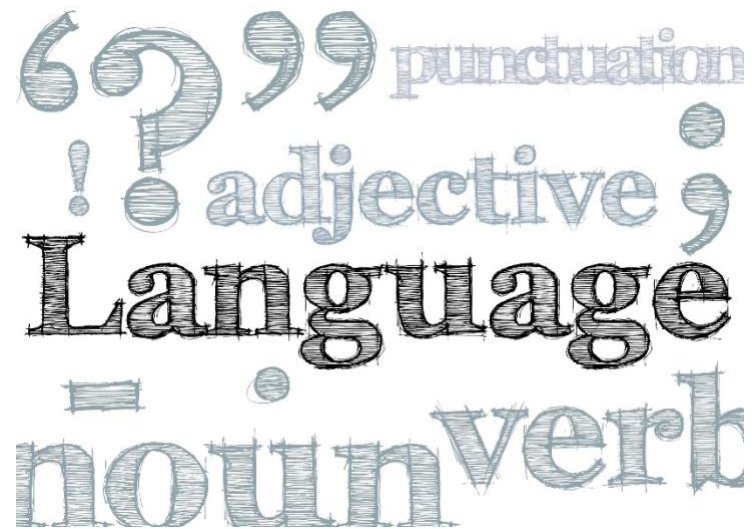
ΘΕΜΑ 1 :Κατανόηση γραπτού λόγου 30%

- Κείμενο 180–300 λέξεων
με **10 ερωτήματα
συμπλήρωσης**
 - (α) έλεγχος σφαιρικής
κατανόησης ή/και
 - (β) κατανόησης επιμέρους
μηνυμάτων / πληροφοριών
του κειμένου



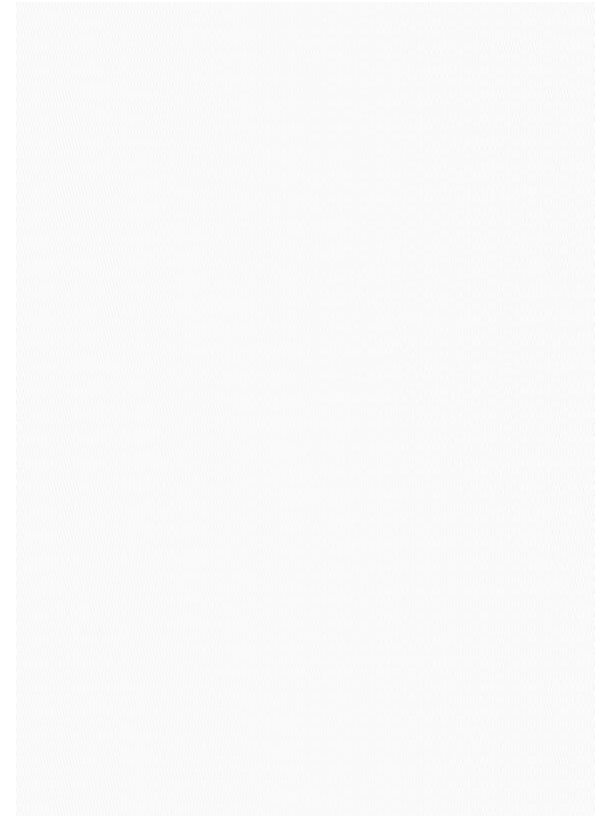
ΘΕΜΑ 2^α (20%) & 2^β (20%): Λεξικογραμματική (40%)

- **Θέμα 2α. Λεξικογραμματική**
 - μία (1) δοκιμασία με αφετηρία το κείμενο κατανόησης, που αποσκοπεί στον έλεγχο λεξιλογικής ικανότητας με **10 επιμέρους ερωτήματα συμπλήρωσης**
- **Θέμα 2β. Λεξικογραμματική**
 - μία (1) δοκιμασία που αποσκοπεί στον έλεγχο γραμματικής ικανότητας με **10 επιμέρους ερωτήματα επιλογής**



ΘΕΜΑ 3 (30%): Παραγωγή Γραπτού Λόγου

- **Θέμα 3. Παραγωγή**
 - 120– 150 λέξεων, σύμφωνα με πληροφορίες, παροτρύνσεις, ή/και οδηγίες που παρέχονται στα αγγλικά και οι οποίες ορίζουν με σαφήνεια το συγκεκριμένο πλαίσιο της παραγωγής του (δηλαδή ποιος γράφει, σε ποιον και για ποιον σκοπό)



This Photo by Unknown Author
is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND

ΠΡΟΣΒΑΣΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΩΝ

<https://iep.edu.gr>

- ✓ Μαθητές
- ✓ Γονείς
- ✓ Καθηγητές

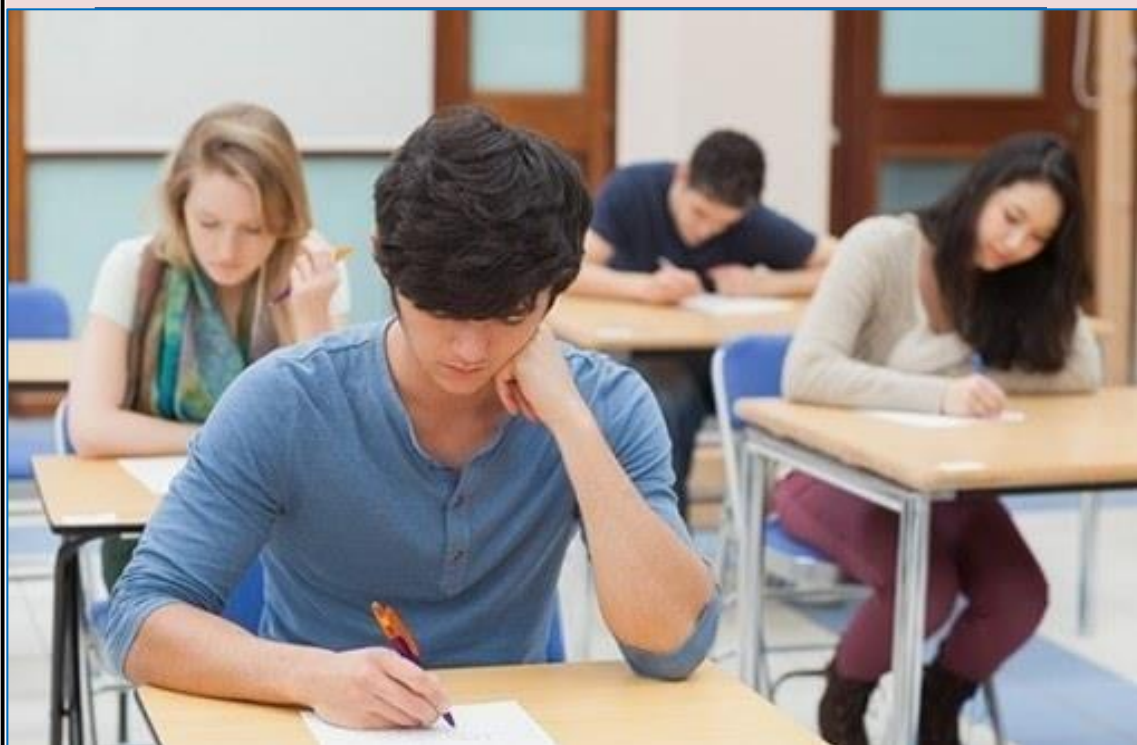


[<https://www.iep.edu.gr/services/mitroo/login.php> ->

-> Είσοδος-> Εφαρμογές->

-> Τράπεζα Θεμάτων για εκπαιδευτικούς]

ΔΕΙΓΜΑΤΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΩΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗΣ



ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟ

(ΕΠΙΠΕΔΟ Α1)

ΕΝΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΔΟΚΙΜΑΣΙΑ ΤΕΤΡΑΜΗΝΟΥ/ ΠΡΟΑΓΩΓΙΚΩΝ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ

A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ

(8 μονάδες)

ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

(4 μονάδες)

1. Read the text below and choose the best answer (A, B, or C)

(5X0,4=2)

Journeys to school

Sarvan, 10, is in the sixth grade and lives in a small village in the Thar Desert in India. He gets up at 5 a.m. every morning, gets water from the well and takes a bath. He eats breakfast and heads off for school, which is about 1,5 hours walk from his home. He studies at school because there is no electricity in his home. The most difficult part is when he walks back home after school because of the heat. Sarvan plays local games with his friends under the shade of their favourite tree.

1. Sarvan lives in ...
A. a tropical rainforest B. in a small city C. in a desert
2. Sarvan gets up ... in the morning.
A. early B. late C. at 5 p.m.
3. His school is ... his home.
A. near B. far from C. next to
4. Walking back home is not easy because
A. it's very hot B. there are no trees C. he is hungry
5. Sarvan cannot do his homework at home because
A. he wants to play with his friends
B. there is no electricity
C. he doesn't like school

2. Read the text below and choose the best answer (A, B, or C).

(5X0,4=2)

March 22 is World Water Day. This year's United Nations campaign, "Why Waste Water?" spotlights the need to reduce and reuse wastewater. Wastewater is water that is left over from washing the clothes, washing dishes, flushing toilets and using cooking oil. The UN has developed posters, materials and stories to inform and inspire people all over the world to reduce water pollution and increase recycling and safe reuse.

1. Η 22 Μαρτίου είναι Παγκόσμια Ημέρα ...
A. για το νερό
B. του Οργανισμού Ηνωμένων Εθνών
C. Κατά της μόλυνσης

2. Αυτή τη χρονιά το μήνυμα της εκστρατείας του Οργανισμού Ηνωμένων Εθνών αφορά στην ...
- A. την ανακύκλωση των σκουπιδιών
B. την σπατάλη του νερού
C. την μόλυνση της ατμόσφαιρας
3. Η εκστρατεία του ΟΗΕ μας προτρέπει να ...
- A. γιορτάζουμε την Παγκόσμια Ημέρα Νερού
B. μην καταναλώνουμε μερό για πλύσιμο
C. ανακυκλώνουμε το χρησιμοποιημένο νερό
4. Σύμφωνα με το κείμενο, τα λύματα είναι νερό που έχει χρησιμοποιηθεί ...
- A. για το πλύσιμο
B. την τουαλέτα
C. το πλύσιμο και την τουαλέτα
5. Ο ΟΗΕ προσπαθεί να ενθαρρύνει τον κόσμο να ...
- A. χρησιμοποιεί πόσιμο νερό
B. ανακυκλώνει το νερό
C. φτιάχνει αφίσες και ιστορίες

ή

Δύο (2) δοκιμασίες κατανόησης γραπτού λόγου, σε ένα κείμενο.

Read the text below and do the exercises that follow.

HELLO FROM AUSTRALIA

Tessa is from White Cliffs – that is in the desert in Australia. It is a small village with only 80 people but it has got a shop, a café, a petrol station, a launderette and a pub. It has not got a supermarket or hospital. Tessa's family have got a farm. It is very far from the big city. It is a little lonely there, but they are lucky because they have got a phone, satellite TV and e-mail. White Cliffs has not got a school or teachers, so Tessa stays at home and has lessons on the Internet or on TV. Tessa's best friend, Helen, lives 100 kilometres away in another small village called Goombalie. Helen's family have got a phone and a radio. It is a two-way radio; they can listen to the radio and they can talk on the radio, too. There is not a teacher in Goombalie so school lessons are on the radio. The children can ask the teacher questions and she can answer them. Three times a year, Tessa and Helen meet their teachers and classmates at a school camp. They have lessons at the camp, but they also play sports. Tessa and Helen believe that having lessons with a teacher on the radio or on the internet is cool, but they miss their classmates. Some lessons like Art and science experiments, are very difficult by radio.

1. Choose the best answer according to the text.

(5X0,4=2)

1. White Cliffs is a ...

- (a) desert
(b) village
(c) city

2. Tessa has lessons on the ...

- (a) internet.
(b) radio
(c) phone.

3. Helen lives ...

- (a) in a camp.
(b) on a farm.

(c) in a village.

4. Tessa and Helen ...

(a) talk on the radio at the camp.

(b) listen to the radio

(c) play sports

5. Tessa and Helen ...

(a) enjoy having lessons on the radio and the internet.

(b) hate

(c) dislike

2. Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE

(5X0,4=2)

1. White Cliffs is near a big city.

2. Tessa and Helen live in the same village.

3. Children can ask their teachers questions on the radio.

4. Tessa and Helen are friends.

5. Tessa and Helen do not have classmates.

ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ

(4 μονάδες)

ΛΕΞΙΛΟΓΟΠΚΗ ΙΚΑΝΟΤΗΤΑ

(5X0,3=1,5)

3. Read the following email about Morgan's school life and choose the best answer (A, B, or C).

Dear Kathryn,

My school is called Viking High School. It is quite big as there are 800 pupils and 70 teachers. It is quite a modern school with a gym, a big (1) and three ICT rooms.

Usually, I arrive at school at quarter to eight. I (2) to school as it is not too far from my house. We start at eight o'clock and we have up to seven lessons a day. Lessons last fifty-five minutes and we finish our day at five o'clock. We have one (3) in the morning, which lasts twenty minutes, and one in the afternoon, which lasts one hour.

I study maths, French, science, technology, history and geography, PE and citizenship. As I am in Year 9, I must study two foreign (4) I chose French and Spanish and I really love them! My favourite lesson is Spanish because the teacher is really friendly and he (5)..... things well.

What about you, what is your school like? Morgan

1. A. library

B. bridge

C. bookcase

2. A. ride

B. cross

C. cycle

3. A. period

B. break

C. journey

4. A. landmarks

B. landscapes

C. languages

5. A. explains

B. learns

C. says

4. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word or phrase from the box. There are two answers you do not need.

1. A. I want some tomatoes. Do you have any?
B. Yes, over there, in the organic section.
2. A. Where is the skimmed milk?
B. It's.....aisle four.
3. A. How would you like to pay?
B.debit card.
4. A. I can't find any eggs.
B. Sorry,any. We've run out.
5. A. How much is it?
B..... one euro.

B .ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΠΡΟΦΟΡΙΚΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

(4 μονάδες)

1. Listen and fill in the gaps with the right classroom item. (5X0,4= 2)

1. m _ _
2. r _ _ _ _
3. s _ _ _ _ _
4. r _ _ _ _
5. c _ _ _ _ _

2. Listen and choose the best answer (a, b, or c). (5X0,4= 2)

1. What is the boy going to eat?
a. ham b. cheese c. omelette
2. What is Mary's favourite subject?
a. music b. history c. maths
3. When are the children going to the cinema?
a. on Friday b. on Saturday c. on Sunday
4. What time does the museum open?
a. at 2 o'clock b. at 9 o'clock c. at 10 o'clock
5. How much did the skirt cost?
a. 15 € b. 20 € c. 25€

1. Take part in a survey about eating out and fill in this questionnaire: (3 μονάδες)

Name: _____ Age: _____

1. *How often do you eat out?*
2. *Who do you usually eat out with?*
3. *What kind of restaurant do you like to visit?*
4. *What kind of food do you usually order?*
5. *How do you feel when you go there?*

2. You are at the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam and want to send a postcard (about 50 words) with one of the paintings in this museum to your best friend. Write the postcard and tell your friend: (5 μονάδες)

- What is this painting about?
- Why do you like this painting?
- How do you feel when you look at this painting?



Transcript 1

1. Children, here we can see all the countries of Europe. Mary, can you come here please and show me where we are? No, we're not here. Look, we're here, next to Italy.
2. Oops. I made a mistake. Can I borrow yours please? I can't find mine.
3. Mine don't cut so well. Are you done with yours? Can I have them please?
4. It is hard to draw a straight line without it, so I always carry one in my bag.
5. Students are not allowed to use one in the classroom. They should do all the math themselves.

Transcript 2

1.

Bill: Mum, I'm really hungry. What can I eat? Mum: Look in the fridge. Is there any ham or cheese?

Bill: There's some ham, but there is no cheese. There are some eggs, though. Mum: Ok. I'll make you an omelette then.

2.

Boy: What's your favourite subject, Mary?

Girl: When I was younger, I liked maths, but now I'm not very good at it. So, I prefer history. What about you? Boy: I really like music. I like singing and I also play the violin.

3.

Mark: How about going to the cinema on Friday afternoon?

Helen: I'm afraid I can't. I have a tennis lesson. What about Saturday?

Mark: I don't think I can make it then. My grandparents are visiting us. But I'm free on Sunday. Helen: Ok, Sunday afternoon, then.

4.

Teacher: Tomorrow we are going to visit the Science museum. We are going to leave at 9 o'clock because the museum opens at 10.

Student: How long are we going to stay there, Miss?

Teacher: For about three hours. We have to be back by 2 o'clock.

5.

Sophia: Wow! That's such a beautiful skirt!

Maria: Do you like it? I bought it yesterday. I liked another one better, but it cost 25 € and I only had 20 €, so I chose this one.

Sophia: How much was it?

Maria: It cost 15 € and I had enough money left to get a drink at the café.

(ΕΠΙΠΕΔΟ Α2)

ΕΝΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΔΟΚΙΜΑΣΙΑ ΤΕΤΡΑΜΗΝΟΥ/ ΠΡΟΑΓΩΓΙΚΩΝ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ

A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ

(8 μονάδες)

ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

(4 μονάδες)

1. Read the text below and choose the best answer (A, B, or C)

(5Χ0,4=2)

The Yanomami is the largest Indian tribe living in the Amazon tropical rainforest in northern Brazil and southern Venezuela. They represent a single ethnic group, speaking four different languages. Of the estimated 40,000 Yanomami, around two-thirds live in Brazil, where the government has given them an area the size of Portugal in two northern states, Roraima and Amazonas.

Sebastião Salgado, a Brazilian photographer, has recently travelled to the Yanomami villages for the third time in three decades. Salgado says that now he saw many signs of outside influence. In the villages the Yanomami still live in a communal roundhouse and feed themselves through hunting, fishing and traditional farming. But while 30 years ago everyone was naked, young men now wear shorts.

1. Around 26,000 Yanomami live in ...

- A. Brazil B. Venezuela C. Portugal

2. Although they are one tribe, the Yanomami

- A. live in the same house
B. speak different languages
C. live together in the same region

3. Sebastião Salgado

- A. has travelled to the Yanomami region before
B. has never before travelled to the Yanomami region
C. has lived with the Yanomami for three decades

4. According to Salgado, the Yanomami still ...

- A. kill wild animals for food
B. wear clothes
C. live in the same house

5. The best title for this text is ...

- A. The Yanomami's survival in the Brazilian rainforest
B. The story of an Indian tribe
C. The Yanomami: Way of life.

2. Read the text below and choose the best answer (A, B, or C).

(5X0,4=2)

The **Museum of Modern Art (MoMA)** is one of the largest museums of modern art in the world. It is located in 11 West 53 Street, NY 10019. MoMA's collection includes works of architecture, drawing, painting, sculpture, photography, books and electronic media.

Hours

10:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m.

Open seven days a week Open until 8:00 p.m. on Fridays

The Museum is closed for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Admission

Tickets include admission to special exhibitions and films.

Adults \$25 Seniors \$18

65 and over with ID Students \$14

Full-time with ID Children Free 16 and under

Admission to The Museum of Modern Art is free for all visitors every Friday evening, 4:00–8:00 p.m.

1. Where can you find this text?
 - A. In the museum website.
 - B. In an art book.
 - C. In an encyclopedia.

2. The museum galleries are open until ...
 - A. 8.00 p.m. every day.
 - B. 5.30 p.m. daily.
 - C. late on Fridays.

3. According to the text, admission to the museum ...
 - A. is free for all people.
 - B. costs more for seniors than students.
 - C. is less than 16\$ for children.

4. According to the text, MoMa ...
 - A. Is the largest museum in the world.
 - B. Is a museum of ancient art.
 - C. has many exhibitions.

5. «*You can visit the museum every single day of the year*». This is ... according to the text.
 - A. true
 - B. false
 - C. not stated

3. Read the following text about organising a school trip abroad and choose the best word or phrase from the box. There are two extra words/phrases you do not need.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------|
| lesson format | destination | booking with a travel agency | |
| time of year | activities | accommodation | meals |

1The first thing to consider is, of course, where to go. Easy to reach and with increasing numbers of direct flights on budget airlines, Europe is the obvious choice, especially for language trips.

2Now it's time to decide where to stay. Staying with a host family is a great budget-friendly option as it provides a safe and welcoming environment for students to improve their language skills.

3When planning a school trip abroad, have a think about which language classes will suit you best. Students can join international groups, improving their social, communication and intercultural skills.

4What kind of things will students do there? Try to choose things that students will enjoy and which provide educational value.

5Most of the school group trips take place around Easter time or in October. This avoids the expensive summer months and avoids missing any school time, and you can really take advantage of cheaper flights if you book far enough in advance

4. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate form of the verbs in brackets. Use Simple Future, Present Continuous or 'be going to'.

1. Oh! I think...(have) a drink. Would you like one, too?
2. I..... (meet) Peter for lunch at the Hilton Hotel at 14:00 tomorrow.
3. It's really hot in here. I..... (open) the window.
4. Look at all these dark clouds in the sky! It..... (rain) soon.
5. You..... (not/watch) TV if you don't finish your homework.

1. Listen to the descriptions of places and fill in the gaps with the right place. (5X0,4= 2)

- | | |
|----|-------------------------|
| 1. | s _ _ _ _ _ c _ _ _ _ _ |
| 2. | r _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 3. | l _ _ _ _ |
| 4. | m _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ |
| 5. | m _ _ _ _ _ |

2. Listen to a journalist talk to some people about the homes of the future. (5X0,4= 2)

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | In a house of the future, the shower is heated by ... energy. |
| A. | water |
| B. | wind |
| C. | solar |
| 2. | The houses of the future are ... ordinary houses. |
| A. | very different from |
| B. | very similar to |
| C. | the same as |
| 3. | The technology in these houses helps them make better use of ... compared to ordinary houses. |
| A. | energy |
| B. | space |
| C. | water |
| 4. | One of the people interviewed would like to see a house in the future. |
| A. | self-cleaning |
| B. | self-catering |
| C. | self-lighting |
| 5. | In his house of the future, another person would like to watch ... in every room. |
| A. | a music programme |
| B. | his favourite TV programme |
| C. | football |

1. Complete the following survey about your holiday travel preferences. (3 μονάδες)

Holiday Travel Survey

1. *What is your favourite holiday destination?*
2. *How often do you travel abroad?*
3. *What kind of hotel do you like?*
4. *What activities would you like to do on your holiday?*
5. *Do you have any other preferences?*

2. Write an email (about 60 words) to a new penfriend about your life at school. The following questions will help you. (5 μονάδες)

- *How do you go to school?*
- *What are your favourite school subjects and activities?*
- *Who is your favourite teacher? Why?*

Transcript 1

1. I really need to buy a new pair of trainers and a present for Mandy's party next week. I'll go there this afternoon.
2. It's mother's birthday today and we are having dinner at the new Chinese place at the town square. I can't wait!
3. Next weekend, I'm going fishing with my dad and my uncle. I've never been in a boat before. I'm so excited.
4. Two months ago, I went skiing with my friends. The place was perfect for climbing and hiking too. It was unforgettable!
5. Last week, we went on a school trip with our class. We saw lots of interesting paintings and statues. It was amazing!

Transcript 2

<http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/uk-now/video-uk/homes-future>
0.00-0.45, 1.30-2.00, 3.22-3.43

Good morning. Today I'll be experiencing a taste of the future. ...

A hot shower is a great start of the day. But this is no ordinary shower. It's using rainwater collected from the roof and heated by solar energy or heat from the sun.

Peter, are these houses really a glimpse of the future?

They are. In the next few years we'll be living in houses that look like this. Just how much do they vary from ordinary houses?

In some ways they are very similar. The kitchen, the bathrooms, the televisions are just like now but the technology in the houses makes them much more energy efficient.

What would you like to see in a house of the future? I would love to see a self-cleaning house.

I would like an eco-house that uses renewable energy.

I'd like a device that could carry me up to bed when I feel tired. I'd like a house where I could watch the football in every room.

(ΕΠΙΠΕΔΟ Β1)

ΕΝΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΔΟΚΙΜΑΣΙΑ ΤΕΤΡΑΜΗΝΟΥ/ ΑΠΟΛΥΤΗΡΙΩΝ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ

A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ

(8 μονάδες)

ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

(4 μονάδες)

1. Read the text below and choose the best answer (A, B, or C)

(5Χ0,4=2)

Copenhagen is Denmark's capital and one of the world's great pedestrian cities. In 1962 Copenhagen's main street, Strøget, was turned into a pedestrian street. This gave rise to a public debate: "No cars means no customers and no customers means no business," said tradesmen. Other voices said, "we are Danes, not Italians", "there is no tradition for outdoor public life in Scandinavia". However, in no time at all, Strøget proved to be a huge success as a pedestrian street. More and more streets and squares were converted over the years, offering a network of pedestrian streets for people on foot. Car owners soon realised it was more difficult to drive to and park in the city centre and much easier to ride a bike or use the public transport. So they changed their traffic habits.

Today foot traffic represents about 80% of the movements in the inner city. At the same time the number of cyclists is steadily rising. Copenhagen has recorded 13,100 more bikes than cars in the city centre over the past year. Morten Kabell, the current mayor of technical and environmental affairs, sees the city centre becoming car-free within a decade, and is striving for 50% of all commutes to be made by bike across Greater Copenhagen by 2025.

1. The title for this article could be
 - A. Copenhagen, the cycling city
 - B. A walking tour of Copenhagen
 - C. The benefits of cycling

2. According to the text, when Strøget was turned into a pedestrian street,
 - A. everyone agreed that this was a good decision.
 - B. no one wanted to have public spaces in the city.
 - C. some people were afraid they would soon be out of business.

3. In the years that followed, the city became a
 - A. car-free city.
 - B. car-friendly city.
 - C. bicycle-friendly.

4. According to the text,..... in the city centre.
 - A. more people choose to cycle rather than drive
 - B. 80% of Copenhageners cycle
 - C. there are 13,100 more cars than bikes

5. The goal of Morten Kabell is that in the next seven years
 - A. 50% of Copenhageners will bike to and from work or school.
 - B. bicycle traffic will rise by 50%.
 - C. people will own fewer cars.

2. Read the short texts below and choose the best phrase (A-F) to fill in items 1-5. Use each phrase only once. There is one phrase you do not need. (5X0,4=2)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Choose the right location | B. Look after your instrument |
| C. Protect yourself and your money | D. Acknowledge your listeners |
| E. Be prepared for a long performance | F. Select your repertoire carefully |

The 5 golden rules of busking*

1.

Find somewhere with a good acoustic, plenty of passers-by and not too much background noise.

2.

Bach and Mozart work well but you can explore jazz, folk or rock in different situations. Respond to listeners' requests if possible.

3.

Make respectful eye contact, smile and thank them if they give you something.

4.

If things are going well, you might be there for a few hours, so bring some food and water.

5.

Avoid direct sunlight and rain and don't play when it's too hot or too cold.

* to busk = to make money by singing, dancing, acting in public places

ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ

(4 μονάδες)

ΛΕΞΙΛΟΓΟΠΙΚΗ ΙΚΑΝΟΤΗΤΑ

(5X0,3=1,5)

3. Read the text below and for each gap (1-5) choose the best word (A-F). There is one word that you do not need.

| | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| A. bustle | B. squares | C. urban |
| D. cycling | E. open-air | F. transport |

The value of public space

Public space is all around us, a vital part of everyday (1) life: the streets we pass through on the way to school or work, the places where children play, or where we encounter nature and wildlife; the local parks in which we enjoy sports, walk the dog and sit at lunchtime; or simply somewhere quiet to get away for a moment from the (2) of a busy daily life. In other words, public space is our (3) living room, our outdoor leisure centre.

One of the fundamental functions of public space is that it allows us to move around – on foot, by bicycle, by car, motorbike or public (4). Well-designed streets and public spaces encourage walking and (5), and have the power to make our environment a safer one by reducing vehicle speeds and use.

2. Read the sentences below and fill in gaps 1-5 with the best option (A-G). Use each option only once. There are two options you do not need.

| | | | |
|--------|------------|---------|-------|
| A. but | B. through | C. with | D. of |
| E. to | F. away | G. out | |

Even on a cold and windy evening in Copenhagen, the streets are full of people strolling (1) the city centre.
 While only a century ago streets almost everywhere were crowded (2)..... people, many are now nearly empty—especially in the fast-growing suburbs.
 Living in cramped homes, often with no yards, and certainly no cars or refrigerators, people had little choice (3) to use public spaces.
 The key (4)..... revitalizing our public places—and our communities—is understanding that most people today have many more options than in the past.
 A trip to the farmer’s market or the local library is now recreational as much as it is practical—the chance to have fun, hang (5)..... with other folks, and enjoy the surroundings.

B .ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΠΡΟΦΟΡΙΚΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

(4 μονάδες)

1. Listen to a speaker talk about New York City parks and fill in items 1-5 with the right word. (5X0,4= 2)

1. All parks, big or small, are important because they improve the of life in any community.
2. Central Park is overyears old.
3. It is a very important park for all
4. The High Line is New York’s newest and most public park.
5. It is a public park built above the

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Eillst2nSHI>

2. Read items 1-5, listen and choose the best answer (A, B or C) for each item. (5X0,4= 2)

1. One of the attractions in Cambridge, Canada, is the open-air
A. cinema
B. theatre
C. museum

2. You can find one of Canada's top ten in this city.
A. flea markets
B. farmers' markets
C. street markets

3. In the city people can also go
A. skateboarding
B. ice skating
C. skiing

4. At Riverside park you can watch
A. an outdoor movie
B. a concert
C. a ball game

5. Another river sport you can do in Cambridge is
A. windsurfing
B. canoeing
C. water cycling

<https://www.cambridge.ca/en/parks-recreation-culture/Parks-Recreation-and-Culture.aspx>
(the video)

Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

(8 μονάδες)

1. Your school collaborates with a partner school from Ireland on a project entitled "*Transforming schoolyards, our best public spaces*". Students have to think of ways to improve their schoolyard. Follow some of the tips below and write your ideas on your school's blog (about 50 words). (3 μονάδες)

- Clean up the school grounds
- Plant some flowers
- Add some benches
- Paint a mural on one of the school walls
- Put up some sunshade tents

Before



After



2. Imagine you are a 15-year-old student from 1st high school of Aegina who participated in a community project. Using information from the text below, write an email (about 100 words) to an English-speaking friend who is visiting the island to inform him/her about the project and invite him/her to this evening's community celebration. (5 μονάδες)

Μαθητές της Αίγινας έφτιαξαν θερινό σινεμά από ... σκουπίδια



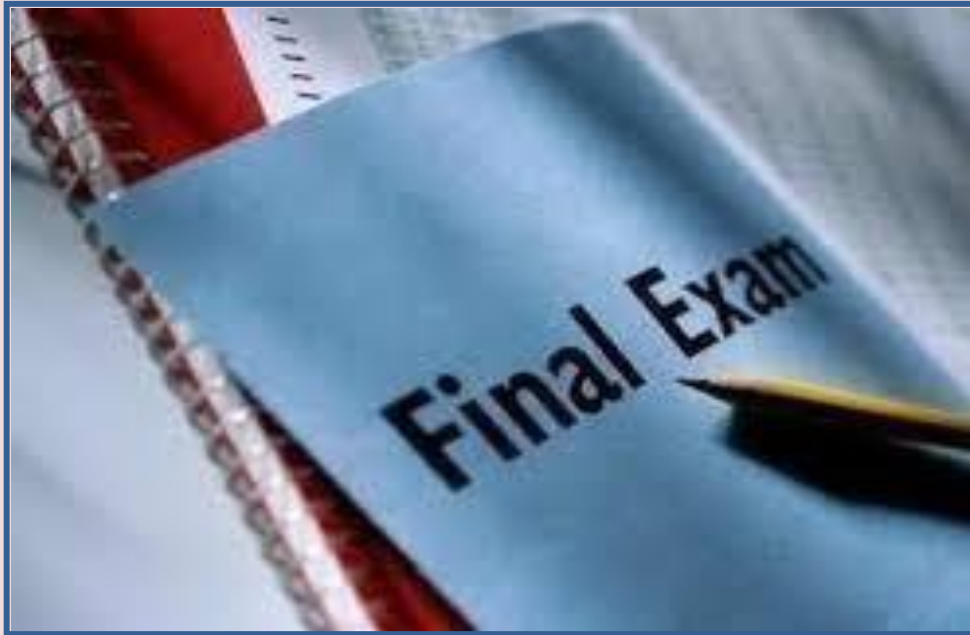
Ένα θερινό σινεμά με τα ... χεράκια τους κατασκεύασαν 180 έφηβοι στην Παραλία της Αύρας στην Αίγινα από υλικά που βρέθηκαν στους δρόμους και τις παραλίες του νησιού. Μέσα σε επτά ημέρες και με την βοήθεια γονέων, κατοίκων κι επισκεπτών που συμμετείχαν στις κατασκευές, κατόρθωσαν να μετατρέψουν μια άδεια και παλιά παιδική χαρά σε έναν χώρο πολιτιστικών δράσεων που θα καλύπτει τις ανάγκες των νέων από 13 έως 18 χρονών που ζούνε στην Αίγινα.

Αφού έκαναν έρευνα, επέλεξαν τον χώρο, τον καθάρισαν, δημιούργησαν μια σκηνή από παλέτες, κατασκεύασαν τη βάση οθόνης από μεταλλικές δοκούς, έφτιαξαν κι έβαψαν τα καθίσματα από ελαστικά.

Σήμερα στις 8.30 το βράδυ ανοίγει τις πύλες του το πρώτο θερινό σινεμά φτιαγμένο από ανακυκλώσιμα σκουπίδια και επαναχρησιμοποιημένα αντικείμενα.

Το κύριο μήνυμα που επιδιώκουν να περάσουν οι μαθητές και οι νέοι του νησιού είναι « φτιάχνοντας τον κόσμο μας από εμάς για εμάς»

ΔΕΙΓΜΑΤΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΩΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗΣ



ΓΕΝΙΚΟ ΛΥΚΕΙΟ

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ (30%) **10X3=30** Από την ΤΘΔΔ

Read the text and choose the correct option (A, B or C) for items 1-10.



Taking a closer look at animals raised in factory farms, we come to understand that farm animals need our help.

But what is a factory farm? A factory farm is a large industrial operation that raises large numbers of animals for food focusing on profit and efficiency while causing harm to animals. It is a fact that over 99% of farm animals in the United States are raised in factory farms.

Approximately 8.5 billion chickens are killed for their meat every year in the U.S., while another 300 million chickens are used in egg production. All birds, from egg-laying hens and meat chickens to turkeys, ducks and geese are kept out from all animal protection laws. By the numbers, these animals are in urgent need of protection. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) is focused on making people aware of the unpleasant conditions of chickens raised for meat and is working actively with companies that buy or raise chickens.

Many people do not realize that the breed of chicken used for modern egg production is different from the breed used for meat production. If you put them next to each other, they look almost nothing alike! Each has been raised according to a plan for hyperproduction: egg-laying hens for high egg volume, and “meat” chickens for maximum breast meat. Unfortunately, both types suffer from severe physical problems brought on by genetic control of their cells.

Αγγλικά 1, ΓΕΛ, 5. Animal rights, p.56 (Words: 241)

- The text mainly talks about
 - factory farms.
 - animal protection laws.
 - the aims of ASPCA.
- Who would be most interested in reading this text?
 - Food scientists.
 - Biology students.
 - The general public.
- Animals raised in factory farms are used for
 - their skin.
 - food production.
 - milk production.
- The text suggests that factory farms are mostly interested in animal
 - welfare.
 - protection.
 - efficiency.
- In the U.S., birds are
 - protected by animal laws.
 - mentioned in animal laws.
 - not protected by animal laws.
- Animals such as chickens, turkeys and ducks should be
 - let free at once.
 - protected at once.
 - genetically controlled at once.
- Chickens raised for egg production and chickens raised for meat production look
 - unhealthy.
 - similar.
 - different.
- Chickens raised for high egg and meat production have
 - suffered control of their cells.
 - lived a happy life.
 - no health problems.
- In the text the underlined word 'they' refers to
 - the people.
 - the hens.
 - the chickens.
- In the text, the underlined word 'severe' is closest in meaning to
 - serious.
 - unimportant.
 - well-treated.

ΘΕΜΑ 2^α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ (20%) **10X2=20** Από την ΤΘΔΔ

Έλεγχος λεξιλογικής ικανότητας

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

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|----|------------|----|---------|----|---------------|----|----------|
| A. | industrial | B. | production | C. | billion | D. | approximately | E. | focused |
| F. | protection | G. | profit | H. | raised | I. | unpleasant | J. | physical |

| | |
|-----|--|
| 11. | It will take us _____ two weeks to finish our biology project. |
| 12. | Their grandparents _____ the two brothers after their parents went abroad. |
| 13. | You shouldn't expect to make much _____ within the first couple of years of setting up your own company. |
| 14. | She looks so fit since she first joined the gym two years ago; no wonder why _____ exercise has become an essential part of her daily routine. |
| 15. | Many people find it difficult to live in big _____ cities because of their high levels of air pollution. |
| 16. | Natural elements such as sand and soda are used in the _____ of glass. |
| 17. | I always try to sleep peacefully at night and avoid _____ thoughts before a school exam. |
| 18. | They _____ on studying harder and finally managed to improve their marks. |
| 19. | This coat doesn't provide any _____ against the rain |
| 20. | China is one of the two countries in the world with a population of more than 1 _____ people, with India being the second. |

ΘΕΜΑ 2^β. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ (20%) **10X2=20** Από τον διδάσκοντα

Έλεγχος γραμματικής ικανότητας

Step 1: Fill in the gaps in items 1-5 with options A-F. There is one option you do not need.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|----|-------|----|-------------|----|--------|----|------|----|-----------|
| A. | hottest | B. | fewer | C. | intelligent | D. | better | E. | most | F. | difficult |
|----|---------|----|-------|----|-------------|----|--------|----|------|----|-----------|

- This July was the _____ month of the whole summer!
- Thank God, I'm feeling _____ today than yesterday!
- They say dolphins are as _____ as humans.
- I always thought Chinese is the most _____ language of all.
- Now that they've moved to a new town, she's got _____ friends than before.

Step 2: Fill in the gaps in items 6-10 with options G-L. There is one option you do not need.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------|----|------|----|----------|----|-------|----|-----|----|------|
| G. | much | H. | most | I. | a little | J. | a lot | K. | few | L. | many |
|----|------|----|------|----|----------|----|-------|----|-----|----|------|

6. I spent _____ of my time reading books this summer.
7. Very _____ people know me as well as you do.
8. Their teacher gives them _____ of homework lately.
9. We were able to communicate in China because my husband speaks _____ Chinese.
10. How _____ money have you got? Mine is not enough to pay for a taxi.

ΘΕΜΑ 3. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ (30%) Από τον διδάσκοντα

Your school is preparing a blog to celebrate the “Safe Internet Day”. Write a **blog entry** (120- 150 words) **explaining** the effects of cyberbullying on young victims and **suggesting** ways of dealing with it



ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ 2

ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

ΚΡΙΤΗΡΙΑ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΧΑΡΑ ΒΑΘΜΟΛΟΓΗΣΗΣ

Το καθένα από τα παρακάτω έξι (6) κριτήρια βαθμολογείται σε κλίμακα 1-5 (από **1 = μη ικανοποιητικό**, έως **5 = άριστο**). Ο τελικός βαθμός του θέματος είναι το άθροισμα των βαθμών των επιμέρους κριτηρίων με μέγιστο αριθμό μονάδων το 30.

| ΚΡΙΤΗΡΙΑ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Κάλυψη του θέματος Το γραπτό του εξεταζόμενου καλύπτει το θέμα και επιτυγχάνει τον επικοινωνιακό σκοπό όπως ορίζεται στην οδηγία/παρότρυνση (λ.χ. να προσκαλέσει, να παραπονεθεί, να υποστηρίξει μια άποψη, να ζητήσει εξηγήσεις) | | | | | |
| 2. Κειμενικά χαρακτηριστικά Το κείμενο που παρήγαγε ο εξεταζόμενος έχει τα γλωσσικά χαρακτηριστικά του είδους του κειμένου που του ζητήθηκε να γράψει (λ.χ. e-mail, επιστολή, αναφορά, άρθρο εφημερίδας, κτλ.) και είναι οργανωμένο με τρόπο που ταιριάζει στο ζητούμενο είδος κειμένου | | | | | |
| 3. Συνεκτικότητα και συνοχή κειμένου Το κείμενο περιλαμβάνει τις σωστές και κατάλληλες συνδετικές λέξεις ή εκφράσεις για τη σύνδεση προτάσεων, παραγράφων, κτλ. Οι πληροφορίες που περιλαμβάνονται στο γραπτό του εξεταζόμενου παρουσιάζονται με μια λογική σειρά. | | | | | |
| 4. Λεξιλογικές επιλογές Οι λέξεις και εκφράσεις αποδίδουν το σωστό νόημα και είναι κατάλληλες για το κείμενο που έχει παραχθεί. | | | | | |
| 5. Γραμματικές επιλογές Χρησιμοποιείται ποικιλία απλών ή/και σύνθετων δομών, όπως ταιριάζει στο κείμενο που ζητά η οδηγία/παρότρυνση. Η γλώσσα που χρησιμοποιείται είναι γραμματικά και συντακτικά σωστή. Τα τυχόν γραμματικά ή συντακτικά λάθη παραβιάζουν κάποιους τυπικούς κανόνες της γλώσσας, αλλά δεν αλλοιώνουν το νόημα του κειμένου. | | | | | |
| 6. Στίξη και ορθογραφία Η ορθογραφία είναι σωστή και τα τυχόν ορθογραφικά λάθη είναι απλά σε επίπεδο τύπου και δεν προκαλούν πρόβλημα επικοινωνίας. Η ορθογραφία των λέξεων δεν αλλοιώνει το νόμά τους. Παράλληλα, το κείμενο ακολουθεί τους κανόνες στίξης ώστε να διευκολύνουν την επικοινωνία και την ομαλή μετάδοση των ιδεών. | | | | | |
| ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | | |

Το γραπτό της δοκιμασίας 3 μηδενίζεται σε μία ή περισσότερες από τις παρακάτω περιπτώσεις:

1. Κενή κόλλα
2. Μη αναγνώσιμη γραφή (δυσανάγνωστο κείμενο, σε βαθμό που ο βαθμολογητής αδυνατεί να το διαβάσει)
3. Ακατανόητο κείμενο (αποτελούμενο από ασύνδετες λέξεις και φράσεις χωρίς νόημα)
4. Ανεπαρκής ανάπτυξη κειμένου (κείμενο που δεν δίνει αρκετά στοιχεία στον βαθμολογητή ώστε να αξιολογήσει τα επιμέρους κριτήρια)

ΔΕΙΓΜΑΤΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΩΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗΣ



ΕΠΑΛ

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B). **10X3=30** Από την ΤΘΔΔ

School Report and School Achievement

When most Greek parents get bad school reports for their children, it seems that they are much more negatively affected than their children. “You can’t attend Senior High School, so you’d better go to a Vocational High School (EPAL)”, parents usually say to a Junior High School leaver whose school report is not especially good. They usually believe that an EPAL is a kind of school for failures and not a school that may be more suitable for their child’s skills and abilities.



How can one show parents that, if a school report recommends that the child cannot progress in that type of school, they’d better make peace with the fact that:

- a. a type of school may not be suitable for their child, and
- b. a society does not need only doctors and lawyers, but also good technicians of all kinds.

How can one tell parents that they must understand the possible negative effect on their children if they are not ready for a certain type of school? According to a psychologist, “If the learning load in school is too heavy for the child, hard effort won’t build his/her character but it will destroy his/her self-confidence”.

Once parents have realized that their child may not be able to achieve much in a Senior High School, what should they do to make the choice of an EPAL school successful for their child?

Γενικά Αγγλικά Α' ΕΠΑ.Λ. Unit 1, p.8

(Words: 229)

| STATEMENTS | | A | B |
|------------|---|------|-------|
| | | TRUE | FALSE |
| 1. | Greek parents do not care about their children’s progress at school. | | |
| 2. | Many parents advise their children to go to an EPAL when they don’t get good grades in Junior High School. | | |
| 3. | The writer of this text believes that an EPAL is a school for failures. | | |
| 4. | Parents should realize that a specific type of school might not be appropriate for a kid. | | |
| 5. | Doctors and lawyers are more necessary than good technicians in a society. | | |
| 6. | According to a psychologist, children should learn many things at school to find a good job. | | |
| 7. | The underlined word “ <u>it</u> ” refers to the child’s character. | | |
| 8. | The underlined word “ <u>they</u> ” refers to parents. | | |
| 9. | The writer of this text believes that some students will do better in a Vocational High School (EPAL) than in a Junior High School. | | |
| 10. | Parents should help their children choose the most appropriate school for them. | | |

ΘΕΜΑ 2^α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ (20%) 10X2=20 Από την ΤΘΔΔ

Έλεγχος λεξιλογικής ικανότητας

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

| | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| A. parents | B. report | C. children | D. ability | E. types |
| F. peace | G. society | H. lawyer | I. choice | J. effort |

| | |
|-----|--|
| 11. | You have to make a _____ for our summer holidays: staying in a hotel or going camping for a change? |
| 12. | He didn't want his parents to get his school _____ because of his low grades. |
| 13. | He's jogging round the park every morning in an _____ to get fit for the football season. |
| 14. | "Children begin by loving their _____; after a time, they judge them; rarely, if ever, do they forgive them." <i>Oscar Wilde</i> |
| 15. | You can find over 50 different _____ of cheese in this supermarket. |
| 16. | We must all do our best to help the older members of our _____. |
| 17. | My _____ are very happy with their new school. |
| 18. | I am innocent! I won't tell you a word! I want to talk to my _____ first. |
| 19. | Your sister needs _____ and quiet to study for the exam! Can you stop making so much noise? |
| 20. | She is such an amazing teacher! She has the _____ to explain things so clearly. |

ΘΕΜΑ 2^β. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ (20%) 10X2=20 Από τον διδάσκοντα

Έλεγχος γραμματικής ικανότητας

Step 1: Fill in the gaps in items 1-5 with one of the options (A-F). Use each option only once. There is one option you do not need.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------|----|------|----|----------|----|-----|----|--------|----|------|
| A. | such | B. | many | C. | a lot of | D. | few | E. | little | F. | some |
|----|------|----|------|----|----------|----|-----|----|--------|----|------|

- The weather will be fine over the next _____ days, so how about going to the beach tomorrow?
- Eating too _____ sweets is definitely bad for you. You can gain weight easily and you can also damage your teeth.
- Officials said there was _____ hope of finding any survivors from what appears to be the worst air accident in over a decade.
- It was _____ an interesting experience to play the character of "Hamlet" in the school play!
- We've been waiting for our neighbours to make the first move for quite _____ time now. We know they're busy people and we didn't want to impose.

Step 2: Fill in the gaps in items 6-10 with one of the options (G-L). Use each option only once. There is one option you do not need.

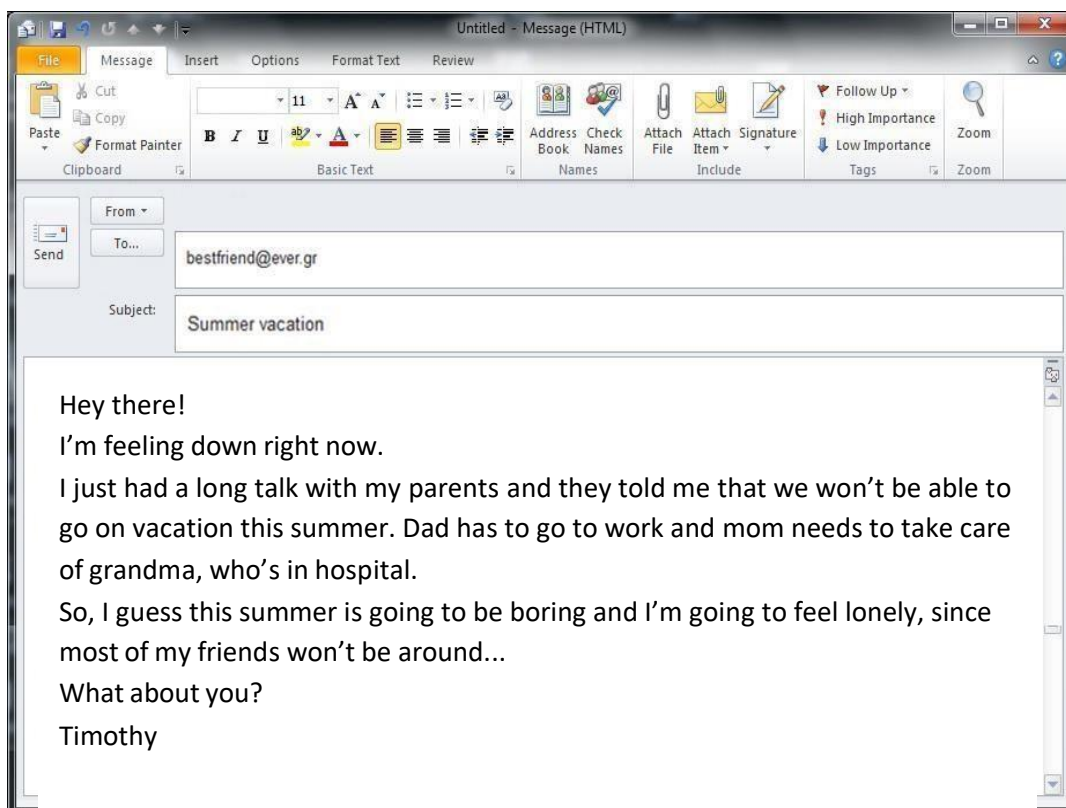
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------|----|------|----|--------|----|------------|----|--------|----|-----|
| G. | most | H. | much | I. | rather | J. | as many as | K. | enough | L. | too |
|----|------|----|------|----|--------|----|------------|----|--------|----|-----|

6. She's much_____young to watch this movie, so she can't go to the cinema tonight.
7. It is_____more difficult to judge yourself than to judge others.
8. I haven't had_____to eat, I'm still hungry, but then I do want to watch my weight. I've gained a pound or two recently
9. The list includes the ten_____viewed videos of all time, as they appear on YouTube charts.
10. I'm afraid it's a___long story and I'm sure you'd be bored

ΘΕΜΑ 3. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ (30%) Από τον διδάσκοντα

Imagine you received the email below from an English friend. Write an **email** in reply (120- 150 words) **telling** him/her your plans for the summer holidays and **inviting** him/her to join you. Make sure you mention the following:

- Places to visit
- People you are going with
- Things to do there



ΚΡΙΤΗΡΙΑ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΧΑΡΑ ΒΑΘΜΟΛΟΓΗΣΗΣ

Το καθένα από τα παρακάτω έξι (6) κριτήρια βαθμολογείται σε κλίμακα 1-5 (από 1 = μη ικανοποιητικό, έως 5 = άριστο). Ο τελικός βαθμός του θέματος είναι το άθροισμα των βαθμών των επιμέρους κριτηρίων με μέγιστο αριθμό μονάδων το 30.

| ΚΡΙΤΗΡΙΑ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Κάλυψη του θέματος Το γραπτό του εξεταζόμενου καλύπτει το θέμα και επιτυγχάνει τον επικοινωνιακό σκοπό όπως ορίζεται στην οδηγία/παρότρυνση (λ.χ. να προσκαλέσει, να παραπονεθεί, να υποστηρίξει μια άποψη, να ζητήσει εξηγήσεις) | | | | | |
| 2. Κειμενικά χαρακτηριστικά Το κείμενο που παρήγαγε ο εξεταζόμενος έχει τα γλωσσικά χαρακτηριστικά του είδους του κειμένου που του ζητήθηκε να γράψει (λ.χ. e-mail, επιστολή, αναφορά άρθρο εφημερίδας, κτλ.) και είναι οργανωμένο με τρόπο που ταιριάζει στο ζητούμενο είδος κειμένου | | | | | |
| 3. Συνεκτικότητα και συνοχή κειμένου Το κείμενο περιλαμβάνει τις σωστές και κατάλληλες συνδετικές λέξεις ή εκφράσεις για τη σύνδεση προτάσεων, παραγράφων, κτλ. Οι πληροφορίες που περιλαμβάνονται στο γραπτό του εξεταζόμενου παρουσιάζονται με μια λογική σειρά. | | | | | |
| 4. Λεξιλογικές επιλογές Οι λέξεις και εκφράσεις αποδίδουν το σωστό νόημα και είναι κατάλληλες για το κείμενο που έχει παραχθεί. | | | | | |
| 5. Γραμματικές επιλογές Χρησιμοποιείται ποικιλία απλών ή/και σύνθετων δομών, όπως ταιριάζει στο κείμενο που ζητά η οδηγία/παρότρυνση. Η γλώσσα που χρησιμοποιείται είναι γραμματικά και συντακτικά σωστή. Τα τυχόν γραμματικά ή συντακτικά λάθη παραβιάζουν κάποιους τυπικούς κανόνες της γλώσσας, αλλά δεν αλλοιώνουν το νόημα του κειμένου. | | | | | |
| 6. Στίξη και ορθογραφία Η ορθογραφία είναι σωστή και τα τυχόν ορθογραφικά λάθη είναι απλά σε επίπεδο τύπου και δεν προκαλούν πρόβλημα επικοινωνίας. Η ορθογραφία των λέξεων δεν αλλοιώνει το νόημά τους. Παράλληλα, το κείμενο ακολουθεί τους κανόνες στίξης ώστε να διευκολύνουν την επικοινωνία και την ομαλή μετάδοση των ιδεών. | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------|--|--|--|--|--|
| ΣΥΝΟΛΟ | | | | | |
|--------|--|--|--|--|--|

Το γραπτό της δοκιμασίας 3 μηδενίζεται σε μία ή περισσότερες από τις παρακάτω περιπτώσεις:

1. Κενή κόλλα
2. Μη αναγνώσιμη γραφή (δυσανάγνωστο κείμενο, σε βαθμό που ο βαθμολογητής αδυνατεί να το διαβάσει)
3. Ακατανόητο κείμενο (αποτελούμενο από ασύνδετες λέξεις και φράσεις χωρίς νόημα)
4. Ανεπαρκής ανάπτυξη κειμένου (κείμενο που δεν δίνει αρκετά στοιχεία στον βαθμολογητή ώστε να αξιολογήσει τα επιμέρους κριτήρια)