

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ
ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΟΥ
ΚΑΙ
ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ ΕΠΑΝΑΛΗΠΤΙΚΩΝ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ ΓΕΛ-ΕΠΑΛ
ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

09 Σεπτεμβρίου 2019

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΕΣ

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. – A
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 ζητούμενες λέξεις.
15. ...
16. ...
 - B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό 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.

What is the place of art in times of inattention? Recent visitors to the Louvre report that tourists can now spend only a minute in front of the Mona Lisa before being asked to move on. Much of that time, for some of them, is spent taking photographs not even of the painting but of themselves with the painting in the background.

One view is that we have democratised tourism and gallery-going so much that we have made it impossible to appreciate what we've travelled to see. Experience has thus become a commodity, a product, like everything else.

What gets lost in this industrialised haste is the quality of looking. Consider an extreme example, the late philosopher Richard Wollheim. When he visited the Louvre he could spend as much as four hours sitting before a painting. The first hour, he claimed, was necessary for incorrect perceptions to be eliminated. It was only then that the picture would begin to disclose itself. This seems unthinkable today, but it is still possible to organise. Even in the busiest museums there are many rooms and many pictures worth hours of thinking which the crowds

largely ignore. And there are some forms of art, those designed to be spectacles as well as objects of careful thinking, which can work perfectly well in the face of huge crowds.

Olafur Eliasson's current Tate Modern Art Gallery show, for instance, might seem nothing more than an entertainment, with all the crowds of parents and children parading along. But it's much more than that: the artist's installations bring home something of the reality of the destructive effects we are having on the planet - not least what we are doing to the glaciers of Eliasson's beloved Iceland.

Marcel Proust, another lover of the Louvre, wrote: "It is only through art that we can escape from ourselves and know how another person sees a universe which is not the same as our own and whose landscapes would otherwise have remained as unknown as any there may be on the moon." If any art remains worth seeing, it must lead us to such escapes. But a minute in front of a painting in a hurried crowd won't do that.

A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

(30 points)

A1. Answer questions 1-3, based on information from the text (max. 30 words each).

(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What would be a suitable title for this text?
2. What is the purpose of this text?
3. Why should the museum visitor spend time in front of major works of art?

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

(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. Where would you expect this text to appear?
A. In a book on the role of art in society. **B.** In the art and culture section of a newspaper. **C.** In a museum guide.
5. What does 'inattention' in the opening line refer to?
A. Modern man's lack of attention to himself. **B.** Modern man's lack of attention to other people. **C.** Modern man's tendency to do everything in a hurry.
6. According to the text, gallery visits
A. are now available to everybody. **B.** are not democratic. **C.** are a privilege of the few.
7. Richard Wollheim sometimes spent four hours sitting before a painting because
A. he found it extremely difficult to understand its meaning. **B.** he had to go through a number of stages before the painting revealed its meaning to him. **C.** he was strongly attracted to the specific form of art.
8. What is Olafur Eliasson's current show at the Tate Modern Art Gallery an example of? It is an example of art that
A. is both a spectacle and an object of thinking and can be appreciated by large crowds. **B.** is only a spectacle and can attract a lot of people. **C.** can only be appreciated by individual visitors.
9. Which of the following words or phrases, in the second part of the last paragraph of the text, best summarises Proust's words about the role of art?
A. 'hurried crowd' **B.** 'worth seeing' **C.** 'escapes'

B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ

(30 points)

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

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

A.	radical	B.	<i>technology</i> (example)	C.	able	D.	surround
E.	exist	F.	destroy	G.	distract	H.	competent

The example is in **bold** and *italics*.

Adjusting to 'smart' changes

I have not adjusted to some aspects of the new - perhaps because the rate of social change associated with (**ex.**) ***technological*** advances has been so rapid and so profound. I cannot get used to seeing myriads of people in the street peering into little boxes or holding them in front of their faces, totally out of touch with their **(10)** _____. I am most alarmed by such **(11)** _____ and inattention, when I see young parents staring at their cell phones and ignoring their own babies as they walk or wheel them along. Such children, **(12)** _____ to attract their parents' attention, must feel neglected, and they will surely show the effects of this in the years to come.

In his novel "Exit Ghost," from 2007, Philip Roth speaks of how **(13)** _____ changed New York City appears to a writer who has been away from it for a decade. He is forced to overhear cell-phone conversations all around him: "I did not see how anyone could believe he was continuing to live a human **(14)** _____ by walking about talking into a phone for half his waking life."

B2. Fill in the gaps with two words in the statements of column B, so that they are similar in meaning to the statements (15-19) of column A, as in the example.

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

Example: This will be my student's first performance in Canada.		This will be the first time my student <u>has performed</u> in Canada.
COLUMN A		COLUMN B
15.	This course will take us six months to complete.	In six months' time we will _____ this course.
16.	It doesn't matter if you think you know the subject well. You must revise for the exam.	You must revise for the exam _____ you think you know the subject.
17.	The man suddenly realized that his neighbour was watching him.	The man suddenly realized that he _____ watched by his neighbour.
18.	I managed to finish all the cooking before the guests arrived.	I succeeded _____ all the cooking before the guests arrived.
19.	I would prefer you not to have come so late.	I _____ you hadn't come so late.

- B3. Find the paragraph in column B (options A-F) which best follows each of the paragraphs in column A (items 20-24). There is ONE option you do not need.**

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

Giving children the gift of boredom during the summer

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
20.	Remember the summer holidays when you were at school?	A.	Dr Sharie Coombes, a child and family psychotherapist, argues that experiencing boredom can be crucial for developing minds.
21.	Well, it appears that overfilling children's time makes them tired and ill-tempered; and that some of the best days are the ones on which children are left unguided, free to cherish their boredom and, possibly, find ways round it.	B.	"If children don't have a chance to think for themselves or resolve their own minor problems, they may be far less likely to go on to be resilient, self-soothing or creative", says the psychotherapist.
22.	"Boredom can be a really important experience for children and young people to have in terms of their own social, intellectual, emotional and psychological development", she says.	C.	How your parents would spend hours planning your break in order for you to get the most out of your teacher-free time?
23.	As a matter of fact, the consequences of constantly planning children's free time may be serious.	D.	A parent actually reported that her daughter voluntarily tidied up her room for the first time ever!
24.	And while all this self-reliance can sometimes have its drawbacks (one might end up with red handprints on the newly painted walls), kids may find an inner resourcefulness that nobody expected.	E.	Of course, children's holidays cannot be completely unstructured.
		F.	Indeed, children need space to find out who they are (not who their parents see them as), how they can apply their own skills to new situations, how to overcome obstacles and improvise, and how to feel a sense of pride in what they are capable of doing.

Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

(40 points)

TASK: You have just finished high-school and are about to take part in your graduation ceremony. Your school principal has asked students who are graduating to volunteer to give a short speech at the ceremony on the topic “What is the most valuable thing you are taking with you now that you have finished high-school and why?”

You decide to volunteer to give such a speech. Write the text of your speech (180-200 words), in which you should:

- a) **discuss** what you liked most about your high-school experience generally,
- b) **present** the most valuable thing that you learnt during your time in high-school and **explain** why it is so important for you.

Do not mention your name anywhere in the text.

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ