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

ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

14 Σεπτεμβρίου 2020

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.

Canine companions trigger similar neural pathways to the parent-baby bond, and reduce loneliness and depression. The therapeutic value of our relationship with our pets, particularly dogs, is increasingly recognised by researchers. Cats can be wonderful, too - but dogs have been domesticated by humans for much longer, and, as even the most devoted cat lover will admit, dogs are far easier to train for companionship. Dogs love us unconditionally. They teach kids to be responsible, altruistic and compassionate and, valuably but sadly, how to cope when someone you love dies.

But why? What is responsible for these therapeutic effects? One key aspect appears to be social recognition - the process of identifying another being as someone important and significant to you. The bond that forms between owner and pet is, it seems, similar to the bond that a mother forms with her baby.

The importance of social recognition is increasingly acknowledged for the role it plays in helping us form networks. We now understand that healthy social bonds can play a key role in mental health; without them, we become lonely, depressed and physically unwell. And pets, it seems, can fulfil that role since they can be a lifeline for socially isolated people.

Pet care and self-care are linked. When you take a dog out for a walk, people talk to you and that may be the only social contact an isolated person has the whole day. People with disabilities often find that able-bodied people are socially awkward with them; if they have a dog, it breaks down barriers and allows a more comfortable and natural interaction.

And there are other reasons that pets and therapy animals are increasingly recognised as being good for our mental health. In addition to helping to alleviate stress, anxiety, depression and loneliness, there are all the benefits that come from having to exercise a dog. Daily walks outdoors boost physical and emotional wellbeing. Chucking sticks, picking up balls can provide an all-round workout.

Animal therapy helps to develop problem-solving skills, empathy, attention to the needs of others as well as a sense of responsibility.

bbc.com

Α. 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 the text?
2. What is the main aim of the text?
3. In what sense is owning a pet therapeutic?

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. Which of the following statements is true?

A. Researchers have always emphatically supported the positive effects of man − dog companionship.	**B.** The healing effects of man − dog companionship are better understood nowadays.	**C.** Researchers so far have totally ignored the therapeutic effects of man − dog companionship.

5. The main aim of the first paragraph is to show

A. how useful it is to have pets, especially cats.	**B.** how beneficial having a dog can be.	**C.** how pets can be man's best friends.

6. Social recognition

A. needs proper attention.	**B.** is not so important.	**C.** resembles a mother-baby relationship.

7. Pets

A. do not help much with emotional health.	**B.** can help their owners socialise.	**C.** may underline their owner's loneliness.

8. Which of the phrases below best shows how useful a dog can be for a person with disabilities?

A. breaks down barriers	**B.** able-bodied people	**C.** socially awkward

9. Which of the following statements is true?

A. Dogs can benefit us both emotionally and physically.	**B.** Dogs can rarely benefit us physically.	**C.** The physical advantages of exercising a dog outweigh the emotional ones.

Β. 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.	influence	**B.**	~~***perceive***~~ **(example)**	**C.**	moderate	**D.**	reduce
E.	imagine	**F.**	surpass	**G.**	confide	**H.**	heighten

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

How Virtual Reality may affect us

"One of the characteristics that really distinguishes Virtual Reality from other media is that it's ***perceptually (ex.)*** surrounding, so no matter where you turn there is content," says Bailenson, University of Stanford. In many ways, virtual reality mimics actual life.

His findings have actually shown that the **(10)** _____ reality of virtual reality can have an enormous influence on children. In a 2009 study, Bailenson found that when elementary-age school children saw themselves swimming with orca whales in a virtual environment, many later believed the **(11)** _____ experience happened in real life. Research carried out in 2017 found that media characters in virtual reality may be more **(12)** _____ over young children than characters on TV or computers. Young children can actually develop more **(13)** _____ in media characters in the virtual environment, which may help them develop empathy and overcome prejudices.

Still, the researcher advises that Virtual Reality be closely supervised and in **(14)** _____: exposure time may amount to 5 or 10 minutes for young kids and to no more than 20 minutes for older children and young adults.

B2. Fill in the gaps with <u>two words</u> 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: I haven't been on holiday for two years.		It's two years since I **<u>last</u>** **<u>went</u>** on holiday.
COLUMN A		**COLUMN B**
15.	I'm sure the manager was having a meeting when you called.	The manager must _____ _____ having a meeting when you called.
16.	Could you turn the music off, please?	Would you _____ _____ the music off, please?
17.	He suggested I should take the train.	He said I _____ _____ take the train.
18.	She made it clear right from the beginning that she would not comply with the regulations.	She made it clear right from the beginning that the regulations would not be _____ _____.
19.	Although she had a brilliant defence, she was found guilty.	Notwithstanding _____ _____ defence, she was found guilty.

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)

Motivated reasoning

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
20.	Motivated reasoning is thinking through a topic with the aim, conscious or unconscious, of reaching a particular kind of conclusion.	**A.**	People with deeper expertise are better equipped to spot deception, but if they fall into the trap of motivated reasoning, they are able to muster more reasons to believe whatever they really wish to believe.
21.	We are more likely to notice what we want to notice. Experts are not immune to motivated reasoning.	**B.**	Being smart or educated is no defence. In some circumstances, it may even be a weakness.
22.	Modern social science agrees with Molière and Franklin.	**C.**	In a football game, we see the fouls committed by the other team but overlook the sins of our own side.
23.	One recent review of the evidence available concluded that this tendency to evaluate evidence and test arguments in a way that is biased towards our own preconceptions is not only common, but just as common among intelligent people.	**D.**	More surprisingly, they found less material that contradicted them – as though they were using their expertise actively to avoid uncomfortable information. They were vastly better equipped to reach the conclusion they had wanted to reach all along.
24.	To give an example, in an experiment conducted to examine the way people reasoned about controversial social or political issues, more sophisticated participants in the experiment found more material to back up their preconceptions.	**E.**	Yet most people do not actively wish to delude themselves. They do have motives to reach certain conclusions, but facts matter, too.
		F.	Under some circumstances their expertise can even become a disadvantage. The French satirist Molière once wrote: “A learned fool is more foolish than an ignorant one.” Benjamin Franklin commented: “So convenient a thing is it to be a reasonable creature, since it enables us to find or make a reason for everything one has a mind to.”

Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

(40 points)

TASK: There have been several predictions about the future in books and films, both positive and negative. An online discussion on the issue is taking place on the youth community site in your area. As a member of this community, you have been invited to give a speech (180-200 words), in which you:

a) make at least two predictions on the way in which the world will change in 50 years from now

b) explain why the specific changes will take place and how they will affect human life**.**

Do not mention your name anywhere in the text.

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ