

**ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ ΕΙΔΙΚΩΝ
ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ
ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΟΥ**

ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΩΝ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ

12 Σεπτεμβρίου 2016

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ/ΤΙΣ ΥΠΟΨΗΦΙΟΥΣ/ΕΣ

1. Να απαντήσετε σε όλα τα ερωτήματα στο τετράδιό σας ακολουθώντας την αρίθμηση των θεμάτων ως εξής:
 - A1. 1. ...
2. ...
 - A2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στη σωστή απάντηση, π.χ.
4. – C
5. ...
 - B1. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και τη ζητούμενη λέξη.
10. ...
11. ...
 - B2. Να γράψετε μόνο τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος και την/τις ζητούμενη/ζητούμενες λέξη/λέξεις. Να χρησιμοποιήσετε ΜΙΑ (1) λέξη σε κάθε κενό.
15. ...
16. ...
 - B3. Να αντιστοιχίσετε τον αριθμό του ερωτήματος με το σωστό γράμμα και να γράψετε μόνο την αντιστοιχία, π.χ.
20. – A
21. ...
 - Γ. Να αναπτύξετε το ζητούμενο θέμα στο τετράδιό σας χωρίς να αντιγράψετε την οδηγία-εκφώνηση.
2. Να χρησιμοποιήσετε μόνο μπλε ή μαύρο στυλό διαρκείας και μόνο ανεξίτηλης μελάνης.

Καλή Επιτυχία.

Διάρκεια εξέτασης: Τρεις (3) ώρες

Έναρξη χρόνου εξέτασης: Αμέσως μετά τη διανομή των θεμάτων

Δυνατότητα αποχώρησης: 17:00

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



Until recently, dreaming has been a mystery over which we all ponder, but our research in the Swansea University Sleep Laboratory has begun to shed some light on this fascinating phenomenon. The study, revealed a link between daily events and the dreams we experience, examining what happens when we consciously make links between our waking lives and our internal adventures, and even links dreaming to memory.

So, is dreaming a meaningless quirk or does it play an essential role in how human beings process memories?

Firstly, for the scientific study of dreaming, we investigate how waking life events are incorporated into dreams.. In a recent study participants kept diaries of their daily lives and later compared them to their dream reports collected from different stages of sleep in the sleep lab. Importantly, events from waking life were not only incorporated into the dreams of the following night, but there was also a delayed incorporation, termed the 'dream-lag', where events are referred to in dreams five to seven days after

they have occurred. Work led by Elaine van Rijn has shown that the dream-lag is more likely to happen for personally significant events, possibly showing that five to seven nights of sleep are needed to process recent important information.

A second line of research looks into how sleep can help stabilize and improve memories of newly learned material, such as words or stories. Work led by Elaine van Rijn has shown that a night's sleep has a beneficial effect on memory for Welsh words, where these were learned by English-speaking newcomers to Wales, and that the improvement in memory across a period of sleep was related to how much the person values the Welsh language. In other words, the value one places on the material being learned seems to affect how the brain processes that material when one is asleep.

Our third line of research addresses what happens when the person who has had a dream discusses its content and considers how it relates to their recent waking life. The findings show that it may be beneficial to discuss dream content with others, and we relate this benefit to findings that dreams are more likely to refer to recent emotional events in one's life than to non-emotional or unimportant events.

(BBC Science Focus, 2016)

ΑΡΧΗ 3ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

(30 points)

A1. Answer questions 1-3 based on information from the article (no more than 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. What does the research reported in this article show?

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

(6 x 3 points = 18 points)

4. This article is most probably written by a
 - A. newspaper journalist.
 - B. researcher from university.
 - C. person with sleep problems.
5. The study investigated whether
 - A. we “see” our daily events in our dreams.
 - B. our dreams predict our daily events.
 - C. we can remember our dreams after a long time.
6. What is “dream-lag”?
 - A. When we see daily events the following night in our dreams.
 - B. When we see daily events about a week later in our dreams.
 - C. When events in our dreams happen about a week later in our real life.
7. According to the study by Elain van Rijn, dream-lag happens
 - A. every five to seven nights.
 - B. mainly with important emotional events.
 - C. with dreams that have personal significance.
8. The second line of research found that
 - A. dreams can help you remember new words better.
 - B. sleep can help you remember new words in Welsh.
 - C. sleep can help you remember new words when they are valued by you.
9. The third line of research found that
 - A. it is important to discuss your dreams with other people.
 - B. discussing your dreams helps improve your memory.
 - C. by discussing your dreams you will have more emotional events in your life.

B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ

(30 points)

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

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

A.	motion	B.	nomad	C.	seat	D.	popular
E.	act	F.	day	G.	health	H.	harm

Example:

HOW (ex) *HARMFUL* IS SITTING DOWN ALL DAY?

As a species, our lifestyles are becoming ever more (10) _____. Twelve thousand years ago, our hunter-gathering (11) _____ culture assured we were constantly moving around, yet today's society insists that we work, rest and play whilst remaining (12) _____. But just how (13) _____ can our sedentary lifestyles be?

The results of a study at UT Southwestern Medical Centre, taken from comparing the fitness levels and (14) _____ exercise of 2,223 individuals, found that spending long periods sitting down reduces our general cardiovascular fitness levels.

B2. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the gaps (15-19) in the text. Use one word for each gap.

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

Neither intelligence nor education can stop you from forming prejudiced opinions – but an inquisitive attitude may help you make wiser judgments.

Psychology (15) ____ long ____ [show] that education and intelligence (16) ____ ____ [not stop] your politics from (17) ____ [shape] your broader worldview, even if those beliefs do not match the hard evidence. Instead, your ability to weigh up the facts may depend on a less well-recognised trait – curiosity.

There is now a mountain of evidence (18) ____ [show] that politics doesn't just help predict people's views on some scientific issues; it also affects how they interpret new information.

This leads to the odd situation that people who are most extreme in their anti-science views – for example skeptics of the risks of climate change – (19) ____ more scientifically ____ [inform] than those who hold anti-science views but less strongly.

ΑΡΧΗ 5ΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ

B3. Choose the best option A-F (Column B-headings) for items 20-24 (Column A-paragraphs). There is ONE option you do not need.

(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

Group Texting Etiquette Rules Everyone Should Follow

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
20.	Trying to get to sleep when your phone is buzzing like crazy is the WORST. A good time to start a group text is the late afternoon when people are getting home from work and will be free to engage in a conversation.	A.	Text people who know each other
21.	The absolute cardinal sin of group texting is dragging it on and blowing up everyone's phone for no real reason.	B.	Don't only talk to one person
22.	If you have something you want to send to several people who have nothing in common, take the time to text them individually. Or at least introduce them over text.	C.	Stay on subject
23.	Group texting is not for mindless chatter. Group texts should have a purpose or a goal. Making plans or sharing an article or funny picture are all reasons to group text with friends or family.	D.	Don't start a conversation at night
24.	Allow everyone to get a chance to talk. When the group is discussing one subject, make sure everyone has contributed to the conversation before moving on to something else.	E.	Allow the conversation to have an end
		F.	Don't rush the conversation

Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

(40 points)

TASK: A popular technology magazine is launching a debate on the topic "Mobile phones, TVs and computers... luxuries or necessities?" and is inviting readers to contribute their personal views on the topic. You decide to take part in this debate by writing a **letter to the editor** of the magazine (180-200 words) expressing your opinion on one of the three technological devices. Use examples to support your views.

Do not sign your letter.

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ

ΤΕΛΟΣ 5ΗΣ ΑΠΟ 5 ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ