



1. Watch a National Geographic video titled *"Syrian Refugees: A Human Crisis Revealed in a Powerful Short Film"* on YouTube or look at the pictures below, and describe the scenes you see.



http://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=hiujzFNgHcE



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hiujzFNgHcE>

2. Watch the video "The Greek island where Syrian refugees are welcome - BBC News" on YouTube, and discuss your first impressions of it.



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pwa9KPxbZWQ>

DeepL Translator

LISTEN WHILE READING HERE



3.

LOOK UP THE HIGHLIGHTED WORDS
(you can use the help of DeepL)

& MAKE SENTENCES OF YOUR OWN WITH THE 15 NUMBERED WORDS

Island of goats and dreams - tiny Tilos, in the Aegean, welcomes refugees with open arms

Tucked away in a quiet corner of the Aegean, Tilos is an island of crimson bougainvillea cascading over whitewashed houses, ancient stone terraces and goats – lots of goats.

For years its main claim to fame was a cave in which the remains of pygmy elephants – the last to roam Europe, until around 4,000 years ago – were discovered by paleontologists.

But Tilos has now earned a new distinction, as a place that has actively welcomed refugees fleeing the war in Syria.

Islanders say their decision to embrace a dozen refugee families – around 70 people in total – offers an example to the rest of Greece, where



Syrian children in the refugee camp established on Tilos. They learn Greek and English and will start attending school in September. Credit: Nick Squires



The main port in Tilos. The island is part of the Dodecanese and lies close to the coast of Turkey. Credit: Nick Squires



The refugee camp in Livadia, the island's port. Credit: Nick Squires



Syrian children in an English lesson in the camp on Tilos. Credit: Nick Squires

more than 60,000 refugees from Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and other countries languish in limbo in camps, waiting to be granted asylum and allowed to settle in other EU countries.³

"We think that the arrangement we have here could be a model that could be exported to the rest of Greece and the whole of Europe," Maria Kamma, the mayor, said in her office in Megalo Horio, the tiny 'capital' of Tilos, a village that clings to the slopes of a craggy mountain beneath a ruined castle.

⁴ "If a little island like ours can support 12 families, then others can do the same, in proportion to their population. Bigger communities can take larger numbers. We can solve the refugee problem," the mayor told The Telegraph.

Maria Kamma, the mayor of Tilos, has welcomed the refugee families. The number of refugees settled in Tilos may seem small, but in proportion to the island's ⁵resident population, which is barely 500, it is significant.

Unlike the miserable camps in other parts of Greece where refugees have nothing to do, those on Tilos are becoming integrated into the fabric of daily life.

Almost all the adults – aside from mothers looking after small children – have found work, in hotels and restaurants, shops, the island's bakery or as day labourers.

They live in a purpose-built camp in the middle of Livadia, the island's port, where tourists eat grilled fish and tsatsiki in seafront tavernas. It is hardly luxurious – families live in Portakabins grouped around a communal cooking area and a shower block.

⁶ But trees provide splashes of shade, a fresh layer of gravel keeps down the dust and there is plenty of room for the children to run around.

Conditions are immeasurably better than in other, much larger camps on Aegean islands

such as Lesbos and Chios, where refugees have been **stuck** since crossing in boats from nearby Turkey.

Those asylum seekers, many of them women and small children, are **suffering** ever greater levels of "psychological stress" and **despair**, **8** according to the UN.

On Tilos, **in contrast**, the children go to Greek and English lessons and will start attending schools on the island in September.

"I like the lessons, and playing outside, and having my friends around," said Nour, an **outgoing** eight-year-old Syrian girl, speaking in **9** confident Greek rather than her **native** Arabic.

Leading a **toddler** by the hand in the shade of a eucalyptus tree, Mohsen Barak, 42, from the city of Al-Hasakah in north-eastern Syria, has been on Tilos for seven months. "It is so much better than where we were before. We were on Rhodes, in a refugee camp inside an old **slaughter yard**. It was bad, really bad. We spent nearly a year there," he said.

Eleni Kymina, 35, teaches the children Greek **10** **several** times a week. "The kids really want to learn, they want to play music – all the things they didn't **have a chance to** do in the past," the teacher said.

The camp was established about a year ago by **Solidarity Now**, a Greek NGO, with help from UNHCR, the UN's refugee **agency**.

"The refugees are much happier than they were **at first**, **especially** now they have found jobs. It's not good to sit **around** all day with nothing to do, you become **depressed**," said Spiros Aliferis, a team leader from the NGO. "They're part of our community. The kids go to the playground in the village, they swim in the sea. And they **pick up** Greek quickly."

Like many Greek islands, Tilos has suffered from chronic **depopulation** in the past. Up in the hills,



Dawn on Tilos. The island lies just a few nautical miles from Turkey.



The village of Mikro Chorio. Around 15,000 goats **roam** the mountains and **valleys** of Tilos.



away from the beaches and **13** **bays**, lies the **abandoned** village of Mikro Chorio.

The village of Mikro Chorio was abandoned in the **decades** after the Second





An abandoned house in the **deserted** village of Mikro Chorio.

World War. Goats **wander through** deserted houses, while others are **boarded up** with bits of rusting **corrugated iron**.

The village's **inhabitants drained away** after the Second World War, **seeking** new lives in Athens, the United States and Australia.

The **presence** of the refugees has **injected** money into the island. They **receive** a **modest allowance** from the UNHCR and spend the money in local shops.

Now there are plans to build a cheese factory on ¹⁴Tilos, to **take advantage of** the milk produced by the 15,000 goats that wander its **herb-scented** mountains and valleys.

"Some **shepherds** use the milk and one or two make their own cheese but it's for their own **consumption**. There's a big **potential**," said Stathis Kontos, special adviser to the mayor. It is hoped that the cheese factory will provide jobs for both Syrians and locals. "The locals will provide

the **expertise** and the refugees will provide the **manpower**," said Mr Kontos.

The **15** **enterprise** will help **diversify** Tilos' **dependence on** tourism as the **mainstay** of its economy. A two-hour boat ride from Rhodes, the island is **popular with** a small but loyal crowd of British, Italians and Scandinavians, many of whom come year after year.

Tilos has a **permanent** population of just 500, but thousands of tourists arrive in the summer months.

Some **fall in love** with the place so much that they buy houses and live there all year round. Ian Beesley, 70, originally from Oldham, moved here nearly 20 years ago and lives in a villa overlooking the sea.

"This island could be an example of how to **deal with** the refugee problem and integrate them into **communities**. There is a **genuine** feeling of **compassion** here," he said. "I think they also want to **build up** the population. **At one point** the **ratio** of kids to teachers was three to one. I have only **encountered** one guy with anything negative to say about the refugees," he said.

Some of the refugees hope to be **reunited** with **relatives** already settled in Germany or other EU countries, but the mayor hopes the rest will remain and rebuild their **shattered** lives on Tilos. "I'd like them to stay. They're human beings. It's their **right** to live in **humane conditions**. Tilos is a place where we can support their dreams of a **peaceful** life," she said.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2017/09/06/island-goats-dreams-tiny-tilos-aegean-welcomes-refugees-open/>

UPDATE:

This is a 2024 piece of news regarding refugee/immigrant treatment on Tilos.
Let's read the article and discuss it.

How do you feel about the recent incident taking place on Tilos?

some more
practice for
unit 2 →
on Nearpod



4. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE TEXT:

1. Tilos welcomed a proportion of refugees of over 10% of its population.

TRUE →

FALSE →

4. What are the main reasons that refugees are welcome on the island of Tilos according to Ian Beesley?



2. Write two advantages of Tilos' refugee camp in comparison with camps on other islands.

✓
.....

✓
.....

3. According to the refugees, all Greek people welcome them.

TRUE →

FALSE →

5. The refugees think that:

- doing nothing all day makes you happy
- doing nothing all day causes depression
- life is better on bigger islands because there are more jobs
- locals should give them money

6. Tilos' economy mainly depends on:

- goats
- dairy industry
- tourism
- fishing



7. Young children from refugee families don't go to school because they must learn Greek first.

TRUE →

FALSE →

8. Explain in which ways local economy can benefit from refugees.

GRAMMAR

A Helpful Video to Master the Formation of each Tense can be found

HERE

Σύνοψη των Χρόνων και Ρηματικών Τύπων στα Αγγλικά

1. Present Tenses

✓ **Present Simple** → Συνήθειες, γενικές αλήθειες, μέλλον για δρομολόγια/προγράμματα, μέλλον σε χρονικές δευτερεύουσες προτάσεις (μετά από επρότιμα χρονικά *when, as soon as, till, until* κλπ.)

- *She goes to school every day.*
- *Water boils at 100°C.*
- *I'll call you when she arrives.*

✓ **Present Continuous** → προσωρινές καταστάσεις, δράσεις που συμβαίνουν τώρα, προγραμματισμένο μέλλον (100% βεβαιότητα)

- *She is studying now.*
- *I'm staying with my cousin this week.*
- *We are meeting at 6 p.m. tomorrow.*

✓ **Present Perfect** → εμπειρίες ζωής, δράσεις με αποτέλεσμα στο παρόν, καταστάσεις που συνεχίζονται

- *I have never been to Japan.*
- *She has lost her keys.*
- *I have lived here for 10 years.*

✓ **Present Perfect Continuous** → δράσεις που ξεκίνησαν στο παρελθόν και συνεχίζονται, έμφαση στη διάρκεια, ορατά αποτελέσματα

- *She has been studying for 3 hours.*
- *He is tired because he has been running.*

2. Past Tenses

✓ **Past Simple** → ολοκληρωμένες ενέργειες στο παρελθόν, διαδοχικές πράξεις, συνήθειες του παρελθόντος

- *She visited London last year.*
- *I woke up, brushed my teeth, and left.*

✓ **Past Continuous** → δράση που συνέβαινε σε συγκεκριμένη στιγμή, δύο ταυτόχρονες δράσεις, δράση που διακόπηκε

- *I was watching TV at 8 p.m.*
- *She was cooking while I was setting the table.*
- *I was walking when it started to rain.*

✓ **Past Perfect** → δράση που συνέβη πριν από άλλη στο παρελθόν, απίσια γεγονότος, μη πραγματοποιημένο παρελθόν

- *She had left before I arrived.*
- *He was tired because he had worked all day.*
- *I wish I had studied harder.*

✓ **Past Perfect Continuous** → έμφαση στη διάρκεια μιας παρελθοντικής δράσης πριν από άλλη

- *She had been studying for hours before the exam.*

3. Future Tenses

✓ **Future Simple (will)** → προβλέψεις, αυθόρυμπες αποφάσεις, υποχρέωσης (50% βεβαιότητα)

- *It will rain tomorrow.*
- *I'll help you with your homework.*

✓ **Future Continuous** → δράση που θα συμβαίνει σε συγκεκριμένη στιγμή στο μέλλον

- *This time tomorrow, I will be flying to Paris.*

✓ **Future Perfect** → δράση που θα έχει ολοκληρωθεί μέχρι μια στιγμή στο μέλλον

- *By next year, I will have finished my studies.*

✓ **Future Perfect Continuous** → έμφαση στη διάρκεια μιας δράσης μέχρι ένα σημείο στο μέλλον

- *By 8 p.m., she will have been studying for five hours.*

✓ **Going to** → σχέδια για το μέλλον, προβλέψεις βασισμένες σε στοιχεία (70% βεβαιότητα)

- *I'm going to visit my grandmother this weekend.*
- *Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.*

4. Other Structures (Άλλες Δομές)

✓ **Used to + bare infinitive** → παλιές συνήθειες ή καταστάσεις που δεν ισχύουν πλέον

- *I used to play football when I was a child.*

✓ **Would** (για παλιές συνήθειες, όχι καταστάσεις)

- *When I was young, we would go to the beach every summer.*

✓ **Be/Get used to + verb-ing** → είμαι /γίνομαι συνηθισμένος σε κάτι

- *I am used to waking up early.*

✓ **Be/Get accustomed to + verb-ing** → είμαι /γίνομαι εξοικειωμένος με κάτι

- *She is accustomed to working under pressure.*

❖ Σημαντικά Σημεία:

• Στις χρονικές προτάσεις (when, after, before, as soon as, until) δεν χρησιμοποιούμε **will** αλλά **Present Simple**.

- *I will call you when I arrive. (✗)*

- *I will call you when I will arrive. (✗)*

• Τα **stative verbs** (πχ *know, love, want, believe, own, etc.*) δεν χρησιμοποιούνται σε continuous χρόνους. *I am knowing the answer. (✗) ΑΛΛΑ I know the answer. (✓)*

MULTIPLE CHOICE EXERCISE ON THE TENSES & VERB FORMS

1. By this time next year, she ____ her degree.
a) finishes b) will finish c) will have finished

2. When I was a child, we ____ to my grandparents' house every Sunday.
a) used to go b) were going c) had gone

3. Look at those dark clouds! It ____ soon.
a) is raining
b) is going to rain
c) will rain

4. Right now, she ____ to music in her room.
a) listens
b) is listening
c) has listened

5. While I ____ in the park, it started to rain.
a) walked
b) was walking
c) had walked

6. I ____ here for ten years, and I still love it.
a) live
b) am living
c) have lived

7. When she ____ , I'll tell her the news.
a) arrives
b) will arrive
c) is arriving

8. This time tomorrow, we ____ on the beach.
a) will be lying
b) will lie
c) are going to lie

9. He was exhausted because he ____ all day.
a) worked
b) had been working
c) was working

10. By the time we get there, the film ____ .
a) will start
b) will have started
c) starts

11. I ____ my keys! Now I can't open the door.
a) lose
b) have lost
c) am losing

12. He ____ his dog when he saw the accident.
a) walked
b) was walking
c) had walked

13. I ____ to loud music, so I don't mind it.
a) am used
b) am used to listening
c) used to listen

14. If you call me after 10 p.m., I ____ .
a) will sleep
b) will have slept
c) will be sleeping

15. I wish I ____ harder for my exam last week.
a) had studied
b) studied
c) was studying

16. We ____ the museum before, so we knew what to expect.
a) had visited
b) visited
c) were visiting

17. Every summer, we ____ swimming in the lake.
a) go
b) are going
c) have gone

18. She ____ a book for three hours, and she still hasn't finished.
a) has been reading
b) reads
c) had read

19. My friend ____ to Japan next month. The tickets are already booked.
a) is flying
b) flies
c) will fly

20. When the phone rang, I ____ a shower.
a) had
b) was having
c) have had

Get some ideas here

or ask Chat GPT about it

WRITING:

An opinion essay about the benefits of accepting refugees and immigrants in a country (120-180 words)

OPINION ESSAY about the BENEFITS of ACCEPTING REFUGEES & IMMIGRANTS

WRITING PLAN

- You must all start the **1st paragraph** like this & follow the instructions for the rest of your essay

Nowadays, the refugee and immigrant surge in Europe has reached a peak. This issue has been preoccupying both governments and people for quite some time now. Besides the obvious impact on the people who seek to enter, have you ever wondered what the benefits may be for the EU and its citizens as well?

Par 2 =>

1st SUPPORTING ARGUMENT - ΔΩΣΤΕ 1ο ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΜΑ ΓΙΑ ΝΑ ΥΠΟΣΤΗΡΙΞΕΤΕ ΤΟ ΠΩΣ ΩΦΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ Η ΧΩΡΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΝΑ ΔΕΧΕΤΑΙ ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΕΣ & ΠΡΟΣΦΥΓΕΣ
ΔΟΜΗ: argument => analysis => example

Par 3 =>

2nd SUPPORTING ARGUMENT - ΔΩΣΤΕ 2ο ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΜΑ ΓΙΑ ΝΑ ΥΠΟΣΤΗΡΙΞΕΤΕ ΤΟ ΠΩΣ ΩΦΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ Ο ΚΑΘΕΝΑΣ ΜΑΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΝΑ ΔΕΧΟΜΑΣΤΕ ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΕΣ & ΠΡΟΣΦΥΓΕΣ
ΔΟΜΗ: argument => analysis => example

Par 4 =>

CONCLUSION - ΣΥΝΟΨΙΣΤΕ & ΚΛΕΙΣΤΕ ΤΟ ESSAY ΜΕ ΤΗΝ ΑΠΟΨΗ ΣΑΣ ΒΑΣΙΣΜΕΝΗ ΣΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΠΑΝΟ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΜΑΤΑ

USEFUL VOCABULARY TO JUSTIFY/EXPLAIN/LINK/CONTRAST/OFFER EXAMPLES

(use as many as you can)

On one hand, Initially, as , Moreover, since for instance Despite the fact that, On the other hand, It is believed that , Furthermore , due to... Although, In addition, for=because thus = so hence = that's why..... Last, but not least= Finally..... To my mind = I am in strong support of = In my view All in all= To sum up = In conclusion



A) ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ

Practice Exercises

Tenses

1. Let's rash. The cinema at 9 o'clock.
 - A. is beginning
 - B. begins
 - C. will have begun
2. She an expensive car.
 - A. owns
 - B. is owning
 - C. is owned
3. She all the wedding arrangements by tomorrow.
 - A. will make
 - B. is making
 - C. will have made
4. Her cousin at her house this week.
 - A. had stayed
 - B. stays
 - C. is staying
5. Nowadays living in a city more and more dangerous.
 - A. becomes
 - B. is becoming
 - C. was becoming
6. Can you turn down the music? Your mother her students' papers.
 - A. is correcting
 - B. has corrected
 - C. was about to correct
7. She the piano for two hours now.
 - A. has been playing
 - B. is playing
 - C. has played
8. She hasn't bought a newspaper since she a computer.
 - A. was given
 - B. has given
 - C. was giving
9. Her roommate moved into her flat just a week ago so she hasn't been used responsibilities yet.
 - A. to share
 - B. sharing
 - C. to sharing
10. At 9 o'clock yesterday, they ready for their trip.
 - A. got
 - B. were getting
 - C. have already got
11. The twins on television shows since they were 10.
 - A. are appearing
 - B. appeared
 - C. have been appearing
12. After the baby asleep, she turned off the light.
 - A. had fallen
 - B. was falling
 - C. would have fallen
13. He such an attractive woman before.
 - A. didn't meet
 - B. hasn't met
 - C. wasn't meeting
14. Where at this time tomorrow?
 - A. will you swim
 - B. do you swim
 - C. will you be swimming
15. It is the first time she a horse.
 - A. has ridden
 - B. is riding
 - C. rides
16. Although they have travelled a lot, they haven't ever been Rome before.
 - A. to
 - B. in
 - C. at
17. I am about so I can't help you.
 - A. to leave
 - B. to leaving
 - C. to have left
18. By the time her dad arrived home, she for four hours.
 - A. had studied
 - B. was studying
 - C. had been studying
19. Don't be so noisy or she you to leave the room.
 - A. will ask
 - B. has asked
 - C. asks
20. As soon as he the flowers, he'll take the dog for a walk.
 - A. had watered
 - B. will water
 - C. waters

Β) ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΑ ΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΠΑΡΕΝΘΕΣΕΩΝ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ ΧΡΟΝΟ

1. They _____ in Chicago for 20 years (be).
2. I _____ a wonderful film in the cinema last night. (see)
3. The sun _____ at 6:38 yesterday morning (rise)
4. The sun _____ when the climber reached Mount Everest. (shine)
5. I promise that I _____ this secret to anyone (not tell)
6. Unfortunately, just as we got to the airport their plane _____ off (take).
7. They _____ to the movies only once in a while (go)
8. I was tired yesterday because I _____ well the night before (not sleep).
9. Sh! Someone _____ to our conversation (listen)!
10. When I left the house this morning, it _____ (rain)
11. I think Bob _____ for London this very moment. (leave)
12. The plane _____ off in a few minutes. (take)
13. I _____ up at 7 every morning but this morning I _____ long and I _____ up until 8. (get, sleep, not get)
14. I _____ my watch because it is being fixed (not wear).
15. This _____ an easy quiz so far (be).
16. They _____ in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house. (live)
17. Everyone _____ when the earthquake hit the small town. (sleep)
18. He _____ by herself since her divorce (live)
19. I was angry that I _____ such a stupid mistake (make).
20. I predict that by 2020, man _____ on Mars (land)

UNIT 2 - QUIZLET

1. **accommodate** (ρήμα) = φιλοξενώ / στεγάζω = house
2. **accommodation** (ουσιαστικό) = κατάλυμα = lodging
3. **accept** (ρήμα) = δέχομαι = receive
4. **activity** (ουσιαστικό) = δραστηριότητα = exercise
5. **adult** (ουσιαστικό) = ενήλικας = grown-up
6. **adviser** (ουσιαστικό) = σύμβουλος = consultant
7. **allowed** (μετοχή) = επιτρεπόμενος = permitted
8. **amount** (ουσιαστικό) = ποσότητα = quantity
9. **beautiful** (επίθετο) = όμορφος/η/ο = pretty
10. **beautifully** (επίρρημα) = όμορφα = elegantly
11. **comfortable** (επίθετο) = άνετος/η/ο = cozy
12. **condition** (ουσιαστικό) = κατάσταση / όρος = state
13. **confidence** (ουσιαστικό) = αυτοπεποίθηση = self-assurance
14. **confident** (επίθετο) = σίγουρος/η/ο = self-assured
15. **create** (ρήμα) = δημιουργώ = generate
16. **decade** (ουσιαστικό) = δεκαετία = ten years
17. **decision** (ουσιαστικό) = απόφαση = choice
18. **depressed** (επίθετο) = καταθλιπτικός / λυπημένος = sad
19. **depression** (ουσιαστικό) = κατάθλιψη = sadness
20. **deserted** (επίθετο) = εγκαταλελειμμένος = abandoned
21. **discovered** (μετοχή) = ανακαλυψμένος = found
22. **discovery** (ουσιαστικό) = ανακάλυψη = finding
23. **escape** (ρήμα) = δραπετεύω = flee
24. **escaped** (μετοχή) = δραπέτευσε / ξέφυγε = fled

25. **factory** (ουσιαστικό) = εργοστάσιο = plant

26. **familiar** (επίθετο) = οικείος / γνωστός = well-known

27. **get involved** (φράση / ρήμα) = εμπλέκομαι = participate

28. **granted** (μετοχή) = παραχωρημένος / δοσμένος = given

29. **host** (ουσιαστικό) = οικοδεσπότης = presenter

30. **involve** (ρήμα) = εμπλέκω = include

31. **involved** (μετοχή) = εμπλεκόμενος = included

32. **involvement** (ουσιαστικό) = εμπλοκή / ανάμειξη = participation

33. **known** (μετοχή) = γνωστός = recognized

34. **leader** (ουσιαστικό) = ηγέτης = chief

35. **located** (μετοχή) = εντοπισμένος / τοποθετημένος = situated

36. **location** (ουσιαστικό) = τοποθεσία = place

37. **look after** (φράση / ρήμα) = φροντίζω = care for

38. **looked after** (μετοχή) = φροντισμένος = cared for

39. **miserable** (επίθετο) = δυστυχισμένος = unhappy

40. **population** (ουσιαστικό) = πληθυσμός = inhabitants

41. **presence** (ουσιαστικό) = παρουσία = attendance

42. **produce** (ρήμα) = παράγω = generate

43. **provide** (ρήμα) = παρέχω = offer

44. **provided** (μετοχή) = παρεχόμενος = supplied

45. **quiet** (επίθετο) = ήσυχος/η/o = calm

46. **quietly** (επίρρημα) = ήσυχα = silently

47. **routine** (ουσιαστικό) = ρουτίνα = schedule

48. **settle** (ρήμα) = εγκαθίσταμαι / τακτοποιούμαι = reside

49. **shade** (ουσιαστικό) = σκιά = shadow

50. **shared** (μετοχή) = κοινός / μοιρασμένος = divided

51. **support** (ρήμα/ουσ.) = υποστηρίζω / υποστήριξη = help

52. **supporters** (ουσιαστικό – πληθυντικός) = (παραλείπεται)

53. **supportive** (επίθετο) = υποστηρικτικός = helpful

54. **suffer from** (φράση / ρήμα) = πάσχω από = endure

55. **think** (ρήμα) = σκέψηται = consider

56. **thought** (ουσιαστικό) = σκέψη = idea

57. **unknown** (επίθετο) = άγνωστος = unfamiliar

58. **unhappy** (επίθετο) = λυπημένος = sad

59. **wander** (ρήμα) = περιπλανιέμαι = roam

60. **welcomed** (μετοχή) = ευπρόσδεκτος / καλωσόρισα = greeted

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

Refugees' Dreamland

Located in a quiet corner of the Aegean, Tilos is a beautiful island where the landscape is that of whitewashed houses decorated with bougainvillea plants, ancient stone terraces and goats, lots of goats. For many years it was only known for an old cave where paleontologists discovered the remains of pigmy elephants – the last to roam Europe, until around 4,000 years ago.



But recently, Tilos has been distinguished as a place where refugees from the war in Syria are actively welcomed. The residents of Tilos say their decision to accommodate and support a dozen refugee families, around 70 people in total, sets an example to the rest of Greece, where more than 60,000 refugees from Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and other countries suffer in camps, waiting to be granted asylum and allowed to settle in other EU countries. “We think that the arrangement we have here could be put into practice in the rest of Greece and the whole of Europe,” Maria Kamma, the mayor, said in her office in Megalo Horio, the tiny ‘capital’ of Tilos. “If a small island like ours can support 12 families, then others can do the same, in proportion to their population. Bigger islands can take larger numbers. We can solve the refugee problem,” the mayor told the *Telegraph*.

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. The writer describes the architecture of the island.			
2. There are different kinds of birds on the island.			
3. The island was known in the past for a very old cave.			
4. The people of Tilos have decided to welcome twenty refugee families.			
5. There are some elderly people among the refugees.			
6. Refugees from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan enjoy life in the camps.			
7. Refugees from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan want to travel to other countries.			
8. Megalo Horio is the capital of Tilos.			
9. According to Maria Kamma, the higher the number of people who live on an island the higher the number of refugees they can support.			
10. The mayor of Tilos believes that there is no solution to the refugee problem.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	located	B.	quiet	C.	beautiful	D.	allowed	E.	discovered
F.	known	G.	support	H.	suffer	I.	accommodate	J.	think

11.	Susan really wanted to go to the school trip, and, surprisingly, her parents finally _____ her to go.
12.	The area is _____ for the river that runs through it creating magical landscapes.
13.	The bank is _____ in the central square right next to the train station.
14.	Could you keep _____ while I am talking to my boss on the phone?
15.	Teachers always do the best they can to _____ their students in every possible way.
16.	If you want to buy a new house, you must seriously _____ about it, especially now that the baby is coming.
17.	There are not enough rooms in this hotel to _____ all summer visitors.
18.	Scientists have not yet _____ how to predict an earthquake.
19.	People who _____ from terrible headaches need to get medical advice.
20.	Christine came out into the sunlight wearing a _____ flowery hat.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

Located in a quiet corner of the Aegean Sea, Tilos has recently been distinguished as a place where refugees from the war in Syria are actively welcomed. Maria Kamma, the mayor of Tilos, has welcomed the refugee families. The number of refugees – a dozen families – who settled in Tilos may seem small but, given that the island's population is around 500 people, it is important.



Unlike the miserable camps in other parts of Greece where refugees have nothing to do, refugees living on the island of Tilos are getting involved in the daily life routine. Almost all the adults -aside from mothers looking after small children- have found work in hotels and restaurants, shops, the island's bakery or as day workers. They live in a purpose-built camp in the middle of Livadia, the island's port, where tourists eat grilled fish and tzatziki in seafood tavernas. It is not so comfortable. Families live in Portakabins sharing a cooking area and a shower block. But trees provide some shade and there is plenty of room for the children to run around. Conditions are far better than in other, much larger camps on Aegean islands such as Lesbos and Chios, where refugees have been stuck since their crossing in boats from nearby Turkey. Those people, many of them women and small children, are suffering from much more "psychological stress" and despair, according to the UN.

(Words: 230)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Tilos has become known as a place that welcomes refugees.			
2. More than a thousand people live on the island of Tilos.			
3. Staying in one of the refugee camps located in various parts of Greece is an enjoyable experience.			
4. Refugees in Tilos participate in the island's everyday life.			
5. Refugee mothers would like to work in shops and restaurants.			
6. Livadia, the port of the island, is full of supermarkets.			
7. Each refugee family has its own kitchen.			
8. Some refugee families share a shower.			
9. Refugees who sailed from Turkey to Lesbos and Chios are Syrians.			
10. Refugees in Lesbos and Chios live in worse conditions than those in Tilos.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Match each of the phrases below (11-20) with a word/phrase from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J).

A.	settle	B.	look after	C.	involve	D.	provide	E.	suffer from
F.	miserable	G.	quiet	H.	condition	I.	population	J.	adult

11.	Feeling unpleasant emotions, being very unhappy.
12.	Take care of someone or something.
13.	All the people living in a particular area.
14.	Give someone something they need.
15.	Someone or something making little or no noise.
16.	State or situation someone is in.
17.	Start living in a place.
18.	Grown person or animal.
19.	Experience physical pain.
20.	Include someone in something such as an activity, project or process.

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

Located in a quiet corner of the Aegean, Tilos has recently been distinguished as a place where refugees from the war in Syria are actively welcomed. Maria Kamma, the mayor of Tilos, has welcomed the refugee families. The number of refugees -a dozen families- who settled in Tilos may seem small but, given that the island's population is around 500 people, it is important.

Unlike the miserable camps in other parts of Greece where refugees have nothing to do, refugees in Tilos are getting involved in the island's daily routine.

Almost all the adults -aside from mothers looking after small children- have found work in hotels and restaurants, shops, the island's bakery or as day workers. They live in a purpose-built camp in the middle of Livadia, the island's port, where tourists eat grilled fish and tsatsiki in seafront tavernas.

Life in a camp is not so comfortable. Families live in Portakabins, share a cooking area and a shower block. But trees provide some shade and there is plenty of room for the children to run around.

Conditions are far better than in other, much larger camps on Aegean islands such as Lesbos and Chios, where refugees have been stuck since crossing in boats from nearby Turkey. Those people, many of them women and small children, are suffering from much more "psychological stress" and despair, according to the UN.



(Extract: 228 words)

1. The text talks about how

A. much refugees suffer in camps.
B. Tilos has welcomed a number of refugees.
C. refugees in Tilos spend their weekends.

2. This type of text can be found

A. in a daily newspaper.
B. in a history book.
C. on a travel blog.

3. Given its population, Tilos has welcomed

A. too few refugees.
B. a significant number of refugees.
C. too many refugees.

4. In contrast to camps in other parts of Greece, refugees in Tilos

A. take part in the island's everyday life.
B. spend their days doing absolutely nothing.
C. do not communicate with the local people.

5. According to the text, in Tilos

A. all adult refugees work.
B. all adult women work.
C. most adult refugees work.

6. The refugee camp in Tilos is located

A. far away from the port.
B. in the centre of the capital.
C. close to seaside restaurants.

7. According to the text,

A. some refugee families have the same kitchen.
B. each refugee family has its own shower.
C. refugee families are not protected from the sun.

8. According to the text, there is a lot of room for children to

A. play in the camp.
B. sleep in the camp.
C. have a shower in the camp.

9. In the text the underlined word 'despair' is closest in meaning to

A. illness.
B. unhappiness.
C. anxiety.

10. According to the text,

A. refugees in large camps want to go back to Turkey.
B. mothers and children should never leave their countries.
C. many refugees in large camps feel stressed.

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Match each underlined word in the sentences below (11-20) with a word/ phase from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J). Use each option only once.

A.	settle	B.	looked after	C.	get involved	D.	provided	E.	suffered from
F.	miserable	G.	comfortable	H.	condition	I.	routine	J.	adult

11.	Susan seems <u>relaxed</u> with and in control of the situation. There is nothing to worry about.
12.	Electrical power is <u>made available</u> by the Pacific Power & Light Company.
13.	He travelled around Europe before deciding to <u>live</u> in Rome.
14.	There is no fixed <u>programme</u> at work-every day is so different.
15.	She has two <u>grown-up</u> children who work in the family business.
16.	Students should <u>take part</u> in learning in an active way.
17.	The political <u>situation</u> of the country is threatened by extremists.
18.	Don't worry about anything! I have <u>taken care of</u> the children pretty well so far, haven't I?
19.	Tom often <u>experienced</u> great pain in his legs when he was a teenager.
20.	She's had such a(n) <u>unhappy</u> childhood that she ended up feeling lonely even among friends.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

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

Tilos, the island of white-painted houses, ancient stone terraces and lots of goats has now been famous for being the place that has welcomed refugees escaping the war in Syria.

Islanders say their decision to accept a dozen refugee families - around 70 people in total- offers an example to the rest of Greece, where more than 60, 000 refugees from Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and other countries stay in camps, waiting to be granted asylum and leave for other EU countries.

Unlike the miserable camps in the rest of Greece, where refugees have nothing to do, those on Tilos are becoming involved into the daily life. Almost all the adults -aside from mothers looking after small children- have found work in hotels and restaurants, shops, the island's bakery or as daily workers. "The refugees are much happier than they were at first, especially now that they have found jobs. It's not good to sit around all day doing nothing, you become depressed." says Spiros Aliferis, a team leader from Solidarity Now, an organization helping refugees. The refugees live in a camp built especially to house them in the middle of LIVADIA, the island's port, a place where trees **provide** shade and there is plenty of room for the children to run around. The children have started learning Greek and English and will start attending schools in September. "I like the lessons, and playing outside, and having my friends around" said Nour, an eight-year-old Syrian girl, who chose to speak in confident Greek rather than her native Arabic.



(Words: 253)

1. The text talks about how
 - A. Tilos has increased its animal population.
 - B. Syrian refugees live in camps all over Europe.
 - C. people of Tilos have helped some Syrian refugees.

2. Who would be most interested in reading this text?
 - A. The general public.
 - B. Travellers to Greek islands.
 - C. Animal scientists.

3. Tilos has become famous for
 - A. its farm animals.
 - B. being friendly to refugees.
 - C. its many refugee camps.

4. Refugees in other camps around Greece want to
 - A. find a job .
 - B. move to Tilos.
 - C. move to another country.

5. Refugees on Tilos
 - A. have been given jobs.
 - B. have nothing to do.
 - C. feel depressed.

6. Small refugee children have
 - A. no room to play.
 - B. a lot of room to play .
 - C. their own rooms.

7. Refugee children
 - A. will never go to school again.
 - B. do not wish to go to school.
 - C. are going to start school soon.

8. Spiros Aliferis suggests that refugees who sit around doing nothing all day
 - A. might suffer from depression.
 - B. are happy with their life.
 - C. do not wish to find a job.

9. In the text, the underlined word "**provide**" is closest in meaning to
 - A. give
 - B. protect
 - C. cover

10. According to the text, Nour
 - A. speaks Greek better than Arabic.
 - B. feels better when speaking in Arabic.
 - C. prefers to speak in Greek than in Arabic.

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	miserable	B.	adults	C.	escaped	D.	involved	E.	shade
F.	granted	G.	welcomed	H.	leader	I.	depressed	J.	confident

11. Stephen has been training hard all year long so now he feels ____ of winning.

12. Families in this part of the town live in ____ conditions. We must all do something to help them!

13. Children ____ in sports generally have stronger human relationships and a better understanding of people from different backgrounds.

14. Visitors to this college are always warmly ____ by the principal.

15. Mario came to the USA in 2010 but he was ____ a permanent resident status five years ago.

16. She is a natural ____; everyone in the team admires her and follows her instructions.

17. The sun was getting hotter and hotter and there were no trees along the beach to give any ____ so we decided to go back to our hotel room.

18. She became deeply ____ when her husband died but she decided to get medical help and she is feeling much better now.

19. Our lessons are suitable for both children and ____ so whole families can also get on the water and try out canoeing!

20. We got really worried last night when we heard that a lion had ____ from its cage at a nearby zoo.

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

Located in a quiet corner of the Aegean Sea, Tilos offers a good example to the rest of Greece by welcoming refugees from Syria. Although camps on other islands are miserable places, the islanders of Tilos have created a camp in the middle of Livadia to host the refugees. Refugee families there share a cooking area and a shower block, but enjoy plenty of shade from the trees and room for the children to run around.

Like many other islands, Tilos has suffered from constant depopulation in the past. Now with a population of barely 500 inhabitants, Tilos has accepted around 70 people in total. “If a little island like ours can support 12 families, then others can do the same, according to their population. Bigger communities can take larger numbers.” Maria Kamma, the mayor of Tilos, said. Almost all adult refugees have found work in hotels and restaurants, shops, the island’s bakery or as daily workers. The children take Greek and English lessons three times a week. The presence of the refugees has brought money, too. They receive a small amount of money from the UNHCR, which they spend in local shops.

Now there are plans to build a cheese factory on Tilos, to use the milk produced by the 15,000 goats that move around its mountains and valleys. People hope that the cheese factory will provide jobs for both Syrians and locals. “The locals will provide their knowledge and the refugees their work,” said Stathis Kontos, special adviser to the mayor.



(Words: 252)

1. The text talks about how
 - A. many Greek islands have welcomed Syrians.
 - B. the people of Tilos live in harmony with the refugees.
 - C. the people of Tilos share houses with the refugees.
2. A suitable title for the text is:
 - A. “A welcome place”
 - B. “No place for refugees”
 - C. “Population growth”
3. The refugee camp on Tilos is
 - A. a miserable place to live in.
 - B. better than other camps.
 - C. located next to a beach.
4. Tilos has a population of about
 - A. 12 people.
 - B. 500 people.
 - C. 15,000 people.
5. The Mayor of Tilos suggests that
 - A. refugee families are better supported in other places.
 - B. the bigger the community the more refugees it can support.
 - C. other places in Greece should welcome adult refugees.
6. Refugees on Tilos bring money to the island because they
 - A. pay for their living.
 - B. build their own houses.
 - C. shop in the local market.
7. In the text, the underlined word “which” refers to
 - A. money.
 - B. the UNHCR.
 - C. the shops.
8. The cheese factory will
 - A. create new job positions.
 - B. produce goat butter.
 - C. sell its products to visitors.
9. In the text, the underlined word “provide” is closest in meaning to
 - A. promote.
 - B. search.
 - C. offer.
10. According to the text, the locals will
 - A. work together with the refugees in the new factory.
 - B. make refugees work in the new factory.
 - C. build a new factory on a mountain.

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Match each underlined word in the sentences below (11-20) with a word from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J). Use each option only once.

A.	accept	B.	shared	C.	located	D.	host	E.	amounts
F.	suffered	G.	create	H.	population	I.	welcomed	J.	miserable

11.	Our proposal for a Christmas bazaar was happily <u>received</u> by all members of the school council.
12.	The new building will <u>house</u> over 100 families that are currently living in a refugee camp.
13.	Bill and I <u>used</u> the same office for years; that's how we've ended up starting our own business.
14.	The capital of the city is <u>situated</u> on the banks of the river.
15.	We should all try to follow a healthy diet and avoid drinks that contain large <u>quantities</u> of sugar.
16.	Families in this part of the town live under really <u>difficult</u> conditions but they are doing their best to get along
17.	He is too proud to <u>admit</u> that he has made such a huge mistake.
18.	It's important to <u>make</u> a good first impression when you meet a new client.
19.	When we visit other countries, we always try to get in touch with the local <u>people</u> .
20.	The city <u>experienced</u> another earthquake last month but fortunately nobody got injured.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

Refugees' Dreamland

Located in a quiet corner of the Aegean, Tilos is a beautiful island where the landscape is that of whitewashed houses decorated with bougainvillea plants, ancient stone terraces and goats, lots of goats. For many years it was only known for an old cave where paleontologists discovered the remains of pigmy elephants – the last to roam Europe, until around 4,000 years ago.



But recently, Tilos has been distinguished as a place where refugees from the war in Syria are actively welcomed. The residents of Tilos say that their decision to accommodate and support a dozen refugee families, around 70 people in total, offers an example to the rest of Greece, where more than 60,000 refugees from Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and other countries suffer in camps, waiting to be granted asylum in order to be allowed to settle in other EU countries.



“We think that the arrangement we have here could be put into practice in the rest of Greece and the whole of Europe,” Maria Kamma, the mayor, said in her office in Megalo Horio, the tiny ‘capital’ of Tilos.

“If a small island like ours can support 12 families, then others can do the same, in proportion to their population. Bigger communities can take larger numbers.

We can solve the refugee problem,” the mayor told The Telegraph.

(Words: 220)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Tilos is situated on one edge of the Aegean Sea.			
2. There aren't any animals on the island.			
3. The island was known in the past for helping refugees.			
4. The people of Tilos have decided to welcome twelve refugee families.			
5. There are many children among the refugees.			
6. Refugees from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan are not happy in camps.			
7. Refugees from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan want to settle in Greece.			
8. Many islands want to follow the example of Tilos.			
9. Megalo Horio is located in the centre of the island.			
10. The mayor of Tilos believes that the refugee problem can be solved.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Match each underlined word in the sentences below (11-20) with a word/phrase from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J). Use each word only once.

A.	located	B.	quiet	C.	beautiful	D.	allowed	E.	discovered
F.	known	G.	support	H.	suffer from	I.	accommodate	J.	think

11.	Helen came out into the sunlight wearing a <u>pretty</u> flowery hat.
12.	The students remained <u>silent</u> when they heard the bad news.
13.	The school is <u>situated</u> in the centre of the town.
14.	The island is <u>famous</u> for its dairy products and its high-quality olive oil.
15.	If Susan ever <u>found</u> the truth, she would leave immediately.
16.	Most teachers <u>believe</u> that there are many types of class discipline.
17.	There aren't enough rooms in the facility to <u>house</u> all the students.
18.	Parents always do the best they can to <u>help</u> their children.
19.	People who <u>have</u> terrible headaches need to get medical advice.
20.	Mary wanted to go to the end-of-the-year party, and, surprisingly, her parents finally <u>let</u> her.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

Located in a quiet corner of the Aegean Sea, Tilos has recently been distinguished as a place where refugees from the war in Syria are actively welcomed. Maria Kamma, the mayor of Tilos, has welcomed the refugee families. The number of refugees – a dozen families – who settled in Tilos may seem small but, given that the island's population is around 500 people, it is important.

Unlike the miserable camps in other parts of Greece where refugees have nothing to do, those on Tilos are getting involved in the routine of daily life. Almost all the adults -aside from mothers looking after small children- have found work, in hotels and restaurants, shops, the island's bakery or as day workers. They live in a purpose-built camp in the middle of Livadia, the island's port, where tourists eat grilled fish and tsatsiki in seafront tavernas. Life in the camp is not so comfortable. Families live in Portakabins, share a cooking area and a shower block. But trees provide some shade and there is plenty of room for the children to run around. Conditions are far better than in other, much larger camps on Aegean islands such as Lesbos and Chios, where refugees have been stuck since crossing in boats from nearby Turkey. Those people, many of them women and small children, are suffering from much more "psychological stress" and despair, according to the UN.



(Words: 231)

	STATEMENTS		A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED		
1.	Refugees are welcome in Tilos.				
2.	The population of Tilos is almost half a thousand people.				
3.	The refugee camps all over Greece are pleasant places.				
4.	Refugees in Tilos take part in the island's everyday life.				
5.	Refugee mothers want to work.				
6.	Most tourists rent a room in Livadia, the port of the island.				
7.	Some refugee families use the same kitchen.				
8.	Each refugee family has its own shower.				
9.	Some refugees sailed from Turkey to Lesbos and Chios.				
10.	Refugees in Lesbos and Chios live in better conditions than those in Tilos.				

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	settle	B.	look after	C.	involve	D.	provide	E.	suffer from
F.	miserable	G.	comfortable	H.	conditions	I.	population	J.	adult

11. We always try to _____ the children in deciding where to go for the summer holidays.
12. It is believed that 10% of the _____ of the country lives in poverty.
13. Stop complaining and behave as a(n) _____! You keep acting like a spoilt child!
14. You will have enough time to _____ in your hotel room before going for a walk to the city centre.
15. In big families, parents rely on older children to _____ the younger ones.
16. Mary often feels _____ since she moved to a new city, away from her family and friends.
17. After the long journey I was looking forward to sleeping in a _____ bed.
18. The new website will _____ useful information about the local services.
19. Working _____ in the factory led the workers on a strike.
20. Does Tom still _____ allergies during spring?

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

Like many Greek islands, Tilos has lost most of its population in the past. Up in the hills, away from the beaches and bays, lies the empty village of Mikro Chorio. It was abandoned in the decades after the Second World War. Today, goats walk through the deserted houses. The village inhabitants left after the Second World War, seeking new lives in Athens, the United States and Australia.



But recently, Tilos has welcomed a dozen refugee families. The presence of the refugees has brought money to the island. They receive a small allowance from the UNHCR and spend the money in local shops. Now there are plans to build a cheese factory on Tilos, to take advantage of the milk produced by the 15,000 goats that wander its mountains and valleys.



“Some shepherds use the milk and one or two make their own cheese but it's for their families. It could work,” said Stathis Kontos, special adviser to the mayor. It is hoped that the cheese factory will provide jobs for both Syrians and locals.

“The locals know how and the refugees can follow,” said Mr. Kontos. This project may help Tilos’ economy which depends a lot on tourism.

Some of the refugees hope to join relatives already settled in Germany or other EU countries, but the mayor hopes the rest will remain and rebuild their shattered lives on Tilos.

(230 words)

1. The text talks about how

- A. the refugees have replaced the lost population of the island.
- B. inhabitants and refugees can work together to keep the island alive.
- C. the refugees can learn things from the inhabitants before they leave the island.

2. A suitable title for this text could be

- A. No room for refugees
- B. Refugees bring money
- C. Refugees can be involved

3. According to the text, the village of Mikro Chorio

- A. has no residents.
- B. is located by the sea.
- C. is visited by old residents.

4. The inhabitants of Mikro Chorio left it in order to

- A. escape from the Second World War.
- B. start new lives in other places.
- C. travel around the world for pleasure.

5. The refugees support the economy of the island by

- A. bringing money from their countries.
- B. renting houses on the island.
- C. spending money in the local market.

6. In the text the underlined phrase “take advantage of” means

- A. use
- B. save
- C. help

7. In the text the underlined word “receive” means

- A. collect
- B. are given
- C. refuse

8. The cheese factory could give work to

- A. shepherds and their kids.
- B. residents and refugees.
- C. tourists visiting the island.

9. The mayor of Tilos would like some of the refugees to

- A. settle in the island.
- B. bring more relatives.
- C. build their own houses.

10. According to the text, the refugees can

A. bring a lot of money to the island. B. start their own businesses. C. have a positive effect on the island.

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. 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.

A.	decade	B.	presence	C.	deserted	D.	produce	E.	wander
F.	adviser	G.	factory	H.	depend	I.	settle	J.	provide

11.	give someone something they need or want
12.	someone whose job is to guide other people
13.	the fact that someone or something is in a place
14.	go and live somewhere for a long time or forever
15.	a period of ten years
16.	a building where machines are used to make goods
17.	walk around in a relaxed way
18.	abandoned, without people
19.	make or create something
20.	need something in order to survive physically, financially or emotionally

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

Tilos has recently been distinguished as a place where refugees from the war in Syria are actively welcomed. The residents of Tilos say their decision to accommodate and support a dozen refugee families -around 70 people in total- offers an example to the rest of Greece. Unlike the miserable camps in other parts of Greece where refugees have nothing to do, those on Tilos are getting involved in the routine of daily life. Almost all the adults, aside from mothers looking after small children, have found work in hotels and restaurants, shops, the island's bakery or as day workers.



The children go to Greek and English lessons and will start attending schools on the island in September. "I like the lessons, and playing outside, and having my friends around," said Nour, an eight-year-old Syrian girl, speaking in confident Greek rather than her native Arabic. Eleni Kymina, 35, teaches the children Greek several times a week. "The kids really want to learn, they want to play music – all the things they didn't have a chance to do in the past," the teacher said. "The refugees are much happier than they were at first, especially now they have found jobs. It's not good to sit around all day with nothing to do, you become depressed," said Spiros Aliferis, a team leader of a Greek NGO. "They're part of our community. The kids go to the playground in the village, they swim in the sea. And they learn Greek quickly."

(Words: 246)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. The people of Tilos have welcomed twenty refugee families.			
2. There are more than 35 children among the refugees.			
3. Refugees in Tilos take part in everyday activities.			
4. Refugee mothers want to work.			
5. The refugee children will go to school in September.			
6. Nour, the Syrian girl, feels quite able to speak Greek.			
7. The refugee children are taught Greek at the weekends.			
8. The refugee children refuse to learn Greek.			
9. The refugees are lazy and enjoy sitting around doing nothing.			
10. In Tilos refugees have become members of the local society.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	accommodation	B.	supportive	C.	unhappy	D.	involvement	E.	familiar
F.	decision	G.	activity	H.	depression	I.	supporters	J.	confidence

11.	Young children need some kind of physical _____ at least twice a week, according to doctors.
12.	I don't want to make the wrong _____ and feel sorry about it later.
13.	Hotel _____ is the first thing travellers search for before a trip.
14.	Thousands of _____ have travelled to Paris for the world championship.
15.	Although the house looked _____, she was sure she had never been there before.
16.	Her boss was very _____ and even gave her time off work to look after her sick mother.
17.	The minister denied having any _____ in the financial crimes committed by the government.
18.	She spoke Chinese with _____ as if she had lived in China for years.
19.	If you are _____ with the service of the hotel, you should complain to the manager.
20.	Refugees in camps often suffer from _____ because they miss their homes and relatives.

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

Refugees' Dreamland

Located in a quiet corner of the Aegean Sea, Tilos is a beautiful island where the landscape is that of whitewashed houses decorated with bougainvillea plants, ancient stone terraces and goats, lots of goats. For many years it was only known for an old cave where paleontologists discovered the remains of pigmy elephants – the last to roam Europe, until around 4,000 years ago. But recently, Tilos has been distinguished as a place where refugees from the war in Syria are actively welcomed. The residents of Tilos say their decision to accommodate and support a dozen refugee families, around 70 people in total, offers an example to the rest of Greece, where more than 60,000 refugees from Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and other countries suffer in camps, waiting to be granted asylum and allowed to settle in other EU countries. “We think that the arrangement we have here could be put into practice in the rest of Greece and the whole of Europe,” Maria Kamma, the mayor, said in her office in Megalo Horio, the tiny ‘capital’ of Tilos. “If a small island like ours can support 12 families, then others can do the same, in proportion to their population. Bigger communities can take larger numbers. We can solve the refugee problem,” the mayor told The Telegraph.

(Words: 217)



1. The text talks about

- A. the architecture of an island.
- B. an island where refugees are welcome.
- C. refugees travelling from one island to another.

2. This type of text can be found in

- A. a travel blog.
- B. a fiction book.
- C. a daily newspaper.

3. What is true about Tilos?

- A. It is at one edge of the Aegean Sea.
- B. Visitors can see terraces made of wood.
- C. There are no animals on the island.

4. Tilos was known in the past for

- A. its kind people.
- B. its old cave.
- C. helping refugees.

5. Refugees all over Greece

- A. wait to travel to other countries.
- B. enjoy life in camps.
- C. want to settle in Greece.

6. According to the text

- A. small islands can't support refugees.
- B. big islands can support only a few refugees.
- C. the more people on an island the more refugees they can support.

7. In the text, the underlined word 'discovered' means

- A. found.
- B. recognized.
- C. hid.

8. In the text, the underlined word 'support' means

- A. suffer.
- B. understand.
- C. help.

9. In the text, the underlined phrase '**offers an example**' means

A. should be followed. B. can be solved. C. can be fun.

10. The mayor of Tilos says that

A. Tilos can support more than twelve families. B. there is a solution to the refugee problem. C. big communities should become bigger.

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	decoration	B.	location	C.	beautifully	D.	accommodation	E.	discovery
F.	quietly	G.	unknown	H.	thought	I.	decision	J.	activity

11. The police does not know the exact _____ of the crime.

12. The little boy was sitting _____ next to his mother.

13. The image was _____ painted by the artist.

14. Christmas _____ started earlier this year, around the beginning of November.

15. The history of this city is completely _____ to its inhabitants.

16. The _____ of the truth changed Tom's behaviour.

17. Young children need some physical _____ at least twice a week, according to doctors.

18. I don't want to make the wrong _____ and feel sorry about it later.

19. Hotel _____ is one of the first things travellers search for before a trip.

20. The _____ of seeing his father again after all those years filled him with happiness.

3 On... duty



1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- ✓ How will you choose your occupation/ career in the future?
 - On the basis of money, social status, skills and talents needed or other?
 - Which are the most important factors for your choice? Why?
Look at the pictures to get some ideas.
- ✓ Would you choose a “dangerous” job? Name some of them.
- ✓ Why do you think some people choose to risk their lives for others?
- ✓ What are the characteristics/ personality traits of these people?



GUESS & WRITE DOWN THE OCCUPATIONS YOU THINK ARE SHOWN IN THESE PICTURES



Further Practice on Occupations here

3 On... duty

2. Read the following headline.
Guess what it could be about



Support The Guardian Subscribe Find a job Sign in Search ▾

News Opinion Sport Culture Lifestyle More ▾

World ▶ Europe US Americas Asia Australia Middle East Africa Inequality Cities Global development

France French supermarket siege: gendarme dies after taking place of hostage

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/mar/23/french-police-called-to-trebes-supermarket-amid-hostage-reports-shootings>

The story here

LISTEN WHILE READING HERE

Look up the highlighted words

3. Now read the following text to find out what the gendarme actually did.

1

A gendarme who exchanged himself for a hostage during the French supermarket siege has died, bringing the number of victims to four. Police shot dead the attacker after a series of attacks claimed by Islamic State in Carcassonne, southern France, that culminated in the three-hour hostage-taking.

The attacker, named as Radouane Lakdim, 25, was born in Morocco and lived in Carcassonne. He was known to police for petty crimes and drug-dealing. The state prosecutor François Molins said he had been under surveillance in 2016 and 2017 for his "radicalism and proximity to Salafist movements" but had showed no signs he was going to carry out an attack.

Questions will be asked as to how Lakdim was able to obtain a weapon and carry out attacks when he had been monitored by security services.

The interior minister, Gérard Collomb, said: "We had monitored him and did not think he had



Photograph: AFP/Getty Images

also
watch

been radicalised." He added: "He was already under surveillance when he suddenly decided to act."

Just after 10am on Friday, Lakdim, stopped a white Opel Corsa car on the outskirts of Carcassonne, before shooting and killing the passenger and seriously injuring the driver.

The prosecutor said Lakdim then drove off in the car and appeared to wait outside a military

6

barracks for soldiers. He then drove to a riot police squad barracks and shot at four officers 200 metres away who had been out jogging. He seriously wounded one of group, who suffered broken ribs and a punctured lung. A bullet struck near one officer's heart.

Lakdim then drove to a Super U supermarket 8km away in Trèbes, a sleepy town of 5,000 people near Carcassonne. At about 11am, he walked into the shop shouting Allahu Akbar and claiming he was a soldier from Islamic State. Around 50 people were inside the building. Lakdim opened fire, killing one supermarket worker and one customer.

Christian Guibbert, ⁷ a former police officer, was shopping when he heard several shots. ...

Gendarmes ⁸ attempting to ⁹ evacuate the supermarket found Lakdim holding several hostages. A gendarme volunteered to take the hostages' place. The gunman agreed to the swap, so the gendarme stayed with him while others were evacuated. That gendarme left his mobile phone line open on a table so security forces outside could hear what was going on inside. When security forces outside the store heard via the telephone that a shot was fired, they ¹⁰ immediately stormed the supermarket and shot Lakdim dead.

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/mar/23/french-police-called-to-trebes-supermarket-amid-hostage-shootings>

Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame, the gendarme who had swapped places with the hostages, was found seriously injured. Early on Saturday morning, the French interior ministry said Beltrame had died from his ¹¹ injuries.

Collomb praised the officer's heroism. Two other officers were injured by gunshots during the ¹² assault.

The situation at the supermarket lasted just over three hours, during which the gunman had asked for the ¹³ release of Salah Abdeslam, the only surviving suspect from the group that carried out the ¹⁴ November 2015 Paris attacks, French state TV reported. Abdeslam is in solitary confinement in a French prison as the ¹⁵ investigation into the Paris attacks continues.

The interior ministry said Lakdim was acting alone in Friday's attack. The state prosecutor said he had been on an intelligence watchlist since 2014. Lakdim had been convicted twice in 2011 and 2015 for petty crime, including drug offences. He had served one month in prison in 2016. The prosecutor said that during surveillance, security services had not seen signs that suggested Lakdim would commit an attack.

EXTRA EXERCISE:

Look up the highlighted words & make sentences of your own with the numbered words-
15 in total

DeepL
Translator

4. Answer the following questions about the text:

5

find key-words that describe the story

-
-
-
-
-

4

find words connected to a crime

-
-
-
-
-

3

name the 3 main people in the story

-
-
-

2

say 2 things you found interesting in the story and why

-
-

1

give your opinion about the gendarme's decision and why you think he did it



6. Read the poem by Konstantinos Kavafis '*Thermopylae*'

How do you think the meaning of this poem is connected to the true story about the gendarme in France?



Τιμή σ' εκείνους όπου στην ζωή των
'Ωρισαν και φυλάγουν Θερμοπύλες.
Ποτέ από το χρέος μη κινούντες.
Δίκαιοι κ' ίσιοι σ' όλες των τες πράξεις,
Αλλά με λύπη κιόλας κ' ευσπλαχνία
Γενναίοι οσάκις είναι πλούσιοι, κι όταν
Είναι πτωχοί, πάλ' εις μικρόν γενναίοι,
Πάλι συντρέχοντες όσο μπορούνε.
Πάντοτε την αλήθεια ομιλούντες,
Πλην χωρίς μίσος για τους ψευδομένους.

Και περισσότερη τιμή τους πρέπει
'Οταν προβλέπουν (και πολλοί προβλέπουν)
πως ο Εφιάλτης θα φανεί στο τέλος,
κ' οι Μήδοι επί τέλους θα διαβούνε.
Ποιήματα 1897-1933, εκδ. Ίκαρος, Αθήνα 1984



Listen to the poem in English here

Past Simple

verb + ed (or irregular)

*I finished my work and went to the beach.**I lived in London for 3 years.**I was at home today.*

X

Past

Present

Future

Past Perfect

had + past participle

*I had never seen something like that.**I had broken up with her.**She hadn't had time to explain it.*

X

Past

Present

Future

Past Continuous

was / were + ing form

*I was doing my homework.**I was not doing my homework.**Was I doing my homework?*

X

Past

Present

Future

Past Perfect Continuous

had + been + ing form

*I had been doing my homework.**I had not been doing my homework.**Had I been doing my homework?*

X

Past

Present

Future

PAST TENSES

Simple Past-Past Continuous-Past Perfect Simple



8. Read the following sentences, underline the verbs in past tenses & say what tense each verb is in

- ✓ A gendarme who exchanged himself for a hostage during the French supermarket siege has died ...
- ✓ When they heard shots, they stormed the store, killed Lakdim, and evacuated the gravely injured gendarme to hospital by helicopter.
- ✓ Beltrame, ... , originated from Brittany, in western France, and had earned distinctions, commendations and military honours throughout his career.
- ✓ The state prosecutor Francois Molins said he had been under surveillance in 2016 and 2017 for his "radicalism and proximity to Salafist movements".
- ✓ Beltrame left his mobile telephone line open, enabling police and special forces outside the supermarket to hear what was going on.
- ✓ He then drove to a riot police squad barracks and shot at four officers 200 metres away who had been out jogging.
- ✓ Christian Guibbert, a former police officer, was shopping when he heard several shots.

b. Put the underlined verbs in order that happened-put number to them

- ✓ When they heard shots, they stormed the store, killed Lakdim, and evacuated the gravely injured gendarme to hospital by helicopter.

.....

.....



.....

.....

- ✓ He then drove to a riot police squad barracks and shot at four officers 200 metres away who had been out jogging.

.....

.....



REVISE THE PAST TENSES

HERE

AND

HERE

REVISE THE IRREGULAR VERBS HERE

✓ Christian Guibbert, a former police officer, was shopping when he heard several shots.

c. Put the verbs in the parenthesis in 1 of the 3 past tenses

NOTE: in some gaps, the **Past Perfect Continuous** (**had+been+ing**) may be more appropriate than the simple form of the tense

The Telegraph News website. The top navigation bar includes links for HOME, NEWS, SPORT, BUSINESS, and ALL SECTIONS. Below the navigation is a horizontal menu with links for UK, World, Politics, Science, Education, Health, Brexit, Royals, Investigations, Matt, and More. The main content area features a news article with the headline: "Heroic French officer Arnaud Beltrame dies after switching himself for hostage in France supermarket". The article is dated 2015-03-27 and includes a photo of Arnaud Beltrame. To the right of the article is a sidebar with a "MORE STORIES" section and a link to "If Chequers is dead, what now?".

an alternative version of the following exercise can be found on the **LEARNING APPS** link below
created by Dimitra Athanaseli

narrative tenses exercise

Gérard Collomb, the interior minister, announced (announce) early on Saturday that Mr Beltrame (pass away) after he was reportedly hit by several bullets and one injury to the throat.

"Lieutenant Colonel Arnaud Beltrame (leave) us. France will never forget his heroism, his bravery, his sacrifice."

In an interview in December with the local Independent newspaper, Mr Beltrame (say) he (take) part in an attack simulation in Carcassonne that (centre) around a mass attack in a supermarket.

The gunman was identified as 26-year-old Redouane Lakdim, a petty criminal of Moroccan origin who (claim) allegiance to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (Isil).

He (open) fire on passengers in a car, killing one of them, then (shoot) dead another two people at the supermarket.

after completing the exercise, listen to the full text & check your answers

Eyewitnesses (tell) French media that Lakdim (demand) the release of Salah Abdeslam, the only surviving member of the 2015 Paris jihadist attacks that (kill) 130 people, and (say) he (take) revenge for the international coalition bombing Isil targets in Syria.

"He was known by the police for petty crimes, we (monitor) him and (not think) he (be radicalized)," Interior Minister Gerard Collomb told reporters at the scene in Trebes.

Lakdim was described by a neighbour as a "pleasant young man" who (live) with his parents and sisters in a flat in Carcassonne, taking the youngest children to school every day.

Lakdim (begin) his shooting spree in his home town, whose huge medieval castle makes it a tourist hotspot, around 10 am local time when he (hijack) a car, shooting dead a passenger and seriously injuring its driver. Then he (fire) at a group of CRS riot policemen who (jog) near the castle in Carcassonne and (wound) one of them.

ALL NARRATIVE TENSES

<p>PAST SIMPLE</p> <p>Past completed actions</p> <p>We went to the zoo last week. Sorry, what did you say?</p> <p>We normally say, or both the speaker and the listener know, when these actions happened.</p> <p>Past habits or states</p> <p>We often went to the pub after work. He really liked sport and was very fit.</p> <p>Situations that started and finished in the past (duration)</p> <p>I played football for 20 years. How long did you live in Brussels? I loved her since the day we met.</p> <p>NARRATIVE USE: events in a story in chronological order</p> <p>She opened the door, looked at us and went into her room.</p>	<p>PAST PERFECT SIMPLE</p> <p>Events that happened earlier in the past</p> <p>When I met her, I had never been in a serious relationship. He noticed that I had cleaned the car.</p> <p>To say 'how much' or 'how many' we had done of something</p> <p>We had driven 500 miles and were tired. How many hours had he slept when you woke him up?</p> <p>Duration from earlier in the past (with stative verbs)</p> <p>When she died, they had been married for 48 years. She told me she had always hated her sister.</p>
<p>PAST CONTINUOUS</p> <p>Actions in progress at a certain time in the past or certain point in a story</p> <p>Yesterday at 10 p.m. I was sleeping. When Natasha opened the door, we were talking about her.</p> <p>NARRATIVE USE: used to set the scene at the beginning of a story</p> <p>It was getting dark, and I was walking to the pub when...</p>	<p>PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS</p> <p>Duration from earlier in the past (with dynamic verbs)</p> <p>I was furious. I had been waiting for him for an hour. We had been driving for less than an hour when the car broke down.</p> <p>Repeated actions from earlier in the past (with dynamic verbs)</p> <p>I couldn't believe it. She had been writing a letter every day for over a year.</p>

WRITING A STORY:

Write about a shocking story (120-180 words)


 Narrative endings ΙΔΕΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΠΩΣ ΜΠΟΡΕΙΤΕ ΝΑ ΚΛΕΙΣΕΤΕ ΜΙΑ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ

Circular ending	Your story circles back to the beginning. You can use the same idea or even the same sentence or exact words you used at the beginning of your writing.
Reflection ending	You step back and reflect on what has happened. You look back on the experience thinking about its importance, its meaning for the future etc.
Surprise ending	Something unexpected or exciting happened in the end - it can be a twist ending!
Moral ending	You show what we can learn from the story - how the main character has changed or grown at the end, as a result of the experience he had!
Capturing emotion ending	You make the reader feel emotional/touched at the end of your story! Talk to your readers' heart!
Question ending	You end your story with a question to keep your reader thinking.
Cliffhanger	You manage to make your readers "hanging" or wanting more! What happens next?
Dialogue ending	Your story ends with a conversation between your characters, captivating your readers, making the scene realistic and stirring the readers' emotions.
Funny ending	If you manage to make the readers laugh at the end your story will be memorable!

WRITING – PLAN A STORY

Για ενα κειμενο επιπεδων B2 ως C2 με θεμα την αφηγηση μιας ιστοριας χρειαζονται τα εξης στοιχεια:

- **ΤΙΤΛΟΣ** – η ιστορια μοιαζει με αρθρο, οποτε παντα χρειαζεται τιτλο που να συνοψιζει το θεμα, εχε υποψη να ειναι ελκυστικος ο τιτλος για να τραβα το ενδιαφερον του αναγνωστη
- **4-5 ΠΑΡΑΓΡΑΦΟΙ** – εισαγωγη/κλεισιμο ειναι τα απαραιτητα στοιχεια κ η κυριως αφηγηση να απλωνεται σε 2 (ή αν ειναι εκτενης σε 3) κεντρικες παραγραφους. Τι περιεχει η καθε μια στο σχεδιαγραμμα που ακολουθει

ΘΕΜΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΚΘΕΣΗΣ ΣΟΥ:

“A shocking story”

(It can be a comedy, a tragedy, a romantic story, anything you want as long as it **shocks the reader in the end**)

Keep it between **120-180 words**

ΣΧΕΔΙΑΓΡΑΜΜΑ & ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ

- **TITLE**

“A shocking story”

παντα σε εισαγωγικα, αν δε μπορεις να φανταστεις κατι που να ιντριγκαρει τον αναγνωστη, μπορεις παντα να κρατησεις σα τιτλο αυτο που ζητα το θεμα

- **INTRODUCTION**

Σε 2-4 γραμμες κ χωρις να αποκαλυψεις λεπτομερειες, δωσε τα πρωτα στοιχεια για την ιστορια που θα αφηγηθεις, δηλ ποιον αφορα, ποτε εγινε, που εγινε και τι ειδους ιστορια ειναι (λυπηρη, χαρουμενη, τρομακτικη κλπ)

Πχ Some years ago, in a village just outside the Greek city of Kavala, a tragic story occurred involving a poor farmer, his ex wife and their two children. It was such a shocking incident that all of Greece was talking about after it happened.

- **MAIN PART**

par 2 – BACKGROUND AND THE BASIC EVENTS TO SET THE SCENE

πρωτα θεσε τα θεμελια της ιστοριας, δηλ δωσε περιγραφη των χαρακτηρων, καποια στοιχεια γενικα για το που κ πως ζουσαν κ επειτα γινετε πιο συγκεκριμενοι, δηλ ποιο προβλημα αντιμετωπισαν ξαφνικα.

Ειναι σημαντικο σε μια ιστορια να περιγραφεις με οσο πιο πολλα επιθετα μπορεις τους ηρωες καθως κ το τοπο/χρονο που εδρασαν, οπως κ με επιρρηματα που να περιγραφουν τη δραση τους. Επιθετα κ επιρρηματα κανουν την ιστορια πιο ζωντανη κ ευκολη να τη φανταστει ο αναγνωστης.

Πχ The farmer's name was Gregory and he lived a simple, yet poor life. He was no more than 40 years old, but he looked much older. It was the hardship of life that had worn him out. He used to live with his small family on a green farm full of mooing cows and frolicking goats and he lived off their milk and meat as well as his poor, annual corn harvest. He didn't have much, but he managed. At least that's what he thought. Gregory lived all alone. His younger, but equally worn out wife as well as their two toddlers, a boy and a lovely girl, were the only people he had. Unfortunately, she had taken the kids away and left some time ago. "Such a hard life for a family to stay together", Gregory thought. It was that wife, his ex, who gave him the grave news that day: the bank was taking his farm!

Par 3 – HOW THE STORY ESCALATED

βαλε τα επομενα γεγονοτα το ενα μετα το αλλο κ δωσε την εξελιξη της ιστοριας. Σταματησε τη παραγραφο λιγο πριν τη κορυφωση της ιστοριας, οπου μπορεις περιεγραφε τη ψυχικη κατασταση των ηρωων

Πχ You see, Gregory had taken a small loan to keep his farm afloat a few years earlier and he didn't have the chance to repay the whole of it. The day his wife visited him to have the children see their father, she carried a bill from the bank. It had been sent to her new place, as the farm was hard for the post man to reach. The moment Gregory saw that piece of paper, he immediately felt a dizzying sensation and something grabbing his stomach. He knew he had some installments unpaid, but he couldn't expect that outcome. The piece of paper said it clearly that the bank owned his farm. After all those years of hard work, he felt it had been for nothing. And to have to accept his failure in front of his ex and his young kids was unbearable to do. It was panic and a deep feeling of absolute failure that made him do what he did next.

• CONCLUSION

Η τελευταια πραξη της ιστοριας. Η καταληξη. Δωσε συντομα τι εγινε και κλεισε με τροπο ωστε να προκαλεσεις τα συναισθηματα που θες στον αναγνωστη πχ τρομο, χαρα, εκπληξη κλπ.

Πχ His ex had turned around to tend to her crying little girl. The next thing she heard was a loud bang and then there was silence. A few days later, the whole family's dead bodies were found by accident by a passing salesman who saw the farm gate open and all the animals roaming around it. It was Gregory's panic, people believed, his panic and absolute sense of failure that made him murder his family and commit suicide in the end. The story was on the news for some days after as a shocking result of the financial crisis, but soon enough everybody forgot about Gregory, his wife and those two beautiful kids whose lives he took in a moment of darkness. What a shocking tragedy.

10 ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΕΠΙΤΥΧΗΜΕΝΗ ΑΦΗΓΗΣΗ

- 1) Γραψε για κατι που ξερεις-εχεις ακουσει, ειναι πιο ευκολο
- 2) Γραψε σε παρελθοντικους χρονους μονο κ οσο μπορεις να εχουν ποικιλια
- 3) Να ειναι ξεκαθαροι οι χαρακτηρες, το που , το ποτε, το γιατι εγινε ο,τι εγινε
- 4) Δωσε βημα βημα τα γεγονοτα για να εχει σασπενς μεχρι το τελος. Μη κανεις αλματα στο χρονο(μπρος-πισω) , αλλα τα γεγονοτα που αφηγησαι να πηγαινουν ομαλα απο το ενα στο αλλο με χρονικη σειρα

5) Μη προδιδεις τη γνωμη σου με κανενα τροπο ως το τελος

6) Επιθετα, επιρρηματα ειναι σημαντικα, βοηθουν τη φαντασια του αναγνωστη

7) Συντομες, αλλα περιεκτικες σε εικονες προτασεις κρατανε το ενδιαφερον. Αν μπορεις να βαλεις κ τις σκεψεις των ηρωων (παντα σε εισαγωγικα) ακομη καλυτερα απο αποψη ζωντανιας και δυναμικης στην ιστορια.

8) Μη ξεχνας να συνδεεις τα γεγονοτα με καποιο τροπο, συνηθως οι συνδεσμοι βοηθουν σ'αυτο.

9) Αφου τελειωσεις, αφησε το κειμενο κ ξανα πιαστο για μια νεα αναγνωση ωρες μετα, γιατι με καθαρο μυαλο θα ελεγξεις αν παρελειψες κατι κ κυριως θα μπεις πιο ευκολα στη θεση του αναγνωστη.

10) Παντα περναμε 2η αναγνωση μια ιστορια, γιατι ο αναγνωστης δεν ειναι μεσα στο μυαλο μας, αρα πρεπει να σιγουρευτουμε οτι γραψαμε ακριβως αυτα που θελαμε

UNIT 3 - QUIZLET

1. **accused** (μετοχή/ουσιαστικό) = κατηγορούμενος = defendant
2. **activity** (ουσιαστικό) = δραστηριότητα = action
3. **adult** (ουσιαστικό) = ενήλικας = grown-up
4. **army** (ουσιαστικό) = στρατός = military
5. **attempted** (μετοχή) = αποπειραθείς = tried
6. **attempting** (ρήμα - συνεχιζόμενο) = προσπαθώ = trying
7. **bravery** (ουσιαστικό) = ανδρεία = courage
8. **carry out** (ρήμα) = εκτελώ = perform
9. **changed** (μετοχή) = αλλαγμένος = altered
10. **claim** (ρήμα) = ισχυρίζομαι = assert
11. **closeness** (ουσιαστικό) = οικειότητα = proximity
12. **congratulated** (ρήμα - μετοχή) = συνεχάρη = praised
13. **customer** (ουσιαστικό) = πελάτης = client
14. **demanding** (επίθετο) = απαιτητικός = exacting
15. **do** (ρήμα) = κάνω = perform
16. **evacuate** (ρήμα) = εκκενώνω = remove
17. **exchange** (ρήμα) = ανταλλάσσω = swap
18. **examination** (ουσιαστικό) = εξέταση = test
19. **extreme** (επίθετο) = ακραίος = severe
20. **finally** (επίρρημα) = τελικά = eventually
21. **fine** (ουσιαστικό) = πρόστιμο = penalty
22. **fire** = shoot (ρήμα) = πυροβολώ = shoot
23. **followed** (ρήμα - μετοχή) = ακολούθησε = trailed
24. **former** (επίθετο) = πρώην = previous
25. **found guilty** (έκφραση) = κρίθηκε ένοχος = convicted
26. **guilty** (επίθετο) = ένοχος = at fault
27. **hole** (ουσιαστικό) = τρύπα = opening
28. **hostage** (ουσιαστικό) = όμηρος = captive
29. **hurt** (ρήμα/μετοχή) = πληγώνω/τραυματισμένος = injure

30. **injured** (μετοχή/επίθετο) = τραυματισμένος = wounded

31. **injury** (ουσιαστικό) = τραύμα = wound

32. **investigation** (ουσιαστικό) = έρευνα = inquiry

33. **lawyer** (ουσιαστικό) = δικηγόρος = attorney

34. **let free** (έκφραση) = αφήνω ελεύθερο = release

35. **military** (ουσιαστικό/επίθετο) = στρατιωτικός/στρατός = armed forces

36. **minor** (επίθετο/ουσιαστικό) = ασήμαντος/ανήλικος = slight

37. **minister** (ουσιαστικό) = υπουργός = official

38. **nearness** (ουσιαστικό) = εγγύτητα = proximity

39. **offered** (μετοχή) = προσφέρθηκε = presented

40. **praise** (ουσιαστικό/ρήμα) = έπαινος / επαινώ = compliment

41. **praised** (μετοχή) = επαινέθηκε = commended

42. **puncture** (ουσιαστικό/ρήμα) = τρύπημα / τρυπάω = hole

43. **radical** (ουσιαστικό/επίθετο) = ριζοσπάστης / ριζοσπαστικός = extremist

44. **released** (μετοχή) = αφέθηκε ελεύθερος = freed

45. **seriously** (επίρρημα) = σοβαρά = severely

46. **shot** (ουσιαστικό/μετοχή) = πυροβολισμός / πυροβολημένος = fired

47. **sign** (ουσιαστικό/ρήμα) = πινακίδα / υπογράφω = symbol

48. **sleepy** (επίθετο) = νυσταγμένος = drowsy

49. **small** (επίθετο) = μικρός = little

50. **stormed** (ρήμα - μετοχή) = όρμησε = charged

51. **sufferer** (ουσιαστικό) = πάσχων = victim

52. **suspect** (ουσιαστικό) = ύποπτος = accused

53. **survive** (ρήμα) = επιβιώνω = endure

54. **swap** (ρήμα/ουσιαστικό) = ανταλλάσσω / ανταλλαγή = exchange

55. **switched** (μετοχή) = αντικαταστάθηκε / άλλαξε = changed

56. **team** (ουσιαστικό) = ομάδα = group

57. **traveler** (ουσιαστικό) = ταξιδιώτης = passenger

58. **victim** (ουσιαστικό) = θύμα = sufferer

59. **volunteer** (ουσιαστικό/ρήμα) = εθελοντής / προσφέρομαι = helper

60. **wounded** (μετοχή/επίθετο) = τραυματισμένος = injured

ΟΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).



Lt Col Arnaud Beltram, the police officer who switched himself for a hostage during the French supermarket attack last Friday, died last Saturday morning, bringing the number of victims to four. Police shot dead the attacker after a series of attacks claimed by Islamic State in Carcassonne, southern France that ended in the three-hour host age-taking. The attacker, named as Radouane Lakdim, 25, was born in Morocco and lived in Carcassonne. He was known to the police for minor crimes and drug-dealing. The state lawyer Francois Molins said that Lakdim had been being watched and recorded in 2016 and 2017 for his "radicalism and closeness to Islamic movements" but had showed no signs he was going to carry out an attack. Questions will be asked as to how Lakdim was able to get a weapon and carry out attacks when he had been watched by the security services. The interior minister, Gerard Collomb, said: "We had watched him and did not think he had been radicalized and would take any action." Just after 10am on Friday morning, Lakdim stopped a white Opel Corsa car on the outer areas of Carcassonne, before shooting and killing the passenger and seriously hurting the driver. The lawyer said Lakdim then drove off in the car and appeared to wait outside a military building. He then drove to a police squad building and shot at four officers 200 metres away who had been out jogging. He seriously wounded one of the men in the group, who suffered broken ribs and a punctured lung. A bullet struck near the officer's heart.

(Words: 254)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Lt Col Arnaud Beltram was shopping at the supermarket.			
2. The attack at the supermarket led to the death of six people.			
3. The supermarket attack took place on a Saturday morning.			
4. The attacker was from France.			
5. The attacker was close to Islam.			
6. The attacker was known to the police.			
7. The authorities expected a surprise attack from Lakdim.			
8. The attacker stole a car in the suburbs of Carcassonne.			
9. The attacker killed four police officers who were jogging.			
10. The attacker's family is under investigation.			

Match each underlined word/phrase in the sentences below (11-20) with a word from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J). Use each option only once.

A.	offered	B.	hole	C.	do	D.	nearness	E.	extreme
F.	army	G.	travellers	H.	team	I.	sufferers	J.	injured

11.	Syrian children are the innocent <u>victims</u> of a war; they have been forced not only to leave their country but also to reshape their dreams while fighting to survive.
12.	A French officer <u>switched</u> himself for a hostage during a supermarket attack.
13.	We bought the house because of its <u>closeness</u> to my office.
14.	James accidentally <u>hurt</u> himself while cleaning his gun.
15.	The airline company informed <u>passengers</u> about the delay due to the bad weather conditions.
16.	During my <u>military</u> service I worked in the kitchen, so kitchen work is quite normal for me as well.
17.	The government announced the creation of a new <i>Internet police</i> <u>squad</u> whose task is to enforce Internet laws and regulations.
18.	People with <u>radical</u> beliefs are pushing for an overthrow of the government.
19.	My car tyre suffered a <u>puncture</u> at some point and went completely flat overnight.
20.	The doctors need to <u>carry out</u> more tests to find out what is wrong with her.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).



A police officer who switched himself for a hostage during the French supermarket attack has died, bringing the number of victims to four. Police shot dead the attacker after a series of attacks claimed by the Islamic State in Carcassonne, southern France that ended in the three-hour hostage-taking. Lakdim drove to a Super U supermarket 8km away from Carcassonne in Trebes, a sleepy town of 5,000 people.

At about 11am on Friday morning, he walked into the shop shouting Allahu Akbar and claiming he was a soldier of the Islamic State. Around 50 people were inside the building. Lakdim opened fire, killing one supermarket worker and one customer. Christian Guibbert, a former police officer, was shopping when he heard several shots. Police officers trying to evacuate the supermarket found Lakdim holding several hostages. Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame, who was a police officer, volunteered to take the hostages' place. The gunman agreed to the swap, so the police officer stayed with him while others were evacuated. The police officer left his mobile phone line open on a table so security forces outside the building could hear what was going on inside. When security forces outside the store heard via the telephone that a shot was fired, they immediately stormed the supermarket and shot Lakdim dead. Unfortunately, Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame, the police officer who had swapped places with the hostages, was found seriously hurt. Early on Saturday morning, the French interior ministry said Beltrame had died from his injuries.

(Words: 248)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. The supermarket attack took place in a town near Carcassonne.			
2. Lakdim had taken part in other attacks carried out by the Islamic State.			
3. When the attack took place, the supermarket was closed for the weekend.			
4. Christian Guibbert, a former police officer, tried to shoot the attacker.			
5. Lakdim killed three people inside the supermarket.			
6. Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame offered to swap himself for the hostages.			
7. Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame forgot to turn off his mobile phone.			
8. The security forces rushed into the supermarket after they heard a shot.			
9. Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame had already killed Lakdim when the security forces got into the supermarket.			
10. Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame died a week after the supermarket attack.			

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

A.	evacuate	B.	swap	C.	former	D.	volunteered	E.	several
F.	customer	G.	security	H.	stormed	I.	hostage	J.	sleepy

11. I don't know much about this new type of music that mixes pop and classical elements because it never got into my remote, ____ village.

12. I'm afraid I cannot see a thing! Do you mind if we ____ places?

13. I'm really sorry but I can't come to your birthday party this Saturday! I have to fly to Berlin to do business with a very important ____.

14. He was taken ____ by a group of terrorists while on his first mission as a war reporter.

15. When the hotel fire alarm went off, we were all instructed to ____ the building by walking to the closest emergency exit.

16. The gunman ____ *into the bank* in the provincial town of Trebes and demanded a sum of 500,000€.

17. My sister came back home exhausted so I ____ to clean up the kitchen and look after the kids.

18. Thirty demonstrators were injured in clashes with the ____ forces outside the Parliament building last weekend.

19. I've watched all of James Bond movies ____ times; they are my favourite ones!

20. A ____ *colleague* of mine decided to set up his own business; he is now the owner of an amazing Italian restaurant in the city centre.

ΟΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

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



Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame, a police officer who switched himself for several hostages during the French supermarket attack has died, bringing the number of victims to four. Police shot dead the attacker after a series of attacks claimed by the Islamic State in Carcassonne, southern France that ended in the three-hour supermarket hostage-taking.

The attacker, named as Radouane Lakdim, 25, was born in Morocco and lived in Carcassonne. He was known to the police for petty crimes and drug-dealing. The state lawyer Francois Molins said that Lakdim had been being watched and recorded in 2016 and 2017 for his "radicalism and closeness to Islamic movements" but had showed no signs that he was going to carry out an attack. Questions will be asked as to how Lakdim was able to get a weapon and carry out attacks while he had been watched by security services. The interior minister, Gerard Collomb, said: "We had watched him and did not think he had been radicalized and would take action."

Just after 10am on Friday, Lakdim, stopped a white Opel Corsa car on the outer areas of Carcassonne, before shooting and killing the passenger and seriously hurting the driver. The state lawyer said that Lakdim then drove off in the car and appeared to wait outside a military building for soldiers. He then drove to a police squad building and shot at four police officers 200 metres away who had been out jogging. He seriously wounded one of the officers, who suffered broken ribs and a punctured lung. A bullet struck near another officer's heart.

(Words: 260)

1. The text talks about
 - A. a series of attacks.
 - B. a hotel attack.
 - C. a military attack.
2. Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame tried to
 - A. shoot the attacker.
 - B. save the hostages.
 - C. call the police.
3. The supermarket attack lasted
 - A. three hours.
 - B. four hours.
 - C. six hours.
4. The French police had been watching the attacker because he
 - A. was an extremist.
 - B. was a drug dealer.
 - C. carried a weapon.
5. The security services
 - A. expected the attacks.
 - B. were surprised by the attacks.
 - C. tried to stop the attacks.
6. Before getting to the police squad building, Lakdim had
 - A. seriously wounded a soldier.
 - B. taken some hostages.
 - C. stolen a car.
7. When Lakdim got to the police squad building, some police officers were
 - A. sleeping.
 - B. waiting for him.
 - C. exercising.
8. The attacker wounded
 - A. two police officers.
 - B. four police officers.
 - C. six police officers.
9. The underlined word "**petty**" is closest in meaning to
 - A. small.
 - B. serious.
 - C. strange.
10. The attacks took place
 - A. at a weekend.
 - B. on a weekday.
 - C. on a holiday evening.

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

A.	radicals	B.	lawyer	C.	puncture	D.	hurt	E.	military
F.	squads	G.	victims	H.	carrying	I.	claim	J.	closeness

11. Your support helps us provide the best services for all ____ of crime, their families, and their communities.

12. Don't forget to ____ your travel expenses after each business trip.

13. You need a good ____ to represent you in court next week otherwise you might end up in prison.

14. He decided to buy the house because of its ____ to his office.

15. While in college, Josephine got involved with a group of ____ who kept fighting for big social and political changes in the country.

16. Nigel is ____ out research on early Christian art. The more he learns about the architecture, painting and sculpture from the beginnings of Christianity the more fascinated he becomes.

17. Emma ____ herself when she fell off her horse yesterday; I'm afraid she won't be able to ride for a couple of weeks.

18. If you join the army, you will have to wear a ____ uniform, a special set of clothes worn by members of the armed forces.

19. Special police ____ have been formed to crack down on social media offenders.

20. If you experience a tyre ____ while driving, turn your hazard lights on and find yourself somewhere safe to park.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).



A police officer who switched himself for hostages during a French supermarket attack has died, bringing the number of victims to four. Police shot dead the attacker after a series of attacks claimed by the Islamic State in Carcassonne, southern France that ended in the three-hour hostage-taking. The attacker, named as Radouane Lakdim, 25, was born in Morocco and lived in Carcassonne, a French city.

Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame, the police officer who had swapped places with hostages, was found seriously hurt. Early on Saturday morning, the French interior ministry said Beltrame had died from his injuries, and praised the officer's heroism. Two other officers were hurt by gunshots during the attack. The situation at the supermarket lasted just over three hours, during which the gunman had asked for the release of Salah Abdeslam, the only surviving suspect from the group that carried out the November 2015 Paris attacks, French state TV reported. Abdeslam is kept in a prison cell alone while the investigation into the Paris attacks continues.

The interior ministry said Lakdim was acting alone in Friday's attack. The state lawyer said he had been on an intelligence watchlist since 2014. Lakdim had been convicted twice in 2011 and 2015 for minor crimes, including drug-dealing. He had served one month in prison in 2016. The lawyer said that while he was being watched, security services had not seen signs that suggested Lakdim would commit an attack.

(Words: 241)

	STATEMENTS	A	B	C
		TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
11.	The supermarket attack took place in Paris.			
12.	Muslim extremists were responsible for many hostage-taking incidents in France.			
13.	The police found Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame wounded when they entered the supermarket.			
14.	The police officer took the hostages' place because he wanted to save them.			
15.	Lakdim killed three policemen during the supermarket attack.			
16.	The supermarket attack lasted a whole day.			
17.	Lakdim was being watched because he had taken part in other attacks.			
18.	Lakdim committed the supermarket attack on his own.			
19.	Lakdim had never been to prison before the supermarket attack.			
20.	The French police did not expect an attack by Lakdim.			

Match each underlined word in the sentences below (11-20) with a word/phrase from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J). Use each option only once.

A.	congratulated	B.	fine	C.	examination	D.	changed	E.	found guilty
F.	small	G.	bravery	H.	demanding	I.	let free	J.	followed

11.	He was awarded a medal for his heroism in the battle.
12.	While getting home last night, I had the feeling I was being watched by someone.
13.	The number of people claiming unemployment benefit has risen this month.
14.	Would you mind if Dave swapped places with you so that I could talk to him for a while?
15.	My parents always praised me when I did well at school.
16.	He was released from prison last week but he hasn't found a job yet.
17.	An official investigation of the disappearance of a thirteen-year-old boy has been under way for several days now.
18.	He was convicted of murder in a court of law and was sent to a high security prison.
19.	The driver escaped with minor injuries when he lost control of his car and crashed into a tree last Saturday morning.
20.	Using a bike keeps you free of any parking offence while you protect the environment at the same time.

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



A police officer who switched places with the hostages during a French supermarket attack has died, bringing the number of victims to four. Police shot dead an attacker who had committed a series of attacks in Carcassonne, southern France, that ended in the three-hour supermarket hostage-taking. The attacker, named as Radouane Lakdim, 25, was born in Morocco but lived in Carcassonne.

Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame, the police officer who had swapped places with the hostages, was found seriously hurt. Early on Saturday morning, the French interior ministry said Beltrame had died from his injuries, and praised the officer's **heroism**. Two other officers were hurt by gunshots during the attack. The situation at the supermarket lasted just over three hours, during which the gunman had asked for the release of Salah Abdeslam, the only surviving member of the group that carried out the November 2015 Paris attacks, French state TV reported. Abdeslam is kept in a prison cell alone in a French prison as the investigation into the Paris attacks continues. The interior ministry said Lakdim was acting alone in Friday's attack. The state lawyer said he had been on an intelligence watchlist since 2014 because of his contacts with the Islamic state in Carcassonne. Lakdim had been convicted twice in 2011 and 2015 for minor crimes, including drug dealing. He had served one month in prison in 2016. The lawyer said that while he was being watched, security services had not seen signs that suggested Lakdim would commit an attack.

(Words: 243)

1. The text talks about an attack that took place in

A. Paris.	B. Morocco.	C. Carcassonne.
-----------	-------------	-----------------
2. Lakdim is responsible for

A. the supermarket attack only.	B. a number of attacks.	C. killing three policemen.
---------------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------
3. When the police entered the supermarket the police officer

A. was dead.	B. was wounded.	C. had killed the attacker.
--------------	-----------------	-----------------------------
4. Lakdim carried out the attack because he wanted to

A. help another attacker.	B. become famous.	C. kill a policeman.
---------------------------	-------------------	----------------------
5. Lakdim carried out the attack

A. with a group of supporters.	B. with the help of Abdeslam.	C. on his own.
--------------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------
6. Lakdim was being watched by the police because of his connections with

A. other drug dealers.	B. the Islamic State.	C. the French State.
------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------
7. Lakdim had

A. escaped from prison twice.	B. been sent to prison twice.	C. spent a month in prison.
-------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------
8. The French authorities believed that Lakdim would

A. never carry out an attack.	B. try to help Salah Abdeslam.	C. escape to Morocco.
-------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------
9. The French police is still investigating

A. the supermarket attack.	B. the Paris 2015 attacks.	C. signs for new attacks.
----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------
10. In the text, the underlined word "**heroism**" is closest in meaning to

A. certainty.	B. bravery.	C. honesty.
---------------	-------------	-------------

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

A.	minor	B.	claiming	C.	investigation	D.	crimes	E.	praised
F.	hostages	G.	released	H.	switched	I.	swapped	J.	suspect

11. She started studying Computer Science at college but ____ to Business Studies in her second year.

12. A group of terrorists attacked the Radisson bank last Monday morning and three of the security guards were *taken* ____.

13. The number of people ____ unemployment benefit has risen sharply in recent years.

14. Would you mind if Dave ____ places with you for a while? I haven't talked to him for ages!

15. She was ____ for her amazing performance in the international dance competition.

16. People about to be ____ from prison often experience mixed feelings of fear, anxiety and excitement.

17. No one is allowed to talk to the Press until the police ____ is over and suspects of the attack are arrested.

18. Last Friday the police arrested a ____ for a series of burglaries in our neighbourhood.

19. He lost control of the car and crashed into a telephone pole but, luckily, he *got out of the car with* ____ *injuries*.

20. He has admitted committing several ____, including two bank robberies.

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

In Carcassonne, southern France, a police officer who exchanged himself for hostages during a French supermarket siege has died. After a series of attacks claimed by the Islamic State, the attacker was shot dead.

Just after 10am on Friday, Radouane Lakdim, 25, a Moroccan who lived in Carcassonne, stopped a white Opel Corsa on the outskirts of Carcassonne before shooting and killing the passenger and seriously injuring the driver. Then he drove off in the car to a riot police squad building and shot at four officers 200 metres away who had been jogging. He seriously wounded one of them and finally drove to a Super U supermarket, 8km away in Trebes, a town near Carcassonne. At about 11am, he walked into the shop shouting Allahu Akbar and claiming he was a soldier of the Islamic State. Then Lakdim opened fire, killing one supermarket worker and one customer.



Policemen attempting to evacuate the supermarket found Lakdim holding several hostages. A police officer volunteered to take the hostages' place. The gunman agreed to the exchange, so the officer stayed with him while others were evacuated. The officer, named Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame, left his mobile phone line open on a table so security forces outside the supermarket could hear what was going on inside. When the security forces heard that a shot was fired, they immediately **stormed** the supermarket, shot Lakdim dead and found Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame seriously injured. Early on Saturday morning, the

French interior ministry said that Beltrame had died from his injuries.

(Words: 256)

1. The text talks about

- A. a police officer who shot an Islamic State soldier.
- B. a French soldier who opened fire at a supermarket.
- C. a police officer who was killed after saving other people's lives.

2. Who would be most interested in reading this text?

- A. University students.
- B. The general public.
- C. French soldiers.

3. Lakdim was

- A. born in Morocco but lived in France.
- B. a French soldier who lived in Carcassonne.
- C. from France but lived in Morocco.

4. Lakdim drove in a white Opel car that he had stolen

- A. from a police officer.
- B. after injuring the driver.
- C. after killing the driver.

5. Before entering the supermarket, Lakdim had shot at

- A. one person who was jogging.
- B. four people who were jogging.
- C. six people who were jogging.

6. Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame

- A. offered to take the hostages' place.
- B. was holding several hostages.
- C. was asked to take the hostages' place.

7. The security forces knew what was going on in the supermarket because

- A. Beltrame was talking to them on the phone.
- B. Beltrame's mobile phone was left on.
- C. Lakdim was shouting at the hostages.

8. When the security forces entered the supermarket

- A. Lakdim was dead.
- B. Lakdim was badly injured.
- C. they killed Lakdim.

9. In the text, the underlined word "**stormed**" is closest in meaning to

- A. fired at
- B. rushed into
- C. shot at

10. Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame

A. was saved by the French Interior Minister.

B. died a day after the supermarket attack.

C. was found dead by the French Interior Minister.

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	forces	B.	claimed	C.	firing	D.	wounded	E.	injuries
F.	attempting	G.	seriously	H.	exchange	I.	finally	J.	shot

11.	I suppose you're not ____ thinking of leaving the country, are you?
12.	The family was lucky enough to get out of the crashed car without any serious ____.
13.	Without any warning, the armed man started ____ at the crowd and injured four people.
14.	They were given food and a room to spend their night in ____ for their help.
15.	Three policemen were seriously ____ when a car bomb exploded outside the police station last Saturday.
16.	The bank robber was ____ dead after pulling gun on a police officer.
17.	There's no point in ____ to make him change his mind; he's determined to go.
18.	In the Netherlands, you can <i>join the army</i> ____ when you reach the age of 16, but you are not allowed to fight in battles abroad until you reach the age of 20.
19.	The company ____ that it was not responsible for the pollution of the river.
20.	After looking for a job for months, he ____ found one at the nearby bakery.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

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

In Carcassonne, southern France, a police officer who exchanged himself for hostages during a French supermarket siege has died, bringing the number of victims to four. After a series of attacks claimed by the Islamic State, the attacker was shot dead.



It all happened last Friday when Radouane Lakdim, 25, a Moroccan who lived in Carcassonne, drove in a stolen Opel Corsa to a Super U supermarket 8km away in Trebes and walked into the shop shouting “Allahu Akbar” and claiming he was a soldier of the Islamic State. Then, Lakdim opened fire, killing one supermarket worker and one customer. A police officer, named Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame, volunteered to change places with the hostages Lakdim was holding. The gunman agreed to the swap, so the policeman stayed with him while others were evacuated. The security forces outside the supermarket could hear what was going on inside because Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame had left his mobile phone line open on a table. When gunshots were heard, the security forces immediately stormed the supermarket and shot Lakdim dead. Beltrame was found seriously injured and died from his injuries a day after the attack.

The interior minister, Gerard Collomb, praised the officer’s heroism. The state lawyer Francois Molins said that Lakdim had been on an intelligence watchlist since 2014. Lakdim had been found guilty twice in 2011 and 2015 for minor crimes, including drug dealing. He had served one month in prison in 2016. He also said that throughout this time he had shown no signs he was going to carry out an attack.

(Words: 259)

1. The text talks about a French
 - A. soldier who was killed in an attack.
 - B. soldier who attacked a supermarket.
 - C. officer who saved other people’s lives.
2. A suitable title for this text is:
 - A. “Runaway attacker”
 - B. “Dying for others”
 - C. “Saving oneself”
3. Lakdim was
 - A. a Moroccan in the French army.
 - B. born in Morocco but lived in France.
 - C. French but lived in southern Morocco.
4. Lakdim drove in a car that
 - A. he had borrowed from Allahu Akbar.
 - B. belonged to the Super U supermarket.
 - C. he had stolen before the supermarket attack.
5. During the supermarket attack, Lakdim
 - A. killed the hostages before the evacuation.
 - B. kept Beltrame among the hostages.
 - C. accepted Beltrame’s offer for an exchange.
6. The security forces could hear what was happening inside the supermarket because
 - A. Lakdim was shouting at them.
 - B. Beltrame’s phone was left open.
 - C. Beltrame was talking to them on his phone.
7. The security forces entered the supermarket when
 - A. Beltrame ordered them.
 - B. Lakdim let them in.
 - C. they heard shootings.
8. Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame was
 - A. shot dead by Lakdim.
 - B. killed by accident.
 - C. seriously wounded.
9. In the text, the underlined word “praised” is closest in meaning to
 - A. admired.
 - B. ignored.
 - C. proved.

10. The security forces

A. had already been informed about the attack. B. did not expect an attack by Lakdim. C. expected Lakdim to carry out an attack.

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	customer	B.	minister	C.	guilty	D.	victim	E.	evacuate
F.	injury	G.	exchange	H.	volunteer	I.	security	J.	forces

11.	Someone who has suffered the effects of a violent act, natural disaster, accident, etc.
12.	A person who buys goods or products from a shop.
13.	The damage done to one's body usually after an accident.
14.	All the measures taken for the protection of a person, building or organization against any threat.
15.	Someone who has broken the law by committing a crime or an offence.
16.	To offer to do something without being asked or forced to do it.
17.	A group of people who work together for a particular purpose.
18.	To remove people or things from a place usually for reasons of safety.
19.	A member of the government of a country in charge of a particular department.
20.	To give something in order to get something else.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

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

Christian Guibbert, a former police officer, was shopping in a Super U supermarket when he heard several shots. It all happened 8km away from Carcassonne, in Trebes, a sleepy town of 5,000 people in southern France. At about 11:00 last Friday morning, a man of 25 walked into the supermarket shouting “Allahu Akbar” and claiming he was a soldier of the Islamic State. Around 50 people were inside the building. The attacker opened fire, killing one supermarket worker and one customer. The attacker, named as Radouane Lakdim, was born in Morocco and lived in Carcassonne. He had spent some time in prison for a series of minor crimes in 2015. During surveillance, security services had not seen signs that suggested Lakdim would commit an attack. The supermarket attack lasted just over three hours, during which the gunman had asked for the release of Salah Abdeslam, the only surviving member from the group that carried out the November 2015 Paris attacks. When members of the French police **attempted** to evacuate the supermarket, they found out that Lakdim was holding several hostages. A police officer called Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame volunteered to take the hostages’ place. While trying to escape, Lakdim shot the officer who ended up seriously injured and died from his injuries a day later. However, the interior minister praised the officer’s heroism as he had saved others by exchanging himself for the hostages. The attacker was shot dead by the police. Abdeslam is kept in a French prison as the investigation into the Paris attacks continues.



(Words: 258)

1. The text talks about

A. 50 people killed while shopping.	B. 50 people robbed while shopping.	C. an officer who died while on duty.
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------------
2. Who would be most interested in reading this text?

A. Foreign Affairs ministers.	B. The general public.	C. Supermarket customers.
-------------------------------	------------------------	---------------------------
3. The supermarket attack took place in

A. Carcassonne.	B. Paris.	C. Trebes.
-----------------	-----------	------------
4. Lakdim had

A. committed many crimes.	B. escaped from prison.	C. been selling drugs.
---------------------------	-------------------------	------------------------
5. According to the security forces, Lakdim

A. was expected to commit the attack.	B. was not expected to commit the attack.	C. had already committed similar attacks.
---------------------------------------	---	---
6. Lakdim committed the attack in order to

A. fight against the Islamic State in Morocco.	B. take revenge for his time in prison.	C. demand the release of another attacker.
--	---	--
7. Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame

A. offered to take the hostages’ place.	B. was forced to take the hostages’ place.	C. was among the hostages Lakdim was holding.
---	--	---
8. Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame

A. was let free by Lakdim.	B. was accidentally killed by Lakdim	C. was badly injured by Lakdim.
----------------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------
9. In the text, the underlined word “**attempted**” is closest in meaning to

A. tried.	B. failed.	C. managed.
-----------	------------	-------------
10. According to the text, Salah Abdeslam

A. was shot dead during the attack.	B. will be sent to prison for further investigation.	C. is kept in prison by the French police.
-------------------------------------	--	--

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	evacuate	B.	attempted	C.	surveillance	D.	sign	E.	accused
F.	survive	G.	injured	H.	suspect	I.	praised	J.	released

11. The young boys were ____ of breaking their neighbour's window.
12. According to the police spokesperson, all hostages were ____ earlier that day and were taken to the nearby hospital for a routine examination.
13. The police used helicopters to ____ people from their burning homes in the middle of the night.
14. The suspect will be kept under ____ for the rest of the week; two undercover policemen will be watching him from a safe distance.
15. The burglar ____ to escape from a broken window but he got hurt and was taken to hospital for treatment.
16. After the car accident, Steven had to stay in bed for 10 days to rest his ____ back.
17. They were supposed to be here by now but unfortunately there's no ____ of them.
18. Yesterday morning the police managed to trace and arrest the ____ of the bank robbery.
19. The art teacher ____ all students for their amazing works of art.
20. A British woman miraculously managed to ____ in *the ocean* for 10 hours after falling off a cruise ship.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).



Christian Guibbert, a former police officer, was shopping in a Super U supermarket when he heard several shots. It was 8km away from Carcassonne in Trebes, a sleepy town of 5,000 people in southern France. At about 11:00 am, the attacker, a man of 25, walked into the shop shouting "Allahu Akbar" and claiming he was a soldier of the Islamic State. Around 50 people were inside the building. The attacker immediately opened fire, killing one supermarket worker and one customer.

The attacker, named as Radouane Lakdim, was born in Morocco and lived in Carcassonne. He had been on an intelligence watchlist since 2014. He had also been accused twice in 2011 and 2015 of minor crimes, including drug-dealing. During surveillance, security services had not seen signs that suggested Lakdim would commit an attack. The situation at the supermarket lasted just over three hours, during which the gunman had asked for the release of Salah Abdeslam, the only surviving member from the group that carried out the November 2015 Paris attacks. When members of the French police attempted to evacuate the supermarket they found out that Lakdim was holding several hostages. Lt Col Arnaud Beltrame, a police officer, volunteered to take the hostages' place. He finally ended up seriously injured and died from his injuries a day later. However, the interior minister praised the officer's heroism as he had saved others by exchanging himself with the hostages. The attacker was shot dead by the police. Abdeslam is kept in a French prison as the investigation into the Paris attacks continues.

(Words: 260)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Christian Guibbert was on duty when the attack took place.			
2. The attacker pretended he was shopping before he opened fire.			
3. Lakdim was known to the French police.			
4. Lakdim was not expected to commit an attack.			
5. Lakdim demanded the release of another attacker.			
6. Salah Abdeslam was Lakdim's best friend.			
7. Beltrame evacuated the building with the help of Guibbert.			
8. Beltrame offered to take the hostages' place.			
9. Beltrame was a regular customer of the Super U supermarket.			
10. Salah Abdeslam was shot dead by a French police officer.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	released	B.	praise	C.	surveillance	D.	sign	E.	security
F.	accused	G.	injured	H.	evacuate	I.	attempted	J.	suspect

11. After falling off her horse, Mary had to stay in bed for a couple of days to rest her ____ leg.

12. Luckily the three hostages were ____ shortly before midday.

13. Jim ____ to call for help but there was no signal on his mobile phone!

14. Some people believe that our increasing demand for security has put us all *under* ____; we feel like we are being watched all day long.

15. The fire is threatening about sixty homes so residents were asked to ____ their homes for their own safety.

16. He was ____ of planning a terrorist attack and was sent to a high security prison in northern France.

17. All athletes deserve a ____ for their achievements in the Olympic Games.

18. Last night, the police arrested a ____ for the car bomb attacks in the city centre.

19. Doctors told us that the fact that he has started eating is a ____ that he is feeling a bit better.

20. Stricter ____ measures are in force in the town centre due to a bomb threat call earlier this morning.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

The attacker, named Radouane Lakdim, was born in Morocco and lived in Carcassone, France. He was known to the police for petty crimes and drug-dealing. He had been under surveillance in 2016 and 2017 but had showed no signs he was going to carry out an attack.



Just after 10 am on Friday, Lakdim stopped a white Opel Corsa car on the outskirts of Carcassone, before shooting and killing the passenger and seriously injuring the driver, both unknown to him. Lakdim then drove to a Super U supermarket in Trebes, a sleepy town near Carcassone. At about

11 am, he walked into the shop shouting “Allahu Akbar” and opened fire, killing one supermarket worker and one customer. When members of the French police attempted to evacuate the supermarket, they found out that Lakdim was holding several hostages. A member of the police volunteered to take the hostages’ place. The gunman agreed to the swap, so the policeman stayed with him while the rest of the people were let free. The policeman left his mobile phone line open on a table so security forces outside the supermarket could hear what was going on inside. When security forces outside the store heard via the telephone that a shot was fired, they immediately stormed the supermarket and shot Lakdim dead. Lt Col Arnaud Beltram, the policeman who had swapped place with the hostages, was found seriously injured. Early on Saturday morning, the French interior ministry announced that he had died from his injuries.

(250 words)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Lakdim was known to the police as a serious criminal.			
2. Police didn't expect violent action from him soon.			
3. Lakdim knew the driver of the Opel Corsa.			
4. At the time of the attack, it was raining heavily.			
5. Lakdim kept hostages in the supermarket.			
6. A policeman was forced to change place with one hostage.			
7. The policeman found a way to inform the police about the situation inside the supermarket.			
8. The police entered the supermarket after receiving a phone call.			
9. The police immediately arrested Lakdim.			
10. The policeman died the following day.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	volunteers	B.	attacker	C.	sleepy	D.	security	E.	attempted
F.	carry out	G.	customer	H.	passengers	I.	injured	J.	surveillance

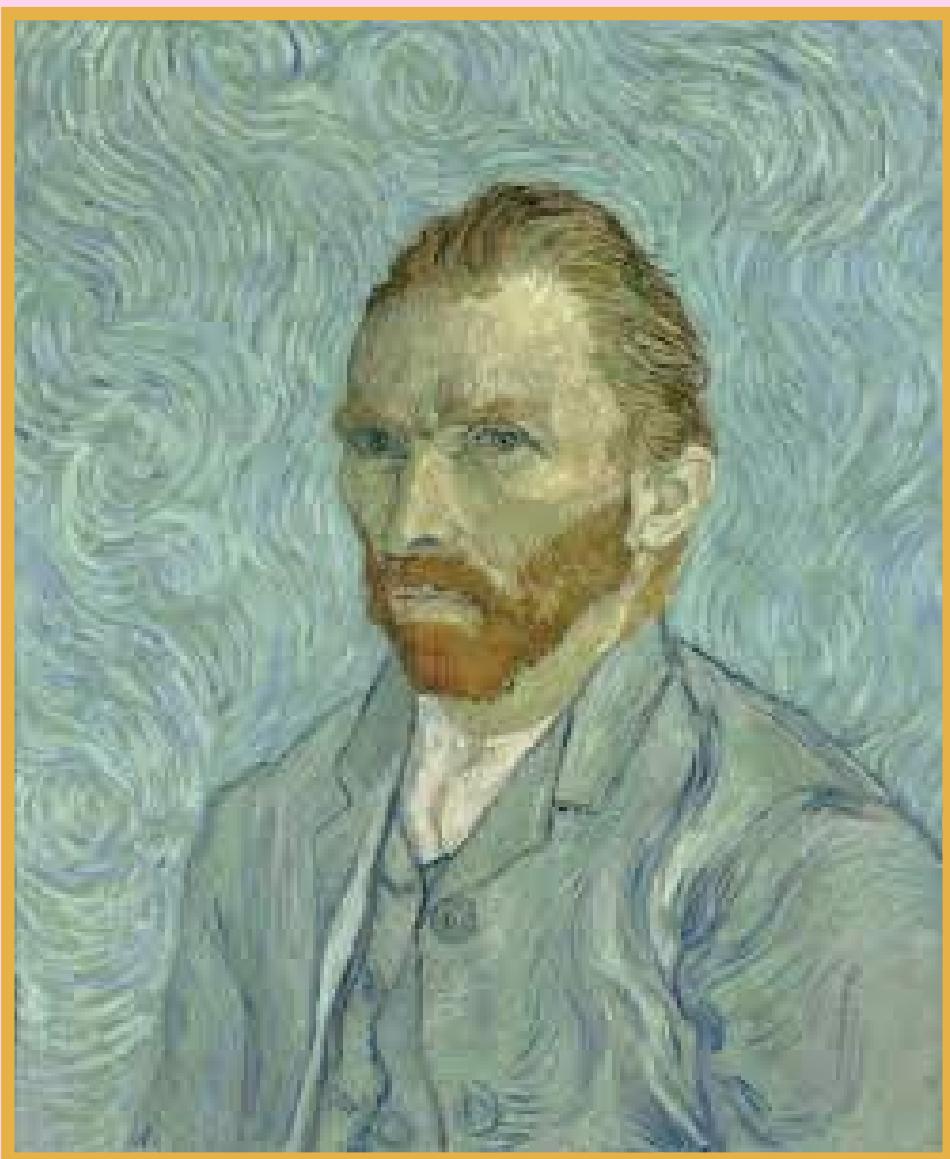
11.	The Jones family had a car accident and got seriously _____.
12.	Students try to _____ experiments during their chemistry lesson.
13.	All the _____ on the plane to London arrived safe to their destination.
14.	Trebes is a _____ town without any serious problems.
15.	The car bomb _____ managed to escape after the explosion.
16.	He _____ to get out of the burning house through an open window.
17.	For _____ reasons video cameras will be placed in the city centre.
18.	Mr. Harrison is a regular _____ of our department store.
19.	The beach was cleaned by _____ last week.
20.	He was arrested after a two-week _____ operation.

VINCENT VAN GOGH

A You Tube Biography

A Liveworksheet about Van Gogh's Work

A Liveworksheet Reading about Van Gogh



& a Liveworksheet about Impressionism



Check out this site - how many paintings & the artists who created them can you recognise?

1. ✓ How many famous painters' names can you think of?
✓ Where are they from? Can you name some of their works?

an alternative Edpuzzle Listening here



2. You are going to watch a video and listen to a song called "Starry-starry Night" by Don Mc Lean. Before listening, read the lyrics of the song and match the underlined phrases with the relevant Van Gogh painting. Then watch the video and put the stanzas in the correct order.



()

"Wheatfield with crows"



Starry, starry night.

1 Flaming flowers¹ that brightly blaze,

2 Swirling clouds² in violet haze,

Reflect in Vincent's eyes of china blue.

Colors changing hue,

3 morning field of amber grain³,

4 Weathered faces lined in pain⁴,

Are soothed beneath the artist's loving hand.

()

"Vase with 12 sunflowers"



()



For they could not love you,
But still your love was true.

And when no hope was left in sight

On that starry, starry night,

You took your life, as lovers often do.

But I could have told you, Vincent,

This world was never meant

for one as beautiful as you.

"Starry Night"

()



Now I understand
what you tried to say to me
and how you suffered for your sanity
and how you tried to set them free
they would not listen they did not know how
perhaps they'll listen now.

()

"Landscape with snow"



Starry, starry night.
Portraits hung in empty halls,

5 **Frameless heads**⁵ on nameless walls,
With eyes that watch the world and can't forget.
Like the strangers that you've met,
The ragged men in the ragged clothes,

6 **The silver thorn of bloody rose**⁶,
Lie crushed and broken on the virgin snow.

()

"The Potato Eaters"



Shadows on the hills,

7 **Sketch the trees and the daffodils**⁷,

8 **Catch the breeze and the winter chills**⁸,

9 **In colors on the snowy linen land**⁹.

**"Portrait
of a woman
with a red ribbon"**



()



()

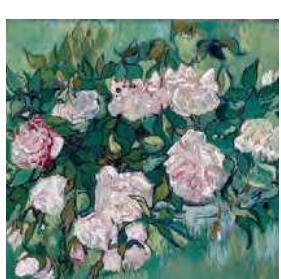


Now I think I know what you tried to say to me,
How you suffered for your sanity,
How you tried to set them free.
They would not listen, they're not listening still.
Perhaps they never will...

()



()



Starry, starry night.

10 **Paint your palette**¹⁰ blue and grey,

Look out on a summer's day,

With eyes that know the darkness in my soul.



**"The Old Cemetery
Tower
at Nuenen
in the Snow"**

**"Bowl
with
Daffodils"**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dipFMJckZOM> or with lyrics www.youtube.com/watch?v=oxHnRfhDmrk



3. Work with a partner. Together, you will try to fill in the blanks, correct the wrong words or strike out the extra words. Organise your work before you listen.



Starry starry night

..... your palette blue and grey
look out on a summer's day
with eyes that know the darkness in my bowl
Shadows on the hills and cliffs
..... the trees and the daffodils
catch the breeze and the winter *drills*
in colours on the linen land.

Now I understand
what you tried to say to me yesterday
and how you suffered for your *vanity*
and how you tried to them free
they would not listen they did not know how
perhaps they'll *fasten* now.

Starry starry night sky
Flaming flowers that brightly
swirling clouds in violet days
reflect in Vincent's eyes of china blue
colours hue
morning fields of amber grain
weathered faces lined in *rain*
are soothed beneath the artist's loving band.

Now I understand well
what you tried to say to me
and how you suffered for your sanity
and how you tried to set them free
they would not listen
they did not know how to listen
perhaps they'll listen now and forever.

For they not love you
but still your love was true
and when no hope was left beside
on that starry starry night
You took your life as lovers often do
But I have told you, Vincent,
this world was never meant for one
as *autiful* as you are.

Starry starry night
..... hung in empty halls
frameless heads on nameless *dolls*
with eyes that watch the world and can't
forget them
like the strangers that you've met
The ragged men in ragged clothes
a silver thorn a rose
lie crushed and broken on the virgin snow.

Now I think I know very well
what you tried to say to me
and how you suffered for your sanity
and how you tried to set them *tree*
they would now listen
they're not listening still
..... they never will.

4. Now read the following questions, discuss them in your groups and then write the answers.



1. Do you think that the song reflects Van Gogh's attitude and feelings? If so, mention specific verses.
2. How does this song make you feel?
3. Write up to 5 sentences giving facts about Van Gogh's life, based on the song.

-
-
-
-
-

1st step

2nd step

5. Browse the following sites and choose two paintings you like most. Spend some time observing these paintings 3rd write down how each one makes you feel. 4th note down the following information about these paintings.



<http://www.googleartproject.com> (Van Gogh Museum Amsterdam) www.vangoghmuseum.nl

- Title:
- Type of painting:
- Height: cm Width: cm
- Year it was painted:
- Viewing notes:

your opinion

A REVIEW:

Choose one of the Van Gogh paintings in pages 36-37 and review the painting (120-180 words)

HOW TO WRITE A **REVIEW** ABOUT A PAINTING

TITLE

(REVIEWS ARE LIKE ARTICLES, SO ALWAYS HAVE A TITLE)

Par 1 (2-4 lines) introduce in an interesting way the object of your review, don't give all the information at first

Par 2 (5-8 lines) give the basic information about **the painting (year, size, where it is (gallery, museum) what it depicts, colours, style, if there is a story behind its creation)**

Par 3 (5-8 lines) give at least 3 REASONS and explain them about why **you enjoy this painting(focus on the emotions it brings about)**

Par 4 (2-4 lines) conclude by repeating your recommendation and give a final, general comment about **what** you have reviewed

TIPS

- Use a lot of descriptive adjectives
- Try to be interesting- eg a rhetoric question in the 1st paragraph is always a good idea
- Be specific in your description of the work
- Give examples when you want to explain why something is what you say it is
- Don't forget the important information
- Link your ideas with proper words **eg Initially, Moreover, Furthermore, Finally, because=as=since..... as a result so for example=for instance... To sum up=In conclusion=All in all....**

Listen to the text while reading here

6. Match the following paintings with the paragraphs (1 - 6)



a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)

1. In the 19th century, **absinth** was a popular drink with many, including artists like van Gogh. This still life shows a **glass of absinth** on a **café table** and a **bottle of water**. Van Gogh combines this with a **view through the window**. The chosen **vantage point** makes it feel as though you are **yourself** sitting at the **café table** where the painter sat.
2. After months of **observing** the local peasants' daily routines, van Gogh **depicted** a family **gathered around** the table for a **modest** dinner of the potatoes grown in their own garden. He chose his colors **purposefully** to connect his sitters with the earth that **sustained** them. The **stark interior**, their rough hands, and weather-beaten faces were the **legacy** of their life of **labor**. Neither **sentimental** nor **romantic**, **The Potato Eaters** expressed the **compassionate sincerity** of Vincent's aims in art.
3. Van Gogh returned to his earlier panoramic approach to depict the first **harvest** of the year in **The Harvest**, which he painted in 1888. His deliberate approach to **spatial organization** -- the **crops** in the foreground, the fields above, and the mountains on the high horizon -- reveals his desire to attain some **epic grandeur**.
4. Vincent van Gogh's **Sprig of Flowering Almond Blossom in a Glass** is an oil on canvas. He painted a **sprig** of an almond branch, which he forced into early flowering in a glass of water. The irregular pattern of the little branch, covered with pale, **translucent** **blossoms**, gave him a subject that **recalled** the depiction of flowers in Japanese prints. The simple **division** of the silvery, violet background with a **scarlet band** pays tribute to the Japanese aesthetic.
5. Location in the artwork: Paris, France On his trips to the areas around Paris, van Gogh often painted outdoors. This view of the Seine river was also made outside. Quite **untypically**, van Gogh did not complete this work.
6. When van Gogh arrived in Arles in the south of France from Paris, he was immediately **inspired** by the vast landscape. He painted this simple **farmhouse** in a **cornfield** there and then, partly in thick **brushstrokes** and partly using little **stipples**. Van Gogh made a sketch of this landscape in a letter to his brother Theo.

when you finish the exercise, listen to the correct combinations here

Look up the highlighted words (yellow and green) and write down their meaning
use deepL for help



deepL translator

7. Read Vincent Van Gogh's biography and in pairs, answer the questions that follow.

make 15 sentences with the numbered words

Year of Birth : 1853 Death Year : 1890

Vincent van Gogh was born in Zundert, Holland. The son of a **pastor**, was brought up in a religious and cultured atmosphere, a **profession** that Vincent found **appealing** and to which he would **be drawn** to a certain extent later in his life. His sister described him as a serious and **introspective** child, highly **emotional** and **lacking self-confidence**.

2



listen
while
reading
by pressing
this
link

At age 16 Vincent started to work for an art dealer in The Hague. His four years younger brother Theo, with whom Vincent cherished a life-long friendship, would join the company later. This friendship is **amply** documented in a **vast** amount of letters they sent each other.

3

Country of Origin : Netherlands

4 They **provide** a lot of **insight** into the life of the painter, and show him to be a talented writer with a **keen mind**. Theo would support Vincent **financially** throughout his life.

In 1880, Vincent van Gogh followed his brother Theo's suggestion and took up painting in **earnest**. For a brief period Vincent took painting lessons from Anton Mauve in Hague. Although Vincent and Anton soon **split over** **divergence** of artistic views, influences of the Hague School of painting would **remain** in Vincent's work, notably in the way he played with light and in the looseness of his brush strokes. However his usage of colours, favouring dark tones, **set him apart from** his teacher.

In spring 1886 Vincent van Gogh went to Paris, where he moved in with his brother Theo; they shared a house on Montmartre. Here he met the painters Edgar Degas, Camille Pissarro, Bernard, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec and Paul Gauguin. He discovered **impressionism** and liked its use of light and color, more than its lack of **social engagement** (as he saw it). Especially the technique known as **pointillism** (where many small dots are **applied to** the canvas that **blend into** rich colors only in the eye of the beholder, seeing it from a distance)

made its mark on Van Gogh's own style. It should be noted that Van Gogh is regarded as a post-impressionist, rather than an impressionist, meaning that the artist uses color and lines to express an emotional **response** to the subject rather than to describing it accurately.

a video - summary of this text
can be found on this link
watch it to understand the text better

Vincent was an **unstable** and **volatile** man, well known as the 'tortured artist'. His nervous temperament made him a difficult companion and night-long discussions ⁶**combined** with painting all day **undermined** his health. He decided to go south to Arles where he hoped his friends would join him and help ⁷**found** a school of art. Gauguin did join him but with **disastrous** results. Near the end of 1888, an incident led Gauguin to ⁸**ultimately** leave Arles, after a number of arguments with Vincent. Van Gogh pursued him with an open **razor**, was stopped by Gauguin, but ended up cutting a portion of his own ear lobe off.

Van Gogh then began to **alternate** between fits of madness and **lucidity** and was sent to the asylum in Saint-Remy suffering with depression. He spent much time in the asylum, though it was later believed that he suffered from epilepsy. While there he painted some 150 paintings. His most famous work *The Starry Night* was painted while staying in the asylum. The only painting he sold during his lifetime, '*The Red Vineyard*', was created in 1888. In May 1890 Vincent van Gogh left the clinic and went to the **physician** Paul Gachet, in Auvers-sur-Oise near Paris, where he was closer to Theo, who had recently married. Here van Gogh created the portrait of the melancholic "Dr. Gachet". In two months Van Gogh was **averaging** one painting per day. His depression ⁹**aggravated**. On July 27 of the same year, at the age of 37, after a **fit of** painting activity, van Gogh shot himself in the chest. He died two days later, with Theo at his side, who reported his last words as "The sadness will last forever". He was buried at the cemetery of Auvers-sur-Oise; Theo unable to **come to terms** with his brother's death died 6 months later and was buried next to him.

In a short period of ten years Van Gogh made approximately 900 paintings. Van Gogh's finest works were produced in less than three years in a technique that grew more and more impassioned in brushstroke, in symbolic and intense color, in **surface tension**, and in the movement and **vibration** of form and line. Dramatic, lyrically rhythmic, imaginative, and emotional, for the artist was completely **absorbed** in the ¹⁰**effort** to explain either his **struggle against** madness or his **comprehension** of the spiritual essence of man and nature.

Van Gogh's influence on expressionism, **fauvism** and early abstraction was enormous, and can be seen in many other **aspects** of 20th-century art. Vincent's brother's wife collected Vincent's paintings and letters after his death and ¹²**dedicated** herself to getting his work the recognition it deserved. It would not take long before his fame grew higher and higher. Today, ¹³**several** paintings by Van Gogh **rank** among the most expensive paintings in the world. On March 30, 1987 Van Gogh's painting "Irises" was sold for a record \$53.9 million at Sotheby's, New York. His *Portrait of Doctor Gachet* was sold for \$82.5 million at Christie's, thus **establishing** a new price record.

As mentioned earlier, Vincent van Gogh was also a passionate letter writer. Of the countless letters he wrote to his **friends** and family more than 800 have been **preserved**, as well as approximately 80 letters that he received. In one of his letters, he supports that "There are so many people, especially among our pals, who imagine that words are nothing. ¹⁵**On the contrary**, don't you think, it's as interesting and as difficult to say a thing well as to paint a thing." Van Gogh to Emile Bernard, 19 April 1888.



READING COMPREHENSION EXERCISES



A. Put the events in Van Gogh's life in chronological order.

- Vincent moves to Paris sharing a house with his brother Theo.
- He shoots himself in the chest and dies two days later.
- Vincent starts to work for an art dealer in Hague.
- A portion of his ear lobe was cut off after an incident with Gauguin.
- He takes up painting after his brother's suggestion.
- He was sent to an asylum in Saint Remy for treatment.
- He discovers and appreciates impressionist artists.

B. Which statements about Van Gogh are true? Put a tick in the boxes.

- a. He was influenced by his father's profession.
- b. He was able to make his own money from his paintings.
- c. He is not considered to be an impressionist artist.
- d. He was close friends with Paul Gauguin, another famous artist.
- e. He produced a lot of paintings when he was at the asylum.
- f. He managed to sell most of his paintings at high prices.

C. Read the Biography again and find the answer to the following questions.

◆ What was Vincent's character like?

.....

◆ What events influenced Vincent's artistic style?

.....

◆ What are the main characteristics of his artwork?

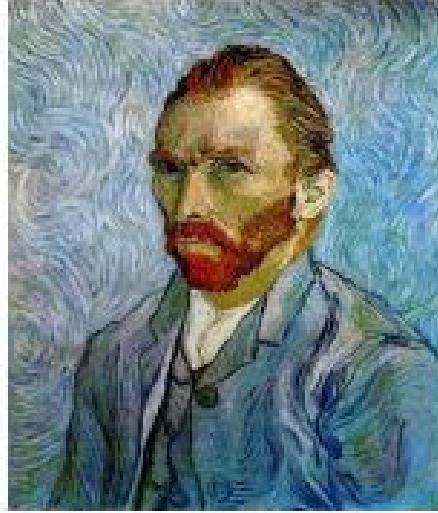
.....

◆ Using his last phrase "The sadness will last forever", try to explain the reason why he killed himself.

.....

◆ What do you know about "The Portrait of Dr Gachet"?

.....



BIOGRAPHY

Make a brief synopsis of his life.

Vincent Van Gogh

Basic Information
Birthday:

Place of Birth:

Number of siblings:

Name of siblings:

Death
When:

How:

Interest

Award:

Name 3 notable works

Inspirations

Obstacles

Select one art work of Vincent Van Gogh and explain the chosen painting.

practice the theory here

ΠΩΣ ΑΛΛΑΖΟΥΜΕ ΤΗΝ ACTIVE ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ ΣΕ PASSIVE:

BHMA 1ο: Βρισκουμε το Υποκειμενο (Y) - Ρήμα (P) - Αντικειμενο (A) στην active προταση που μας δινεται

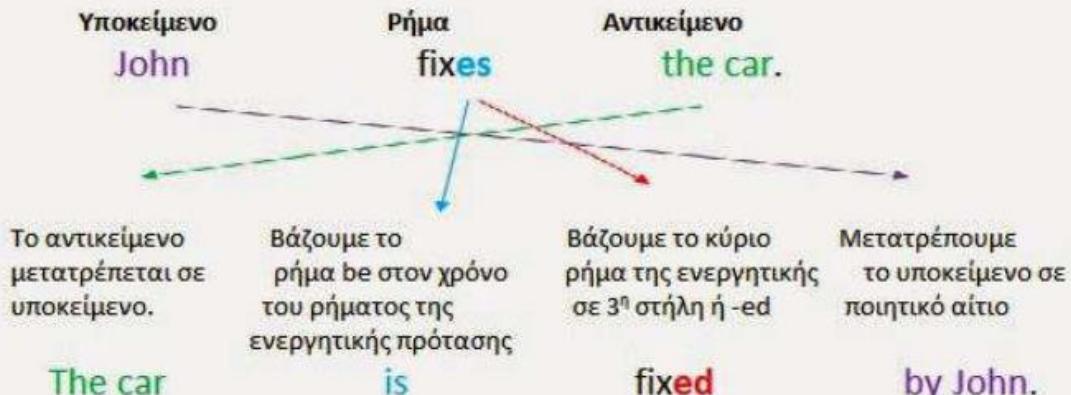
BHMA 2ο: Βαζουμε το A πρωτο στη νεα προταση Passive

BHMA 3ο: Βαζουμε δευτερο το P σε ΠΑΘΗΤΙΚΗ ΜΟΡΦΗ (be+μετοχη)

BHMA 4ο: Με το by βαζουμε το Υποκειμενο τριτο (αν ειναι αντωνυμια-ι, you, he κλπ- δε το γραφουμε καθολου)

-οτιδηποτε αλλο υπαρχει στην αρχικη προταση μετα τα Y-P-A τα αφηνουμε ΣΤΗ ΘΕΣΗ ΤΟΥΣ-

ΕΝΕΡΓΗΤΙΚΗ ΦΩΝΗ



ΠΑΘΗΤΙΚΗ ΦΩΝΗ

Passive Voice All Tenses → BE (στο χρονο)

1 Simple Present	am/is/are	listened
2 Present Continuous	am/is/are being	listened
3 Present Perf Simp.	Have/has been	listened
4 Present Perf Cont.	Have/has been being	listened
5 Simple Past	was/were	listened
6 Past Cont.	was/were being	listened
7 Past Perf. Simp.	Had been	listened
8 Past Perf Cont.	had been being	listened
9 Simple Future	will be	listened
10 Future Cont.	will be being	listened
11 Future Perf. Simp.	Will have been	listened
12 Future Perf. Cont.	will have been being	listened
• used to	used to be	listened
• going to	am/is/are going to be	listened
• modal	modal be	listened
• gerund	being	listened
• full infinitive	to be	listened
• perfect gerund	having been	listened
• perfect infinitive	to have been	listened

+ΜΕΤΟΧΗ
αν το ρήμα ειναι ανωμαλο,
δείτε τη Γ στηλη ανωμαλων
για τη κλιση

UNIT 4 - QUIZLET

1. **activity** (ουσιαστικό) = δραστηριότητα = task
2. **appealing** (επίθετο) = ελκυστικός/ή/ό = attractive
3. **approximately** (επίρρημα) = περίπου = roughly
4. **argument** (ουσιαστικό) = επιχείρημα / καυγάς = dispute
5. **atmosphere** (ουσιαστικό) = ατμόσφαιρα = environment
6. **believed** (ρήμα - παρελθόν) = πίστεψε = trusted
7. **brief** (επίθετο) = σύντομος/η/ο = short
8. **brought up** (ρήμα - φρ. ρήμα) = ανέθρεψε / μεγάλωσε = raised
9. **chase** (ρήμα/ουσιαστικό) = καταδίωξη / κυνηγώ = pursue
10. **chased** (ρήμα - παρελθόν) = καταδίωξε = pursued
11. **collect** (ρήμα) = συλλέγω = gather
12. **combined** (ρήμα - παθ. μετοχή) = συνδυασμένος = merged
13. **companion** (ουσιαστικό) = σύντροφος = partner
14. **damaged** (επίθετο / μετοχή) = κατεστραμμένος = broken
15. **depression** (ουσιαστικό) = κατάθλιψη = sadness
16. **deserve** (ρήμα) = αξίζω = merit
17. **discovered** (ρήμα - παρελθόν) = ανακάλυψε = found
18. **distance** (ουσιαστικό) = απόσταση = gap
19. **dramatic** (επίθετο) = δραματικός = theatrical
20. **emotional** (επίθετο) = συναισθηματικός = sentimental
21. **especially** (επίρρημα) = ιδιαίτερα = particularly
22. **extent** (ουσιαστικό) = έκταση = range
23. **fame** (ουσιαστικό) = φήμη = reputation
24. **famous** (επίθετο) = διάσημος/η/ο = well-known
25. **finally** (επίρρημα) = τελικά = eventually
26. **incident** (ουσιαστικό) = περιστατικό = event
27. **influence** (ουσιαστικό) = επιρροή = impact
28. **lack** (ουσιαστικό) = έλλειψη = absence
29. **lifetime** (ουσιαστικό) = διάρκεια ζωής = lifespan

30. **move** (ρήμα) = κινούμαι = shift, relocate

31. **movement** (ουσιαστικό) = κίνηση = motion

32. **nervous** (επίθετο) = αγχωμένος = anxious

33. **passionately** (επίρρημα) = παθιασμένα = intensely

34. **provide** (ρήμα) = παρέχω = offer

35. **recently** (επίρρημα) = πρόσφατα = lately

36. **receive** (ρήμα) = λαμβάνω = get

37. **record** (ουσιαστικό) = εγγραφή = log

38. **remain** (ρήμα) = παραμένω = stay

39. **response** (ουσιαστικό) = απάντηση / αντίδραση = reply

40. **sadness** (ουσιαστικό) = λύπη = sorrow

41. **self-confidence** (ουσιαστικό) = αυτοπεποίθηση = self-assurance

42. **serious** (επίθετο) = σοβαρός/ή/ό = solemn

43. **social** (επίθετο) = κοινωνικός = sociable

44. **subject** (ουσιαστικό) = μάθημα / θέμα = topic

45. **suffered** (ρήμα - παρελθόν) = υπέφερε = endured

46. **support** (ρήμα / ουσιαστικό) = υποστηρίζω / υποστήριξη = assist

47. **unpredictable** (επίθετο) = απρόβλεπτος = uncertain

48. **vast** (επίθετο) = τεράστιος = immense

49. **well-known** (επίθετο) = γνωστός/ή/ό = famous

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

Van Gogh was an unstable and unpredictable man, well-known as the 'tortured artist'. His nervous temperament made him a difficult companion. Near the end of 1888, he had a serious argument with his friend, Gaugin. After that, he began to experience frequent episodes of madness. He often changed from being normal to losing his mind. He was finally sent to an asylum in Saint-Remy suffering with depression. He spent much time in the asylum, though it was later believed that he suffered from epilepsy. While staying in the asylum, he painted some 150 paintings. His most famous work "The Starry Night" was painted while staying in the asylum. The only painting he sold during his lifetime, "The Red Vineyard", was created in 1888. In May 1890, Vincent van Gogh left the clinic and went to the physician Paul Gachet, in Auvers-sur-Oise near Paris, where he was closer to his brother Theo, who had recently married. Here van Gogh created the portrait of the melancholic "Dr. Gachet". In two months, Van Gogh painted on average one painting per day.



His depression got worse. On July 27 of the same year, at the age of 37, van Gogh shot himself in the chest. He died two days later, with Theo at his side, who reported his last words as "The sadness will last forever". He was buried at the cemetery of Auvers-sur-Oise; Theo, unable to come to terms with his brother's death, died 6 months later and was buried next to him.

(Words: 251)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Van Gogh is described as a calm and reliable person.			
2. After an argument with Gaugin, van Gogh started losing his mind.			
3. Van Gogh stayed in the asylum for a long period of time.			
4. Van Gogh's most famous painting is 'The Red Vineyard'.			
5. When Van Gogh left the asylum, he stopped painting.			
6. Paul Gachet asked van Gogh to make his portrait.			
7. Van Gogh carried a gun to protect himself.			
8. Van Gogh shot himself in the stomach.			
9. Van Gogh was all alone when he died.			
10. Theo wrote van Gogh's biography just after van Gogh's death.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	unpredictable	B.	nervous	C.	serious	D.	finally	E.	famous
F.	believed	G.	suffered	H.	recently	I.	argument	J.	sadness

11.	He felt so <u>worried</u> before the test that his hands started trembling.
12.	Soon after his wife's death, a feeling of <u>unhappiness</u> settled in his heart.
13.	He was afraid of speaking in front of others but, <u>in the end</u> , he managed to overcome all his fears.
14.	On stormy days, weather scientists study <u>irregular</u> changes in temperature.
15.	He had a <u>bad</u> head injury which caused him not to understand or remember anything.
16.	New York is a city <u>well-known</u> for its theaters and nightlife.
17.	The company opened a new shopping center in Athens <u>not long ago</u> .
18.	She is strong and determined because she has <u>been through</u> a lot of hardships in her life.
19.	The children had a(n) <u>disagreement</u> over what game to play.
20.	I never <u>thought</u> that someone could be so kind-hearted and unstable at the same time.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

In a short period of ten years Van Gogh made approximately 900 paintings. Some of Van Gogh's finest works were produced in less than three years in a technique that showed his passion in brushstroke, in colour and in the movement of form and line. Dramatic, imaginative, and emotional, the artist was trying to explain either his struggle against madness or his understanding of man and nature.



Van Gogh's influence on expressionism was enormous and can be seen in many aspects of art produced in recent years. Vincent's brother's wife collected Vincent's paintings and letters after his death and dedicated herself to getting his work the recognition it deserved. It would not take long before his fame grew higher and higher. Today, several paintings by Van Gogh rank among the most expensive paintings in the world. On March 30, 1987 Van Gogh's painting "Irises" was sold for a record \$53.9 million at Sotheby's, New York. His "Portrait of Doctor Gachet" was sold for \$82.5 million at Christie's, thus establishing a new price record.



Vincent van Gogh was also a passionate letter writer. Of the countless letters he wrote to his friends and family more than 800 have been preserved, as well as approximately 80 letters that he received. In one of his letters, he supports that "There are so many people, especially among our pals, who imagine that words are nothing. On the contrary, it's as interesting and as difficult to say a thing well as to paint a thing."

(Words: 253)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Van Gogh created all of his best paintings in less than three years.			
2. Van Gogh used a technique that was different to all other painters'.			
3. Van Gogh was suffering from some kind of mental illness.			
4. Van Gogh tried to explain how he understood people and nature through his paintings.			
5. Van Gogh's influence can be seen even in art produced in our days.			
6. Van Gogh's brother's wife devoted her life to promoting van Gogh's work.			
7. It took a long time for van Gogh's work to become well-known.			
8. Van Gogh's painting "Irises" was the only one sold at a record price.			

9.	Van Gogh wrote many letters to his friends who were also painters.						
10.	Van Gogh found writing as fascinating and as hard as painting.						

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	approximately	B.	movement	C.	dramatic	D.	emotional	E.	collect
F.	deserve	G.	fame	H.	support	I.	especially	J.	receive

11.	There has been a <u>remarkable</u> change in his character since he changed school.
12.	Teachers always do their best to <u>help</u> their students in setting goals.
13.	When shopping online, you can <u>get</u> your goods by post at home or at work.
14.	His father earns <u>around</u> £150,000 per year, but he is not happy with his job.
15.	Ants <u>save</u> food over summer in order to survive the winter.
16.	I find some of Bach's music deeply <u>moving</u> . It almost makes me cry.
17.	These pieces of advice are <u>particularly</u> useful for new mothers.
18.	The actress lived a life of <u>celebrity</u> , but never got used to it.
19.	After all that hard work, you <u>should get</u> a holiday tip.
20.	Some people run their lives according to the <u>changes in position</u> of the stars.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

Vincent van Gogh was born in Zundert, Holland. His father was a pastor, so he was brought up in a religious and cultured atmosphere. Vincent found his father's profession appealing and he was drawn to it, to a certain extent, later in his life. His sister described him as a serious and introspective child, highly emotional, without self-confidence. At age 16, Vincent started to work for an art dealer in The Hague. His four years younger brother Theo, with whom Vincent had a life-long friendship, would join the company later. This friendship is recorded thoroughly in a vast amount of letters they sent to each other. These letters contain a lot of information about the life of the painter and show him to be a talented writer with a keen mind. Theo would support Vincent financially throughout his life.



In 1880, Vincent van Gogh followed his brother's suggestion and took up painting seriously. For a brief period, Vincent took painting lessons from Anton Mauve in Hague. Although Vincent and Anton soon stopped working together because of their different artistic views, influences of the Hague School of painting would remain in Vincent's work, especially in the way he played with light and in the looseness of his brush strokes. However, his use of colours, favouring dark tones, set him apart from his teacher. In spring 1886, Vincent van Gogh went to Paris, where he moved in with his brother Theo; they shared a house in Montmartre.

245 words)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
11. Van Gogh was Dutch.			
12. Van Gogh's family was not very religious.			
13. Van Gogh is described as confident of himself.			
14. The van Gogh brothers worked for the same company.			
15. Theo paid van Gogh's expenses for many years.			
16. Theo advised van Gogh to become a professional painter.			
17. Van Gogh stopped working with Anton Mauve because they did not agree on matters of art.			
18. Van Gogh used only bright colours in his paintings.			
19. Van Gogh preferred painting landscapes.			
20. The two brothers lived together in a house in Paris.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Match each underlined word/phrase in the sentences below (11-20) with a word/phrase from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J). Use each word/phrase only once.

A.	brought up	B.	appealing	C.	extent	D.	serious	E.	provide
F.	support	G.	remain	H.	moved	I.	brief	J.	vast

11.	Only a few hundreds of this animal species <u>exist</u> today.
12.	Joan <u>started living</u> in an apartment when she started University.
13.	The teachers had a <u>short</u> meeting before announcing their decisions to the students.
14.	To what <u>degree</u> is the main character of the book affected by his parent's actions?
15.	Because of her parents' financial problems, Sue was <u>raised</u> by her aunt Julia.
16.	A luxury hotel can <u>offer</u> first class facilities and services.
17.	Last week's storms affected a <u>huge</u> area, thus making the transportation of goods in and out of the country rather difficult.
18.	Parents often <u>help</u> their children financially, even when they have finished their studies.
19.	The idea of spending some time by the sea is quite <u>attractive</u> after such a hard winter.
20.	One of the most <u>important</u> issues discussed today is bullying.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

Vincent van Gogh was born in Zundert, Holland. His father was a pastor, so he was brought up in a religious and cultured atmosphere. Vincent found his father's profession appealing and he was drawn to it, to a certain extent, later in his life. His sister described him as a serious and introspective child, highly emotional, without self-confidence. At age 16, Vincent started to work for an art dealer in The Hague. His four years younger brother Theo, with whom Vincent had a life-long friendship, would join the company later. This friendship is recorded thoroughly in a vast amount of letters they sent to each other. These letters provide a lot of information about the life of the painter and show him to be a talented writer with a keen mind. Theo would support Vincent financially throughout his life.



In 1880, Vincent van Gogh followed his brother Theo's suggestion and took up painting seriously. For a brief period, Vincent took painting lessons from Anton Mauve in The Hague. Although Vincent and Anton soon stopped working together because of their different artistic views, influences of The Hague School of painting would remain in Vincent's work, especially in the way he played with light and in the looseness of his brush strokes. However, his use of colours, favouring dark tones, set him apart from his teacher. In spring 1886, Vincent van Gogh went to Paris, where he moved in with his brother Theo; they shared a house in Montmartre.

(Words: 245)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Van Gogh did not like his father's job.			
2. Van Gogh was influenced by his father.			
3. Van Gogh is described as sensitive and uncertain of himself.			
4. Van Gogh and his brother were very close to each other throughout their lives.			
5. The friendship between Van Gogh and his brother is described in detail in a recently published book.			
6. The letters between the two brothers do not give much information about van Gogh.			
7. Van Gogh was also a good writer and a clever man.			
8. Van Gogh's work was not affected by The Hague School of Painting.			
9. Van Gogh used colours differently from his teacher Anton Mauve.			
10. The two brothers lived together for many years.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Match each of the phrases below (11-20) with a word/phrase from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J).

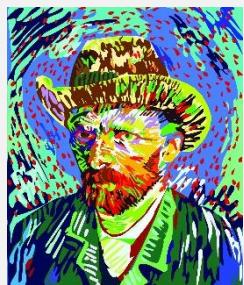
A.	brought up	B.	appealing	C.	extent	D.	serious	E.	provide
F.	support	G.	remain	H.	move	I.	brief	J.	vast

11.	Lasting only for a short time or containing a few words.
12.	To give someone things they need.
13.	To help or encourage someone in order to help him/her succeed.
14.	Something that is extremely large.
15.	To be taken care of until one becomes an adult.
16.	Something that is attractive or interesting.
17.	Go to a different place in order to live or work there.
18.	Something important that needs careful thinking.
19.	Stay in the same place or situation.
20.	The area, length, degree or amount of something.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

In spring 1886, Vincent van Gogh went to Paris, where he moved in with his brother Theo; they shared a house in Montmartre. In Paris van Gogh had the chance to meet the painters Edgar Degas, Camille Pissarro, Bernard, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec and Paul Gauguin. He discovered impressionism and liked its use of light and colour, more than its lack of social engagement (as he saw it). Especially the technique known as pointillism (where many small dots are applied to a canvas in such a way that blend into rich colours when looking at them from a distance) made its mark on Van Gogh's own style. It should be noted that Van Gogh is regarded as a post-impressionist, rather than an impressionist. This means that the artist uses colour and lines to express an emotional response to the subject; he does not describe it in an accurate way.



Vincent was an unstable and unpredictable man, well-known as the 'tortured artist'. His nervous temperament made him a difficult companion while night-long discussions combined with painting all day damaged his health. He decided to go south to Arles, where he hoped his friends would join him and help create a school of art. Gauguin did join him but with disastrous results. Near the end of 1888, an incident led Gauguin to finally leave Arles, after a number of arguments with Vincent. Van Gogh chased him with an open razor, was stopped by Gauguin, but ended up cutting a portion of his own ear lobe off.

(Words: 245)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Van Gogh moved to Paris in the middle of the winter.			
2. In Paris, van Gogh met many well-known poets and writers.			
3. Van Gogh liked impressionism for its use of light and colour.			
4. Pointillism affected van Gogh's style in some way.			
5. Van Gogh uses colours and lines to express how he feels about the subject.			
6. Van Gogh is described as unsurprising and reliable.			
7. Van Gogh's health got worse because he worked all day and did not get enough sleep at night.			
8. Van Gogh had arguments with many painters.			
9. Van Gogh chased Gaugin with a gun.			
10. Van Gogh cut his own ear lobe off while shaving.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	discovered	B.	lack	C.	distance	D.	social	E.	emotional
F.	companion	G.	combined	H.	damaged	I.	incident	J.	chase

11.	A person one spends a lot of time with because they are friends.
12.	Used to describe activities in which one meets or spends time with other people.
13.	When something is not available or there is not enough of something.
14.	When things are joined or mixed together.
15.	Space between two people or places.
16.	To run after someone in order to catch him/her.
17.	Something that happens, often an unpleasant or unusual event.
18.	Harmed, spoilt or destroyed.
19.	Relating to feelings.
20.	When something such as a place or an object is found for the first time.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

In spring 1886, Vincent van Gogh went to Paris, where he moved in with his brother Theo. They shared a house in Montmartre. In Paris van Gogh met the painters Edgar Degas, Camille Pissarro, Bernard, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec and Paul Gauguin. He discovered impressionism and liked its use of light and colour, more than its lack of social engagement (as he saw it). Especially the technique known as pointillism (where many small dots are applied to a canvas in such a way that blend into rich colours when looking at them from a distance) made its mark on Van Gogh's own style. It should be noted that Van Gogh is regarded as a post-impressionist, rather than an impressionist. This means that the artist uses colour and lines to express an emotional response to the subject; he does not describe it in an accurate way.



Vincent was an unstable and unpredictable man, well-known as the 'tortured artist'. His nervous temperament made him a difficult companion while night-long discussions combined with painting all day damaged his health. He decided to go south to Arles, where he hoped his friends would join him and help him create a school of art. Gauguin did join him but with disastrous results. Near the end of 1888, an incident led Gauguin to finally leave Arles, after a number of arguments with Vincent. Van Gogh chased him with an open razor, was stopped by Gauguin, but ended up cutting a portion of his own ear lobe off.

(245 words)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Van Gogh moved to Paris in 1886 and his brother followed him a year later.			
2. In Paris, van Gogh met several other painters.			
3. Van Gogh liked impressionism despite its lack of social engagement.			
4. Pointillism did not affect van Gogh's style in any way.			
5. Van Gogh describes his subject accurately in each one of his paintings.			
6. Van Gogh was not an easy-going person.			
7. All of his friends followed Van Gogh to Arles.			
8. Van Gogh wanted to create his own art gallery.			
9. Van Gogh was angry with Gauguin because he wanted to go back to Paris.			
10. Van Gogh had many arguments with other painters.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Match each underlined word/phrase in the sentences below (11-20) with a word from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J). Use each word only once.

A.	discovered	B.	lack	C.	distance	D.	nervous	E.	emotional
F.	companion	G.	combined	H.	damaged	I.	well-known	J.	chased

11. The suspect was released due to absence of concrete evidence against him.
12. I find the way he plays the violin very moving. He almost makes me cry.
13. After you have mixed all the ingredients, leave the mixture in the fridge for a while.
14. New York is a city famous for its theaters and nightlife.
15. She did not know what to do when she found out he had been lying to her for so long.
16. The boy went after the man who stole his mum's bag, but in vain.
17. The politician's reputation has already been harmed by a series of scandals.
18. His cat Rubie was his only loyal friend who stayed with him until his death.
19. Tomas was sitting behind his desk with a worried expression in his face.
20. When the road is wet, make sure you leave plenty of space between your car and the one in front.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).



Van Gogh was an unstable and unpredictable man, well-known as the 'tortured artist'. His nervous temperament made him a difficult companion. Near the end of 1888, he had a serious argument with his friend, Gauguin. After that, he began to experience frequent fits of madness. He often changed from being normal to losing his mind. He was finally sent to the asylum in Saint-Remy because he was suffering with depression. He spent much time in the asylum, though it was later believed that he suffered from epilepsy. While staying in the asylum, he painted some 150 paintings. His most famous work "The Starry Night" was painted while staying there. The only painting he sold during his lifetime, "The Red Vineyard", was created in 1888. In May 1890, Vincent van Gogh left the clinic and went to the physician Paul Gachet, in Auvers-sur-Oise near Paris, where he was closer to his brother, Theo, who had recently married. Here, van Gogh created the portrait of the melancholic "Dr. Gachet". In two months, Van Gogh painted on average one painting per day. Unfortunately, his depression got worse. On July 27 of the same year, at the age of 37, after a fit of painting activity, van Gogh shot himself in the chest. He died two days later, with Theo at his side, who reported his last words as "The sadness will last forever". He was buried at the cemetery of Auvers-sur-Oise. Theo, unable to come to terms with his brother's death, died 6 months later and was buried next to him.

(Words: 252)

	STATEMENTS		A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED		
11.	Van Gogh is described as unsteady and anxious.				
12.	Although he was a difficult companion, he never argued with anyone.				
13.	Van Gogh's brother paid the expenses for the asylum.				
14.	Van Gogh's most well-known painting is "The Starry Night".				
15.	In the years he spent in the asylum, he painted over three hundred paintings.				
16.	While van Gogh was still alive, only one of his paintings was sold.				
17.	Dr. Gachet was Theo's friend from school.				
18.	Theo died because he couldn't accept Van Gogh's death.				
19.	Van Gogh shot his brother dead by accident.				
20.	Van Gogh never managed to get over his depression.				

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	unpredictable	B.	nervous	C.	serious	D.	finally	E.	depression
F.	believed	G.	suffered	H.	recently	I.	activity	J.	sadness

11.	Not long ago.
12.	Physical or mental pain experienced by someone.
13.	The feeling of being unhappy.
14.	A problem or situation that is bad and makes people worry.
15.	When something happens after a long time.
16.	When something is thought to be true by someone.
17.	When something or someone changes suddenly and without reason.
18.	Something people spend time doing.
19.	The mental condition of being very unhappy and without hope for the future.
20.	Feeling worried and anxious.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

In a short period of ten years Van Gogh made approximately 900 paintings. Van Gogh's finest works were produced in less than three years in a technique that showed his passion in brushstroke, in colour and in the movement of form and line. Dramatic, imaginative, and emotional, the artist was trying to explain either his struggle against madness or his understanding of man and nature.

Van Gogh's influence on expressionism was enormous and can be seen in many aspects of 20th-century art. His brother's wife collected Van Gogh's paintings and letters after his death and dedicated herself to getting his work the recognition it deserved. It would not take long before his fame grew higher and higher. Today, several paintings by Van Gogh rank among the most expensive paintings in the world. On March 30, 1987 Van Gogh's painting "Irises" was sold for a record \$53.9 million at Sotheby's, New York. His



Portrait of Doctor Gachet was sold for \$82.5 million at Christie's, thus establishing a new price record.

Vincent van Gogh was also a passionate letter writer. Of the countless letters he passionately wrote to his friends and family more than 800 have been preserved, as well as approximately 80 letters that he had received. In one of his letters, he supports that "There are so many people, especially among our pals, who imagine that words are nothing. On the contrary, don't you think, it's as interesting and as difficult to say a thing well as to paint a thing."

(Words: 248)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. In about ten years, van Gogh created over nine thousand paintings.			
2. He created his best works of art in his house in Paris.			
3. Van Gogh fought against his mental illness.			
4. Van Gogh influenced expressionism to a great extent.			
5. His brother's wife was not interested in Van Gogh's paintings.			
6. The portrait of Doctor Gachet was sold at a price record.			
7. Van Gogh enjoyed spending time with his friends.			
8. Van Gogh sent about 500 letters to his brother.			
9. According to Van Gogh, using the right words to express ideas clearly is a difficult thing.			
10. According to Van Gogh, writing is not as fascinating as painting.			

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

A.	approximately	B.	movement	C.	dramatic	D.	emotional	E.	influence
F.	deserve	G.	fame	H.	support	I.	passionately	J.	receive

11.	Having or expressing strong feelings.
12.	A change of position.
13.	The power to make other people agree with your opinions or do what you want.
14.	Happening suddenly in a very noticeable or surprising way.
15.	To help someone because you want him/her to succeed.
16.	Close to a particular number or period of time.
17.	To have earned or to be given something because of the way you have behaved or the qualities you have.
18.	Doing something in a way that shows strong feelings or beliefs.
19.	To get or be given something.
20.	A situation when one is known or recognized by many people.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

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



Van Gogh was an unstable and unpredictable adult man, well-known as the 'tortured artist'. His nervous **temperament** made him a difficult companion. Near the end of 1888, he had a serious argument with his friend, Gauguin. After that, he began to experience frequent fits of madness. He often changed from being normal to losing his mind. He was finally sent to an asylum in Saint-Remy suffering with depression. He spent much time in the asylum, though it was later believed that he suffered from epilepsy. While staying in the asylum, he painted some 150 paintings. His most famous work "The Starry Night" was painted while staying in the asylum. The only painting he sold during his lifetime, 'The Red Vineyard', was created in 1888. In May 1890, Vincent van Gogh left the clinic and went to the physician Paul Gachet, in Auvers-sur-Oise near Paris, where he was closer to Theo, who had recently married. Here Van Gogh created the portrait of the melancholic "Dr. Gachet". In two months, Van Gogh painted **on average** one painting per day.



His depression got worse. On July 27 of the same year, at the age of 37, after a fit of painting activity, Van Gogh shot himself in the chest. He died two days later, with Theo at his side, who reported his last words as "The sadness will last forever". He was buried at the cemetery of Auvers-sur-Oise; Theo, unable to come to terms with his brother's death, died 6 months later and was buried next to him.

(Words: 254)

1. The text talks about Vincent van Gogh's

A. childhood.	B. family life.	C. adult life.
---------------	-----------------	----------------
2. A suitable title for this text could be

A. "Van Gogh's final years".	B. "Van Gogh's fame".	C. "Van Gogh's paintings".
------------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------
3. In the text the underlined word "**temperament**" is closest in meaning to

A. opinion.	B. temperature.	C. character.
-------------	-----------------	---------------
4. After his argument with Gauguin, Van Gogh

A. moved to a new house.	B. started losing his mind.	C. started seeing Dr. Gachet.
--------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------
5. Vincent van Gogh was sent to an asylum because he suffered from

A. migraines.	B. epilepsy.	C. depression.
---------------	--------------	----------------
6. "The Starry Night" was

A. painted while Van Gogh was in the asylum.	B. Van Gogh's first painting.	C. bought by Dr. Gachet.
--	-------------------------------	--------------------------
7. While Van Gogh was still alive,

A. all of his paintings were sold.	B. one of his paintings was sold.	C. few of his paintings were sold.
------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------------
8. In the text the underlined word "**on average**" is closest in meaning to

A. less than.	B. more or less.	C. more than.
---------------	------------------	---------------
9. The writer describes the portrait of Dr. Gachet as

A. passionate.	B. cheerful.	C. sad.
----------------	--------------	---------
10. Van Gogh's brother died because

A. he couldn't accept Vincent's death.	B. he caught an illness while in hospital.	C. Vincent shot him in the chest.
--	--	-----------------------------------

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	unpredictable	B.	nervous	C.	serious	D.	finally	E.	depression
F.	believed	G.	suffered	H.	recently	I.	activity	J.	well-known

11.	After the earthquake, there were no reports of _____ injuries.
12.	None of us _____ the old man's story. It all sounded so crazy!
13.	There was a lot of _____ in preparation for the Prime Minister's visit to our school.
14.	They decided to have their wedding in July or August, as the weather can be quite _____ in March or April.
15.	We could try to invite some _____ artists to next year's festival.
16.	John _____ a lot when he lost his parents in a car accident.
17.	After searching for months, he _____ managed to find a job in a big car company.
18.	People who are diagnosed with _____ need professional help or medical treatment.
19.	It is natural to feel _____ before an exam. Everyone wonders if they will be able to answer the questions or if they will remember what they have studied.
20.	Until very _____ he worked as a teacher, so he still misses being in a classroom.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

Vincent van Gogh



Vincent van Gogh was born in Holland. Being the son of a priest, he was brought up in a religious and cultured atmosphere. His sister described him as a serious and introspective child, highly emotional and lacking self-confidence. In spring 1886 Vincent went to Paris. There he met famous impressionist painters, like Edgar Degas, Paul Gauguin, etc. Van Gogh is regarded as a post-impressionist because he uses strong colours and lines to express an emotional response to the subject. Vincent was an unstable man, well known as the 'tortured artist' with a nervous temperament. He went to Arles to create a school of art. Gauguin joined him but, after a serious argument, Van Gogh pursued him with an open razor. He was stopped by Gaugin, but ended up cutting a portion of his own ear lobe off.

Van Gogh was sent to an asylum because he was suffering from depression. During his staying there he painted some 150 paintings. The only painting he sold during his lifetime was "The Red Vineyard". On July 27 of the same year Van Gogh shot himself in the chest. He died two days later. Theo unable to come to terms with his brother's death died 6 months later. Vincent's brother's wife collected Vincent's paintings and letters after his death and dedicated herself to getting his work the recognition it deserved. His portrait of "Doctor Gachet" was sold for \$82.5 million at Christie's, thus establishing a new price record.

(Words: 247)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Vincent van Gogh was a low profile child, closed to himself.			
2. Vincent van Gogh had a good relationship with his sister.			
3. Vincent van Gogh used bright colours in his paintings.			
4. Vincent van Gogh injured himself with a pair of scissors.			
5. Vincent van Gogh was known for his calm character.			
6. Vincent van Gogh made a lot of paintings while he was at the asylum.			
7. Vincent van Gogh sold most of his paintings at high prices.			
8. Vincent van Gogh died because he was seriously ill.			
9. "The Red Vineyard" was Vincent van Gogh's first painting.			
10. Vincent van Gogh's brother collected his letters after his death.			

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

A.	nervous	B.	self-confidence	C.	lifetime	D.	serious	E.	record
F.	depression	G.	subject	H.	emotional	I.	atmosphere	J.	response

11. My mother is very _____ and couldn't stop crying during my brother's wedding ceremony.

12. There is a very relaxed _____ in our office; we all work together as a team so we never get anxious.

13. He always feels very _____ before an exam because he doesn't want to fail.

14. People who suffer from _____ feel very unhappy and need to get professional help.

15. I still have not received a _____ to my e-mail complaining about the hotel room.

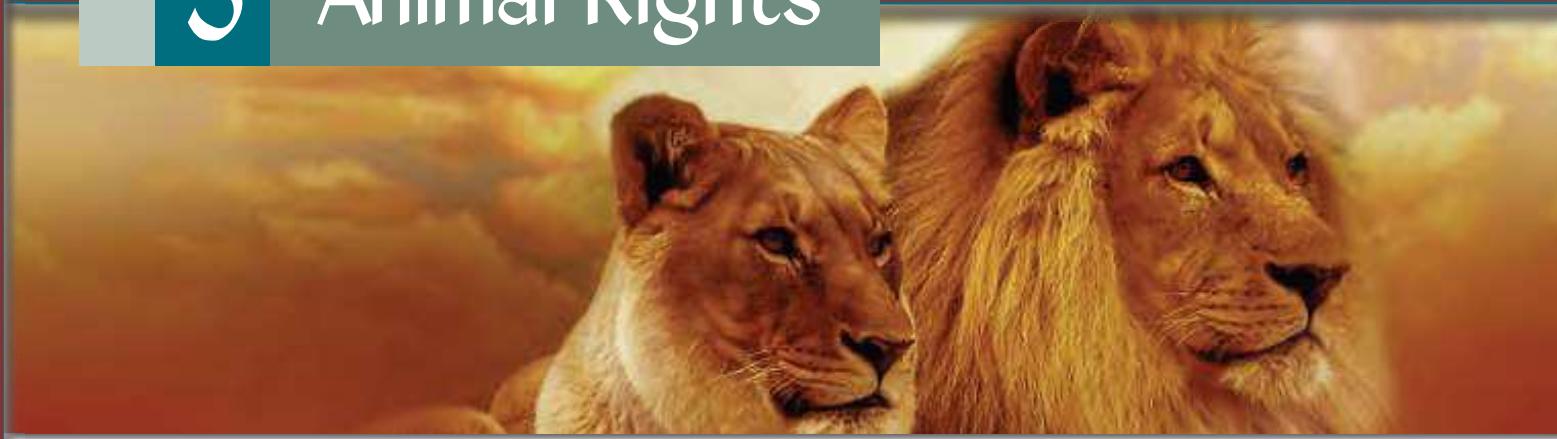
16. I remember her as a very _____ child; she never laughed at our jokes!

17. He holds the world _____ for 100 metres; it's very difficult for other athletes to break it.

18. She has made a series of documentaries on the _____ of family relationships.

19. During his _____ he wrote more than 200 poems.

20. You need to believe in yourself and have a lot of _____ in order to talk in front of many people.



1. There is much disagreement as to whether animals have rights or not. What do you think?

Look at the pictures and, in groups, discuss the following questions, keeping notes:

- ✓ Are animals man's property?
- ✓ Is it alright if we kill animals for food?
- ✓ Is it alright if we use animals for hard labour?
- ✓ Is it alright if we use animals for entertainment?
- ✓ Can you think of any other cases that cause disagreement concerning animal rights?
- ✓ Which treatment is considered unethical?
- ✓ Can using or killing animals be justified for special reasons?



WATCH
THE
VIDEO
&
DISCUSS



Look up the highlighted words /

deepL translator



2. Read the **adapted** newspaper article about animal testing experiments and then do the tasks below.

Support The Guardian Subscribe Find a job Sign in / Register Search ~

News Opinion Sport Culture Lifestyle More ~

World UK Science Cities Global development Football Tech Business Environment Obituaries

The Guardian International edition ~

The Observer Animal experimentation

Scientists told to stop wasting animal lives

listen while reading

<http://www.theguardian.com/science/2015/apr/18/animal-lives-wasted-in-drugs-safety-tests>

Research agencies have ordered UK scientists to improve the way they use animals in **experiments**. Too often **poorly** designed projects – to test new medicines for **strokes**, **cancer** and other conditions – have produced **meaningless** results and wasted animals' lives, the organisations have warned.

In some cases, researchers – **desperate** to control the costs of their work – have **underestimated** the number of animals needed to test a new medicine. **As a result**, their tiny studies have lacked the power to **pinpoint** biological **effects** in the drugs **under scrutiny**. These **unreliable** results mean the lives of the animals involved have been wasted, along with scientists' time and **resources**. The over-use of animals in experiments has also led to unnecessary loss of their lives.

The problem of poorly designed studies has been **under investigation** for two years and **culminated**, last week, in Research Councils UK – the umbrella group for the **councils** that fund UK research – announcing changes to its **guidelines** for those **carrying out** research using animals. Scientists will now have to show their work will not only produce **physiological insights** but will also **generate** statistically **robust** data. If not, they will lose their funding.

"There has been an **increasing** **awareness** that some animal experiments are not **sufficiently** robust. These guidelines should therefore be welcomed, although they have taken a long time to be introduced," said neuroscientist Malcolm Macleod of Edinburgh University.

In 2013, 4.12 million scientific **procedures** on animals – mostly rats and mice – were started in Great Britain. Half involved breeding **genetically modified** animals while the other half involved experiments on unmodified animals. Many of these are done to test drugs before human trials are **launched**. However, it takes a **fairly** large number of animals to **reveal** whether a drug is having a pharmacological effect, said Macleod.

Mark Prescott, head of research **policy** for the UK National Centre for the Replacement, **Refinement** and **Reduction** of Animals in Research, said the **guidelines** represented a change for the scientific **community**.

"Yes, you can use animals in experiments, but no more than necessary – and no fewer. It is ethically questionable to **get the numbers wrong either way**."

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ

3. Answer the following questions about the article.

- What would be a suitable title for it?
- What is the main point?
- Based on the research reported in the article, what should be done about animal experiments?

ΤΙ ΙΣΧΥΕΙ ΑΠΟ ΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΣΕ ΣΧΕΣΗ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ

4. In pairs, read the text again carefully and decide if the following sentences are true, false or not mentioned. Write *T*, *F* or *NM* in the boxes provided.



1.	There are serious reasons why animals are used in experiments.	
2.	Some research provide untrustworthy results.	
3.	The scientific community needs to use the latest data in order to make confident studies.	
4.	It is fair to use the animals in experiments.	
5.	Drugs should be tested on human beings only.	
6.	A large number of animals have suffered unnecessarily.	

ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ

5. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (a, b or c) which you think fits best with the meaning of the text.

1.	Who is this text addressed to?	a. neuroscientists b. researchers c. public
2.	The primary purpose of the article is to:	a. provide solutions b. report a problem c. argue for the issue
3.	Why has the writer written this article?	a. to raise awareness b. to give useful facts c. to explain
4.	The neuroscientist suggests that animal experiments should be more robust, that is:	a. cruel b. reliable c. restricted
5.	What does the word <i>these</i> in the fifth paragraph refer to?	a. genetically modified animals b. experiments on animals c. rats and mice
6.	What is the writer's opinion about animal testing experiments?	a. they should be banned b. they should be well-planned c. they should be respect animals' lives



ΑΝΤΙΣΤΟΙΧΙΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΚΑΤΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΣΥΝΩΝΥΜΟ ΤΟΥΣ

6. Match the words below in the text (1-8) with their definitions (a-h).

1. robust	.....	a. financial support
2. insight	.....	b. reach a point of highest development
3. refinement	.....	c. identify with great accuracy or precision
4. scrutiny	.....	d. the process of making a substance pure
5. agency	.....	e. strong and reliable
6. funding	.....	f. organisation representing a group of people
7. culminate	.....	g. clear understanding of a complicated problem
8. pinpoint	.....	h. detailed examination to get more information

some extra practice



ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

Research agencies have ordered UK scientists to improve the way they use animals in experiments. The organisations have warned that too often poorly designed projects testing new medicine for strokes, cancer and other conditions have produced meaningless results and wasted animals' lives. In some cases, researchers have undervalued the importance of the number of animals needed to test a new medicine in an effort to control the costs of their drugs under scrutiny. As a consequence, their small scale studies have lacked the power to identify biological effects in the study. These unreliable results mean that the lives of the animals involved have been wasted, along with scientists' time and resources. In addition, the overuse of animals in experiments has led to unnecessary as well as worthless loss of their lives. The problem of poorly designed studies has been under investigation for two years and culminated last week when the UK Research Councils announced changes to guidelines for those carrying out research using animals. Scientists will now have to show that their work will produce physiological insights as well as generate statistically valid data; otherwise they will lose their funding. A neuroscientist of Edinburgh University pinpointed that these guidelines should be welcomed by the scientific community, although it has taken a long time to introduce them, adding that there has been an increasing awareness that the results of some animal experiments are not in fact very strong. (233 words)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Scientists in the UK have been ordered to carry out more studies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Researchers always waste animals' lives for no good reason.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Research is carried out for new medicines to be developed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Scientists should use their study resources with great care.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Scientists will lose their funding if they use animals in their studies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The new guidelines should be followed by all scientists.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Millions of scientific studies get funding every year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. All research guidelines will change to save animals' lives.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. The UK Research Councils spent six months designing new guidelines.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. The aim of scientific research is to prevent future accidents.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Read the following text and in pairs:

- Try to explain to each other what happens in American factory farms without using any passive voice sentences.
- Write a summary of the article in the active voice. How easy is it?



listen while reading

Βρείτε τις σημασίες των σημειωμενών λεξεών

Closer Look at Animals on Factory Farms

Farm Animals Need Our Help

In **polling**, 94% of Americans agree that animals **raised for food** **deserve** to live free from **abuse** and **cruelty**. Yet the **majority** of the nearly 10 billion farm animals raised each year in the U.S. **suffer** in conditions that **consumers** would not accept if they could see them. Most of our meat, milk and eggs come from **industrial farms** where **efficiency trumps welfare** – and animals are paying the price.

Factory Farms

A factory farm is a large, industrial operation that raises large numbers of animals for food. Over 99% of farm animals in the U.S. are raised in factory farms, which **focus on profit** and **efficiency at the expense of animal welfare**.

Chickens

The United States raises and **slaughters** almost 10 times more birds than any other type of animal. Approximately 8.5 billion chickens are killed for their meat every year, while another 300 million chickens are used in egg production. All birds –egg-laying hens, meat

chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and others – are **excluded from all federal** animal protection laws. By the numbers, these are the animals most urgently **in need of** protection. The ASPCA is focused on raising public **awareness** about the **plight** of chickens raised for meat and is working actively with companies that buy or raise chickens toward the **adoption of** better prices.

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



<http://www.aspca.org/animal-cruelty/farm-animal-welfare>

deepL translator

και ενα video-summary του
κειμενου πατωντας εδω
πανω

READING EXERCISES

SB – Article about animal testing p 51

- **Read the article and fill in the gaps with the following words:**

culminated, desperate, lacked, questionable, unreliable, scrutiny., modified, sufficiently, funding, research

_____ (1) agencies have ordered UK scientists to improve the way they use animals in experiments.

Too often poorly designed projects – to test new medicines for strokes, cancer and other conditions – have produced meaningless results and wasted animals' lives, the organisations have warned.

In some cases, researchers – _____ (2) to control the costs of their work – have underestimated the number of animals needed to test a new medicine. As a result, their tiny studies have

_____ (3) the power to pinpoint biological effects in the drugs under _____. (4) These _____ (5) results mean the lives of the animals involved have been wasted, along with scientists' time and resources. The over-use of animals in experiments has also led to unnecessary loss of their lives.

The problem of poorly designed studies has been under investigation for two years and

_____ (6), last week, in Research Councils UK – the umbrella group for the councils that fund UK research –announcing changes to its guidelines for those carrying out research using animals. Scientists will now have to show their work will not only produce physiological insights but will also generate statistically robust data. If not, they will lose their _____. (7).

“There has been an increasing awareness that some animal experiments are not _____ (8) robust. These guidelines should therefore be welcomed, although they have taken a long time to be introduced,” said neuroscientist Malcolm Macleod of Edinburgh University.

In 2013, 4.12 million scientific procedures on animals – mostly rats and mice – were started in Great Britain. Half involved breeding genetically

_____ (9) animals while the other half involved experiments on unmodified animals. Many of these are done to test drugs before human trials are launched. However, it takes a fairly large number of animals to reveal whether a drug is having a pharmacological effect, said Macleod.

Mark Prescott, head of research policy for the UK National Centre for the Replacement, Refinement and Reduction of Animals in Research, said the guidelines represented a change for the scientific community.

“Yes, you can use animals in experiments, but no more than necessary – and no fewer. It is ethically _____ (10) to get the numbers wrong either way.

- **Read the previous article again and answer the following True or False questions about it**

- 1) UK scientists have been instructed by research agencies to enhance their animal experimentation methods.
- 2) Poorly designed projects have always led to significant breakthroughs in medicine.
- 3) Researchers will always prioritize the welfare of animals over cost considerations.
- 4) Excessive use of animals in experiments has resulted in the unnecessary loss of their lives.
- 5) Poorly designed studies have always been successful and never required changes.
- 6) Scientists will have to show their work will produce only physiological insights.
- 7) In 2013, only a few scientific procedures on animals were conducted in Great Britain.
- 8) A significant number of animal experiments are conducted to test drugs before human trials.
- 9) In the future, fewer animals will be needed to determine the pharmacological effects of drugs.
- 10) Mark Prescott believes the guidelines will have no impact on the scientific community.

LISTENING

(only the introduction)

10. You will hear a BBC radio talk. Then do the tasks below.



BBC Sign in News Sport Weather Shop Earth Travel More Search 

iPlayer Radio Search Stations Categories Schedules Podcasts My Radio

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00545f8>

- ✓ What is the topic of the talk?
- ✓ Give a title to the talk.

11. You will hear a TED talk. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

TED Ideas worth spreading WATCH DISCOVER ATTEND PARTICIPATE ABOUT LOG IN

http://www.ted.com/talks/ewart_brand_the_dawn_of_de_extinction_are_you_ready

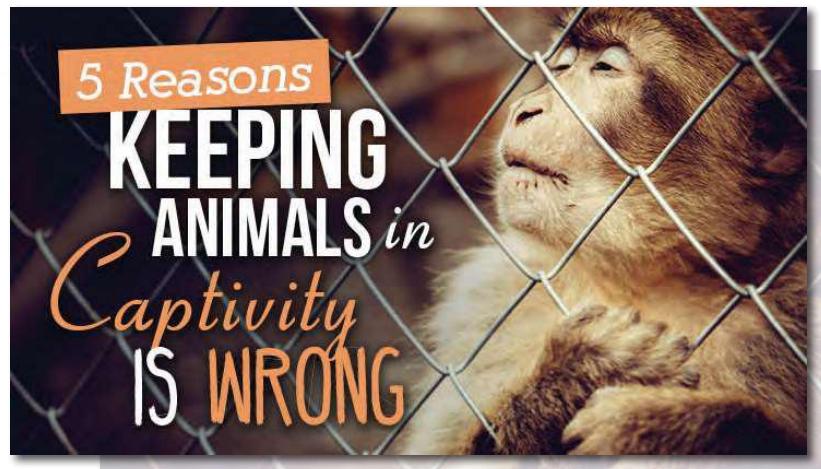
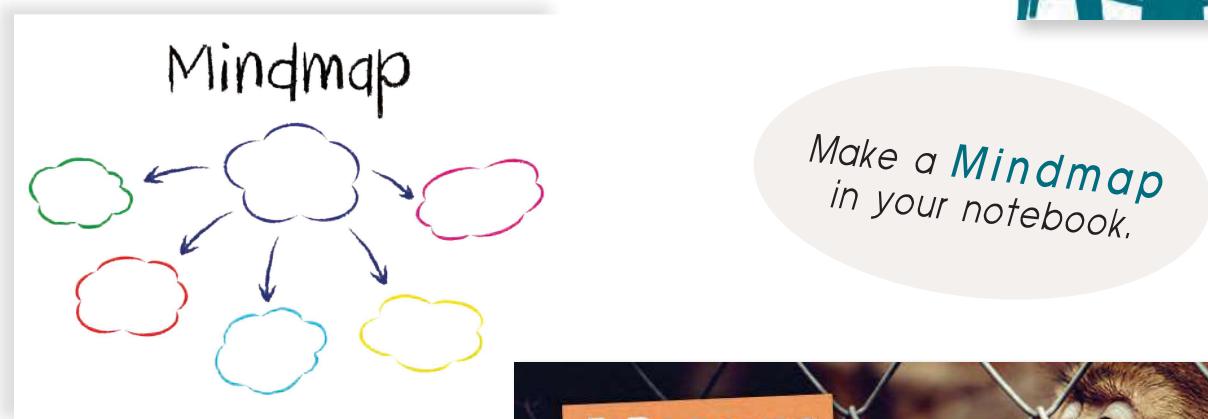
1	This had been the most _____ in the world that'd been in North America for six million years.
2	They were so dense that hundreds of hunters and netters could show up and _____ them.
3	It was _____ for its feathers.
4	This was an animal that basically kept the forest mixed with _____ across the entire Europe and Asian continent.
5	I started with my wife, Ryan Phelan, who ran a _____ called DNA Direct.
6	All she needed from those _____ at the Smithsonian was a little bit of toe pad tissue.
7	Then the question is, _____, with that genome, the whole bird?



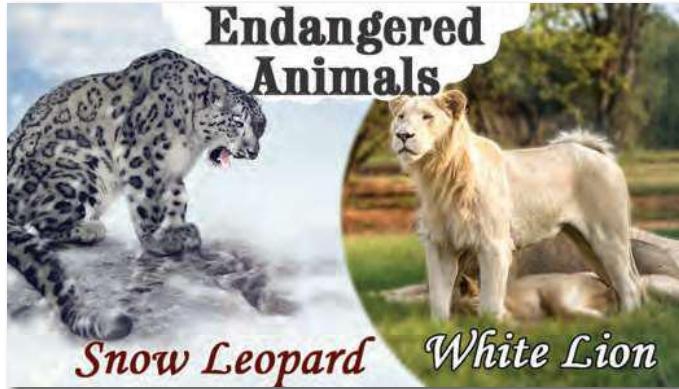
8	It's kind of like a(n) _____ machine.
9	You try combinations of _____ that you write at the cell level and then in organs on a chip.
10	So what you're getting is the capability now of replacing one gene _____ of that gene.

write a short list of 5 reasons and justify each one

12. Brainstorm five reasons why keeping animals in captivity is wrong.
Add any reasons you consider important.



13. Work in pairs. Look at these photographs and decide which animal you wish to make a donation for. Talk to each other trying to reach an agreement as to which species under extinction you would prefer to sponsor.



SPEAKING - A DEBATE

15. Choose one of the following questions:

- What is the point in saving endangered species?
- What can we do to protect endangered species?
- Why are scientists so concerned about species under extinction?



16. You are to take part in a debate about animal-testing experiments. In pairs, prepare arguments for both the researchers and the campaigners against those experiments.



- ✓ Make your points understandable.
- ✓ Make your points logical.
- ✓ Make your points real – be concrete and specific.

Two students will debate. The class will then ask them questions or cross examine them. The best argued viewpoint wins!!!



Preparing for an Opinion Essay

Understanding the topic

1. What are the key words in the topic?
2. Who is going to read your essay?
3. What register will you use?
4. How many paragraphs will you write?
5. How will you start and finish your essay?

Organizing your essay

PLAN		Opinion essay
Introduction	paragraph 1	➡ rephrase topic and refer to controversial aspects
Main body	paragraph 2	➡ first viewpoint with reasons/examples/results
	paragraph 3	➡ second viewpoint with reasons/examples/results
	paragraph 4	➡ opposing viewpoint with reasons/examples/results
Conclusion	paragraph 5	➡ summarise your ideas and restate your opinion

συγκρινε το
με το
σχεδιαγραμμα
για το opinion
essay του unit 2
αλλα και αυτο
της σελ 63



Useful language → linking words/phrases

stating an opinion	I strongly believe, in my opinion/view, as far as I am concerned, from my point of view, personally I think that..., I could not agree that...
listing viewpoints	first, first of all, secondly, moreover, in addition, also, additionally, furthermore, besides, apart from that, as well as
expressing reasons	for this reason, that's why, as a matter of fact, owing to, because of
giving examples	for instance, for example, since, as, such as, particularly in particular
expressing results/consequences	therefore, consequently, as a result, in this case, this means that
expressing opposing viewpoints	nevertheless, nonetheless, on the other hand, although, even though, in spite of, despite, however
summing up	on the whole, all things considered, taking everything into account, to conclude, to sum up, in conclusion, all in all, in general



Writing guide

Useful Tips

- Read the rubric carefully
- Brainstorm on the topic
- Use a range of vocabulary and grammatical structures
- Use linking words/phrases
- Develop your ideas in the main body
- Justify and clarify your ideas
- Check for grammar/spelling/punctuation mistakes

* τα opinion essays μπορουν να εχουν παραλλαγες, δες το παρακατω σχεδιαγραμμα & συγκρινε το με αυτο της σελ 61 και το αντιστοιχο σχεδιαγραμμα opinion essay του unit 2



AN OPINION ESSAY

17. You have had a class discussion about wildlife species in danger of extinction. Write an essay for the school magazine to support your opinion about how we can protect endangered animals. (120 - 180 words)

Write about:

- ✓ pollution
- ✓ hunting wild animals
- ✓ your own ideas

WRITING PLAN

1st Par - INTRODUCTION - γραψτε συντομα για πτοι θεμα θα μιληστε και οτι θα αναφερθειτε στο τι οδηγει τα ζωα αυτα να κινδυνευουν
ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΗ: Σε ενα τετοιο ειδος εκθεσης, ειναι βολικο και σωστο να πειτε μονο με 2 προτασεις την εισαγωγη ως εξης:

- 1) "Λεγεται οτι τα ζωα υπο εξαφανιση εχουν να αντιμετωπισουν πολλους κινδυνους"
- 2) μια ρητορικη ερωτηση τυπου
"εχετε πτοε αναρωτηθει πτοιοι ειναι οι κινδυνοι αυτοι;"
=>οι 2 αυτες προτασεις ειναι αρκετες ως εισαγωγη

2nd-3rd-4th Par - MAIN PART

σε καθε παραγραφο αναφερεται απο μια αιτια κινδυνου-3 αιτιες συνολικα (δειτε τις σημειωσεις) κ τι αποτελεσμα εχει η καθε αιτια για τα ζωα (δηλ, παρουσιαστε το προβλημα κ εξηγειστε το με παραδειγμα τι προκαλει στα ζωα)

5th Par- CONCLUSION

Συνοψιστε οτι πιστευετε πως ειναι σοβαρο θεμα και πως οι κινδυνοι αυτοι πρεπει να αντιμετωπισουν προτου εξαφανιστουν τελιως τα ζωα αυτα

WRITING IDEAS		
CAUSE		RESULT
1) illegal endangered species hunting = poaching	=>	1) the endangered animals will soon perish and become obsolete
2) illegal endangered species trade	=>	2) for some endangered species there are more in captivity and live under terrible conditions than the ones which are free in the wild
3) climate change/ pollution	=>	3) the endangered species lose their natural habitats

USEFUL VOCABULARY TO JUSTIFY/EXPLAIN/LINK/CONTRAST/OFFER EXAMPLES

(use as many as you can)

On one hand, Initially, as , Moreover, since for instance Despite the fact that, On the other hand, It is believed that , Furthermore , due to... Although, In addition, for=because thus = so hence = that's why..... Last, but not least= Finally..... To my mind = I am in strong support of = In my view All in all= To sum up = In conclusion

UNIT 5 - QUIZLET

1. **accepted** (επίθετο) = generally approved or allowed = αποδεκτός
2. **agencies** (ουσιαστικό) = organizations = οργανισμοί
3. **alike** (επίθετο/επίρρημα) = similar or in the same way = παρόμοιος / όμοια
4. **approximately** (επίρρημα) = about / nearly = περίπου
5. **attitude** (ουσιαστικό) = a way of thinking or feeling = στάση
6. **aware** (επίθετο) = knowing about something = ενήμερος
7. **billion** (ουσιαστικό) = a thousand million (1,000,000,000) = δισεκατομμύριο
8. **breed** (ουσιαστικό) = type = είδος
9. **cell** (ουσιαστικό) = the smallest unit of living matter = κύτταρο
10. **changes** (ουσιαστικό) = differences or modifications = αλλαγές
11. **condition** (ουσιαστικό) = state = κατάσταση
12. **consequence** (ουσιαστικό) = result or effect = συνέπεια
13. **costs** (ουσιαστικό) = expenses = έξοδα
14. **cruelty** (ουσιαστικό) = extreme unkindness = σκληρότητα
15. **definitely** (επίρρημα) = without doubt = σίγουρα
16. **desperate** (επίθετο) = feeling or showing hopelessness = απελπισμένος
17. **deserve** (ρήμα) = have the right = αξίζω
18. **efficiency** (ουσιαστικό) = doing something well without waste = αποδοτικότητα
19. **effects** (ουσιαστικό) = results or outcomes = αποτελέσματα
20. **experiments** (ουσιαστικό) = tests or trials = πειράματα
21. **extreme** (επίθετο) = very high = ακραίος
22. **farm** (ουσιαστικό) = land used to grow food or raise animals = φάρμα
23. **focused** (επίθετο) = concentrated or paying attention = συγκεντρωμένος
24. **generate** (ρήμα) = to create or produce = παράγω
25. **guidelines** (ουσιαστικό) = instructions = οδηγίες
26. **health conditions** (ουσιαστικό) = health problems = προβλήματα υγείας
27. **identify** (ρήμα) = to recognize or name = αναγνωρίζω
28. **improve** (ρήμα) = to make better = βελτιώνω
29. **increasing** (επίθετο) = becoming more = αυξανόμενος

30. **indicate** (ρήμα) = to show or point out = δείχνω

31. **industrial** (επίθετο) = related to industry = βιομηχανικός

32. **insight** (ουσιαστικό) = understanding = κατανόηση

33. **insights** (ουσιαστικό) = deep understandings = διορατικότητα

34. **introduce** (ρήμα) = to bring in for the first time = εισάγω

35. **investigation** (ουσιαστικό) = research = έρευνα

36. **lack** (ουσιαστικό) = absence or shortage = έλλειψη

37. **massive** (επίθετο) = very large or heavy = τεράστιος

38. **maximum** (επίθετο) = the greatest amount possible = μέγιστος

39. **meaninglessness** (ουσιαστικό) = lack of purpose or sense = ασημαντότητα

40. **physical** (επίθετο) = related to the body = σωματικός

41. **poorly** (επίρρημα) = badly or inadequately = άσχημα

42. **power** (ουσιαστικό) = ability to control or influence = δύναμη

43. **produce** (ρήμα) = to make or create = παράγω

44. **production** (ουσιαστικό) = the process of making something = παραγωγή

45. **profit** (ουσιαστικό) = money gained = κέρδος

46. **protection** (ουσιαστικό) = keeping safe from harm = προστασία

47. **questionable** (επίθετο) = doubtful or uncertain = αμφίβολος

48. **raised** (επίθετο/ρήμα) = lifted or increased = αυξημένος

49. **realize** (ρήμα) = understand = συνειδητοποιώ

50. **reform** (ουσιαστικό/ρήμα) = change for the better = μεταρρύθμιση / βελτιώνω

51. **remain** (ρήμα) = to stay the same = παραμένω

52. **resources** (ουσιαστικό) = money = πόροι

53. **results** (ουσιαστικό) = findings = αποτελέσματα

54. **reveal** (ρήμα) = to show something hidden = αποκαλύπτω

55. **severe** (επίθετο) = very serious or harsh = αυστηρός / σοβαρός

56. **similar** (επίθετο) = alike = παρόμοιος

57. **strength** (ουσιαστικό) = power or ability = δύναμη

58. **suffer from** (ρήμα) = have a problem = υποφέρω από

59. **treatment** (ουσιαστικό) = behaviour = μεταχείριση

60. **underestimate** (ρήμα) = to think something is less than it is = υποτιμώ

61. **undervalue** (ρήμα) = underestimate = υποτιμώ

62. **unpleasant** (επίθετο) = sad = δυσάρεστος

63. **urgent** (επίθετο) = needing quick action = επείγων

64. **valid** (επίθετο) = true or acceptable = έγκυρος

65. **waste** (ρήμα/ουσιαστικό) = use carelessly or without result = σπαταλώ / σπατάλη

66. **warn** (ρήμα) = to alert of danger = προειδοποιώ

67. **welfare** (ουσιαστικό) = health and happiness = ευημερία

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).



When asked to give their opinion, 94% of Americans agree that animals raised for food deserve to live free from bad treatment and cruelty. Yet the majority of the nearly 10 billion farm animals raised each year in the United States suffer in conditions that consumers would not accept if they could see them. Most of our meat, milk and eggs come from industrial farms where efficiency is considered more important than animal welfare and, therefore, animals are paying the price.

To give specific examples, 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, geese and others are kept out from all animal protection laws. Consequently, 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 state of chickens raised for meat and is working actively with companies that buy or raise chickens.

Many people, however, 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 the two breeds of chicken next to each other, they look almost nothing alike! Each has been raised according to a plan for extreme production: egg-laying hens for high egg volume, and “meat” chickens for maximum breast meat.

(Words: 243)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Most farm animals raised for food in the U.S. are treated cruelly.			
2. If properly informed, consumers would accept the bad treatment of farm animals.			
3. In industrial farms, animal welfare is more important than yearly production.			
4. 300 million chickens are killed for their meat in the U.S. every year.			
5. Mice are not protected according to the U.S. animal protection laws.			
6. All birds are protected according to the U.S. animal protection laws.			
7. The ASPCA tries to inform people about the conditions in industrial farms.			
8. Chickens raised for egg production and chickens raised for meat production look exactly the same.			
9. Genetic control causes health problems to chickens raised in industrial farms.			
10. Egg-laying hens raised in industrial farms can produce high amounts of eggs.			

Match each underlined word/phrase in the sentences below (11-20) with a word/phrase from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J). Use each option only once.

A.	condition	B.	deserve	C.	suffer from	D.	treatment	E.	extreme
F.	welfare	G.	realize	H.	alike	I.	breed	J.	unpleasant

11.	This <u>type</u> of dog is very unusual in our country because it enjoys living in colder places.
12.	<u>Very high</u> temperatures are normal this time of the year.
13.	If you keep having negative thoughts, your <u>sad</u> situation will only get worse in the following months.
14.	The government should be more interested in the <u>health and happiness</u> of elderly people.
15.	The family's financial <u>state</u> is getting worse and worse over the last few years.
16.	Not only are they identical twins but their characters are so much <u>similar</u> !
17.	Equal <u>behaviour</u> to all team members is absolutely necessary for effective teamwork.
18.	People who <u>have</u> seasonal allergies find it difficult to breathe in the fall or spring.
19.	They didn't <u>understand</u> the danger they were facing by not telling the truth to their parents.
20.	You have worked so hard that you really <u>have the right</u> to take a break now!

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

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



A factory farm is a large industrial operation that raises large numbers of animals for food. It is a fact that over 99% of farm animals in the United States are raised in factory farms, which focus on profit and efficiency while treating animals with cruelty.

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 are the animals most urgently in need of protection. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) is focused on making people aware of the unpleasant state 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 the two breeds of chicken next to each other though, they look almost nothing alike! Each has been raised according to a plan for hyper-production: egg-laying hens for high egg volume, and “meat” chickens for maximum breast meat. Unfortunately, both chicken types suffer from severe physical problems brought on by genetic control of their cells.

(Words: 250)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
11. Animals in factory farms have a pleasant life.			
12. Factory farms mainly aim at making a profit.			
13. The majority of farm animals are raised in factory farms in the U.S.			
14. 8.5 billion chickens are used in egg production in the U.S. every year.			
15. Sheep are not mentioned at all in the U.S. animal protection laws.			
16. ASPCA tries to inform people about the unpleasant conditions of chickens raised in factory farms.			
17. According to ASPCA, animals must not be used in scientific experiments.			
18. Chickens raised for egg production and chickens raised for meat production do not look the same.			
19. Chickens raised in factory farms live longer than those raised elsewhere.			
20. Genetic control does not cause any health problems to chickens in factory farms.			

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

A.	profit	B.	efficiency	C.	urgent	D.	cruelty	E.	protection
F.	severe	G.	unpleasant	H.	welfare	I.	massive	J.	cell

11.	Something very large in amount or number.
12.	Something very important that needs to be dealt with as soon as possible.
13.	The smallest basic unit of a plant or animal.
14.	Something extremely bad or very serious.
15.	Money earned when selling goods at a price higher than their cost of production.
16.	Something that is not enjoyable but sad.
17.	The state of someone or something being safe from injury, damage or loss.
18.	Good use of time and energy to achieve specific goals.
19.	Violent behavior that causes pain to people or animals.
20.	The physical health and happiness, usually of a person or animal.

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

When asked to give their opinion, 94% of Americans agree that animals raised for food deserve to live free from bad treatment and cruelty. Yet the majority of the nearly 10 billion farm animals raised each year in the United States suffer in conditions that consumers would not accept if they could see them. Most of our meat, milk and eggs come from industrial farms where efficiency is considered more important than animal welfare and, therefore, animals are paying the price.



To give specific examples, 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, geese and others are kept out from all animal protection laws. Consequently, 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 state 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 hyper-production: egg-laying hens for high egg volume, and “meat” chickens for maximum breast meat.

(Words: 237)

1. The main purpose of the text is to
 - A. promote egg production.
 - B. inform about animal farms.
 - C. advise on animal protection.
2. This type of text can be found in a(n)
 - A. science magazine.
 - B. food magazine.
 - C. animal magazine.
3. The majority of Americans believe that animals raised for food should be treated
 - A. without cruelty.
 - B. violently.
 - C. with no care.
4. In industrial animal farms in the U.S., animal welfare is considered less important than
 - A. food production.
 - B. workers' welfare.
 - C. consumers' welfare.
5. According to the text, all types of birds in the U.S. are
 - A. protected by animal laws.
 - B. not mentioned in animal laws.
 - C. protected in animal farms.
6. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) mainly aims at
 - A. hiding what is happening in chicken farms.
 - B. letting people know what is happening in chicken farms.
 - C. telling the truth about animal protection laws.
7. Chickens raised for egg production and chickens raised for meat production look
 - A. different.
 - B. unhealthy.
 - C. similar.
8. In the text, the underlined word 'they' refers to
 - A. the farm animals.
 - B. the farm conditions.
 - C. the consumers.
9. In the text, the underlined phrase 'aware of' is closest in meaning to
 - A. informed about.
 - B. anxious about.
 - C. happy about.

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	cruelty	B.	protection	C.	maximum	D.	accepted	E.	raised
F.	production	G.	treatment	H.	focused	I.	urgent	J.	alike

11. He was born and ____ in a small village near Patras but moved to Athens when he found a job in an international company.

12. When Mary finished redecorating the kitchen, she ____ her attention on the garden and turned it into a small paradise.

13. The most ____ thing in case of fire is to make sure that everyone has left the building.

14. The speed limit on most Australian highways is 100 kph; only a few roads allow you to travel *at a* ____ speed of 110 kph.

15. The farmer was accused of ____ to animals he was supposed to care for and protect.

16. Our tent provided little ____ against the summer rainstorm.

17. Parents should be fair and treat all their children ____.

18. She has never ____ advice from anyone; she is so stubborn she wants to do things her way.

19. The government has asked all companies to reduce the amount of chemicals used in food ____.

20. All school students should receive equal ____ by their teachers.

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 hyper-production: 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.

(Words: 241)

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

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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.

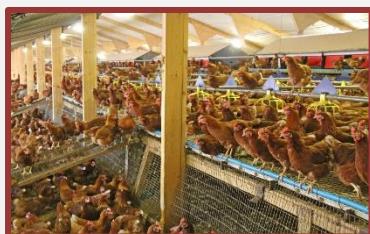
18. They ____ on studying harder and finally managed to improve their marks.

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 one ____ people, with India being the second.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).



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 their welfare. 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. Therefore, 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 state 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 the two breeds of chicken 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 chicken types suffer from severe physical problems brought on by genetic control of their cells.

(Words: 244)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Farm animals live happily in factory farms.			
2. Factory farms are industries that raise animals for profit.			
3. Animal welfare is of great importance to factory farm owners.			
4. 300 million chickens are killed for their meat in the U.S. every year.			
5. Around 8.5 billion chickens produce eggs in U.S. factory farms every year.			
6. Farm animals should be raised in open farms.			
7. ASPCA tries to inform people about the conditions in factory farms.			
8. Chickens raised in factory farms live no more than 5 months.			
9. Chickens raised for egg production look the same as chickens raised for meat production.			
10. Genetic cell control causes serious health problems to chickens in factory farms.			

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

A.	actively	B.	approximately	C.	maximum	D.	aware	E.	raised
F.	production	G.	profit	H.	farm	I.	urgent	J.	realized

11. Working on a ___ is really hard but satisfying at the same time; when my horses, chickens and cows look so happy and healthy I feel that all my efforts are worthwhile.

12. She makes a huge ___ from selling waste material to recycling companies.

13. Her husband died in a car accident so she ___ her children on her own.

14. Can you tell your mum it is really ___ to call me back as soon as possible?

15. He is very ___ involved in environmental issues although he is the youngest member of Greenpeace.

16. As she was watching her favourite TV show, she suddenly ___ that the food was burning!

17. The meeting lasted ___ 4 hours but then we had to vote for the new president of our organization.

18. I am well ___ of my strengths and weaknesses; no need to remind me of my mistakes every day.

19. We watched a very interesting video showing the various stages in the ___ of glass.

20. Our school has a ___ of 27 students per class, which is the average class size in high schools.

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



Research agencies have ordered UK scientists to improve the way they use animals in experiments. The organisations have warned that too often poorly designed projects testing new medicine for strokes, cancer and other conditions have produced meaningless results while wasting animals' lives. In some cases, researchers have undervalued the importance of the number of animals needed to test a new medicine in an effort to control the costs of their study. As a consequence, their small scale studies have lacked the power to identify biological effects in the drugs under investigation.

These unreliable results mean that the lives of the animals involved have been wasted, along with scientists' time and resources. In addition, overusing animals in some experiments has also led to unnecessary as well as pointless loss of their lives since unreliable results were once again produced.

The problem of poorly designed studies has been under investigation for two years and culminated last week when the Research Councils announced changes to guidelines for those carrying out research using animals. Scientists will now have to show that their work will produce physiological insights as well as generate statistically valid data; otherwise they will lose their funding.

A neuroscientist of Edinburgh University pinpointed that these guidelines should be welcomed by the scientific community, although it has taken a long time to introduce them, adding that there has been an increasing awareness that the results of some animal experiments are not in fact very strong.

(233 words)

1. What is the purpose of the text?

A. Encourage scientists to get involved in research.	B. Provide new information regarding future research.	C. Warn readers against taking medicines.
--	---	---
2. Who would be most interested in reading this text?

A. Pupils	B. Environmentalists	C. Researchers
-----------	----------------------	----------------
3. Which of the following statements is true?

A. Researchers waste animals' lives for no real reason.	B. Scientific studies may not have the expected results.	C. Research is not necessary for new medicines to be developed.
---	--	---
4. Some researchers overuse animals because

A. they care more about other aspects of their studies.	B. they want to be certain about the results.	C. their studies are not important for the scientific community.
---	---	--
5. Changes to research guidelines aim at

A. controlling use of animals in experiments.	B. spending less money on scientific research.	C. helping scientists carry out animal research.
---	--	--
6. Scientists will lose their funding

A. when they use animals in their research.	B. when they do not present strong findings.	C. when they do not control the costs of their study.
---	--	---
7. The aim of scientific research is

A. to protect animals' lives.	B. to prevent future accidents.	C. to produce new medicines.
-------------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------------
8. In the text, the underlined word "them" refers to

A. the guidelines.	B. the scientists.	C. the results.
--------------------	--------------------	-----------------

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	changes	B.	conditions	C.	identify	D.	produce	E.	resources
F.	results	G.	warn	H.	experiments	I.	improve	J.	introduce

11.	Health _____ like illnesses and injuries, can affect our ability to enjoy life.
12.	Scientists try to _____ chemicals in plants that could fight cancer.
13.	She is anxiously waiting for the _____ of her blood tests.
14.	The new factory can _____ about 800 cars a year.
15.	I think the best way to _____ my French is to spend some time in France.
16.	Sometimes, major _____ are needed for people to be happy in their everyday life.
17.	I tried to _____ you of the dangers of sailing alone but you never listen to me!
18.	Some people believe that _____ on animals should be banned.
19.	We want to _____ a new training schedule for all our employees.
20.	Some people don't have the _____ to feed themselves properly.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).



Research agencies have ordered UK scientists to improve the way they use animals in experiments. The organisations have warned that too often poorly designed projects testing new medicine for strokes, cancer and other conditions have produced meaningless results and wasted animals' lives.

In some cases, researchers have undervalued the importance of the number of animals needed to test a new medicine in an effort to control the costs of their study. As a consequence, their small scale studies have lacked the power to identify biological effects in the drugs under scrutiny.

These unreliable results mean that the lives of the animals involved have been wasted, along with scientists' time and resources. In addition, overusing animals in some experiments has also led to unnecessary as well as pointless loss of their lives since unreliable results were once again produced.

The problem of poorly designed studies has been under investigation for two years and culminated last week when the UK Research Councils announced changes to guidelines for those carrying out research using animals. Scientists will now have to show that their work will produce physiological insights as well as generate statistically valid data; otherwise they will lose their funding.

A neuroscientist of Edinburgh University pinpointed that these guidelines should be welcomed by the scientific community, although it has taken a long time to introduce them, adding that there has been an increasing awareness that the results of some animal experiments are not in fact very strong.

(233 words)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Scientists in the UK have been ordered to carry out more studies.			
2. Researchers always waste animals' lives for no good reason.			
3. Research is carried out for new medicines to be developed.			
4. Scientists should use their study resources with great care.			
5. Scientists will lose their funding if they use animals in their studies.			
6. The new guidelines should be followed by all scientists.			
7. Millions of scientific studies get funding every year.			
8. All research guidelines will change to save animals' lives.			
9. The UK Research Councils spent six months designing new guidelines.			
10. The aim of scientific research is to prevent future accidents.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	experiments	B.	undervalue	C.	agencies	D.	results	E.	costs
F.	resources	G.	investigation	H.	guidelines	I.	conditions	J.	insight

11.	The main <u>findings</u> of the study will be published in a research article.
12.	She is remarkable for her deep <u>understanding</u> of other people's character.
13.	Various health <u>problems</u> like illnesses and injuries can affect our ability to enjoy life.
14.	The detective did not <u>underestimate</u> the suspect's strange behaviour.
15.	Scientists carrying out experiments on animals should follow a set of <u>instructions</u> .
16.	Some people don't have the necessary <u>money</u> to feed themselves properly.
17.	There are different environmental <u>organizations</u> that try to save our planet.
18.	Many people believe that <u>tests</u> on animals should be totally banned.
19.	The company decided to cut down on its annual <u>expenses</u> by 30 per cent.
20.	Whatever the results of his <u>research</u> might be, he will treat them with great care.

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

Research agencies have instructed UK scientists to reform the way they experiment changing their attitude towards the number of animals used. The organisations have warned that too often poorly designed projects that are carried out in order to test new medicines for strokes, cancer and other health problems have produced meaningless results and wasted animals' lives.



In some cases, researchers have underestimated the number of animals needed to test a new medicine in an effort to control the costs of their study. As a consequence, their small scale studies have lacked the power to identify biological effects in the drugs under scrutiny. These **unreliable** results indicate the pointless use, which can at times even include overuse, of animals in experiments in addition to wasting scientists' time and resources

The problem of poorly designed studies has been under investigation for two years and culminated last week when the UK Research Councils announced changes to guidelines for those carrying out research using animals. Scientists will now have to show that their work will produce physiological insights as well as generate statistically valid data; otherwise they will lose their funding.

A neuroscientist of Edinburgh University believes that these guidelines should definitely be welcomed by the scientific community, although it has taken a long time to introduce **them**. He also added that there has been an increasing awareness that the results of some animal experiments are not in fact very strong. He explained that a specific number of animals can be used in experiments but no more or no fewer than necessary. It is ethically **questionable** to get the numbers wrong either way.



(253 words)

1. The main purpose of the text is to
 - A. inform about changes.
 - B. promote new research.
 - C. advertise new medicines.
2. Who would be most interested in reading this text?
 - A. Vets
 - B. Researchers
 - C. Ecologists
3. Studies on new medicines
 - A. sometimes overuse animals.
 - B. always have good results.
 - C. are always well-designed.
4. Animals are used in scientific studies in order to
 - A. check new medicines.
 - B. cut down expenses.
 - C. save valuable time.
5. Some researchers do not seem to worry about
 - A. the money they get for their studies.
 - B. the unreliable results of their studies.
 - C. the overuse of animals in their studies.
6. Scientists will lose their funding when they
 - A. do small scale research.
 - B. do not produce valid data.
 - C. do not control the costs.
7. Changes to research guidelines aim at
 - A. helping scientists carry out long-scale studies.
 - B. controlling use of animals in experiments.
 - C. spending more money on small-scale studies.
8. In the text, the underlined word "**unreliable**" means
 - A. incorrect.
 - B. insignificant.
 - C. unhealthy.

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	strength	B.	waste	C.	unreliable	D.	increasing	E.	investigation
F.	poorly	G.	generate	H.	power	I.	consequence	J.	definitely

11.	He was considered _____ because he kept changing the data and results of his study.
12.	Many people die as a _____ of cigarette smoking.
13.	The teacher's positive comments seem to _____ motivation to learners.
14.	Political leaders try to have _____ influence over the citizens.
15.	I had to find the _____ to overcome all difficulties in the best possible way.
16.	Are you sure? Have you _____ decided to move to the USA?
17.	A police _____ of the bank robbery has been under way for several days.
18.	The factory workers went on a strike because they were _____ paid.
19.	He admitted that his boss had the _____ to make his life difficult.
20.	We will not _____ our valuable time discussing your pointless arguments.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).



Research agencies have instructed UK scientists to reform the way they experiment by changing their attitude towards the number of animals used. The organisations have warned that too often poorly designed projects such as those testing new medicines for strokes, cancer and other health problems, have produced meaningless results and wasted animals' lives.

In some cases, researchers have underestimated the number of animals needed to test a new medicine in an effort to control the costs of their study. As a consequence, their small scale studies have lacked the power to identify biological effects in the drugs under scrutiny. These unreliable results indicate the pointless use, which can at times even include overuse, of animals in experiments in addition to wasting scientists' time and resources. The problem of poorly designed studies has been under investigation for two years and culminated last week when the UK Research Councils announced changes to guidelines for those carrying out research using animals. Scientists will now have to show that their work will produce physiological insights as well as generate statistically valid data; otherwise they will lose their funding.



A neuroscientist of Edinburgh University believes that these guidelines should definitely be welcomed by the scientific community, although it has taken a long time to introduce them. He also added that there has been an increasing awareness that the results of some animal experiments are not in fact very strong. He further explained that a specific number of animals can be used in experiments but no more than necessary and no fewer. It is ethically questionable to get the numbers wrong either way.

(253 words)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Scientists in the UK have stopped using animals in experiments.			
2. Scientific studies do not always produce reliable results.			
3. Scientists should use their resources for experiments with care.			
4. Researchers will lose their funding if they do not produce reliable results.			
5. Scientists have found chemicals in plants that can fight cancer.			
6. The new guidelines should be followed by all scientists.			
7. All studies on medicines waste animals' lives for no reason.			
8. New research guidelines were necessary because of the high number of animals used in experiments.			
9. The UK Research Councils have been involved in many scientific projects.			
10. Scientists should be pleased with the new guidelines.			

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.

A.	attitude	B.	underestimate	C.	lack	D.	reform	E.	indicate
F.	generate	G.	insight	H.	meaningless	I.	questionable	J.	remain

11.	to show in order to make something clear
12.	controversial and not completely acceptable
13.	when something does not change or does not move away
14.	to change something in order to improve it
15.	a specific way of thinking or feeling about something
16.	when something is not important or significant
17.	to create or produce something
18.	to fail to understand how large or great something is
19.	a deep and accurate understanding of something
20.	the fact of not having something or not having enough of something

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

Research agencies have instructed UK scientists to improve the way they use animals in experiments given that many projects testing new medicines for strokes, cancer and other health problems have often been poorly designed and have produced meaningless results while wasting animals' lives. In some cases, researchers desperate to control the costs of their work have underestimated the number of animals needed to test a new medicine. Therefore, their small scale studies have lacked the power to identify biological effects in the drugs under scrutiny. These unreliable results indicate the pointless use, which can at times even include overuse, of animals in experiments. Inappropriately designed studies have been under analysis for two years by the UK Research Councils, which announced changes to guidelines for those carrying out research using animals. Scientists will lose their funding unless they show that their work produces physiological insights as well as generates statistically valid data.



A neuroscientist of Edinburgh University stated that new guidelines should be welcomed by the scientific community, since there has been an increasing awareness that the results of some animal experiments are not reliable. He also added that experiments on animals, which mostly involve breeding either genetically modified or unmodified rats or mice, are done to test medications before human trials are launched. However, it takes a fairly large number of them to reveal whether a drug is having pharmacological effects.

The head of the UK research policy for the Reduction of Animals in Research pointed out that a specific number of animals can still be used in scientific experiments but no more than necessary, stating that it is morally unacceptable to get the numbers wrong.

(269 words)

1. The main purpose of the text is to

A. provide solutions to an environmental problem.	B. inform about changes in studies using animals.	C. encourage scientists to get involved in more studies.
---	---	--
2. This type of text can be found in

A. a teens magazine.	B. a fiction book.	C. a daily newspaper.
----------------------	--------------------	-----------------------
3. Who would be most interested in reading this text?

A. Pupils	B. Ecologists	C. Scientists
-----------	---------------	---------------
4. Small scale studies on medicines

A. always waste animals' lives for no good reason.	B. might provide unreliable or insignificant results.	C. might lead to increasing scientists' resources.
--	---	--
5. Researchers will lose funding when they

A. do not publish the results.	B. do small scale research.	C. do not produce valid results.
--------------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------------
6. Experiments on animals should

A. involve genetically modified sheep.	B. follow experiments with plants.	C. take place before new medicines are produced.
--	------------------------------------	--
7. Research guidelines had to change in order to

A. control use of animals in experiments.	B. spend less money on scientific research.	C. allow scientists to use more animals in experiments.
---	---	---
8. In the text, the underlined word "they" refers to

A. the animals.	B. the experiments.	C. the scientists.
-----------------	---------------------	--------------------
9. In the text, the underlined word "awareness" means

A. difficulty.	B. knowledge.	C. excitement.
----------------	---------------	----------------

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	improve	B.	unreliable	C.	guidelines	D.	produce	E.	desperate
F.	reveal	G.	identify	H.	insights	I.	effects	J.	valid

11.	We don't know the long-term _____ of the new medicine.
12.	Scientists try to _____ chemicals in plants that could fight cancer.
13.	He was considered _____ because he kept changing the results of his study.
14.	The new factory can _____ about 800 cars a year.
15.	I think the best way to _____ my French is to spend some time in France.
16.	The new research provides many useful _____ into children's behaviour.
17.	All factory workers should follow a set of safety _____ to avoid getting injured.
18.	You need to support your findings with _____ data otherwise nobody will believe you.
19.	I couldn't find any solution to my problem! I was so _____ I just started crying!
20.	Don't worry! I will never _____ your secret! You can trust me!

QUIZ

HOW GREEN ARE YOU? HOW GREEN ARE YOU?



1. Tick the letter (a, b, c) you prefer. It is a kind of **survey** so there is no correct answer. Announce the results in class, and talk about them focusing on questions 3, 4 and 5. You will know more about your choices after the end of the unit.

- ◆ You are walking back home drinking water. What do you do with the plastic bottle when you have finished?
 - a. You just get rid of it and throw it anywhere.
 - b. You carry it until you find a bin to put it in.
 - c. You carry it until you find the proper bin to put it in.
- ◆ Do you recycle materials such as paper, glass, tins etc?
 - a. No
 - b. Yes
 - c. Sometimes
- ◆ Think about your closet. How many T-shirts can you count?
 - a. 2-5
 - b. 6-10
 - c. more than 11
- ◆ What is your main concern when you buy clothes?
 - a. The price.
 - b. Whether they carry a Fair Trade label.
 - c. The material they are made of.
- ◆ What is your most favourite fabric to wear?
 - a. Cotton/leather.
 - b. Polyester/synthetics.
 - c. Bamboo/hemp.

2. *True or False?*



An EDPUZZLE LISTENING about Recycling Clothes

What do you think about the following statements? Mark them as true or false. Don't check your answers until after you have finished the reading tasks. You will come back then to see whether you were right or wrong.

		True	False
1.	When we say "fast fashion" we mean experienced workers who work fast.		
2.	Organic cotton is no doubt the friendliest to the environment.		
3.	Before we rush to buy new clothes during the January sales, we should think about the impact of our clothes on the environment.		
4.	Textile dyeing is one of the main large polluters of clean water globally.		
5.	Polyester microfibres may end up being eaten by human beings.		
6.	The expansion of fast fashion shops is a proof that fast fashion has a serious impact on us all globally.		
7.	In Britain, most of the people recycle clothes.		
8.	Busy lifestyles make us more time-poor than previous generations, but with many sewing and mending skills.		
9.	It is easy to choose an eco-friendly fabric , since nowadays everything is labelled .		
10.	Transport does not affect the environment at all.		



3. Fill in the 1st and the 2nd columns of the following KWL chart. Are your clothes friendly to the environment? What do you know about the issue and what do you want to know about it? You will come back to fill in the last column after having worked on the issue.

KWL Chart

The environmental impact of my closet

What I know	What I want to know	AFTER READING THE TEXT What I have learned

**Watch this funny video.
What does it satirize?
Discuss your thoughts about
what you watched**



Fast Fashion

[/'fast 'fa-shən]

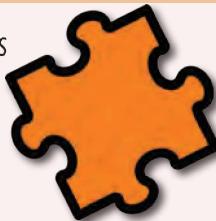
Low-priced but stylish clothing that moves quickly from design to retail stores to meet trends, with new collections being introduced continuously.

a video-summary of the text
you may watch it
to understand
the reading more easily

deepL Translator

**Look up the highlighted words & answer the questions about the text
in the exercises that follow**

1. It's **tough** to love our clothes and keep wearing them for longer when we are faced with a tempting **array** of newness on offer in the shops. But before you head out into the January sales for those **irresistible** deals, **spare** a thought for the impact of fast fashion on the environment. Fast fashion focuses on speed and low costs in order to **deliver** frequent new collections **inspired** by **catwalk looks** or celebrity styles. But it is particularly bad for the environment, as pressure to reduce cost and the time it takes to get a product from design to shop floor means that environmental corners are more likely to be cut. Criticisms of fast fashion **include** its negative environmental impact, water pollution, the use of toxic chemicals and increasing levels of textile waste.



jigsaw puzzle

Vibrant colours, prints and fabric finishes are appealing **features** of fashion garments, but many of these are achieved with toxic chemicals. Textile dyeing is the second largest polluter of clean water globally, after **agriculture**.



Greenpeace's recent Detox campaign has been instrumental in pressuring fashion brands to take action to remove toxic chemicals from their supply chains, after it tested a number of brands' products and confirmed the presence of hazardous chemicals. Many of these are banned or strictly regulated in various countries because they are toxic, bio-accumulative (meaning the substance builds up in an organism faster than the organism can excrete or metabolise it), disruptive to hormones and carcinogenic.



2. Polyester is the most popular fabric used for fashion. But when polyester garments are washed in domestic washing machines, they shed microfibres that add to the increasing levels of plastic in our oceans.

These microfibres are minute and can easily pass through sewage and wastewater treatment plants into our waterways, but because they do not biodegrade, they represent a serious threat to aquatic life. Small creatures such as plankton eat the microfibres, which then make their way up the food chain to fish and shellfish eaten by humans.



Cotton growing requires high levels of water and pesticides to prevent crop failure, which can be problematic in developing countries that may lack sufficient investment and be at risk of drought.

Most cotton grown worldwide is genetically modified to be resistant to the bollworm pest, thereby improving yield and reducing pesticide use. But this can also lead

to problems further down the line, such as the emergence of "superweeds" which are resistant to standard pesticides. They often need to be treated with more toxic pesticides that are harmful to livestock and humans.

The devastating impact of toxic chemical use in agriculture, for growing cotton, was shown in a documentary called The True Cost, including the death of a US cotton farmer from a brain tumour, and serious birth defects in Indian cotton farmers' children.

There is growing interest in organic cotton, with famous brands featuring among the world's top users of organic cotton by volume in 2016. But overall use of organic cotton represents less than 1 per cent of the world's total annual cotton crop.

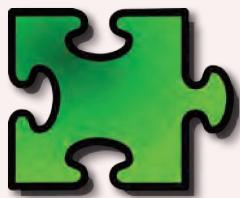
3. Textile waste is an unintended consequence of fast fashion, as more people buy more clothes and don't keep them as long as they used to. The international expansion of fast fashion retailers

exacerbates the problem on a global scale. Wardrobes in developed nations are saturated, so in order to sell more products, retailers must tempt shoppers with constant newness and convince them the items they already have are no longer fashionable.



Increasing **disposable** income levels over recent generations means there is less need to "make do and mend", as it's often cheaper and more **convenient** to buy new than have an item repaired. Busy lifestyles make many people more time-poor than previous generations, and with the loss of sewing and mending skills over time, there is less **impetus** to repair our garments. The rise of supermarket fashion that can be purchased alongside the weekly shop and the regular **occurrence** of seasonal sales make clothing seem "disposable" in a way it didn't used to be.

There is interest in moving towards a more circular model of textile production which reuses materials wherever possible, yet current recycling rates for textiles are very low. Despite a **long-established** national network of charity shops and increasing numbers of in-store recycling points in UK high-street stores, three-quarters of Britons throw away unwanted clothing, rather than donating or recycling it.



4. So, can **consumers** reduce the environmental cost of fast fashion when out shopping? Choosing an eco-friendly fabric is complex

as there are pros and cons to all fibre types. Garments which are labelled as being made from natural fibres are not necessarily better than synthetic, as fibre choice is only one part of a complex picture. Fibres still have to be **spun, knitted or woven, dyed, finished, sewn** and transported – all of which have different environmental impacts.

For example, choosing organic fabrics is better than choosing non-organic fabrics in terms of the chemicals used to grow the fibres, but organic cotton still **requires** high amounts of water and the impact of dyeing is higher than the impact of dyeing polyester.



Recycled content is often best of all, as it reduces the pressure on **virgin resources** and **tackles** the growing problem of waste management. For example, Patagonia was the first outdoor clothing brand to make polyester fleece out of plastic bottles. In 2017, it decided to rationalise its T-shirt ranges and from spring 2018, will offer only two fabric options of either 100 per cent organic cotton or a blend of recycled cotton and recycled polyester, recognising that even organic cotton has a negative environmental impact.

The Love Your Clothes **initiative** from the charity Wrap gives information for consumers on each stage of the **purchase** process, from buying smarter, to caring for and repairing items, to upcycling or **customisation** and finally responsible disposal. Ultimately, the best thing we can do is to keep our clothing in use for longer – and buy less new stuff.

<http://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/fashion/environment-costs-fast-fashion-pollution-waste-sustainability-a8139386.html>

ΔΕΙΤΕ ΕΔΩ ΤΟ ΒΡΑΒΕΥΜΕΝΟ PROJECT
"teen voices reshaping the fast fashion landscape"
για ιδεες & εμπνευση

5. Match each part of the article to a heading: **ΠΛΑΓΙΟΤΙΤΛΟΙ**

PART	HEADING
	Hunger for newness
	Fast fashion: a killer
	What shoppers can do
	Synthetic polymer and natural fibres

EXS.5/6

συνδεονται
με το κείμενο

6. *True or False?*



True	False

- When we say "fast fashion" we mean experienced workers who work fast.
- Organic cotton is no doubt the friendliest to the environment.
- Before we rush to buy new clothes during the January sales we should think about the impact of fast fashion on the environment.
- Textile dyeing is one of the main large polluters of clean water globally.
- Polyester microfibres may end up being eaten by human beings.
- The expansion of fast fashion retailers is a proof that fast fashion has a serious impact on us all globally.
- In Britain, most of the people recycle clothes.
- Busy lifestyles make us more time-poor than previous generations, but with many sewing and mending skills.
- It is easy to choose an eco-friendly fabric, since nowadays everything is labelled.
- Transport does not affect the environment at all.

Now go back to the first three activities to check your answers. Were you right or wrong?



ΣΥΝΩΝΥΜΑ

7. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box, according to their meaning as they appear in the parts of the article.

biodegrade, array, recycling, customisation, saturated, woven, aquatic, spun, organic, yield, rationalise, garment, dye, vibrant, exacerbate, excrete, fabric, textile, pesticides, disposable

1. an impressive display or range of a particular type of thing
2. bright and striking
3. separate and expel as waste
4. a type of cloth or woven fabric
5. cloth
6. change the colour of your hair or clothes
7. be decomposed by bacteria or other living organisms
8. growing or living in or near water
9. substances used for destroying insects or other organisms harmful to cultivated plants or to animals
10. an amount produced of an agricultural or industrial product
11. produced without the use of artificial chemicals
12. makes (a problem, bad situation, or negative feeling) worse
13. supplied beyond the point at which the demand for a product is satisfied
14. an item of clothing
15. collecting used material and making it ready for use again
16. expendable, intended to be thrown away after use
17. turned and twisted into yarn
18. try to explain or justify (behaviour or an attitude) with logical reasons
19. a modification made so that something suits
20. formed (fabric or a fabric item) by interlacing long threads

8. ΒΡΕΙΤΕ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΣΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ (p 69-71) ΠΟΥ ΝΑ ΕΧΟΥΝ

ΤΟ ΠΡΟΘΕΜΑ
ΤΗΣ 1ΗΣ ΣΤΗΛΗΣΜΕ ΤΗ ΣΗΜΑΣΙΑ ΤΗΣ
2ΗΣ ΣΤΗΛΗΣΚΑΙ ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΣΤΗ
3Η ΣΤΗΛΗ

PREFIX	= MEANING	=> WORD
anti	against	
bi	two	
com/con	with	
de	away	
dis	apart/no	
em/en	in/into	
ex	out/away from	
fore/pre	before	
in/im	in/into	
in/im/ir/il	not	
inter	between/among	
mid	middle of	
mis	badly/wrongly	
non	no/not/without	
over	too much	
per	through	
pre	before	
re	again/back	TX remove ,
semi	half	
sub	under	
super	above/better/bigger	
trans	across	
tri	three	
un	not/opposite of	
under	too little	

DERIVATIVES

ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΟ ΤΗΣ ΛΕΞΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΡΕΝΘΕΣΗΣ

9. Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets:

- 1 The toxic chemical use for cotton cultivation resulted to (serious) birth defects.
- 2 Polyester microfibres have (ultimate) become a serious threat to aquatic life.
- 3 How can you live near this factory? The smell is (awful) all around!
- 4 Fiber or fibre is a (nature) or synthetic substance that is (significant) longer than it is wide.
- 5 Organic cotton is (general) defined as cotton that is grown (organically) in (subtropics) countries such as Turkey, China, and parts of the USA from (non-genetic) modified plants, and without the use of any synthetic (agriculture) chemicals such as fertilizers or pesticides.



and some further practice

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

It's difficult to really love our clothes and keep wearing them for longer when there are so many new offers in the shops. But we must also think about the impact on the environment.



Fast fashion focuses on speed and low costs in order to create frequent new collections inspired by catwalk looks or celebrity styles. But it is particularly bad for the environment, because the low cost and the fast production means that the environment is probably not protected. Bright colours, prints and fabric finishes are attractive features of fast fashion clothes, but sometimes these are made with toxic chemicals instead of natural colours. Greenpeace's recent Detox campaign has been helpful, as it tested a number of brands' products and confirmed the presence of harmful chemicals. Many of these are not allowed in various countries because they are toxic, bad for hormones and carcinogenic.

When we wash polyester clothes in our washing machines, microfibres are created and, as they are very small and can easily pass into the sea, small creatures such as plankton eat the microfibres, which then make their way up the food chain to fish and shellfish eaten by humans. The serious impact of toxic chemicals used in agriculture for growing cotton was shown in a documentary called *The True Cost*, including the death of a US cotton farmer from brain cancer and serious birth defects in Indian cotton farmers' children.

(234 words)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Many people like buying second-hand, used clothes.			
2. Fast fashion refers to new collections of cheap clothes.			
3. The fast production of clothes does not affect the environment.			
4. Cloth colouring is sometimes made with natural colours.			
5. Greenpeace found harmful chemicals in tested clothes.			
6. Toxic products are not allowed anywhere in the world.			
7. Microfibres may be found in our food.			
8. People should recycle their clothes to save money.			
9. Growing cotton can be very harmful.			
10. The documentary is about the use of chemicals in agriculture.			



REPORTED SPEECH – ΠΛΑΓΙΟΣ ΛΟΓΟΣ

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH Rules and Examples

Πως δηλαδή μπορούμε να μεταφέρουμε σωστά τα λόγια κάποιου με πλάγιο και όχι ευθύ (μέσα σε εισαγωγικά) τρόπο.

Αναλυτικά οι **κανόνες** μετατροπής μια πρότασης από ευθύ σε πλάγιο λόγο βρίσκονται στο παρακάτω [link](#)

REPORTED SPEECH RULES

ONLINE EXERCISES TO PRACTICE REPORTED SPEECH

- [3 Exercises on Reported Speech Changes](#)
- [3 Exercises on the Use of Say/Tell in Reported Speech](#)
- [3 Exercises on more Reporting Verbs](#)
- [Liveworksheet Rules and Exercises on Reported Speech](#)
- [More Liveworksheet Exercises on Reported Speech](#)

DIRECT SPEECH

Direct speech is when
you repeat someone's
exact words, like
"I'm going to the
store."

INDIRECT SPEECH

Indirect speech is
when you say what
someone said in your
own words, like
"She said she's going
to the store."

AN ARTICLE

Τα αρθρα συνηθως εχουν στοχο **α)** ειτε να παρουσιασουν ενα προβλημα, να δωσουν διαστασεις του προβληματος κ να δωθουν λυσεις. **β)** ειτε να δωσουν τα υπερ κ τα κατα μιας καταστασης χωρις να προδωσουν την αποψη του γραφοντα **γ)** ειτε να περιγραψεις (ατομο/κατασταση/γεγονος) και να δωσεις εξηγησεις για τη σημασια του στη ζωη σου

Οι τεχνικές για το πως μπαίνουν τα επιχειρηματα στη σειρα ή τα προβληματα/λυσεις τους ειναι ιδιες και με αλλα ειδη εκθεσης οπως essay, report , letter κλπ

Χαρακτηριστικά του ειναι

- α) το αρθρο εχει παντα ενα κεντρικο τιτλο
- β) οι παραγραφοι ειναι συνηθως 3 ως 5 (αναλογα τις διαστασεις του θεματος)
- γ) το λεξιλογιο κ η εκφραση ειναι semi formal δηλ επιτρεπονται κ πιο καθημερινες εκφρασεις (πχ phrasal verbs, ιδιωματισμοι κλπ) αλλα παντα δινουμε εμφαση ο λογος μας να μην ειναι απλοικος, αλλα πιο περιτεχνος κ ευγενικος
- δ) εχουν στοχο να κινησουν το ενδιαφερον του αναγνωστη, αρα τεχνικες οπως οι ρητορικες ερωτησεις που δινουν ζωντανια (πχ Have you ever wondered about...?) , τα πολλα παραδειγματα για να καταλαβει ο αναγνωστης καλυτερα τι εννοειται, κ το κλεισμο με μια θετικη νοτα κ αισιοδοξια, ειναι χρησιμες σε ενα αρθρο

Key Vocabulary

Essential Terms for Writing an Article

- **A Title:** An engaging title is a must for every article
- **Introduction:** The opening section that captures the reader's attention and introduces the topic.
- **Arguments:** The main points or ideas that support your opinion or message.
- **Conclusion:** The final paragraph that summarises your points and leaves a lasting impression.
- **Opinion Giving:** Expressing your personal viewpoint clearly and effectively in the end.



Structure of an Article

1. An Engaging Title

2. Introduction

- Start with a hook: a question, quote, or interesting fact.
- Introduce your topic briefly.
- State your main idea or opinion clearly.

3. Arguments

- Present your points logically.
- Use the structure: presentation => analysis => example
- Use examples, facts, or personal experiences to support your arguments.
- Address counterarguments if appropriate or necessary (ie tackle what the opposition suggests in order to strengthen your argument)

4. Conclusion

- Summarise your main points.
- Restate your opinion or message clearly.
- End with a memorable statement, call to action, or thought-provoking idea.
- Try to end in a positive note.

* General Tips:

- Keep paragraphs short and focused.
- Use linking words for coherence (e.g., "Firstly," "Moreover," "In conclusion").
- Use the Passive as much as possible
- Use "you" to address and engage the reader personally
- Use a semi-formal, yet interesting vocabulary

Useful Vocabulary for Each Section

Introduction (Introducing the Problem)

Main Part - Arguments:

- "One possible solution to this problem is..."
- "A key approach to addressing this issue is..."
- "An effective way to tackle this problem is..."
- "This would involve..."
- "By implementing this measure, we can..."
- "This solution aims to..."
- "This would significantly reduce..."

Conclusion

- "In summary..."
- "In conclusion, tackling this issue requires a combination of..."
- "To effectively address this problem, it is essential to..."
- "Both of these solutions can play a crucial role in..."
- Governments/communities/individuals must take responsibility for..."
- "It is important that we all contribute to..."

Tips for Writing a Successful Article

Strategies for Success

- **Plan Before You Write:** Outline your introduction, arguments, and conclusion.
- **Engage the Reader:** Use interesting examples and a conversational tone.
- **Be Clear and Concise:** Avoid overly complex sentences.
- **Check Your Grammar and Spelling:** Proofread your work carefully.
- **Use Linking Words:** Ensure your ideas flow smoothly.



Practice Activity: Writing Your Own Article

Writing Topic:

- Write an article for a local magazine with the following topic:
"What people should do with their unwanted clothes"

Instructions

1. Choose an engaging title
2. Start with a strong introduction.
3. Present at least two arguments with examples. (a paragraph for each argument)
4. Conclude with a memorable statement and offer your opinion

Questions to Consider

- What happens to unwanted clothes?
- What is an alternative to what usually happens?
- What personal experiences can you include?
- What are the advantages for both individuals as well as the society of your suggestions?

UNIT 6 - QUIZLET

1. **agriculture** (ουσιαστικό) = γεωργία = καλλιέργεια
the science or practice of farming
2. **allow** (ρήμα) = επιτρέπω = δίνω άδεια
to give someone permission to do something
3. **amazing** (επίθετο) = καταπληκτικός/ή/ό = εντυπωσιακός/ή/ό
very surprising or impressive
4. **annual** (επίθετο) = ετήσιος/α/ο = που γίνεται κάθε χρόνο
when something happens once every year
5. **attractive** (επίθετο) = ελκυστικός/ή/ό = όμορφος/η/ο
pleasing or appealing to the senses or mind
6. **collection** (ουσιαστικό) = συλλογή = ομάδα αντικειμένων
a group of things or objects of a similar type
7. **complex** (επίθετο) = περίπλοκος/η/ο = δύσκολος
something difficult to understand because it consists of many different parts
8. **confirm** (ρήμα) = επιβεβαιώνω = βεβαιώνω
to state or show that something is definitely true or correct
9. **consequence** (ουσιαστικό) = συνέπεια = αποτέλεσμα
a result or effect of an action or condition
10. **consumers** (ουσιαστικό) = καταναλωτές = αγοραστές
people who buy and use products or services
11. **content** (ουσιαστικό) = περιεχόμενο = ιδέες
the ideas that are contained in a piece of writing, a speech, or a film
12. **convenient** (επίθετο) = βολικός/ή/ό = κατάλληλος
appropriate or suitable for a particular situation or purpose
13. **convince** (ρήμα) = πείθω = μεταπείθω
to persuade someone to do or believe something
14. **cost** (ουσιαστικό) = κόστος = τιμή
the amount of money you need to buy or do something
15. **create** (ρήμα) = δημιουργώ = φτιάχνω
to produce or make something happen or exist
16. **created** (ρήμα) = δημιουργημένος/η/ο = κατασκευασμένος/η/ο
past form of "create"
17. **current** (επίθετο) = τρέχων/ουσα/ον = σύγχρονος
present or happening now

18. **deliver** (ρήμα) = παραδίδω = διανέμω
to bring and hand over something

19. **difficult** (επίθετο) = δύσκολος/η/ο = απαιτητικός
not easy to do or understand

20. **donating** (ρήμα) = δωρίζω = προσφέρω
giving money or goods to help

21. **expansion** (ουσιαστικό) = επέκταση = εξάπλωση
the process of increasing in size, number, or amount

22. **famous** (επίθετο) = διάσημος/η/ο = γνωστός
known and recognized by many people

23. **fashion** (ουσιαστικό) = μόδα = τάση
a popular style of clothing, behavior, or way of doing something

24. **fashionable** (επίθετο) = μοντέρνος/α/ο = της μόδας
trendy or in style

25. **farmer** (ουσιαστικό) = αγρότης
a person who owns or manages a farm

26. **frequent** (επίθετο) = συχνός/ή/ό, επαναλαμβανόμενος
something happening often

27. **generation** (ουσιαστικό) = γενιά
all the people born and living at about the same time

28. **global** (επίθετο) = παγκόσμιος/α/ο = διεθνής
when something relates to the whole world

29. **growing** (επίθετο) = αυξανόμενος/η/ο = αναπτυσσόμενος
increasing in size or quantity

30. **harmful** (επίθετο) = βλαβερός/ή/ό = επικίνδυνος
having a bad impact on a person's health

31. **impact** (ουσιαστικό) = αντίκτυπος = επίδραση
a powerful effect that something has on a situation or person

32. **increase** (ρήμα) = αυξάνω = μεγαλώνω
to make something bigger in amount or size

33. **increased** (επίθετο) = αυξημένος/η/ο = μεγαλύτερος
made greater in size, amount, or number

34. **increasing** (επίθετο) = αυξανόμενος/η/ο = συνεχώς μεγαλύτερος
getting larger or more frequent

35. **inspired** (επίθετο) = εμπνευσμένος/η/ο = παρακινημένος
filled with the urge or ability to do something creative or positive

36. **interest** (ουσιαστικό) = ενδιαφέρον = προσοχή
a feeling of wanting to know or learn more about something

37. **motivation** (ουσιαστικό) = κίνητρο = παρότρυνση
enthusiasm or reason for doing something

38. **natural** (επίθετο) = φυσικός/ή/ό = οργανικός
existing in nature and not made or caused by people

39. **popular** (επίθετο) = δημοφιλής/ές = αγαπητός
liked or enjoyed by many people

40. **possible** (επίθετο) = πιθανός/ή/ό = εφικτός
when something can happen or be done

41. **presence** (ουσιαστικό) = παρουσία = ύπαρξη
the fact or condition of being present

42. **process** (ουσιαστικό) = διαδικασία = σειρά ενεργειών
a series of actions taken to achieve a result

43. **production** (ουσιαστικό) = παραγωγή = κατασκευή
the action of making something in large numbers, usually in a factory

44. **protected** (επίθετο) = προστατευμένος/η/ο = ασφαλής
kept safe from harm or danger

45. **purchase** (ουσιαστικό) = αγορά = ψώνιο
the act of buying something

46. **purchase** (ρήμα) = αγοράζω = αποκτώ
to buy something

47. **recycling** (ουσιαστικό) = ανακύκλωση = επαναχρησιμοποίηση
processing materials so that they can be used again

48. **recent** (επίθετο) = πρόσφατος/η/ο = τελευταίος
happening or starting not long ago

49. **reduce** (ρήμα) = μειώνω = ελαττώνω
to make something smaller in size or amount

50. **regular** (επίθετο) = τακτικός/ή/ό = συστηματικός
normal or happening often

51. **remove** (ρήμα) = αφαιρώ = απομακρύνω
to take something away

52. **repair** (ρήμα) = επισκευάζω = διορθώνω
to fix something that is broken or damaged

53. **require** (ρήμα) = απαιτώ = χρειάζομαι
to need something or make something necessary

54. **resource** (ουσιαστικό) = πόρος = μέσο
a useful or valuable possession or quality

55. **resources** (ουσιαστικό) = πόροι = αποθέματα
plural of resource

56. **rise** (ουσιαστικό) = αύξηση = άνοδος
growth or increase in number or level

57. **suffer from** (ρήμα) = υποφέρω από = αντιμετωπίζω
to have a problem or illness

58. **tempt** (ρήμα) = δελεάζω = παρασύρω
to try to persuade someone to do something they shouldn't

59. **toxic** (επίθετο) = τοξικός/ή/ό = δηλητηριώδης
poisonous or relating to poisonous substances

60. **use** (ρήμα) = χρησιμοποιώ = αξιοποιώ
to put something into action or service

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

Before you start your shopping in the January sales with those amazing deals, think about the impact of fast fashion on the environment. Fast fashion focuses on speed and low costs in order to create frequent new collections inspired by catwalk looks or celebrity styles. But it is particularly bad for the environment, because low cost and fast production mean that the environment is probably not protected. Cloth colouring is the second largest polluter of clean water globally, after agriculture. Greenpeace's recent Detox campaign has been helpful in pressuring fashion brands to take action and remove toxic chemicals from their suppliers, after it tested a number of brands' products and confirmed the presence of harmful chemicals. Many of these are no longer allowed in various countries because they are toxic, bad for our hormones and carcinogenic. Polyester is the most popular fabric used for fashion. But the problem is that when we wash polyester clothes in our washing machines, microfibers are created and that increases the level of plastic in our oceans. These microfibres are extremely small and can easily pass into our water resources, but because they do not naturally break into pieces, they represent a serious threat to water life. Small creatures such as plankton eat the microfibres, which then make their way up the food chain to fish and shellfish eaten by humans.



(Words: 226)

1. The purpose of this text is to

- A. present the new fashion trends.
- B. discuss the impact of fashion on the environment.
- C. describe the process of clothes production.

2. A suitable title for this text could be:

- A. The environmental cost of fast fashion.
- B. Pollution of our oceans: Need to act now!
- C. How can we protect our environment?

3. Fast fashion focuses on

- A. experienced fast workers.
- B. designers who draw fast.
- C. making cheap clothes fast.

4. The problem of fast fashion is that it

- A. promotes celebrity styles.
- B. causes noise pollution.
- C. pollutes the environment.

5. Cloth colouring

- A. makes clothes attractive.
- B. pollutes clean water.
- C. uses natural colours.

6. In the text, the underlined word 'confirmed' means

- A. proved to be true.
- B. made an arrangement.
- C. carried out experiments.

7. The first polluter of clean water globally is

- A. fashion industry.
- B. agriculture.
- C. cloth colouring.

8. Greenpeace's Detox campaign

- A. helped fashion brands.
- B. tested fashion products.
- C. tested chemicals in water.

9. Fast fashion clothes are mostly made of

- A. cotton.
- B. leather.
- C. polyester.

10. Microfibres are dangerous because they

A. increase the level of plastic in the seas. B. destroy our washing machines. C. make seafood eaten by humans disappear.

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. 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.

A.	cost	B.	create	C.	collection	D.	frequent	E.	remove
F.	allow	G.	popular	H.	increase	I.	harmful	J.	pollution

11.	Something happening often.
12.	To produce or make something happen or exist.
13.	The amount of money you need to buy or do something.
14.	To take something away.
15.	Damage caused to the environment by toxic chemicals.
16.	To give someone permission to do something.
17.	A group of things or objects of a similar type.
18.	Something that is liked or enjoyed by many people.
19.	Something that has a bad impact on a person's health.
20.	To make something bigger in amount or size.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

It's difficult to love our clothes and keep wearing them for longer when there are so many new offers in the shops. But before you start your shopping at the January sales with those amazing deals, think about the impact of fast fashion on the environment.



Fast fashion focuses on speed and low costs in order to create frequent new collections inspired by catwalk looks or celebrity styles. But it is particularly bad for the environment. Cloth colouring is the second largest polluter of clean water globally, after agriculture. Greenpeace's recent Detox campaign has been helpful after it tested a number of brands' products and confirmed the presence of harmful chemicals. Many of these are not allowed in various countries because they are toxic, bad for hormones and carcinogenic.

Polyester is the most popular fabric used for fashion. But when we wash polyester clothes in our washing machines, microfibres are created and that increases the level of plastic in our oceans. These microfibres are very very small and can easily pass through sewage into our water resources, but because they do not naturally break into pieces, they represent a serious threat to water life. The serious impact of toxic chemicals used in agriculture, for growing cotton, was shown in a documentary called *The True Cost*, including the death of a US cotton farmer and serious birth defects in Indian cotton farmers' children.

(232 words)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALS E	NOT MENTIONED
1. People buy all of their clothes only at the summer sales.			
2. Fast fashion is about specialized workers who work fast.			
3. Fast fashion negatively affects the environment.			
4. The first largest polluter of clean water is agriculture.			
5. Greenpeace found no harmful chemicals in tested clothes.			
6. Some clothes are not allowed in the UK because they are toxic.			
7. The use of polyester in clothes increases plastic in the oceans.			
8. Microfibres do not cause any harm to sea life.			
9. People should recycle their clothes to save money.			
10. Chemicals used for growing cotton may be dangerous.			

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

A.	farmer	B.	amazing	C.	fashion	D.	production	E.	recent
F.	difficult	G.	created	H.	frequent	I.	increasing	J.	protected

11. It was _____ for her to find a new job in the middle of the economic crisis.

12. I have just bought a(n) _____ camera that can take underwater photos!

13. We _____ a new website for our school newspaper last month.

14. The factory manager wants to increase car _____ by 20% in the next six months.

15. It is important to keep your skin _____ from the harmful effects of the sun.

16. Sales of laptops keep _____ these days as more and more people use one for business or pleasure.

17. Is that a _____ photo of John? He has not changed much over the years.

18. Long hair is back in _____ for both men and women.

19. I'm a(n) _____ customer to your restaurant because I really like all of your dishes!

20. The _____ was very friendly so we spent our day talking about cows, sheep, pigs and horses!

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

It's difficult to really love our clothes and keep wearing them for longer when there are so many new offers in the shops. But we must also think about the impact on the environment. Fast fashion focuses on speed and low costs in order to create frequent new collections inspired by catwalk looks or celebrity styles. But it is particularly bad for the environment, because the low cost and the fast production means that the environment is probably not protected. Bright colours, prints and fabric finishes are attractive features of fast fashion clothes, but sometimes these are made with toxic chemicals instead of natural colours. Greenpeace's recent Detox campaign has been helpful, as it tested a number of brands' products and confirmed the presence of harmful chemicals. Many of these are not allowed in various countries because they are toxic, bad for our hormones and carcinogenic. When we wash polyester clothes in our washing machines, microfibres are created and, as they are extremely small and can easily pass into the sea, small creatures such as plankton eat them, which then make their way up the food chain to fish and shellfish eaten by humans. The serious impact of toxic chemicals used in agriculture for growing cotton was shown in a documentary called *The True Cost*, including the death of a US cotton farmer from brain cancer and serious birth defects in Indian cotton farmers' children.



(Words: 235)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALS E	NOT MENTIONED
1. Many people like buying second-hand, used clothes.			
2. Fast fashion refers to new collections of cheap clothes.			
3. The fast production of clothes does not affect the environment.			
4. Cloth colouring is sometimes made with natural colours.			
5. Greenpeace found harmful chemicals in tested clothes.			
6. Toxic products are no longer allowed everywhere in the world.			
7. Microfibres may be found in our food.			
8. People should recycle their clothes to save money.			
9. Growing cotton can be rather harmful.			
10. The documentary is about the use of chemicals in agriculture.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	difficult	B.	amazing	C.	frequent	D.	production	E.	created
F.	protected	G.	increasing	H.	recent	I.	fashion	J.	farmer

11. We ate with our grandparents last weekend. The meal was really _____!

12. I can't recognize you in this photo! I guess this is not a _____ one. You look so different!

13. He always loved the countryside and the animals. That is why he decided to become a _____.

14. I did not find the test _____ because I had studied very hard.

15. The most _____ cause of death is heart attack since many people die from it.

16. Greece is famous for its high_____ of olive oil.

17. Charles Schulz _____ the characters of 'Snoopy' and 'Charlie Brown'.

18. She bought me a trendy hat! She knows I always want to be in _____.

19. Scientists worry about the _____ levels of plastic in the sea.

20. When you wear your sunglasses, your eyes are _____ from the harmful effects of the sun.

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

The impact of toxic chemical use in agriculture, for the production of cotton, was shown in a documentary called *The True Cost*, including the death of a US cotton farmer and serious birth defects in Indian farmers' children. There is growing interest in the production of organic cotton, with famous clothes companies featuring among the world's top users. However, the overall use of organic cotton represents less than 1 per cent of the world's total annual cotton crop. The international expansion of fast fashion creates a bigger problem on a global scale.



Wardrobes in developed nations are full, so in order to sell more products, retailers must create new collections and convince consumers that the clothes they already have in their wardrobes are no longer fashionable. It's also often cheaper and easier to buy new clothes than have the old ones repaired. Busy lifestyles do not allow people much free time and in opposition to previous generations, the loss of sewing skills does not help people to repair their clothes by themselves. The rise of supermarket fashion that can be bought on a weekly basis and the regular seasonal sales make cheap clothing seem "disposable" in a way it did not use to be. The recycling rates for textiles are still very low, especially in the UK, as three-quarters of British throw away unwanted clothing rather than donating or recycling it.

(Words: 231)

1. The purpose of this text is to

- A. explain the process of clothes production.
- B. discuss the impact of fashion on the environment.
- C. present the new fashion trends for women.

2. A suitable title for this text could be

- A. The environmental cost of fast fashion.
- B. Clothes recycling: A new trend
- C. How can we protect our environment?

3. The documentary shows how

- A. doctors die from chemicals.
- B. chemicals help farmers.
- C. farmers' children get sick.

4. Organic cotton is

- A. very often used by large clothes companies.
- B. is the most popular crop all over the world.
- C. is the friendliest to the environment.

5. In the text, the underlined phrase 'on a global scale' means

- A. in all big countries.
- B. in the whole world.
- C. in all small countries.

6. In order to sell more clothes fashion companies

- A. decrease the price of new clothes.
- B. create new collections very often.
- C. have often sales from older collections.

7. According to the text, it is

- A. easier to repair clothes.
- B. cheaper to buy new clothes.
- C. difficult to recycle clothes.

8. In opposition to previous generations, people nowadays

A. know how to make their own clothes. B. do not know how to repair their clothes. C. can repair their clothes by themselves.

9. In the text, the underlined phrase 'supermarket fashion' refers to

A. the clothes busy people throw away. B. the expensive clothes people find everywhere. C. the clothes supermarkets sell.

10. Clothing recycling is

A. difficult in the UK. B. increased in the UK. C. very low in the UK.

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	increasing	B.	create	C.	annual	D.	interest	E.	recycling
F.	repair	G.	production	H.	use	I.	possible	J.	donating

11.	Thank you for your present! It's such an amazing camera! I cannot wait to _____ it in my next trip.
12.	I tried to _____ my bike last week but had no success so I finally took it to the nearby bike shop.
13.	We managed to _____ our new school website in less than a week!
14.	The car company's new model will go into _____ early next year.
15.	It is important to visit your doctor and have your _____ checkup once a year.
16.	Laptop sales keep _____ over the last few years since more and more people use one for business or pleasure.
17.	I've always had a(n) _____ in maths so I became a maths teacher.
18.	The weather forecast said that it is _____ to snow tonight.
19.	A way to protect the environment is by _____ old machines that we no longer use.
20.	She likes _____ her out-of-fashion clothes to charity.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

The impact of toxic chemical use in agriculture, for the production of cotton, was shown in a documentary called “*The True Cost*”. Nowadays, there is growing interest in the production of organic cotton, with famous clothes companies featuring among the world’s top users. But the overall use of organic cotton represents less than 1 per cent of the world’s total annual cotton crop. The international expansion of fast fashion creates a bigger problem on a global scale. Wardrobes in developed nations are full, so in order to sell more products, retailers must create new collections and convince customers that the items they already have are no longer fashionable. It’s also often cheaper and easier to buy new clothes than have them repaired. Busy lifestyles do not allow people much free time and in opposition to previous generations, the loss of sewing skills does not help people to repair their clothes by themselves. There is interest in creating a model of clothing production which reuses materials wherever this is possible. However, the recycling rates for textiles are still very low. Despite a big national network of charity shops and increasing numbers of in-store recycling points in UK high-street stores, three-quarters of the British people throw away unwanted clothing, rather than donating or recycling it.



(Words: 213)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Organic cotton is not as friendly to the environment as we think.			
2. Organic cotton is the most popular cotton crop.			
3. The expansion of fast fashion creates problems to all countries.			
4. Clothes get out of fashion quickly as new ones are produced.			
5. Nowadays all people repair their clothes by themselves.			
6. People nowadays do not have much free time.			
7. Clothes were more expensive to buy in the past.			
8. Recycling is the only solution to environmental pollution.			
9. Recycling points for clothes have been developed in Britain.			
10. British people prefer to donate their clothes than throw them away.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. 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.

A.	agriculture	B.	creating	C.	annual	D.	famous	E.	recycling
F.	growing	G.	production	H.	global	I.	possible	J.	donating

11.	Bringing something into existence; making something happen or exist.
12.	The science or practice of farming.
13.	Giving money or goods to help a person or organization.
14.	Becoming greater over a period of time; increasing.
15.	The action of making something in large numbers, usually in a factory using machines.
16.	When something relates to the whole world.
17.	When something is known and recognized by many people.
18.	When something can happen or be done.
19.	Processing materials so that they can be used again.
20.	When something happens once every year.

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

It's tough to love our clothes and keep wearing them for longer when we are faced with a great variety of new ones on offer in the shops. But before you head out into the January sales for those attractive deals, spare a thought for the impact of fast fashion on the environment. Fast fashion focuses on low costs in order to deliver frequent new collections that are inspired by catwalk looks or celebrity styles. But this is particularly bad for the environment, as pressure to reduce cost and the time it takes to get a product from design to shop floor means that the environment is likely to be affected. Criticisms of fast fashion include its negative environmental impact, water pollution, the use of toxic



chemicals and increasing levels of textile waste. Vibrant colours, prints and fabric finishes are appealing features of fashion garments, but many of these are achieved with toxic chemicals. Textile dyeing is the second largest polluter of clean water globally, after agriculture. Greenpeace's recent Detox campaign has succeeded in pressuring fashion brands to take action in order to remove toxic chemicals from their supply chains, after it tested a number of brands' products and confirmed the presence of dangerous chemicals. Many of these chemicals are banned or strictly controlled in various countries because they are toxic.

(Words: 221)

1. The main purpose of this text is to
 - A. describe how textile colourings cause air pollution.
 - B. explain how fast fashion harms the environment.
 - C. warn people against buying cheap clothes.
2. Who would be most interested in reading this text?
 - A. Researchers.
 - B. Fashion designers.
 - C. Consumers.
3. According to the text, fast fashion
 - A. is based on low-cost production.
 - B. has its own unique style.
 - C. is trying to control textile waste.
4. According to the text, colours, patterns and various finishing processes of fabrics
 - A. are used to make clothes last for longer.
 - B. are often made through the use of chemicals.
 - C. may cause allergies to people who buy such clothes.
5. Agriculture is
 - A. not as harmful to the environment as fashion industry.
 - B. the top cause of water pollution.
 - C. the third largest polluter of clean water.
6. Greenpeace has
 - A. banned toxic chemicals from clothes.
 - B. pushed fashion brands to replace some of their clothes.
 - C. found harmful substances in some clothes.
7. Some chemicals found in fabrics
 - A. have been banned all over the world.
 - B. are too toxic to be controlled.
 - C. are likely to create health problems.
8. In the text, the underlined word "ones" refers to
 - A. clothes.
 - B. shops.
 - C. sales.
9. In the text, the underlined word "remove" means
 - A. change.
 - B. move again.
 - C. take away.

10. A possible title for this text would be
 A. Fast fashion vs Environment B. Fast Fashion: Facts & Fiction C. Fast Fashion for Everyone

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	variety	B.	impact (n.)	C.	attractive	D.	deliver	E.	frequent
F.	inspired	G.	reduce	H.	recent	I.	confirm	J.	presence

11.	My <u>weight</u> will ____ if I <u>stop</u> <u>eating</u> <u>sugar</u> .
12.	The anti-smoking <u>campaign</u> had made <u>quite</u> a(n) ____ on <u>young</u> <u>people</u> .
13.	She makes ____ <u>trips</u> back to the village where she was born.
14.	The document was <u>signed</u> in the ____ of two witnesses.
15.	The furniture store promised to ____ <u>our</u> new <u>bed</u> next Tuesday.
16.	After her trip to Venezuela, she was ____ to learn Spanish.
17.	Please ____ your reservation in writing by Friday.
18.	We need to make our sports <u>club</u> ____ to a wider range of people.
19.	This <u>equipment</u> can be used for a ____ of educational purposes.
20.	There has been an increase in the amount of violence on television in ____ times.

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

Textile waste is an unintended consequence of fast fashion, as more people buy more clothes and don't keep them as long as they used to. Wardrobes in developed nations are full of clothes, so in order to sell more products, retailers must tempt shoppers by **constantly** producing new styles and outfits and convince them that the items they already have are no longer fashionable. Also, there is less need nowadays to "make do and mend", as it is often cheaper and more convenient for the recent generations to buy a new item than have it repaired. Busy lifestyles make many people more time-poor than previous generations, and with the loss of sewing and mending skills over time, there is lack of motivation to



repair our own garments. The rise of supermarket fashion that can be purchased alongside the weekly shop and the regular occurrence of seasonal sales make clothing seem "disposable" or "replaceable" in a way **it** didn't use to be. And although there has been interest in moving towards a more circular model of textile production, which reuses materials whenever possible, current recycling rates for textiles are still very low. Even though there is a long-established national network of charity shops as well as increasing numbers of in-store recycling points in UK high-street stores, three-quarters of Britons still tend to throw away unwanted clothing instead of donating or recycling it.

(Words: 231)

1. The main purpose of the text is to
 - A. present solutions to the problem of clothing waste.
 - B. describe in detail how retailers promote fast fashion.
 - C. explain why fast fashion leads to clothing waste.
2. This text could most probably be found in a
 - A. history book.
 - B. daily newspaper.
 - C. fashion blog.
3. According to the text, textile waste has increased because
 - A. fast fashion retailers use cheap production methods.
 - B. fast fashion retailers sell cheap clothes.
 - C. people buy more and more new clothes.
4. Fast fashion retailers try to
 - A. persuade consumers to change their old clothes.
 - B. reproduce older styles and outfits that are fashionable.
 - C. tempt consumers into emptying their wardrobes.
5. Recent generations seem to prefer to
 - A. buy something new than fix something they already have.
 - B. spend all their money on clothes than save it.
 - C. donate all their old clothes to charities.
6. Most people nowadays
 - A. want to repair their clothes but have no free time.
 - B. don't like sewing or mending clothes.
 - C. don't know how to repair their clothes.
7. Recycling rates for textiles are still very low because

A. there is no interest in reusing materials. B. most people don't recycle their unwanted clothes. C. there aren't enough recycling points for unwanted clothes.

8. In the text, the underlined word "**constantly**" means
 A. not often. B. on purpose. C. all the time.

9. In the text, the underlined word "**it**" refers to
 A. supermarket fashion. B. clothing. C. textile production.

10. A possible title for this text would be
 A. Fast Fashion leads to Consumption! B. Recycling comes with Fast Fashion! C. Fast Fashion is Environmentally Friendly too!

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	consequence	B.	generation	C.	tempt	D.	convince	E.	increased
F.	convenient	G.	rise (n.)	H.	purchased	I.	regular	J.	current

11.	If you want to stay fit, you should exercise on a _____ basis.
12.	Unfortunately, this year has <u>seen</u> a <u>large</u> _____ in the <u>number</u> of unemployed people.
13.	Tickets must be _____ at least two weeks in advance.
14.	People of the younger _____ seem to prefer interactive and collaborative learning.
15.	I imagine it is very _____ that you live near the office.
16.	Have you <u>seen</u> the _____ <u>issue</u> of the National Geographic magazine?
17.	His doctor tried to _____ him to go on a diet.
18.	Sales of laptops have _____ over the last few years.
19.	He was given a traffic ticket as a _____ of running the red light.
20.	They tried to _____ him to <u>join</u> the <u>company</u> by offering him a huge salary and a company car.

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

Criticisms of fast fashion include its environmental impact, the use of toxic chemicals and increasing levels of textile waste. So, how can consumers reduce the environmental cost of fast fashion when out shopping? Choosing an eco-friendly fabric is complex as there are pros and cons to all fibre types. Clothes labelled as being made from natural fibres are not necessarily better than synthetic ones. Choosing organic fabrics is better than choosing non-organic fabrics in terms of the chemicals used to grow the fibres, but organic cotton still requires high amounts of water and the impact of dyeing is higher than the impact of dyeing polyester. Recycled content is often the best of all, as it tackles the growing problem of waste management. For example, Patagonia was the first outdoor clothing brand to make polyester fleece out



of plastic bottles. From spring 2018, it will be offering only two fabric options of either 100 per cent organic cotton or a blend of recycled cotton and recycled polyester, recognising that even organic cotton has a negative environmental impact. The Love Your Clothes initiative from the charity Wrap gives information for consumers on each stage of the purchase process, from buying smarter to repairing items, to making changes to meet new needs and finally responsible disposal.

The best thing we can do is to keep our clothing in use for longer and buy less new stuff.

(Words: 233)

1. The main purpose of the text is to
 - A. describe how fast fashion harms the environment.
 - B. advise shoppers on how they can protect the environment.
 - C. warn consumers against buying non-organic fabrics.
2. This text could most probably be found in a(n)
 - A. newspaper.
 - B. fashion leaflet.
 - C. online catalogue.
3. When buying clothes
 - A. choosing the ones made from natural fibres is the best option.
 - B. choosing the ones made from natural fibres is the worst option.
 - C. it is not easy to choose the most environmentally-friendly fabric.
4. According to the text,
 - A. no chemicals are used to grow non-organic fibres.
 - B. dyeing polyester is more harmful than dyeing cotton.
 - C. a lot of water is used to grow organic cotton.
5. According to the text, recycling clothes
 - A. leads to the creation of new production methods.
 - B. can have a positive environmental impact.
 - C. is the only way to reduce environmental pollution.
6. Patagonia is an outdoor clothing brand that
 - A. does not make its fabrics by mixing polyester with cotton.
 - B. admits that even organic cotton can harm the environment.
 - C. does not use any pure organic cotton fabrics.
7. The Love Your Clothes initiative

A. gives advice on buying and caring for clothes. B. offers seminars on how to repair old clothes. C. donates unwanted clothes to homeless people.

8. In the text, the underlined word “tackles” means
 A. presents. B. beats. C. deals with.

9. In the text, the underlined phrase “responsible disposal” means
 A. showing good judgement when throwing clothes away. B. getting rid of old clothes without any second thoughts. C. repairing old clothes in a responsible manner.

10. A possible title for this text would be
 A. Fast Fashion For All! B. What Shoppers Can Do! C. Mistakes Shoppers Make!

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	impact (n.)	B.	reduce	C.	complex	D.	natural	E.	consumers
F.	content	G.	resources	H.	growing	I.	purchase (n.)	J.	process

11. No _____ of the product is necessary for you to enter this competition.

12. The anti-smoking campaign seems to have made a(n) _____ on young people.

13. Floods and earthquakes are _____ disasters.

14. Making mistakes is an important part of the learning _____.

15. Some families do not even have the basic _____ to feed themselves properly.

16. The film's plot was so _____ that I couldn't follow it.

17. There is a(n) _____ number of women in high-profile positions in the government these days.

18. The plane will _____ speed as soon as it approaches the airport.

19. Unfortunately, the extra costs of production will be passed on to the _____.

20. Stricter controls should be placed on the _____ of all video games.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).



Criticisms of fast fashion include its negative environmental impact, water pollution and the use of toxic chemicals. So, how can consumers reduce the environmental cost of fast fashion when out shopping? Choosing an eco-friendly fabric is complex as there are pros and cons to all fibre types. Clothes labelled as being made from natural fibres are not necessarily better than synthetic ones. Choosing organic fabrics is better than choosing non-organic fabrics in terms of the chemicals used to grow the fibres, but organic cotton still requires

high amounts of water and the negative impact of dyeing is higher than the impact of dyeing polyester. Recycled content is often best of all, as it reduces the pressure on virgin resources and tackles the growing problem of waste management. For example, Patagonia was the first outdoor clothing brand to make polyester fleece out of plastic bottles. From spring 2018, it will be offering only two fabric options of either 100 per cent organic cotton or a blend of recycled cotton and recycled polyester, recognising that even organic cotton has a negative environmental impact. The Love Your Clothes initiative from the charity Wrap gives information for consumers on each stage of the purchase process, from buying smarter to repairing items and making changes to meet new needs. It seems that the best thing we can do is to keep our clothing in use for longer and buy less new stuff.



(Words: 235)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Fast fashion has been accused only of causing water pollution.			
2. When buying clothes, it is not easy to choose the most environmentally-friendly fabric.			
3. The chemicals used to grow fibres are very expensive.			
4. A lot of water is needed to grow organic cotton.			
5. Dyeing polyester is more harmful than dyeing organic cotton.			
6. Recycling clothes has two major advantages.			
7. Patagonia has made polyester clothes by recycling plastic bags.			
8. Patagonia sells pure-cotton clothes at a higher price than blended-fibres clothes.			
9. The Love Your Clothes initiative gives advice on buying reasonably-priced products.			
10. According to the text, buying cheap clothes is the best thing we can do to reduce the negative environmental impact of fast fashion.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	impact (n.)	B.	reduce	C.	complex	D.	toxic	E.	require
F.	content	G.	resource	H.	growing	I.	purchase (n.)	J.	process

11.	A series of actions that you take in order to achieve a result.
12.	A powerful effect that something has on a situation or person.
13.	The ideas that are contained in a piece of writing, a speech or a film.
14.	The act of buying something.
15.	Something difficult to understand because it consists of many different parts.
16.	Poisonous or relating to poisonous substances.
17.	To need something or to make something necessary.
18.	To make something smaller in size or amount.
19.	A useful or valuable possession or quality of a country, organization or person.
20.	When something is increasing in size or quantity.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

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

Textile waste is an unintended consequence of fast fashion, as more people buy more clothes and don't keep them as long as they used to. The international expansion of fast fashion retailers makes the problem worse on a global scale. Wardrobes in developed nations are full clothes, so in order to sell more products, retailers must tempt shoppers by constantly producing new styles and outfits and convince them that the items they already have are no longer fashionable. Also, there is less need nowadays to "make do and mend", as it is often cheaper and more convenient for the recent generations to buy a new item than have it repaired. Busy lifestyles make many people more time-poor than previous generations, and with the loss of sewing and mending skills over time, there is lack of motivation to repair our own clothes. The regular occurrence of seasonal sales has made clothing seem "disposable" or "replaceable" in a way it didn't use to be. And although there has been interest in moving towards a more circular model of textile production, which reuses materials wherever possible, current recycling rates for textiles are still very low. Even though there is a long-established national network of charity shops as well as increasing numbers of in-store recycling points in UK high-street stores, three-quarters of Britons still tend to throw away unwanted clothing instead of donating or recycling it.



(Words: 232)

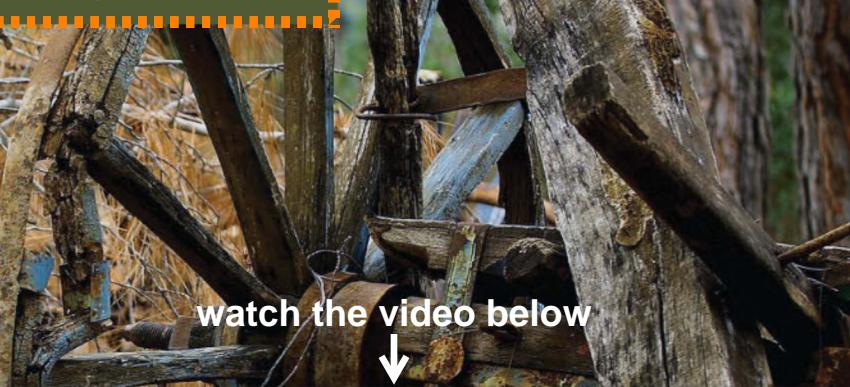
STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Textile waste is an unexpected result of fast fashion.			
2. As fast fashion expands around the world, the problem of textile waste becomes worse.			
3. People in less developed countries don't have many clothes.			
4. Fast fashion retailers need to persuade consumers to change their old clothes.			
5. People nowadays have no time for shopping.			
6. People nowadays haven't got enough money to buy new things.			
7. Recent generations prefer to buy something new than fix something they already have.			
8. Most people nowadays don't know how to repair their clothes.			
9. Recycling rates for textiles are low because there are no recycling points for unwanted clothing.			
10. Half of Britons recycle or give away their clothes nowadays.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	consequence	B.	expansion	C.	fashionable	D.	convince	E.	motivation
F.	convenient	G.	rise (n.)	H.	purchase	I.	regular	J.	current

11.	The government is trying to <u>limit</u> population growth .
12.	He is <u>trying</u> to persuade local and <u>foreign</u> businesses to <u>invest</u> in his new project.
13.	This <u>jacket</u> is a really good buy ; it costs less than £30.
14.	Losing his job came as a <u>result</u> of his own irresponsibility.
15.	There seems to be a lack of <u>enthusiasm</u> among the employees.
16.	I'm afraid I don't have her <u>present</u> address.
17.	Many people didn't expect the rapid <u>spread</u> of his software industry into new areas of research.
18.	During the next five days, temperatures will be well above <u>normal</u> records over much of Eastern Europe.
19.	A bike is a rather <u>appropriate</u> way of getting around without spending any money on fuel.
20.	It's not that <u>trendy</u> to wear short skirts these days.



watch the video below



Pride and Prejudice is a romantic novel by Jane Austen, focusing on the concept of love during the late 18th century in England. In fact, Austen originally titled her novel *First Impressions*.

The novel revolves around the importance of marrying for love, not simply for money, despite the social pressures to make a good (i.e. wealthy) match.

The comedy of the writing lies in the depiction of manners, education, marriage and money during the British Regency period.

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE,

A NOVEL.

BY

JANE AUSTEN.



This is not to be borne, Miss Bennet. I insist on being satisfied. Has he, has my nephew made you an offer of marriage?

LONDON :
RICHARD BENTLEY.
(SUCCESSION TO H. COLBURN.)
CUMMING, DUBLIN, BELL & BRADFORD, EDINBURGH.
GALIGANI, PARIS.
1833

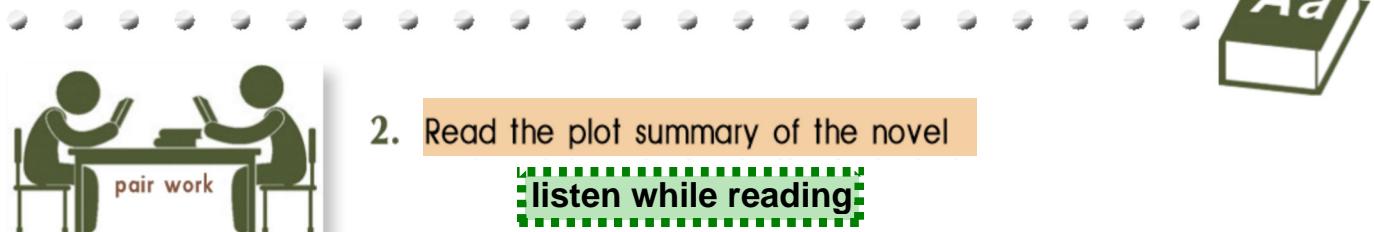
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pride_and_Prejudice

Answers the questions found on this link, after you have watched the video above

1.

discuss the following questions:

- a. Is reputation and people's social status critical for you to appreciate them as individuals?
- b. To what extent are you influenced by first impressions? Explain giving examples.
- c. Which characteristics make a person 'significant', in your opinion?



2. Read the plot summary of the novel

listen while reading

Mr Bennet is an English gentleman who lives in Hertfordshire with his **overbearing** wife and their five daughters; beautiful Jane, clever Elizabeth, bookish Mary, **immature** Kitty and wild Lydia. The family's future happiness and security **depend on** the girls' marriages since their house, after Mr Bennet's death, will be **inherited** by a distant cousin they have never met before. They all lead an ordinary life until the arrival of a rich gentleman in their neighbourhood. Mr Bingley, who rents a large house in order to spend the summer in the countryside, brings along his sister and his attractive, wealthy and proud friend, Mr Darcy. Love is soon in the air for one of the Bennet

sisters. Yet many **trials and tribulations** stand between the Bennet sisters and their happiness **due to** social status and class differences, gossip and scandals.

Pride and Prejudice is a story of romance between the **spirited** and lovely but poverty-stricken and **prejudiced** Elizabeth, and the **pompous**, **proud** and **intriguing** aristocrat Mr Darcy. The story charts the emotional **development** of the protagonist, Elizabeth Bennet, who learns from her mistakes, regrets having made **hasty judgments** and comes to appreciate the difference between **superficial** and **essential**.

answer the following questions:

- a. Who are the main characters? Fill in the graphic organiser with basic information about the story.
- b. Which of the Bennet daughters seems to play a significant role in the book?
- c. Who seems to be important to Elizabeth from the beginning of the novel?
- d. Why do the Bennet sisters have to marry wealthy men?
- e. Why does Mr Bingley's arrival seem to be important?



Listen while reading



3. Read the adapted summary of the first chapters of Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice*

look up the highlighted words - you can use deepL translator

A. The news that a **wealthy** young gentleman named Charles Bingley has rented the manor known as Netherfield Park causes a **great stir** in the neighbouring village of Longbourn, especially in the Bennet household. The Bennets have five unmarried daughters, and Mrs Bennet, a foolish and **fussy gossip**, is the sort who agrees with the novel's opening words: "It is a truth universally acknowledged that a **single man in possession of a good fortune** must be **in want of a wife**." She sees Bingley's arrival as an **opportunity** for one of the girls to **obtain** a **wealthy spouse**, and she therefore insists that her **husband call on** the new arrival immediately. The Bennets invite him to **dinner shortly afterwards**, but he is called away to London. Soon, however, he returns to Netherfield Park with his two sisters, his brother-in-law, and a friend named Darcy.

B. Mr Bingley and his guests go to a **ball** in the nearby town of Meryton. The Bennet sisters attend the ball with their mother. The eldest daughter, Jane, dances twice with Bingley. Within Elizabeth's hearing, Bingley **exclaims** to Darcy that Jane is "the most beautiful creature" he has ever beheld. Bingley suggests that Darcy dance with Elizabeth, but Darcy refuses, saying, "she is **tolerable**, but not **handsome enough to tempt me**." He proceeds to **declare** that he has no interest in women who are "**slighted** by other men." Elizabeth takes an immediate and understandable dislike to Darcy. Because of Darcy's comments and refusal to dance with anyone not rich and **well bred**, the neighbourhood takes a similar dislike; on the

other hand, they declare Bingley to be quite "**amiable**."

C. Bingley has **inherited** a hundred thousand pounds from his father, but for now, in spite of his sisters' complaints, he lives as a **tenant**. His friendship with Darcy is "**steady**," despite the contrast in their characters, illustrated in their **respective** reactions to the Meryton ball. Bingley, cheerful and sociable, has an excellent time and is **taken with** Jane; Darcy, cleverer but less tactful, finds people **dull** and even criticizes Jane for smiling too often.

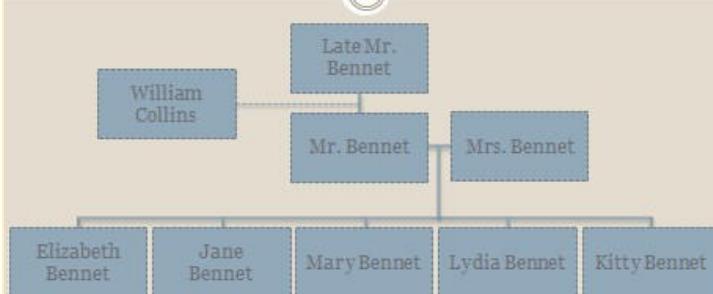
D. Bingley's sisters exchange visits with the Bennets and attempt to befriend Elizabeth and Jane. Meanwhile, Bingley continues to pay attention to Jane, and Elizabeth decides that her sister is very much **in love with him** but **conceals** it very well. **Jane** says it is better for a young woman to be **patient** until she is sure of her feelings.

E. Darcy finds himself attracted to Elizabeth. He begins listening to her conversations at parties, much to her surprise. At one party at the Lucas house, Sir William attempts to **persuade** Elizabeth and Darcy to dance together, but Elizabeth refuses. Shortly afterwards, Darcy tells Bingley's unmarried sister that "Miss Elizabeth Bennet" is now the object of his **admiration**.

F. Miss Bingley spends the following night **in a similar fashion**, trying to attract Darcy's attention: first by reading, then by criticizing the foolishness of balls, and finally by walking about the room. Only when she asks Elizabeth to walk with her, however, does Darcy look up, and

a playful video - summary of "Pride & Prejudice" here

Bennet Family Tree



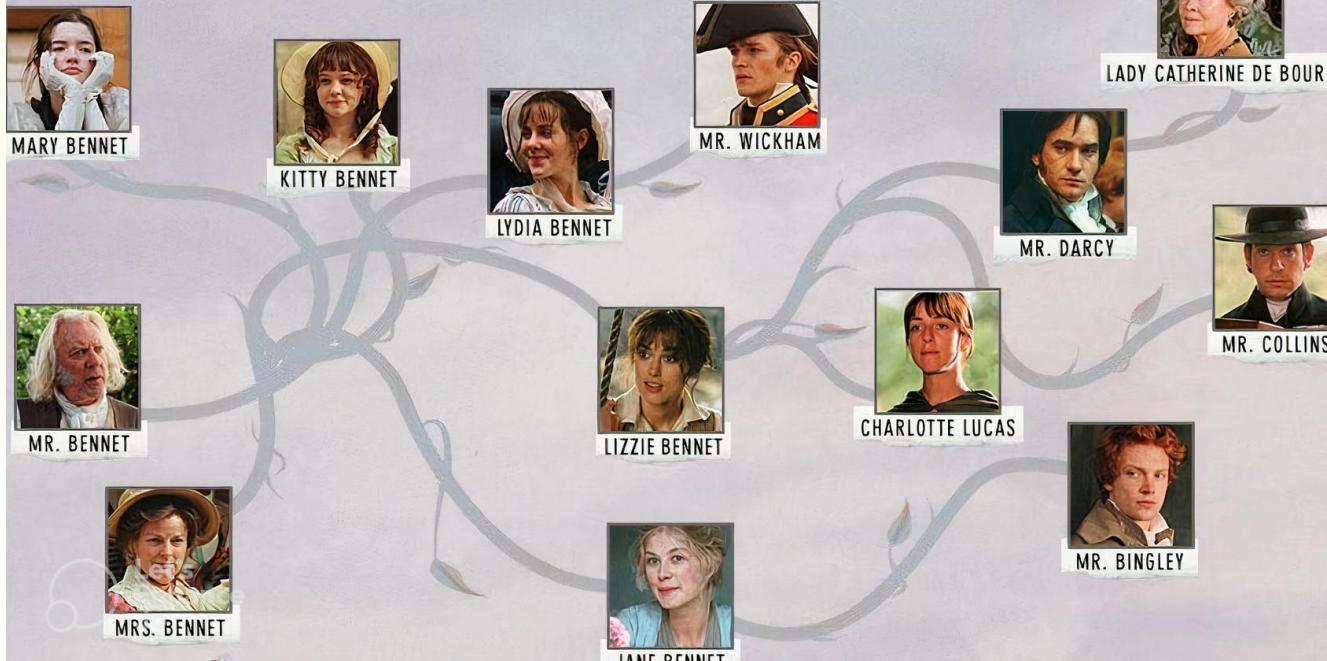
JANE AUSTEN
PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

then the two women discuss the possibility of finding something in his character to **ridicule**. He states that his only fault is **resentment** — “my good opinion once lost is lost forever.” Elizabeth replies that it is hard to laugh at a “**propensity** to hate everybody,” and Miss Bingley, observing Elizabeth monopolizing Darcy’s attention once again, insists on music. The next morning, Elizabeth writes to her mother to say that she and Jane are ready to return home.

G. In the evening, Elizabeth **observes** Miss Bingley **piling compliments upon** Darcy as he writes to his sister. The conversation turns to Bingley’s style of letter writing and then to Bingley’s **impetuous** behaviour, which **entangles** Elizabeth and Darcy in an **argument** over the **virtues** of accepting the advice of friends. Afterwards, Miss Bingley plays “a lively Scotch air” on the pianoforte, and Elizabeth again refuses to dance with Darcy. Her refusal only increases his admiration, and he considers that “**were it not for the inferiority** of her connections, he should be in some danger.” Miss Bingley, observing his attraction, becomes jealous and spends the following day making fun of Elizabeth’s family, inviting Darcy to imagine them connected to his **proud** and **respectable** line.



PRIDE & PREJUDICE



4. Discuss the following questions:

- 1 Irony is the use of language in a way that expresses the opposite of its literal meaning. Find examples of irony in the text.
- 2 How does the author criticise the society of that era? Compare that society with contemporary society. Make a chart outlining these differences.
- 3 Austen's remarkable skill at shaping characters into unique personalities through the most commonplace actions or events in the whole novel is apparent. Choose one of the characters and justify the previous statement with specific examples based on the text. Make a character map (traits, feelings, accomplishments, change over time etc) and compare it with that of other groups.
- 4 Why was it really important for women of the era to get married, especially to someone who was well-off? Discuss the position of women and compare it with their position in the 21st century. Make a poster recording the differences.
- 5 Based on the text, provide specific examples in order to justify why Jane Austen initially titled the novel "First Impressions".



5. Read the text again and match the titles to each paragraph.

- 1 An affection to be hidden deep inside
- 2 Pursuing a much wanted marital status
- 3 Cunning behaviour and hypocrisy at play
- 4 Inviting negative feelings on personal and social level
- 5 A spark is born
- 6 Contrasting temperaments
- 7 Demonstration of vigour and intelligence

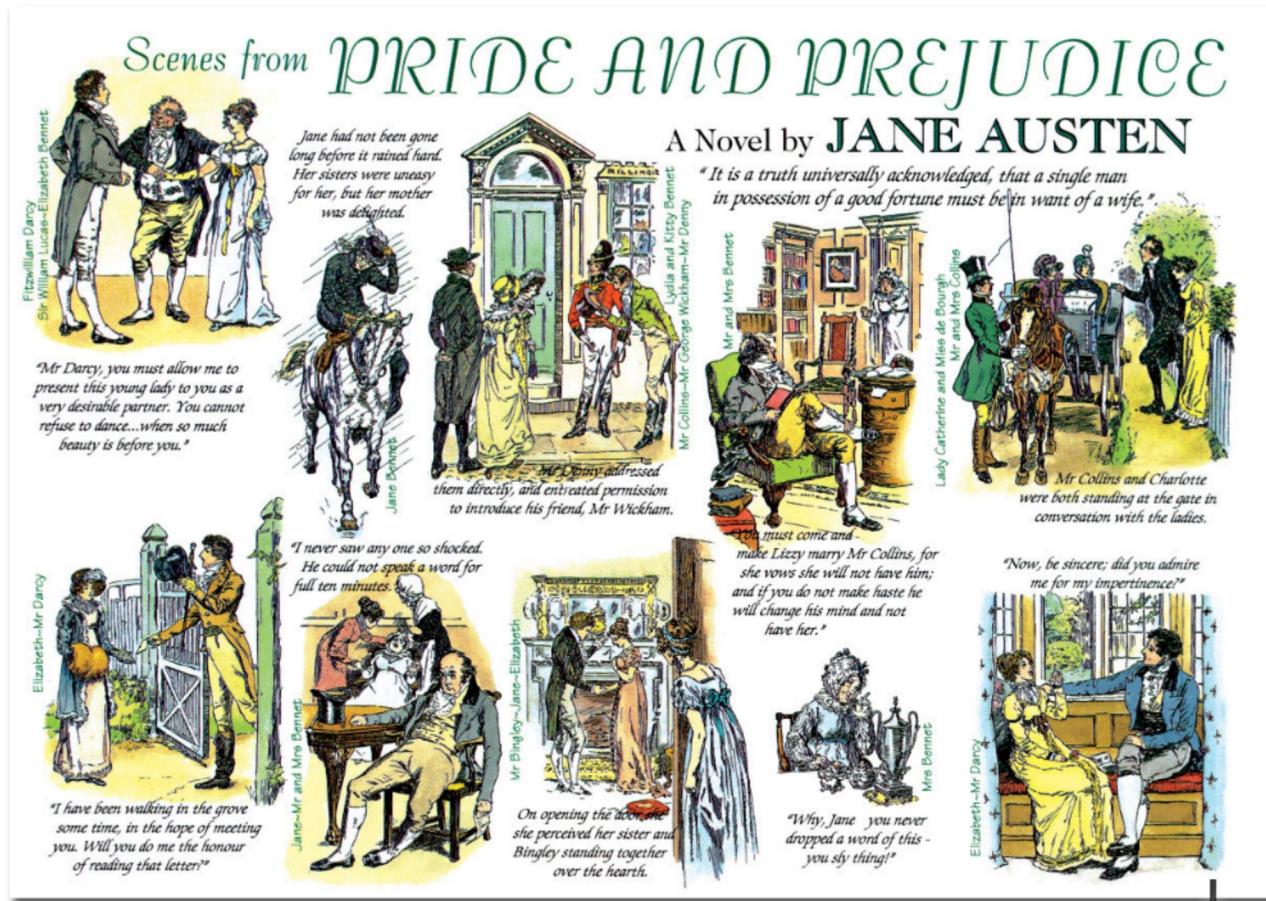


8. Read the opening line of the novel, which has become a famous quotation since, answer the questions.

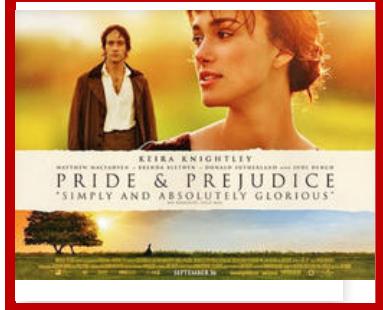
"It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife."

Narrator, Volume I: Chapter 1

- Which two themes are revealed in the opening line?
- How are individuals defined? Which is the status of women in Regency England, namely in the early 19th century?
- The gossipy small town environment is a microcosm of society at large. What do you think about Jane Austen's perspective on society as a whole? What conclusion can you draw about Jane Austen's perspective on the society of that era?



After we have watched the 2005 movie adaptation of the book (watch the trailer here) 



let's do the following exercises regarding PRIDE & PREJUDICE:



1)

2)

3)

FUN FACT!

Did you know that "*Bridget Jones's Diary*" is a modern adaptation of "*Pride & Prejudice*" ?
Let's watch this video & compare them

BRIDGET JONES'S Diary



AN ALTERNATIVE TO WRITING:



10. Organise a debate on the following issues:

a. Family is mainly responsible for children's upbringing nowadays.

VS

b. Friends and peers mostly affect children's personality and behaviour

instructions
on
how to
debate

tips on how
to debate
successfully



UNIT 7 - QUIZLET

1. **ability** (n) = ικανότητα = A quality or skill people have that makes it possible to do something | skill
2. **affect** (v) = επηρεάζω = To have an influence on something or someone | influence
3. **arrival** (n) = άφιξη = When someone or something reaches a place | coming
4. **aristocratic** (adj) = αριστοκρατικός/ή/ό = Belonging to a rich and socially powerful family | noble
5. **arrogant** (adj) = αλαζονικός/ή/ό = Believing you are better or more important than others | conceited
6. **attract** (v) = προσελκύω = To cause people to pay attention or be interested in someone/something | draw
7. **attractive** (adj) = ελκυστικός/ή/ό = Beautiful or pleasing in appearance | appealing
8. **attempt** (n) = προσπάθεια = A try to do something difficult | try
9. **ball** (n) = επίσημος χορός = A formal event where people dance | formal dance
10. **bearable** (adj) = ανεκτός/ή/ό = Something you feel you can accept or deal with | tolerable
11. **bossy** (adj) = αυταρχικός/ή/ό = Always telling other people what to do | controlling
12. **cheerful** (adj) = χαρούμενος/η/ο = Happy and optimistic | upbeat
13. **creature** (n) = πλάσμα = Anything that lives, especially something unfamiliar | being
14. **criticized** (v) = επικρίθηκε = Disapproved of someone or something | judged
15. **declaration** (n) = δήλωση = A formal or official statement | announcement
16. **declare** (v) = δηλώνω = To announce something publicly or officially | state
17. **dull** (adj) = βαρετός/ή/ό = Not interesting or exciting | boring
18. **emotional** (adj) = συναισθηματικός/ή/ό = Showing strong feelings | passionate
19. **embarrassing** (adj) = ντροπιαστικός/ή/ό = Making someone feel uncomfortable or guilty | awkward
20. **encourage** (v) = ενθαρρύνω = To give someone confidence or hope to do something | inspire
21. **essential** (adj) = απαραίτητος/η/ο = Very important and necessary | vital
22. **exchange** (v) = ανταλλάσσω = To share or trade something | swap
23. **gentleman** (n) = κύριος = A man from a high social class | nobleman
24. **gossip** (n) = κουτσομπολιό = Conversation about others' private lives | rumors

25. **handsome** (adj) = όμορφος (άνδρας) = Someone physically attractive | good-looking

26. **honesty** (n) = ειλικρίνεια = The quality of always telling the truth | truthfulness

27. **hurry** (v) = βιάζομαι = To do things quickly | rush

28. **importance** (n) = σημασία = How significant something or someone is | value

29. **impression** (n) = εντύπωση = An idea or opinion of what something is like | feeling

30. **in the air** (expr) = στον αέρα / επικείμενο = Something felt to be happening soon | overhanging

31. **in a hurry** (expr) = βιαστικά = Doing something fast or quickly | rushed

32. **inherited** (v) = κληρονόμησα = Received from someone after they died | received

33. **misunderstanding** (n) = παρεξήγηση = Failure to understand something properly | confusion

34. **named** (v) = ονομασμένος/η/ο = The word or words a person or thing is known by | called

35. **nearby** (adj/adv) = κοντινός/ά = Not far away | neighboring

36. **neighboring** (adj) = γειτονικός/ή/ό = Next to or near something | adjacent

37. **obsession** (n) = εμμονή = Spending too much time thinking about something/someone | fixation

38. **opportunity** (n) = ευκαιρία = The possibility of doing something | chance

39. **ordinary** (adj) = συνηθισμένος/η/ο = Not special or different in any way | common

40. **please** (v) = ευχαριστώ / ικανοποιώ = Make someone feel happy and satisfied | satisfy

41. **polite** (adj) = ευγενικός/ή/ό = Well-mannered and respectful | courteous

42. **prejudice** (n) = προκατάληψη = An unfair feeling without proper knowledge | bias

43. **pride** (n) = υπερηφάνεια = Respect or satisfaction in oneself or others | self-esteem

44. **proud** (adj) = περήφανος/η/ο = Feeling pleased about something you did or someone you know | satisfied

45. **reaction** (n) = αντίδραση = A reply to something that has happened | response

46. **refuse** (v) = αρνούμαι = Say that you will not do or accept something | decline

47. **regret** (n) = λύπη / μεταμέλεια = Feeling sad about something wrong you did | remorse

48. **romantic** (adj) = ρομαντικός/ή/ό = Relating to love or a close relationship | loving

49. **scandal** (n) = σκάνδαλο = Something shocking or socially unacceptable | disgrace

50. **security** (n) = ασφάλεια = Protection from danger or threat | safety

51. **selfish** (adj) = εγωιστής/εγωίστρια = Caring only about yourself | egocentric

52. **share** (v) = μοιράζομαι = Give part of something to others | divide

53. **single** (adj) = ἀγαμος/η = Not married or in a relationship | unmarried

54. **social pressure** (n) = κοινωνική πίεση = The influence of popular beliefs or norms | peer influence

55. **sociable** (adj) = κοινωνικός/ή/ό = Friendly and enjoys being with others | outgoing

56. **suggest** (v) = προτείνω = Mention an idea for others to consider | recommend

57. **understandable** (adj) = κατανοητός/ή/ό = Usual or not difficult to comprehend | reasonable

58. **villa** (n) = βίλα = Large house with a garden near countryside or sea | large house

59. **waste** (v/n) = σπαταλώ / σπατάλη = Use carelessly or without purpose | misuse

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

Pride and Prejudice is a romantic novel by Jane Austen, dealing with the idea of love during the late 18th century in England. In fact, Austen first titled her novel ‘*First Impressions*’. The novel talks about the importance of marrying for love, not simply for money, despite the social pressures to choose a good (which means rich) partner. The comedy of the writing lies in the funny presentation of manners, education, marriage and money during that period.

Mr. Bennet is an English gentleman who lives in Hertfordshire with his bossy wife and their five daughters. The family’s future happiness and security depend on the girls’ marriages since their house, after Mr. Bennet’s death, will be left to a cousin they have never met before. They all lead an ordinary life until the arrival of a rich gentleman in their neighbourhood. Mr. Bingley, who rents a large house in order to spend the summer in the countryside, brings along his sister and his attractive, rich and proud friend, Mr. Darcy. Love is soon in the air for one of the Bennet sisters. Yet many difficulties stand between the Bennet sisters and their happiness due to social class differences, gossip and scandals.

Pride and Prejudice is a story of romance between the lovely but poor Elizabeth Bennet and the arrogant, proud and interesting aristocrat Mr. Darcy. The story shows the emotional development of Elizabeth, who learns from her mistakes, regrets having formed her opinion in a hurry and comes to understand the difference between superficial and essential.



(Words: 255)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> is a sentimental novel.			
2. A movie based on <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> has recently been released.			
3. <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> was the first title of the book.			
4. The main theme of <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> is love.			
5. The book presents the 18 th century values in a dramatic way.			
6. The Bennet family’s future depends on their daughters’ education.			
7. The Bennet family’s cousin is a priest.			
8. Mr. Bingley and his guests spend the whole year in Hertfordshire.			
9. The Bennet sisters finally find their way to happiness.			
10. <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> shows the gradual change of Elizabeth Bennet.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	pride	B.	prejudice	C.	social pressure	D.	bossy	E.	ordinary
F.	in the air	G.	gossip	H.	scandal	I.	arrogant	J.	in a hurry

11. It is a _____ that in some countries children are treated like slaves.
12. Laws against racial _____ must be strictly enforced in all countries.
13. There is a rumour _____ that they are closing this car factory next month.
14. As we left home _____, we forgot to take our plane tickets.
15. Some communities place a great deal of _____ on women to get married at an early age.
16. He is such a(n) _____ young man; he thinks he is better than everyone else.
17. The readers of the magazine said they wanted more stories about _____ people and fewer stories about the rich and famous ones.
18. Have you heard the latest _____ about this singer? There is a rumour that she is pregnant!
19. My elder sister is really _____. She keeps telling me what to do.
20. She felt a great sense of _____ as she watched her son winning a gold medal in the Olympic Games.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

The news that a rich young gentleman named Charles Bingley has rented the villa known as Netherfield Park causes great activity in the neighbouring village of Longbourn, especially in the Bennet family. The Bennets have five single daughters, and Mrs. Bennet sees Bingley's arrival as an opportunity for one of the girls to get a rich husband. She, therefore, insists that her husband visit the new arrival immediately. The Bennets invite Mr. Bingley to dinner shortly afterwards, but he is called away to London. Soon, however, he returns to Netherfield Park with his two sisters, his brother-in-law and a friend named Darcy.



Mr. Bingley and his guests go to a ball in the nearby town of Meryton. The Bennet sisters attend the ball with their mother. The eldest daughter, Jane, dances twice with Bingley. Within Elizabeth's hearing, Bingley says to Darcy that Jane is "the most beautiful creature" he has ever seen. Bingley suggests that Darcy dance with Elizabeth, but Darcy refuses, saying that "she is bearable, but not handsome enough to attract me." He continues to declare that he has no interest in women who are "ignored by other men." Elizabeth takes an immediate dislike to Darcy. Because of Darcy's comments and refusal to dance with anyone not rich and of aristocratic family, the villagers take a similar dislike; on the other hand, they declare Bingley to be quite "friendly".

(Words: 231)

	STATEMENTS	A	B	C
		TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1.	This text presents Mr. Bingley's first period of staying in a villa near Longbourn.			
2.	Mr. Bingley buys a villa near the village of Longbourn.			
3.	The news about Mr. Bingley's arrival spreads quickly.			
4.	Mrs. Bennet sees Mr. Bingley as a potential friend for her daughters.			
5.	The Bennets invite Mr. Bingley to dinner.			
6.	The ball takes place two weeks after Mr. Bingley's arrival.			
7.	In the ball, Jane Bennet dances with Mr. Bingley.			
8.	Bingley and Darcy's conversation is overheard by Jane Bennet.			
9.	Elizabeth Bennet dislikes Mr. Darcy from the first moment she meets him.			
10.	People in Longbourn village find Mr. Bingley a pleasant person.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	named	B.	single	C.	arrival	D.	ball	E.	nearby
F.	bearable	G.	handsome	H.	attract	I.	declare	J.	aristocratic

11.	Not married or not having a romantic relationship with someone.
12.	Belonging to a rich and socially powerful family.
13.	To cause people to pay attention to or be interested in someone/something.
14.	When someone or something reaches a place.
15.	Someone or something physically attractive or beautiful.
16.	Not far away.
17.	To announce something publicly or officially.
18.	Something you feel you can accept or deal with.
19.	The word or words that a person, thing or place is known by.
20.	A formal event during which people dance.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

Pride and Prejudice is a romantic novel by Jane Austen, dealing with the idea of love during the late 18th century in England. In fact, Austen first titled her novel '*First Impressions*'. The novel talks about the importance of marrying for love, not simply for money, despite the social pressures to choose a good (which means rich) partner. The comedy of the writing lies in the presentation of manners, education, marriage and money during that period.



Mr. Bennet is an English gentleman who lives in Hertfordshire with his bossy wife and their five daughters. The family's future happiness and security depend on the girls' marriages since their house, after Mr. Bennet's death, will be left to a cousin they have never met before. They all lead an ordinary life until the arrival of a rich gentleman in their neighbourhood. Mr. Bingley, who rents a large house in order to spend the summer in the countryside, brings along his sister and his attractive, rich and proud friend, Mr. Darcy. Love is soon in the air for one of the Bennet sisters. Yet many difficulties stand between the Bennet sisters and their happiness due to social class differences, gossip and scandals.

Pride and Prejudice is a story of romance between the lively and lovely but poor and prejudiced Elizabeth Bennet and the arrogant, proud and interesting aristocrat Mr. Darcy. The story shows the emotional development of Elizabeth, who learns from her mistakes, regrets having formed her opinion in a hurry and comes to understand the difference between superficial and essential.

(Words: 258)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
11. Pride and Prejudice is a short funny story for kids.			
12. This text first appeared on a literature blog.			
13. ' <i>First Impressions</i> ' was the first title of Pride and Prejudice.			
14. The main theme of Pride and Prejudice is social life in Hertfordshire.			
15. The book presents the 18th century values in a comical way.			
16. The Bennet family's future depends on their daughters' education.			
17. The Bennets meet their cousin during the story.			
18. The Bennets' daily life changes after the arrival of their cousin.			
19. The Bennet sisters find their way to happiness easily.			
20. The story of the book shows the gradual change of the Bennet sisters from young ladies to successful housewives.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Match each underlined word/phrase in the sentences below (11-20) with a word or phrase from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J). Use each word or phrase only once.

A.	pride	B.	prejudice	C.	social pressure	D.	bossy	E.	ordinary
F.	in the air	G.	gossip	H.	scandal	I.	arrogant	J.	hurry

11.	Their secret relationship has created a <u>negative talk</u> in the office; nobody approved of such a relationship.
12.	In the USA white people behaved with <u>unfairness</u> to black people.
13.	You could feel the tension <u>overhanging</u> as everyone was waiting to hear the announcement.
14.	As he was in a <u>rush</u> , he forgot his glasses on the kitchen table.
15.	In the 1950s, the <u>popular belief</u> that women should become good housewives was high.
16.	He was so <u>proud of himself</u> that he always considered his work to be the best.
17.	His life was <u>common</u> until he met his wife, who was really adventurous.
18.	Have you heard the latest <u>news</u> about Justin Timberlake?
19.	His mother is so <u>controlling</u> that she never lets him decide by himself.
20.	Mary feels great <u>satisfaction</u> every time she talks about the achievements of her son.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

The news that a rich young gentleman named Charles Bingley has rented the villa known as Netherfield Park creates great activity in the neighbouring village of Longbourn, especially in the Bennet family. The Bennets have five single daughters, and Mrs. Bennet sees Bingley's arrival as an opportunity for one of the girls to get a rich husband. She therefore insists that her husband visits the new arrival immediately. The Bennets invite him to dinner shortly afterwards, but he is called away to London. Soon, however, he returns to Netherfield Park with his two sisters, the husband of one of his sisters, and a friend named Darcy. Mr. Bingley and his guests go to a ball in the nearby town of Meryton. The Bennet sisters attend the ball with their mother. The eldest daughter, Jane, dances twice with Bingley. Within Elizabeth's hearing, Bingley says to Darcy that Jane is "the most beautiful creature" he has ever seen. Bingley suggests that Darcy dance with Elizabeth, but Darcy refuses, saying that "she is bearable, but not handsome enough to attract me." He continues to declare that he has no interest in women who are "ignored by other men." Elizabeth takes an immediate dislike to Darcy. Because of Darcy's comments and refusal to dance with anyone not rich and of aristocratic family, the villagers take a similar dislike; on the other hand, they declare Bingley to be quite "friendly".



(Words: 234)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. The text presents Mr. Bingley's first period in Longbourn.			
2. Mr. Bingley buys a villa in Longbourn.			
3. The news about Mr. Bingley's arrival spreads really fast.			
4. Mrs. Bennet sees Mr. Bingley as a potential friend of the family.			
5. The Bennets invite Mr. Bingley to dinner.			
6. The ball takes place two weeks after Mr. Bingley's arrival.			
7. In the ball, Jane Bennet dances with Mr. Bingley.			
8. Bingley and Darcy's conversation is overheard by Jane Bennet.			
9. Elizabeth Bennet immediately takes a dislike to Mr. Darcy.			
10. The people in Longbourn have positive feelings towards Mr. Bingley.			

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

A.	gentleman	B.	villa	C.	neighbouring	D.	husband	E.	attend
F.	creature	G.	suggest	H.	opportunity	I.	refuse	J.	understandable

11.	The man a woman is married to.
12.	To mention an idea, possible plan or action for other people to consider.
13.	Say that you will not do or accept something.
14.	Go to an event, place, etc.
15.	Large house with a garden, usually in the countryside or near the sea.
16.	The possibility of doing something.
17.	If you feel that something is usual and not strange or difficult to comprehend.
18.	Somebody who comes from a family of a high social class.
19.	Anything that lives, especially something unfamiliar or unknown.
20.	Places or things that are next to or near each other.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

Pride and Prejudice is a romantic novel by Jane Austen, dealing with the idea of love during the late 18th century in England. In fact, Austen first titled her novel 'First Impressions'. The novel talks about the importance of marrying for love, not simply for money, despite the social pressures to choose a good (which means rich) partner. The comedy of the writing lies in the presentation of manners, education, marriage and money during that period.

Mr. Bennet is an English gentleman who lives in Hertfordshire with his bossy wife and their five daughters. The family's future happiness and security depend on the girls' marriages since their house, after Mr. Bennet's death, will be left to a cousin they have never met before. They all have an ordinary life until the arrival of a rich gentleman in their neighbourhood. Mr. Bingley, who rents a large house in order to spend the summer in the countryside, brings along his sister and his attractive, rich and proud friend, Mr. Darcy. Love is soon in the air for one of the Bennet sisters. Yet many difficulties stand between the Bennet sisters and their happiness due to social class differences, gossip and scandals.

Pride and Prejudice is a story of romance between the lively and lovely but poor and prejudiced Elizabeth Bennet and the arrogant, proud and interesting aristocrat Mr. Darcy. The story shows the emotional development of Elizabeth, who learns from her mistakes, regrets having formed her opinion in a hurry and comes to understand the difference between superficial and essential.

(Words: 258)



STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Pride and Prejudice is a well-known poem by Jane Austen.			
2. This text first appeared in the book review section of a newspaper.			
3. Austen changed the title of her work to make it more interesting.			
4. The main theme of the book is female education in the 18th century.			
5. The book describes in a serious way some of the values of the 18th century.			
6. The Bennet family's future depends on their daughters' marriages.			
7. The Bennet family's house will be left to their cousin after Mr. Bennet's death.			
8. Mr. Bingley and his guests are going to spend their summer in Hertfordshire.			
9. All Bennet sisters get married by the end of the story.			
10. The story shows the gradual change of Mr. Darcy's character and emotions.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. 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.

A.	romantic	B.	impression	C.	importance	D.	manners	E.	security
F.	rent	G.	attractive	H.	proud	I.	prejudice	J.	regret

11.	Feeling very pleased about something you have done, something you own, or someone you know.
12.	An idea or opinion of what something or someone is like.
13.	A fixed amount of money that you pay regularly for the use of a room, house, car, etc. that someone else owns.
14.	A feeling of sadness about something sad or wrong or about a mistake that you have made, and a wish that it could have been different and better.
15.	How significant someone or something is.
16.	An unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling, especially when formed without enough thought or knowledge.
17.	The protection of a person, building, organization or country against any kind of threats.
18.	Someone or something beautiful or very pleasing in appearance.
19.	Ways of behaving towards other people, especially ways that are socially correct and show respect.
20.	Relating to love or to a close loving relationship.

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

‘Pride and Prejudice’ is a romantic novel by Jane Austen, dealing with the idea of love during the late 18th century in England. The novel talks about the importance of marrying for love, not simply for money, despite the social pressures to choose a good (which means rich) partner. The comedy of the writing lies in the presentation of manners, education, marriage and money during that period.



Mr. Bennet is an English gentleman who lives in Hertfordshire with his bossy wife and their five daughters. The family’s future happiness and security depend on the girls’ marriages since their house, after Mr. Bennet’s death, will be left to a cousin they have never met before. They all lead an ordinary life until the arrival of a rich gentleman in their neighbourhood. Mr. Bingley, who rents a large house in order to spend the summer in the countryside, brings along his sister and his attractive, rich and proud friend, Mr. Darcy. Love is soon in the air for one of the Bennet sisters. Yet, many difficulties stand between the Bennet sisters and their happiness due to social class differences, gossip and scandals.

‘Pride and Prejudice’ is a story of romance between the lively and lovely but poor and prejudiced Elizabeth Bennet and the proud but arrogant and distant aristocrat Mr. Darcy. The story shows the emotional development of Elizabeth, who, over the years, learns from her mistakes, regrets having formed her opinion in a hurry and comes to understand the difference between superficial and essential.

(Words: 252)

1. The text talks about a
 - A. classic literature book.
 - B. modern literature book.
 - C. science fiction book.
2. This type of text can be found in a
 - A. literature blog.
 - B. children’s magazine.
 - C. scientific magazine.
3. The book presented in this text is a typical example of a
 - A. poetry collection.
 - B. short story collection.
 - C. romantic novel.
4. The main theme of the book is
 - A. pride.
 - B. prejudice.
 - C. love.
5. The book presents the late 18th century values in
 - A. a humorless way.
 - B. a dramatic way.
 - C. a comical way.
6. The Bennet family’s future depends on their daughters’
 - A. education.
 - B. marriages.
 - C. manners.
7. The daily life of the Bennet family is affected by the arrival of
 - A. Mr. Bingley and his guests.
 - B. their loving cousin.
 - C. a friendly English gentleman.
8. The Bennet sisters find their way to happiness
 - A. rather easily.
 - B. with difficulty.
 - C. rather quickly.
9. Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy experience a difficult romance because their characters are very
 - A. different.
 - B. similar.
 - C. sensitive.
10. ‘Pride and Prejudice’ presents the gradual change in the character of
 - A. the Bennet sisters.
 - B. Mr. Darcy.
 - C. Elizabeth Bennet.

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. 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.

A.	pride	B.	prejudice	C.	emotional	D.	bossy	E.	ordinary
F.	essential	G.	gossip	H.	scandal	I.	arrogant	J.	hurry

11.	Not special or different in any way.
12.	An unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling for somebody or something, especially when formed without enough thought or proper knowledge.
13.	Something that shocks people because they think it is very bad or socially unacceptable.
14.	To move or to do things quickly.
15.	Always telling other people what to do.
16.	Believing that you are better or more important than other people.
17.	Showing strong feelings about somebody or something.
18.	Conversation or reports about other people's private lives that might or might not be true.
19.	The respect that you feel for yourself or the feeling of satisfaction at your achievements or the achievements of your family or friends.
20.	Very important and necessary.

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

The news that a rich young gentleman named Charles Bingley has rented the villa known as Netherfield Park causes great activity in the neighbouring village of Longbourn, especially in the Bennet family. The Bennets have five single daughters, and Mrs. Bennet sees Bingley's arrival as an opportunity for one of the girls to get a rich husband. She, therefore, insists that her husband visit the new arrival immediately. The Bennets invite Mr. Bingley to dinner shortly afterwards, but he is called away to London. Soon, however, he returns to Netherfield Park with his two sisters, his brother-in-law and a friend named Darcy. Mr. Bingley and his guests go to a ball in the nearby town of Meryton. The Bennet sisters attend the ball with their mother. The eldest daughter, Jane, dances twice with Bingley. Within Elizabeth's hearing, Bingley says to Darcy that Jane is "the most beautiful creature" he has ever seen. Bingley suggests that Darcy dance with Elizabeth, but Darcy refuses, saying, "She is bearable, but not handsome enough to attract me." He continues to declare that he has no interest in women who are "ignored by other men." Elizabeth takes an immediate dislike to Darcy. Because of Darcy's comments and refusal to dance with anyone not rich and of aristocratic family, the villagers take a similar dislike; on the other hand, they declare Bingley to be quite "friendly".



(Words: 230)

1. The text provides a description of the
 - A. beginning of a story.
 - B. end of a story.
 - C. argument between two sisters.
2. This type of text can be found in a
 - A. literature book.
 - B. travel book.
 - C. history book.
3. The news about Mr. Bingley's rental of the villa causes
 - A. disappointment.
 - B. excitement.
 - C. anger.
4. Mrs. Bennet sees Mr. Bingley as a
 - A. potential friend.
 - B. helpful neighbour.
 - C. potential husband.
5. The Bennets invite Mr. Bingley to
 - A. lunch.
 - B. dinner.
 - C. breakfast.
6. The ball takes place in
 - A. Netherfield Park.
 - B. Longbourn.
 - C. Meryton.
7. In the ball, Jane dances with
 - A. Mr. Darcy.
 - B. Mr. Bingley.
 - C. several gentlemen.
8. Bingley and Darcy's conversation is overheard by
 - A. Mrs. Bennet.
 - B. Jane.
 - C. Elizabeth.
9. Elizabeth
 - A. likes Mr. Darcy.
 - B. dislikes Mr. Darcy.
 - C. ignores Mr. Darcy.
10. The villagers
 - A. agree with Elizabeth's opinion about Mr. Darcy.
 - B. disagree with Elizabeth's opinion about Mr. Darcy.
 - C. have no opinion about the newcomers.

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Match each underlined word or phrase in the sentences below (11-20) with a word or phrase from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J). Use each word or phrase only once.

A.	named	B.	single	C.	arrival	D.	ball	E.	nearby
F.	bearable	G.	handsome	H.	was attracted to	I.	declare	J.	aristocratic

11.	The summer <u>dance</u> is an event that takes place every year on the campus of our university.
12.	Her son is a <u>good-looking</u> young man.
13.	It is not easy to <u>publicly express</u> your support for something that is not acceptable in a specific society.
14.	In the <u>neighbouring</u> road, you can find a tourist information centre.
15.	Anne's sister is <u>not married</u> but she wants to get married sometime later in her life.
16.	I have to admit that I <u>liked</u> him straight away.
17.	Edward's family is <u>of a high social class</u> .
18.	Andrew has two dogs <u>called</u> Jack and Jake.
19.	This type of behaviour is not <u>tolerable</u> in my class.
20.	The <u>coming</u> of the New Year brings hope to all people.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

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

The news that a rich young gentleman named Charles Bingley had rented the villa known as Netherfield Park caused great activity in the neighbouring village of Longbourn, especially in the Bennet family. So, when Mr. Bingley and his guests went to a ball in the nearby town of Meryton, the Bennet sisters attended the ball with their mother. The eldest daughter, Jane, danced twice with Bingley. Within Elizabeth's hearing, Bingley said to Mr. Darcy that Jane was "the most beautiful creature" he had ever seen. Bingley suggested that Mr. Darcy danced with Elizabeth, but Mr. Darcy refused, saying, "Which do you mean?" and turning round, he looked for a moment at Elizabeth, till, meeting her eye, he stopped looking at her and coldly said, "She is bearable; but not handsome enough to attract me; and I do not feel like paying attention to young ladies who are ignored by other men. You had better return to your partner and enjoy her smiles, for you are wasting your time with me". Elizabeth took an immediate dislike to Mr. Darcy. So, when, after some time, Mr. Darcy fell in love with Elizabeth and made a declaration of his love to her, she got very angry but she tried to speak with calmness when she said, "You are wrong, Mr. Darcy, if you think that the way of your declaration affected me in any other way, than saving me from the worry which I might have felt in refusing you, if you had behaved in a more gentleman-like way."



(Words: 250)

1. A suitable title for this text could be

A. Love at First Sight.	B. Love is Hard to Find.	C. Best Friends Forever.
-------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------
2. This text presents the

A. ideal relationship between Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth.	B. difficult relationship between Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth.	C. strong friendship between Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth.
--	--	---
3. This type of text can be found in a

A. dance book.	B. travel book.	C. literature book.
----------------	-----------------	---------------------
4. The ball took place in

A. Bingley's villa.	B. the Bennets' house.	C. Meryton.
---------------------	------------------------	-------------
5. In the ball, Jane danced with

A. Mr. Darcy.	B. Mr. Bingley.	C. several gentlemen.
---------------	-----------------	-----------------------
6. Bingley and Mr. Darcy's conversation was overheard by

A. Mrs. Bennet.	B. Jane.	C. Elizabeth.
-----------------	----------	---------------
7. When Bingley told Mr. Darcy to dance with Elizabeth, he showed

A. indifference.	B. enthusiasm.	C. disappointment.
------------------	----------------	--------------------
8. In the ball, Elizabeth Bennet

A. liked Mr. Darcy.	B. disliked Mr. Darcy.	C. didn't meet Mr. Darcy.
---------------------	------------------------	---------------------------
9. When Mr. Darcy expressed his love to Elizabeth, she felt

A. angry.	B. excited.	C. uncomfortable.
-----------	-------------	-------------------
10. Elizabeth made it clear to Mr. Darcy that she would

A. marry him at all costs.	B. never marry him.	C. marry Mr. Bingley.
----------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------

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

A.	attract	B.	nearby	C.	attend	D.	creature	E.	suggest
F.	refuse	G.	handsome	H.	Declaration	I.	affect	J.	waste

11. In the summer we usually go swimming on a(n) ____ beach.

12. John cannot stand business meetings; he thinks they are just a ____ of time.

13. The United States ____ of Independence was a formal document that tied the thirteen colonies together as a unit, fighting for their independence from the British monarchy.

14. Ellie wanted to ____ the seminar but she had no time for that.

15. He was an extremely ____ young man with a beautiful voice.

16. I ____ you ask him some specific questions about his past.

17. How will the new road ____ the community?

18. We will invite Jenny to the party and we are sure she will not ____ to come.

19. The Prado museum is believed to ____ more than 300,000 visitors a year.

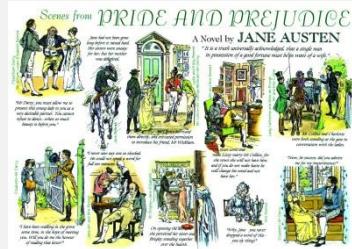
20. The Antarctic blue whale is the largest living ____ on Earth these days.

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

When Elizabeth realized her misunderstanding of Mr. Darcy's behaviour, she declared, "How cruelly I have acted! I, who have been proud of my opinion! I, who have been proud of my abilities! I, who have often looked down on the generous honesty of my sister! How embarrassing is this discovery! If I had been in love, I could not have been more miserably blind! But pride, not love, has been my madness. I have developed obsession and misunderstanding, and driven reason away. Till this moment I never knew myself."

Later on, Mr. Darcy also confessed, "I have been a selfish being all my life. As a child I was taught what was right, but I was not taught to correct my anger. I was given good values, but left to follow them in pride and arrogance. My father, particularly, despite being kind and friendly, allowed, encouraged, almost taught me to be selfish and arrogant; to care for none except my own family circle; to think badly of all the rest of the world. I was like that, from eight to twenty-eight; and like that I might still have been if it were not you, dearest, loveliest Elizabeth! You taught me a lesson, hard indeed at first, but most useful. By you, I was properly made to feel ashamed. I came to you without a doubt of my acceptance. You showed me that all my claims to please a woman who deserves to be pleased were not enough".

(Words: 247)



1. A suitable title for this text could be
 - A. Love at First Sight.
 - B. Time to Be Honest.
 - C. Best Friends Forever.
2. The main purpose of this text is to present the
 - A. ideal relationship between Darcy and Elizabeth.
 - B. evolution of Darcy's and Elizabeth's characters.
 - C. strong friendship developed between Darcy and Elizabeth.
3. Elizabeth believes that she has been
 - A. cruel.
 - B. dishonest.
 - C. impolite.
4. Elizabeth blames herself for being
 - A. angry with her sister.
 - B. rude to her parents.
 - C. too proud to see clearly.
5. The discovery of her mistake makes Elizabeth feel
 - A. depressed.
 - B. happy.
 - C. embarrassed.
6. Elizabeth feels that until this moment she
 - A. hasn't known herself.
 - B. has always been right.
 - C. has never been rude.
7. Mr. Darcy criticizes his
 - A. friendships.
 - B. upbringing.
 - C. social class.
8. The person mainly responsible for Darcy's way of thinking appears to be his
 - A. aunt.
 - B. mother.
 - C. father.
9. Mr. Darcy admits acting in an arrogant way for
 - A. twenty years.
 - B. fifteen years.
 - C. ten years.
10. Mr. Darcy has come to realize that his way of thinking was wrong thanks to
 - A. his family.
 - B. his friends.
 - C. Elizabeth.

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. 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.

A.	generous	B.	honesty	C.	obsession	D.	ability	E.	selfish
F.	arrogant	G.	misunderstanding	H.	encourage	I.	embarrassing	J.	please

11.	Willing to give more of something, especially money, than is usual or expected.
12.	Believing that you are better or more important than other people.
13.	Spending too much time thinking about someone or something.
14.	To give someone confidence or hope in order to do something.
15.	Failure to understand something properly, for example a person's remarks.
16.	A quality or skill people have that makes it possible for them to do something.
17.	Making someone feel uncomfortable or guilty about something.
18.	Caring only about yourself and not about other people.
19.	Making someone feel happy and satisfied.
20.	The quality of always telling the truth instead of deceiving people.

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

Bingley has inherited a hundred thousand pounds from his father, but for now, in spite of his sisters' complaints, he rents a house. His friendship with Darcy is "steady", despite the difference in their characters, shown in their reactions to the Meryton ball. Bingley, cheerful and sociable, has an excellent time and falls in love with Jane; Darcy, cleverer but less polite, finds people dull and even criticizes Jane for smiling too often. Bingley's sisters exchange visits with the Bennets and try to become friends with Elizabeth and Jane. Meanwhile, Bingley continues to pay attention to Jane, and Elizabeth decides that her sister is very much in love with him but hides it very well. Elizabeth says it is better for a young woman to be patient until she is sure of her feelings. Darcy finds himself attracted to Elizabeth. He begins listening to her conversations at parties, much to her surprise. At one party at the Lucas house, Sir William attempts to persuade Elizabeth and Darcy to dance together, but Elizabeth refuses. Shortly afterwards, Darcy tells Bingley's single sister that "Miss Elizabeth Bennet" is now the object of his admiration. Miss Bingley spends the following night trying to attract Darcy's attention: first by reading, then by criticizing the silliness of balls, and finally by walking about the room. The next morning, Elizabeth writes to her mother to say that she and Jane are ready to return home.



(Words: 238)

1. This text is part of

A. a story.	B. a report.	C. an article.
-------------	--------------	----------------
2. This type of text can be found in a

A. literature book.	B. dance book.	C. travel book.
---------------------	----------------	-----------------
3. Mr. Bingley's sisters

A. agree with his rental of the villa.	B. disagree with his rental of the villa.	C. express no opinion about his rental of the villa.
--	---	--
4. Bingley and Darcy have a

A. problematic friendship.	B. toxic friendship.	C. firm friendship.
----------------------------	----------------------	---------------------
5. Darcy

A. likes talking to the people in the ball.	B. finds the people in the ball boring.	C. expresses no opinion about the people in the ball.
---	---	---
6. Bingley's sisters

A. avoid the Bennet sisters.	B. dislike the Bennet sisters.	C. try to become friends with the Bennet sisters.
------------------------------	--------------------------------	---
7. Elizabeth thinks that a woman should

A. express her feelings straight away.	B. express her feelings only when she is sure.	C. never express her feelings.
--	--	--------------------------------
8. At the Lucas house, Elizabeth

A. dances with Darcy once.	B. dances with Darcy several times.	C. never dances with Darcy.
----------------------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------
9. Darcy admits to Miss Bingley that he

A. likes Elizabeth.	B. finds Elizabeth boring.	C. dislikes Elizabeth.
---------------------	----------------------------	------------------------
10. Miss Bingley seems to

A. dislike Darcy.	B. like Darcy.	C. find Darcy boring.
-------------------	----------------	-----------------------

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Match each underlined word/phrase in the sentences below (11-20) with a word from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J). Use each word only once.

A.	inherited	B.	exchange	C.	reaction	D.	ball	E.	cheerful
F.	sociable	G.	polite	H.	dull	I.	criticized	J.	attempt

11.	In order to attend the formal dance of the company you need to be smartly dressed.
12.	You should not try to help him if he does not ask for your help.
13.	The movie was so boring that I fell asleep.
14.	Her reply to the threats was going to the police straight away.
15.	Jonathan is a well-mannered young man; he treats everyone with respect.
16.	Mary is always happy and optimistic .
17.	He disapproved of the government's handling of the crisis.
18.	She is so friendly that she knows everyone at school.
19.	After his parents died, he received three houses, one of which he sold to raise funds for his first film.
20.	Every month the group meets so its members can share their views.

8 Social Media

← warm up - watch this edpuzzle



- ◆ Before you read the text discuss the following questions.



1. How many words related to social media can you think of?
2. Do we really need social media? Why?/ Why not?
3. Imagine your life without social media. How would it be different/ better/ worse?

deepL 



LOOK UP THE UNDERLINE WORDS & READ THE TEXT

1. Read the adapted article below and then do the tasks that follow.

Listen while reading

The vital time you shouldn't be on social media

Social media is having a worrying impact on sleep and our mental health.

1 Today's teens and tweens have built up an impressive amount of daily screen time. Figures put it at between six to eight hours a day for 11-15 year-olds, and that's not including time spent on a computer for homework. In fact, even the average UK adult spends more time looking at a screen than they do sleeping, according to one analysis.

2 This trend is now exposing some worrying

results and, staying hot on the heels of social-media's popularity, researchers are interested in the impact it is having on many aspects of our health, including sleep, the importance of which is currently gaining unprecedented attention.

3 Ever since the meteoric rise of social media, research has been interested in its impact on society examining the relationships between

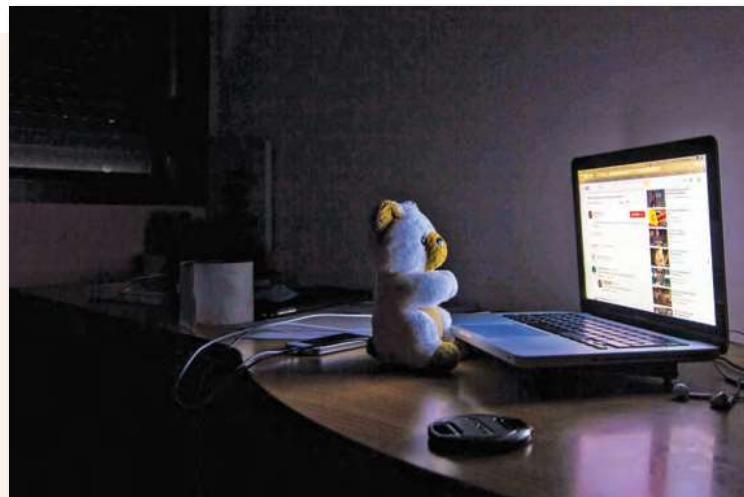
**a video - summary of the text
you may watch it to understand
the reading better**

technology and mental health looking at the good and the bad. What is unclear, however, is the exact causal direction: does increase social media use, or does social media use increase depression? It could be working both ways, making it even more problematic as there's a potential for a vicious circle. The more depressed a person is the more social media they might then use, which worsens their mental health further. Put another way, an increase in social media is associated with an increase in the likelihood of depression, anxiety, and a feeling of social isolation.

4 But there's another worrying impact. In a 2017 study of over 1,700 young adults, they found that when it comes to social media interaction, time of day plays a fundamental role. Engagement during the last 30 minutes before bed was found to be the strongest indicator of a poor night's sleep being completely independent of the total amount of time of use in the day. Something about keeping those last 30 minutes tech-free, it seems, is crucial to a restful slumber.

5 There are several factors that could explain this. A now well-told caution is that the blue light emitted from our screens inhibits our melatonin levels – a chemical that effectively tells us that it's time to nod off. It could also be possible that social media use increases a person's anxiety as the day goes on, making it hard to switch off when we finally go to bed. Or a more obvious reason might be that social media is deeply alluring and simply reduces the time we have for sleep.

6 And so it seems there is a merry-go-round of interrelated issues at play. Social media is linked to increased depression, anxiety and sleep



deprivation. And a lack of sleep can both worsen mental health and be a result of mental health issues.

7 A lack of sleep has other side-effects. It has been linked to an increased risk of heart diseases, diabetes, obesity, poor academic performance, slower reaction times when driving, risk behaviour, increased substance use... the list goes on.

8 What's worse is that when it comes to sleep deprivation, it's usually young people who are most adversely affected. That's because adolescence is a time of important biological and social changes that are critical to development.



9 If social media use is exacerbating anxiety and depression, it could then, in turn, impact sleep. If you lay in bed awake comparing yourself to other people's posts, you might well believe that your life is somewhat drab in comparison, which could make you feel worse and keep you up.

10 Social media use is growing and changing so

quickly, that it is difficult to keep up. To combat any downsides, it's clear that moderation is the key. We should all ring-fence particular times throughout the day in which we can distance ourselves from our screens. Parents need to have set places in their homes where devices can or cannot be used, so it's not a fluid situation where social media is bleeding into every part of your life without any buffer zones.



<http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20180110-the-vital-time-you-really-shouldnt-be-on-social-media>

2. Answer the following questions.

What is the writer's main purpose?

- to give information about social media use
- to raise awareness about the issue

3. Read the text again and match the titles to each paragraph.

- Use of media before going to bed leads to bad quality of sleep.
- Social media, emotional disorder and bad sleep are interconnected.
- Absence of sleep brings about a great amount of health problems.
- It is not easy to resist social media.
- The effect of social media on our health.
- The growth of teenagers is strongly affected by lack of sleep.
- Excessive use of social media causes emotional problems.
- Advice on social media usage.
- Both young people and adults allocate more time to screens than sleep.
- Social media cause emotional disorders and, in turn, health problems affect the quality of sleep.

after you finish matching, you
can listen to the correct combinations
and check your answers here

4. Which paragraph are the following issues mentioned in?

1. Interaction with technology and social media	_____ paragraph
2. Well-being is affected by lack of sleep	_____ paragraph
3. Time allotted to a screen	_____ paragraph
4. Self-control seems to be the best solution	_____ paragraph
5. Impact of social media use on sleep quality	_____ paragraph
6. Importance of lack of sleep during puberty	_____ paragraph
7. Reasons why sleep time is reduced	_____ paragraph
8. How social media affects our self-esteem	_____ paragraph

5. Choose the answer (a, b, or c) you find most appropriate.

1. Who is this text addressed to? a. researchers b. parents and teenagers c. counselors	2. The main theme of the text is concerned with a. the people involved in social media b. the consequences of using social media c. the time people use social media
3. Why is "lack of sleep" mentioned in the text? a. as an example of bad social media use b. because it is a common adolescent problem c. because of its negative impact on mental health	4. The roots of the problem lie at a. daily screen time b. technology c. the rise of social media use
5. The most important factor responsible for sleep deprivation is a. increased anxiety b. low melatonin levels c. the blue light emitted from screens	6. Which term does the writer use as a possible solution to the problem? a. unprecedented attention b. sleep deprivation c. moderation
7. What does the word <i>this</i> in the second paragraph refer to? a. time spent on a computer for homework b. social media c. time looking at a screen daily	8. The writer uses the expression "staying hot on the heels of social-media's popularity" to show a. People cannot avoid social media nowadays. b. It is a burning issue c. Reputation of media is a fragile thing
9. The writer of the passage apparently a. argues that social media will be used more in the near future. b. states that the overuse of social media is an alarming fact. c. implies that social media can be harmful.	10. What is the writer's conclusion about the issue? a. Teenagers should limit the time they spend on social media. b. Parents should take action. c. We should act wisely.



7. Read the following text and then discuss

- How does this text differ from the previous text you read about social media?
- Which text did you like most and why?

**LOOK UP THE
UNDERLINED WORDS**



New technologies always provoke generational panic, which usually has more to do with adult fears than with the lives of teenagers. In the 1930s, parents worried that radio was gaining "an invincible hold of their children". In the 80s, the great danger was the Sony Walkman. When you look at today's digital activity, the facts are much more positive than you might expect.

Indeed, social scientists who study young people have found that their digital use can be inventive and even beneficial. This is true not just in terms of their social lives, but their education too. So if you use a ton of social media, do you become unable, or unwilling to engage in face-to-face contact? Research found that the most avid texters are also the kids most likely to spend time with friends in person. One form of socialising doesn't replace the other. It augments it.

Kids still spend time face to face. Indeed, as they get older and are given more freedom, they often ease up on social networking. Early on, the web is their "third space", but by the

Teenagers and social networking – it might actually be good for them!

late teens, it's replaced in reaction to greater autonomy. As they gain experience with living online, they begin to adjust their behaviour, wrestling with new communication skills, as they do in the real world.

Parents are wrong to worry that kids don't care about privacy. In fact, they spend hours tweaking Facebook settings or using quick-delete sharing tools, such as Snapchat, to minimise their traces. Or they post a photograph on Instagram, have a pleasant conversation with friends and then delete it so that no traces remain.

This is not to say that kids always use good judgement. Like everyone else, they make mistakes – sometimes serious ones. But working out how to behave online is a new social skill. While there's plenty of drama and messiness online, it is not, for most teens, a cycle of non-stop abuse. The worst-case scenarios of bullying are not, thankfully, a daily occurrence for most kids and teens.

But surely all this short-form writing is eroding literacy? Surveys have found that kids use overly casual language and text speak in writing, and don't have as much patience for long, immersive reading and complex arguments. Yet studies of first year college papers suggest these anxieties may be partly based on misguided nostalgia.

READING COMPREHENSION EXERCISES

A) True or False?

- 1) The author suggests that social networking has a negative impact on teenagers' face-to-face interactions. **T / F**
- 2) Research indicates that teenagers who frequently text are also likely to socialize in person. **T / F**
- 3) Parents are correct in their belief that teenagers do not care about their online privacy. **T / F**
- 4) The text implies that the majority of teenagers experience severe bullying online on a regular basis. **T / F**
- 5) The author argues that short-form writing is detrimental to teenagers' literacy skills. **T / F**
- 6) Studies of college students' writing suggest that concerns about teenagers' reading habits may be based on outdated views. **T / F**
- 7) The author believes that teenagers are becoming less skilled in navigating online communication. **T / F**

B) Multiple Choice

1. What was considered a danger to children in the 1980s?

A) Television B) Sony Walkman C) Computers D) Video Games

2) According to research, what do the most avid texters also do?

A) Spend less time with friends B) Avoid face-to-face interactions
C) Spend more time with friends in person D) Have fewer friends

3) Why do teenagers spend hours tweaking their social media settings?

A) To increase their number of followers B) To minimize their traces and protect privacy
C) To make their profiles look attractive D) To avoid spending time online

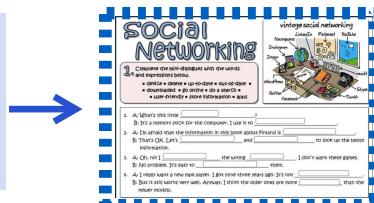
4) How do teenagers' use of social networking change as they get older?

A) They increase their usage B) They stop using it entirely
C) They use it less as they gain more autonomy D) It remains constant

5) What is a new skill that teenagers are learning through online interactions?

A) Programming B) Social skills C) Financial management D) Time management

a *liveworksheet*
vocabulary
exercise on
social media
here



CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

a presentation
of the
conditionals
on
this link

1st type :**a) General (happening always)**

If(or when) + Present => Present

Eg If the sun shines, it is warm.

b) Probable (present time)

If + Present => Future

Eg If he goes to school, he will meet his friends.

2nd type :**Improbable (present time)**

If + Past => Would etc + bare infinitive

Eg If we went to the library, we would borrow a book.

If I were you, I would send him a letter.

3rd type :**Impossible (past time)**

If + past perfect => would etc + have + past participle

Eg If I had gone to the party, I would have enjoyed myself.

Complete the following table. The first one is completed to help you:

Type	If-clause/ condition	Main clause/ result	Refers to the	Shows sth ..
0	If + simple present	Simple present	present/future	real/possible
1				
2				
3				

practise the conditionals theory on this link

12. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.



If/When
the temperature
is below 0°, water
..... (freeze).



If he studies hard,
he (pass)
the exams.



If she didn't have
health problems,
she (not
go) to the doctor.



If they hadn't
won the lottery,
they
(not go) on a
luxurious holiday.

13. Complete the sentences below so that they are true for you.

- 1 I would have been happier if
- 2 If I didn't trust someone,
- 3 If I had taken a course in French,
- 4 If I were on a diet,
- 5 If I hadn't woken up in time for school today,
- 6 If I don't have any homework for the weekend,

** EXTRA NOTES ON CONDITIONALS (SOS)

- **Should she go out, tell her the news.**
- **If she should go out, tell her the news.**

- **Were we to leave early, we would go to bed at once.**
- **If we were to leave early, we would go to bed at once.**

- **Had they gone on holiday, they would have felt very happy.**
- **If they had gone on holiday, they would have felt very happy.**

8 Social Media

AS LONG AS, SO LONG AS, PROVIDED (THAT), PROVIDING (THAT).
ON CONDITION THAT = only if (found in conditionals)

Eg You can call him **as long as** (OR: **so long as**) he has asked you to.

They may lend you the money **provided (that)** you return it by Monday.

Providing (that) she helps you, you will pass the exam.

You will go to the party **on condition that** you promise to behave yourself.

study the following conditional sentences. Which words or phrases are used instead of “if”?

- 1 As long as we arrive early at the theatre, we can have our own seats.
- 2 Provided/providing that the weather is sunny, we will go on an excursion.
- 3 On condition that you finish your homework early, you will play video games.
- 4 Take your umbrella! What if it starts raining?
- 5 I can't walk unless you help me! I've sprained my ankle.
- 6 In the event of/in case of an accident, call my parents immediately.

17. Choose the right item.

- 1 I can go skiing **unless / if** it is foggy.
- 2 Mary will meet you **provided / unless** she is not busy.
- 3 **When / what if** you lose your job? What will you do?
- 4 **Only if / unless** you like classical music will you enjoy coming to the concert tonight.
- 5 I'll help you **when / on condition that** you give me a lift to the cinema.
- 6 **On condition / in the event** of an earth quake, get under your desks!

18.

Write them again using *if*.

- 1 Should you come to the party, please don't be late.
.....
- 2 Were I you, I would stop smoking immediately.
.....
- 3 Should you require any further information, please contact us at our office.
.....
- 4 Had I known about her behaviour earlier, I would have fired her immediately.
.....
- 5 Were he to see you here, he would be surprised.
.....

CONDITIONALS ME INVERSION

Πρόκειται για πιο formal και ευγενικό τρόπο (ιδανικό για proficiency level) να συνταχθεί μια πρόταση conditional αντιστρέφοντας το ρήμα με το υποκείμενο και αφαιρώντας το if

Οι προτάσεις αυτές δε ξεκινάνε με If αλλά ξεκινάνε με:

“**SHOULD**” (για το 1ο) , “**WERE**” (για το 2ο) και “**HAD**” (για το 3ο)

ΠΩΣ ΓΙΝΟΝΤΑΙ ΟΙ ΑΛΛΑΓΕΣ ΑΠΟ ΑΠΛΟ CONDITIONAL ΣΕ INVERSION:

1ο CONDITIONAL

To **SHOULD** στη θεση του **IF** , **πρόσωπο** μετά και έπειτα το ρήμα σε **σκέτο απαρέμφατο**

IF you wish = **SHOULD you wish**

2ο CONDITIONAL

To “**WERE**” στη θεση του **IF** , **πρόσωπο** μετα και επειτα το ρημα σε **full απαρεμφατο**

IF I left = **WERE I to leave**

3ο CONDITIONAL

To **HAD** στη θεση του **IF** , **πρόσωπο** μετα και επειτα το ρημα σε **παθητικη μετοχη**

If it had not rained = **HAD it not rained**

INVERSION - ΦΡΑΣΗ + ΡΗΜΑ + ΥΠΟΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ(ΦΡΑΣΗ ΑΡΝΗΤΙΚΗ ή ΥΠΟΘΕΤΙΚΗ ΕΙΣΑΓΕΙ ΤΗ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ, ΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΕΙ ΣΥΝΤΑΞΗ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗΣ)

19. Rewrite the following sentences using inversion.

1 If she hadn't helped me with my essay, I would have failed the exam.

.....

2 If you decide to sell your car, I will buy it.

.....

3 If Jane was more careful, she would be able to solve the problem.

.....

4 We would have to look for another partner if John decided to invest in another company.

.....

5 If we had known earlier, we would have called the technician immediately.

.....

6 If there are any problems, please contact the building management immediately.

.....

7 The department store will employ extra staff, if the need arises.

.....

8 If he doesn't hurry, he will miss the bus.

.....

9 If I had more money, I would lend you some.

.....

10 If her husband weren't such a difficult person, her life would be easier.

.....

20. Use the following prompts to make conditional sentences. More than one type may be correct.

- 1 What/you/do/ lose/mobile phone?
- 2 What/you/do/not pass/the exam?
- 3 If/I/have/free time/hang out with my friends.
- 4 If/not arrive to school late yesterday/not have to apologize.
- 5 What/happen/book tickets earlier for the rock concert?
- 6 Unless/not be on diet/eat that mouthwatering chocolate ice-cream.
- 7 If/wake up earlier/arrive to school in time.
- 8 Unless/save up/be able to go on holiday.
- 9 Find a purse in the street/report it to the police.
- 10 Email you sooner/my computer not break down.

More about the Inversion here:

(NEGATIVE) INVERSION (SOS)

Eg **So expensive was the book, that I didn't buy it.**

Not only does he speak French, but he can speak German as well.

Hardly ever did we go to the cinema when we were children.

Never before have I seen such a nice house.

* **No sooner...than** (= only, just)

Eg **No sooner had she entered the class than (NOT : that) the teacher asked her to read.**



LISTENING



21. You will hear a BBC radio talk. Then do the tasks below.

BBC Sign in News Sport Weather Shop Earth Travel More Search 

iPlayer Radio Search Stations Categories Schedules Podcasts My Radio

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b04vdy0y>

- ✓ What is the topic of the talk?
- ✓ Give a title to the talk.
- ✓ Why do people prefer to record details of their love-life on social media?
- ✓ What is the impact on their lives?

22. Discuss the impact of social media on our lives as far as the following areas are concerned:

- Personality shaping
- Time
- Development of conversation skills
- Building communities
- Personal relationships

23. Listen to a TED talk on social media. Which of the above issues are mentioned?

TED Ideas worth spreading WATCH DISCOVER ATTEND PARTICIPATE ABOUT LOG IN

http://www.ted.com/talks/sherry_turkle_alone_together?referrer=playlist-our_digital_lives

24. Listen again to the TED talk and complete the sentences with a word or a short phrase.

- 1 Those little devices in our pockets are so _____ that they don't only change what we do, they change who we are.
- 2 Children complain about not having their parents' full _____.
- 3 People text and shop and go on Facebook during classes, during _____, actually during all meetings.
- 4 We _____ from our grief or from our reverie and we go into our phones.
- 5 We also have trouble in how we relate to ourselves and our capacity for _____.
- 6 You can end up hiding from each other, even as we're all _____ to each other.
- 7 People can't get enough of each other, if and only if they can have each other _____, in amounts they can control.
- 8 Someday, someday, but certainly not now, I'd like to learn how to _____.
- 9 Conversation takes place in _____ and you can't control what you're going to say.
- 10 One of the things that can happen is that we _____ for mere connection.

25. Discuss in groups about the following issues:



- ✓ Sherry Turkle, in her talk, says:
"We are getting used to a new way of being alone together".
What does she mean?
- ✓ Sherry Turkle, closing her talk, says:
"We sacrifice conversation for mere connection".
Do you agree?





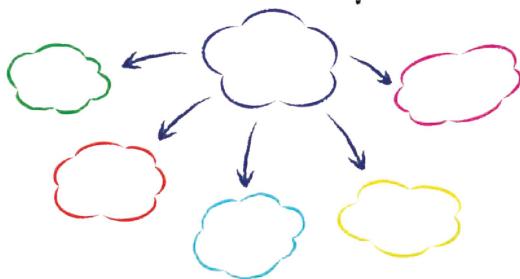
26. Look at the picture and the quote. Then do the tasks below.

*By giving people the power to share,
we are making the world more transparent.*

Mark Zuckerberg



Mindmap



- ✓ Brainstorm five reasons why the world is made more transparent with social media.
- ✓ What does Zuckerberg mean by power? Give specific examples in the mind map.

27. Discuss the following topics and then report to the class.

- ✓ Are you an active social networks user?
- ✓ How many social media accounts do you have?
- ✓ Which social network is your favourite?
- ✓ How often do you check your social media accounts?
- ✓ How much time do you spend daily on social networking?
- ✓ Which social media channels would you recommend to a friend?

28. Discuss the following issues.

- ✓ Is networking a big part in your life? Why/why not?
- ✓ How important are the following in your interaction with other people?
 - your mobile phone
 - social networking sites
 - other forms of communication



29. Discuss the following issues.

- ✓ To what extent have social media changed our lives?
- ✓ How can we prevent the negative effects of social media on our life?

30. Organize a debate on the following topic.

**Social networking technology
is making us more antisocial.**



**Yes, it is making us
more antisocial because ...**

**No, it is not making us
more antisocial because ...**

•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•





An Argumentative Essay (for and against)

Most people claim that social networking has a huge impact on our interpersonal relationships and has changed the way we communicate with people. Has social networking improved the quality of relationships in society? Discuss the positive as well as the negative aspects giving examples.

Write an essay **120 - 180 words** to express your view.

Understanding the topic

1. What are the key words in the topic?
2. What register/style will you use?
3. How many paragraphs should you write?
4. What are the main points/ideas you will include in the main body?

POSITIVE aspects of Social Media	NEGATIVE aspects of Social Media
• Connect to other people all over the world	• Sleep deprivation
•	•
•	•
•	•

Organizing your essay

PLAN		For and against essay
Introduction	paragraph 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ introduce the topic to be discussed ⇒ refer to controversial aspects
Main body	paragraph 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ arguments for & justifications ⇒ with reasons/examples/results
	paragraph 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ arguments against & justifications ⇒ with reasons/examples/results
Conclusion	paragraph 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ give balanced consideration of topic ⇒ state your opinion directly or indirectly

Useful language → linking words/phrases

introducing the topic	over the past decade, this raises the issue of whether, nowadays more and more, Nowadays, we are all realising that ..., It is often said/argued that
introducing advantages	the main advantage is... / one of the most significant advantages / people in favor of ... claim that / I could not agree that ... a major asset is
introducing disadvantages	there are a number of opposing reasons why ... / One of the main risks of ... / Another objection is that ... / Another negative aspect of ...
presenting arguments for	One justification often given is that / Advocates of the issue would claim that / According to proponents of the issue
presenting arguments against	Those who object to ... argue that / Those who oppose to ... claim that ... on the grounds that ... / Notwithstanding the ...
listing viewpoints	first, first of all, secondly, moreover, in addition, also, additionally, besides, apart from that, as well as
justifying	due to this fact, this may result in
expressing reasons	for this reason, that's why, as a matter of fact, owing to, because of
giving examples	for instance, for example, since, as, such as,
expressing results/consequences	therefore, in this case, this means that
expressing opposing viewpoints/showing contrast	nevertheless, nonetheless, although, even though, in spite of, despite, however
concluding	The obvious conclusion to be drawn is that, on balance it appears, all in all it seems to me that, we must bear in mind that on the whole, taking everything into account

32. Add the following linking words and phrases in the above list next to the correct categories.

- There are a number of arguments against
- Consequently
- On the other hand
- A serious drawback
- There are a number of benefits for
- Furthermore
- What is more
- Particularly/in particular
- All things considered
- As far as I am concerned
- As a result
- This is due to the fact
- Nonetheless
- Notwithstanding

Writing introductory and concluding paragraphs

Introduction	Conclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform the reader about the topic Paraphrase the topic / do not copy the topic Capture the reader's attention Provide readers with background information on the topic Do not include arguments/analysis of the topic Use rhetoric devices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link the conclusion to the previous paragraphs Begin with the "specific" and move to the "general" Do not bring up new ideas Summarise the main points of the essay Include a provocative insight or quotation

WRITING PLAN

- You must all start the **1st paragraph** like this & follow the instructions for the rest of your essay

*Nowadays, one of the most controversial issues is the
Both sides, supporters and opponents, have valid arguments in support of their views,
but have you considered which these are?*

Par 2 => **IN SUPPORT** => 3 points for

Par 3 => **OPPOSITION** => 3 points against

Par 4 => **YOUR OPINION** => raise a new argument, in favour or against, offer examples and its results and in the last sentence, sum up and end your essay in a positive way

UNIT 8 - QUIZLET

1. **abuse** (n) = κακοποίηση = Bad, cruel or violent treatment of people or animals | mistreatment
2. **adjust** (v) = προσαρμόζομαι / προσαρμόζω = To change something slightly so that it works better, fits better or is more suitable | adapt
3. **amount** (n) = ποσότητα = A quantity of something | quantity
4. **anxiety** (n) = άγχος = Strong worry or nervousness | stress
5. **aspect** (n) = πλευρά / όψη = One part or feature of a situation, idea, or problem | facet
6. **associated** (adj) = συνδεδεμένος/η/ο = Related to or connected with something | linked
7. **average** (n/adj) = μέσος όρος / μέσος-η-ο = A number expressing the central value | typical
8. **behavior** (n) = συμπεριφορά = The way someone acts | conduct
9. **beneficial** (adj) = ωφέλιμος/η/ο = Helpful, useful or good | advantageous
10. **care** (v/n) = νοιάζομαι / φροντίδα = To worry or look after something/someone | look after
11. **causes** (n/v) = αιτίες / προκαλώ = The reasons why something happens | reasons
12. **contact** (n) = επαφή = Communication with someone, especially by speaking or writing to them regularly | communication
13. **crucial** (adj) = κρίσιμος/η/ο = Extremely important or necessary | vital
14. **currently** (adv) = επί του παρόντος = At the present time | presently
15. **danger** (n) = κίνδυνος = The possibility of harm | threat
16. **deleting** (v) = διαγράφω = To remove something such as data or files | erasing
17. **depression** (n) = κατάθλιψη = The state of feeling very unhappy and without any hope for the future | deep sadness
18. **deprivation** (n) = στέρηση = Lack of or too little of something important | shortage
19. **devices** (n) = συσκευές = Tools or machines made for a particular purpose | gadgets
20. **digital** (adj) = ψηφιακός/ή/ό = Using computer technology | computerized
21. **directions** (n) = οδηγίες / κατευθύνσεις = Instructions on how to do something or the path to take | guidance
22. **disease** (n) = ασθένεια = Illness or sickness | illness
23. **dull** (adj) = βαρετός/ή/ό = Not interesting | boring

24. **effectively** (adv) = αποτελεσματικά = In a way that is successful and helps you achieve something | efficiently

25. **expect** (v) = περιμένω = To think or believe something will happen | anticipate

26. **exposing** (v) = εκθέτω = To reveal or uncover something hidden | revealing

27. **factor** (n) = παράγοντας = Something that influences a result | element

28. **facts** (n) = γεγονότα = Things known or proven to be true | information

29. **fear** (n) = φόβος = An unpleasant emotion caused by danger or threat | fright

30. **freedom** (n) = ελευθερία = The state of being free | liberty

31. **fundamental** (adj) = θεμελιώδης = Being the most basic or most important thing on which other things depend | essential

32. **gained** (v) = απέκτησα = To get something useful or valuable | obtained

33. **impact** (n) = αντίκτυπος = A strong effect on something | influence

34. **impressive** (adj) = εντυπωσιακός/ή/ό = Causing admiration | remarkable

35. **increase** (v) = αυξάνω = To become or make something larger in amount or size | grow

36. **increased** (adj) = αυξημένος/η/ο = Made greater in size or number | raised

37. **inhibit** (v) = εμποδίζω = To take action that makes something less likely or discourages someone | restrain

38. **interested** (adj) = ενδιαφερόμενος/η = Wanting to know more or be involved | curious

39. **inventive** (adj) = ευρηματικός/ή/ό = Very good at thinking of new and original ideas | creative

40. **judgement** (n) = κρίση / γνώμη = An opinion formed after careful thought | opinion

41. **keep up** (phr. v) = συμβαδίζω = To stay at the same level or speed as someone/something | follow

42. **lack** (n) = έλλειψη = Absence of something needed or wanted | shortage

43. **late** (adj) = αργοπορημένος/η/ο = After the expected time | delayed

44. **mental** (adj) = ψυχικός/ή/ό = Related to the mind | psychological

45. **panic** (n) = πανικός = A sudden strong feeling of fear | alarm

46. **performance** (n) = απόδοση = How well someone does something | achievement

47. **popularity** (n) = δημοτικότητα = Being liked or admired by many people | fame

48. **positive** (adj) = θετικός/ή/ό = Good or useful | optimistic

49. **posted** (v) = ανάρτησα = To share something publicly online | uploaded

50. **potential** (n/adj) = δυνατότητα / πιθανός-ή-ό = Possible ability or result | capability

51. **privacy** (n) = ιδιωτικότητα = The right to keep personal matters secret | confidentiality

52. **real** (adj) = πραγματικός/ή/ό = True or existing | genuine

53. **reaction** (n) = αντίδραση = A behaviour, feeling or action that is the result of something else | response

54. **reason** (n) = λόγος = The cause of something | explanation

55. **reduce** (v) = μειώνω = To make something smaller or less | lessen

56. **remain** (v) = παραμένω = To stay in the same condition | stay

57. **reserve** (v) = κρατώ / επιφυλάσσω = To keep something for a particular purpose | save

58. **research** (n) = έρευνα = Study to discover new facts | investigation

59. **researcher** (n) = ερευνητής/ερευνήτρια = A person who studies a subject deeply | investigator

60. **results** (n) = αποτελέσματα = The outcome of an action or process | outcomes

61. **risk** (n) = κίνδυνος = The possibility of something bad happening | danger

62. **social** (adj) = κοινωνικός/ή/ό = Related to meeting and spending time with other people for pleasure | communal

63. **studies** (n) = σπουδές / μελέτες = Academic work or research | learning

64. **throughout** (prep/adv) = σε όλη τη διάρκεια / παντού = In every part or during the whole time | all over

65. **trace** (n/v) = ίχνος / εντοπίζω = A sign something was present | sign

66. **trends** (n) = τάσεις = General directions in which something is developing | patterns

67. **unwilling** (adj) = απρόθυμος/η = Not wanting to do something | reluctant

68. **worries** (n) = ανησυχίες = Things that cause concern | concerns

69. **worse** (adj) = χειρότερος/η/ο = Of lower quality or more unpleasant than before | inferior

70. **wrong** (adj) = λάθος = Not correct | incorrect

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

New technologies always cause generational panic, which usually has more to do with adult fears than with the lives of teenagers. In the 1980s, the great danger was the Sony Walkman. When you look at today's digital activity, the facts are much more positive than you might expect. Indeed, social scientists who study young people have found that their digital use can be inventive and even beneficial. This is true not just in terms of their social lives, but their education, too. So, if you use a ton of social media, do you become unable, or unwilling to take part in face-to-face contact? Research found that the most enthusiastic texters are also the kids who are most likely to spend time with friends in person. One form of socializing doesn't replace the other. It increases it. Parents are wrong to worry that kids don't care about privacy. In fact, they spend hours adjusting their Facebook settings or using quick delete sharing tools, such as Snapchat, to erase their traces. Or they post a photograph on Instagram, have a pleasant conversation with friends and then delete everything so that no traces remain. This is not to say that kids always use good judgement; they can be careless and make mistakes, sometimes serious ones. But working out how to behave online is a new social skill. While there's plenty of drama and offensiveness online, it is not, for most teens, a cycle of non-stop abuse.



(Words: 240)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. New technologies usually frighten adults.			
2. In the 1980s, the Sony Walkman was considered a powerful technological device.			
3. Young people use digital technology in a creative and useful way.			
4. Research has shown that using social media a lot makes people less willing to meet each other in person.			
5. Parents don't care about their kids' digital privacy.			
6. Kids spend a lot of time on Facebook nowadays.			
7. You cannot delete a conversation on Instagram.			
8. Teenagers do not always think carefully before deciding on something.			
9. Teenagers should be taught how to protect themselves when surfing the net.			
10. Kids should be forgiven for any mistakes they make.			

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.

A.	inventive	B.	beneficial	C.	panic	D.	deleting	E.	trace
F.	judgement	G.	contact	H.	abuse	I.	adjust	J.	remain

11.	To change something slightly so that it works better, fits better or is more suitable.
12.	Communication with someone, especially by speaking or writing to them regularly.
13.	Helpful, useful or good.
14.	An opinion about someone or something that you form after thinking carefully.
15.	To stay in the same place or in the same condition, to continue to exist.
16.	Very good at thinking of new and original ideas.
17.	Bad, cruel or violent treatment of people or animals.
18.	A sudden strong feeling of fear that prevents reasonable thought or action.
19.	To remove something such as data, documents, programs, etc. from a computer.
20.	A sign that something has happened or existed or that someone or something was in a specific place.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

Today's teens have built up an impressive amount of daily screen time. Figures put it at between six to eight hours a day for 11-15 year-olds, and that's not including time spent on a computer for homework. In fact, even the average UK adult spends more time looking at a screen than sleeping, according to one analysis. This trend is now exposing some worrying results and researchers are interested in the impact it is having on many aspects of our health, including sleep, the importance of which is currently gaining unique attention.

In a 2017 study of over 1,700 young adults of both sexes, researchers found that when it comes to social media interaction, the part of a day during which such an interaction takes place plays a critical role. Involvement during the last 30 minutes before bed was found to be the strongest sign of a poor night's sleep being completely independent of the total amount of time of use during the day. Keeping those last 30 minutes tech-free seems to be crucial to a peaceful sleep. A now well-told warning is that the blue light from the screens inhibits our melatonin levels, a chemical that effectively tells us that it's time to nod off. It could also be possible that social media use increases a person's anxiety as the day goes on, making it hard to switch off when we finally go to bed. Or a more obvious reason might be that social media is deeply addictive and simply reduces the time we have for sleep.



(Words: 256)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. Nowadays, teenagers seem to spend a significant amount of time in front of a screen.			
2. Teenagers spend between six to eight hours a day on a computer in order to do their homework.			
3. The average UK adult spends less time sleeping than looking at a screen.			
4. Some researchers investigate the impact sleep may have on many aspects of our health.			
5. According to the text, only teenage girls participated in the 2017 study.			
6. The part of the day during which we use social media to interact with other people has no impact on our overall well-being.			
7. Getting a good night's sleep was found to relate with people's habits 30 minutes before going to bed.			
8. The blue light produced from screens prevents our body from producing any toxins.			
9. Social media use increases people's anxiety making it hard to sleep when they finally go to bed.			
10. Social media use reduces the time we spend with our family members.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	impressive	B.	exposing	C.	popularity	D.	impact	E.	aspect
F.	trends	G.	crucial	H.	factor	I.	effectively	J.	anxiety

11. Every _____ of our daily life is influenced by technology.
12. Social media have gained impressive _____ over the past five years.
13. She is very familiar with the latest _____ in fashion.
14. Children normally feel a lot of _____ about their first day at school.
15. Workers in this factory must be given sufficient training to be able to do their job _____.
16. Heavy snow was a contributing _____ in the accident.
17. Vitamins are _____ for maintaining good health.
18. The anti-smoking campaign has made quite a(n) _____ on young people.
19. Many journalists have built their careers on _____ political scandals.
20. That was a(n) _____ performance from such a young ballet dancer.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

Today's teens have built up an impressive amount of daily screen time. Figures put it at between six to eight hours a day for 11-15 year-olds, and that's not including time spent on a computer for homework. In fact, even the average UK adult spends more time looking at a screen than they do sleeping, according to one analysis. This trend is now exposing some worrying results and, staying hot on the heels of social media's popularity, many researchers are interested in the impact it is having on many aspects of our health, including sleep, the importance of which is currently gaining unprecedented attention. Ever since the meteoric rise of social media, research has been interested in its impact on society examining the relationships between technology and mental health looking at both the good and bad effects. What is unclear, however, is the exact causal direction: do mental problems lead to increased social media use or does social media use increase depression? It could be working both ways, making it even more problematic as there is a potential for a vicious circle. The more depressed a person is the more social media they might then use, which worsens their mental health further. In other words, an increase in social media could be associated with an increase in the likelihood of depression, anxiety and sleep deprivation. And a lack of sleep can both worsen mental health and be the result of mental health issues.



(Words: 243)

	STATEMENTS	A	B	C
		TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1.	The author believes that teens should not spend their time in front of a computer screen.			
2.	Teenagers spend approximately four hours doing their homework every day.			
3.	A study has shown that people in the UK spend more time sleeping than looking at a screen.			
4.	According to the text, spending too much time in front of a computer screen may have a negative impact on people's health.			
5.	The importance of sleep has attracted many researchers' interest nowadays.			
6.	Researchers have found that social media popularity has stopped rising these days.			
7.	Social media have made it easier for people to make new friends.			
8.	The relationship between social media use and depression is not absolutely clear.			
9.	A good night's sleep can help people overcome depression without taking any medication.			
10.	Social media use can cause lack of sleep and mental health problems.			

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	amount	B.	potential	C.	increased	D.	mental	E.	impressive
F.	impact	G.	aspects	H.	currently	I.	worse	J.	associated

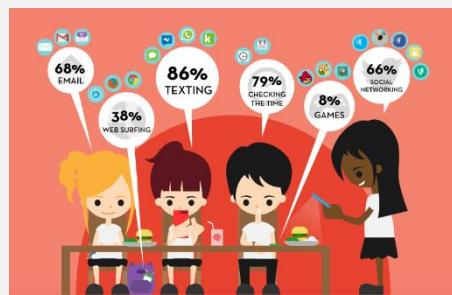
- 11.** That was a(n) performance from such a young tennis player; she was really amazing!
- 12.** I had a certain of difficulty finding the house.
- 13.** The conditions they are living in are than we thought.
- 14.** The new environmental campaign has made quite a(n) on young people.
- 15.** He holds the position of technical manager.
- 16.** This country has enormous for economic development given its fossil energy sources.
- 17.** These symptoms are usually with depression.
- 18.** People who smoke have a(n) risk of a lung disease.
- 19.** Stress can affect both your physical and health.
- 20.** Which of your job do you most enjoy and why? Is there something you would like to change?

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

New technologies always cause generational panic, which usually has more to do with adult fears than with the lives of teenagers. In the 1930s, parents worried that radio was gaining "an invincible hold of their children". When you look at today's digital activity, the facts are much more positive than you might expect.

Indeed, social scientists who study young people have found that their digital use can be inventive and even beneficial. This is true not just in terms of their social lives, but their education too. So if you use a ton of social media, do you become unable, or unwilling to engage in face-to-face contact? Research has found that the most passionate texters are also the kids most likely to spend time with friends in person. One form of socialising doesn't replace the other. It adds to it. Indeed, as kids get older and are given more freedom, they often ease up on social networking. Early on, the web is their "third space", but by their late teens, it's replaced in reaction to greater autonomy. As they gain experience with living online, they begin to adjust their behaviour, wrestling with new communication skills, as they do in the real world. Parents are wrong to worry that kids don't care about privacy. In fact, they spend hours adjusting their Facebook settings or using quick-delete sharing tools, such as Snapchat, to minimise their digital traces or they post a photograph on Instagram, have a pleasant conversation with friends and then delete it so that no traces remain.



(Words: 257)

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED
1. New technologies seem to create only problems to teenagers' lives.			
2. Today's parents worry about their children more than parents did in the past.			
3. In the 1980s Sony Walkman was believed to be dangerous for young people.			
4. According to social scientists, teenagers' digital activity has a negative impact on their learning process.			
5. Social scientists are interested in studying the impact of social media on teenagers' relationship with their parents.			
6. Research has shown that children who are keen on social media also enjoy meeting their friends in person.			
7. As children get older, they want to be more autonomous and independent.			
8. Teenagers who use social media a lot find it difficult to communicate in real-life situations.			
9. The writer believes that parents should be more concerned about their children's digital privacy.			
10. Kids spend time modifying their Facebook system settings because they want to protect themselves.			

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

A.	fear	B.	freedom	C.	research	D.	contact	E.	privacy
F.	danger	G.	facts	H.	education	I.	reaction	J.	traces

11.	They regained their _____ after ten years of unjust imprisonment.
12.	Anyone involved in special _____ for deaf students should speak their sign language in order to be able to teach them in the best possible way.
13.	Don't forget that Jane has an allergic _____ to nuts; please make sure that our lunch is nut-free!
14.	He attempted to cover up all the _____ of his crime.
15.	Trembling with _____, she handed over the money to the gunman.
16.	"Have you been in _____ with Andrew recently?" "Only by phone."
17.	No decision will be made until we know all the _____ about this strange case.
18.	The future of our planet is in _____ if we continue to pollute the environment.
19.	I hate sharing a bedroom - I never get any _____!
20.	We have managed to get the financial support needed to carry out more _____ on the language of dolphins.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

New technologies always cause generational panic, which usually has more to do with adult fears than with the lives of teenagers. In the 1930s, parents worried that radio was gaining "an invincible hold of their children". In the 1980s, the great danger was the Sony Walkman. Nevertheless, when you look at today's digital activity, the facts are much more positive than you might expect. Social scientists who study young people have found that their digital use can be beneficial. This is true not just in terms of their social lives, but their education too. So if you use a ton of social media, do you become unwilling to engage in face-to-face contact? Research has shown that the most avid texters are also the kids most likely to spend time with friends in person. One form of socializing doesn't replace the other. It increases it. Parents are wrong to worry that kids don't care about privacy. In fact, they spend hours adjusting their Facebook settings to minimise their digital traces. Or they post a photograph on Instagram, have a pleasant conversation with friends and then delete it so that no traces remain. This is not to say that kids always use good judgement. Like everyone else, they make mistakes, sometimes serious ones. But working out how to behave online is a new social skill. While there's plenty of drama and messiness online, it is not, for most teens, a cycle of non-stop abuse.



(Words: 242)

	STATEMENTS		A	B	C
	TRUE	FALS E	NOT MENTION ED		
1.	New technologies seem to create anxiety to parents.				
2.	Today's teenagers want to have access to the latest technological devices.				
3.	In the past, parents considered the radio and the Sony Walkman a threat to their children's lives.				
4.	According to social scientists, teenagers' digital activity prevents them from having any face-to-face social interactions.				
5.	Social scientists have studied the effect of digital games on primary school children and teenagers.				
6.	According to a study, children who like meeting their friends in person do not use any online form of communication.				
7.	Parents should always advise their children on how to protect themselves from any strangers they meet online.				
8.	Kids delete their photos from Instagram because they don't want to be traced.				
9.	A recent study has shown that a large number of teenagers do not behave properly when holding an online conversation.				
10.	Kids should be excused for any mistakes they might make when using the social media.				

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	behaved	B.	worries	C.	deleted	D.	gained	E.	expect
F.	posted	G.	care	H.	remain	I.	causes	J.	studied

11. I the file by accident. Can you please resend it to me?

12. Many thanks to our customers for all the comments they have on our newly created Facebook page.

13. They as if nothing had happened.

14. The doctor ordered him to in bed for a few days.

15. He went to Oxford University, where he History and Economics.

16. Gosh, I didn't to see you here! That's a lovely surprise!

17. It me that he hasn't phoned yet. He is always back home before 18:00.

18. Don't worry about me; I can take of myself.

19. As part of their school project, they are trying to determine the most common of workplace accidents.

20. I a lot of weight while I was on holiday last month.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

Today's teens have built up an impressive amount of daily screen time. This trend is now exposing some worrying results and researchers are interested in the impact it is having on many aspects of our health, including sleep, the importance of which is nowadays gaining remarkable attention. A recent study of over 1,700 young adults has shown that social media interaction during the last 30 minutes before going to bed is the strongest indicator of a poor night's sleep. What is worse is that when it comes to sleep deprivation, it is usually young people who are most negatively affected. That is because adolescence is a time of important biological and social changes that are critical to people's overall development. If social media use increases anxiety and depression, as research has shown, it could then, in turn, impact sleep. If you lay in bed awake comparing yourself to other people's posts, you might well believe that your life is somewhat dull in comparison, which could make you feel worse and keep you up. Social media use is growing and changing so quickly, that it is difficult to keep up with all those changes. To combat any problems, it's clear that moderation is the key. We should all reserve specific periods of time throughout the day to distance ourselves from our screens. Parents need to have set places in their homes where devices can or cannot be used, so it's not a fluid situation where social media is bleeding into every part of your life without any boundaries.



(Words: 257)

	STATEMENTS		A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED		
1.	The text discusses the connection between daily time spent on social media and lack of sleep.				
2.	Researchers studied the effect of increased screen time on people's health a long time ago.				
3.	A study has shown that social media interaction 30 minutes before going to bed may result in a bad night's sleep.				
4.	Teenage years are critical for people to build healthy sleep habits.				
5.	Sleep deprivation can have a negative impact on people's professional life.				
6.	The writer finds no relationship between lack of sleep and young people's development.				
7.	Anxiety and depression may lead to sleeping problems.				
8.	Negative social media comments may cause mental health problems to adults.				
9.	Parents should control the use of electronic devices by their children at home.				
10.	According to the text, the best way to deal with the negative impact of social media is to limit the time spent on using them.				

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. 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.

A.	trend	B.	amount	C.	interested	D.	affected	E.	critical
F.	dull	G.	reserve	H.	devices	I.	keep up	J.	throughout

11. Whenever you have some free time I'd be really _____ to hear more about your work.
12. She was calm _____ her visit to the dentist.
13. The president's support is absolutely _____ to this new project.
14. Her long skirt is right on _____ this winter.
15. Could I _____ two seats for tomorrow evening's performance?
16. I read the papers every morning to _____ with what's happening in the outside world.
17. My dog eats an unbelievable _____ of food for her age.
18. Washing machines and vacuum cleaners are timesaving electrical _____.
19. The book was so _____ that I couldn't finish it; I actually quit reading at the end of chapter one.
20. Local farmers have been badly _____ by the extreme weather.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned (C).

In 2017 a study of over 1,700 young adults showed that interaction with social media during the last 30 minutes before bed was found to be the strongest indicator of a poor night's sleep. There are several factors that could explain this. A now well-told caution is that the blue light emitted from our screens slows down our melatonin levels. Melatonin is a chemical that effectively tells us that it's time to nod off. It could also be possible that social media use increases a person's anxiety as the day goes on, making it hard to switch off when we finally go to bed. Or a more obvious reason might be that social media is very attractive and simply reduces the time we have for sleep. It seems there is a merry-go-round of interrelated issues at play. Social media is linked to increased depression, anxiety and sleep deprivation. And a lack of sleep can both worsen mental health and be a result of mental health issues. A lack of sleep has other side-effects, too. It has been linked to an increased risk of heart diseases, diabetes, obesity, poor academic performance, slower reaction times when driving, risk behaviour, increased substance use...the list goes on. What's worse is that when it comes to sleep deprivation, it's usually young people who are most negatively affected. That is because adolescence is a time of important biological and social changes that are critical to people's overall development.



(Words: 243)

	STATEMENTS		A	B	C
	TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED		
1.	The writer talks about the positive and negative effects of social media on people's health.				
2.	The aim of the 2017 study was to examine the causes of sleeping problems that many people keep facing in present times.				
3.	The blue light that screens of different technological devices send out makes people feel dizzy and sleepy.				
4.	According to the text, some young people sleep less because of social media use when going to bed.				
5.	A feeling of nervousness may be the result of social media use.				
6.	People who are mentally ill may suffer from lack of sleep.				
7.	Lack of sleep has resulted in serious car accidents.				
8.	Poor school performance is not related to the amount of sleep young people get on a daily basis.				
9.	Social media use has led to an increase in the number of drug addicts.				
10.	Lack of sleep may prevent young people from developing properly, both physically and socially.				

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	lack	B.	disease	C.	reaction	D.	performance	E.	behaviour
F.	reason	G.	factor	H.	development	I.	anxiety	J.	risk

11. The police have every good _____ to believe that he is guilty; the stolen jewellery was found in his car.

12. The first symptom of the _____ is a very high temperature.

13. The documentary traced the _____ of popular music through the ages.

14. Physical activity is an important _____ in maintaining fitness.

15. That was a very impressive _____ by the young player, who scored 14 points within the first ten minutes.

16. His answer demonstrated a complete _____ of his understanding of the question; it was obvious that he didn't know what he was talking about.

17. He has helped many patients suffering from _____, depression and eating disorders.

18. We want clean rivers and lakes where we would be able to swim without any _____ to our health.

19. My boyfriend apologized for his bad _____ at the party last night; there was no reason to start an argument with his classmates.

20. Some people have an allergic _____ to shellfish or nuts.

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

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

New technologies always cause generational panic, which usually has more to do with adult fears than with the lives of teenagers. In the 1930s, parents worried that radio was gaining "an invincible hold of their children". In the 1980s, the great danger was the Sony Walkman. However, when you look at today's digital activity, the facts are much more positive than you might expect. Indeed, social scientists **who** study young people have found that their digital use can be inventive and even beneficial. This is true not just in terms of their social lives, but their education too. So if you use a ton of social media, do you become unable or unwilling to engage in face-to-face contact? Research has found that the most avid texters are also the kids most likely to spend time with friends in person. One form of socialising doesn't replace the other. It adds to it. Kids still spend time face to face. Indeed, as they get older and are given more freedom, they often ease up on social networking. Early on, the web is their "third space", but by the late teens, it's replaced in reaction to greater autonomy. As they gain experience with living online, they begin to adjust their behaviour, wrestling with new communication skills, as they do in the real world. Parents are wrong to worry that kids don't care about privacy. In fact, they spend hours adjusting their Facebook settings or using quick-delete sharing tools, such as Snapchat, to minimise **their** traces.



(Words: 252)

1. The aim of this text is to

A. persuade teenagers to spend less time on social media. B. inform us about teenagers' digital activity today. C. advise parents on how to help their children socialize.

2. The writer mentions the Sony Walkman in order to

A. show what technological devices were fashionable in the 1980s. B. give an example of parents' fears about new technological devices. C. compare the technological devices of the past with gadgets available nowadays.

3. The writer implies that

A. parents should not worry about new technologies so much. B. parents had to face greater dangers in the past. C. adults are responsible for teenagers' lives.

4. In the second paragraph the underlined word "**who**" refers to

A. young people. B. social scientists. C. adults.

5. Scientists have found that teenagers' digital activity could make them

A. unwilling to study. B. shy in face-to-face contact. C. friendlier and more sociable.

6. According to a study, the children who usually meet their friends in person

A. avoid using the social media. B. cannot make new friends. C. also use the social media.

7. As kids get older, they

A. want to be more independent. B. prefer meeting their friends online. C. use social networking sites more frequently.

8. As teenagers spend more time on digital leisure activities,

A. it is more difficult for them to change their everyday lifestyle. B. they may develop new ways of communication. C. they cannot face the difficulties of the real world.

9. The writer of the text believes that

A. parents need to worry about their kids' digital privacy. B. parents should advise their children on internet privacy. C. teenagers can protect their digital privacy when online.

10. The underlined word “their” refers to

A. kids. B. parents. C. tools.

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	late	B.	social	C.	real	D.	beneficial	E.	great
F.	unwilling	G.	positive	H.	wrong	I.	likely	J.	digital

11. Spending some time in the countryside will be _____ to his health; he needs to breathe some fresh air and get away from it all.

12. I had a very active _____ life when I was at college; I couldn't stop going to parties and making new friends every weekend!

13. It is _____ that the suspects have left the country by now.

14. The little boy was _____ to leave because he was having such a good time at the party.

15. You are _____ in thinking that Matt is from the States - he's Canadian.

16. There was a very _____ response to our new project proposal; people seemed very pleased with it.

17. You'll be _____ for your flight if you don't hurry up!

18. There was a _____ deal of excitement in the classroom before the Christmas bazaar.

19. The _____ revolution has made it much easier for us to work from home but we might end up working online all day long.

20. No, it wasn't a dream. It was _____. A stranger was standing outside my window a minute ago!

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

Today's teens have built up an impressive amount of daily screen time. Figures put it at between six to eight hours a day for 11-15 year-olds, and that's not including time spent on a computer for homework. In fact, even the average UK adult spends more time looking at a screen than they do sleeping, according to one analysis. This trend is now exposing some worrying results and, staying hot on the heels of social media's popularity, researchers are interested in the impact it is having on many aspects of our health. Ever since the meteoric rise of social media, research has been interested in its impact on society examining the relationship between technology and mental health looking at the good and the bad effects. What is unclear, however, is the exact causal direction: does depression increase social media use, or does social media use increase depression? It could be working both ways, making it even more problematic as there's a potential for a vicious circle. The more depressed some people are, the more they might use social media, which worsens their mental health. But there's another worrying impact. In a 2017 study of over 1,700 young adults, scientists found that when it comes to social media interaction, time of day plays a crucial role. Engagement during the last 30 minutes before going to bed strongly indicated a poor night's sleep, which was completely independent of their total amount of time of use during the rest of the day.



(Words: 249)

1. This text talks about the

- A. time people spend on computers.
- B. effects of social media use on our health.
- C. reasons why many people feel depressed.

2. This text would probably appear on

- A. a shopping website.
- B. a software development blog.
- C. a popular website.

3. According to the text, teenagers

- A. spend at least 6-8 hours a day in front of a screen.
- B. spend more time in front of a computer screen than adults.
- C. do not spend much time on a computer for their homework.

4. From the text it seems that researchers are

- A. worried about the amount of people's daily screen time.
- B. excited about the popularity of social media.
- C. pleased with social media use by teenagers nowadays.

5. In the text the underlined word "meteoric" means

- A. frightening.
- B. bright.
- C. fast.

6. People who are depressed might

- A. feel worse when using the social media.
- B. try to avoid using the social media.
- C. use the social media less often than others.

7. In the text the underlined word "they" refers to

- A. people.
- B. researchers.
- C. social media.

8. A 2017 study showed that

- A. many young people use the social media to make friends.
- B. it is important to know when social media is used during the day.
- C. the amount of social media use has a

negative effect on people's work.

9. According to the 2017 study,

A. social media use has a negative impact on all people's sleep. B. poor sleep and social media interaction are related.

C. social media use at night can help us sleep better.

10. In this text, the writer appears

A. worried about the impact of social media use on people's mental health. B. pleased with the positive effects of technology and social media use in people's lives.

C. satisfied with the results of the studies on social media use among teenagers nowadays.

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

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

A.	popularity	B.	trends	C.	aspect	D.	researcher	E.	average
F.	results	G.	depression	H.	amount	I.	impact	J.	directions

11.	He works as a market _____ for a big advertising company and he carries out surveys on customers' attitudes towards specific products.
12.	The extent to which every _____ of our daily life is influenced by technology is amazing!
13.	The increase in the number of young people moving to work in big cities has had a dramatic _____ on the population of many villages.
14.	I completed my university entrance exams yesterday, but I won't get the _____ until the end of August.
15.	The _____ adult man burns between 1,500 to 2,000 calories per day.
16.	Unemployed people receive a small _____ of money from the state.
17.	The band has enjoyed an unstoppable rise in _____; all teenagers listen to their songs!
18.	The top fashion _____ for the spring season include light, cool fabrics and coloured accessories.
19.	"Did you have any trouble finding the theatre?" "No, your _____ were excellent."
20.	People who feel miserable all the time might be suffering from _____.

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

In a 2017 study of over 1,700 young adults, they found that when it comes to social media interaction, time of day plays a fundamental role. Engagement during the last 30 minutes before going to bed was found to be the strongest indicator of a poor night's sleep, which was also found to be completely independent of the total amount of time of use during the rest of the day. It seems that something about keeping those last 30 minutes tech-free is crucial to a good night's sleep. There are several factors that could explain this. A now well-told caution is that the blue light emitted from our screens inhibits our melatonin levels. Melatonin is a chemical that effectively tells us that it's time to nod off. It could also be possible that social media use increases a person's anxiety as the day goes on, making it hard to switch off when we finally go to bed. Or a more obvious reason might be that social media is deeply alluring and simply reduces the time we have for sleep. And so it seems there is a merry-go-round of interrelated issues at play. Social media is linked to increased depression, anxiety and sleep deprivation. And a lack of sleep can both worsen mental health and be a result of mental health issues. Lack of sleep has other side-effects, too. It has been linked to an increased risk of heart diseases, diabetes, obesity, poor academic performance, slower reaction times when driving, risk behaviour, increased substance use... the list goes on.



(Words: 255)

1. The text talks about the impact of
 - A. sleep deprivation on people's health
 - B. social media use on people's sleeping habits.
 - C. various mental health problems on people's lives.
2. This text could be found in
 - A. an encyclopedia.
 - B. an advertising leaflet.
 - C. a parents magazine.
3. This text could be of interest to people who
 - A. feel miserable and cannot make any new friends.
 - B. have low levels of melatonin in their body.
 - C. spend time on the social media before going to bed.
4. According to the 2017 study,
 - A. daily time spent on social media might lead to sleeping problems.
 - B. we should better avoid any social media interaction 30 minutes before going to bed.
 - C. a good 30-minute sleep during the day increases the melatonin levels in our body.
5. According to the text, melatonin
 - A. is involved in controlling our sleep pattern.
 - B. is only produced by our body during the night.
 - C. prevents us from having a good night's sleep.
6. According to the text, our anxiety levels may rise if we
 - A. switch off our phones when we go to bed.
 - B. face difficulties when using the social media.
 - C. insist on using the social media all day long.
7. In the text, the underlined word 'alluring' means
 - A. tempting
 - B. unattractive
 - C. alarming
8. In the text, the underlined word 'interrelated' means
 - A. disconnected.
 - B. closely connected.
 - C. irrelevant.
9. In the text the underlined phrase 'poor academic performance' means
 - A. not doing well at school.
 - B. not going to school.
 - C. not participating in a school play.

10. According to the text, people who do not sleep well at night

A. are slow drivers. B. may face health problems. C. cannot get up in the morning

ΘΕΜΑ 2α. 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.

A.	fundamental	B.	social	C.	reaction	D.	depression	E.	inhibit
F.	deprivation	G.	increase	H.	crucial	I.	reduce	J.	effectively

11.	Some kind of behaviour, feeling or action that is the direct result of something else.
12.	To take an action that makes something less likely to happen or that discourages someone from doing something.
13.	To become or make something become larger in amount or size.
14.	Extremely important or necessary.
15.	Lack of, absence or too little of something important.
16.	In a way that is successful and helps you achieve something.
17.	Being the most basic or most important thing on which other things depend.
18.	To become or to make something become smaller in size, amount, degree, importance, etc.
19.	Related to meeting and spending time with other people for pleasure.
20.	The state of feeling very unhappy and without any hope for the future.