

ΘΕΜΑ 2β. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Part 1: Fill each gap in sentences 21-25 with the correct word from the box below (A-F). Use each word only once. There is one option you do not need.

A.	for	B.	under	C.	on	D.	at	E.	in	F.	by
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21. He talked _____ great detail about the furniture he has chosen for the living room.
22. Tom will never forgive you _____ having lied to him. It was such a nasty thing to do!
23. I am afraid we cannot afford to go _____ holiday this summer; I hope things will get better next year.
24. To be honest with you, I always commute to work _____ train. I find it faster and safer.
25. I am sorry to hear that you are ill; _____ the circumstances, you should definitely take the day off.

Part 2: Fill each gap in sentences 26-30 with the correct word from the box below (G-L). Use each word only once. There is one option you do not need.

G.	up	H.	down	I.	out	J.	in	K.	on	L.	off
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26. It seems that I've put _____ a couple of kilos these past months. It's time to start jogging again.
27. Listen, why don't you put your ideas _____ on paper first, and then we can discuss them.
28. The football match was put _____ due to the stormy weather and the fans were so disappointed.
29. We're going to put _____ a new fence around our garden.
30. The firefighters tried hard to put _____ the fire before it reached the nearby houses.

ΘΕΜΑ 3. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Your teacher has asked you to read the novel *'Pride and Prejudice'* by Jane Austen and write **an article** (120-150 words) for the English section of your school newspaper. In the article you need to compare women's position today to their position in the 19th century by presenting any similarities or differences in their assumed roles and the opportunities given to them. You can use information from the following text and/or add your own ideas.



Women's Roles in Early Nineteenth-Century Britain

The importance of marriage in the lives of Elizabeth Bennet and her sisters may be difficult for modern readers to understand. Young women today have a variety of options open to them regarding their future — they can marry, of course, but they can also go to college, follow any career path that may interest them, and live on their own, independent of relatives or chaperones. Young women of Austen's day did not have these advantages. Although the daughters of the middle and upper class could be sent to school, their education there consisted more of becoming "accomplished" than it did of expanding their academic knowledge. Additionally, women in early nineteenth-century Britain were not allowed in higher education, so private tutors, governesses, and private schools were the extent of structured education open to them. Naturally, a young woman like Elizabeth Bennet with a lively, inquisitive mind would have been able to further her education independently through reading. A woman's formal education was limited because her job opportunities were limited — and vice versa. Society could not conceive of a woman entering a profession such as medicine or the law and therefore did not offer her the chance to do so. In fact, middle- and upper-class women had few avenues open to them for a secure future. If unmarried, they would remain dependent upon their relatives, living with or receiving a small income from their fathers, brothers, or other relations who could afford to support them. Only marriage could save them from being rejected by their social sphere, and only marriage could save the family's reputation as well.