

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



You don't have to be too old to remember when everything online was

referred to as "cyber-this" or "cyberthat". In fact, the proliferation of words nodding to "cyberspace" was so overwhelming that in 1998, the New York Times predicted that

"cyber" would soon be on its way out. It just wasn't cool anymore.

In a way, the paper was right. Nobody really talks about cyberspace today – and web searches for the term have slumped over the past 10 years.

But phrases like "cyber attack" or "cyber crime" have actually become more popular in recent years.

Curiously enough, cyber has come to be associated almost exclusively with things that are dark or threatening.

But while "cyber" has become niche and unfashionable, the words we use to refer to the internet generally have also evolved. A more subtle shift, perhaps, but a handful of linguists have noticed that we just don't talk explicitly about "the internet" or even "the web" as much as we used to. "I hear a lot more about 'online', 'I went online', 'I didn't go onto the internet'. Online in some ways I think has replaced some of the earlier locutions like 'internet' and 'cyber' because it's one simple label," explains Naomi Baron, professor of Linguistics.

Of course, we also increasingly substitute the verb "to google" for phrases meaning to search online for information and say things like, "Let me ask Google" – even if Google isn't the search tool that actually gets used. You might also have heard a friend say, "I'll Facebook you" to mean they'll send a message. This "verbing" of brand names is not new - think of "to hoover" or "to xerox" - but it certainly chimes with the common theme: that these technologies are becoming ever more ubiquitous and familiar. As such, the language associated with them does too.

Other terms have become shortened and less formal. We don't hyphenate "e-mail" anymore and hardly anyone, if they do mention "internet" in writing, will capitalise the "I". There have also been changes in the language we use to interact with the web itself. Apps like Siri and Google Now encourage users to ask questions in a natural form of speech.

http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20160401

Α. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

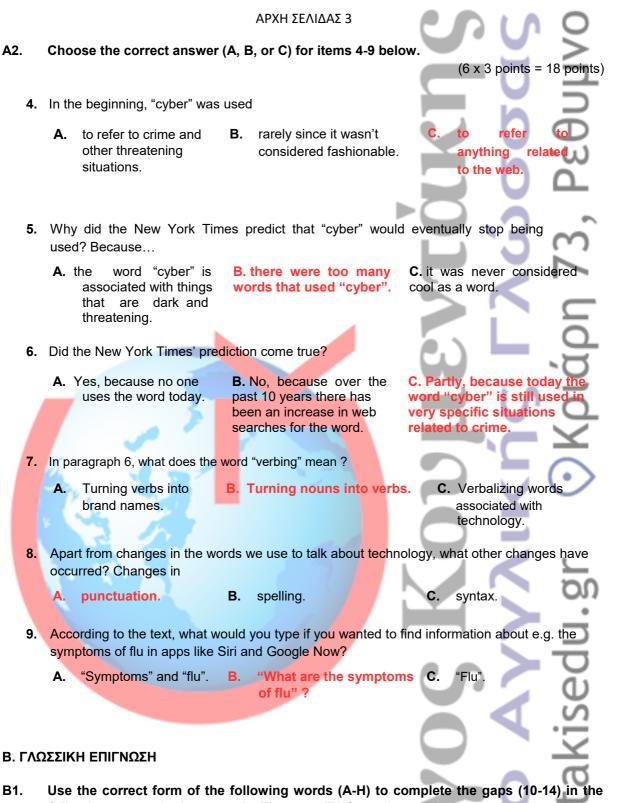
A1. Answer questions 1-3 based on the text above (up to 30 words each).

(3 x 4 points = 12 points)

1. What would be a suitable title for this article? Talking about the Internet: Then & Now or similar

2. What is the purpose of this article? To inform readers on language changes regarding the Internet or similar

3. Would you expect this article to appear in a newspaper or a scientific journal? Justify your answer. In a newspaper, because its way of writing is direct, with no use of scientific terminology; instead, the writer uses everyday language or similar.



following text, as in the example. There are TWO words you do not need.

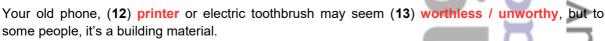
 $(5 \times 2 \text{ points} = 10 \text{ points})$

٩

Α.	print	В.	aware	C.	worth	D.	global	
Ε.	potential	F.	rapid	G.	person	H.	increase	

The example is in *italics*.

Electronic waste, or e-waste, is a (ex.) rapidly growing problem. As our desire for (10) persona gadgets grows, we end up with more and more electronics in landfills, (11) increasingly seeping toxic substances like lead and mercury into groundwater. Yet many are realising that the gadgets we chuck away can be ripped apart and transformed into something new - brand new technology, or even art.



In 2012, we discarded 48.9 million tonnes of electrical and electronic products. If current trends continue, by 2017, the annual amount of e-waste produced (**14**) globally will reach 65.4 million tonnes.

B2. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets to complete the gaps (15-19) in the text.

 $(5 \times 2 \text{ points} = 10 \text{ points})$

Things You Use Everyday, Thanks to the Ancient Greeks

You would think that in this day and age of techno-bliss that all of the really important inventions come from modern society. Not so. There are a plethora of items we use in our daily lives for which we have the ancient Greeks (**15**) to thank [thank]. They may not (**16**) have perfected [perfect] the primitive inventions, but they did pave the way for many of our modern conveniences.

The Alarm Clock

Dating back to 428-348 BC, ancient Greek philosopher, Plato was the first to have an alarm clock. Not to be confused with the digital alarms that we rely on nowadays, his was a 'water clock'. The design was as such that after it (17) had counted [count] the desired time it would play notes from a water organ, quite the alarm clock!

Automatic Doors

Another invention that you use continually, clueless to its Greek origin, is automatic doors. Of course, the prototype for automatic doors (**18**) was powered [power] by steam, not electricity. Heron of Alexandria created a hydraulic system and installed it at an Alexandrian temple, complete with fire, water and steam, the ropes would (**19**) be triggered [trigger] and pull open the doors.

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

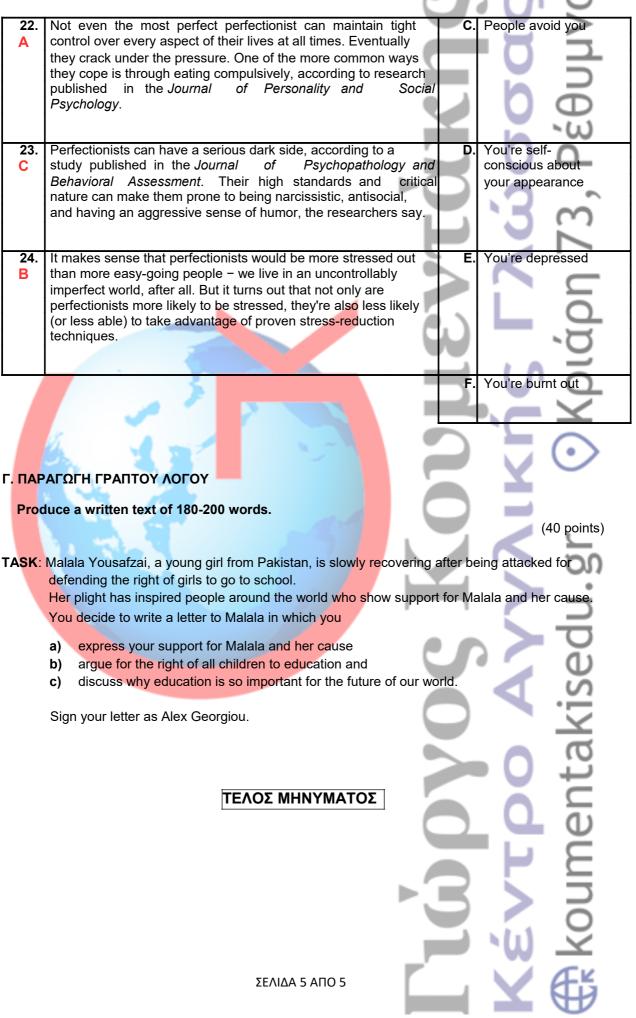
(5 x 2 points = 10 points)

Clear Signs You're a Perfectionist

		_	S I
	COLUMN A		
20. D	Perfectionists often spend more time than others choosing outfits, shopping, getting dressed, putting on makeup and looking in the mirror. But it's not just your time that suffers – this focus on looks can make perfectionists more vulnerable to eating disorders like anorexia and bulimia in an attempt to control every aspect of their bodies.	A.	You binge on junk food
21. E	Perfectionism is one of the primary traits linked to chronically feeling sad and anxious, according to research published in the Review of General Psychology. Even more alarming, the scientists found that having perfectionistic tendencies significantly raised a person's risk of suicide.	B	Meditation doesn't work for you
	ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 4 ΑΠΟ 5		V ATS

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 4 ΑΠΟ 5

ΑΡΧΗ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ 5



Sample answer

Dear Malala,

I've recently been informed about what has happened to you. As a pupil myself, I felt deeply moved, and I'd like to express my wholehearted support to your beliefs.

To begin with, the society in which you live unfortunately has plenty of old-fashioned beliefs, which can only be characterised as diminutive to women. Therefore, it is very hopeful to see young girls like you support their dream for a better life for women, with equal rights in education as men.

Indeed, the reason you fight for is of crucial importance, because schooling contributes to forming our personality. Lack of education can lead to someone being easily influenced by others who want to manipulate or exploit them. Besides this, change comes with knowledge, which shouldn't be a privilege. Everything, whether it comes to science and technology or anything else, presupposes the existence of insight, which can only be offered through education. Boys are no more capable than girls in bringing about change, and everyone has the right to place a pebble towards making our world a better place.

In conclusion, I'd like to congratulate you for your courage to defend for what you support. Don't be let down by the attack, because education is vital in our life and everyone should be entitled to have the most of it.

Best wishes, Alex Georgiou



nentakised

Αποθετήριο απαντημένων θεμάτων: www.koumentakisedu.gr/site/panhellenicanswers