



ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ
ΚΡΑΤΙΚΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΓΛΩΣΣΟΜΑΘΕΙΑΣ

Ministry of Education, Lifelong learning and Religious Affairs
English Language Certification

LEVEL **B1&B2** on the scale set by the Council of Europe

MODULE **1** Reading comprehension and language awareness test

Period **Integrated Sample Test**

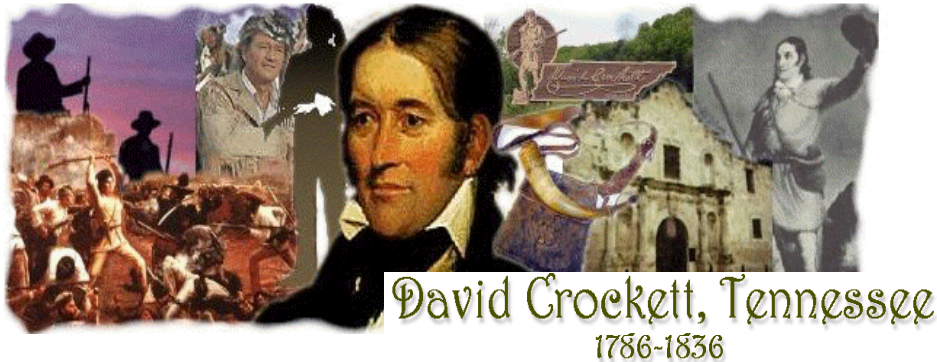
ATTENTION

- Do not open this booklet until the exam begins.
- Mark your answers on Answer Sheet 1 [ΑΠΑΝΤΗΤΙΚΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ 1].
- Provide a single answer for each item.
- You have **85 minutes** to complete this exam paper

ACTIVITY 1

1.1 Read the text about David Crockett and for each gap (1-5) choose the best option (A-H). Use each option only once. There are three (3) options you do not need.

A.	hired	B.	broke ties	C.	admired	D.	worn
E.	served	F.	chased	G.	ran away	H.	born



David Crockett, according to fact and myth, was a pioneer, a patriot, a soldier, a trapper, an explorer, a state legislator and a Congressman. In short, he was and still is an American legend. Davy, as he was widely known, was (1) _____ in a small cabin in upper East Tennessee, on August 17, 1786. Son of John and Rebecca Crockett, he was the fifth of nine children.

Davy knew first-hand the brutalities of frontier life. His grandparents were killed by Cherokee Indians even before he was born. By the time he was 12, he was (2) _____ to work for a cattle drover. When this man wanted to keep Davy by force, past the end of his contract, he had to escape through a snowstorm.

Having no luck with formal education, Davy (3) _____ from home at the age of 13 in 1799 and survived on his own. Between 1811 and 1813 he fought under General Jackson in the Creek War and became popular as an Indian fighter and frontiersman. Although people (4) _____ him for being strong, hard and heroic, the obsessive admiration of Davy Crockett was largely due to his humour. He was charismatic and possessed the mastery of speech which was coupled with common sense. A natural storyteller, he had the power to captivate his audience and parody his opponents. He served two terms in the Tennessee legislature and was elected to Congress three times. After years, as a Democratic Jacksonian, Crockett (5) _____ with Jackson in 1828, because they no longer saw eye to eye, and he remained a conservative for the remainder of his political career. He died on March 6, 1835 fighting at Alamo, with other defenders who had sided with the 'anti-Jackson' fraction in the divided Texas government, having disobeyed the orders of Sam Houston to destroy the fort and retreat a month earlier.

1.2 Read the text about Crockett again and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 6-10.


- 6. David Crockett is
 - A. a historical figure.
 - B. a fictional character.
 - C. a celebrity.
- 7. David Crockett had
 - A. several children.
 - B. a beautiful mother.
 - C. many brothers and sisters.
- 8. David Crockett had
 - A. no parents.
 - B. loving grandparents.
 - C. no formal education.
- 9. David Crockett was
 - A. a poor public speaker.
 - B. admired for his wit.
 - C. a loyal Democrat all his life.
- 10. David Crockett died
 - A. in battle.
 - B. at a young age.
 - C. with nothing in his name.

ACTIVITY 2

Match utterances 11-16 with items A-G and find out about Jesse Owens, a gold medal Olympics athlete. There is one option you do not need.

Jesse Owens

in the Berlin Olympics



- 11. Jesse Owens was a great athlete...
- 12. Owens is considered to be such a great athlete because it's so hard...
- 13. It was a shock for Americans to find out that Owens had...
- 14. Athletes like Owens confirm the belief that events such as the Olympics are...
- 15. In this case, Hitler used the Olympic games...
- 16. Owens said in an interview that when he returned to the States, he couldn't ride in the front of the bus...

- A. ...to win several gold medals in a single event.
- B. ...used for political gain.
- C. ...'I felt ashamed' he said.
- D. ...to promote the power of Nazi Germany.
- E. ...but he was not welcome when he returned home in the U.S., because he took part in the Nazi Olympics.
- F. ...and this is why he is not remembered.
- G. ...greeted Hitler.

ACTIVITY 3

3.1 Read the text below and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 17-19.

17. This text is from
 A. a daily newspaper. B. a school book. C. a psychology magazine.
18. The title of the text is incomplete. The best completion option is:
 A. ...is good for the mind B. ...is expensive C. ...is very effective
19. This text was written for
 A. tourists in Greece. B. people interested in Greek affairs. C. international business experts.

Education...



According to the results of a survey released yesterday, education costs Greek households 4.3 billion euros a year, and this figure may well be higher if the cost of private tuition

classes is included as well.

Research carried out in the year 2005 showed that many families have to take out loans to put their children through school and to help them pass university entrance exams. This is because parents believe that their children should receive more education than that which they are receiving in school. So, they send their children for afternoon or evening classes in private institutes or have a tutor at home.

The largest amount of the money spent on education (1.44 billion euros) goes to pay for students preparing for university exams. Just over 1 billion is

spent on housing and food costs for students attending universities away from home. Another 342 million covers tuition fees in private colleges, and another 134 million for extra classes while students are still in secondary school. What is even more disturbing is that this figure would be higher if families were to declare the full amount they spend.

And this is not all! It is also reported that families spend 804 million euros a year on their children when they are still in primary school and another 284 million on childcare.

This is a lot of money spent in a country which has aimed to provide free education for all. And the question some parents ask is: "Is it really worth it? Will our children find a good job in the future?"

While we can say that education is an end in itself, and a really good education will result in professional success, it is also true that young people and their parents worry about the future.

3.2 Read the same text again and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 20-25.

20. Education in Greece is costly for
 A. parents and students. B. poor people. C. foreign students.
21. The main purpose of this text is
 A. to tell readers not to pay B. to provide facts and figures. C. to narrate events.
22. The facts presented in the text are
 A. not very recent. B. newly-released. C. inaccurate.
23. Greek parents are very interested in
 A. saving money. B. private education. C. their children's education.
24. Greeks are worried that, even if they have a good education, they may end up
 A. without a degree. B. without a job. C. being failures.
25. The overall message of this text is that education should be
 A. provided, but not carelessly. B. offered at any time of one's life. C. free for all.

ACTIVITY 4

Read the text below and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 26-31 on the next page.

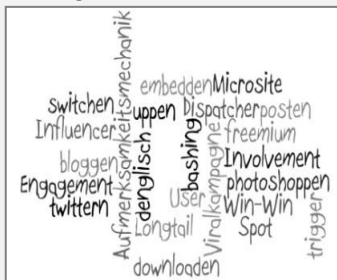
WORLD NEWS

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Want a snappy Slogan? Try English!

by Richard Bernstein

BERLIN, Dec. 20 – Not long ago, Lufthansa, the airline, made a bit of news when it changed its slogan from ‘There's No Better Way to Fly’, in English, to the German equivalent for ‘Everything



for this moment’. What was the German national airline doing with an English slogan aimed at its German clientele in the first place? Who knows really? But whatever it was doing, many

companies in Germany have used English, or some mishmash of German and English - the not very beautiful term for this is Denglish, a combination of Deutsch and English - to appeal to their German customers.

Now, as the Lufthansa example illustrates, there are some signs of a reversal, or, at least, the German press has reported on a few other companies reverting to the language that the population of this country actually speaks. The chain of perfume shops called DOUGLAS went from ‘Come in and find out’ in English to the German equivalent for ‘Douglas makes life more beautiful’.

Similarly, German McDonald's switched from its previous slogan in English, ‘Every time a good time’ to the German for ‘I love it’. Certainly, McDonald's could have used its current English motto, ‘I'm lovin' it’ here, and everybody would have understood. But lest you think that there is a paradigm shift going on, McDonald's competitor, Burger King, went the other way, from the German expression for ‘Because It Tastes Better’, to ‘Feel the Fire’, in English.

In fact, the news here in the land of Goethe, Schiller and Thomas Mann is that Denglish is on the march, and, as always, there are people who find it amusing and others sort of tragic.

A private company in Hanover, Satelliten Media Design, in conjunction with Hanover University, keeps track of one key aspect of the entire mixed language phenomenon, annually tabulating the 100 words most used in German advertising. By 2004, there were 23 English words on the chart. The first four words are still German – the German words for ‘we’, ‘you’, ‘more’ and ‘life’. In fifth place is the English ‘your’, followed by ‘world’, ‘life’, ‘business’, ‘with’, ‘power’, ‘people’, ‘better’, ‘more’, ‘solutions’ and 13 more.

The situation seems to be quite similar in Europe and in many other parts of the world as well. And everywhere there are those who care deeply about protecting the native language and others who feel that languages don't need protection. They have always borrowed from one another. And, anyway, what, in a democracy, can you really do about it?

The appeal of English is its ability to provide a kind of quick verbal punch, compared with the polysyllabic nature of German. And, it seems that English is hipper and quicker in general. If you bump into somebody at the supermarket cashier, it's a lot quicker and easier to say ‘Sorry’ or ‘Happy Birthday’ rather than use the equivalent long words in German. But this does not explain the Denglish verbs such as ‘smalltalken’, ‘brunchen’, ‘mailen’, ‘managen’ and many others. These are not used to save syllables or avoid complexity. They are simply in vogue, whether for better or worse. For the verbs, linguistic globalization, or, if you prefer, linguistic imperialism, seems the only explanation.

26. This article is written for:
 A. language specialists. B. marketing managers. C. the general public.
27. This article suggests that the use of a mixture of English and German seems to be:
 A. destroying the German language. B. affecting English positively. C. an unavoidable phenomenon.
28. The title of the article suggests that:
 A. snappy slogans are funny. B. German isn't good for slogans. C. people prefer slogans in German.
29. This article tells us that some German companies use English:
 A. to improve their marketing techniques. B. to attract their consumers. C. to increase sales of foreign products.
30. The article also tells us that several companies in Germany:
 A. advertise the use of 'Denglish' in their slogans. B. campaign against the use of English slogans. C. are returning to the sole use of German in their slogans.
31. According to this article, what is one possible reason for the frequent use of Denglish verbs?
 A. They're more expressive. B. They're easier to spell. C. They're trendy.

ACTIVITY 5

Use expressions A-F to complete utterances 32-36 so that they make sense. Use each option only once. There is one option you do not need.

A.	as good as my word	B.	for my own good	C.	it's no good
D.	make good time	E.	have a good time	F.	as good as gold

32.	Speaker A:	<i>I know that taking that awful medicine is _____, but this doesn't make it any easier.</i>
	Speaker B:	<i>You know you have to follow doctor's orders.</i>
33.	Speaker A:	<i>If we _____, we should reach the airport by 11.30.</i>
	Speaker B:	<i>I really doubt that.</i>
34.	Speaker A:	<i>Why don't you try to _____? Don't just sit there sulking!</i>
	Speaker B:	<i>I can't help it. I feel really bad about hurting her. Maybe if she'd speak to me...</i>
35.	Speaker A:	<i>_____ trying to apologise for what you did. The harm is done now!</i>
	Speaker B:	<i>But I really didn't mean to hurt you.</i>
36.	Speaker A:	<i>I always try to be _____. If I promise to do something, I'll do it!</i>
	Speaker B:	<i>We'll just see about that.</i>

ACTIVITY 6

Read items 37-41 below and decide what groups of people these notices might be aimed at. Use each of the options (A-F) below only once. There is one option you do not need.

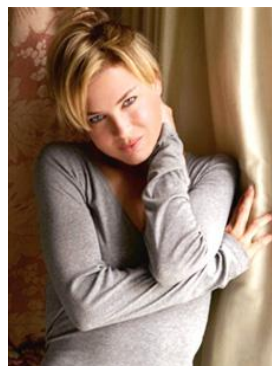
A. spectators	B. theatre audience	C. a congregation
D. film viewers	E. eye-witnesses	F. passengers

37.	Fatal accident here on 14.4.05. Anyone with information please contact the number below.	
38.	Parental Guidance Suggested. Some material may be unsuitable for children.	
39.	AT NO TIME DURING THE MATCH WILL YOU BE ALLOWED ACCESS TO THE PITCH.	
40.	NOTE THAT CHEAP-DAY RETURNS ARE ONLY AVAILABLE AFTER 9.30.	
41.	THERE WILL BE A SHORT INTERVAL AFTER THE FIRST ACT.	

ACTIVITY 7

7.1 Read the text below and for each gap (42-45) choose the best option (A-E). Use each option only once. There is ONE option you do not need.

A. starred	B. won	C. raised	D. performed	E. took up
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Renee Zellweger

Born in 1969, Renee Zellweger was (42)_____ in a small town outside Houston, Texas. She (43)_____ acting when she was in college. Her commercial success began in 1996, when she (44)_____ in “Jerry Maguire” with Tom Cruise. In January 2001, she (45)_____ a Golden Globe for her performance in the black comedy “Nurse Betty” and that same year she played the neurotic British title character in the film adaptation of Helen Fielding’s bestselling novel, “Bridget Jones’s Diary.”

7.2 Read the interview with Renee Zellweger on the next page, and decide which of the statements below (46-50) are True (A), False (B), or Not stated in the text (C).

STATEMENTS		A TRUE	B FALSE	C NOT STATED
46.	In the interview, Renee comes across as someone who has been surprised by her own success.			
47.	Renee’s parents disapprove of their daughter being a movie star.			
48.	Renee wasn’t worried about having to put on weight for the Bridget Jones film.			
49.	Renee admits that it is difficult for women to find work in Hollywood.			
50.	Renee feels that it is time she started trying to settle down in one place.			

What Bridget Jones did next!

US actress Renee Zellweger talks to Liz Smith

LS: I've noticed in many of your roles you play the girl who doesn't have everything going for her but wins in the end. Can you relate to that feeling at all?

RZ: The thing I feel lucky about is that I've always had inner confidence. I've had tough times. But there was always something there, inside me, that let me know I'd pull through.

LS: Do you think that comes from the way you were brought up?

RZ: Absolutely. My family didn't have a ton of money but we never went without. My parents are very responsible, supportive and generous people. They were immigrants who weren't afraid to work hard, and they were determined to succeed. Now they're retired and living in Florida. They're proud of me but it's also weird because they don't understand all this fascination with celebrity and movie stars.



LS: What has bothered you the most about your fame? The intrusiveness of the press?

RZ: Well, there's that. But it also bothers me that things come to me too easy now. Like kindness. I want to earn the kindness people show me. And I'm not often given the opportunity to earn it.

LS: What exactly did you go through to gain weight for the first Bridget Jones film? It must have been a huge adjustment.

RZ: I know, because what woman doesn't worry about her weight? But for me, gaining the weight was exciting. And it was so liberating to look in a fashion magazine and know that if I looked like those models, I'd be a complete failure. The reality was that *that* Bridget Jones looked great.

LS: What do you feel are your best and worst traits?

RZ: I have a character trait that's my best and my worst, how's that? I work hard. But I work too hard sometimes. I don't want to let my friends down and I don't want to let people down in general. So I will do everything I can not to let them down. But sometimes, you've just got to sit. And that's a challenge, because I care about being there for people, and I guess I care too much sometimes.

LS: Do you enjoy living alone?

RZ: Yeah, I do. But remember, I have my babies. My dog Woof is 14, and I adopted her from the local pound in my freshman year of college. So she's like my child. And there's a cat, and she's four. It's just the three of us. I've lived in Los Angeles for almost 10 years but I'm going to be leaving soon.

LS: You won't be living in Hollywood any more?

RZ: Nope. I'm moving to the East Coast. I don't want to get chased home any more by paparazzi. I want to pick up my dry-cleaning without being photographed. And I don't like to go to premieres and things, so I hardly ever leave my house, except to go to dinner parties at friends' places.

LS: So what's next? Will you take a well-deserved break?

RZ: No. I'm going straight back to LA and packing up my things. My house out there is sold; everything's sold. I have to find out when I'm getting kicked out, actually. So now it's time for me to move on – time for me to hit the road!

ACTIVITY 8

Insert the correct form of the words which are on the left, to complete sentences 51–55 below, as in the example.

generous	EX.	I don't know how to thank you for your <u>generosity</u> to me.
confidence	51.	How _____ are you feeling about your driving test tomorrow?
succeed	52.	The climbers' _____ attempt to reach the top of the mountain made them more determined than ever to make a second attempt on the summit.
exciting	53.	The arrival of the movie stars caused great _____ at the premiere.
care	54.	Please be _____ when crossing this busy road.
challenge	55.	I can't think of anything more _____ than running a sponsored marathon.

ACTIVITY 9

Fill in the gaps in items 56-60 with ONE word so that each rule makes sense, as in the example.

MIND YOUR TABLE MANNERS!

The concept of good manners isn't the same across cultures. What's polite in one is not in the other.



EX. In the U.S. you have to cut the meat with the knife in the right hand and the fork in the left; but, then, in order to eat, you have to **switch** the fork from the left to the right hand (unless of course you're left-handed!).

56. In most European countries, it's not considered polite to _____ with your mouth full.

57. In Korea, you may not start eating before elderly people at the table begin eating, and you may not _____ the table before the oldest person finishes his or her meal.

58. In Portugal, when you go to a restaurant, make sure you _____ the people who work at the place and those already waiting for you. You can say good day (*bom dia*) or good afternoon (*bom tarde*).



59. In Japan, while at the table, you will hear people using expressions such as *itadaki-masu* with which they show gratitude for the food they are eating and to the person or persons who _____ the food.

60. In Greece, it is common for people to eat their salad with their main _____ rather than before or after.

ΣΑΣ ΥΠΕΝΘΥΜΙΖΟΥΜΕ ΟΤΙ ΠΡΕΠΕΙ ΝΑ ΜΕΤΑΦΕΡΕΤΕ ΟΛΕΣ ΤΙΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΟ ΕΝΤΥΠΟ 1 ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ