		ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ ΚΡΑΤΙΚΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΓΛΩΣΣΟΜΑΘΕΙΑΣ	
		Ministry of Education, Lifelong Learning and Religious Affairs English Language Certification	
LEVEL	B2	on the scale set by the Council of Europe	
MODULE	1	Reading comprehension and language awareness	
		Period	November 2010
ATTENTION		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 65 minutes to complete this part of the exam. 	

ACTIVITY 1

1.1 Read the text below, and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 1-3.

- The text would be of interest to
 - gardeners.
 - pharmacists.
 - the general public.
- The aim of the text is
 - to raise money.
 - to inform readers.
 - to warn about poisonous plants.
- What is the attitude of the writer towards the potential of jatropha?
 - Doubtful
 - Favourable
 - Indifferent



Jatropha - poison or cure?



Environmentalists and big oil companies do not often agree with each other, but both groups are becoming increasingly excited about the jatropha plant.

Up until now, this rather ugly, fast-growing bush was thought of as an annoying weed. Originally from Central America, jatropha was brought to Europe by Portuguese explorers in the 16th century and has since spread worldwide. Until recently, it had few uses apart from fencing and candle-making. It is highly poisonous, and eating three seeds can kill a person. However, almost overnight, it has become an international celebrity. The reason for all the excitement is that the jatropha plant may be the ideal bio-fuel crop. It produces seeds with up to 40 percent oil content. When the seeds are crushed, they produce jatropha oil, which can be used in a standard diesel car, and the rest can also be processed into biomass to power electricity plants. For a world that is dangerously dependent on oil and deeply worried about the effects of global warming, this sounds like very good news.

The benefits of jatropha, however, do not end there. The plant is very tough, it resists disease, and it can go for long periods without water. It grows in tropical and sub-tropical climates, such as India, and can survive in the poorest wasteland, helping to prevent soil erosion. It also absorbs carbon dioxide as it grows, making it carbon neutral. To cap it all, a bush can live for up to 50 years!

It is perhaps no surprise that jatropha has provoked something like a gold rush. Last week, leading UK oil company BP announced that it was investing almost £32 million in jatropha projects in India and South-East Asia. Meanwhile, other companies from Europe have begun buying up land in Africa as possible jatropha plantations.

Jatropha is a useful plant as it is, but will become even more useful in the future. 'At the moment, jatropha can produce four times more fuel per hectare than soya, and ten times more than corn' says a leading researcher. 'However, that is just using the wild variety. We are



working on the plant and developing new strains that are even better and more productive'.

There are some worries about the sudden craze for jatropha. Some people are afraid that farmers may stop growing food crops, leading to food shortages. There are other reasons for caution: last year, Western Australia banned the plant because it spreads so quickly and is extremely dangerous for people and animals.

Even so, the search for new fuels is becoming more and more urgent, and jatropha will continue to receive a great deal of attention. In fact, one day it may turn out that this unloved, poisonous plant might just help to cure the planet.

1.2 Read the text again and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 4-10.

4. Where did jatropha come from?
 A. Europe B. Portugal C. Central America.
5. Until recently, jatropha
 A. was useful in gardening. B. was not used extensively. C. was useless for animals.
6. According to the text, jatropha oil can be used
 A. in power stations. B. in petrol engines. C. in diesel cars.
7. Obviously, jatropha is a
 A. delicate plant B. sensitive plant C. tough plant.
8. According to the text, most of the recent investment in jatropha has come from
 A. Europe. B. North America. C. Africa.
9. According to the text, wild jatropha can produce
 A. less fuel than soya. B. a lot fuel oil per hectare. C. 10% more fuel than corn.
10. One of the worries about an increase of jatropha farming is that
 A. the fuel may be wasted. B. food production will be reduced. C. it may cause incurable diseases.

ACTIVITY 2**2.1 Read the extract from a pharmacy leaflet. For each of the gaps (items 11-15) choose the best option (A-F). There is one option you do not need.**

A. reflect	B. slap on	C. worry
D. complaint	E. invest	F. shade

**Do we really need
to use
sun protection?**

**THE WORDS OF SUN...CARING**

Scientific Advisor Mike Brown explains why it is important to always (11) ____ sun protection lotion. He says that even on cloudy summer days, 80% of ultraviolet radiation makes its way through the haze. This means that we can still get burnt, even if we are sitting in the (12) _____. Some surfaces absorb UV rays, but the white walls of a holiday home can (13) _____ more than 45%.

Some people (14) _____ that if they use protection (sun care cream or oil), they won't get a suntan. Instead, they should be worrying about getting a sunburn –not only because it hurts, but because it's dangerous!

Use nothing less than SPF (Sun Protection Factor) 15 and above. However, if you are going to a very hot climate, (15) _____ in a stronger SPF. The stronger SPFs are more expensive, but it's worth spending the money!


2.2 Read the text below and decide if statements 16-18 are TRUE (A), FALSE (B), or NOT STATED (C).

STATEMENTS		A	B	C
		TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
16.	One of the smart rules is sunbathe only during hours when the sun is not as strong.			
17.	It's better to buy sun cream in the country you are visiting.			
18.	If you sunbathe frequently, you are likely to develop breast cancer before the age of 35.			

Learn the SMART rules:


The sun is very strong from 11:00 to 3:00 so...

- Stay in the shade so you don't get a sunburn
- Cover up with a T-shirt
- Use sun protection (15+)

Stick to the 2-hour rule
Re-apply sun cream every two hours, more often if you are swimming.

Choose 'homegrown'
Buy your protection before you go on holiday, as the SPF may vary from country to country. Which factor you need depends on your skin type and where you are going.



Don't forget the sensitive parts
When using sun cream, don't forget your ears, head, hands and feet. They often burn first.

Steer clear of sunbeds
Using sunbeds before the age of 35 can increase your risk of developing skin cancer by 75%.



ACTIVITY 3

The items below (19-23) are notices from different businesses. Match each item with one of the options (A-F). There is one option you do not need.

A.	A pet shop	B.	A travel agent	C.	An electrical goods shop
D.	A clothes shop	E.	A snack bar	F.	A bookshop

19.	ALL BAGUETTES MADE TO ORDER WITH VARIOUS SALAD FILLINGS. For sandwiches –20p – For Ciabatta +30p	
20.	Buy any appliance from us and we'll recycle your old one. Simply bring it into store, or we will collect it when we deliver your new one.	
21.	Quality guarantee. Raza UK will refund or exchange any unworn item within 30 days upon production of the original receipt.	
22.	This branch, made of durable, non-toxic material will add interest and style to your bird's cage.	
23.	Book with confidence. The air holidays and flights shown are ATOL protected by the Civil Aviation Authority.	

ACTIVITY 4

Fill in gaps 24-28 with the best option (A-H). Use each option only once. There are three options you do not need.

A.	aware	B.	fed up	C.	excited	D.	reached
E.	terrified	F.	adjust	G.	surprised	H.	agitated

24.	I understand that the jury has [] a verdict. They will be coming in any moment now.	
25.	Nowadays, most people are [] of the dangers of being overexposed to the sun and they are more careful than they used to be.	
26.	It was very kind of you to help me [] to this neighbourhood, which is very different from what I was used to. Thanks. You're sweet.	
27.	I'm really [] about going away on holiday next week, it'll be great. I can't wait to get on that plane and away from all the worries. The kids will be fine without us for two weeks.	
28.	I'm [] with my job in the telephone company. I want to do something more creative, more productive!	

ACTIVITY 5

Read the article and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 29-33 on the next page.

THE Journal, 10/27/10

RESEARCHERS TEST MOBILE PHONE GAMES

By Dian Schaffhauser

Researchers in the United States and China are exploring how games on mobile phones can be used to teach children the Chinese language. The results may help promote the idea of mobile phones as learning devices, especially in rural areas of China.

Computer scientists from Carnegie Mellon; the University of California, Berkeley; and the Chinese Academy of Sciences developed two mobile learning games inspired by traditional Chinese games that emphasize cooperative playing, songs, and handmade objects. The Chinese language is more complex than most other languages because it uses 6,000 characters, each corresponding to a syllable or word. One game, Multimedia Word, has the player recognize and write a Chinese character correctly, based on hints such as a sketch or photo. A second game,



Drumming Stroke, has a group of players practice writing Chinese characters in turns; participants must write one then pass the mobile phone to the next player within the beat of a drum stroke of the

character in the correct order, and then pass the mobile phone to the next player within the beat of a drum.

Initially, the games were tested with children in Xin'an, China. Later, the testing was done at a private school in Beijing. In both cases the games showed that students could improve their knowledge of Chinese characters.

'We believe that the cooperative learning encouraged by the games contributed to character learning,' said Matthew Kam, assistant professor in Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science's Human-Computer Interaction Institute and project director. 'The results of our studies suggest that further development of these games could make inexpensive mobile phones important learning tools, particularly for children in underdeveloped rural areas.'

Despite their small screens and low computing power, Kam said, mobile phones could become a major educational resource as wireless carriers and mobile phone manufacturers extend sales into ever more rural areas of the globe.

The use of mobile phone-based games for teaching English literacy has also been investigated to rural children in India and Kenya.

29. The title is best completed with the phrase
 A. to learn more. B. for quality. C. to teach children.
30. The learning games are motivated by
 A. Chinese letters. B. Chinese computers. C. Chinese games.
31. Chinese is a difficult language because it has
 A. complex vowels. B. so many characters. C. many letters.
32. Researchers say that mobile phones could become important
 A. learning tools. B. entertainment devices. C. means of communication.
33. The use of mobile phones for the development of literacy has also been investigated
 A. in connection with poverty. B. in other countries C. by the Chinese.

ACTIVITY 6

6.1 Read the text and choose the best option (A, B, or C) for items 34-35.

34. This text is most probably from
 A. a reference work. B. a novel. C. a brochure.
35. The text below aims at
 A. informing readers. B. narrating a story. C. making an argument.

One cannot be certain about how many words there are in English. This is partly because there is little agreement about what should be included in such a list. The corpus of the language is far greater than the active vocabulary of 30,000 words that an educated native speaker might have. If one were also to include all the technical and scientific words, the figure would rise dramatically (there are some 6,000 varieties of apple alone). It is also partly because the language is in a constant state of flux: old words disappear, and new words are constantly arriving. In the next section, we look at some of the new words that have arrived in the language via the names of people.

6.2 Options A-G are missing sentences from the text entitled 'Eponymous words'. Match each option with items 36-40. There are two options you do not need.

Eponymous words



Pavlova: A meringue topped with cream and fruit, named after the Russian ballerina Anna Pavlova (1885-1931). (36) _____.



Volt: a unit of electrical potential difference and electromotive force, named after Alessandro Volta. (37) _____.

Cardigan: a knitted jacket, named after the 19th century cavalry officer the Earl of Cardigan. (38) _____.

Magnolia: A genus of shrubs and trees with large flowers, named after French botanist Pierre Magnol (1638-1715). (39) _____.

Teddy bear: A soft toy in the shape of a bear, named after US president Theodore ('Teddy') Roosevelt, a well-known bear hunter. (40) _____.



A	The item was worn for protection against the cold during the Crimean War.	
B	He became well-known for his system of classifying plants.	
C	The Italian physicist was the inventor of the battery.	
D	The dessert was created by Australian chefs, reflecting her popularity in Australia and New Zealand.	
E	He introduced tobacco to France in the 16th century.	
F	Unlike other pioneers, she refused to brand the cattle on her ranch.	
G	The usage came from a cartoon showed to him, sparing the life of a young cub.	

6.3 The words in Column A (41-45) appear in the text. Change them so that they are in the right form for the sentences in Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
diplomat	41.	There was a [] incident which warranted the Prime Minister's attention. He arrived in Alexandria at 2:15 in the morning.	
chemical	42.	She enjoys science subjects in school. She's particularly fond of Physics and [].	
botanist	43.	"We are often asked how a [] garden differs from other types of gardens."	
protection	44.	All parents are [] of their children. However, some people say that Greek parents overdo it.	
electrical	45.	A common mistake is to think that Thomas Edison invented []. Actually, he invented the light bulb.	

ACTIVITY 7

Complete each sentence (46-50) with the **OPPOSITE** of each of the words in *italics*.

Word puzzle ▣ Word puzzle ▣ Word puzzle ▣ Word puzzle ▣ Word puzzle ▣ Word puzzle ▣ Word puzzle

46.	I try to be <i>lenient</i> with my students because when I was young, my teachers were very s _____.	
47.	Annie speaks in a <i>soft</i> voice, but her brother speaks in a l _____ voice.	
48.	You' d better avoid using <i>artificial</i> light. Plants grow faster in n _____ light.	
49.	Towards the end of "Othello", Emilia becomes a <i>strong</i> character, while Desdemona remains a w _____ character throughout the play.	
50.	I didn't think the exam was <i>easy</i> – in fact it was quite h _____.	

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

ΤΕΛΟΣ ΜΗΝΥΜΑΤΟΣ