

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ & ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ, ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ & ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ
ΚΡΑΤΙΚΟ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ ΓΛΩΣΣΟΜΑΘΕΙΑΣ

Ministry of Education & Religious Affairs, Culture & Sports
English Language Certification

LEVEL

C1

on the scale set by the Council of Europe

MODULE

1

Reading comprehension and language awareness

Period


May 2013

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 **80 minutes** to complete this part of the exam.


ACTIVITY 1

Read the text below and do the tasks that follow.

ENVIRONMENT

Climate change

Climate change has recently become one of the most controversial debating topics in the last decade with extensive media coverage around the globe. One would have assumed that this attention by the media would result in an increase in the public's awareness pertaining to the consequences of our continued abuse of the Earth's non-renewable fossil fuels; surprisingly, a relatively large number of people remain unsure about the validity of global climate change. As the physical science underpinning human-induced climate change has grown more and more solid, ironically more people have been growing skeptical of it. Campaigners hoped the doubters would have been silenced by a report signed last year by more than 2,500 scientists for the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which found a 90 per cent chance that humans were the main cause of climate change and warned that drastic action is imperative if we are to cut greenhouse gas emissions. However, skepticism amongst members of the public regarding the reality of climate change persists.



What are the reasons for this doubt?

First of all, mass media coverage is a double-edged weapon: it allows a whole spectrum of views on climate change from various experts in the field of climatology or politicians to be put across to the public. However, these sometimes conflicting views can confuse the public, causing a large number of people not to accept that climate change is an obvious threat.

The sheer number of views and arguments can also cause the facts and figures that should be in the foreground of the argument to become lost in a mass of opinions.

Furthermore, mistrust of what the media reports also stems from various incidents where the media either deliberately or unintentionally report climate change incorrectly.

The public's doubts can, to a considerable degree, be blamed on last year's misleading TV documentary *The Great Global Warming Swindle*, on Channel 4. The so-called documentary included a number of instances of manipulated data in an attempt to support the producer's view that anthropogenic climate change is a hoax.

Also, a particular statement made in this documentary played on the viewers' economic anxiety by suggesting that a global temperature increase will lead to an improved economy. Specifically, the commentator said: 'Everyone assumes a warming climate will have apocalyptic consequences. But, let's not forget: the warm period in medieval times is associated with great riches'.

Finally, there is growing concern that the economic depression, as well as rising fuel and food prices are denting public interest in environmental issues. Two thirds want the government to do more, but nearly as many are cynical about government policies such as green taxes, which they see as 'stealth' taxes – a pretext for raising money.

20

1.1 Read the text and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 1-2.

1. The purpose of this text is to
 - A. argue for more research into climate change.
 - B. describe the effects of climate change.
 - C. explain why people question climate change.
2. What makes the campaign to stop climate change difficult?
 - A. The huge variety of opinions on the subject.
 - B. The fact that people do not pay attention to the media.
 - C. The opposition of the mass media to the campaign.

1.2 Read the text again and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 3-7.

3. What effect has the publicity around climate change had?
 - A. People understand more about the problem.
 - B. People want to know more about the problem.
 - C. People are not convinced there is a problem.
4. The UN report concluded that climate change is
 - A. mainly triggered by the reduction of fossil fuels.
 - B. essentially the outcome of human's irresponsible deeds.
 - C. an easily revocable situation.
5. How does the writer feel about the Great Global Warming Swindle?
 - A. It has raised people's awareness of climate change.
 - B. It gave viewers useful facts about the problem.
 - C. It deliberately tried to deceive the viewers.
6. The Great Global Warming Swindle suggested that
 - A. the correlation between global warming and financial prosperity is largely unfounded.
 - B. economy is expected to improve because of global warming.
 - C. the financial prosperity of medieval times is not going to repeat itself.
7. How does the public feel about the government's eco-friendly measures?
 - A. The vast majority believes that they are effective.
 - B. They are torn about them.
 - C. Everyone considers them necessary despite economic depression.

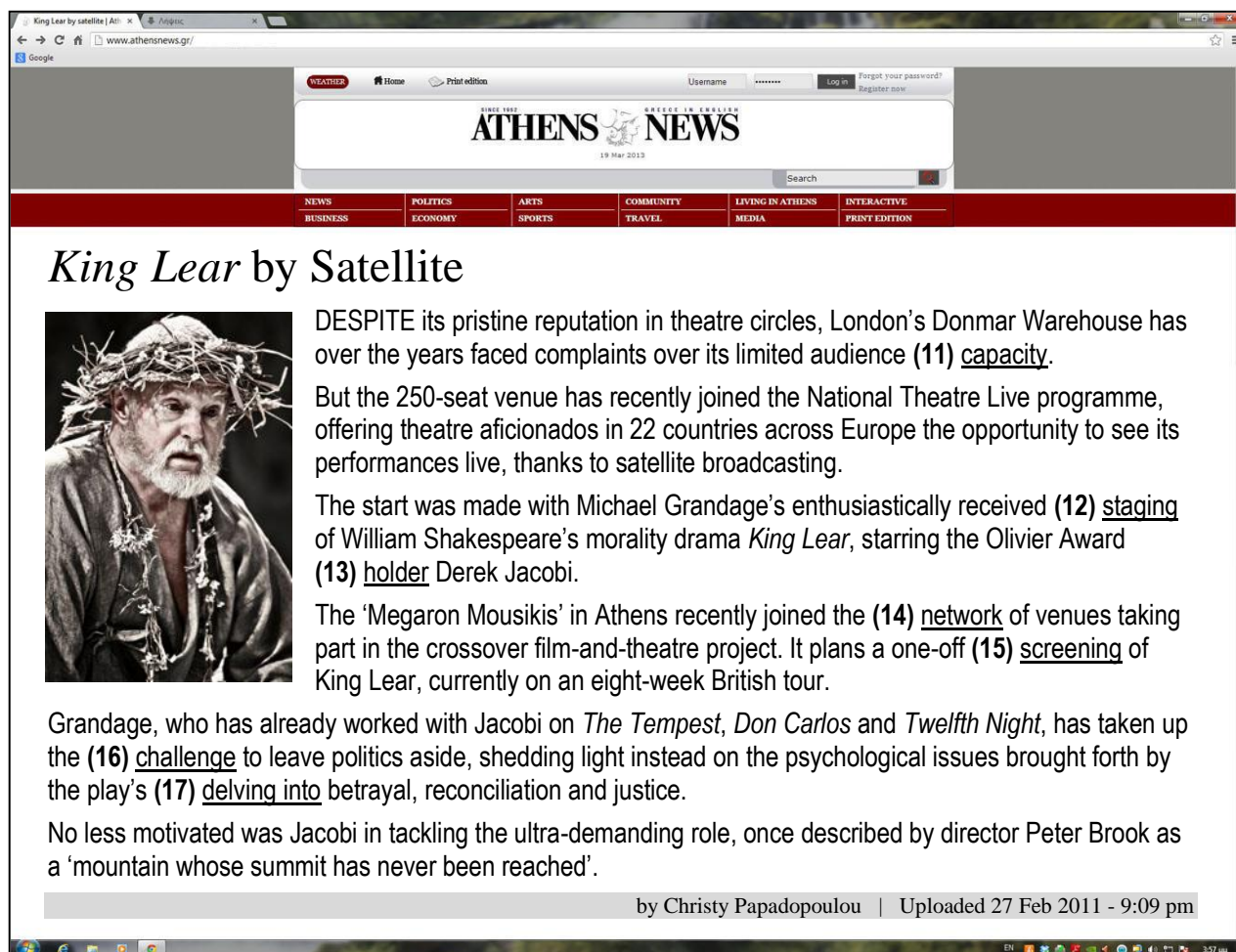
1.3 Read the text again and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 8-10.

8. The text says: mass media coverage is a double-edged weapon. The expression '*double-edged weapon*' here means
 - A. having two distinct meanings
 - B. having good and bad effects
 - C. having two sharp sides
9. The text says: facts and figures that should be in the foreground of the argument... become lost in a mass of opinions. The expression '*in the foreground*' here means
 - A. supported
 - B. given priority
 - C. discussed
10. The text says: an attempt to support the producer's view that anthropogenic climate change is a '*hoax*'. The word '*hoax*' here means something like:
 - A. a joke
 - B. a trick
 - C. a fraud

ACTIVITY 2

- 2.1** Read the article below and match the meaning of each underlined word (11-17) with options (A-H) below. There is one option you do not need.

A. production	B. number	C. exploration	D. ability
E. difficult task	F. group	G. winner	H. showing



King Lear by Satellite

DESPITE its pristine reputation in theatre circles, London's Donmar Warehouse has over the years faced complaints over its limited audience (11) capacity. But the 250-seat venue has recently joined the National Theatre Live programme, offering theatre aficionados in 22 countries across Europe the opportunity to see its performances live, thanks to satellite broadcasting.

The start was made with Michael Grandage's enthusiastically received (12) staging of William Shakespeare's morality drama *King Lear*, starring the Olivier Award (13) holder Derek Jacobi.

The 'Megaron Mousikis' in Athens recently joined the (14) network of venues taking part in the crossover film-and-theatre project. It plans a one-off (15) screening of *King Lear*, currently on an eight-week British tour.

Grandage, who has already worked with Jacobi on *The Tempest*, *Don Carlos* and *Twelfth Night*, has taken up the (16) challenge to leave politics aside, shedding light instead on the psychological issues brought forth by the play's (17) delving into betrayal, reconciliation and justice.

No less motivated was Jacobi in tackling the ultra-demanding role, once described by director Peter Brook as a 'mountain whose summit has never been reached'.

by Christy Papadopolou | Uploaded 27 Feb 2011 - 9:09 pm

- 2.2** Fill in the incomplete statements (18-20) with options A-D. There is one option you do not need.

A. the fifth act of his life	B. the Bard's milestone character
C. the live broadcasting	D. memorable portrayals of a number of great roles

18.	The collaboration will offer Megaron patrons the opportunity to attend _____ of Danny Boyle's production of Nick Dear's <i>Frankenstein</i> straight from the Lawrence Olivier Hall.	
19.	Jacobi had been systematically postponing measuring himself up to _____ before he approximated in age the elderly king who gives up his throne.	
20.	A founding member of the Royal National Theatre, Jacobi has throughout his 50-year-long career offered _____.	

ACTIVITY 3

Read the following texts (21-27) and decide where they might appear. Use each of the options below (A-H) only once. There is one option you do not need.

A.	Advertisement	B.	Film review	C.	Car Manual
D.	Conference programme	E.	Travel Guide	F.	Curriculum Vitae
G.	Bank statement	H.	Hotel leaflet		

21.	Talks, Workshops, Poster Presentations, and Sessions are held on the first floor. Publishers and Software Exhibition can be found in the basement.	
22.	You can find the rates used to calculate the interest returned to you by visiting our site, any branch, or by calling our special interest rate line.	
23.	Every floor is provided with special bins for the recyclable refuse collection.	
24.	Get those perfect items at the best prices wherever you are in the world – just look for our logo in over 270,000 stores across the globe.	
25.	Never try to disable the airbag yourself. You cannot deactivate the bag without installing a retro-fit on-off switch.	
26.	A plethora of tippling establishments and dance clubs spread in a hedonistic arc across the city. It bristles with artistic treasures and culinary delights.	
27.	<p style="text-align: center;">POSTGRADUATE STUDIES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Rhetoric of Digital Media and Interaction Design: pedagogic applications University of Sydney Supervisor: Professor Ann McKenna</p>	

ACTIVITY 4

Choose the best option (A-H) to fill in the gaps 28-34 in the text below. There is one option you do not need.

A.	soul	B.	advantage	C.	software	D.	touch
E.	consumer	F.	bandwagon	G.	connections	H.	millennium

Apps

Millions of people now rely on pocket-sized computers to shop, play, read, date, learn, work out, take photos, and find directions. The apps – shorthand for (28) _____ applications which accompany smart phones, are changing the way people live, especially outside the home and office. Apps are the heart and (29) _____ of smartphones.

The app-driven life has kick-started a new computer revolution: the world has adopted smart phones and tablets 10 times faster than it embraced personal computers in the 1980s, twice as fast as it jumped onto the Internet (30) _____ in the '90s, and three times faster than it joined social networks in the new (31) _____. How do we begin to explain this lightning shift in computer use?

Intuitive hardware is one thing that has helped to propel the movement; but this new era in (32) _____ spending on electronics really started a year after the debut of the original iPhone, in early 2008.



cellular Internet connections, (34) _____ screens, and the fact that people carry these devices with them at all times.

Soon, apps emerged for practically every need in a person's day.

ACTIVITY 5**5.1** Read text 1 and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for item 35-38.

35. The aim of this text is to
- A. review Loach's recent films.
 - B. connect Loach's life with his films.
 - C. shed light on Loach's techniques.
36. What does the writer suggest about the dialogue in Loach's films?
- A. It sounds natural.
 - B. It is spontaneous.
 - C. It is created by the actors.
37. What does Loach value in his actors?
- A. Their artistic talent.
 - B. Their experience of life.
 - C. Their professionalism.
38. Many of the actors in *Bread and Roses*
- A. had been illegal immigrants.
 - B. did not speak good English.
 - C. were not allowed to film in the US.

TEXT 1**THE DAILY NEWS**

Monday, April 22, 2013

Ken Loach

British film director

Ken Loach's film work is characterised by a particular kind of realism; he strives in every area of filmmaking to encourage genuine interaction between actors, to the point where some scenes in his films seem to be unscripted. However, all scenes are carefully scripted, but around them some improvisation can occur. The final script and the final film are actually very close.



Loach also has a unique way of working with actors. Instead of employing established actors, he prefers to work with unknown talents who have had some of the life experience of the characters they portray, even if they are not card-carrying professionals.

In *Bread and Roses*, for example, a film about immigrant cleaners in Los Angeles, many of the extras were Latino immigrant cleaners. Some were also trade union and grassroots activists. Some knew from their own experience the dangers of crossing the border into the US and hiding from the authorities. Adrien Brody, the main actor, spent time with activists to understand his role better. Pilar Padilla, a Mexican actress and protagonist of the film, had to learn English in a crash course to play the part.

It is no surprise that Loach foregoes over-dependence on special effects. He succeeds in creating a spontaneous, realistic atmosphere in his films.

5.2 Read text 1 again and decide if statements 39-40 are True (A), False (B), or Not Stated (C).

39. Loach believes in the talent of scriptwriters.
 A. True B. False C. Not stated
40. Loach makes extensive use of special effects.
 A. True B. False C. Not stated

5.3 Read text 2 and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 41-43.

41. What does Loach get his actors to do?
 A. Read the whole script carefully before shooting begins.
 B. Acquire real-life experience before they play their part.
 C. Play their part as naturally as they can.
42. What point is the writer making in paragraph 2?
 A. Loach does not always know how a film will end.
 B. It is better for actors to be ignorant of the plot.
 C. The actors need to know the screenplay well.
43. In what circumstances does Loach use violence in his films?
 A. When the plot demands it.
 B. To push the limits of censorship.
 C. When it does not hurt people.

TEXT 2

Loach believes that shooting in order, from first scene to last, helps the actors to find an authentic response to their circumstances. Many actors in his films are not given access to the full script in advance of shooting, but rather they experience the story as it unfolds exactly as a real person might do. Thus, he will often give actors their scenes a couple of days in advance so they can learn their lines, but they still won't know what comes after that. Thus, if a scene involves shock or surprise for a character, the actor might not know what is about to happen.



In *Kes*, the boy actor, discovering the dead bird at the end, believed Loach had been heartless enough to kill the bird, which he had become fond of during the filming (the crew used a dead bird found elsewhere). In *Looking For Eric*, the main actor, Steve Evets, discovered that football icon Eric Cantona was in the film only when he turned around to face him in a scene, with the camera rolling.

Loach opposes censorship in cinema and was outraged at the '18' certificate given to *Sweet Sixteen*. Loach said, 'I think it was a very silly decision; such a patronising attitude as well. People are rarely hurt by swear words, yet you see scenes of violence depicted in films often with a 12 certificate. Some of these films have violence for the sake of it; they try and push the certification boundaries. I think in my films the violence is necessary to portray realism—and it's important to the narrative'.

5.4 Read text 2 again and decide if statements 44-45 are True (A), False (B), or Not Stated (C).

44. Actors often know what to expect from Loach's films as the plot unfolds.
 A. True B. False C. Not stated
45. The boy actor in *Kes* was upset when he saw the dead bird.
 A. True B. False C. Not stated

5.5 Read text 3 and choose the best answer (A, B, or C) for items 46-48.

46. What does the writer suggest about *Cathy Come Home*?
 A. It was typical of 60s culture.
 B. It came as a surprise to people.
 C. It changed the nature of cinema.
47. The writer uses the word 'exploded' in paragraph 2 to
 A. contrast with the relaxed style of the 60s.
 B. highlight the negative impact of the film.
 C. emphasise the violence of that period.
48. In the last paragraph, the writer implies that Loach believes that cinema can change
 A. political institutions.
 B. people's attitudes.
 C. a country's laws.

TEXT 3

By far the most powerful work from the early period of Loach's career was *Cathy Come Home* (1966), a powerful study of the effects of homelessness and bureaucracy on family life. This remains one of

the most seminal programme events in the history of British television.

Cathy Come Home exploded with tremendous force upon the complacent, affluent, post-Beatles culture of the 'Swinging Sixties.'

Drawing attention, as it did, to disturbing levels of social deprivation far in excess of those assumed by most people, the play led to a public outcry, questions in Parliament, the establishment of the housing charity 'Shelter,' and a relaxation of policy on the dissolution of homeless families. Reflecting years afterwards on this landmark film, Loach explained that, though he may have believed at the time in the potential of the film for effecting social change, he had subsequently come to realise it could do little more than provide a social critique, promoting awareness of problems capable of resolution only through political action.

5.6 Read text 3 again and decide if statements 49-50 are True (A), False (B), or Not Stated (C).

49. *Cathy Come Home* brought about a change in social policy.
 A. True B. False C. Not stated
50. The government had concealed the real figures of homeless people.
 A. True B. False C. Not stated

- 5.7** Fill in the gaps in Column B (items 51-55) with words that have approximately the same meaning with those underlined in Column A, as in the example.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
0.	The final script and the final film <u>are actually very close</u> .	There is a strong <u>similarity</u> between the final script and the final film.
51.	<u>Instead of employing</u> established actors, he prefers to work with unknown talent.	Rather _____ on established actors, he prefers to work with unknown talent.
52.	It is <u>no surprise</u> that Loach foregoes over-dependence on special effects.	It _____ saying that Loach foregoes over-dependence on special effects.
53.	Some of these films have violence <u>for the sake of it</u> .	In some of these films violence is an end _____.
54.	<u>Drawing attention to</u> disturbing levels of social deprivation far in excess of those assumed by most people, the play led to a public outcry...	By _____ disturbing levels of social deprivation far in excess of those assumed by most people, the play led to a public outcry...
55.	(Cinema promotes) awareness of problems <u>capable of resolution only</u> through political action.	(Cinema promotes) awareness of problems which could only _____ through political action.

ACTIVITY 6

Solve the puzzle below. Put the jumbled words in column B in the correct order to complete the gaps (56-60) in Column A, as in the example.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
0.	A book review In her introduction to this volume of eight essays on recent Welsh poetry, the editor states that <u>the book is intended as</u> an overview of the field.	intended – the- as – book – is
56.	Publisher's blurb It is an immortal story of courage and strength to face up to tragedy told with _____.	vitality – a – the – of – novelist – master
57.	Letter of Application Finally, I would _____ you with references, on request.	happy – more – supply – be – than – to
58.	Conference announcement We invite you to participate _____ one of our best conferences ever.	believe – in – we – will – what – be
59.	Hotel leaflet We are proud _____ a campaign to cut energy costs in our city.	taking – to – part – be – in – active
60.	A letter from a lawyer I enclose herewith the above mentioned policies together with the accompanying documentation for your retention as they are not required _____.	mortgage – in – with – your – connection

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