

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE  
SECONDARY EDUCATION

PANCYPRIAN EXAMINATIONS

29 May 2008

LISTENING SKILLS

Learning languages

I. **First listening:** Listen to two friends talking about learning languages.

(A) **Choose the best answer a, b or c according to the text:**  
(5x1=5 marks)

1. The woman who spoke nine languages is .....  
a. Chinese
2. Her husband comes from .....  
b. France
3. Some people are gifted for learning .....  
a. languages
4. Mike has always wanted to learn .....  
c. Spanish
5. .... is incredibly hard to learn.  
a. Japanese

(B) **Are the following statements True or False?**  
Tick ( ✓ ) the correct answer.

(5x1=5 marks)

|  | True | False |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. Elisabeth did Japanese for a year.              | ✓    |       |
| 2. Japanese is easily pronounced.                  |      | ✓     |
| 3. Arabic is not easy to learn.                    | ✓    |       |
| 4. Elisabeth wants to learn German.                | ✓    |       |
| 5. Mike and Elisabeth are going to learn Japanese. |      | ✓     |

**Second Listening: Listen to Mike and Elisabeth talking about learning languages.**

**C. Complete the passage below to summarise the text.**

**Use only ONE word for each blank.**

**(10x1=10 marks)**

Mike and Elisabeth are talking about learning languages. Elisabeth met a woman at the language **1. conference** who can speak **2. nine** different languages. She comes from China and is **3. married** to a Frenchman. However, she speaks very good English and she doesn't mix up all the different languages. She is gifted for learning languages.

Mike learned French at school for **4. six** years but cannot understand a word when he goes on **5. holiday** there; he still finds the language **6. attractive**, though.

Elisabeth did Spanish at school, which isn't terribly difficult like Japanese. She had a go at Japanese in her last year at college, but she was **7. hopeless** at it.

Mike would love to be able to speak **8. Arabic**. It sounds mysterious and **9. exotic** but he thinks there's very little point in even trying, whereas Elisabeth would really like to be able to speak German since she works for a German **10. firm**. Finally, Mike and Elisabeth decide to go to German classes together.

## ΛΥΣΕΙΣ – ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ

Μάθημα : ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ

### I. WRITING SKILLS

(25 MARKS)

Write a composition of about 250 – 300 words:

The Internet brings people together. Discuss.

#### Guidelines:

- Candidates may choose to agree or disagree with the statement, or present both sides.
- The Internet: the development of applications such as email, chatrooms, blogs, social networking sites (Facebook, MySpace etc.).
- How people use the above :
  - to link individuals and organisations (e.g. schools) with each other exchanging ideas and knowledge (e.g. conferences)
  - to make new acquaintances
  - to keep in touch with friends and family, even over long distances.
- Objections:
  - Quality of communication : ‘virtual’ vs real-world / physical contact,
  - Superficial and partial communication

### II. READING SKILLS

(40 MARKS)

A. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d in each case according to the passage: (5x2=10 marks)

1. Bicycles are a very good means of personal transportation because they .....
  - b. don't cost much
2. The number of bicycle journeys made in the Netherlands .....
  - a. is higher than that made in Denmark
3. To relieve bicycle traffic in Chinese urban streets, government officials have suggested .....
  - c. more use of public transport
4. Not enough people are riding bicycles because of .....
  - b. negative social views
5. In this passage the author .....
  - c. encourages the use of bicycles

**B. Answer the following questions on the passage: (3x3=9 marks)**

1. Give three (3) reasons why bike riding is environmentally friendly.
  - a. Bike riders do not generate air pollution.
  - b. Bike riders do not generate noise pollution.
  - c. Bike riders do not rely on petroleum for fuel.
  - d. Bike riders do not rely on non-renewable resources for fuel.
  - e. Bikes don't require a lot of space for travel.
  - f. Bike don't require a lot of space for parking.(Any three of the above.)
  
2. Find three (3) pieces of evidence in the passage showing that the Netherlands is a bicycle-friendly country.
  - a. The government has built thousands of kilometres of bike paths to give cyclists safe and uninterrupted routes separated from motor vehicle traffic.
  - b. Almost 10% of the population bought new bikes / 1.5 million bicycles sold.
  - c. One quarter of all journeys are made by bicycle.
  
3. List the three (3) ways in which Chinese authorities turned China into a bicycling country.
  - a. By mass producing inexpensive bicycles.
  - b. By organising pro-cycling campaigns.
  - c. By building infrastructure for non-motorised traffic.

**C. Extended writing: (15 marks)**

According to the text, how can the use of bicycles for personal transportation become popular?

In your opinion, what are the health benefits of cycling and how can officials in Cyprus make people aware of them?

**Write about 80 – 100 words.**

**Suggested answer**

**According to the text**

- Drivers must show respect to bikers.
- Drivers must not put bikers' lives in danger.
- Raise public awareness of the economic, environmental and health advantages of using bicycles.
- Bike paths must be built for safe and convenient transportation.

**In your opinion**

| <b>Health benefits</b>  | <b>Awareness-raising by officials</b>   |
|---|---|
| Exercise / workout/ fitness<br>Fresh air<br>Muscle toning<br>Good for the heart<br>Improved blood circulation<br>Loss of weight | Campaigns<br>Media (newspapers, radio, TV)<br>Advertising<br>Lectures<br>Public discussions |

**D. Match the words in Column A, in bold in the text, with the words / phrases in Column B. More words than needed are given.**

**(6x1=6 marks)**

**COLUMN A**

**COLUMN B**

- |                 |   |                  |
|-----------------|---|------------------|
| 1. require      | d | a. real          |
| 2. deliberately | g | b. composed      |
| 3. enlightened  | e | c. built         |
| 4. currently    | h | d. need          |
| 5. constructed  | c | e. wise          |
| 6. genuine      | a | f. cautiously    |
|                 |   | g. intentionally |
|                 |   | h. at present    |

### III. LANGUAGE USAGE

(15 MARKS)

A. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word in bold and other words to complete each sentence. Do not change the words given.

(5x1=5 marks)

1. "Don't sit on that chair, Brian; it's broken," she said. (warned)  
She **warned Brian / him not to sit** on that chair because it was broken.
2. It was wrong of you to borrow your sister's blouse without asking. (have)  
You **shouldn't have borrowed** your sister's blouse without asking.
3. I didn't forget to post that letter. (remember)  
I can clearly **remember posting / having posted** that letter.
4. I really regret upsetting her so much last night. (wish)  
I **wish I hadn't upset** her so much last night.
5. Could you keep the noise down, please? (mind)  
Would you **mind keeping** the noise down?

B. Fill in the gaps in the following passage with only ONE word.

(10x0,5=5 marks)

#### Women and Cycling

As the bicycle became safer and more comfortable, women – at least the more daring women – finally had the chance to **1. to** experience the enjoyment and freedom **2. of** pedalling a bike. At that time in many places, women **3. were** generally not permitted to perform strenuous exercise out of **4. the / a / some** mistaken fear that the female constitution was too frail. Fortunately, the bicycle helped change that notion, and **5. as** more women rode, they demanded lighter, looser clothing **6. which / that** permitted greater freedom of movement. **7. The** loose ankle-length trousers worn under a short skirt, called *bloomers*, became popular among women **8. who / that** rode bicycles. In 1896 the American feminist Susan B. Antony said, "I think bicycling has done more to emancipate women **9. than** anything else in the world. **10. It / Cycling / Bicycling / Pedalling / Pedaling** gives a feeling of freedom and self-reliance."

**C. Fill in the gaps in the following passage with the correct form of the words given in brackets. (10x0,5=5 marks)**

Arthur Dillon designs some of the most unusual bicycles ever seen. His **1. fascination (FASCINATE)** with wheels started when he was a young boy. He began by **2. building (BUILD )** a small aeroplane, using a bike wheel as a steering wheel. Now he makes bikes that are **3. completely (COMPLETE)** different from ordinary bicycles, in that many of them are much **4. bigger (BIG)**. Arthur Dillon gets his **5. inspiration (INSPIRE)** from pictures he finds in old magazines, but he always adds some **6. innovative (INNOVATE)** touches of his own. For example, one of his favourites, the monocycle for two **7. cyclists (CYCLE)**, was inspired by a 19<sup>th</sup> century idea. Unfortunately, it's **8. illegal (LEGAL)** to ride it in traffic because it has no brakes. Dillon also designed the Colossal Tricycle, the **9. largest (LARGE)** tricycle in the world. He built a low seat for **10. himself (SELF)** and a higher one for his son.

**- ΤΕΛΟΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗΣ -**