

**FINAL EXAMINATION
WRITING TOPICS**

1. Reality TV shows have become popular around the world. Why do you think so many people watch these shows? What effects do these shows have in your country? Give specific examples to support what you say.
2. We have all seen paintings, statues and monuments in public spaces such as parks. This is called public art. There is often controversy over which designs are chosen for display. What qualities do you think make good public art and what qualities make bad public art? Give examples.

Rough Outlines

Topic 1	Topic 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - curiosity - want to see how people react to various real life situations - I believe influence young people negatively - often show violent upheavals among members of the groups - use of vile language - make money quickly and easily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - art consists of various things to various people - beauty in eye of beholder - something people can understand - durable –from elements - vandalism - large size – conspicuous - I prefer sculpture

Model Compositions

1. Though reality shows have become very popular, I for one cannot really come to grips with this fact. It must be due to the fact that there is a strong streak of curiosity in human nature. It is the only way that I can explain why people would sit on a couch, to watch such trash. Since there is no cinema script to Reality shows, I guess viewers are curious to see how people react to various real life situations as problems arise and plots are laid out. It may satisfy all the "peeping Tom" qualities of human nature, though, as I previously stated, I have no interest in watching someone get up, go to the toilet, take a shower and so on and so forth. As far as I am concerned, such viewing cannot have any positive influences at all. From what I have heard and seen, young people are drawn to the most violent "protagonist", the one with the foulest mouth or the one that has the most aces up his sleeve to "survive" longer than anyone else. There are often bitter arguments or even fights and it seems that the "worst" type of human being is the one most greatly appreciated by the voting public. Unfortunately, these people become role models for our youth who see these people as idols. In addition, young people see being on such shows as quick, get rich schemes and this too is another negative aspect of such shows.
2. This I find to be a very controversial issue because what is art to one person is scrap metal to another. Just as beauty is "in the eye of the beholder", art appreciation is also something very personal and not something very easily agreed on. Taken from this point of view then, I would say that good public art would consider size and proper placing to be of importance. The object of public art would be for decoration and so, it is important that the "art" piece is large so as to be seen from a distance and in a location that is quite frequented so that it is seen by many people. Also, the material of the art piece must be durable to withstand both the elements and the vandalism of various groups within our society. Moreover, it should not be overly expensive since it will be at the mercy of every passer-by. If I were to have my choice, I would love to see the city decorated with large marble, copper or bronze statues both life like and modern sculpture done by aspiring young artists.

WRITE NOTES HERE:

SEGMENT 2

SEGMENT 3

MARK YOUR ANSWERS ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET.

- 41.** What is scrambled marketing?
- the departmentalization of food stuffs
 - having non-food items on supermarket shelves
 - good discount strategies
- 42.** From what do supermarkets make their profit?
- from the high profit margin of food stuffs
 - from the centralized check-out
 - from a high level of turnover
- 43.** How do supermarkets make additional profits?
- by hiring well trained sales personnel
 - by hiring cashiers who are also stockers
 - by not having delivery services
- 44.** How much profit do food items usually generate?
- anywhere between 1 and 3%
 - only 1%
 - about 3%
- 45.** What does the passage claim about supermarkets?
- They sell more non-food items than food items today.
 - They were among the first to introduce discount strategies.
 - They have very high running costs.
- 46.** What forces the water out of the narrow vent?
- the great amount of steam produced
 - the rising of the water due to convection
 - the cool water in the upper tube
- 47.** What influences the regularity of the eruptions of Old Faithful?
- weather changes
 - atmospheric moisture
 - the height of the eruption
- 48.** How long does an eruption last?
- until the water reservoir fills up again
 - until the steam runs out
 - for about 60 minutes
- 49.** What type of geyser is Old Faithful?
- a fountain geyser
 - a geyser that shoots through a pool
 - a columnar geyser
- 50.** How often does Old Faithful erupt?
- every 30-35 minutes
 - every 30-90 minutes
 - every 60-65 minutes

51. Hurry up because we have to check _____ the hotel in ten minutes.
- through
 - off
 - out of
 - away from
52. When I was in college, I was in the difficult position _____ myself, since my parents couldn't afford to help.
- of having supporting
 - to have to support
 - having the support of
 - of having to support
53. Your teeth are yellow from smoking. They need _____.
- to clean
 - to be cleaning
 - cleaning
 - clean
54. David was trying to decide whether or _____ ask Marianne to marry him, because they've been dating for three years.
- not should he
 - not he should
 - should he not
 - if should he not
55. Megan _____ much calmer than she really is.
- appears being
 - appears to be
 - is appearing
 - appears she is
56. "Did your first day at the new job go well?" "Yes, though it was _____ I'd expected."
- so different from that
 - as different as that
 - different as to what
 - different from what
57. The new course doesn't mean more work. _____ though, is more practice and experience.
- It does mean
 - What does it mean
 - What it does mean
 - What means it
58. _____ the late 1970's, I have been living in Greece.
- Even from
 - Since from
 - Since ever
 - Ever since
59. The teacher wants _____ to help plan our graduation dance.
- all us
 - us all
 - we all
 - all we
60. Everything is ready but the guest of honor has not _____ showed up.
- yet
 - already
 - still
 - just
61. My back is killing me and I hate having to bend _____ the bed, to make it up.
- above
 - around
 - at
 - over
62. "What is your idea of a dream house?" "I would like _____ a house with an enormous garden."
- that it is
 - it to be
 - its being
 - it being

This passage is about a serious lack.

For many students in the world, a textbook is a precious and scarce item, or perhaps only a dream. For example, in rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa, there is 91 textbook for every thirty children. Many parents cannot afford the fees that schools with limited funding must 92, which 93 eat up 40 percent of a family's income for only one child.

Worldwide, 125 million children are 94 in school, and 95 additional 150 million will leave school before completing four years. 96 of schooling has led to the illiteracy 97 more than one billion members of the earth's population. Efforts 98 increase school funding and enrollment 99 underway, but poor countries are struggling under the weight of debt, and industrialized nations have not made good on promises to provide the estimated \$8 billion required annually to support schooling, a figure equal to the amount Europeans spend 100 year on mineral water.

91. a. no
b. one
c. single
d. the
92. a. spend
b. use
c. charge
d. have
93. a. often
b. can
c. they
d. fees
94. a. enrolled
b. now
c. not
d. often
95. a. with
b. having
c. the
d. an
96. a. Use
b. Lack
c. Need
d. Because
97. a. with
b. for
c. of
d. and
98. a. to
b. for
c. can
d. and
99. a. though
b. have
c. is
d. are
100. a. each
b. all
c. the
d. consecutive

This passage is about frogs.

One hundred brightly colored and diverse frog species have recently been identified on the tropical island of Sri Lanka. The new species were identified by noticeable differences in physical features, habitat, development and genetic 101. Some are tiny and dwell on the ground, whereas others are large and 102 trees. Five of the new species lay eggs in homespun baskets suspended 103 water, so that when the eggs 104 the tadpoles have no difficulty 105 their first swim. The remaining new frog species give birth to their young by producing eggs on the forest 106. These frogs bypass the tadpole stage and emerge as miniature 107 of their parents.

Frogs and other amphibians are important indicators of ecological balance; therefore a decline in their numbers would be considered a warning that 108 of the natural environment for a particular area is needed. 109 that Sri Lanka has already lost 95% of its forests, measures to protect the remaining forest fragments are 110. Since many frogs produce chemicals that could have practical applications in health care and medical treatment, they are a potential source of new drugs. Thus, ensuring that frogs are protected by preserving and restoring their habitat is very important.

101. a. similarities
b. make-up
c. functions
d. levels
102. a. lodge
b. establish
c. inhabit
d. reside
103. a. above
b. from
c. onto
d. through
104. a. ready
b. hatch
c. reproduce
d. arrive
105. a. going
b. taking
c. about
d. for
106. a. ceiling
b. around
c. floor
d. nest
107. a. frogs
b. species
c. versions
d. samples
108. a. prevention
b. more
c. consumption
d. preservation
109. a. Given
b. Indeed
c. Known
d. Once
110. a. crucial
b. prohibited
c. insistent
d. trivial

- 111.** If you continue _____ at me, I won't talk to you again.
- inflaming
 - irrigating
 - coaxing
 - snapping
- 112.** I need a cream or _____ for the pains in my back.
- ointment
 - scent
 - conjecture
 - draft
- 113.** I have a _____ of ironing to do, but I can't bring myself to do it.
- compound
 - distortion
 - backlog
 - compilation
- 114.** Let's go window shopping and _____ through the shops in the shopping mall.
- extend
 - project
 - browse
 - succumb
- 115.** I can't leave right now because I'm _____ with work.
- swamped
 - misconstrued
 - cumbersome
 - succumbed
- 116.** After the charges against him, he has the job of _____ his reputation.
- enacting
 - redeeming
 - simulating
 - presiding
- 117.** The accident has _____ him helpless and he is in a wheelchair.
- repealed
 - regarded
 - rendered
 - revoked
- 118.** I don't think it's very polite to _____ your doughnut in your coffee.
- endorse
 - dip
 - decline
 - coerce
- 119.** I need a new ski jacket because the _____ are old and rusted and they won't close.
- sundries
 - clamps
 - sprouts
 - snaps
- 120.** We can't agree on anything. We always have _____ views.
- divergent
 - extracted
 - submerged
 - subscribed
- 121.** His _____ to this organization has been proven.
- spindle
 - impurity
 - combustion
 - fidelity
- 122.** All the children's heads at school are _____ with lice.
- insulating
 - teeming
 - outbound
 - curtailing
- 123.** I hate him so much that I _____ at the idea of even shaking his hand.
- cringe
 - suppress
 - thwart
 - surmise
- 124.** From everything he said, I was able to _____ that he will soon be leaving the country.
- rupture
 - surmise
 - resolve
 - supplement

This passage is about ancient practices.

In technologically simple societies of the past, women produced more food than men did. Hunters and gatherers highly valued meat, but men's hunting was not a dependable source of nourishment. Thus vegetation gathered by women was the primary means of ensuring survival. Similarly, tools and seeds used in horticulture developed under the control of women, who already had primary responsibility for providing and preparing food. With cultivation under the control of women, men typically engaged in trade and tended herds of animals. Only at harvest time did everyone work together.

About five thousand years ago, societies discovered how to mold metals. This technology spread by cultural diffusion, primarily along trade networks composed of men. Thus it was men who devised the metal plow and, since they already managed animals, soon thought to hitch the implement to cattle.

This innovation initiated the transition from horticulture to agriculture and thrust men for the first time into a dominant position in the production of food. This technological breakthrough thus undermined the social standing of women: The shift of the status of the woman farmer may have happened quite rapidly, once there were two male specializations relating to agriculture: plowing and the care of cattle. This situation left women with all the subsidiary tasks, including weeding and carrying water to the fields. The new fields were larger, so women had to work just as many hours as they did before, but now they worked at more secondary tasks. This would contribute further to the erosion of the status of women.

137. What served to mitigate the status of women?

- a. The development of agriculture.
- b. The spread of trade networks.
- c. The farming of larger areas.
- d. Men took to tending herds.

138. What can be concluded about ancient societies from this passage?

- a. They often had to deal with lack of food.
- b. They carried on trade.
- c. They were run by women.
- d. They relied on herd animals for their food.

139. What aided the development of horticulture?

- a. The development of the metal plow.
- b. The combined effort of men and women at harvest time.
- c. The uncertainty of the hunt.
- d. The specialization of the male.

140. What caused ancient societies to turn to farming?

- a. The change in status of the male.
- b. The replacement of agriculture by horticulture.
- c. The declining status of women.
- d. The use of animals to till the land.

141. Which of the following tasks were men not responsible for?

- a. The transition from horticulture to agriculture.
- b. Making cows pull the plow.
- c. Business transactions.
- d. The development of horticulture tools.

Homework

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	VERB	ADVERB	MEANING/ SYNONYM
ancestry				decent
	arbitrary			random
			avidly	eagerly
	baffled			puzzled, perplexed
	commendable			praiseworthy, good
			conspicuously	visibly, obvious
		constitute		represent, make up
	deprived			underprivileged
deviation				change, deviance
downpour				heavy rainfall
eloquence				fluency, persuasiveness
	endowed			gifted
glint				sparkle, twinkle
jeopardy				risk, danger
		jolt		shake, jerk
		meddle		interfere
	nagged / ing			complaining
	offensive			insulting
	ostensible			pretend, alleged
	overcast			cloudy
	precarious			unstable, hazardous
	raucous			noisy
	reinstated			restored
		relegate		demote, downgrade
		revert		return to former state
	scratched			injured, wounded
spree				short period
stronghold				fortress
		supplement		add to, payment
		swindle		deceive, cheat
track				trail, path, follow
	uncouth			rough, rude
		undergo		experience, be subjected to
	upright			erect, good, virtuous

Glossary

absolute	= <i>adjective</i>	= total, complete	= απόλυτο, πλήρες
acquit	= <i>verb</i>	= clear, set free, release	= αθώνω, απαλλάσσω
adamant	= <i>adjective</i>	= obstinate, resolute, unyielding	= ανένδοτος, άκραιπτος
adhere to	= <i>verb</i>	= stick to, abide by, follow	= εμμένω, ακολουθώ
affirmative	= <i>adjective</i>	= positive, confirmatory	= καταφατικός
aggravation	= <i>noun</i>	= annoyance, hassle, frustration	= εκνευρισμός, ενόχληση
allotment	= <i>noun</i>	= allocation, portion, share	= παραχώρηση, διανομή, μερίδιο
alluring	= <i>adjective</i>	= appealing, attractive, interesting	= γοητευτικός
alternative	= <i>noun</i>	= option, choice	= εναλλακτικός, επιλογή
amendment	= <i>noun</i>	= alteration, adjustment, modification	= βελτίωση, τροποποίηση
annex	= <i>noun, verb</i>	= additional building, occupy, invade	= καταλαμβάνω, παράρτημα
apprehensive	= <i>adjective</i>	= anxious, hesitant, concerned	= ανήσυχος, φοβισμένος
approximate	= <i>adjective</i>	= estimate, rough, inexact	= προσεγγίζω, πλησιάζω
array	= <i>noun</i>	= collection, selection, range	= σειρά, παράταξη
ascend	= <i>verb</i>	= rise, climb	= ανέρχομαι, ανεβαίνω
attire	= <i>noun</i>	= clothing, dress, apparel	= αμφίεση, ενδυμασία
auspicious	= <i>adjective</i>	= favorable, promising, fortunate	= αίσιος, ευνοϊκός
back	= <i>verb</i>	= rear, reverse, support	= ράχη, πίσω, στηρίζω
banished	= <i>adjective</i>	= expelled, exiled	= εξορίζω, αποβάλλω
blunt	= <i>adjective</i>	= dull, direct, frank	= απότομος, ντόμπρος, μη κοφτερό
bulge	= <i>noun, verb</i>	= swell, lump	= εξόγκωμα, φούσκωμα
commit	= <i>verb</i>	= do	= πράττω
commotion	= <i>noun</i>	= turmoil, fuss, disorder	= αναταραχή, φασαρία
compilation	= <i>noun</i>	= collection, assemblage	= συλλογή
comply	= <i>verb</i>	= obey, conform, abide by	= υπακούω
conclusion	= <i>noun</i>	= end, close, finish	= λήξη, συμπέρασμα
conspicuous	= <i>adjective</i>	= obvious, noticeable, prominent	= εμφανής
contention	= <i>noun</i>	= argument, dispute, conflict	= διαφωνία, επιχείρημα
contingent	= <i>adjective</i>	= dependent, reliant, group	= εξαρτώμενος
conversion	= <i>noun</i>	= adaptation, alteration	= μετατροπή, μεταστροφή
converting	= <i>adjective</i>	= changing, adapting, switching	= μετατρέπω
correspond to	= <i>verb</i>	= symbolize, signify, match	= αντιστοιχώ
crate	= <i>noun</i>	= box, enclosure	= κιβώτιο
crest	= <i>noun</i>	= summit, top, peak	= κορυφή, έμβλημα
cultivation	= <i>noun</i>	= farming, agriculture, development	= καλλιέργεια, ανάπτυξη
custody	= <i>noun</i>	= care, supervision, detention	= επιμέλεια, φύλαξη, σύλληψη
denote	= <i>verb</i>	= indicate, signify, symbolize	= δηλώνω, δείχνω
desert	= <i>noun</i>	= wasteland, wilderness, leave	= έρημος, εγκαταλείπω
dismantle	= <i>verb</i>	= take to pieces, take apart	= αποσυναρμολογώ, διαλύω
dismay	= <i>noun</i>	= distressed, disappointed	= τρομαγμένος, θορυβημένος
dodge	= <i>verb</i>	= move, avoid, evade	= αποφεύγω, ξεγλιστρώ
drained	= <i>adjective</i>	= exhausted, weak, emptied	= εξαντλούμαι, αδειάζω, στραγγίζω
drastic	= <i>adjective</i>	= radical, severe, harsh	= δραστικός
renching	= <i>adjective</i>	= soaking, saturating, flooding	= καταρρακτώδης βροχή, μουσκεύω
drop	= <i>noun, verb</i>	= fall, plunge, dive	= πτώση, ρίχνω, εγκαταλείπω
elevate	= <i>verb</i>	= raise, lift, promote	= ανυψώνω, εξυψώνω
embellishment	= <i>noun</i>	= decoration, adornment, exaggeration	= στόλισμα
erupting	= <i>adjective</i>	= exploding, blowing up, losing your temper	= έκρηξη, ξέσπασμα
escalate	= <i>verb</i>	= rise, go up, soar	= κλιμακώνω, αυξάνω
eventual	= <i>adjective</i>	= ultimate, final, concluding	= οριστικός, τελικός
evidently	= <i>adverb</i>	= obviously, clearly, unmistakably	= προφανώς, εμφανώς
excited	= <i>adjective</i>	= eager, thrilled	= ενθουσιασμένος, συγκινημένος
exemption	= <i>noun</i>	= exception, release	= απαλλαγή, εξαίρεση
exposition	= <i>noun</i>	= exhibition, description	= έκθεση, παρουσίαση
extinguish	= <i>verb</i>	= put out	= σβήνω, εξαλείφω
extract	= <i>verb, noun</i>	= take out, remove	= αφαιρώ, αποσπώ, απόσταγμα
extravagant	= <i>adjective</i>	= excessive, exaggerated, wasteful	= υπερβολικός, ακριβός
fervent	= <i>adjective</i>	= keen, eager, zealous	= διακαής, ένθερμος
flocking	= <i>adjective</i>	= gathering, assembling, grouping	= συγκεντρώνομαι, κοπάδι
flounder	= <i>verb</i>	= struggle, hesitate, falter	= κομπιάζω, κινούμαι με δυσκολία
foregoing	= <i>adjective</i>	= previous, pre-mentioned	= προαναφερόμενος, προηγούμενος
formidable	= <i>adjective</i>	= alarming, dreadful, terrifying	= φοβερός, τρομερός, δύσκολος
formulate	= <i>verb</i>	= make, plan, create	= δημιουργώ, διατυπώνω
formulation	= <i>noun</i>	= phrasing, taking shape	= διατύπωση, έκφραση, επεξεργασία
forsaken	= <i>adjective</i>	= deserted, abandoned, isolated	= εγκαταλείπω, αφήνω
forthcoming	= <i>adjective</i>	= approaching, imminent	= επερχόμενος, προσεχής
gauge	= <i>verb</i>	= measure, estimate, judge	= υπολογίζω, εκτιμώ
greedy	= <i>adjective</i>	= gluttonous, insatiable	= λαίμαργος, άπληστος
groove	= <i>noun</i>	= channel	= αυλάκι
groundwork	= <i>noun</i>	= foundation, basis, footing	= βάση, θεμέλιο
gullible	= <i>adjective</i>	= naïve, susceptible, innocent	= εύπιστος, αφελής
harness	= <i>noun, verb</i>	= tie together, bind, exploit	= δαμάζω, εκμεταλλεύομαι
harvest	= <i>noun, verb</i>	= crop, yield, gather	= συγκομιδή, θερισμός, σοδειά
hitch	= <i>noun, verb</i>	= catch, drawback, delay	= δένω, σηκώνω, εμπόδιο
hold	= <i>verb</i>	= grasp, seize, embrace	= κρατώ, συγκρατώ, περιέχω
hopeful	= <i>adjective</i>	= confident, optimistic, promising	= αισιόδοξος

Topic 1

You and your sister want to buy a gift for your 12-year-old brother's upcoming birthday.
Look at the possible choices of things he wants and make a wise decision.

Read the options.

Remember- candidates do not see each other's information sheets until stage 4.

Choosing the Perfect Gift

Candidate 1 Information sheet

A Smartphone

- can keep in touch with him at all times
- maybe too young for a mobile
- go over phone budget like all kids
- not good for health
- may become addicted

A Tablet PC

- can be used for educational purposes
- can help with his school work
- may become addicted
- spend too much time on it
- become antisocial
- don't have personal contact with other kids

Candidate 2 Information sheet

A Bicycle

- will get outdoors
- good exercise and means of transport
- may be dangerous
- too much traffic in the area
- not for winter use

Various Computer Games

- some are violent
- too much time on computer
- antisocial
- will be safe in the house
- no exercise
- won't cost too much

Note:

There is **no correct** answer. You may choose any option.
The point is that you and your partner must **support** the choice you make,
whatever it may be.