Anatolia College

ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΑ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΩΝ
ΒΙΒΛΙΟ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΩΝ

(2003)

Διάρκεια 2 ώρες
Part 1.

Writing IN GREEK on a Text in English

All of us have some possessions (αντικείμενα) in our room or house which have personal importance (προσωπική αξία) for us, even if (ακόμα και αν) they may not be important to other people. Perhaps we spend a lot of time with them, or perhaps they remind us of something we have done or someone we have known.

Διαλέξτε ένα τέτοιου είδους αντικείμενο που υπάρχει μέσα στο δωμάτιό σας ή στο σπίτι σας, περιγράψτε το, και πείτε γιατί έχει ιδιαίτερη προσωπική αξία για σας.

Part 2.

ENGLISH Composition

Imagine that you are a stray animal (αδέσποτο ζώο) living in a big city. Describe your life, with its difficulties and adventures (περιπέτειες), beginning with the words “Some animals are lucky, but not me. I …”
Part 3

Για κάθε ερώτηση υπάρχει μία σωστή απάντηση. Διαλέξτε το γράμμα Α, Β, Ζ, ή Η που αντιστοιχεί στην απάντηση που συμπληρώνει σωστά το κενό στην κάθε ερώτηση.

Παράδειγμα: There is a man ______ the door.
A) at     B) in     C) to     D) for

Η καλύτερη απάντηση είναι “Α” γιατί η σωστή πρόταση είναι: “There is a man at the door.” Θα μαυρίσετε τον αντίστοιχο κύκλο (κάτω από το “Α”) στο φύλλο απαντήσεων. Προσέξτε το παράδειγμα στο φύλλο απαντήσεων που έχουμε μαυρίσει για σας.

Μη γράψετε τις απαντήσεις στα φύλλα ερωτήσεων.

1. His son ________ to the local school.
   A) going     B) studies     C) goes     D) is

2. ________ is your name?

3. You ________ the truth!
   A) not tell   B) are not telling   C) not telling   D) did not told

4. How often ________ to the library?
   A) do you go   B) you go   C) you are going   D) you did go

5. The little house was blown down ________ the strong wind.
   A) from     B) to     C) by     D) because

6. I ________ this ring as I was working in the garden.
   A) was finding   B) found   C) find   D) have found

7. ________ you had breakfast yet?
   A) Do   B) Did   C) Have   D) Would

8. Tom got mad and threw a stone ________ the little boy and hurt him badly.
   A) to     B) from     C) on     D) at

9. I was ________ sure he was going to win the game.
   A) quiet     B) quite     C) quit     D) quick

10. The meeting ________ last night.
    A) holds   B) held   C) was holding   D) was held

11. We have been working here ________ a month.
    A) since   B) until   C) for   D) before

12. He is strong ________ carry the suitcase.
    A) that he   B) so to   C) enough to   D) he can

1
13. He __________ “Good Night” and left the room.
   A) said       B) told       C) say       D) says

14. If you don’t __________ at once, I will tell the teacher!
   A) sit down   B) sat down   C) to sit down   D) have sat down

15. I am beginning __________ what you mean.
   A) understand B) understanding C) understood D) to understand

16. John has three dogs, __________?
   A) he hasn’t B) doesn’t he C) didn’t he D) hadn’t he

17. Although she is fourteen, she still loves __________ stories.
   A) child     B) child’s     C) childrens   D) children’s

18. I am looking forward __________ you next week.
   A) to see     B) for to see C) to seeing   D) on seeing

19. Here’s a birthday present from John and __________.
   A) I         B) mine      C) my     D) me

20. Jim is as good a baseball player __________.
   A) is Bill   B) from Bill C) as Bill   D) than Bill

21. Whose car is that? It’s __________.
   A) theirs    B) there’s   C) their    D) there

22. Eva is __________ my radio.
   A) hearing to B) hearing C) listening to   D) listening

23. Carol is in front of Jim, so Jim is __________ Carol.
   A) beside    B) between  C) before   D) behind

24. There wasn’t __________ in the garden.
   A) nobody    B) any people C) anybody    D) no one

25. John doesn’t like wine and __________.
   A) so I do   B) so do I   C) neither I do   D) neither do I

26. Mary hasn’t got your money. John hasn’t got __________.
   A) it too    B) them too C) it either   D) them either

27. We drove to the station as fast as we could, but the train __________.
   A) already left    B) leave already  C) was left   D) had already left

28. Jim is __________ boy in the class.
   A) the smaller B) the smallest C) smaller   D) smallest

29. I’ve put __________ water in the bottles.
   A) a lot of B) plenty   C) many   D) very
30. This is the __________ question on this test.
   A) thirty       B) thirteenth   C) third       D) thirtieth

31. That’s not a __________ job.
   A) woman’s      B) woman       C) women’s     D) women

32. After we __________ lunch, we’ll go for a walk.
   A) had         B) have          C) will have   D) had had

33. This time next month, I __________ in London.
   A) be           B) have been    C) will be     D) were

34. We have put the food on the table, so please help __________.
   A) ourselves    B) yourselfs    C) your selves   D) yourselves

35. Boys __________ work hard get good grades.
   A) whose        B) whom         C) which      D) who

36. Where did you __________ the money?
   A) hide         B) hid           C) had        D) hidden

37. Mary __________ to school.
   A) never walks  B) walks never  C) is walking never
   D) never is walking

38. __________ going to the party.
   A) Everyone are  B) Everyone is
   C) Every people are
   D) All the people is

39. Laura’s __________ her sister.
   A) very taller than
   B) very taller that
   C) much taller than
   D) much taller that

40. Tomorrow my mother will come __________ late.
   A) home         B) at home       C) to home     D) house

41. The train leaves at __________.
   A) thirty past eleven
   B) thirty to twelve
   C) half past eleven
   D) eleven and a half

42. My birthday is __________ Friday, May 9. Wish me luck today.
   A) at           B) on             C) in          D) to
43. Coffee ________ in many parts of the world today, not just South America.
   A) grew  B) grow  C) grown  D) is grown

44. George told Sue that he ________ to the movies with her Monday evening.
   A) go  B) goes  C) going to go  D) would go

45. Jim gave ________.
   A) to her the flowers
   B) her the flowers
   C) the flowers her
   D) for her the flowers

46. There were only ________ tourists in the hotel.
   A) few  B) a few  C) a little  D) many

47. Please give me ________.
   A) a glass from milk
   B) a glass milk
   C) a glass of milk
   D) some of milk

48. Would you like some of ________ tomatoes?
   A) this  B) that’s  C) these  D) theirs

49. She was born ________ 1989.
   A) at  B) on  C) the  D) in

50. I’ve ________ around the house seven times.
   A) ran  B) run  C) fun  D) done

Μη γρώσετε τις απαντήσεις στα φύλλα ερωτήσεων.
Διαλέξτε την λέξη ή φράση που συμπληρώνει σωστά κάθε κενό.

Παράδειγμα: _______ is part of your hand.
   A) A foot  B) An arm  C) A finger  D) A toe

Η σωστή απάντηση είναι “C”, γιατί “A finger” είναι τμήμα του χεριού. Δείτε τον κύκλο κάτω από το “C” στο παράδειγμα στο φύλλο απαντήσεων.

1. A person whose job is to show you where to go is a __________.
   A) parent  B) postman  C) guide  D) guard

2. __________ is a person you don’t like.
   A) A friend  B) An enemy  C) Cruel  D) Dangerous

3. You can’t read __________.
   A) a conversation  B) a notice  C) a newspaper  D) a letter

4. A car can’t work without __________.
   A) a machine  B) an engine  C) breaks  D) a pilot

5. 2 minus (μείον) 2 is __________.
   A) no one  B) equal  C) zero  D) no thing

6. My uncle’s son is my __________.
   A) nephew  B) brother  C) cousin  D) grandson

7. A __________ has four corners.
   A) circle  B) square  C) year  D) star

8. You make all these except for __________.
   A) a promise  B) a cake  C) money  D) your hair

9. When people quarrel they often __________.
   A) agree  B) shout  C) smile  D) hurry

10. A suit is something you __________.
    A) eat  B) do with a ball  C) sit on  D) wear
Διαλέξτε την λέξη, φράση, πρόταση, ή ερώτηση που ταιριάζει περισσότερο σαν απάντηση στην ερώτηση ή πρόταση που σας δίνουμε.

Παράδειγμα: How do I get to Panorama?
A) About five kilometers.        C) Do you live there?
B) It’s a nice place to visit.       D) Turn right at the lights, then follow the signs.

Η καλύτερη απάντηση είναι “D”, “Turn right at the lights, then follow the signs.” Θα μαυρίσετε τον αντίστοιχο κύκλο (κάτω από το “D”) στο φύλλο απαντήσεων. Προσέξτε το παράδειγμα στο φύλλο απαντήσεων που έχουμε μαυρίσει για σας.

1. Have you seen him lately?
A) Yes, I have seen him last week.       C) No, I saw him the last week.
B) Yes, I will see him next week.       D) No, I haven’t.

2. Why are you late?
A) I missed the bus.        C) I’ve missed the bus.
B) I lost the bus.          D) I’ve lost the bus.

3. I bought this shirt on Tsimiski Street.
A) How much you pay it?       C) How much paid you for it?
B) How much did you pay for it?    D) How much you paid it?

4. Will you open the door for me, please?
A) Yes, certainly.       C) No, thank you.
B) Yes, please.          D) Of course you will.

5. Your face is dirty!
A) All right, I wash it.       C) All right, I’ll wash it.
B) All right, I have wash it.   D) All right, I won’t wash it.

6. Why didn’t you buy the car?
A) I will if I have the money.    B) I wanted to but I didn’t have enough money.
C) I have enough money.         D) I wanted it so much.

7. Are the papers in your room?
A) Yes, my mother put them there yesterday.
B) Yes, my mother put it there yesterday.
C) Yes, my mother puts them there again.
D) Yes, my mother will put them there.

8. How’s your sister?
A) She’s fine.        C) She’s good.
B) She’s there.       D) She’s tall and blonde.

9. What color are your shoes?
A) They are some brown.      C) There brown.
B) They are brown color.    D) They’re brown.
10. Are my books on the table?
   A) No, there aren’t anything on the table.
   B) No, there isn’t anything on the table.
   C) No, there are nothing on the table.
   D) No, there isn’t something on the table.

11. Here are three pens.
   A) What one do you like best?
   B) What one you like best?
   C) Which one do you like best?
   D) Which one likes you best?

12. How long have you had your new car?
   A) I had had it for a long time.
   B) It was very expensive last year.
   C) You have it for a week.
   D) I bought it in January.

13. Why did Bob go to the baker’s?
   A) He went some bread to buy.
   B) He went to buy some bread.
   C) He went for some bread to buy.
   D) He went to buy a bread.

14. When did you first meet Peter?
   A) In 1976 I met Peter.
   B) In 1976 I meet Peter.
   C) Peter, I met in 1976.
   D) I met Peter in 1976.

15. How did you break your leg?
   A) I fall off a tree.
   B) I felt down a tree.
   C) I fell down the stairs.
   D) I fallen down the stairs.

16. Will you be coming to the party?
   A) Yes, after I visit my grandmother.
   B) Yes, I have to do my homework instead.
   C) No, I not busy tomorrow.
   D) No, I love parties.

17. What a pretty dress you are wearing!
   A) I want it as a present.
   B) I have to buy it for myself.
   C) My mother buys it for me.
   D) What? This old thing?

18. Have you fed the dog yet?
   A) No, I fed it.
   B) No, but I’m going to feed it.
   C) Yes, I fed.
   D) Yes, I’ll feed it.

19. Who won the game last night?
   A) Manchester United beat Ajax 2 to 1.
   B) Manchester United beaten Ajax 2 to 1.
   C) Manchester United win the game 2 to 1.
   D) Manchester United won Ajax 2 to 1.

20. Should I send the letter soon?
   A) Yes, you must to send it today.
   B) Yes, you must send it today.
   C) Yes, today you sent it.
   D) Yes, today you should it send.
Διαβάστε προσεχτικά τα κείμενα που ακολουθούν. Κάθε κείμενο έχει 10 αρίθμημένα κενά. Δεξιά από κάθε κείμενο υπάρχουν για κάθε κενό 4 απαντήσεις που αντιστοιχούν στα γράμματα A, B, C και D. Διαλέξτε το γράμμα που αντιστοιχεί στην απάντηση που νομίζετε ότι ταιριάζει καλύτερα, γραμματικά και ως προς τη σημασία στο κείμενο, και μαυρίστε τον αντίστοιχο κύκλο στο φύλλο απαντήσεων.

Παράδειγμα: My brother almost never misses a day of school, but today he was sick and stayed home (0) ______ school.  

0. A) at     B) from    C) to     D) by

Η σωστή απάντηση είναι “B”. Δείτε τον κύκλο κάτω από το “B” στο παράδειγμα στο φύλλο απαντήσεων.

Gap-Filling #1

Are you afraid of the dark? Well, nearly everybody is. Many children want to have some sort of light on during the night. You have electricity in your homes, so you may have a bedside lamp switched on that makes you feel safe.

However, (1) _______ was it like for children and adults long ago, when the darkness was broken by the weak light of candles and oil lamps? First, it was (2) _______ dangerous than today, because houses caught fire more (3) _______. It was also true that in homes made of wood the problem was (4) _______ more serious.

Second, there were few things to do after dark—no televisions, no CDs – so, after the sun (5) _______ down, the family got together round an open fire to listen to grandma and grandpa (6) _______ old stories – often frightening ones!

Of course, people went to bed much earlier than they do today. In that way, they forgot (7) _______ being afraid of the dark.

Third, most people lived in villages, and at night there were problems with (8) _______ animals such as bears. There were also dangerous men, who (9) _______ to come near the houses without being seen. With the first light of day, young and old woke up very happy to be alive and safe. So, when you are afraid of the dark, just (10) _______ how lucky you are to quickly light up your room with the flick of a switch.

1. A) how              C) which
B) what              D) who

2. A) more            C) so
B) very              D) quite

3. A) easy            C) easily
B) fast              D) quicker

4. A) very            C) quite
B) even              D) never

5. A) goes           C) went
B) going             D) was going

6. A) tell            C) saying
B) to tell           D) to say

7. A) for            C) about
B) to               D) they

8. A) these        C) wild
B) hard             D) zoo

9. A) were able     C) could
B) would           D) might

10. A) you think
    B) think
    C) have thought
    D) you should think
Gap-Filling #2

One good way to learn English is by reading anything you can. Your kitchen is a good place to start. You’ll find a lot of Greek, but plenty of English, too. “Bring the peas to a boil, then let them ___11___ until done.” “Add a cup of sugar and stir until dissolved.” If you don’t know the meaning of ___12___ of those words, just take a look at the Greek that is written next to the English.

Or open any Greek magazine. “Fashion. Style. Latest Looks!” English ___13___ everywhere, even in your box of toys. “Contains small parts. ___14___ away from children less than three years old.” And if you don’t learn the word “Instructions” in English class, ___15___ it from wanting to play a board game or use a machine like a VCR.

Let me ask you ___16___ a computer. Yes? Then you know what “Windows” is (that’s right, “Windows is,” ___17___ “are,” because it’s a computer program, not things made of glass). And if you’re connected to the Internet, watch out, because more than 80% of the words that you can read on the Net are in English.

What ___18___ ? It means that you ___19___ stop learning English just because class is over. You might even be learning some English today. It’s easy, ___20___ ? The correct answer to that question is “Yes!”

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11. A) cook C) cooking  B) to cook D) cooker
12. A) none C) any  B) not one D) too many
13. A) is C) spoken  B) are D) writes
14. A) Stay C) Hold  B) Far D) Keep
15. A) you are learning B) you will learn  C) will you learn D) learning
16. A) do you own B) if you own  C) if you are owning D) for owning
17. A) no C) nor  B) not D) neither
18. A) it all means B) do they mean  C) means this D) does it all mean
19. A) have C) don’t have to  B) must D) have not to
20. A) aren’t they C) isn’t it  B) are they D) you know
Παράδειγμα: John missed the school bus, so his father drove him to school.
   A) John walked to school.
   B) John drove his father’s car.
   C) His father sometimes took John to school by car.
   D) His father always took John to school by car.

Η σωστή απάντηση είναι “C”. Δείτε τον κύκλο κάτω από το “C” στο παράδειγμα στο φύλλο απαντήσεων.

Reading #1

1 Who discovered America? The answer used to be easy: “Columbus!” Or, as children might say, “In 1492, Columbus sailed the ocean blue.” The date is correct, but the answer, we now know, is not so simple. Columbus did sail across the Atlantic Ocean in 1492, landing his three ships on an island a few hundred miles from the American coast, but he was probably not the first European to reach what later became America. That honor should go to Leif Ericsson, one of the Vikings, who sailed from Iceland to the northern part of North America as early as the year 1000 A.D.

But perhaps “discovered” is the wrong word. There were at least a million people living in America when Columbus made his great voyage. Perhaps we should say that one day in 1492, some of them “discovered” Columbus near their island. And these people (or people like them), whom we call Indians or “Native Americans,” had been living in America for at least 10,000 years. They probably came from Asia to Alaska and California across a land bridge that has now disappeared under the Pacific Ocean.

15 People who came from Europe and Africa make up most of the population of North America now, but millions of modern Americas, Canadians, and Mexicans are of Indian descent (καταγωγή), wholly or in part. Perhaps the question of who discovered whom is less important than it used to be. In fact, modern history books don’t even use the word anymore!
1. In line 2, the date “1492” is said:
   A) thousand four hundred ninety-two
   B) one thousand four hundred ninety-two
   C) fourteen ninety-two
   D) one four nine two

2. In the second paragraph, why is it said that “discovered” may be “the wrong word” (line 8)?
   A) Columbus had never seen America before.
   B) Columbus was not the first European to see America.
   C) Columbus never actually reached America.
   D) Many people were in America before Columbus.

3. Who built the land bridge mentioned in line 13?
   A) the first people who lived in America
   B) the Vikings
   C) people from Europe and Africa
   D) no one

4. The last sentence (lines 18-19) says that “Modern history books don’t use the word anymore.” What word?
   A) “Americans”
   B) “question”
   C) “discovered”
   D) “whom”

5. What is the main idea of the passage (κείμενο)?
   A) The way we think about the discovery of America has changed in recent times.
   B) No one really knows who discovered America.
   C) Most modern history books do not tell the truth about America’s past.
   D) More Americans came from Europe than from Asia.
A long time ago, on his very first day at school, a short, quiet boy named Billy picked up one of his new colored pencils and began to draw his favorite picture – his house, with lots of trees with fresh, green leaves, and flowers in the garden, and birds flying high in the deep blue sky. His gray-haired teacher, Miss Lomax, was unhappy when she saw him making the picture. The drawing itself was not the problem. In fact, it was very good: it filled the page with bright colors. What had made his teacher angry was that he used his left hand. In those days, many people believed it was a bad thing for a person to be left-handed. Miss Lomax quickly took the pencil from Billy’s left hand and asked him to continue to draw with his other hand – like all the other “good boys and girls” in his class.

One of the “good” children was a big, strong boy named Bruno. He spent most of this time at school running after the boys and girls, pushing and hitting them. Miss Lomax found him very difficult to control. After the teacher spoke to Billy about changing the hand he used, Bruno started to laugh at him, and soon everyone in the class was laughing, too. Billy’s face went red, and he didn’t want to go to school any more. His parents had no idea what the real problem was. They thought the reason was that he had not made any friends at school yet. As time went by, Bruno found another boy to laugh at instead of Billy, named Johnny, who wore glasses. Bruno loved to call him “four eyes.” Meanwhile, Billy found it very difficult to control his pencil with his right hand, and, at the beginning, his drawings were not as good as before.

As the months and years went by, he learned to read very well and, although his right-handed writing was never very neat, it was full of good words and clever ideas. In fact, when his finished his first school at the age of twelve, he was at the top of the class, and everybody admired him. Not only was he very intelligent, but he was also an excellent athlete. Miss Lomax was no longer at the school, though Bruno still was – the same silly Bruno who had made Billy’s life so unhappy six years before. However, there was one big difference: now nobody liked Bruno or laughed at his stupid jokes. He was at the bottom of the class, too. In the evenings, alone in his room at home, Billy continued to paint and draw beautiful pictures (later he became a famous artist), all secretly made with his left hand.
6. Billy’s favorite picture…  
   A) pleased his teacher.  
   B) showed a lovely day in autumn.  
   C) didn’t have any people in it.  
   D) was not very well drawn.

7. Bruno was one of the “good” children (line 11) because…  
   A) everybody liked him.  
   B) he listened to his teacher.  
   C) he was both big and strong.  
   D) he was right-handed.

8. Which of these can’t we be sure of?  
   A) Johnny couldn’t see very well.  
   B) Johnny was the reason Bruno stopped laughing at Billy.  
   C) Johnny was in the same class as Billy.  
   D) Johnny was called “four eyes” because he wore glasses.

9. It is probably true that Billy’s six years at his first school were…  
   A) with the same teacher.  
   B) all very difficult because of Bruno.  
   C) a problem only at the start.  
   D) successful from start to finish.

10. By the time he finished school, Billy was all these things except one:  
    A) good at sports  
    B) liked by his teachers  
    C) an excellent student  
    D) someone who could write well in every way
ΦΥΛΛΟ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΩΝ

Part 1: Γράψτε στα Ελληνικά

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Part 2: English Composition

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How to score the test:
Questions of Parts 3 and 4 count 1 point apiece
Questions of Parts 5 and 6 count 1.5 points apiece
Questions of Part 7 count 2 points apiece
Total of multiple choice sects.: 140 pts.
Compositions are graded on a scale of 20 and the scores are multiplied by 1.5
Total of writing sections: 60 points

Πώς να βαθμολογήσετε το test:
Οι ερωτήσεις του part 3 και του part 4 μετρούν 1 μονάδα η κάθε μία
Οι ερωτήσεις του Part 5 και του part 6 μετρούν 1.5 μονάδες η κάθε μία
Οι ερωτήσεις του Part 7 μετρούν 2 μονάδες η κάθε μία
Το σύνολο των μονάδων των ασκήσεων επιλογής είναι 140
Οι εκθέσεις βαθμολογούνται με την κλίμακα του 20 και τα αποτελέσματα πολλαπλασιάζονται με συντελεστή 1.5
Το σύνολο των μονάδων για τις εκθέσεις είναι 60