

A. ΓΕΝΙΚΑ

ΟΙ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ, ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΗ ΣΤΟ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΥ¹ ΚΑΙ ΤΡΙΤΟΥ ΚΥΚΛΟΥ ΣΠΟΥΔΩΝ² ΤΟΥ ΤΜΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΦΙΛΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΧΟΛΗΣ ΚΛΑΣΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΙΣΤΙΚΩΝ ΣΠΟΥΔΩΝ ΤΟΥ Δ.Π.Θ., ΕΧΟΥΝ ΔΙΑΜΟΡΦΩΘΕΙ ΩΣ ΕΞΗΣ:

ΕΠΙΠΕΔΟ: PROFICIENCY CAMBRIDGE ή MICHIGAN READING COMPREHENSION

ΖΗΤΟΥΜΕΝΑ:

1. ΜΕΤΑΦΡΑΣΗ ΤΟΥ/ΤΩΝ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΥ/ΩΝ ΣΤΗ ΝΕΟΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ
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B. ΠΡΟΗΓΟΥΜΕΝΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΑ

SAMPLE 1

I. ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ ΓΙΑ ΜΕΤΑΦΡΑΣΗ

During a decade in which the British publishing industry was finally obliged to make watchful friends with business, biography has line-managed the cultural transition beautifully. The best biographies still brim with scholarships but they also sell in their thousands. Readers-ordinary ones with birthday presents to get, book vouchers to spend and rainy holidays to fill- love buying books about the life and times of their favourite people. Every year before Christmas, a lorry load of brick-thick biographies appears on the suggestion table in bookshops.

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The latest in this transition of books about writing-or not writing- biography is Geoff Dyer's *Out of Sheer Rage*, in which he plots his failure to get started on a study of D. H. Lawrence. Dyer describes every delaying trick familiar to biographers: lugging heavy editions of letters on holiday and then not bothering to unpack; having a motorcycle accident (an extreme prevarication, but preferable to staring at a blank screen); and finally forcing himself to re-read the subject's novels without any pleasure. 'Footstepping' is the new word to describe this approach; 'lifewriting' has become the favoured term on university courses. In the wrong hands, it can become 'so-whatish'.

¹ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΜΕΤΑΠΤΥΧΙΑΚΩΝ ΣΠΟΥΔΩΝ «ΚΕΙΜΕΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΣ»

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Writers less accomplished than Dyer, Hamilton or Malcolm could be accused of annexing some of their subjects' clout to get mediocre work into print.

The second approach is to write a partial biography, to take a moment or a strand in the subject's life and follow it through without any claims for completeness. This year Ian Hamilton entered the biographical arena again with a slim, sharp examination of why Matthew Arnold stopped writing good poetry once he took up his job as school inspector. Earlier, Lyndall Gordon's *A Private Life of Henry James* tracked the great man through his odd relationship with two of his female muses. Far from claiming to displace Leon Edel's 'definitive' biography of James, Gordon's book hovered over it, reconfiguring the material into a new and crisper pattern.

The final tack is to move away from a single life altogether, and look at the places where it encounters other events. Dava Sobel's *best-selling Longitude* puts a cultural puzzle at the heart of her story and reads human lives against it. Sebastian Jünger's *The Perfect Storm*, meanwhile, makes the weather its subject, placing the seamen who encounter it into second place. No longer to demonstrate a human life shaping its destiny, biographers have been obliged to subordinate their subjects to an increasingly detailed context.

Biography will survive its jitters, but it will emerge looking and sounding different. Instead of the huge door-stops of the early 1990s, which claimed to be 'definitive' while actually being undiscriminating, we will see a series of pared-down, sharpened up 'studies'. Instead of speaking in a booming, pedagogic voice, the new biography will ask the reader to decide. Consuming this new biography may not be such a cosy experience, but it will bring us closer than ever to the real feeling of being alive.

II. ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗΣ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΥ ΠΟΛΛΑΠΛΗΣ ΕΠΙΛΟΓΗΣ.

1. What is the 'cultural transition' referred to in line 2?

- A. the scholarship exemplified in the best biographies?
- B. The change in taste among ordinary readers?
- C. The rising importance of sales figures in publishing?
- D. The range of books available for purchase?

2. In the 2nd paragraph, what explanation is given for the current interest in biography?

- A. the range of subject matter in novels
- B. the failure of fiction to appeal to the average reader
- C. the choice of unsuitable main characters in novels
- D. the lack of skill of certain novelists

3. What contrast does the writer draw between literary novels and biography?

- A. Biography has dealt with more straightforward issues.
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- D. Literary novels have been written in a more universal style.

4. In describing the work of Dyer, the writer

- A. underestimates his difficulties
- B. makes fun of his efforts.
- C. Acknowledges his experience.
- D. Is inspired by his achievements.

5. What is the writer's opinion of 'partial biography'?

- A. It can provide new insights.
- B. It tends to remain inconclusive.
- C. It works when the subject is sufficiently interesting.
- D. It can detract from fuller studies.

6. What trend is exemplified by *Longitude* and *The Perfect Storm*?

- A. the fact that readers like complex puzzles
- B. the lack of interest generated by single lives
- C. the continuing sympathy towards human struggle
- D. the need to take account of the wider environment

7. Considering the future of biography, the writer anticipates

- A. a decline in the standard of biographical investigation.
- B. a greater challenge to the reading public.
- C. an improvement in the tone adopted by biographers
- D. the growth of a new readership for biography.

SAMPLE 2

KEIMENO ΗΡΩΤΟ

The olive tree, a small evergreen, has been cultivated since the beginning of historical times in its native Asia Minor. It first appears in Egyptian records of the 17th century BC, and is referred to several times in the Bible. Its cultivation spread very early to all the Mediterranean countries, and is still the chief area of production.

It is now grown also in Australia, S. Africa, Mexico, and California, where it was introduced (1769) at the San Diego mission by Spanish Missionaries. The several hundred horticultural varieties of olives, many cultivated since ancient times, differ in appearance, flavor, and oil content. Some varieties have been developed especially for oil extraction, the chief use of the fruit.

To make the finest, or extra-virgin olive oil, the fruit is gathered when fully ripened, ground to a paste under granite or steel milestones, layered over straw mats, and pressed in a hydraulic press. Today most olive oil is produced by just one pressing. The resulting oil is separated from the juice by settling or by centrifuge and then filtered. Cold-pressing, a chemical-free process using only pressure, produces a higher quality of olive oil which is naturally lower in acidity. Although olive oil occupies a relatively minor place in world food consumption, it has, in recent years, become a stronger export item, and a succession of international agreements have been signed since 1959 to protect its market.

Olive oil is now the third best-selling cooking oil in the USA, a situation in part due to gourmets and health professionals who have praised its qualities.

Research has shown the incidence of heart disease is dramatically lower in the Mediterranean countries where olive oil is dietary staple than areas where consumption of olive oil is less voracious. Olive oil is a monosaturated fat and, unlike butter, lard, and other fats, contains a large proportion of easily digested fats and no cholesterol.

Reading comprehension

1. Olives to be pressed should be

- A. of extra virgin quality
- B. tested for acidity beforehand
- C. ripe when picked

- D. chemically treated to remove impurities
- 2. According to the passage, one of the benefits of olive oil is that
 - A. it has no fats or cholesterol
 - B. it is cholesterol free
 - C. if consumed in great amounts it prevents heart attacks
 - D. it tastes better than butter, lard and other fats

KEIMENO ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟ

Slang - informal, nonstandard words and phrases - tends to originate in subcultures within a society. Occupational groups (for example, loggers, police, medical professionals and computer specialists) are prominent originators of both jargon and slang; other groups creating slang include the armed forces, teenagers, racial minorities, ghetto residents, labor unions, citizens – band radio broadcasters, sports groups, drug addicts, criminals, and even religious denominations (Episcopians, for example, produced **spike**, a High Church Anglican). Slang expressions often embody attitudes and values of group members. They may thus contribute to a sense of group identity and may convey to the listener information about the speaker's background. Before an apt expression becomes slang, however, it must be widely adopted by members of the subculture, at this point slang and jargon overlap greatly. If the subculture has enough contact with the mainstream culture, its figures of speech become slang expressions known to the whole society. For example, **cat** (a sport), **cool** (aloof, stylish), **Mr. Charley** (a white man), **The Man** (the law), **Uncle Tom** (a meek black) all originated in the predominantly black Harlem district of New York City and have traveled far since their inception. Slang is thus generally not tied to any geographic region within a country. A slang expression may suddenly become widely used and as quickly dated (**skidoo**). It may become accepted as standard speech, either in its original slang meaning (**bus**, from **omnibus**), or with an altered, possibly tamed meaning (**jazz** originally had sexual connotations). Some expressions have persisted for centuries as slang (**booze** for alcoholic beverages). In the 20th century, mass media and rapid travel have speeded up both the circulation and the demise of slang terms. Television and novels have turned criminal cant into slang (**five grand** for \$5.000). Changing Drug-related expressions (such as **pot** and **grass**) were virtually a secret jargon in the 1940s they were adopted by rebellious youths; and in the 1970s and '80s they were widely known.

Reading comprehension

- 1. Based on the passage, what would not be true of slang
 - A. It has strict geographical boundaries.
 - B. It is affected by changing social conditions.

- C. It is a centuries-long characteristic of language.
 - D. It expresses social values
- 2. Which of these groups would be a likely source of slang?**
- A. presidential candidates
 - B. bank customers
 - C. airline passengers
 - D. nurses

ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΣΤΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗΣ ΓΛΩΣΣΑΣ
ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗΣ: 3 ΩΡΕΣ

ΥΠΕΥΘΥΝΗ

**Dr. ΠΗΝΕΛΟΠΗ ΚΑΜΠΑΚΗ ΒΟΥΓΙΟΥΚΛΗ
ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΡΙΑ ΓΛΩΣΣΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ**

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