

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ  
ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΗΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΤΡΙΤΟΒΑΘΜΙΑ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗ  
ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗ ΕΙΔΙΚΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΞΕΝΗΣ ΓΛΩΣΣΑΣ

ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΓΛΩΣΣΑ  
ΔΕΙΓΜΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΩΝ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗΣ

ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ

Read the text below and respond to tasks A1 and A2.

TIPS TO PROTECT YOURSELF  
AGAINST FOOD POISONING



**A century ago, food-borne diseases such as typhoid fever and cholera were common. Even though improvements in food safety have conquered these illnesses, many food-borne diseases are still causing harm today.**

**According to the Food Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, about 76 million cases of food-borne disease occur each year in the U.S. alone.**

**More tips  
against food poisoning  
[www.foodcentre.com](http://www.foodcentre.com)**

The most commonly recognized food-borne diseases are those caused by salmonella and campylobacter. Potentially, these bacteria cause 80 percent of the illnesses and 75 percent of the deaths associated with meat and poultry products. Seafood is a leading cause of food-borne illness.

“With properly treated seafood and poultry, and a little food safety know-how, consumers can greatly decrease their chances of dangerous food contamination,” said Aaron Ormond, a microbiologist and director of research at Global Food Technologies, a company that produces technology instrumental to food safety.

Ormond offers the following tips to be safe from fatal food-borne illnesses:

- Check colour, odour and texture of meat. When purchasing chicken, its colouring should be pink, not grey or yellow. Fish meat should be shiny and firm, not easily separated from the bone and have a fresh, mild smell. Inspect the package.

- Purchase meat and seafood that has received an anti-pathogen treatment that does not alter the food’s colour, smell, taste or appearance.
- Be sure to avoid products that have outlived their “sell-by” dates or have dents or tears in their packaging.
- Avoid cross-contamination. Use separate cutting boards, one for raw meats and another for fruits and vegetables, to diminish the likelihood of cross-contamination.
- Wash hands thoroughly with antibacterial soap before and after handling raw meat and seafood.
- Store meat at the right temperature. Fresh seafood and poultry should be stored at 40° Fahrenheit (4,4° Celsius) or below to ensure freshness.
- When cooking poultry, breasts should be cooked at 170 degrees, whole chicken or turkey at 180 degrees and ground poultry at 165 degrees.

**For more information,  
visit our website!**

**A. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**A1. Answer questions 1-3 with about 15 words each.**

1. What is the purpose of this text?
2. 'This text is aimed at health professionals'. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.
3. Many people believe that 'prevention is better than cure'. How is this saying supported in the text?

**3 x 4 = 12 points**

**A2. Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for items 1-6.**

1. The text suggests that, nowadays, cholera and typhoid fever
  - A. are not food borne diseases.
  - B. remain a serious problem.
  - C. can be prevented.
2. It becomes clear from this text that many diseases are caused by
  - A. food bacteria.
  - B. decayed food.
  - C. canned foods.
3. Consumers can decrease their chances of food poisoning if they
  - A. avoid meat and poultry.
  - B. follow food safety rules.
  - C. eat a lot of vegetables.
4. When purchasing meat and seafood, we should check:
  - A. their quality.
  - B. quantity of contents.
  - C. the expiration date.
5. According to the text, consuming out-of-date foods is
  - A. unsafe.
  - B. harmless.
  - C. fatal.
6. To keep meats and seafood fresh, one should make sure that they are
  - A. stored in the freezer.
  - B. kept at a low temperature.
  - C. pre-cooked and stored.

**6 x 3 = 18 points**

**B. ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΓΝΩΣΗ**

**B1. Use one of the following words (A-H) in the correct form to complete sentences 1-5 below, as in the example. There are two words you do not need.**

<b>A.</b>	information	<b>B.</b>	find	<b>C.</b>	expect	<b>D.</b>	enthusiasm
<b>E.</b>	popular	<b>F.</b>	centre	<b>G.</b>	present	<b>H.</b>	admit

**Example:** This piece of evidence is central to our case.

1.	Wealth, fame and _____ have become very desirable goals in our days.
2.	Museum Day 2009 means free _____ to hundreds of museums in our country this Saturday.
3.	The research _____ will soon be published in the official webpage of our University and they are likely to be useful to both academics and professionals.
4.	The book you gave me was very helpful for my assignment; in fact, it was very _____.
5.	The Embassy of Greece Press and Communications Office invites you to a book _____ of "FOREIGN WORDS" by Novelist Vassilis Alexakis.

**5 x 2 = 10 points**

**B2. Fill in the gaps in items 1-5 with ONE appropriate linking word.**

**Example:** Luke has a poor curriculum and he's not really a very hard worker. *Nevertheless*, he was promoted and I just don't understand how that's possible.

1.	We're really worried about him. He hasn't called or emailed anyone _____ he moved to Kenya and we can't get in touch with him. We have no phone and he's not responding to our messages.
2.	We had to abandon the project _____ to lack of government funding and to the lack of enthusiasm of my colleagues.
3.	I couldn't let her get away with it this time _____, if I had, she would have taken advantage of the situation in ways that would have had serious consequences.
4.	There is still much to discuss. _____, we'll break for lunch now, and return at 3:15 to carry on with our agenda.
5.	_____ we've given him all the comforts that money can buy, he still doesn't appreciate or respect us as we'd expect him to. Do you think it may be that he doesn't feel loved?

5 x 2 = 10 points

**B3. Match items 1-5 (Column 1) with options A-G (Column 2) to make complete sentences about travelling. In Column 2 there are two options you do not need.**

COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2	
1.	We might travel to the end of the world, but we can't	A.	remain a fool for the rest of your life.
2.	You can travel all over the world but, unless you have a receptive mind, you	B.	those things that never interest them at home.
3.	People often travel to faraway places to watch in fascination ...	C.	has the gift of surprise.
4.	Try to recognise your happiness when you arrive at it. Don't be like the traveller who	D.	learn all we hunger to know in one lifetime.
5.	If you lose your way it is better to ask and feel ignorant for five minutes than not ask and	E.	never make the most important journey of all: a journey into ourselves.
		F.	might as well save your fares and stay at home.
		G.	sees no valley, only the mountains that surround it.

5 x 2 = 10 points

**Γ. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ**

**TASK:** Imagine that you work for a Tourist Agency and you have been asked to prepare a leaflet for foreign visitors about one of your country's tourist destinations. Choose the destination and write a text for this **leaflet** (about 200 words) **promoting** the tourist destination.

<p>Your text should include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Where this place is</li> <li>➤ What time or period of the year it is better to visit this place</li> <li>➤ What attractions this place is famous for</li> <li>➤ What tourists can do there</li> </ul>
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40 points