

ΘΕΜΑ 2^β. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Fill each gap in sentences 21-30 with the correct word from the box below (A-J). Use each word only once.

A.	too	B.	so	C.	such	D.	enough	E.	less
F.	faster	G.	annoying	H.	tired	I.	harder	J.	boring

21.	The students were _____ upset by what had happened that they couldn't follow their teacher's instructions to sit quietly.
22.	He wasn't strong _____ to lift all those heavy boxes. He really needed my help.
23.	It was _____ a boring film that we almost fell asleep.
24.	We were going to go to the concert, but it was _____ cold and wet to go out; so we stayed in and watched a movie.
25.	You should spend _____ time playing computer games.
26.	I'm sick and _____ of you telling me what to do all the time.
27.	John has always lived in the city and he thinks that life in the countryside is rather _____.
28.	If you walk a lot and watch what you eat, you will lose weight _____.
29.	He's got a(n) _____ way of smiling. I've never liked him!
30.	The _____ you study, the better chances you have of passing the exam.

ΘΕΜΑ 3. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Following a class discussion about the importance of the Renaissance era, your teacher has asked you to read the following text and write an **article (120-150 words)** to be published in the English section of your school newspaper. In your text

- explain** why the Renaissance era was so important and
- state your opinion** about whether Renaissance Art and Artists have influenced modern art and to what extent.

The Telegraph Business Sport Opinion Politics World Money Life Style Travel Culture

The Renaissance – why it changed the world

The Renaissance, cultural, political, scientific and intellectual explosion in Europe between the 14th and 17th centuries, represents perhaps the most profoundly important period in human development since the fall of Ancient Rome.

From its origins in 14th-century Florence, the Renaissance spread across Europe –the fluidity of its ideas changing and evolving to match local cultural thinking and conditions, although always remaining true to its ideals.



Gutenberg introduced the printing press in 1440

It coincided with a boom in exploration, trade, marriage and diplomatic excursions... and even war. As with the Ancient Greeks and Romans (from whom the Renaissance took so much inspiration), a conquering army could bring not only a regime change but also a cultural overhaul.

The Renaissance changed the world in just about every way one could think of. It had a kind of snowball effect: each new intellectual advance paved the way for further advancements.

Italy was flooded with “lost” classics from the ancient world, and artists such as Leonardo da Vinci, Botticelli, Michelangelo, Raphael and Donatello took their tales, heroes and gods as a starting point to creating extraordinary art. Renaissance art did not limit itself to simply looking pretty, however. Behind it was a new intellectual discipline: perspective was developed, light and shadow were studied, and the human anatomy was pored over – all in pursuit of a new realism and a desire to capture the beauty of the world as it really was.