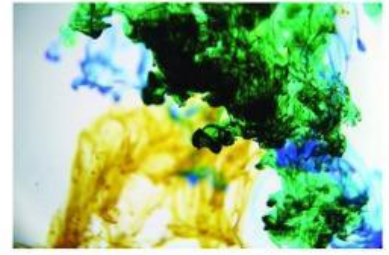


ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and choose the correct option (A, B or C) for items 1-10.

It's tough to love our clothes and keep wearing them for longer when we are faced with a great variety of new ones on offer in the shops. But before you head out into the January sales for those attractive deals, spare a thought for the impact of fast fashion on the environment. Fast fashion focuses on low costs in order to deliver frequent new collections that are inspired by catwalk looks or celebrity styles. But this is particularly bad for the environment, as pressure to reduce cost and the time it takes to get a product from design to shop floor means that the environment is likely to be affected. Criticisms of fast fashion include its negative environmental impact, water pollution, the use of toxic chemicals and increasing levels of textile waste. Vibrant colours, prints and fabric finishes are appealing features of fashion garments, but many of these are achieved



with toxic chemicals. Textile dyeing is the second largest polluter of clean water globally, after agriculture. Greenpeace's recent Detox campaign has succeeded in pressuring fashion brands to take action in order to remove toxic chemicals from their supply chains, after it tested a number of brands' products and confirmed the presence of dangerous chemicals. Many of these chemicals are banned or strictly controlled in various countries because they are toxic.

(Words: 221)

1. The main purpose of this text is to
 - A. describe how textile colourings cause air pollution.
 - B. explain how fast fashion harms the environment.
 - C. warn people against buying cheap clothes.
2. Who would be most interested in reading this text?
 - A. Researchers.
 - B. Fashion designers.
 - C. Consumers.
3. According to the text, fast fashion
 - A. is based on low-cost production.
 - B. has its own unique style.
 - C. is trying to control textile waste.
4. According to the text, colours, patterns and various finishing processes of fabrics
 - A. are used to make clothes last for longer.
 - B. are often made through the use of chemicals.
 - C. may cause allergies to people who buy such clothes.
5. Agriculture is
 - A. not as harmful to the environment as fashion industry.
 - B. the top cause of water pollution.
 - C. the third largest polluter of clean water.
6. Greenpeace has
 - A. banned toxic chemicals from clothes.
 - B. pushed fashion brands to replace some of their clothes.
 - C. found harmful substances in some clothes.
7. Some chemicals found in fabrics
 - A. have been banned all over the world.
 - B. are too toxic to be controlled.
 - C. are likely to create health problems.
8. In the text, the underlined word "ones" refers to
 - A. clothes.
 - B. shops.
 - C. sales.
9. In the text, the underlined word "remove" means
 - A. change.
 - B. move again.
 - C. take away.
10. A possible title for this text would be
 - A. Fast fashion vs Environment
 - B. Fast Fashion: Facts & Fiction
 - C. Fast Fashion for Everyone

ΘΕΜΑ 2^ο. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Fill each gap in sentences 11-20 with the correct word from the box below (A-J). Use each word only once.

A.	variety	B.	impact (n.)	C.	attractive	D.	deliver	E.	frequent
F.	inspired	G.	reduce	H.	recent	I.	confirm	J.	presence

11.	My weight will _____ if I stop eating sugar.
12.	The anti-smoking campaign had made quite a(n) _____ on young people.
13.	She makes _____ trips back to the village where she was born.
14.	The document was signed in the _____ of two witnesses.
15.	The furniture store promised to _____ our new bed next Tuesday.
16.	After her trip to Venezuela, she was _____ to learn Spanish.
17.	Please _____ your reservation in writing by Friday.
18.	We need to make our sports club _____ to a wider range of people.
19.	This equipment can be used for a _____ of educational purposes.
20.	There has been an increase in the amount of violence on television in _____ times.