

## ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

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

After they had escaped the war in Syria, Muzon and her family settled in a refugee camp in Jordan. They had little idea what to expect, and the change was tough. Back home, Muzon and the three younger members of the family each had their own room but now the whole family was forced to share a single tent where they slept, cooked and washed.



Fortunately, Muzon's biggest fear -that there would be no schools in the camp- soon disappeared. She took summer classes to understand and cope with the new Jordanian curriculum before passing the grade-nine exams.

As she continued her schooling, she noticed that many of her fellow pupils stopped attending classes, often girls around her own age. She heard about one girl who had dropped out and was trying to sell her schoolbooks. Muzon sought her out and convinced her to change her mind. A campaigner was born.

"After that, I began speaking for education at any time and in any place. To my friends, their parents, neighbours or even just girls I met in the street," she says. She has also fought against the widely held belief within the camps that early marriage is the best way to secure the future of young female refugees.

"When I hear of people not letting their daughters go to school or marrying them off early, it makes me angry," she says. "Education is the armour that will protect you in life. If you get married before finishing your education, you won't be able to solve your own problems or educate your own children."

When I first meet Muzon in Azraq, where the family moved a little over a year ago, it's hard to imagine this neat, polite young woman going door-to-door to talk parents into letting their daughters attend school.

(301 words)

1. This kind of text can be found in  
A. a fiction book.                      B. a daily newspaper.                      C. a history website.
2. A suitable title for this text could be  
A. a teenage refugee fights for girls' education.                      B. refugees living in camps: everyday problems.                      C. A day in the life of a refugee mother.
3. The text suggests that back in their home country Muzon and her family lived in  
A. a small house.                      B. a luxurious house.                      C. a comfortable house.
4. When Muzon and her family settled in the refugee camp, she was afraid that  
A. she would have to take exams.                      B. she would have to stop school.                      C. she would have to teach younger refugees.
5. The text suggests that it was common for young girls in the refugee camp to  
A. give up school.                      B. lose their schoolbooks.                      C. enter university.
6. According to the text, Muzon is  
A. in favour of early marriage.                      B. afraid of early marriage.                      C. against early marriage.
7. Muzon believes that parents in refugee camps should  
A. approve of their daughters' early marriage.                      B. help their daughters find a good husband.                      C. realize that education is a vital tool in life.
8. The writer of the text suggests that Muzon's dynamic character  
A. is not obvious at first sight.                      B. is really annoying.                      C. makes you feel strange.
9. In the text, the underlined phrase 'dropped out' means  
A. left the refugee camp.                      B. stopped attending classes.                      C. failed the school exams.
10. In the text, the underlined phrase 'sought her out' means  
A. sent her a message.                      B. searched for her.                      C. called her on her mobile.