ΘΕΜΑ 2^{β} . ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Choose the correct option (A, B or C) to complete the gaps 21-30 in the text.

Alexander the Great

Alexander III of Macedon (356-323 BC), commonly known as Alexander the Great, was a king of						
the Greek kingdom of Macedon. (21) in Pella in 356 BC, Alexander succeeded his						
father, Philip II, to the throne at the age of twenty. He spent most of his ruling years on a military						
campaign through Asia and northeast Africa. By the age of thirty, he (22) one of the						
largest empires of the ancient world, stretching from Greece to Egypt and into present-day						
Pakistan. He (23) undefeated in battle and (24) still considered one of						
history's most successful commanders. During his youth, Alexander (25) by the						
philosopher Aristotle until the age of 16. When he (26) his father to the throne in 336						
BC, after Philip was assassinated, Alexander inherited a strong kingdom and an experienced						
army. He (27) some twenty cities that bore his name, most notably Alexandria in						
Egypt. Alexander (28) legendary as a classical hero and the measure against which						
military leaders (29) themselves, while military academies throughout the world still						
(30) his tactics.						
21.	Α	Bearing	В	Born	С	Was born
22.	Α	had created	В	created	С	was creating
23.	Α	will be	В	is	С	was
24.	Α	is	В	have been	С	has
25.	Α	is tutored	В	was tutored	С	tutored
26.	Α	success	В	succeeded	С	was succeeded
27.	Α	founds	В	found	С	founded
28.	Α	become	В	became	С	becomes
29.	Α	compares	В	had compared	С	compared

taught

В

С

teaches

teach

30.

ΘΕΜΑ 3. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

You have had a class discussion about the global problem of refugee crisis. The Local Government Association has asked students to write <u>an opinion essay</u> (120-150 words) to be published in its award-winning magazine. Read the following text and

- a) discuss some of the reasons behind many people's decision to emigrate to a foreign country and
- b) provide arguments supporting the advantages as well as the drawbacks of such a decision.



When an emergency is declared, UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, is on the ground to ensure that people forced to flee find safety and assistance – whether in their own country or another. The proliferation of new crises in recent years, combined with the lack of solutions to resolve lingering ones, has tested our ability to respond like never before.

Conflicts, old and new, along with the increasingly disastrous impacts of climate change, drove a devastating rise in the number of forcibly displaced people this year. From Afghanistan to Ethiopia, people were uprooted by violence, persecution and human rights violations. Many of them faced additional hardships resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, extreme weather conditions, and increasingly restrictive asylum laws and border policies.

The principles of the Refugee Convention that highlight the importance of international cooperation to protect and preserve the rights of people forced to flee have never been more relevant, nor under greater threat.

UNHCR staff and partners were on the frontlines of new emergencies and ongoing crises in 135 countries around the world this year, but there were a number of situations that stood out due to their scale and complexity, as well as some memorable moments that showcased the talents and resilience of people forced to flee.

