*University of Thessaly – Department of History, Archaeology & Social Anthropology – Examinations in English 1*

**Student’s Name:**

**Student’s Reg. Nr (A.M.):**

**ENGLISH 1: 2 *TEXTS* *- VOCABULARY* - *STATEMENTS*: True/False - *EXERCISES***

**TEXT 1:** Human infants come into the world with basic drives, such as hunger and thirst, but they do not possess instinctive patterns of behavior to satisfy them. Likewise, they are without any cultural knowledge. However, they are genetically predisposed, to rapidly learn language and other cultural traits. New-born humans are amazing learning machines. Any normal baby can be placed into any family on earth and grow up to learn their culture and accept it as his or her own. Since culture is non-instinctive, we are not genetically programmed to learn a particular one.

**(1a):** Explain the (5) underlined words in the text, in English or in Greek.

**drives:** επιθυμίες, ορμές

**possess:** κατέχω

**patterns of behavior:** πρότυπα συμπεριφοράς

**predisposed:** προδιατεθειμένος

**traits:** χαρακτηριστικά

**(1b) 1.** Babies can adapt to any culture they are born into. **T/F**

**2.** Children have the capacity to learn a language in a short time. **T/F**

**\*\*\***

**TEXT 2:** Unlike reading, writing and listening activities, speaking requires some degree of real-time exposure to an audience. Students are often inhibited about trying to say things in a foreign language, worried about making mistakes, fearful of criticism or losing face, or simply shy about the attention that their speech will attract.

**(2a)** Explain the (5) underlined words in the text, in English or in Greek.

**activities:** δραστηριότητες

**require:** απαιτώ

**exposure:** έκθεση

**worried:** ανήσυχος

**shy:**ντροπαλός

**(2b) 1.** Speaking involves at least one person who listens to what we say. **T/F 2.** Students are often happy to say things in a foreign language. **T/F**

**EXERCISES**

**1. Explain the following words in English or in Greek.**

**field:** πεδίο

**intercultural:** διαπολιτισμικός

**communication:** επικοινωνία

**current:** τωρινός

**level:** επίπεδο

**respect:** σεβασμός/ σέβομαι

**gestures:** χειρονομίες

**discover:** ανακαλύπτω

**regional:** τοπικός, περιφερειακός

**2. Match the words in the two columns:**

 **A B**

**1.** politics **8α.** υπόθεση

**2.** hierarchy **1β.** πολιτική

**3.** competence **9γ.** αναστεναγμός

**4.** global **3δ.** ικανότητα

**5.** linguistic **2ε.** ιεραρχία

**6.** coordinate **4ζ.** οικουμενικός

**7.** acquire **10η.** χαρακτηριστικά

**8.** assumption: **5θ.** γλωσσολογικός

**9.** sigh **6ι.** συντονίζω

**10.** features **7κ.** αποκτώ

**3. Fill in the blanks of both paragraphs with the words given in mixed order.**

***to; when; so; behavior; with***

1. The way that we interact and do things in our everyday lives seems “natural” **to** us. We are unaware of our culture because we are **so** close to it and know it so well. For most people, it is as if their learned behavior was biologically inherited. It is usually only **when** they come into contact **with** people from another culture that they become aware that their patterns of **behavior** are not universal.

***us; terms; all; own; study***

1. The common response in **all** societies to other cultures is to judge them **in** **terms** **of** the values and customs of their own familiar culture. This is ethnocentrism. Our ethnocentrism can prevent **us** from understanding and appreciating another culture. When anthropologists **study** other societies, they need to suspend their **own** ethnocentric judgments and adopt a cultural relativity approach.