ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΗ
ΓΕΩΡΓΙΚΗ ΣΧΟΛΗ
ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟ ΧΑΣΙΩΤΗ

ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΔΙΚΑΣΙΑ

ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ

Όνομα:

Επίθετο:

Αγγλικά

Βαθμός: ……..

Νο: ……..

PART I: Close Reading [40 points]

Read the following texts and answer the 10 questions using full sentences.

1. The Butterfly Life Cycle (adapted from: N.G Kids)



We all love butterflies for their beautiful, brightly-coloured wings. But did you know that these fab flyers begin life as something *completely* different? As they grow, they undergo one seriously terrific transformation – a process known as "*metamorphosis*".

Stage 1: The Egg. It all starts when a female butterfly lays her eggs, usually on leaves or stems of plants. Inside these tiny eggs, caterpillars grow. The time it takes for the eggs to hatch varies – in some species, they will hatch within a few weeks and in others they will only hatch once the weather is warm enough.

Stage 2: The Caterpillar. Once ready, the caterpillar leaves its egg home and enters the big outside world! And these little critters have one serious appetite – they actually *eat* their way out of the egg and immediately start chomping on the leaves of the host plant. During this stage, they shed their skin four or five times – as the caterpillar grows, its skin becomes too tight and splits open, revealing a new, larger skin underneath. A fully grown caterpillar can be over 100 times larger than when it emerged from its egg. Wow!

Stage 3: The Pupa. Once fully grown, the caterpillar forms itself into a "pupa" (or chrysalis) – a kind of vessel in which the caterpillar changes into a butterfly. They usually do this on twigs or safe, hidden areas around the host plant. The "pupa" stage may last a few weeks to several months depending on the species. During this time, a hardened case forms around the pupa to protect it from predators and extreme weather conditions. And inside, the tissue, limbs and organs of the caterpillar transform. The result? A wonderful winged butterfly!

Stage 4: The Butterfly. Once the butterfly is ready to emerge, the case around the pupa splits open. But it's not time for take off just yet, as the wings are at first wet, soft and wrinkled against its body. The butterfly waits for its wings to dry, and pumps a liquid called hemolymph into them so that they become big and strong. Once fit for flight, this brilliant bug then takes to the air in search of flowers to feed on and for other butterflies to mate with.

1. **What does the caterpillar do immediately after hatching from its egg?**

a) It hides under a leaf to stay safe.

b) It flies away to find food.

c) It eats its way out of the egg and starts eating leaves.

d) It spins a web on a plant to catch insects for food.

2. **What happens inside the pupa?**

a) The caterpillar rests until it is ready to become a butterfly.

b) The caterpillar grows larger and sheds its skin one last time.

c) The caterpillar builds a nest for the butterfly to hatch in.

d) The caterpillar's limbs and organs transform.

3. **What does the butterfly do to prepare its wings for flight?**

a) It flaps its wings rapidly to stretch them.

b) It sleeps until the sun dries its wings naturally.

c) It produces a liquid to strengthen them.

d) It searches for flowers to feed on to strengthen them.

4. **Why do you think the pupa forms in hidden areas?**

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2. Urban Farms by Susannah Edelbaum (adapted from ReadWorks, 2013)



(adapted from https://www.forbesindia.com/article/forbes-lifes/hong-kongs-urban-farms-sprout-gardens-in-the-sky/69083/1)

Many people wrongly think that cities don't have farms and that fruits and vegetables are only grown in the country. Believe it or not, there are more and more urban farms popping up in cities all over the world.

Alexandra Sullivan, a food systems researcher in New York City, studies urban agriculture. Urban agriculture is another name for farming and gardening in a city environment. Ms. Sullivan studies everything from tiny gardens in empty lots between buildings to bigger fields that have been planted and cultivated. According to Ms. Sullivan, "Urban agriculture has existed since cities have, across the world."

The number of humans living in urban areas, or cities, is increasing. The amount of people who want to garden in urban areas is also rising. Ms. Sullivan says, "In small gardens, on rooftops and indoors, city residents grow fruits, vegetables, grains, and herbs, and raise animals to produce dairy, eggs, honey, and meat. City residents use these foods as supplements [additions] to food produced by rural agriculture." Even though some people who live in urban areas grow crops, urban residents still need to rely on food grown in rural areas. This is because a city doesn't have enough space to grow enough food for everyone living in it.

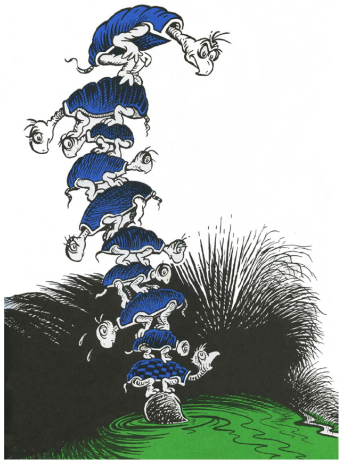
In New York City, urban farmers have come up with many different ways to grow their own produce, even though there isn't a lot of room. For example, Brooklyn Grange is a farming operation that has two rooftop vegetable farms in New York City. All together, the farms are made up of 2.5 acres of rooftop space. This makes Brooklyn Grange one of the largest rooftop farming operations in the world.

Brooklyn Grange grows tomatoes, lettuce, peppers, kale, chard, herbs, carrots, radishes, and beans. The farming company sells its vegetables to local residents and restaurants. And because the farms are on rooftops, they are specially adapted to their urban location. They use available space that is not needed for anything else. As more urban farmers find ways to grow food in cities, urban residents will be better able to get fresher ingredients for their meals.

5. **What is urban agriculture?**
   a) farming and gardening in the country
   b) a term for cities that have farms
   c) farming and gardening in a city environment
   d) a method of growing food indoors
6. **What does the passage describe?**
   a) how to grow potatoes and beans on a roof
   b) agriculture in urban environments
   c) the history of urban agriculture
   d) technology used in urban agriculture
7. **Based on the text, what is a common challenge urban farmers face?**
   a) Growing produce during water shortages.
   b) Keeping urban farms safe from city residents.
   c) Fighting against cities' laws that ban urban agriculture.
   d) Finding the right space to grow their produce.
8. **Explain how city farms change to fit their city. Why do they do this? Use ideas from the text to help your answer.**

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3. Yertle the Turtle by Dr Seuss



On the far-away Island of Sala-ma-Sond,
Yertle the Turtle was king of the pond.
A nice little pond. It was clean. It was neat.
The water was warm. There was plenty to eat.
The turtles had everything turtles might need.
And they were all happy. Quite happy indeed.

They were.. until Yertle,the turtle,the king of them all,
Decided the kingdom he ruled was too small.
"I'm ruler", said Yertle, "of all that I see.
But I don't see enough. That's the trouble with me.
With this stone for a throne, I look down on my pond
But I cannot look down on the places beyond.
The throne that I sit on is too, too low down.
It ought to be higher!" he said with a frown.

So Yertle, the Turtle King, lifted his hand
And Yertle, the Turtle King, gave a command.
He ordered nine turtles to swim to his stone
And, using these turtles, he built a new throne.
He made each turtle stand on another one's back
And he piled them all up in a nine-turtle stack.
And then Yertle climbed up. He sat down on the pile.
What a wonderful view! He could see 'most a mile!

And all through that morning, he sat there up high
Saying over and over, "A great king am I!"
Until 'long about noon. Then he heard a faint sigh.
"What's that?" he snapped and looked down the stack.
And he saw, at the bottom, a turtle named Mack.
Just a part of his throne. And this plain little turtle
Looked up and he said, "Beg your pardon King Yertle.
I've pains in my back and my shoulders and knees.
How long must we stand here, Your Majesty, please?"
"SILENCE!" the King of the Turtles backed back.
"I'm king, and you're only a turtle named Mack.
You stay in your place while I sit here and rule.
I'm king of a cow! And I'm king of a mule!
I'm king of a house! And a bush! And a cat!
But that isn't all. I'll do better than that!
My throne shall be higher!" his royal voice thundered,
"So pile up more turtles! I want 'bout two hundred!"

[....]

9. Describe Yertle's character. Use examples from the text to support your answer.

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10. What advice would you give Yertle to become a better king?

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PART II: Writing (Narrative) [60 points]

THE CAVE (adapted from https://bogglesworldesl.com/creativewriting.htm)

Continue writing the story below. Write approximately 130-170 words.

I was standing in front of the cave's entrance. Around the cave, there were many different signs warning people to keep out. I wondered what could be in there. I had a flashlight, so…



Good Luck!