

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ, ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ, ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΟΛΑΙΑΣ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΜΕΣΗΣ ΓΕΝΙΚΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΜΕΣΗΣ ΤΕΧΝΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΑΓΓΕΛΜΑΤΙΚΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ
ΚΑΤΑΡΤΙΣΗΣ

ΕΝΙΑΙΑ ΓΡΑΠΤΗ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΗΣΗ Α΄ ΤΕΤΡΑΜΗΝΟΥ 2021-2022
Β΄ ΤΑΞΗΣ ΤΕΧΝΙΚΩΝ ΣΧΟΛΩΝ

ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ 17 ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ 2022

ΕΞΕΤΑΖΟΜΕΝΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑ: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ 4ΩΡΟ (Α΄ ΣΕΙΡΑ)

ΚΩΔΙΚΟΣ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΟΣ: B0052

ΣΥΝΟΛΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑ ΓΡΑΠΤΗΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΗΣ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΩΝ: 135' λεπτά

ΤΟ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΔΟΚΙΜΙΟ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΕΞΙ (6) ΣΕΛΙΔΕΣ

ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ

- Στο εξώφυλλο του τετραδίου απαντήσεων να συμπληρώσετε όλα τα κενά με τα στοιχεία που ζητούνται.
- Να απαντήσετε ΟΛΑ τα ερωτήματα.**
- Να μην αντιγράψετε τα θέματα στο τετράδιο απαντήσεων.**
- Να μη γράψετε πουθενά στις απαντήσεις σας το όνομά σας.
- Να απαντήσετε στο τετράδιό σας σε όλα τα θέματα **μόνο με μπλε ή μόνο με μαύρη πένα ανεξίτηλης μελάνης**. Μολύβι επιτρέπεται, μόνο αν το ζητάει η εκφώνηση, και μόνο για πίνακες, διαγράμματα κλπ.
- Απαγορεύεται η χρήση διορθωτικού υγρού και διορθωτικής ταινίας.

ΣΑΣ ΕΥΧΟΜΑΣΤΕ ΚΑΛΗ ΕΠΙΤΥΧΙΑ

PART II: WRITING SKILLS

(30 MARKS)

Write an email to a friend about **a place you have visited**.

In your email, you should

- describe the place
- say how you have learned about the place
- discuss what makes the place interesting

Your email should be about 100 words.

PART III: READING SKILLS

(30 MARKS)

Read the passage below and answer ALL the questions that follow.

What is Culture Shock, and What Can I do to avoid it?

Culture shock is described as the feelings one experiences after leaving their familiar, home culture to live in another cultural or social environment. Even the most open-minded and travelled individuals are not immune to culture shock.

Culture shock has three to five phases, depending on which source you read.

Phases

The Honeymoon Phase: This is a fun time. Everything is great, exciting, and new. You love the differences, meeting new people, tasting new foods, seeing different architecture, doing new things, working in your new job. This phase can last days, weeks, or months.

The Honeymoon is Over Phase: During this phase, you're noticing differences, even slight differences, and typically not in a good way. You don't like people's attitudes, you have had enough of the food and just want mom's home cooking. Life is too fast/slow, things are so much "better" at home, they celebrate the wrong holidays, and so forth. During this phase, a person often feels anxious, sad, angry and/or irritable.

The Negotiation Phase: Essentially, during this phase, you decide whether you will be negative or negotiate past it to make the most of your experience. If you're

successful, you regain your sense of perspective, balance, and humour, and move on to the next phase.

The All's Well, or Everything is OK Phase: You feel more at home with the differences in the new culture. Depending on how big a change a person has experienced, the person may feel as if the culture isn't in fact new, but that they belong, or the person may not exactly feel part of the culture, but they're comfortable enough with it to enjoy the differences and challenges. The person doesn't have to be in love with the new country (as in the honeymoon phase), but they can navigate it without unwarranted anxiety, negativity, and criticism.

The Reverse Culture Shock Phase: Sure enough, this can happen! Once a person has become accustomed to the way things are done in a different country, that person can go through the same series of culture shock phases when they return home.

Dealing with Culture Shock

Learn as much as you can about the new location before you go. This means the good, the bad, and the simply different — from time zones, to what side of the street people drive on, to climate/temperature, to foods, political system, culture, customs and religion(s), to “Can you drink the water?”.

Be open-minded and willing to learn. Ask questions. If you are going to a place where people speak a different language, consider taking a few courses in that language. Maintain a sense of humour. (Perhaps the most important!) Don’t give up! Travel within the country, and visit cultural events and locations, such as museums or historic sites.

Build new friendships. Associate with positive people. Bring a few touches of home with you, such as photos of your favourite locations and family members. Keep in touch with people at home by Skype, FaceTime, WhatsApp, email, phone, even go retro with postcards — whatever works for you. Keeping in touch with people at home can give you some comfort while away, and it will help you to minimize reverse culture shock when you get back home.

Source: <https://www.hziegler.com/articles/culture-shock.html>

A. Choose the best answer a, b or c according to the passage. (5x2=10 marks)

1. You feel homesick in the ____ Phase.

- a. Honeymoon**
- b. Honeymoon is Over**
- c. Negotiation**

2. In the All's Well or Everything is OK Phase, people ____ the new culture.

- a. adjust to
- b. worry about
- c. get rid of

**3. Reverse culture shock is about the culture shock that you may experience in
____ country.**

- a. any
- b. your
- c. another

**4. To deal with culture shock, you should improve your ____ about the new
country.**

- a. endurance
- b. knowledge
- c. confidence

**5. Communication with people in your country helps you feel more ____ in a
new country.**

- a. patient
- b. fascinated
- c. comfortable

B. Write whether the following sentences are True (T) or False (F).

(5x2=10 marks)

1. Everyone may be affected by culture shock. **T**
2. In the Honeymoon Phase, people have negative feelings towards differences. **F**
3. If you do not speak the language of the place you visit, you should attend a language course. **T**
4. A sense of humour makes things easier in a new country. **T**
5. Photos of family members make you feel even more homesick. **F**

C. Match the words in Column A with their meanings in Column B.

(5x1=5 marks)

Column A	Column B
1. Irritable - c	a. decrease
2. anxiety - e	b. develop
3. location - d	c. annoyed
4. maintain - b	d. place
5. minimise - a	e. worry

D. Answer the following questions according to the passage. (5 marks)

1. What three things can you learn about a country before going there? (3 marks)
(Any of)
 - **(the) time zones**
 - **what side of the street people drive on**
 - **(the) climate / temperature**
 - **(the) food / foods**
 - **(the) political system**
 - **(the) culture**
 - **(the) customs**
 - **religion**
 - **if you can drink the water / Can you drink the water?**

2. Give two examples of cultural locations. (2 marks).
 - **museums**
 - **historic sites**

PART IV: LANGUAGE USAGE**(20 MARKS)****A. Choose the correct option a, b or c so that the second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.** (5x2=10 marks)

1. This is the first time John has visited Japan.

John has not _____ to Japan before.

- a. be b.
- been
- c. being

2. I want to know the name of the person on the third floor.

Who _____ on the third floor?

- a. is living b. lived c.
- lives

3. Tom could see a bear running towards him and he panicked.

When Tom _____ a bear running towards him, he panicked.

- a.
- saw
- b. was seeing c. sees

4. People under the age of 18 cannot drive a car.

It is _____ for people under 18 to drive a car.

- a. legal b.
- illegal
- c. essential

5. Riding a bike is not as dangerous as riding a horse.

Riding a horse is _____ than riding a bike.

- a. most dangerous b. as dangerous c.
- more dangerous

B. Complete the following passage by choosing ONE of the following words in brackets. (10x0.5=5 marks)

It was 1. (**boiling / freezing / foggy**) cold that night. The sky was 2. (**overcast / wet / clear**) and it started to drizzle. I looked 3. (**on / over / around**) and wondered where I was. “I am in the 4. (**beginning / middle / end**) of nowhere”, I thought.

I 5. (**ran / run / was running**) out of petrol in a remote place and as it was getting darker, I had to decide what to do. I knew that I had to manage my feelings so that I would not 6. (**shake / shock / move**) with fear.

Thinking logically, I decided not to search 7. (**from / of / for**) a petrol station, but to find 8. (**shelter / shade / shield**) in the car. As soon as I got into the car, I fell 9. (**sleepy / asleep / sleeping**).

It was a difficult situation, but I have another experience to 10. (**share / inform / say**) with friends.

C. Complete the following passage by using the correct form of the word in brackets. (10x0.5=5 marks)

CYCLING

Cycling gives people the opportunity to be outdoors and explore new 1. **surroundings** (**SURROUND**). Pedaling outside, you can empty your mind from stress. Of course, it cannot replace actual treatment for mental health conditions, such as 2. **anxiety** (**ANXIOUS**) or depression, but it improves human psychology.

You can decide to join a cycling club and ride with a group, and develop, in this way, your 3. **social** (**SOCIETY**) circle. If you are new to riding, there are 4. **trainers** (**TRAIN**) in the club, and they can give you the advice you may be looking for.

People who ride a bike are actually exposed to 5. **fewer** (**FEW**) dangerous fumes than those who travel by car. Research has shown that a driver may experience five times higher pollution levels than a 6. **rider** (**RIDE**). Furthermore, cycling burns calories, but the amount of time you spend to burn calories is influenced by how much you enjoy the 7. **activity / activities** (**ACTIVE**).

Pedaling on a saddle is 8. **extremely** (**EXTREME**) beneficial to human health, but before going out to ride your bike, it is 9. **important** (**IMPORTANCE**) to make sure that your bicycle is in good condition in order to reduce the risk of 10. **injury/ injuries** (**INJURE**).

- END OF EXAMINATION -