

BARKODI



REPUBLIKA E SHQIPËRISË
 MINISTRIA E ARSIMIT
 SPORTIT DHE RINISË
 QENDRA E SHËRBIMEVE ARSIMORE

PROVIM I MATURËS SHTETËRORE 2021
 I DETYRUAR – SESIONI I

3 qershor, 2021

Ora 10.00

Lënda: Gjuhë Angleze (Niveli B1)

AN

VARIANTI A

Udhëzime për maturantin/kandidatin

Testi përmban gjithsej 60 pikë.

Koha për zhvillimin e pyetjeve të testit është 2 orë e 30 minuta.

Testi ka 20 pyetje me zgjedhje (alternativa) dhe pyetjet e tjera janë me zhvillim dhe arsyetim.

Pikët për secilën pyetje janë dhënë përbri saj.

1. Për 20 pyetjet me zgjedhje (alternativa), pasi të keni qarkuar alternativën e saktë në test, duhet të mbushni rrrathët përkatës të tabelës në fletë përgjigje:

Lexoni me kujdes udhëzimet e dhëna në fletë përgjigje.

2. Për pyetjet me zhvillim dhe arsyetim, përgjigjet duhet të shkruhen brenda zonës së kufizuar me vijë. Çdo përgjigje e shkruar jashtë vijave kufizuese, nuk do të vlerësohet.

Për përdorim nga komisioni i vlerësimit

Kërkesa	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Pikët											
Kërkesa	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	32	33a
Pikët											
Kërkesa	33b	33c	33d	33e	34a	34b	34c	34d	34e		
Pikët											

Totali i pikëve

KOMISIONI I VLERËSIMIT

1..... Anëtar

2..... Anëtar

SECTION 1

READING COMPREHENSION

There are 3 tasks in the Reading Section, in which you can read a series of texts and paragraphs and answer questions that test your reading skills and abilities and show that you can read and understand different types of texts and question formats.

Reading Section Description

<i>Number of Tasks</i>	3
<i>Number of Items</i>	30
<i>Number of Total Points</i>	30
<i>Types of Texts</i>	<i>Descriptive and informational texts, and info materials</i>
<i>Duration</i>	60 minutes

Task One

Taking your information from the text below, choose the answer which you think fits best by circling one of the letters A, B, C or D for the answer you choose.

Culture Shock

You have read about Romulus and Remus whose culture shock came when they went back to the world of human beings after being raised by a wolf. Tarzan's culture shock came when he discovered that he was not a "white ape" but a human being. Emily Carr preferred the culture of the First Nations people and the life she led on her explorations to the dresses and polite conversations of her own culture. You know that First Nations culture did not include school or even business activity; people spent most of their time in nature or around the fire of their home talking, telling stories and making the things they needed to survive.

Psychologists tell us that there are four basic stages that human beings pass through when they enter and live in a new culture. This process, which helps us to deal with culture shock, is the way our brain and our personality reacts to the strange new things we encounter when we move from one culture to another. If our culture involves bowing when we greet someone, we may feel very uncomfortable in a culture that does not involve bowing. If the language we use when talking to someone in our own culture is influenced by levels of formality based on the other person's age and status, it may be difficult for us to feel comfortable communicating with people in the new culture.

Culture begins with the "honeymoon stage". This is the period of time when we first arrive in which everything about the new culture is strange and exciting. We may be suffering from "jet lag" but we are thrilled to be in the new environment, seeing new sights, hearing new sounds and language, eating new kinds of food. This honeymoon stage can last for quite a long time because we feel we are involved in some kind of great adventure.

Unfortunately, the second stage of culture shock can be more difficult. After we have settled down into our new life, working or studying, buying groceries, doing laundry, or living with a home-stay family, we can become very tired and begin to miss our homeland and our family, girlfriend/boyfriend, pets. All the little problems that everybody in life has seem to be much bigger and more disturbing when you face them in a foreign culture. This period of cultural adjustment can be very difficult and lead to the new arrival rejecting or ***pulling away*** from the new culture. This "rejection stage" can be quite dangerous because the visitor may develop unhealthy habits (smoking and drinking too much, being too concerned over food or contact with people from the new culture). This can, unfortunately lead to the person getting sick or developing skin infections or rashes which then make the person feel even more scared and confused and helpless. This stage is considered a crisis in the process of cultural adjustment and many people choose to go back to their homeland or spend all their time with people from their own culture speaking their native language.

The third stage of culture shock is called the "adjustment stage". This is when you begin to realize that things are not so bad in the host culture. Your sense of humor usually becomes stronger and you realize that you are becoming stronger by learning to take care of yourself in the new place. Things are still difficult, but you are now a survivor!

The fourth stage can be called "at ease at last". Now you feel quite comfortable in your new surroundings. You can cope with most problems that occur. You may still have problems with the language, but you know you are strong enough to deal with them. If you meet someone from your country that has just arrived, you can be the expert on life in the new culture and help them to deal with their culture shock.

There is a fifth stage of culture shock which many people don't know about. This is called "reverse culture shock". Surprisingly, this occurs when you go back to your native culture and find that you have changed and that things there have changed while you have been away. Now you feel a little uncomfortable back home. Life is a struggle!

<https://readtheory.org>

1. When does culture shock happen? 1 point
 - A) when you reach your teens
 - B) when you move to a big city
 - C) when you meet foreign people for the first time
 - D) when you go to live in a foreign culture

2. How do you feel during the first stage of culture shock? 1 point
 - A) lonely and depressed
 - B) bored and homesick
 - C) happy and excited
 - D) angry and frustrated

3. How do you feel during the second stage? 1 point
 - A) homesick and afraid
 - B) interested and amused
 - C) stressed, but positive
 - D) you have no particular feelings

4. How could the third stage be described? 1 point
 - A) adjustment
 - B) rejection
 - C) enthusiasm
 - D) anger

5. How do you feel during the fourth stage of culture shock? 1 point
 - A) tense, but positive
 - B) relaxed
 - C) negative and stressed
 - D) afraid

6. Why might reverse culture shock be a problem? 1 point
 - A) It hardly ever happens.
 - B) It is extremely stressful.
 - C) Most people do not expect it.
 - D) It only happens to young people.

7. The four basic stages of culture shock are _____. 1 point
- A) honeymoon, rehearsal, memorization, return
B) honeymoon, rejection, adjustment, at ease at last
C) honeymoon, rejection, reverse, at ease at last
D) honeymoon, rehearsal, rejection, at ease at last
8. What is the mysterious fifth stage of culture shock called? 1 point
- A) rehearsal culture shock
B) reverse culture shock
C) foreign culture shock
D) unknown culture shock
9. Why would people in the second stage of culture shock choose to spend all their time with people from their homeland? 1 point
- A) They feel uncomfortable with strangers and prefer to stay with people from their own culture.
B) They are afraid of skin diseases and want to hide from contact with foreigners.
C) They feel they can learn the new language by themselves and don't need contact with people from the new culture.
D) They are only interested in going home.
10. The phrasal verb "pull away" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to _____. 1 point
- A) reject
B) neglect
C) retreat
D) restart

Task Two

Read the text below and answer the questions using the information from the text. You may use words from the text or your own words. Do not use more than 15 words for each answer.

Fiji, the best holiday destination

With its turquoise waters, glittering sands and luxury resorts, Fiji is similar to many other tropical getaways. Likewise, the set of 333 islands caters to lovebirds of all kinds. Plus, adventure-seekers, like surfers and divers, appreciate the archipelago's quality waves and coral reefs.

The best time to go to Fiji is whenever you have the chance. This is Fiji we're talking about! Temperatures stay pretty constant through the year, with highs resting in the 80s; however, from November to April, you might have to contend with some tropical storms. For the Fiji experience that you've always dreamed of, the best time to visit is from July to September, but you will have to contend with sky-high prices as this is also peak season. The shoulder seasons are short – May to June and October – but they're nice times to visit since heavy crowds will either have just departed or have yet to descend.

Although Fiji's official language is English, you will endear yourself to the friendly Fijians by learning a few words of their native Fijian tongue. And, if you're staying at a resort and choose to venture into town, dress modestly. When going to a village, avoid wearing a hat, as it will insult the village's chief.

There are two safety concerns to keep in mind when visiting this tropical paradise: earthquakes and bug bites. Because Fiji is located in an area of seismic activity, earthquakes (that in turn cause tsunamis) are a possibility. But the most common threats are insects. Fiji has had reported cases of Zika, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, so talk to your doctor about potential risks before you leave.

Fiji offers a variety of cuisine despite being a remote destination. Aside from seafood, Fiji has international cuisine ranging from Italian to Japanese. For some traditional Fijian food, try *lovo*: meat and vegetables wrapped in banana leaves and baked directly on hot stones.

No trip to Fiji would be complete without sampling *kava*, a traditional Fijian beverage. Traditionally, it is served in a coconut shell cup and shared with friends. And if sampling local cuisine isn't enough of a reason to try it, *kava* may also help to reduce anxiety, which will help get you on Fiji time in no time.

The best ways to get around Fiji are by bus or by ferry. You can also get to other islands by plane, but this mode of transport is more expensive. Driving a rental vehicle is a good option if you're staying on one of the few islands with acceptable roads, but you can also hire a taxi.

<https://travel.usnews.com>

11. How many islands are there in Fiji? **1 point**
-
12. What is the best season to have the experience of your life in Fiji? **1 point**
-
13. What is Fiji's official language? **1 point**
-
14. According to the article, how should one dress when visiting the town? **1 point**
-
15. What would insult the village's chief? **1 point**
-
16. Find the word used in the text which means *concern* or *worry*? **1 point**
-
17. What are the most common threats in Fiji? **1 point**
-
18. What is *lovo* made of? **1 point**
-
19. How is *kava* served? **1 point**
-
20. What are the best ways to get round Fiji **1 point**
-

Task 3

Read the passage and complete the text with the proper words or phrases given in the box below. There are two extra words you DO NOT need to use. 10 points

covers / habitation / without / whisky / here and there / made up / most of
population / activities / thin / places / falling

Scotland, famous for its (21) _____, its wool, its kilts, and many other fine things, (22) _____ about a third of the territory of Great Britain. Britain has a (23) _____ of about 64 million inhabitants - yet less than ten per cent of them now live in Scotland, about 5.3 million people. And (24) _____ those 5.3 million people live in or near three cities, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dundee.

In the Highlands, which cover most of Scotland, the population is very (25) _____. In many (26) _____ - if there is actually a road - you can drive for over 30 kilometers (27) _____ seeing any sign of human (28) _____, except perhaps a solitary "croft", a small farm. Yet (29) _____, there are small towns; most of them are beside the sea. They have their inhabitants and their economic (30) _____, their children and their teenagers.

<https://linguapress.com>

SECTION 2 USE OF LANGUAGE

Use of Language Description

<i>Number of Tasks</i>	2
<i>Number of Questions</i>	2
<i>Number of Total Points</i>	15
<i>Types and focus of the questions</i>	10 multiple-choice/gap-fill questions to test vocabulary and grammar Items 31(a-j) 5 word-formation items to test grammar and vocabulary Items 32 (a-e)
<i>Time in Disposition</i>	30 minutes

Task 1

31. *Read the text carefully. From the words listed below the text, choose the ones which best fit the spaces. There is only one correct answer for each question.* 10 points

The Beatles - still going strong

Amazing! (a) _____ fifty years after they last played together (August 1969), the Beatles are still one of (b) _____ popular rock groups in the world! During the six years of their (c) _____, they led a revolution in music. Over half a century later, their records still (d) _____ in millions every year. So why (e) _____ the Beatles become so popular in the sixties, and why are they still so popular today?

They became popular because they caught the spirit of a generation. Sixties (f) _____ were very different from fifties teenagers; they wanted to change things, and escape from the rather (g) _____ fifties. The Beatles came along, offering a new type of music, with new instruments (electric guitars). They were not the only group, of course; but they were the best, the most original. At first they copied rock 'n' roll songs from America. These were not well-known in England (h) _____, but it was easy to get rock 'n' roll records in Liverpool, a busy port city at the time.

Sailors brought the most popular records from America, and these became popular with young (i) _____ in Liverpool. Then the Beatles began writing their own songs - and people liked them. When they became popular, they did not stop doing new things; instead, they pushed back the frontiers of pop/rock music in all (j) _____ and where they went, others followed. Today people are still following them; and probably they will continue following for a long time to come.

<https://linguapress.com>

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| a) | A) Above | B) On | C) Over | D) Onto |
| b) | A) the most | B) most | C) the least | D) less |
| c) | A) existing | B) existence | C) exist | D) existential |
| d) | A) sells | B) selling | C) sold | D) sell |
| e) | A) did | B) do | C) done | D) does |
| f) | A) adults | B) children | C) teenagers | D) toddlers |
| g) | A) bored | B) dull | C) tired | D) constant |
| h) | A) in time | B) by the time | C) on time | D) at the time |
| i) | A) musicians | B) musicals | C) instruments | D) instrumentals |
| j) | A) direct | B) directing | C) directions | D) directional |

Task 2

32. *Complete the sentences by putting the word in capital letters into the correct grammatical form. You must use the correct spelling.* 5 points

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| a) Anne is _____ that she will do well in her exams. | CONFIDE |
| b) When the ambulance arrived, the cyclist was _____ but still alive. | CONSCIOUS |
| c) My greatest _____ is my fear of failure. | WEAK |
| d) The previous _____ had beautifully restored the old cottage. | OWN |
| e) Don't worry; the snake looks scary, but it's really _____. | HARM |

SECTION 3 WRITING

Writing Section Description

<i>Number of Tasks</i>	2
<i>Number of Total Points</i>	15
<i>Types and focus of the tasks</i>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Task 1: (10 points)</i> <i>Description of experiences, impressions, plans, intentions, etc.</i> <i>Description of a favourite book or film;</i> <i>Writing your opinion on a familiar topic;</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Task 2: (5 points)</i> <i>Personal or informal letters, personal or informal emails, notes that request info on everyday events;</i> <i>An email or letter to a friend or relative on a certain problem or situation</i></p>
<i>Time in Disposition</i>	60 minutes

Write the **TWO** tasks below.

33. **Task 1** will be marked for:

10 points

- ✓ *task completion* 2 points
- ✓ *organization* 2 points
- ✓ *grammar* 2 points
- ✓ *vocabulary* 2 points
- ✓ *mechanics* 2 points

Each of the five criteria carries two points to give a total of ten points.

Topic: You have seen this announcement in an international cookery magazine.

What is your favourite food? Tell us about the type of cuisine you prefer (Italian, Chinese, French etc.) and why? Write an article about it for our cookery magazine. The best article will be published next month.

Write an article in 120-150 words and try to include the following:

- ✓ What is your favourite food?
- ✓ Do you enjoy cooking? Why not?
- ✓ What is special about your favourite cuisine?
- ✓ Do you prefer traditional recipes or modern ones?
- ✓ Write how you feel about cooking?
- ✓ End your article with a conclusion and a personal recommendation.
