



qendra e provimeve  
**MASA**  
E VËRTETË  
E NJOHURIVE

**GARAT  
SHTETËRORE**

**2017**

SHIFRA E NXËNËSIT

SHKOLLËS FILLORE

**GJUHË ANGLEZE**

NUMRI I PËRGJITHSHËM I PIKËVE TË FITUARA

Testin e kontrollloi



Testi nga gjuha e huaj përbëhet nga katër pjesë.

	Koha për zgjidhje	Numri i pikëve
<b>Të dëgjuarit</b>	15 minuta	20
<b>Të lexuarit</b>	25 minuta	25
<b>Përdorimi i gjuhës</b>	20 minuta	25
<b>Të shkruarit</b>	30 minuta	30

Koha për zgjidhjen e testit është **90 minuta**.

Mjetet e lejuara janë lapsi grafit (i thjeshtë) dhe goma, lapsi kimik me ngjyrë të kaltër ose të zezë. Pranohen vetëm përgjigjet e shkruara me **laps kimik**. Nëse gaboni, vendosni një vijë të kryqëzuar mbi të dhe përgjigjuni sërish. Gjatë kohës së punës në test **nuk lejohet shfrytëzimi i fjalorit**.

Nëse ndonjë pyetje/detyrë nuk mund ta zgjidhni menjëherë, kaloni në pyetjen tjetër. Nëse ju mbetet kohë, mund të ktheheni përsëri në pyetjet e pazgjidhura.

Ju dëshirojmë sukses të plotë!



# LISTENING

A. A prince (William) and his fiancée (Kate) agreed to a television interview on the day their engagement was announced. Listen to a part of the interview and choose the correct option to answer the questions (1-4). Write the letter (A, B or C) preceding the answer in the table below. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

**(0) Who is the first question the interviewer asks for?**

- A. It is for William
- B. It is for Kate.
- C. It is for both William and Kate.

**1. When and where did William propose to Kate?**

- A. About three weeks before the interview on holiday in Kenya.
- B. About three weeks before the interview on holiday in Australia.
- C. About three weeks before the interview at the Ritz Hotel.

**2. Did Kate see it coming – did she know that William was going to propose to her there and then?**

- A. No, she didn't.
- B. Actually, she thought that perhaps William was going to split up with her as he was very nervous.
- C. Yes, she did -- she had been expecting it for a while.

**3. What ring did William give Kate when he proposed to her?**

- A. A brand new ring.
- B. His mother's engagement ring.
- C. An old family ring that his grandmother had given to him just before he went on holiday.

**4. What kind of ring is it?**

- A. It's a sapphire with some diamonds.
- B. It's a secret.
- C. It's a gold ring with a diamond set into it.

<b>(0)</b>	1	2	3	4
<b>C</b>				

**8 POINTS**

**B. Listen to the recording carefully and decide whether the statements below the text are TRUE or FALSE. Write T or F in the table provided. There is an example (0) at the beginning.**

### Oxytocin

**(0)** Oxytocin doesn't act on your brain.

1. Oxytocin acts on your body and has several roles in it.
2. Oxytocin protects your cardiovascular system from the effects of stress.
3. It helps your blood vessels stay relaxed during stress.
4. This stress hormone damages your heart.
5. Your body produces more of this hormone if you seek support or help someone.
6. This hormone helps your body recover faster from stress.

<b>(0)</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>F</b>						

**12 POINTS**

# READING

**A. Read the text carefully and decide whether the statements below the text are TRUE or FALSE. Write T or F in the table provided. There is an example (0) at the beginning.**

Adapted from *Fifty Stories for 5 Year Olds ...* (edited by Marie Greenwood)  
**The Little Fir Tree**

## 1. The Beginning of the Story

Anna pulled her boots on hard and stumped outdoors. "I don't want to go to school tomorrow!" she thought crossly. "I want it to be Christmas again. It's not fair ... it went so fast, and now there's another whole year to wait!"

Suddenly something bright and golden caught her eye. In a corner of the garden stood the Christmas tree, where it had been thrown, with its golden star still on the top.

"Oh good, I can have it for dressing up," she said, pulling the star off the prickly little tree. And then she said, "Poor tree, all bare and cold."

"Mmm ..." sighed the tree; it was just green enough to speak still. "I'm a poor bare tree, thrown outside, and now my star's gone too, like everything else."

## 2. The Little Fir Tree's Memories

**The little fir tree remembers what the sparrows in the forest said**

"Oh, don't be sad," said Anna kindly. "Think how pretty you were at Christmas, all sparkling and green."

"Yes," answered the tree, "I was very fine, wasn't I, all lit up day and night, with my coloured lights, and tiny toys, and shiny sweets and golden decorations? The children loved me, just like the sparrows said they would."

"Which sparrows?" asked Anna.

"The sparrows in the forest when I was one year old. I was green and alive and growing then, and I was at home with my family. The sparrows had been to the farmhouse nearby at Christmas time, and had peeped in at the windows. 'There's a fir tree in there,' they twittered excitedly, 'but you'd hardly recognize it. It's covered in lights and little presents, and on the top there is a golden star. The children think it's the most beautiful tree in the whole world.' From that moment, I only wanted one thing: to be a Christmas tree. I couldn't wait to grow big enough."

**What did the sun say?**

"I never took any notice of what the sun said to me!"

"The sun? What did the sun say?" asked Anna.

" 'Gently now, little one,' he said in his kind smiling voice. 'You're still young. Enjoy yourself while you

can. Feel my warmth on your branches; feel the soft rain kissing your boughs, stretch and bend in the wind.' But all that just made me cross ... who'd want to be stuck in a forest when they could be decorated and admired? I couldn't wait to grow big like the others. I just waited impatiently there; waiting, waiting without seeing. The soft cold snow piled up on me; then the spring rain splashed down on me, and the sun warmed me. But I was just waiting for that woodman to come and choose me to be a Christmas tree, to be beautiful, loved and admired. All I could think of was Christmas."

### **What happened next?**

"And then what happened?" asked Anna, who was pressed right up close to the poor, prickly little brown tree so she could hear.

"And then," the poor tree sighed, "the woodman came at last, swinging his sharp axe. When he saw me, he said, "there's a good one!' How proud I was, how excited, my dreams were coming true! Then he swung his axe, and felled me. How sudden it was, what cold cruel metal! I flung out my branches, but it was no use,

and I crashed down hurt and dizzy." The tree was silent for a moment, and then went on more cheerfully.

"Next thing I knew I was in a warm room and your mother was saying what a lovely tree I was. She hung me with shiny baubles that tickled my branches; and the lights, they were a bit hot, but so pretty. And then you came in with your friends, and you looked so pleased. I really bristled with pride because you all loved me so. And you danced and sang, and opened presents, and pulled the sweets off my branches; how tightly I was holding them!"

### **3. The End of the Story**

Anna put her arms round the little tree, who had once been so proud and green.

"So you did enjoy Christmas after all," she said.

"Yes, yes I did. But how soon it was over! How weak I felt afterwards, and then how homesick for my forest ..."

The tree's voice faded away.

Just then, a sharp wind blew the golden star right out of the little girl's hand, and made her shiver. And when Anna turned back to the little fir tree again, all its dry brown needles had fallen.



**Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE? Write T or F in the table below.**

**1. The Beginning of the Story**

**(0)** Anna went out into the garden because she felt sorry for the Christmas tree and wanted to comfort it.

1. It was Anna who had thrown the Christmas tree out.
2. The only decoration that the Christmas tree still had was its golden star.
3. The Christmas tree was not as green as it used to be.

**2. The Little Fir Tree's Memories:**

**The little fir tree remembers what the sparrows in the forest said**

4. The little fir tree felt nostalgia for the time spent with its family in the forest.
5. The little fir tree was eager to be admired.

**What did the sun say?**

6. The sun spoke to the little tree with motherly care.
7. The sun's words were warnings that something unpleasant might happen in the future.
8. The little fir tree was annoyed by what the sun said.

**What happened next?**

9. The little fir tree's voice was now hard to hear.
10. When the woodman finally chose it to be a Christmas tree, the little fir tree was suddenly gripped by fear as only then did it realize that it was just about to be cut down.
11. The little fir tree's dream came true: it was loved and admired just as it had wanted to be.

**3. The End of the Story**

12. At the end of the story we can see Anna trying to comfort the little fir tree.
13. It is clear that the little fir tree had expected that the pleasure coming from being a Christmas tree would last only a short time.
14. Now, when we have read the whole story it is clear that when Christmas was over, the little fir tree missed its forest very much.
15. The reader comes to the conclusion that, unfortunately, the little fir tree died without learning to appreciate what it had had before it was chosen to be a Christmas tree.

<b>(0)</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>F</b>															

**15 POINTS**

**B. Read the text carefully and choose the item which best completes each gap. Write the letter (A, B, C, D, etc.) preceding the answer in the table below. There is an example (0) at the beginning.**

### **Eating Out**

There is a wide variety of places to go when you want to eat out in Britain. In the most expensive restaurants and hotels, the style of cooking is often French and the menu is usually written in French, often with an English translation. Almost all hotels have a restaurant where non-residents can have lunch or dinner, and a lounge where they can have \_\_\_\_\_ **(0)** before their meal.

Most towns have a variety of restaurants offering the cuisine of several different countries, with Indian, Chinese and Italian restaurants the most popular. In London especially it is possible to eat \_\_\_\_\_ **(1)**. Most of these ethnic restaurants are owned and run as small family businesses. Other restaurants are part of a chain, for example Berni or Harvester, and offer a standard menu throughout the country. Many of these are primarily steak bars with a choice of other dishes also available.

Almost all pubs now offer food, which may be snacks bought at the bar or \_\_\_\_\_ **(2)**. Certain pubs have gained a reputation for their excellent food and service, and a guide to good pubs is now published annually in addition to the guides to good hotels and restaurants.

Fast-food restaurants serving \_\_\_\_\_ **(3)** are very

popular, especially with children and young people. There are fewer cafés than there once were, but they can still be found in most towns. They provide a cheap place to have a cup of tea or a meal and are usually open all day.

Another feature of British life that is found less frequently nowadays is the 'fish and chips' bar or shop, where you can buy fried fish and chips to eat at home. \_\_\_\_\_ **(4)** are provided by Chinese, Indian or pizza restaurants.

Many towns, especially those in popular tourist areas, have tea-shops. Although they mainly provide afternoon tea, with scones, buns and cakes, many also serve morning coffee and lunch. Tea-shops are often in old buildings and the atmosphere is old-fashioned. There are also coffee shops, open throughout the day, which serve food as well, \_\_\_\_\_ **(5)** rather than full meals

*Adapted from Oxford Advanced Learner's  
Encyclopedic Dictionary*

- A. MAINLY CAKES AND BISCUITS
- B. OTHER KINDS OF 'TAKE-AWAY' MEALS
- C. AMERICAN-STYLE PIZZAS AND HAMBURGERS
- D. MEALS IN A SEPARATE DINING AREA
- E. THE FOOD OF MOST COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD
- ~~F.~~ TEA, COFFEE OR A DRINK

(0)	1	2	3	4	5
F					

	<b>10 POINTS</b>
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## VOCABULARY AND USE OF ENGLISH

**A. Choose the best answer and write the letter (A, B, C or D) preceding the answer in the table below. There is an example (0) at the beginning.**

Adapted from *An Outline of American Geography* (prepared by Dr. Earl N. Mittleman)

When early voyagers approached the land that is now the United States, they noticed a sweet and surprising "land smell," a \_\_\_\_\_ **(0)** that they were near the shore. This "land smell" came from the great, \_\_\_\_\_ **(1)** forest that covered all the eastern part of the country and stretched about 1,600 kilometers westward until it met the tall grass of the prairies.

No one knows just why the woods ended where they \_\_\_\_\_ **(2)**, or why the tall grass of the prairies – the wide rolling and almost treeless plains -- began at that point. The reason still remains shrouded in mystery, \_\_\_\_\_ **(3)** the eastern part of the prairies' tall grasslands have soil that will support tree life. One explanation has it that the Indians burned off the forest in order to \_\_\_\_\_ **(4)** game animals out to the hunters, but nobody really knows. Nevertheless, the early settlers wrote that the prairie grass was very beautiful, interlaced with flowers in the spring, and so tall that a man on foot could not see over it.

Still \_\_\_\_\_ **(5)** west, the Vegetation Map looks quite mixed: forests cover the slopes where mountains catch enough rain, while on the dry lowland harsh bushes grow.

The greatest wonders of all are the forests of sequoia and fir trees on the northwest coast, \_\_\_\_\_ **(6)** the mountains catch the heavy Pacific rains. These great trees, some of which are 3,000 years old, are among the largest and oldest living things known. The silent forests are filled with columns of great trunks lighted dimly by sun filtered \_\_\_\_\_ **(7)** leaves far above. Most of these forests are \_\_\_\_\_ **(8)** by law and preserved as a national treasure.

- (0) **A** clue      **B** key      **C** hint      **D** prompt
1. **A** densely      **B** sparsely      **C** thick      **D** devastated
2. **A** do      **B** did      **C** have      **D** had
3. **A** for      **B** due to      **C** because of      **D** owing to
4. **A** leave      **B** make      **C** force      **D** shoot
5. **A** far      **B** farer      **C** farthest      **D** farther
6. **A** where      **B** which      **C** that      **D** why
7. **A** through      **B** by means of      **C** by      **D** with
8. **A** protected      **B** aided      **C** watched      **D** sheltered

<b>0</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A</b>								

<b>8 POINTS</b>
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**B. For questions 1—5, think of the word which best fits each space and complete the text using only ONE word in each space. There is an example (0) at the beginning.**

### **It's Important to Forget**

For decades scientists have been interested in how the brain stores and recalls memories. In fact (0), this has proved such \_\_\_\_\_ (1) interesting topic that they have almost completely ignored an area of equal importance – how the brain forgets.

Through the five senses, the brain receives the impressions from everything we see, hear, touch, taste, and smell. This amounts to so much information that it is impossible for the brain to commit more \_\_\_\_\_ (2) a small percentage to permanent memory. \_\_\_\_\_ (3) the brain held on to everything that it received, it would have so many memories that it would soon run out of room and could accept \_\_\_\_\_ (4) more.

As a result, the brain “forgets” millions of \_\_\_\_\_ (5) of information every minute. This type of forgetting is so important that without it the efficient use of memory would be impossible.

Adapted from *Mosaic* by Patricia K. Werner and John P. Nelson

	<b>5 POINTS</b>
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**C.** For questions 1—7, complete the second sentence using the word given so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. You must use between THREE and FIVE words, including the word given. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

(0) We've arranged to meet at the cinema.

**ARE**

We are to meet at the cinema.

1. She was not easy to recognize – she had red hair.

**DYED**

I hardly recognized her – she \_\_\_\_\_ red.

2. They never agree on what to do.

**DO**

Never \_\_\_\_\_ on what to do.

3. When I came, they were making a big chocolate cake.

**WAS**

When I came, a big chocolate cake \_\_\_\_\_.

4. They are mending our fence.

**WE**

\_\_\_\_\_ our fence mended.

5. It's not possible that Bill took the memory stick.

**CAN'T**

Bill \_\_\_\_\_ the memory stick.

6. We're late – we missed the train.

**CAUGHT**

We wouldn't be late if \_\_\_\_\_ the train.

7. People believe that his uncle was living in Switzerland in the 1930s.

**BELIEVED**

His uncle \_\_\_\_\_ living in Switzerland in the 1930s.

**7 POINTS**

**D. Read the items below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example (0) at the beginning.**

**(0)** I have to admit I'm not good at making decisions.  
In fact, I've always been very indecisive.

**DECIDE**

**1. Kate:** It's completely \_\_\_\_\_ to  
expect one person to do both jobs.

**REASON**

**Jade:** You're right. It's not fair.

**2.** The boy's \_\_\_\_\_ quiet – I'm sure  
he's up to something.

**SUSPECT**

**3.** I'm sorry to hear Emma's ill, and wish her  
a speedy \_\_\_\_\_.

**RECOVER**

**4.** New measures have been introduced to control  
the \_\_\_\_\_ of traffic on the roads.

**GROW**

**5.** The children were \_\_\_\_\_ enough  
to speak out against the injustice they had witnessed.

**COURAGE**

**5 POINTS**









