



qendra e provimeve

MASA

E VËRTETË

E NJOHURIVE

**GARAT
SHTETËRORE**

2018

SHIFRA E NXËNËSIT

SHKOLLA E MESME

GJUHË ANGLEZE

NUMRI I PËRGJITHSHËM I PIKËVE TË FITUARA

Testin e kontrollloi

Podgoricë, 20.....

Testi nga gjuha angleze përbëhet nga katër pjesë.

	Koha për zgjidhje	Numri i pikëve
Të dëgjuarit	rreth 15 minuta	20
Të lexuarit	25 minuta	25
Leksiku dhe gramatika	30 minuta	25
Të shkruarit	50 minuta	30

Koha për zgjidhjen e testit është **120 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 përdorimi 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 COMPREHENSION

A TV Experiment



A) Listen to an excerpt from an episode of a radio show “Hot Topics” discussing the omnipresence of television in a modern society. The radio show producers asked a man living a televisionless life to take part in an experiment and watch cable TV for a week. For sentences 1–5, decide if each statement is TRUE or FALSE by putting a tick (✓) in the appropriate box.

	True	False
1. Enticing audience into watching TV is easier nowadays.		
2. David Rakoff was asked to watch 20 hours of TV shows.		
3. David’s remarks betray a condescending attitude towards people who watch TV.		
4. David’s friends were highly supportive when he told them about the experiment.		
5. David was taken aback by the superficiality of the current TV programmes.		

B) Circle the correct answer:

1. David compares his present relationship with TV to:

- a) *an experiment*
- b) *a break-up*
- c) *an addiction*

2. David believes in the following maxim:

- a) *Less TV – fewer friends.*
- b) *Friend in need is friend indeed.*
- c) *Prohibition leads to addiction.*

3. Upon starting the experiment, David is:

- a) *reluctant to watch TV*
- b) *thrilled to watch “Project Runway”*
- c) *eager to get back to his office, write and cook*

4. Which idiom does David use to describe his TV watching ordeal?

- a) *It's like watching grass grow.*
- b) *It's like watching paint dry.*
- c) *I was bored to tears.*

C) Answer the following question by completing the sentence below:

Which verb does David use (twice) to describe the delaying tactics he employs during the experiment?

“I from watching TV by doing my job.”

READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the text carefully. Then read the questions and choose the correct answer (A–D). Write your answers in the grid provided below. The answer to question 4 should also be written in the provided space in the grid.

How Vulnerable Are Societies to Collapse?



Along the cottonwood-lined rivers of southwestern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona, the Mimbres people did something unique: By the year 1000, these farmers were **producing** stunning ceramics decorated with naturalistic images of fish, people, and rabbits, as well as magical creatures and elaborate geometric patterns. And then, rather abruptly, they stopped.

After roughly a century of higher than normal rainfall, the area the Mimbres inhabited suffered a powerful drought and it became harder to grow the beans, corn and squash that the Mimbres relied on. By about 1150 the Mimbres were no longer making their signature pottery.

- 10 This abrupt change in pottery styles has long been considered a sign of a complete societal collapse and disappearance: Many scholars have interpreted it as evidence that when the climate shifted the society fell apart. But Dr Michelle Hegmon, an archaeologist, disagrees with that narrative: “They didn’t disappear—they reorganized.”

- 15 “Change is inevitable, but how cultural groups respond to the challenges they face determines whether they are able to cope—or not”, says Dr Hegmon. Hegmon and her colleagues have turned a spotlight on how and why cultures like the Mimbres adapted and survived in the face of such challenges while other groups collapsed. Over 20 years of research, Hegmon and a handful of other scholars have taken a hard look at several

20 cultures that lived in the American Southwest from about 1000 to 1500 and compared them to communities such as the Norse in Greenland to learn lessons about **resilience**: how to be nimble in the face of change and what that means for today's societies.

The example of how things can turn for the worse when you do not expect them which Dr Hegmon mentions is the story of the Hohokam people. Along the rivers of the Phoenix Basin, the Hohokam constructed an intensive large-scale irrigation system that
25 supported tens of thousands of people who comprised a multiethnic, multilingual society. They had ball courts, markets, and an extensive regional trade system. "The Hohokam had a very successful culture for a very long time," says Hegmon. "They just had a very rough ending."

Sometime after 1400 the Hohokam people encountered new challenges that led to a
30 population decline. Exactly how and why is unclear. Water shortages, flooding and internal conflict were all factors at various locations and times, Hegmon and her colleagues say. It was the perfect storm of many factors that contributed to demise of this society, Hegmon believes.

The Hohokam, Hegmon infers from the archaeological record, were simply too tied to
35 their infrastructure. Their irrigation system was a marvel of engineering and labor organization, but when it ceased to function many generations after it was built, the Hohokam couldn't find another way to maintain the large, complex, and densely populated society that the irrigation system had allowed to flourish.

In each of these archaeological cases Dr Hegmon investigated, it wasn't the changing
40 climate in itself that brought about suffering but rather each society's response to the challenges. "There is no such thing as a natural disaster," says Dugmore. "There are only natural hazards and human vulnerabilities."

Humans have been adapting to a wide variety of fluctuations in climatic conditions for
45 our entire existence as a species. And, it might be argued, we've been pretty successful at it. Yet the question that arises when looking at the experiences of the Mimbres, Mesa Verde, and Hohokam people is: Can our societies adapt quickly and adeptly enough to deal with the **pressing** problems we face? The answer to that question might lie in how flexible a given culture is in dealing with change and at what point its people choose to act—or not.

50 There are some worrying signs of inflexibility in today's world, Hegmon notes. Our nation-states are so large that relocation is not really an option. And we are perhaps overly reliant on large-scale infrastructure like the U.S. electric grid. "We'd go back to the Stone Age if the electricity system went out," says David Nicol, a professor of electrical and computer engineering at the University of Illinois in Urbana.

55 "Sadly," adds Nicol, "I don't see any reason why we'd be any different than any past civilization."

Experts widely agree that our modern lifestyles are dependent upon today's fossil fuel-based economy, which has both driven the growth of our industrial society and triggered a serious threat to our climate. Many who benefit personally from the continued burning of oil and coal—from oil giants to car-engine manufacturers—are resisting attempts to shift to an economy based on renewable resources.

"There will always be some people in a society who benefit while others don't," says Ortman. "When change is needed, those doing well will want to maintain the status quo and will prevent evolution and adaptability. If a society prevents innovation and creative destruction, you have big problems."

So will modern societies successfully adapt to changing climates and conditions? Only time will tell.

Source: <http://blogs.discovermagazine.com>

1. What does the text mainly discuss?

- (A) An abrupt change in pottery styles and people's habits.
- (B) Uncovering evidence about natural disasters people faced.
- (C) The aftermath of the extinction of some ancient societies.
- (D) The power of societal fine-tuning to ever changing conditions.

2. All of the following are mentioned in the text as description of advertising **EXCEPT**

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| (A) inevitability of adjustment. | (C) aversion to innovation. |
| (B) ineffectiveness of farming communities. | (D) benefit-driven reasoning. |

3. The word "resilience" in line 20 is closest in meaning to

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (A) frailty | (B) fragility |
| (C) vulnerability | (D) toughness |

4. Find the expression in paragraph 6 (lines 29–33) which means "*the end of existence or activity; termination*":

.....
(provide the answer to this question in the grid on the next page)

5. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the history of the Hohokam people:

- (A) They relied on large-scale irrigation systems.
- (B) Their society was multiethnic and multilingual.
- (C) They became more communal and family-oriented.
- (D) Their decline was triggered by many things.

6. According to paragraph 8 (lines 39–42), the main villain in the story about the evolution of human kind:

- (A) a natural disaster.
- (B) a natural hazard.
- (C) people's susceptibility.
- (D) climate change.

7. The word "pressing" in line 47 is **NOT** synonymous with:

- (A) critical
- (B) trivial
- (C) urgent
- (D) vital

8. According to the text, which of the following is characteristic of modern societies?

- (A) Its rigidity.
- (B) Its adjustability.
- (C) Its impressiveness.
- (D) Its agility.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

B. Match Gandhi's memorable quotes below (A–J) to the corresponding parts of the text (1–9). One heading is extra. Write your answers in the grid provided below.

Gandhi's 9 Rules for Changing the World



Mahatma Gandhi needs no long introduction. Everyone knows about the man who led the Indian people to independence from British rule in 1947.

So let's just move on to some of the famous quotes uttered by Mahatma Gandhi.

1.

If you change yourself you will change your world. If you change how you think then you will change how you feel and what actions you take. And so the world around you will change. Not only because you are now viewing your environment through new lenses of thoughts and emotions but also because the change within can allow you to take action in ways you wouldn't have – or maybe even have thought about – while stuck in your old thought patterns.

2.

What you feel and how you react to something is always up to you. There may be a "normal" or a common way to react to different things. But that's mostly just all it is.

You can choose your own thoughts, reactions and emotions to pretty much everything. And as you realize that no-one outside of yourself can actually control how you feel you can start to incorporate this thinking into your daily life and develop it as a thought habit. A habit that you can grow stronger and stronger over time. Doing this makes life a **whole lot** easier and more pleasurable.

3.

Fighting evil with evil won't help anyone. You realize that forgiving and letting go of the past will do you and the people in your world a great service. And spending your time in some negative memory won't help you after you have learned the lessons you can learn from that experience. You'll probably just cause yourself more suffering and paralyze yourself from taking action in this present moment.

4.

Without taking action very little will be done. However, taking action can be hard and difficult. There can be much inner resistance. To really get where you want to go and to really understand yourself and your world you need to fight your inner self and to practice. Books can mostly just bring you knowledge. You have to take action and translate that knowledge into results and understanding.

5.

The best way that I have found to overcome the inner resistance that often stops us from taking action is to stay in the present as much as possible and to be accepting.

Why? Well, when you are in the present moment you don't worry about the next moment that you can't control anyway. And the resistance to action that comes from you imagining negative future consequences – or reflecting on past failures – of your actions loses its power. And so it becomes easier to both take action and to keep your focus on this moment and perform better.

6.

When you start to make myths out of people – even though they may have produced extraordinary results – you run the risk of becoming disconnected from them. You can start to feel like you could never achieve similar things that they did because they are so very different. So it's important to keep in mind that everyone is just a human being no matter who they are. Holding people to unreasonable standards will only create more unnecessary conflicts in your world and negativity within you.

7.

Be persistent. In time the opposition around you will fade and fall away. And your inner resistance and self-sabotaging tendencies that want to hold you back and keep you like you have always been will grow weaker.

8.

There is pretty much always something good in people. And things that may not be so good. But you can choose what things to focus on. And if you want improvement then

focusing on the good in people is a useful choice. It also makes life easier for you as your world and relationships become more pleasant and positive.

9.

You can pretty much always improve your skills, habits or re-evaluate your evaluations. You can gain deeper understanding of yourself and the world.

Sure, you may look inconsistent or like you don't know what you are doing from time to time. You may have trouble to act congruently or to communicate authentically. But if you don't then you will, as Gandhi says, drive yourself into a false position. A place where you try to uphold or cling to your old views to appear consistent while you realise within that something is wrong. It's not a fun place to be. To choose to grow and evolve is a happier and more useful path to take.

- a) *"An eye for eye only ends up making the whole world blind."*
- b) *"An ounce of practice is worth more than tons of preaching."*
- c) *"As human beings, our greatness lies not so much in being able to remake the world – that is the myth of the atomic age – as in being able to remake ourselves."*
- d) *"First they ignore you, then they laugh at you, then they fight you, then you win."*
- e) *"Happiness is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony."*
- f) *"I claim to be a simple individual liable to err like any other fellow mortal. I own, however, that I have humility enough to confess my errors and to retrace my steps."*
- g) *"I do not want to foretell the future. I am concerned with taking care of the present. God has given me no control over the moment following."*
- h) *"I look only to the good qualities of men. Not being faultless myself, I won't presume to probe into the faults of others."*
- i) *"Nobody can hurt me without my permission."*
- j) *"Constant development is the law of life, and a man who always tries to maintain his dogmas in order to appear consistent drives himself into a false position."*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

A. Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

An interstellar visitor was spotted a month ago - it's either a comet or an asteroid, and came speeding right through the heart of our solar system.

The object, named A/2017 U1 for now, is moving in a path much too eccentric to be a comet or asteroid from inside the solar system. It's the first time astronomers 1. (manage) to confirm an interstellar object in our solar system, although they've suspected that comets and asteroids must 2..... (fly) free throughout the universe long before they actually detected them.

The object 3. (dive) inside of Mercury's orbit before 4. (spin) around by the Sun's gravitational pull and whipped outward again. It came closest to the Sun on September 9, and passed about 14 million miles from Earth on October 14. At the moment, its trajectory 5. (take) it toward the constellation of Pegasus.

B. a) Read the text and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to fill in the gap. Write your answers in the grid provided below.

Global Warming: A Case for Inner Change

Alarming data and warnings about climate change have been with us for twenty years. The issue has morphed into something like a low-level toothache. The public is 1. by all the bad news, and in place of sensible solutions, we witness the folly of political polarization. You can't believe in climate change and be a good conservative. This departure from fact-based reality is only part of the problem. China and the U.S., who produce 40% of the world's harmful emissions, block measures to 2. the trend toward global warming for purely selfish reasons - two rich economies want to preserve the status quo.

Most people find themselves 3. among these options. If you decide that the real issue is not Nature but human nature, then only a few options are 4. Human nature has a track record. We know, for example, that past ecological disasters, such as turning the Sahara into a desert, denuding Spanish forests, and burning all the usable fuel on Easter Island, could have been averted but weren't. When resources become skimpy, human beings don't suddenly cooperate to conserve what's left. They fight to the last 5. for possession of a diminishing resource.

	A	B	C	D
1.	detached	unconscious	numbed	impress
2.	reinforce	reverse	restart	relinquish
3.	winding	wiggling	wavering	wasting
4.	vital	viable	valuable	vulnerable
5.	scrap	figment	crumb	fragment

1	2	3	4	5

B. b) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets, positive or negative.

With human nature in mind, the doomsayers appear to be winning. For the (1)..... (see) future, the world will look upon the ravages of global warming and do a combination of hand-wringing, sounding louder alarms, scrambling for some magical technology, and praying. Active cooperation will not emerge any time soon. The rationalists among us - who always seem to live in Scandinavia - will soberly adapt to inevitable (2)..... (deteriorate) in the ecology. People are already talking about preserving coral-building organisms as seeds for the future, accepting that the present coral reefs, already hugely damaged, will one day die.



As a single individual, none of us can alter such massive and overwhelming situation. It seems utterly (3)..... (logic) to foul our planetary nest. But there is meaning to be found here. The meaning resides in the very source of the problem, human nature. Human beings place their desires ahead of the collective good. We consider ourselves more important than the ecology, which is rooted in the belief that we are above Nature herself, a/an (4)..... (title) species that need answer to no one, not Nature, not God (if a deity exists).

1	SEE	
2	DETERIORATE	
3	LOGIC	
4	TITLE	

C. For questions 1-5 read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. Read the text through to check that it makes sense with the gaps filled.

Seeing Our Planet Through Children's Eyes

The winners of *Children's Eyes On Earth International Youth Photography Contest* were announced today, with first prize going to eight-year-old Anastasya Vorobko from Saint Petersburg in Russia, for her image *SOS!*

This new photo contest, which was launched earlier this summer by National Geographic photographer aims to raise a of environmental issues through the eyes of young people and their photographs.



Children's Eyes On Earth has drawn an astonishing number of s images from children in 90 countries around the world. The winning entries – chosen by an international judging panel, with one prize decided by public vote – d an artistic maturity way beyond the young photographers' years. “

Looking at the incredible photographs entered into this contest, I believe that the world's children have a a mature visual and technical mastery of the camera,” says Reza. “These images are visual poems, reflecting the deep thoughts of children and revealing how they see the beauty of nature and the dangers of pollution on our planet.”

D. For the following sentences think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (0).

0.

- a) Some of the tourists are hoping to get compensation for the poor state of the hotel, and I think they have a very **strong** case.
- b) There's no point in trying to wade across the river, the current is far too **strong**.
- c) If you are asking me who should get the job, I'm afraid I don't have any **strong** views either way.

1.

- a) A policeman held his gun in both hands and an order.
- b) I my shin against the step.
- c) A small dog at a seagull it was chasing.

2.

- a) There are some apples in a picnic
- b) Drastic changes may long-term development and can involve additional costs.
- c) He put all his dirty clothes in the laundry

3.

- a) They were in a real and they had to sell the house eventually.
- b) He hesitated for a second and he spread some on his toast.
- c) Do you think I can all these clothes in this suitcase?

E. Transform the following sentences by using the given word(s) so that they have a similar meaning. You can use no more than five words including the given word.

1. I don't mind if Ross comes.

OBJECTION

I have coming.

2. Police arrested Sheldon since they think he was involved in the burglary.

SUSPICION

Sheldon was detained in the burglary.

3. You cannot just decide to quit. You need a back-up plan first.

SPUR

Quitting is a decision you can make the moment. You need a back-up plan.

4. Rachel thought that the price was too high.

FAR

As, the price was too high.

WRITING

*Words are windows, or they're walls,
They sentence us, or set us free.*

The quote above highlights the power of words. Words are said to have the power to help, to heal, to hinder, to hurt, to harm, to humiliate and to humble. Do you agree with such a stance? Describe a situation when the (un)uttered words have brought about a far-reaching and powerful effect. Write an essay of 200 to 250 words and use specific examples.

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