



qendra e provimeve

SHIFRA E NXËNËSIT

## PROVIMI PROFESIONAL

GUSHT 2020

# GJUHE ANGLEZE

## UDHËZIM

**KOHA PËR ZGJIDHJEN E TESTIT ËSHTË 120 MINUTA**

**Lexoni me kujdes udhëzimin.**

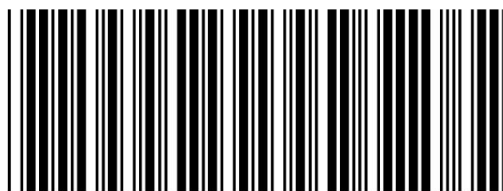
**Mos e hapni testin pa ju dhënë leje mësimdhënësi kujdestar.**

Gjatë punës në test nuk lejohet përdorimi i fjalorit dhe mjeteve elektronike. Përgjigjet duhet t'i shkruani me laps kimik. Përgjigjet e shkruara me laps të thjeshtë nuk do të pranohen.

Kontrollimi i të kuptuarit të tekstit të dëgjuar përbëhet nga dy detyra. Çdo tekst do ta dëgjoni dy herë. Do të keni kohë të mjaftueshme që t'i lexoni pyetjet para se ta dëgjoni tekstin si dhe t'i kontrolloni përgjigjet tuaja. Gjatë kohës së dëgjimit të tekstit mund t'i shënoni përgjigjet.

**Përgjigjet në pyetjet me zgjedhje të shumëfishtë duhet t' i përshkruani me kujdes në Fletën e përgjigjeve.** Përgjigjet në këto pyetje të cilat nuk janë shënuar në fletën e përgjigjeve nuk do të pranohen.

Te shkrimi i hartimit lejohet shkrimi i konceptit në fletët që janë të parapara për koncept. Keni kujdes për numrin e fjalëve, rregullat gjuhësore dhe qartësinë e shkimit të tekstit. Versioni përfundimtar përshkruhet lexueshëm në vendin e paraparë në test dhe ai do të vlerësohet me pikë.



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## **FLETA E ZBRAZËT**

## 1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

**1.1** The editor Frances Macmillan recommends the novel *Land of the Living* by Georgina Harding, and gives a short summary of the plot.

For sentences 1–4, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Charlie is a soldier in the Second World War in India.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	When Charlie gets lost he is found and saved by the British.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	After the war Charlie returns to England.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Charlie never marries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ *Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.*

**1.2** The American writer Sarah M. Broom talks about her autobiographical book *The Yellow House*, in which she describes how her mother bought their house.

For sentences 1–4, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Sarah's mother was a teenager when she bought the 'yellow house'.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	It was very unusual for black people to own houses in New Orleans.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Sarah's mother was the first woman in her family to own a house.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Sarah's mother worked in the fashion industry.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ *Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.*

## 2. READING COMPREHENSION

### 2.1 Read the text and decide if the sentences are true or false.

#### History of Origami

What are the origins of the paper folding process we now know as origami? Composed of the Japanese words *oru* (to fold) and *kami* (paper), origami has a rich and complex history that spans culture, class and geography.

#### Classical and Traditional Origami

Paper was first invented in China around 105 A.D., and was brought to Japan by monks in the sixth century. Handmade paper was a luxury item only available to a few, and paper folding in ancient Japan was strictly for ceremonial purposes, often religious in nature.

By the Edo period (1603–1868), paper folding in Japan had become recreational as well as ceremonial, often featuring multiple cuts and folds. It came to be regarded as a new form of art that was enabled by the advent of paper both mass-produced and more affordable. Written instructions for paper folding first appeared in 1797, with Akisato Rito's *Sembazuru Oriката*, or "thousand crane folding." In 1845, Adachi Kazuyuki published a more comprehensive compilation of paper folding with Kayaragusa; by the late 1800s, the term for paper folding had morphed from *orikata* ("folded shapes") to origami.

Europe also has a tradition of paper folding that dates back to the twelfth century or before, when the Moors brought a tradition of mathematically based folding to Spain. The Spanish further developed paper folding into an artistic practice called *papiroflexia* or *pajarita*. By the 1800s, kindergarten-aged children in Europe and Japan were learning paper folding.

#### Modern Origami



Eric Joisel mask

Traditional origami is characterized by open-access folding patterns and sequences passed down orally or anonymously from generation to generation. Modern origami often features models created by designers. Many of these models are considered copyrightable material or intellectual property. Modern origami often prioritizes a puzzle aspect to the folding, and the challenge of folding a single square of paper without using cuts or glue.



A page from Akisato Rito's *Sembazuru Oriката*

Akira Yoshizawa, who died in 2005 at age 94, is considered one of the progenitors<sup>1</sup> of modern origami. In the 1930s, he developed a system of folding patterns employing a set of symbols, arrows and diagrams. By the 1950s, these patterns were published and widely available, contributing to origami's global reach and standardization. Yoshizawa and other origami masters formed local and international organizations publicizing the art.

“Five Intersecting Tetrahedra” by Tom Hull

Today, origami has expanded to incorporate advanced mathematical theories, as seen in BETWEEN THE FOLDS. Mathematical origami pioneers like Jun Maekawa and Peter Engel designed complex and mathematically based crease patterns prior to folding, which emphasized the puzzle aspect of origami, with the parameters of using one piece of uncut paper. Artistic origami has also enjoyed a recent resurgence<sup>2</sup>, with abstract paper folders such as Paul Jackson and Jean-Claude Correia.

*Independent Lense*

<sup>1</sup>progenitor, n. - ancestor, forefather

<sup>2</sup>resurgence, n. - an increase or revival after a period of little activity, popularity, or occurrence.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Paper folding art first appeared in China.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Handmade paper was expensive in ancient China.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Paper folding was very common in ancient Japan.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Paper folding was related to religion only in the 17th century.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Before getting the name <i>origami</i> , the form of art was called <i>orikata</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Pre-school children learned paper folding both in Europe and Japan by the 1800s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	There have been a lot of books of instructions for making traditional origami.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Akira Yoshizawa was one of the first creators of modern origami.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**→ Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.**

**2.2** Read the text. For questions 1 – 7 choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think is the best according to the text. Write your answer to question 8 in the space provided.

### Alabama restaurant has no prices, just a box for donations



**1** Every day, hungry people form a line outside Drexell & Honeybee's restaurant in Alabama before it opens for lunch. There are no prices on the menu. That's because diners can pay whatever they want. Some people slip \$3 or \$5 into the donation box, some pay nothing, and some serve food in exchange for their fresh meals. And sometimes, the owners are surprised with checks worth \$500 - or one time, even \$1,000. People often drop homegrown products, unsolicited, at the door. At Drexell & Honeybee's, the menu doesn't even list suggested donation prices.

**2** Lisa Thomas-McMillan and her husband and co-owner, Freddie McMillan - both retirees - have been serving meals since March 2018 at their nonprofit restaurant, where the motto is "We Feed the Need." Tuesdays through Fridays, the volunteer-staffed eatery serves meals to almost 100 people a day. Those who pay do it anonymously with a box located behind a divider, so that nobody - not even the restaurant workers - knows whether they paid and how much. The most common donation is \$5. Businesses and individuals in the community have helped the restaurant since it opened by donating food, money and produce. Lately, the restaurant has been getting two to three mailed donations every day - mostly for amounts like \$10.

**3** Around 2016, Thomas-McMillan was serving lunches at a local community college - free for those who could not afford to buy meals - to mostly students. Then, one day, three older people came in, digging through their purses for change and breaking up rolls of dimes and nickels. They were hungry, she said, but could barely afford to pay. "I couldn't take that [money], because I knew it had to be their last," Thomas-McMillan said. So, she said she told them: "Can you help us out? We need to give away at least 10 free meals." The story did the trick and got the seniors to accept the food. It also did something else: inspired Thomas-McMillan to open the restaurant she had been thinking about for a few years.

**4** The restaurant's owners, who do all of the cooking, make up the recipes as they go based on diner feedback. The ever-changing menu includes such dishes as macaroni and cheese, fresh greens, beef and mashed potatoes. Thomas-McMillan and her husband start cooking on business days at 5 a.m. Word has spread about Drexell & Honeybee's, and people are coming from outside of town to eat there.

**5** Running a business, especially a charitable one with limited revenue, is challenging financially, Thomas-McMillan said. When Drexell & Honeybee's first opened, the owners thought if they took in about \$200 a day, it would be adequate. On a typical day, however, they get an average of about

\$110, Thomas-McMillan said. The owners don't take a salary from the restaurant; they run it as a charity project. Sometimes, the couple invests some of their own money in the restaurant.

6 Every day, Drexell & Honeybee's needs at least three volunteers to help run the business. McMillan, 68, says he loves working with his wife at the restaurant: The hidden donation system gives people privacy who may feel too ashamed to eat a free meal, he says - and they shouldn't be. "Regardless of who you are, you're welcome," he said. "It's everyone's restaurant."

*By The Washington Post*

**1 What do we learn in paragraph 1?**

- A. The menu has only \$3 and \$5 meals.
- B. Drexell & Honeybee's diners always eat for free.
- C. People queue in front of the restaurant on daily basis.

**2 What do some diners do in order to 'pay for' a meal?**

- A. Volunteer as restaurant workers.
- B. Buy homegrown produce at the restaurant.
- C. Ask for more prices to be listed on the menu.

**3 According to paragraph 2, what has changed since the restaurant opened?**

- A. The owners have just retired.
- B. People have started sending mailed donations.
- C. Nothing has changed.

**4 The story about "...giving away at least 10 free meals..." (paragraph 3):**

- A. made Thomas-McMillan start thinking about this kind of restaurant.
- B. managed to persuade three seniors to take the food.
- C. was something the owners had heard from students.

**5 Based on paragraph 4, which statement is NOT true?**

- A. The owners decide on their own what recipes to make up.
- B. Nobody helps the owners with the cooking.
- C. The menu never remains the same for a long time.

**6 Which is opposite in meaning to "Word has spread..." (paragraph 4)?**

- A. A lot of people have been told about it.
- B. People have started talking about it.
- C. Few people have heard about it.

**7 According to paragraph 5, which comment would the owners be most likely to make if they took in about \$200 a day?**

- A. 'Oh, we simply can't make ends meet!'
- B. 'Not bad! We can relax a bit.'
- C. 'Hey, we'll be millionaires soon!'

**→ Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.**

**8 Why did the owners put a donation box behind a divider?**

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### 3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

**3.1** Read the text and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). There is an example at the beginning.

#### The tiny village hidden inside the Grand Canyon



**0** C 5.5 million tourists visit the Grand Canyon each year, but **1** \_\_\_\_\_ realise that this vast abyss is home to a tiny village hidden 3,000ft in its **2** \_\_\_\_\_: Supai, Arizona. Located eight miles from the nearest road and tucked deep inside a valley at the **3** \_\_\_\_\_ of Havasu Canyon, Supai is the most **4** \_\_\_\_\_ village in the US' 48 contiguous states.

The only way to reach Supai is by helicopter, mule or an eight-mile hike through dizzying switchbacks, soaring sandstone pinnacles and sheer cliff drops. In fact, the village is so isolated **5** \_\_\_\_\_ it's the last official place in the US where the post is still **6** \_\_\_\_\_ by a train of mules each day.

But for those **7** \_\_\_\_\_ to veer off Route 66 in Peach Springs, follow a desolate road 67 miles to the Hualapai Hilltop and walk down a cliff, you'll discover one of the Grand Canyon's most sublime secrets: a stunning oasis of five spring-fed waterfalls set against a **8** \_\_\_\_\_ two-billion-year-old backdrop. Shangri-La? No, this is the **9** \_\_\_\_\_ home of the Havasupai Native American tribe, which has been quietly living inside one of the world's seven natural wonders for more than 1,000 years.

Havasupai means 'people of the blue-green waters' and **10** \_\_\_\_\_ here believe these sacred, turquoise waters not only flow through the land, but through each tribal member.

0.	A All	B Fortunately	<b>C Roughly</b>	D Although
1.	A little	B many	C not	D few
2.	A heights	B depths	C entirety	D rocks
3.	A surface	B bottom	C side	D summit
4.	A remote	B far	C undeveloped	D visited
5.	A that	B as	C so	D there
6.	A carried	B sent	C delivered	D transported
7.	A trusting	B refusing	C willing	D accepting
8.	A almost	B supposed	C approximately	D nearly
9.	A modern	B ancient	C previous	D new
10.	A those	B residents	C members	D men

→ *Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.*

### 3.2 Read the text and write the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

#### *Ocean cleanup device successfully collects plastic for first time*



A huge floating device designed by Dutch scientists to clean up an island of rubbish in the Pacific Ocean that **(0).....is.....(be)** three times the size of France has successfully picked up plastic from the high seas for the first time. Boyan Slat, the creator of the Ocean Cleanup project, tweeted that the 600 metre-long (2,000ft) free-floating boom **(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (capture)** and retained debris from what **(2) \_\_\_\_\_ (know)** as the Great Pacific Garbage Patch.

The vast cleaning system is designed to not only collect discarded fishing nets and large visible plastic objects, but also microplastics. The plastic barrier **(3) \_\_\_\_\_ (float)** on the surface of the sea **(4) \_\_\_\_\_ (have)** a three metre-deep (10ft) screen below it, which is intended **(5) \_\_\_\_\_ (trap)** some of the 1.8tn pieces of plastic without disturbing the marine life below.

Slat told a press conference in Rotterdam that the problem he **(6) \_\_\_\_\_ (seek)** to solve was the vast expense that **(7) \_\_\_\_\_ (come)** with using a trawler to collect plastics. The plastic gathered so far **(8) \_\_\_\_\_ (bring)** to shore in December for recycling. The project believes there may be a premium market for items that have been made using plastic reclaimed from the ocean.

During a previous four-month trial the boom broke apart and no plastic was collected. Since then, changes **(9) \_\_\_\_\_ (make)** to the design including the addition of a “parachute anchor” to slow down the device’s movement in the ocean, allowing for faster-moving plastic debris to float into the system.

The latest trial began in June when the system was launched into the sea from Vancouver. The project was started in 2013 and its design has undergone several major revisions. It is hoped the final design **(10) \_\_\_\_\_ (can clean up)** half of the debris in the Great Pacific Garbage Patch.

### 3.3 Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

#### Global laws that can catch you unawares



Every country has a defined set of laws to maintain the proper functionality of the system. It is **(0) essential (essence)** for individuals to respect the laws in order to avoid any **(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (punish)**. The laws differ from one country to another.

With the ongoing trend of following military lifestyle, people have started wearing camouflage t-shirts, caps and pants. In most of the countries, there is no **(2) \_\_\_\_\_ (object)** related to the dressing sense of a person. However, in Barbados, you can fall into a trap for wearing camouflage.

Since 2008, feeding pigeons is a serious **(3) \_\_\_\_\_ (offend)** in Venice, Italy. A fine of €50 can be imposed on a person breaking this law, because pigeons have been blamed for ruining the monuments.

In Italy and Turkey, entering the churches or mosques with exposed arms or legs is considered as a crime. This is one of the common rules which is also followed in Dubai and other countries in UAE, which have strict regulations for entry into **(4) \_\_\_\_\_ (religion)** places.

In Greece, wearing heeled shoes has been banned since 2009, because some experts **(5) \_\_\_\_\_ (belief)** that heels have caused wear and tear to the monuments.

The tourists should think twice before choosing their footwear for visiting museums and ancient monuments across the globe. It is necessary to read about the visiting country and plan the wardrobe ahead, which would help in avoiding mishaps.

*Non-Newz (adapted)*





## 4.2 Choose one of the following writing tasks and write 100-120 words.

1.

'Words are the most powerful thing in the universe.' - Charles Capps

Express your views and provide examples.

**the power of words**  
can move you to tears, evoke absolute **joy** or lead you in action.  
there are words of encouragement, of sympathy, of **love**  
& admiration. the right words can give you **strength**, define  
your **faith**, give flight to things that live in your **imagination**.  
Words will **inspire** you, cut you, bring you back to life.  
They will comfort you in your time of need. words will  
**nourish your soul.**

2.

Every individual has the responsibility to do whatever he or she can to help protect the environment.

You should include: your opinion, reasons and examples to support your opinion.



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## KONCEPTI

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