



qendra e provimeve

SHIFRA E NXËNËSIT

PROVIMI I MATURËS

GUSHT 2020

GJUHE ANGLEZE

UDHËZIM

KOHA PËR ZGJIDHJEN E TESTIT ËSHTË 180 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 shkrimit 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. For questions 1-6 circle the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

‘Miss Ex-Yu’

adapted from *Miss Ex-Yugoslavia*
by Sofija Stefanovic



The only time we could rise from our seats during class was when we were called upon to recite a poem we’d memorized, or when the teacher Ms. Danica entered or exited the room. But one day, she announced that we’d be doing a drama exercise. Had my ears deceived me? Were we actually doing something fun? I felt like bursting from my desk in rapture, mentioning several monologues from old Hollywood movies I knew by heart, because I had spent hours with my aunt watching and re-watching them. Could it be? Was this my Grace Kelly moment?

Ms. Danica spoke up: “The most talented children, please step up to the front: Jasna, Nemanja, and Nikola.” Apparently not.

Jasna, the girl every boy seemed to love, stood at the front of class, where she would be playing – what a surprise – a princess.

I observed her small, pretty nose and wondered why some people had all the luck. My mother had recently commented that I had a “prominent nose,” which had stopped me dead in my tracks, because I’d never even considered my nose before. But from that moment on, I saw myself as nothing *but* a giant, walking nose – and now I seethed as I watched Jasna, convinced she had been chosen not for her skills but her appearance.

The drama these so-called “talented” students were called up to perform was a famous poem by the Yugoslavian author Dušan Radović called “The Ballad of Nađa and Kađa”. It begins at sea, with a princess called Nađa.

The king, Nađa’s father, was to be played by Nikola, the tallest boy in class who was in love with video games.

Ms. Danica’s final casting decision resonated with me: Nemanja, whom I was in love with, was to play Kađa, a rugged, handsome bandit who wins the princess’s heart. Ms. Danica began by reading the poem aloud while the “talented” children “performed” it, swooning around the front of the room.

I exchanged an eye-roll with my sort-of friend Artur, who sat at the desk next to mine. Artur and I were both outsiders in the class, his outsider status due to his disability: a syndrome that left him with skeletal problems including underdeveloped arms, and mine because I had moved to Serbia from Australia. I felt that Artur, like me, saw through the classroom politics – the alliances people had, the hierarchy of popularity, how Ms. Danica was unwilling to dig a little bit deeper, to find some talent hidden among the *less* obvious students, who might just surprise her with the depths of their performances.

1. What does Sofija (the narrator) think about her school classes? That they are

- A. rarely boring
- B. mostly exciting
- C. rarely exciting
- D. very funny

2. Why does Sofia mention Grace Kelly? Because she wants to

- A. be the best student in her class
- B. sing in the school musical
- C. go on a school trip
- D. play in a school drama

3. How does Sofia feel about Jasna? She

- A. adores her
- B. envies her
- C. looks down on her
- D. fears her

4. Why is the word "talented" given with quotation marks? Because

- A. the word "talent" originates from Latin
- B. the chosen students can both sing and act
- C. the teacher chose the most proper students for the play
- D. Sofia does not think the best students have been chosen for the drama

5. Why does Sofia feel like an outsider? Because she

- A. has physical disability
- B. mental disability
- C. she does not know how to act
- D. she comes from a foreign country

6. How does Ms. Danica treat her students? She

- A. motivates everyone equally
- B. motivates only popular students
- C. motivates only unpopular students
- D. dislikes all her students equally

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

2.2 Read the text. For questions 1-8 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

How to Raise Kids Who Aren't Spoiled



- 1 All parents want their kids to have the skills they need to thrive in the world. But, while most parents feel comfortable talking about the importance of safety, health, schoolwork, and relationships, when it comes to the importance of money, many fall silent.
- 2 Perhaps that's because money can bring up extremely strong emotions. How much we have or don't have, and how our income compares to that of others, can be a source of shame—whether we perceive ourselves as having too much or too little. Parents often find themselves fighting over finances, leaving the impression on kids that money causes conflict. Nobody is unperturbed about money, and parents are certainly not calm and rational about their kids, either. This potent mix often makes parents reluctant, hesitant or even shy to talk openly and honestly with their children.
- 3 In my years of research on the topic, I've determined that, when kids ask parents about money, it's best to respond by first asking: Why do you ask? Responding this way allows us to get at a child's actual underlying question or concern. For example, children who ask "Are we rich?" aren't necessarily asking for your salary level. They may have heard that another family purchased a new car and be wondering if you could afford one, too. Or, they may have seen a homeless person and be wondering if your family could end up on the street.
- 4 Talking about how your family handles financial decisions will help kids understand how money works and the values you have around saving and spending it. This will encourage them to grow into young adults with perspective—people with a healthy definition of "enough" that is unique to them and isn't based on what everyone else has or does.
- 5 Allowance helps kids learn to save and spend money, a skill they don't get to practice in very many other ways as they grow up. And since they are at a time in their lives when the stakes are pretty low, the inevitable mistakes won't matter so much. Plus, one of the primary virtues of allowance is learning patience, delayed gratification and the value of self-control.

- 6 Once you decide on giving your kids an allowance and how much it should be, you'll need a system for tracking and storing the money. In my family, we divide the allowance into three clear plastic containers: One each for spending, giving and saving. Splitting the money introduces kids to the idea that some money is for spending soon, some we give to people who may need it more than we do, and some is to keep for when we need or want something later.
- 7 Some parents will give their kids bigger or smaller allowances; some will rule out items that their children cannot buy—such as candy—even if they have the money. Though there's no right answer, it's great to aim for consistent rules and to follow them. Once the rules are understood, though, there is nothing like putting kids in charge and letting them learn from their mistakes.

Adapted from: www.greatergood.berkeley.edu

1. According to the author, money
 - A. is the key to a healthy relationship.
 - B. makes people become less self-conscious.
 - C. is a touchy subject for many.
 - D. is by no means a taboo topic.
2. In paragraph 2, the author states that financial uncomfotability primarily affects those who lack money.
 - A. True
 - B. False
3. The word "UNPERTURBED" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:
 - A. anxious
 - B. undisturbed
 - C. dispassionate
 - D. upsetting
4. Children's inquiries about money are typically one-dimensional and salary-based.?
 - A. True
 - B. False
5. Knowing a child's concern and where it comes from gives parents a chance to respond appropriately.
 - A. True
 - B. False
6. Talking about finances may
 - A. encourage children to spend more money later in their life.
 - B. teach children how to handle family finances.
 - C. help children gain perspective on adult life problems.
 - D. foster children's financial independence in the future.
7. As per the author of the text, children are bound to err but those mistakes have a long-term impact.
 - A. True
 - B. False
8. The suggestions the author puts forward are rooted in his personal experience.
 - A. True
 - B. False

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

2.3 Read the text below. For questions 1-7 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

How to cope with winning



We live in a goal-obsessed society. From childhood, we're encouraged to set goals, then put all our efforts into achieving them. This approach means many of us accomplish things we wouldn't otherwise have managed. However, such a narrow focus can lead to a number of psychological problems.

The first is what Harvard psychologist Tal Ben-Shahar calls the Arrival Fallacy. This is the (false) belief that when we achieve a particular goal, we'll finally become – and remain – happy.

The truth is, the moment of achievement, although glorious, is only fleeting. We're then left feeling let down and lost, unsure where to direct the energy we're so used to calling up to allow us to keep chasing our goals.

The second problem is that just after reaching a goal, we're likely to be exhausted and in need of recovery time. However, because we're so used to pushing – often well beyond our limits – we don't recognise that need.

Ron Friedman, the psychologist and author, points out that during the time we're so intensely focused on one aspect of life, the demands in other areas inevitably pile up. When we then turn back to those other demands, it's all too easy to feel defeated and inadequate as we try to catch up.

Another danger of sustaining a narrow focus is that life becomes unbalanced, and we may neglect those aspects that replenish us – important relationships, regular exercise and time to pursue creative hobbies.

Finally, there's what management consultants George Parsons and Richard Pascale call the Summit Syndrome. This tends to affect over-achievers, individuals whom everyone regards as incredibly successful.

Without realising it, over-achievers start focusing not on their goals but only on their craving for the adrenaline that comes from continually challenging themselves. Inevitably, they over-extend for too long... then burn out. When they then attempt to put their life back together, they become painfully aware that they've no sense of a bigger picture, of what they hope ultimately to achieve.

If you see yourself in any of these descriptions, what can you do to avoid another "push and crash" cycle?

- Allow recovery time. After an achievement, take time – at least a week – to rest and eat healthily, and do nothing else.

- Plan carefully before you try to meet neglected demands. Make a list of the tasks that require immediate attention. Divide the work needed for each into chunks you can complete in one working day. Then rewrite the list in order of priority, and stick to it.
- Schedule one activity every day that gives rather than uses up energy – enjoying exercise, pursuing a hobby, seeing friends.
- When you feel ready to set your next goal, divide the process of achieving it into small steps, and be sure to reward yourself each time you achieve one of them. This will remind you of what really makes us happy – focusing on the process of achieving goals, rather than fixating only on the endpoint.

Telegraph

- 1 What does the society teach us to be like since our earliest age?
 - A. ambitious
 - B. athletic
 - C. narrow-minded
 - D. sociable
- 2 How long is our happiness after accomplishing a task?
 - A. eternal
 - B. long - term
 - C. medium length
 - D. short - term
- 3 What does our often pushing beyond limits represent?
 - A. custom
 - B. habit
 - C. recovery
 - D. tradition
- 4 What does the word **inevitably** (paragraph 5) mean?
 - A. unavoidably
 - B. unnecessarily
 - C. uncertainly
 - D. unintentionally
- 5 What does the word **replenish** (paragraph 6) mean?
 - A. look forward
 - B. lose temper
 - C. make friends
 - D. restore energy
- 6 What is true about over-achievers?
 - A. They always think about their goal.
 - B. They forget about their goal.
 - C. They do not like challenges.
 - D. They know the reason for their actions.
- 7 What should we focus on to be really happy?
 - A. Both the process of achieving a goal and the goal itself.
 - B. Neither the process of achieving a goal nor the goal itself.
 - C. The process of achieving a goal.
 - D. The goal itself.

→ Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.

3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

3.1 Read the text and write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Babies on a plane: Japan Airlines unveils tool to tackle horror of screaming infants

A child icon will automatically pop up to alert passengers to where a child between eight days and two years old **0 is seated (seat)**



1.....(**stick**) on a long-haul flight within earshot of a crying baby could be a thing of the past for passengers on Japan Airlines (JAL), after the carrier unveiled an online booking tool that indicates where toddlers 2.....(**seat**). When passengers with children aged between eight days and two years old reserve their seat, a child icon automatically 3.....(**appear**) on the seat plan, 4.....(**alert**) other passengers who have yet to select their seats. JAL was quick to point out that the new feature 5.....(**not guarantee**) that passengers would be out of earshot of a screaming infant. The icon 6.....(**not appear**) if passengers booked their flight through a third party or were part of a tour group, or if there was a last-minute change of aircraft, the airline's website said.

At least one other Japanese airline 7.....(**do**) the same for customers. A spokeswoman for All Nippon Airways says its seat maps 8.....(**show**) where children 9.....(**sit**) "for a few years already". JAL and other airlines have yet to come up with way of anticipating seat reservations by serial snorers and passengers who fully recline their seats during in-flight meals.

JAL's move attracted praise from some social media users. "Thank you, @JAL_Official_jp for warning me about where babies plan to scream and yell during a 13 hour trip," Rahat Ahmed, a businessman, tweeted. "This really ought to be mandatory across the board."

Others, though, castigated travellers for intolerance towards fellow passengers. "They are babies, as we all once 10.....(**be**). We need to learn tolerance or will soon start needing a map of seat locations for mouth breathers, snorers, drunks, and perhaps a lot more things in life," one user said.

3.2 Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

A DRIVE BACK IN TIME: ANTIQUE AUTOS ON INDIA'S BACKROADS



Driving in India is an (0) **adventurous** (adventure) experience. Horns are used as blinkers, cows and camels rule the road, and the only (1) _____ (predict) thing about getting from point A to B is that there will be traffic. Lots of it.

But it wasn't always this way. There was a time in India when a car shuffling down the street was magical. An automobile was a mechanical mystery that fascinated the public. Like all new and expensive technology, it was reserved for the elite.

(2) _____ (rule) of India's former magnificent states each had their own tastes when it came to their wheels.

Far from the (3) _____ (crowd) roadways, there is a place in modern day India where visitors can recapture a bit of India's early motoring history.

Just outside Gujarat, an astonishing collection of pre-war cars is displayed to the public. It isn't just a place to (4) _____ (admiration) the automobiles of days gone by; you can experience the charm and magic of motoring by taking a ride through dusty plains and quiet rice fields of picturesque rural Gujarat in a vehicle from the early 1900s.

For motoring (5) _____ (enthusiasm), this is India's best kept secret.

Travelogues from remote lands (adapted)

3.3 Read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Gray Wolf



Wolves are legendary because of their spine-tingling howl, which they use to (1) _____. A lone wolf howls to attract the attention of his (2) _____, while communal howls may send territorial messages. Much like (3) _____ domestic dogs, wolves may simply begin howling because a nearby wolf has already begun.

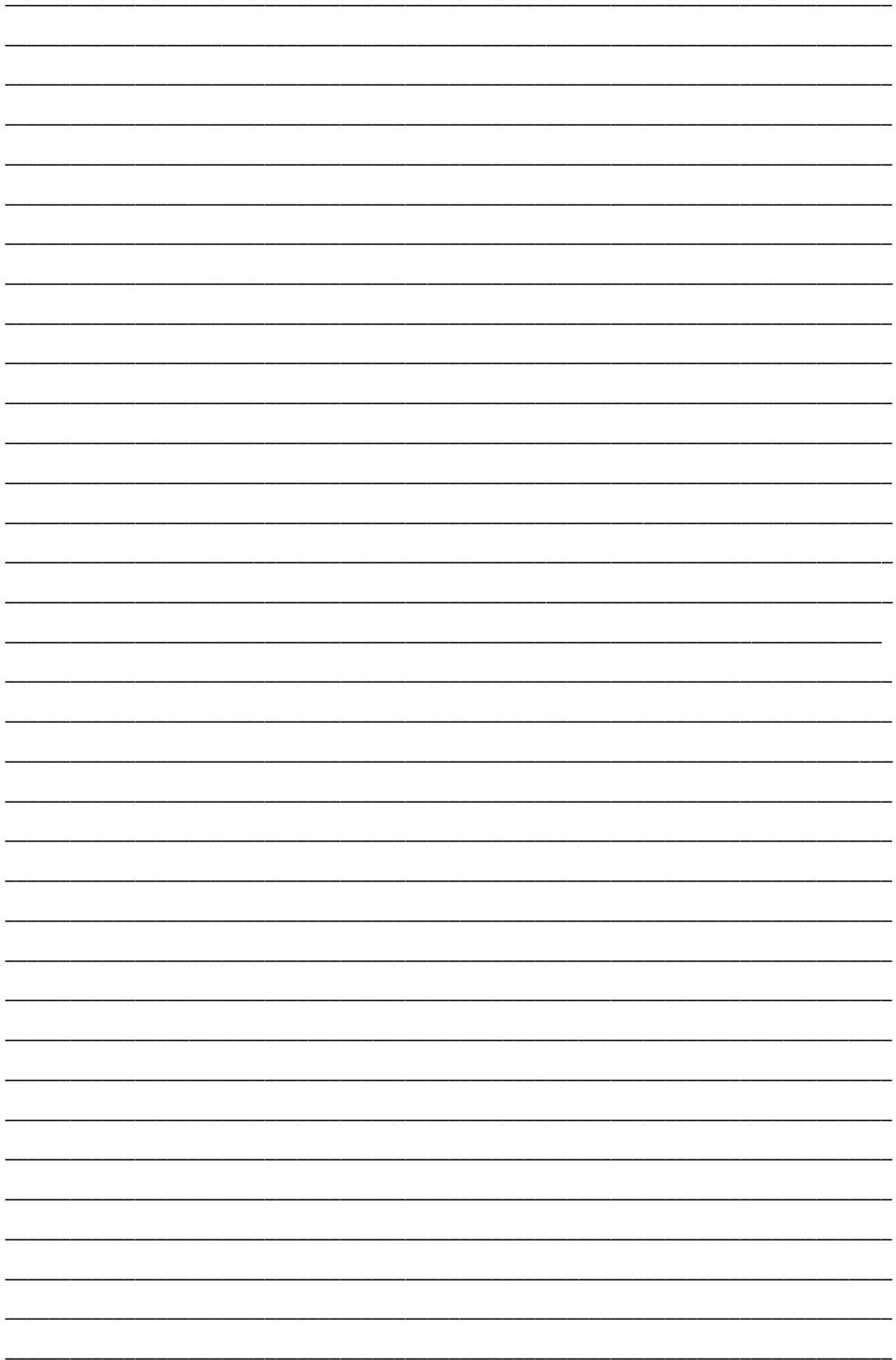
Wolves are the largest members of the dog (4) _____. (5) _____ gray wolves are by far the most common. But wolves and humans have a long adversarial history. (6) _____ they almost never attack humans, wolves are considered one of the animal world's most (7) _____ natural villains.

In some states, gray wolves were hunted to (8) _____ extinction. They are known to (9) _____ large distances, perhaps 12 miles in a single day, with a dominant male at the top and his (10) _____ not far behind. Usually this male and female are the only ones to breed. Other adults help to care for young pups by bringing them food and watching them while others hunt.

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/>

1.	A speak	B emit	C transmit	D communicate
2.	A herd	B group	C pack	D flock
3.	A barking	B roaring	C mooing	D neighing
4.	A tribe	B family	C group	D dynasty
5.	A Adaptable	B Adjustable	C Flexible	D Convertible
6.	A However	B Moreover	C Though	D Therefore
7.	A fearful	B fearsome	C frightened	D afraid
8.	A close	B almost	C near	D nearly
9.	A go	B travel	C wonder	D roam
10.	A mate	B partner	C fellow	D wife

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

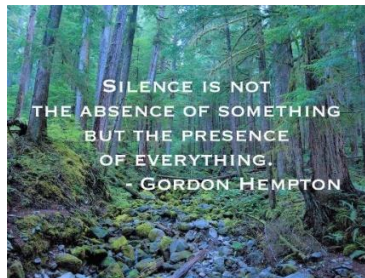


4.2 Choose one of the following writing tasks. Give your opinion by using specific examples.

1. 'Silence is ... the presence of everything'

"Quiet places," says the acoustic ecologist Gordon Hempton, "have been on the road to extinction at a rate that far exceeds the extinction of species."

The world is becoming a noisy place. **How can we adapt? Where can we find quiet places? Why should we seek peace and quiet?**

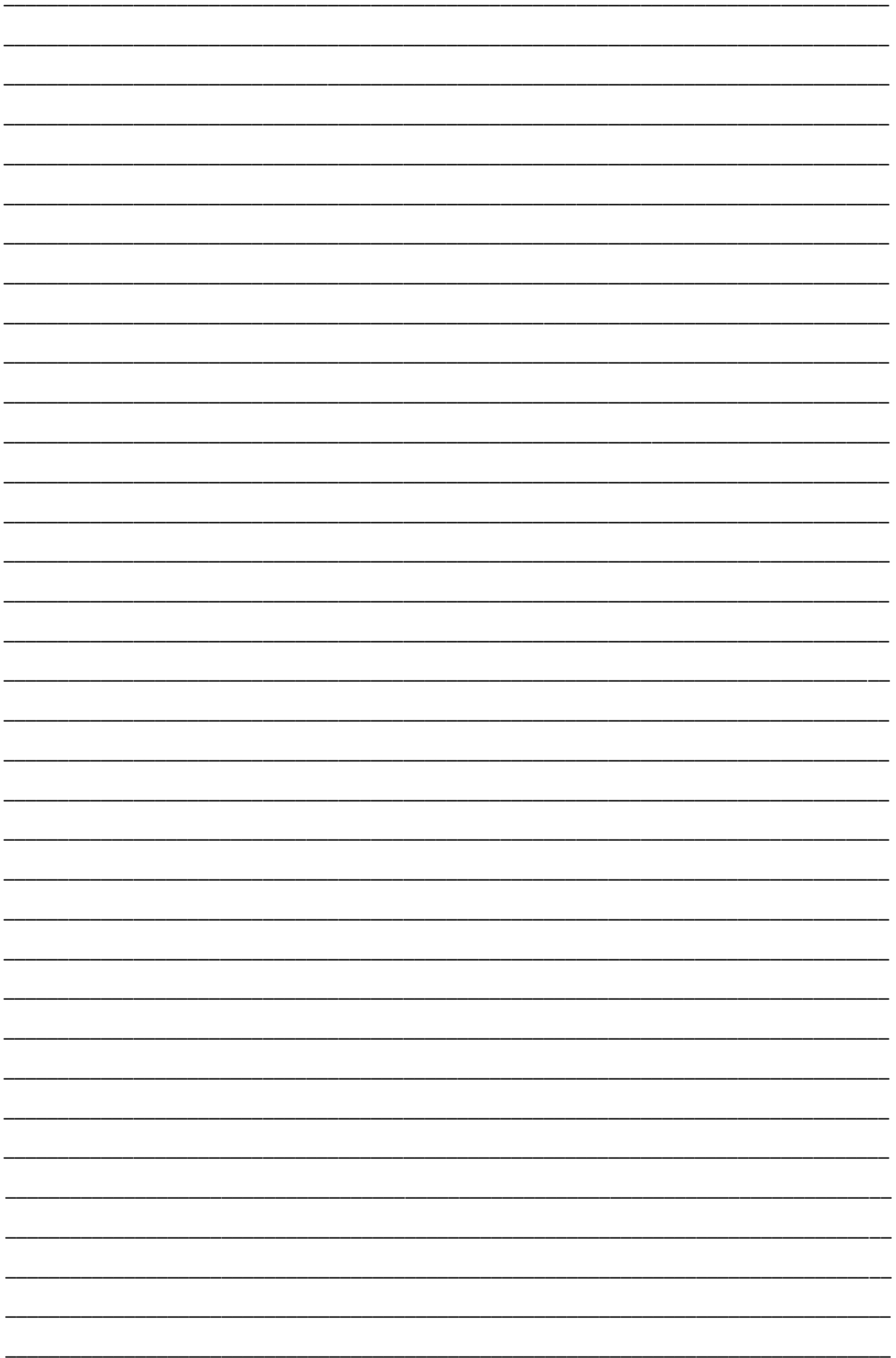


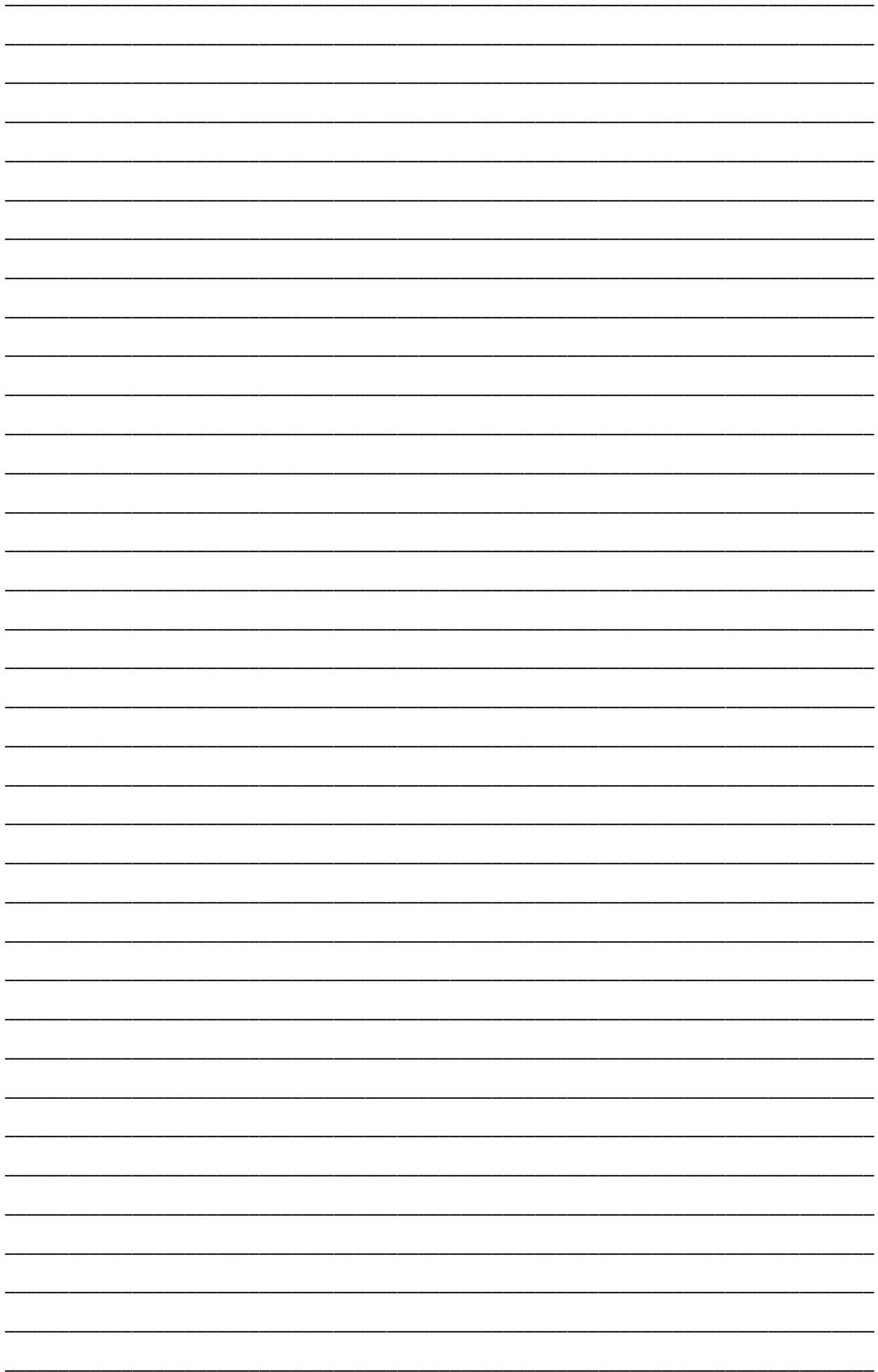
2. *Selfies are five times more deadly than shark attacks.*

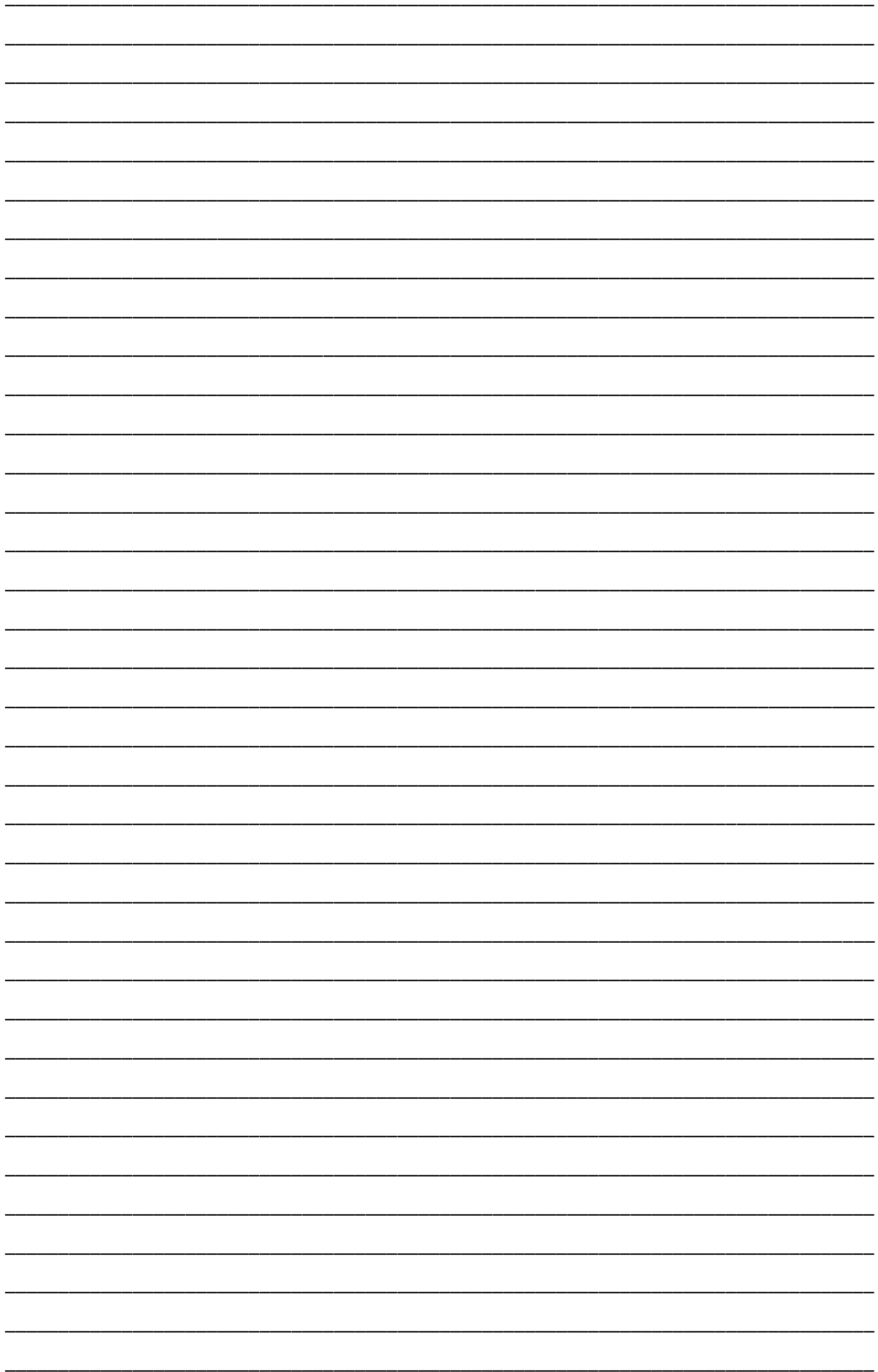
Whether you are a follower, an influencer or just an observer, social media affects your life in multiple ways. **Why is it so powerful today? Is our life just worth a photo?**



Write 120-180 words.







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