

SHIFRA E NXËNËSIT

PROVIMI I MATURËS

QERSHOR 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 British comedian Bob Mortimer talks about why he decided to study law, in *Bob Mortimer on Desert Island Discs* podcast.

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

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Bob had always wanted to study law.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Bob spent three years studying law at Sussex University.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	In the end Bob did graduate.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Bob was terribly afraid of cockroaches.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ *Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.*

1.2 American writer De'Shawn Charles Winslow talks about his debut novel *In West Mills*.

For sentences 1–4, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box. Write your answer to question 5 in the space provided.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	West Mills is the name of a real town in America.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	West Mills is a very small town.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	The writer's family originated from South Carolina.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	The writer did not know much about the ancestors of his father.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ *Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.*

5. Why did the writer title his novel after the name of a town?

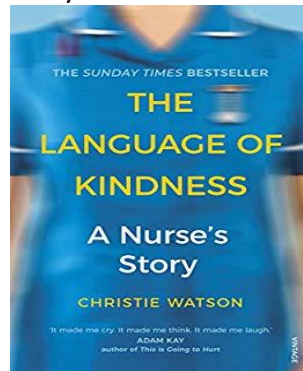
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2.1 Read the text. For questions 1-8 circle the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

'A Nurse'

adapted from *The Language of Kindness*
by Christie Watson



I didn't always want to be a nurse. I went through a number of career possibilities and continually caused problems to the careers advisor at my failing secondary school. 'Marine biologist' was one career choice that I listed, having visions of wearing a swimsuit all day in a sunny climate and swimming with dolphins. When I discovered that much of the work of a marine biologist involved studying plankton off the coast of Wales, I had a rethink. During one summer in Swansea I spent time watching my great-great-aunt gutting catfish in the large kitchen sink, and marine biology was definitely out.

'Law,' a teacher remarked, when my parents, also exasperated with me by then, asked what I might be suited to. 'She can argue all day long.' But I had no aptitude for focused study. Instead I looked toward animals and conservation. I dreamed of doing photography for the National Geographic, leading to travel in hot and exotic locations where the sun would shine and I would wear a swimsuit all day after all, and live in flip-flops.

I joined marches and anti-vivisection campaigns, and gave out leaflets showing pictures of dogs being tortured, rabbits having cosmetics tested on them until their eyes became red, and bloody, skeletal cats. One time I refused to go into the living room after my mum bought a stuffed bird and placed it amongst her ornaments, and instead ate my vegetarian dinner on the stairs in protest, saying: "It's me or the bird. I cannot be associated with murder."

My mum, with endless patience, constantly forgave my teenage anger, removed the bird, made me another cheese sandwich and gave me a hug. It was she who taught me the language of kindness, though I did not appreciate it back then. The next day I stole a rat from school, to save it from dissection by the biology department. I called it Furter, and hoped it would live safely with my existing pet rat, Frank, which used to sit on my shoulder, its long tail swinging around me like a necklace. Of course, Frank ate Furter.

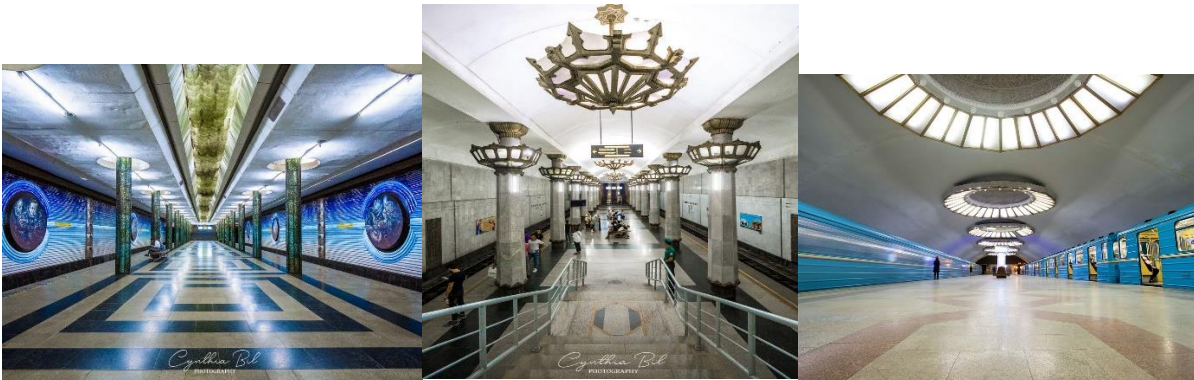
Swimmer, jazz trumpeter, travel agent, singer, scientist, astronomer... What I would do – and who I would be – consumed me in a way that didn't seem to worry my friends. When I left school at sixteen I was even more clueless about my future profession. Then, unexpectedly, I heard about free training for nurses which included accommodation and food, and I joined in. That is how I ended up being a nurse for many years, and I never regretted it.

1. What kind of a high-school student was Christie?
 - A. brilliant
 - B. good
 - C. average
 - D. failing
2. What made Christie give up the idea of becoming a marine biologist?
 - A. She was afraid of sharks.
 - B. She had imagined her job differently from what it would be in reality.
 - C. She did not want to travel to distant places.
 - D. Her mother would not let her become a marine biologist.
3. Why did the teacher suggest she should study law? Because she
 - A. had a good mark in the subject.
 - B. was a very studious student.
 - C. was quiet and wise.
 - D. was outspoken and argumentative.
4. How did Christie's mother deal with her daughter's ideas about killing animals? She
 - A. forced Christie to adopt such ideas.
 - B. was full of understanding.
 - C. was quite indifferent.
 - D. was very opposed to it.
5. In which of the following fields did Christie not consider a future career?
 - A. religion
 - B. science
 - C. sports
 - D. tourism
6. Why did Christie start training for a nurse? Because she
 - A. had always wanted to become a nurse.
 - B. wanted to spite her parents.
 - C. had no money for school tuition.
 - D. had failed in medical studies and switched to nursing.

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

2.2 Read the text. For questions 1-6 circle the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answers to questions 7 and 8 in the space provided.

An underground world of Soviet opulence



Last summer, for the first time ever, Uzbekistan began allowing photography in its opulent metro, which has been described as one of the most ornate in the world.

1 During Soviet times, if a city's population topped one million, it would become eligible for its own metro. Planners wanted to brighten the lives of everyday Soviet citizens, and saw the metros, with their tens of thousands of daily passengers, as a singular opportunity to do so. Grand themes celebrating the history of Uzbekistan and the Soviet Union were brought to life, as art was commissioned and designers set to work. In 1977, Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, became the seventh Soviet city to have a metro built.

2 The stations reflected different themes, some with domed ceilings and painted tiles reminiscent of Uzbekistan's Silk Road, while others were decorated with chandeliers and marble to give the appearance of European ballrooms. The result has been described by Lonely Planet as one of the most beautiful Soviet metro systems in the world.

3 Underneath this veneer of opulence, the metro has a very Soviet, utilitarian feel at times. Many of the trains still operating today are of a well-known class, 81-717/714 cars, which were designed in the mid-1970s and are common throughout post-Soviet metros. There are four carriages per train, serving the stations' 100m-long platforms. As of 2013, 168 of these distinctive blue-painted, Soviet era trains still operated, but they are being slowly replaced by newer models.

4 Alisher Navoi station, named after the celebrated Uzbek writer and artist, is one of the Tashkent Metro's most famous stops. Inside, the arched domes and blue tilework remind passengers of Uzbekistan's storied Silk Road history. The station is one of Tashkent's busiest, filled not only with bustling commuters but also tourists and locals taking photos – a practice that was forbidden until recently.

5 When the Tashkent Metro was built, photography was banned in its stations because of its ancillary role as a nuclear bomb shelter. During Soviet times, fears of spying and a tight control on information meant photography was largely distrusted, especially around nuclear bomb shelters. After the fall of the USSR in 1991, Uzbekistan's former Soviet party leader, Islam Karimov, took power and continued the policy. Karimov's successor, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, however, began undertaking reforms, seeking to open up the country's economy and attract investors and tourists. Perhaps realizing the metro's potential as a tourist draw, the government removed its classification as a military installation in mid-2018 and lifted this 41-year ban on photography.

6 Inside the Tashkent Metro, stations are all uniquely designed and decorated in marble, granite, glass, ceramics and alabaster. Many of the themes center around a specific event, often described in the station's name. For example, Kosmonavtlar Station on the O'zbekiston Line references Soviet cosmonauts and celebrates the Soviet Space Program, while Pushkin Station, which honours the life of the famous Russian author and poet, sits a few stops away on the Chilonzor Line.

7 In true Soviet fashion, stylized images of cotton are depicted in huge mosaics across the metro walls. The Soviets envisioned Uzbekistan as a vast cotton-producing nation, reworking the agricultural economy and diverting waterways until the country produced 70% of the USSR's cotton needs. This infamously led to environmental disaster when the Aral Sea – once the world's fourth-largest freshwater lake – began drying up, leaving fishing fleets and port towns rusting in newly created deserts.

Adapted from:
<http://www.bbc.com/travel/story/>

1. Word "opulence" means the same as:
 - A. Significance
 - B. Improvement
 - C. Restraint
 - D. Wealth
2. What was the main term for a city to get its own metro in Soviet times?
 - A. To be the capital city of a Soviet state.
 - B. To have the number of citizens less than a million.
 - C. To have the number of citizens over a million.
 - D. To have a thousand of passengers on other means of transport.
3. The artists for the Tashkent metro were commissioned to:
 - A. Give it the appearance of European metros.
 - B. Decorate it with Uzbekistan's silk.
 - C. Put chandeliers in every station.
 - D. Adorn it with different motifs.
4. What does paragraph 3 imply?
 - A. The Tashkent Metro hasn't changed a lot since 1970s.
 - B. The Tashkent Metro hasn't changed at all since 1970s.
 - C. In 2013 every old train was replaced with a new, modern one.
 - D. The number of carriages per train is too small to serve 100m-long platforms.
5. According to the text why was taking photos banned in the Tashkent metro?
 - A. It was banned because there were too many people.
 - B. It was banned because they feared that a nuclear bomb could destroy it.
 - C. It was banned because they feared of espionage.
 - D. The government didn't allow it in any metro in the Soviet Union.
6. Kosmonavtlar and Pushkin stations are only a few stops away on the Chilonzor Line.
 - A. TRUE
 - B. FALSE

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

7. What is depicted in Kosmonavtlar Station?

8. What caused the infamous environmental disaster of the Aral sea?

2.3 Read the text and write whether the sentences are true (T), false (F) or there is no information (NI).

Imaginary friends are a sign of a lively, creative mind. But they are leaving us

Daisy Buchanan



When I was three, I had a very good friend named Gemma. She was fearless where I was fretful, rebellious where I was conservative and dextrous where I was clumsy. She was also entirely imaginary. With Gemma's help and support, I almost made it to the top shelf of the bookcase before my parents found me – and "Gemma said it was OK!" did not save me from a telling off. Gemma was also very fond of Discos crisps and Bourbon biscuits, and I became very good at smuggling them into my bedroom for her.

I can't remember when or how I "met" Gemma, and, perhaps sadder still, I don't remember the last time I "saw" her. Even though my brain created her, she inspired me to go on adventures I would not have had the confidence to embark upon without her. So it saddened me to see the results of a recent survey showing 72% of nursery workers believed children have fewer imaginary friends than they did five years ago, with 63% believing this to be a result of increased screen time.

It's thought that 40% of us had imaginary friends during our childhood, and there has been a shift in the way those friendships are perceived. Until the 1990s, imaginary friends were considered to be a psychological red flag, a sign of loneliness or an unwillingness to accept reality. However, the consensus has changed, and imaginary friendships are linked to advanced social skills, strong verbal abilities and, perhaps unsurprisingly, creativity.

In an essay for Aeon, the writer Sophie Elmhirst describes taking part in some research on the subject at the Institute of Education. The researchers found that 81% of those surveyed had "lost" their imaginary friends after they turned 10, but most of these friendships ended organically. Perhaps imaginary friends simply stay with us for as long as we need them, moving on when our lives become too full and fraught for our brains to make space to generate their own entertainment. In 2013 the educational researcher Teresa Belton explored the importance of boredom in childhood, and how it enhances creative skills. The presence of screens in our lives, Belton said, makes it difficult to carve out the mental space we need to daydream and explore our thoughts.

If you've enjoyed an imaginary friendship, I'd guess that you did not consciously sit down to create a perfect pal – they probably arrived unbidden, as a manifestation of thoughts and ideas you never knew you had. Our imaginary friends prompt us to explore and honour our curiosity. It is very hard to make the time and the space to do this as an adult. In order to be a good companion to an imaginary friend, you need to be able to make "what if?" into an exciting proposition. When we grow up, we're too quick to finish the sentence with, "what if it goes wrong?"

We know it's important for adults to make time to play and yet few of us do so. We might not still need imaginary friends, but maybe we need to be reminded that a little bit of boredom is good for us, and that our brains can conjure up the best ideas when they are left to their own devices. If there are fewer imaginary friends populating the worlds that our children live in, that might lead to a future with fewer artists, writers and problem-solvers, which is a real cause for concern.

We could respond to this news by panicking, restricting screen time and forcing under-10s to embark on creative play programmes. Or we could start by looking at our own lives and making sure that we're giving ourselves time to get bored, and to stumble upon the thoughts and ideas that excite and ignite us. If we're open to our own boredom, we'll be less desperate to optimise and control the schedules of the people we love – and that could lead to greater insight, greater empathy and the discovery of exciting, surprising talent.

As an adult, I think of impetuous, fearless Gemma whenever I have to do something that scares me – usually public speaking, rather than scaling a bookcase. But whenever I exceed my own expectations and meet myself in a place I didn't think I could quite reach, I can hear my subconscious whispering, "Gemma made me do it".

Adapted from *The Guardian*

		TRUE	FALSE	NI
1.	Gemma encouraged the narrator to do the things she would otherwise hesitate to do.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	According to the survey mentioned in paragraph 2, technology replaced imaginary friends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	In the last century, having an imaginary friend indicated to a mentally healthy person.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Having an imaginary friend after the age of ten can be a sign of a psychological disorder.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Being bored can help you achieve your full potential.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ **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.



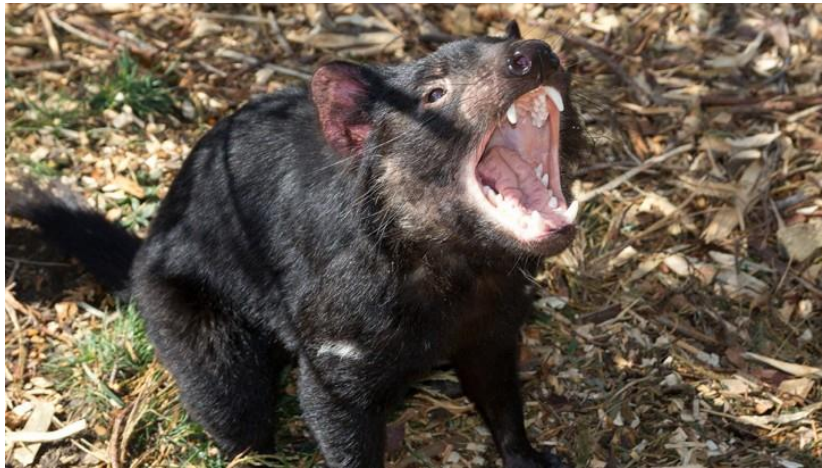
Some in the climbing world view free soloing as something that **1**..... (**not, mean**) to be. Critics regard it as reckless showmanship that **2**..... (**give**) the sport a bad name, noting the long list of those who **3**..... (**die**) attempting it. Others, myself included, recognize it as the sport's purest expression. Such **4**..... (**be**) the attitude of an Austrian alpinist named Paul Preuss, **5**..... (**consider**) by climbing historians to be the father of free soloing. He proclaimed that the very essence of alpinism was **6**..... (**master**) a mountain with superior physical and mental skill, not "artificial aid." By age 27, Preuss **7**..... (**make**) some 150 ropeless first ascents before he became renowned throughout Europe. As sponsorship offers poured in and journalists and fans hailed his achievements, Paul **8**..... (**contemplate**) a much bigger goal for months. Then, on October 3, 1913, while free soloing the North Ridge of the Mandlkogel in the Austrian Alps, he **9**..... (**fall**) to his death. But Preuss's ideas would live on, inspiring the "free climbing" movement of the 1960s and '70s. So far, no man **10**..... (**have**) such immense success in this field.

Adapted from: www.nationalgeographic.com

3.2 Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

A devil in name only

Understanding an astounding animal who has been saddled with a name it doesn't deserve.



While the actual Tasmanian devil bears little **1.** (**resemble**) to the famous cartoon character, the two do have one thing in common. Real Tasmanian devils also **2.** (**easy**) break into fits of anger, and while there aren't any **3.** (**whirl**) dust clouds, their bad moods are characterised by growls, snarls and the baring teeth. These outbreaks of temper can have many causes, including feeling threatened or trying to defend food. Did we mention they were relatable?

The Tasmanian devil, indigenous to Tasmania, is believed to have once also lived on the Australian mainland, before being hunted to extinction. Their name was given to them by European settlers thanks to their high-pitched cry, although the literal translation of their **4.** (**science**) name, *Sarcophilus harrissii*, is the less terrifying 'Harris Meat Lover'.

Meat lover is a pretty accurate name – these guys are one of the world's most efficient eaters. The devil's diet consists primarily of small prey (such as snakes and rodents) and they can eat 40% of their own body weight. You won't find many leftovers once the Tasmanian Devil is finish with a meal. **5.** (**like**) other animals, they don't just consume the meat, they will also eat the hair, the organs, even the bones!

Adapted from *BBC Earth*

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

Sharing and cooperation is what separates us from the apes, says study



According to Anthropology Professor Karen L. Kramer of the University of Utah, it's our abilities to have more children and share work, childcare and food that are the most **1**..... differences between us and the rest of ape-kind.

Kramer points out that although the human population explosion is linked to the industrial revolution, humans were already **2** very successful species, **3** more than a billion with a presence in almost every land environment on Earth.

The study builds on Kramer's varied research of Mayan farming communities in the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico as well as Savanna Pumé hunter-gatherers in Venezuela. Her **4**..... from these societies show that sharing childrearing duties can increase the number of children a community can **5** , **6** actually speeding up rates of maturation and childbearing – essentially grow children at an earlier age.

Her research also suggests that children **7** food with their parents and siblings is a factor in humanity's success.

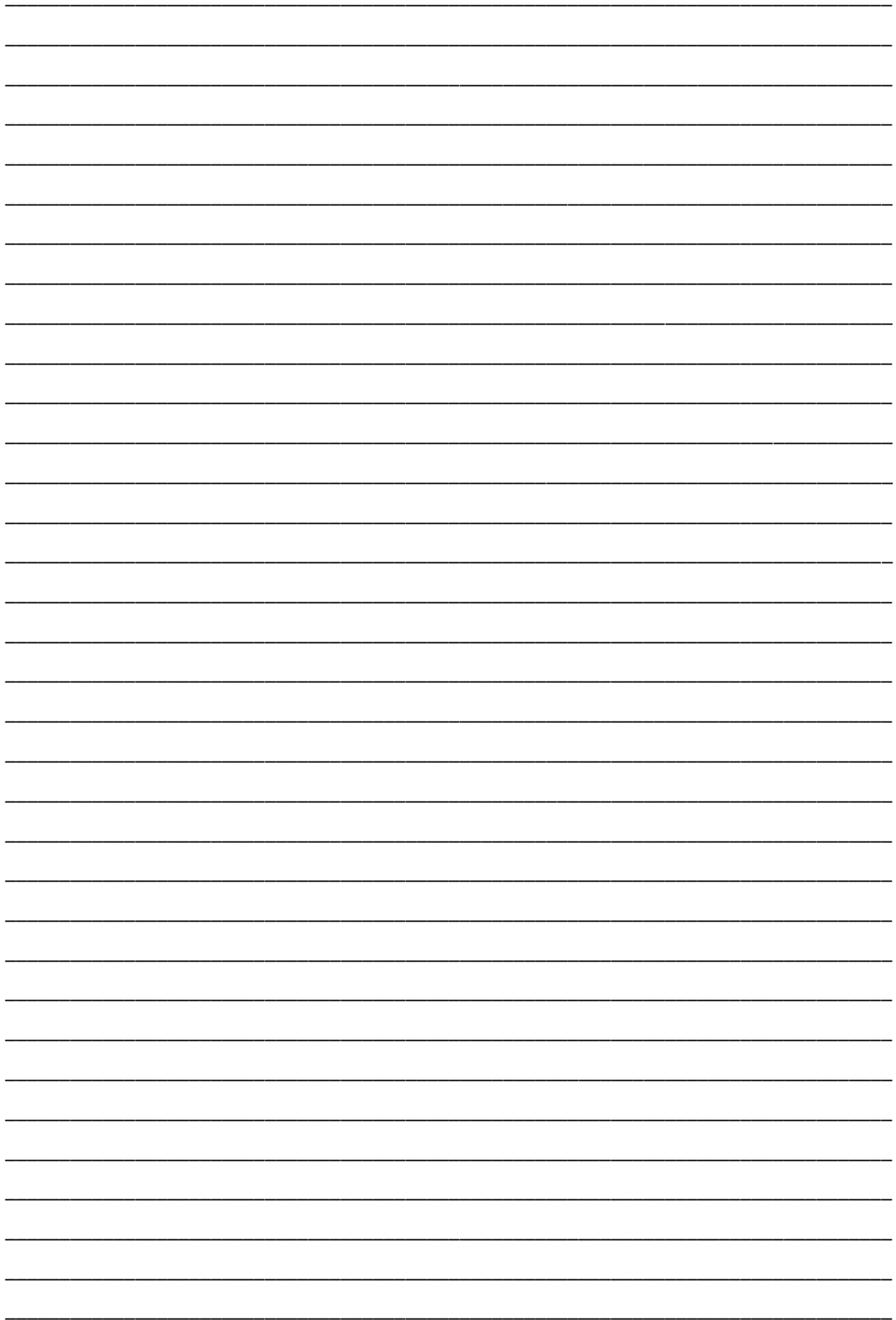
In her time spent with Maya communities, Kramer compared the contributions individuals **8** to their families and community compared with their consumption. Maya children aged between 7 and 14 do between 2 and 5 hours work each day, and those aged 15 to 18 do 6.5 hours a day – as much as adult parents.

Where older children tended to help with food growing and preparation, as well as household duties, younger children were more **9** to help with childcare. "If mothers and juveniles did not cooperate, mothers could support **10** fewer children over their reproductive careers."

Adapted from <https://newatlas.com/science/>

1.	A influential	B crucial	C urgent	D trivial
2.	A a	B an	C the	D -
3.	A being	B counting	C having	D numbering
4.	A findings	B discoveries	C investigations	D results
5.	A bring	B entertain	C grow	D raise
6.	A as	B so as	C such as	D as well as
7.	A share	B shared	C sharing	D shares
8.	A brought	B got	C had	D made
9.	A likely	B possibly	C probably	D reasonably
10.	A bit	B far	C many	D rather

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

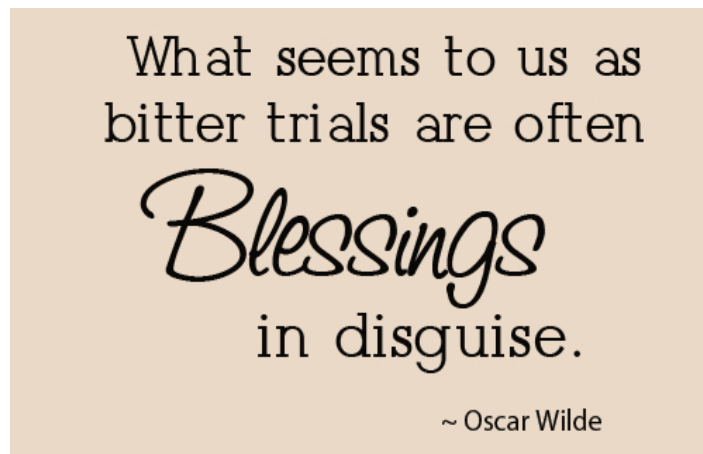


4.2 Choose one of the following writing tasks. Give your opinion by using specific examples.

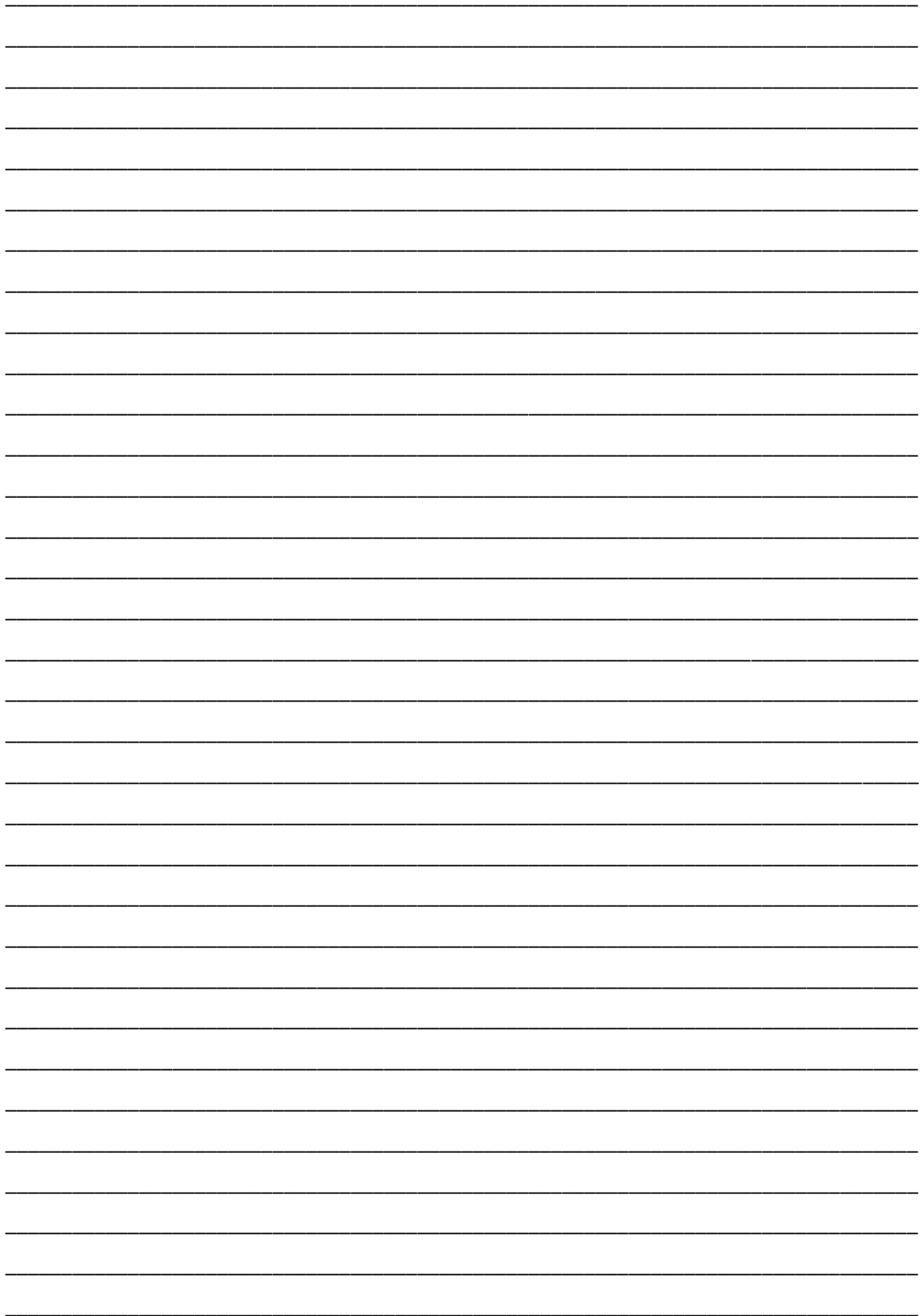
Write 120-180 words.



“Honesty is the best policy” is an idiom that pervades many childhoods and it is aimed at making children develop a practice of speaking truth throughout life and becoming trustworthy and dependable adults. Do you think people should adhere to this principle in all circumstances and why? Is it ever justifiable to bend the truth or lie? Offer your opinion regarding this moral principle by providing specific examples against or for it.



A blessing in disguise is an apparent misfortune that eventually has good results. Describe a time in your life when something bad turned out to be good.



1.									
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
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5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
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14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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15.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
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