

SHIFRA E NXËNËSIT

PROVIMI I MATURËS

QERSHOR 2016

GJUHË 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 Judy Murray, the Scottish tennis coach and mother of two outstanding tennis players, talks about her youth experience in Barcelona and the effect it had on her life.

For sentences 1–5, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Judy was in Barcelona with her father.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	There were many people on the bus that she took back to the hotel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Her purse was stolen.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	A Spanish policeman helped Judy get to the British Embassy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Judy and her family have always been extremely wealthy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ *Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.*

1.2 Listen to a BBC programme about Marie Curie and decide if statements are true or false and complete the statements 2 and 3.

		TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
1.	Marie Curie was born in the second half of the 19th century.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	She moved to Paris because of occupation of Poland.			
3.	Marie Curie studied and at the Sorbonne.			
		TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
4.	She met Pierre Curie while she was at university.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Marie and Pierre Curie discovered radioactivity.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Pierre had better connections in the world of science of that time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Marie and Pierre Curie were awarded half of the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

25 pikë

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.

1. In spite of the family messes, and in spite of losing his mother when he was only twenty-three, I never doubted that Tom would flourish in the world. He had too much going for him to fail, was too solid a character to be thrown off course by the unpredictable winds of sorrow and bad luck. After his mother's funeral we fell out of touch. I mostly blame myself, but Tom was old enough to have taken the initiative, and he could have sent me a word whenever he'd chosen to. Or, if not me, then his first cousin, Rachel, who was also in the Midwest at the time. They had known each other since infancy and had always gotten along well, but he made no move in her direction either.
2. Every now and then, I felt a small twinge of guilt as the years passed, but I was going through a rough patch of my own (marriage problems, health problems, money problems), and I was too distracted to think about him very much. Whenever I did, I imagined him forging ahead with his studies, systematically advancing his career as he scaled the academic ladder. By the spring of 2000, I was certain he had landed a job at some prestigious place like Berkeley or Columbia—a young intellectual star already at work on his second or third book.
3. Imagine my surprise, then, when I walked into Brightman's Attic that Tuesday morning in May and saw my nephew sitting behind the front counter, doling out change to a customer. Luckily, I saw Tom before he saw me. God knows what regrettable words would have escaped my lips if I hadn't had those ten or twelve seconds to absorb the shock. I'm referring not only to the improbable fact that he was there, working in a second-hand bookstore, but also to his radically **altered** physical appearance. Tom had always been on the chunky side. He had been cursed with one of those big-boned peasant bodies constructed to bear the bulk of ample poundage. But even so, the last time I'd seen him, he had been in relatively good shape. Burly, yes, but also muscular and strong, with an athletic bounce to his step.
4. Now, seven years later, he had put on a good thirty or thirty-five pounds, and he looked dumpy and fat. A second chin had sprouted just below his jawline, and even his hands had acquired the thickness one normally associates with middle-aged plumbers. The spark had been extinguished from my nephew's eyes, and everything about him suggested defeat.
5. After the customer finished paying for her book, I sidled up to the spot she had just vacated, put my hands on the counter, and leaned forward. Tom happened to be looking down at that moment, searching for a coin that had fallen to the floor. I cleared my throat and said, "Hey there, Tom. Long time no see."
6. My nephew looked up. At first, he seemed entirely perplexed, and I was afraid he hadn't recognized me. But an instant later he began to smile, and as the smile continued to spread across his face, I was heartened to see that it was the same Tom-smile of old. A touch of melancholy had been added to it, perhaps, but not enough to have changed him as profoundly as I had feared. "Uncle Nat!" he shouted. "What the hell are you doing in Brooklyn?" Before I could answer him, he rushed out from behind the counter and threw his arms around me. Much to my amazement, my eyes began to water up with tears.

Adapted from *The Brooklyn Follies* by Paul Auster

1. What do we learn in the first paragraph?
 - A. Bad luck affected Tom's character.
 - B. The author blames both himself and Tom for falling out of touch.
 - C. The author never thought highly of Tom.
 - D. Tom tried to keep in touch with his first cousin, Rachel.

2. What prevented the author from contacting Tom earlier?
 - A. being unable to concentrate on anything
 - B. dealing with various difficulties in his own life
 - C. depression and disappointment
 - D. lack of guilt

3. What could have happened if the author hadn't seen Tom first?
 - A. The author would have seen the spark in his nephew's eyes.
 - B. The author would have uttered things he would certainly regret.
 - C. Tom would have been too shocked to see the author there.
 - D. The text doesn't say.

4. Which is the best synonym for "altered" in "*his radically altered physical appearance*" (as used in paragraph 3)?
 - A. improved
 - B. preserved
 - C. changed
 - D. worsened

5. Why wasn't Tom looking at the author who approached the counter?
 - A. He had deliberately dropped a coin to the floor.
 - B. He had always been too shy.
 - C. He was busy trying to find something.
 - D. He was too confused.

6. According to the last paragraph, what surprised the author?
 - A. The way Tom behaved.
 - B. The fact that Tom hadn't recognized him.
 - C. His feeling sad to have seen Tom there.
 - D. His own reaction when Tom hugged him.

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

2.2 Read the text. For questions 1-10 choose the answer which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answer to question 3 in the space provided.

WHAT IT SOUNDS LIKE TO BE A WHALE

- 1 The impact of humans has now reached every square mile of Earth's oceans, and implications are ominous for ocean creatures and humans alike. In a study released in the February 2008 journal *Science*, researchers found that human activity -- from over-fishing to greenhouse gases and global warming to the introduction of toxins into the environment -- has affected every square mile of ocean on the planet and strongly impacted roughly 40 percent of marine ecosystems.
- 2 What the study didn't cover directly may be even more disturbing: marine mammals are suffering dramatic rises in devastating illnesses, such as nervous and digestive system problems, liver disease, endocrine system damage, reproductive malformations, and growth and development issues. Worse yet is the alarming growth in cancer cases. Many scientists around the world believe these illnesses are being caused by contamination of the ocean with man-made toxic chemicals.
- 3 However, aquatic pollution is not the only problem of our oceans. The International Whaling Commission is meeting this week to discuss many important issues, the future of whale hunting being one of them. Aquatic pollution and aquatic noise pollution will be low on the agenda, if they're discussed at all. Yet, noise from humanity's ships may pose as great a threat to the magnificent creatures as any hunting fleet's harpoons.
- 4 Whales evolved in an environment where visibility is limited but sound practically unimpeded. They rely on hearing to find food, navigate, and communicate, calling to each other with elaborate vocalizations that can be heard for hundreds of miles, even, in the case of species like the blue whale's low sonic frequencies, across an entire ocean. Hearing is as important to whales as sight is to humans, if not more.
- 5 In the last decade, scientists have realized that noise generated by ships often drowns the natural sounds of the sea. Some types of sonar, especially those used by military vessels, can be heard for hundreds of miles. Together with engine noise, these produce an aquatic roar heard across Earth's oceans, often at levels that humans associate with airports and rock concerts. The effects of oceanic noise pollution are still being quantified. Awareness of the phenomenon is relatively new, and studying whale behavior is difficult. But loud noises have been linked to mass beaching and the departure of some species from traditional habitats.
- 6 "We know very little about the effects of noise pollution, though the more we learn, the **scariest** it is," said Hal Whitehead, a Dalhousie University biologist and one of the world's **foremost** experts in whale vocalization. "And we know little about whale talk, though the more we learn, the more interesting it is."

Adapted from <http://www.bluevoice.org/>

- 1.** What does the study released in the February 2008 journal *Science* reveal?
- A. Marine life has been seriously affected by human activity.
 - B. Marine mammals are at the top of food chain.
 - C. Marine mammals are suffering a growth in cancer cases.
 - D. Marine mammals are suffering rises in illnesses.
- 2.** What does the writer imply in paragraph 2?
- 1.** The study did not directly reveal the growth of illnesses among marine mammals.
 - 2.** Human activity has contributed to marine mammal's illnesses.
- A. Only 1 is true.
 - B. Only 2 is true.
 - C. Both 1 and 2 are true.
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2 is true.
- 3.** What is one of the most important issues that the International Whaling Commission is going to discuss this week?
-
- 4.** What does the author imply in paragraph 3?
- A. Whale hunting cannot be as dangerous as the noise from humanity's ships.
 - B. Whale hunting and the noise from humanity's ships can be equally dangerous.
 - C. Whale hunting can be more dangerous than the noise from humanity's ships.
- 5.** According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true?
- On the bottom of an ocean
- A. it is much easier to see than to hear something.
 - B. it is much easier to hear than to see something.
 - C. it is equally easy to see and to hear something.
- 6.** What humans and whales have in common is heavy reliance on hearing.
- A. True
 - B. False

7. According to paragraph 5, noise by the ships is often
- A. louder than the natural sound of the sea.
 - B. less loud than the natural sound of the sea.
 - C. swallowed by the natural sound of the sea.
8. Word 'scarier' in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to the word:
- A. more soothing
 - B. more frightening
 - C. more scandalous
 - D. more reassuring
9. Word 'foremost' in 'one of the world's foremost experts' (paragraph 6) is closest in meaning to the word:
- A. leading
 - B. first
 - C. original
 - D. tributary
10. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?
- A. Scientists have quantified the effects of aquatic noise pollution.
 - B. Scientists are quite aware of the effects of aquatic noise pollution.
 - C. Scientists are yet not aware of the effects of aquatic noise pollution.
 - D. Scientists have long been aware of the effects of aquatic noise pollution.

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

10 pikë

2.3. Read the text below. For questions 1-6 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answer to question 7 in the space provided.

NOT ALL GRAFFITI IS VANDALISM – LET’S RETHINK THE PUBLIC SPACE DEBATE



1. Is there a distinction between art and vandalism? This is the question that always seems to rise up when graffiti becomes a topic of conversation. It affects everyone.

Why? Because graffiti exists in our public spaces, our communities and our streets.

There is something more important to discuss here. The opinion that street art is vandalism is widely held. Many people

despise graffiti – but we are more than happy to line our public spaces with something much more offensive: advertising. That’s the bigger story here, the use and abuse of public space.

At heart, I think this is why people don’t like graffiti. We see it as someone trying to take control of a part of our public space. The problem is, our public spaces are being sold out from under us anyway. If we don’t collectively protect our public spaces, we will lose them.

2. Two types of graffiti

We should draw out the difference between two kinds of graffiti: street art and vandalism. We need something to be able to differentiate between Banksy, the artist, and the kid who writes bad words on the back of a bus shelter. They are different, and the difference lies in their intentions.

Tagging, the practice of writing your name in prominent or impressive positions, is akin to a dog marking its territory. It is also an act of ownership. Genuine street art does not aim at ownership, but at capturing and sharing a concept. Street art adds to public discourse by putting something out into the world; it is the start of a conversation.

The ownership of a space that is ingrained in vandalism is not present in street art. In fact, street art has a way of opening up spaces as public. Street art has a way of inviting participation, something that too few public spaces are even capable of.

3. Marketing vandals

If vandalism attempts to own public space, then advertising is vandalism.

The billboards that line our streets, the banner ads on buses, the pop-ups on websites, the ads on our TVs and radios, buy and sell our public spaces. A tasty beverage? To be young, beautiful, carefree, cutting edge, and happy? For only \$24.95 (plus postage)!

Advertising privatises our public spaces. Ads are placed out in the public strategically. They are built to bully, and manipulate. They affect us, whether we want them to or not. But this is not reciprocated.

We cannot in turn change or alter ads, nor can we communicate with the company who is doing the selling. If street art is the beginning of a conversation, advertising is the end. Stop talking, stop thinking – and buy these shoes!

4. Ads vs. graffiti

We are affronted by ads. They tell us we are not *enough*. Not good enough, not pretty enough, not wealthy enough.

At its worst, graffiti is mildly insulting and can be aesthetically immature. But at its best, it can be the opening of a communal space: a commentary, a conversation, a concept captured in an image on a wall. Genuine street art aims at this ideal.

At its best, advertising is an effective way of informing the public about products and services. At worst, advertising is a **coercive**, manipulative form of psychological warfare designed to trick us into buying things we don't need with money we don't have.

What surprises me is that the people who find vandalism in the form of tagging and tasteless neon cartoons highly offensive have no problem with the uncensored use of our public spaces for the purposes of selling stuff.

5. What art can do

If art is capable of anything in this world, it is cutting through the dross of everyday existence. Art holds up a mirror to the world so that we can see the absurdity of it. It shows us who we really are, both good and bad, as a community.

If we as a community can recognise the value in street art, we can begin to address it as a legitimate expression. When we value street art as art, we can engage with it as a community and help to grow it into something beautiful.



When we value our public spaces as places where we can share experiences, we will start to see the violence that is advertising as clearly as the neon cartoon on the back of a bus shelter.

Adapted from <http://theconversation.com>

1. According to part 1, what is the general attitude among citizens nowadays?

- A. Both street art and street advertising are appropriate.
- B. Neither street art nor street advertising are appropriate.
- C. Graffiti is vandalism, but advertising is not.
- D. Graffiti is often art, but advertising is not.

2. What does the author think of public spaces?

- A. They should be protected as soon as possible.
- B. They should be sold to the big companies.
- C. They should be used for advertising only.
- D. They should not be used for graffiti.

3. Who is street art aimed at?
- A. expert audience
 - B. general public
 - C. hip-hop audience
 - D. privileged audience
4. What does the author think of street advertising?
- A. It decreases people's self-confidence.
 - B. It increases people's self-confidence.
 - C. It invites to a dialogue.
 - D. It is honest and well-meaning.
5. What does the underlined word 'coercive' in "advertising is a coercive, manipulative form of psychological warfare" (part 4) mean?
- A. artistic
 - B. educational
 - C. peaceful
 - D. violent
6. According to the author, what should citizens do about street art?
- A. fight against it
 - B. ignore it
 - C. help it develop
 - D. use it for advertising

6 pikë

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

7. Refer to the text and explain the differences between street art and street advertising.

3 pikë

3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

FERMANAGH - ONCE FISHED, NEVER 0 FORGOTTEN



The rivers and lakes of Fermanagh are heavy **1** _____ fish, and the largest lake in the area, Lough Erne, **2** _____ many world fishing records. Fermanagh is still wonderfully empty of crowds and the fishermen can go all day **3** _____ meeting anything more than a raven or a swan.

People who don't like fishing can **4** _____ a boat on Lough Erne and visit some of the islands in the lake.

One of the **5** _____ interesting islands is Devenish. In the Middle **6** _____ there was a **7** _____ of island monasteries in Lough Erne. At Devenish there still stands a perfect **8** _____ century round tower, **9** _____ the monks used for defence. The island also has a small church of about the same date and the **10** _____ of a 15th century abbey.

<http://www.geographia.com/>

0.	A forgiven	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B forgotten	C forlorn	D forwarded
1.	A at	B for	C of	D with
2.	A guides	B holds	C leads	D tends
3.	A despite	B rather	C unless	D without
4.	A employ	B engage	C fire	D hire
5.	A lot	B more	C most	D much
6.	A Age	B Ages	C Time	D Years
7.	A chain	B chip	C choice	D chunk
8.	A 12	B 12.	C 12 th	D 12 nd
9.	A what	B who	C whom	D which
10.	A remains	B residues	C restraints	D retailers

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

10 pikë

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

THE WORLD'S OLDEST HOTEL - OPEN NEARLY 1,300 YEARS



It **0** is (**be**) said that less than one in five businesses started today **1** _____ (**be**)

around in five years' time - which puts this story into perspective. Hōshi Ryokan is a hotel and spa in Komatsu, Japan. It **2** _____ (**own**) and run by the same family for 46 generations so far, and its famous hot springs have been refreshing and revitalizing its patrons for no less than 1,291 years. Founded by a Buddhist monk, Hōshi is the world's oldest hotel.

The world was a very different place back in 718 AD when Hōshi first opened its doors; the fall of Rome still dominated the culture of the time, the Chinese **3** _____ (**just invent**) gunpowder, the Maya were about **4** _____ (**crumble**) in South America, and the Byzantines and Bulgars **5** _____ (**fight**) over Rome's territories in the East.

Hōshi's family have diligently run a modest business for nearly 1,300 years - it **6** _____ (**survive**) the rise and fall of the Samurai, the Ninja, many Japanese emperors and two world wars.

The hotel now **7** _____ (**have**) around 100 guest rooms but additional 20 rooms **8** _____ (**build**) currently. There are two indoor hot spring spas, and another two outdoor ones that are separated for men and women only. Guests **9** _____ (**provide**) with a special Yukata kimono for relaxation during their stay. The scenery is beautiful and everybody enjoys **10** _____ (**walk**) around.

Adapted from <http://www.gizmag.com>

10 pikë

3.3 Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

READING ON THE RISE AMONG YOUNG DANES



A survey of 1,999 schoolchildren found that the proportion of nine- to 12-year-olds who read books in their 0 free (**freedom**) time had climbed from 56% to 61% since 2000. Young Danes are still watching TV and using 1 _____ (**digit**) devices, but not at the cost of reading books.

“There have been several 2 _____ (**effect**) government campaigns in Danish schools such as *Læselyst*, or ‘Love of reading’,” said Stine Reinholdt Hansen, of the Centre for Children’s Literature, who led the research.

“We’ve also given reading for pleasure a lot of attention the last 15 years,” he added: “Many primary school students now have to read a book of their own 3 _____ (**choose**) each week. We had to 4 _____ (**courage**) Danish teachers to take children’s personal reading preference more seriously. For instance, we found that boys stopped reading at a certain age and so publishers targeted their offerings more 5 _____ (**care**) and now we’re seeing more boys read for longer.”

<http://www.theguardian.com/>

5 pikë

FLETA E ZBRAZËT

