



qendra e provimeve

SHIFRA E NXËNËSIT

PROVIMI I MATURËS

GUSHT 2017

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.



FLETA E ZBRAZËT

1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1.1 You will hear part of an acceptance speech by Leonard Cohen, who was given the Prince of Asturias award in Spain, which commemorates achievement in arts and science. In his emotional speech Cohen paid tribute to Spain as the source of his inspiration.

Complete sentence 5 and for sentences 1–4, decide which statement is true or false and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Leonard Cohen says there is an air of ambiguity around poetry awards.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Leonard Cohen doesn't enjoy packing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Leonard Cohen has been in possession of a Conde guitar for 14 years.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	The guitar doesn't weigh much.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ *Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.*

Answer the question by filling in the blank.

5. The main purpose of Leonard Cohen's arrival is to express his

1.2 You will hear a conversation with the British explorer Robin Hanbury-Tenison who went on a horseback trekking trip through Albania.

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

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Robin decided to go to Albania again because it was one of the countries he had visited many times.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	People in Britain do not know much about their connections with Albania.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Albania is very similar to Wales.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Albanians are generally not very interested in politics.	<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 or C) which you think fits best according to the text.

"My aunt will be down shortly, Mr. Nuttel," said a very self-confident young lady of fifteen; "in the meantime you must try and put up with me."

5 Framton Nuttel tried to say the correct something which should duly flatter the niece. Privately he doubted more than ever whether these formal visits on total strangers would do much towards helping the nerve cure which he was supposed to be undergoing.

"I know how it will be," his sister had said when he was preparing to migrate to the countryside; "you will bury yourself down there and not speak to a living soul, and your nerves will be worse than ever. I shall just give you letters of introduction to all the people I know there. Some of them, as far as I can remember, were quite nice."

10 Framton wondered whether Mrs. Sappleton, the lady to whom he was presenting one of the letters of introduction, came into the nice division.

"Do you know many of the people round here?" asked the niece, when she judged that they had had sufficient silence.

15 "Hardly a soul," said Framton. "My sister was staying here four years ago, and she gave me letters of introduction to some of the people here." He made the last statement in a tone of regret.

"Then you know practically nothing about my aunt?" pursued the self-possessed young lady.

"Only her name and address," admitted the caller.

"Her great tragedy happened just three years ago," said the child; "that would be since your sister's time."

20 "Her tragedy?" asked Framton; somehow in this restful country spot tragedies seemed out of place.

"You may wonder why we keep that door wide open on an October afternoon," said the niece, indicating a large door that opened on to a lawn.

25 "It is quite warm for the time of the year," said Framton; "but has that window got anything to do with the tragedy?"

"Out through that door, three years ago to a day, her husband and her two young brothers went off hunting. They never came back. In crossing the moor to their favourite hunting ground they were all three swallowed in a treacherous piece of swamp. It had been that awful wet summer, you know, and places that were safe in other years gave way suddenly without warning. 30 Their bodies were never recovered. That was the horrible part of it. Poor aunt always thinks that they will come back someday, they and the little brown spaniel that was lost with them, and walk in at that door just as they used to do. That is why the door is kept open every evening till it is quite dark. Do you know, sometimes on still, quiet evenings like this, I almost get a creepy feeling that they will all walk in through that door - "

35 She broke off with a little *shudder*. It was a relief to Framton when the aunt came into the room with apologies for being late in making her appearance.

"I hope Vera has been amusing you?" she said.

"Well, she has been very interesting..." said Framton nervously.

Adapted from *The Open Window* by Saki

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1. Which of the following statements is true about Framton?
 - A. He is recovering and resting at home because he is sick.
 - B. He has come to visit Mrs. Sappleton on behalf of her sister.
 - C. He has just moved to the area and doesn't know many people.

2. Why had Framton's sister given him letters of introduction?
 - A. She thought that spending time with other people was good for his nerve.
 - B. She wanted him to meet nice people, such as Mrs. Sappleton and Vera.
 - C. She wanted him to call Mrs. Sappleton, her old friend, and arrange a visit.

3. What is Vera like?
 - A. polite and shy
 - B. honest and annoying
 - C. talkative and self-assured

4. Why is the door open, according to Vera?
 - A. Because her aunt is waiting for her dead husband and brothers to return.
 - B. Because it is quite warm for the time of the year.
 - C. Because they are waiting for her aunt to come in through that door.

5. What happens in Vera's story?
Mrs Sappleton's husband and brothers
 - A. die during their hunting trip.
 - B. go missing in a forest.
 - C. are about to come back from hunting.

6. What does Framton think about Vera's story?
 - A. He finds it amusing.
 - B. He does not like it.
 - C. He finds it relieving.

7. What is the meaning of *shudder* (line 35)?
 - A. shaking because of cold or fear
 - B. a sudden violent movement
 - C. the state of being unhappy or afraid

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

2.2 Read the text. For questions 1-5 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answer to question 6 in the space provided.

WHY YOU CAN'T REMEMBER BEING A BABY

1. From the most dramatic moment in life – the day of your birth – to first steps, first words, first food, right up to nursery school, most of us can't remember anything of our first few years. Even after our precious first memory, the recollections tend to be few and far between until well into our childhood. How come?

2. This gaping hole in the record of our lives has been frustrating parents and baffling psychologists, neuroscientists and linguists for decades. Part of the puzzle comes from the fact that **babies are**, in other words, **sponges** for new information, forming 700 new neural connections every second and wielding language-learning skills to make the most accomplished polyglot green with envy. But even as adults, information is lost over time if there's no attempt to retain it. So one explanation is that infant amnesia is simply a result of the natural process of forgetting the things we experience throughout our lives.

3. An answer comes from the work of the 19th century German psychologist Hermann Ebbinghaus, who conducted a series of pioneering experiments on himself to test the limits of human memory. To ensure his mind was a completely blank slate to begin with, he invented the "nonsense syllable" – a made-up word of random letters, such as "kag" or "slans" – and set to work memorising thousands of them. His forgetting curve charts the disconcertingly rapid decline of our ability to recall the things we've learnt: left alone, our brains throw away half of all new material within an hour. By Day 30, we've retained about 2-3%.

4. Crucially, Ebbinghaus discovered that the way we forget is entirely predictable. To find out if babies' memories are any different, all we have to do is compare the charts. On average, patchy footage appears from about three-and-a-half. More intriguingly still, discrepancies in forgetting have also been observed from country to country, where the average onset of our earliest memories can vary by up to two years.

5. Could this offer some clues to explain the blank beforehand? It's thought that a dash of self-interest can be helpful, since developing your own perspective infuses events with meaning. "It is the difference between thinking 'There were tigers at the zoo' and 'I saw tigers at the zoo and even though they were scary, I had a lot of fun'," says Robyn Fivush, a psychologist at Emory University.

6. Our culture may also determine the way we talk about our memories. "Language helps provide a structure, or organisation, for our memories, that is a narrative. By creating a story, the experience becomes more organised, and therefore easier to remember over time," says Fivush.

Some psychologists are sceptical that this plays much of a role. There's no difference between the age at which children who are born deaf and grow up without sign language report their earliest memories, for instance.

7. But is the under-formed hippocampus losing our long-term memories, or are they never formed in the first place? Since childhood events can continue to affect our behaviour long after we've forgotten them, some psychologists think they must be lingering somewhere. We should be very wary about what we do recall from that time, though – our childhood is probably full of false memories for events that never occurred. Perhaps the biggest mystery is not why we can't remember our childhood – but whether we can believe any of our memories at all.

Adapted from <http://www.bbc.com/future>

1. Which best expresses the author's purpose in writing the first paragraph?
 - A. Relating to readers' personal experience.
 - B. Giving the chronological order of important memories.
 - C. Posing a rhetorical question.
 - D. Raising readers' awareness of the importance of childhood memories.

2. The expression -"babies are... sponges" (paragraph 2) is an example of
 - A. ellipsis.
 - B. hyperbole.
 - C. simile.
 - D. metaphor.

3. Which is NOT one of the author's arguments in paragraphs 3 and 4?
 - A. H. Ebbinghaus' experiments were a novelty.
 - B. Within a month, we forget more than 95% of new material.
 - C. Not all countries have the same 'speed' of forgetting.
 - D. We usually have sporadic memories from the time when we were learning how to walk.

4. Which best describes the structure of the text in paragraph 5?
 - A. problem and solution
 - B. compare and contrast
 - C. chronological order
 - D. descriptive writing

5. Which best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this text?
 - A. He is entertaining readers with facts about the mind and body.
 - B. He is trying to inform the reader of the existing theories and questions on early memories.
 - C. He is teaching people how best to retain early memories.
 - D. He is explaining the role of language in forming early memories.

→ Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.

6. According to paragraph 6, what brings R. Fivush's view of the role of language into question?

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2.3 Read the text. 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.

THREE-QUARTERS OF UK CHILDREN SPEND LESS TIME OUTDOORS THAN PRISON INMATES



1. Three-quarters of UK children spend less time outside than prison inmates, according to a new survey revealing the extent to which time playing in parks, wood and fields has shrunk. A fifth of the children did not play outside at all on an average day, the poll found. Experts warn that active play is essential to the health and development of children, but that parents' fears, lack of green spaces and the lure of digital technology is leading youngsters to lead enclosed lives.

2. Most of the parents polled said their children have fewer opportunities to play outside than **they** did when young. The new research is strongly supported by previous work, including a government report in February that found more than one in nine children had not set foot in a park, forest, beach or any other natural environment for at least a year. "The truth is we are **enclosing** our children," said Mark Sears, at The Wild Network, which works to increase wild play. "We are suppressing their ability to be free, to be at their best as children and it is having significant impacts." He said increasing obesity and lower mental wellbeing in children was linked to a lack of physical activity.

3. On Wednesday, environment secretary Liz Truss announced that every schoolchild will have the opportunity to visit a national park, noting that only 10% currently have access to outdoor learning. "I want every child to know the joy and wonder of the great outdoors," she said recently. "Our children should be climbing trees, not the walls." Under the plan, national park authorities will engage over 60,000 young people a year through schools visits by 2017/18. The plan is part of a government campaign that will aim to connect children with nature and the environment.

4. The new survey questioned a nationally representative sample of 2,000 parents of 5-12 year olds and found 74% of children spent less than 60 minutes playing outside each day. UN guidelines for prisoners require "at least one hour of suitable exercise in the open air daily". The poll also found children spent twice as long playing on screens as playing outside. It was funded by Persil, as part of the detergent brand's *Dirt is Good* campaign.

5. Sears said: “Parents see the value of outdoor play and still it doesn’t happen. Outdoor time is shrinking. It is a gigantic paradox.” He said fear of strangers, traffic or accidents deterred parents from allowing children to play outside, as did lack of time due to busy school and work lives. “It’s time we gave parents the tools, skills and confidence to do the things that they know are good for their children.”

6. “Young kids that learn and play outside get direct experience of weather and the seasons and wildlife – things that are only possible outdoors – and they get to assess risks, solve problems and develop creativity,” said Lucy Hellier, WWT learning project manager. “The benefits may seem obvious, but in reality many children don’t get to be outdoors in a natural environment in any regular or meaningful way. And that’s even more common among kids from deprived areas.”

Adapted from the <https://www.theguardian.com>

1. According to paragraphs 1 and 2, what does the **new survey** show?

- A. Active play is important.
- B. More green spaces would be beneficial.
- C. The number of kids who don’t play outside has almost doubled.
- D. Digital technology is the main reason for staying at home.

2. Who does they (in paragraph 2) refer to?

- A. parents
- B. children
- C. people in general

3. Which word would best replace **enclosing** as it is used in the second paragraph?

- A. discouraging
- B. looking after
- C. protecting
- D. keeping ... indoors

4. Which of the following is NOT true, according to paragraphs 3 and 4?
- A. Chances of learning outdoors are zero for the huge majority of schoolchildren.
 - B. The government's intention is to change the situation for the better.
 - C. Less than one third of 5-12 year olds spend at least an hour outside.
 - D. Both playing outside and on screens get equal time.

5. Based on paragraph 5, which of the following is true?

- 1) *Most parents don't appreciate outdoor time.*
- 2) *School and work lives are so busy.*

- A. Only 1)
- B. Both 1) and 2)
- C. Only 2)
- D. Neither

6. What do we learn from Lucy Hellier?

- A. Underprivileged kids are equally deprived of playing outside.
- B. First-hand experience while playing outside is enriching.
- C. The advantages of outdoor play are rarely evident.
- D. Rich children have fewer chances of a meaningful play outside.

→ Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.

7. Persil's name for its detergent, *Dirt is Good* (paragraph 4), was wisely chosen to 'kill two birds with one stone'. Explain.

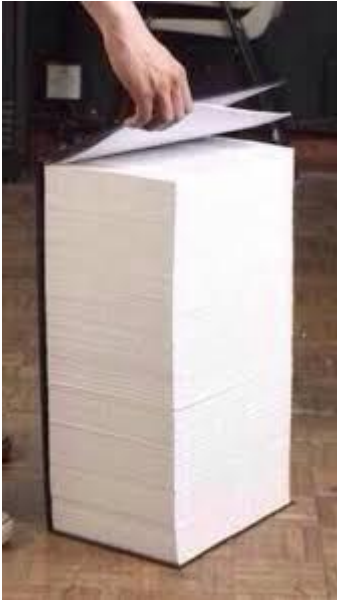
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3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

THE CASE FOR VERY SHORT NOVELS



Welsh author Cynan Jones, who **0 specializes** (*specialize*) in short novels, talks about the appeal of the very short novel.

I **1** _____ (**never meet**) a reader who doesn't like short novels. Most people **2** _____ (**not buy**) books by weight. If you do, you **3** _____ (**read**) the wrong article. For me, the opportunity **4** _____ (**sit**) somewhere for two hours and read a book from start to finish—to submerge myself in it—is a thrilling experience. A short novel **5** _____ (**make**) a straightforward demand: give me this time. There's no room for phone calls, feeding the cat, helping kids with homework. You, the reader, are expected to do some work.

You will have to obtain background, context from the few details you

6 _____ (**give**). You **7** _____ (**not can**) to doze and watch the scenery go by, or eavesdrop on extended conversations. There's no room for digression. Every word is doing a job. So pay attention. A short novel is an event, not a trip. Great short novels stay in the mind as objects, whereas, often, novels are ornate boxes with objects inside. Equally valid, but a different thing altogether, with a different mechanism of engagement. Simply put, with different rules.

Which can be a problem when the industry is obsessed with **8** _____ (**tag**) books a certain way. For years after my first short novel *The Long Dry* came out, and even though it worked, length **9** _____ (**be**) the chief reservation from publishers. They wanted a "full length novel." Well, as Beckett said, in response to criticism that his play *Breath* was short: "All of my works are full length, some are just longer than others."

Novel, novella, short novel? Ultimately it simply shouldn't matter. The only thing

10 _____ (**take**) into account should be the impact a piece of writing has.

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

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

SCIENTISTS DESCRIBE SEVEN KINDS OF AGING

Charles A. Ver Straeten Geologist, curator of the New York State Museum & Geological Survey

I'm a sedimentary geologist. While living a human life, measured in **1**____, I study the detritus of shells and broken-down old rocks (mud, sand and gravel), all remade into rocks hundreds of millions of years ago. Daily my mind crosses back and forth **2**____ these very different senses of time — and very different senses of aging. A large part of my research has been reading the history of mountain building along the margin of eastern North America — **3**____ history recorded in the layers of Devonian-age sedimentary rocks, **4**____ 419 to 359 million years ago. Today's Appalachian Mountains are the ancient **5**____ of a much more angular, jagged and taller range, a range uplifted by multiple continent-continent collisions 450 to 300 million years ago.

Once uplifted to heights, **6**____, all mountain ranges begin to **7**____ down and erode. Over time, layers of sand, gravel and mud pile up in adjacent lowlands, and **8**____ to rock. West of the Appalachians, sedimentary rocks record the aging of the mountain belt. That history can in part be understood **9**____ changes in the type of sedimentary rock, and changes in the minerals grains in those rocks. And so it goes, on and on, the rock layers preserving the history of the aging Appalachians over time.

Today, as much as 450 million years **10**____, the Appalachians are still eroding. Still wearing down to their ultimate leveling, as a flat plain. Still aging.

Adapted from <http://nautil.us>

1.	A millennium	B centuries	C decades	D fortnight
2.	A across	B beneath	C beyond	D on
3.	A a	B an	C the	D -
4.	A appeared	B deposited	C found	D seen
5.	A leftovers	B monument	C remnants	D track
6.	A although	B despite	C however	D well
7.	A get	B go	C lay	D wear
8.	A form	B make	C move	D turn
9.	A in	B of	C through	D with
10.	A after	B ago	C later	D more

→ *Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.*

3.3 Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

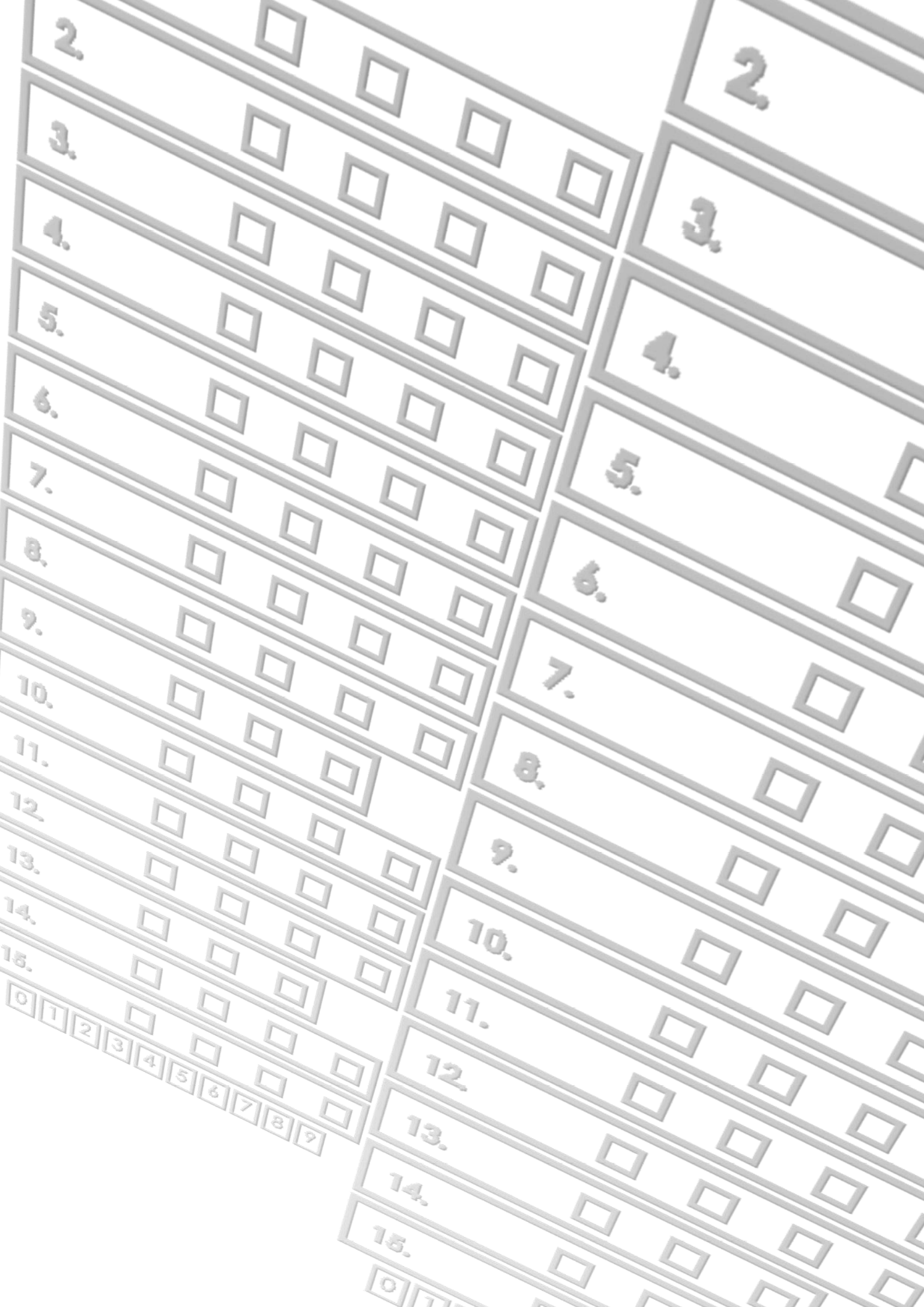
DINOSAURS TOOK UP TO SIX MONTHS TO HATCH, STUDY FINDS

A new study has found that dinosaurs took between three and six months to hatch from their eggs. For many years, scientists thought that dinosaur incubation—the time it takes for eggs to hatch—took anywhere from 11 to 85 days, as it does for birds. Birds are the descendants of dinosaurs. But the study, which was published in 1 _____ (**proceed**) of the National Academy of Sciences, says that dinosaur incubation time was more like the incubation of reptiles.

Researchers made the 2 _____ (**discover**) by studying teeth in dinosaur fossils. The slow 3 _____ (**develop**) may have affected the dinosaurs' 4 _____ (**able**) to compete with more quickly-growing populations of birds, reptiles, and mammals after an asteroid impact caused a mass 5 _____ (**extinct**) on Earth 65 million years ago.

Adapted from TFK

FLETA E ZBRAZËT



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