



qendra e provimeve

SHIFRA E NXËNËSIT

## PROVIMI I MATURËS

QERSHOR 2018

# 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.



\* E 8 5 9 1 6 \*



## **FLETA E ZBRAZËT**

## 1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

**1.1** The girl who narrates this memoir talks about life with animals in a house in the desert.

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. | Many animals would come and then leave the girl's house. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | A kangaroo once came to live with them.                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | Buster was a bird.                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | The girl was very sad when Buster left them.             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

→ *Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.*

5. What did the family feed the animals? Why?

.....

**1.2** This is a description for a Western tourist what to expect when arriving to the Caribbean island of Antigua.

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. | The name of the airport in Antigua is V. C. Bird.           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | V. C. Bird is a famous writer from Antigua.                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | Antigua is a very beautiful island.                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | Antigua is very sunny, but there is also a lot of rainfall. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

→ *Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.*

5. What is the main problem of the people who live in Antigua permanently?

.....

## 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. Write your answers to questions 7 and 8 in the space provided.

### GRANDPA PORTMAN

My grandfather, Abraham Portman, has been very important in my life. Growing up, Grandpa Portman was the most fascinating person I knew. He had lived in an orphanage, fought in wars, crossed oceans by steamship and deserts on horseback, performed in circuses, knew everything about guns and self-defense and surviving in the wilderness, and spoke at least three languages that weren't English. It all seemed very exotic to a kid who'd never left Florida, and I begged him to tell me his stories whenever I saw him. He always agreed, telling them like secrets that could be entrusted only to me.

When I was six I decided that my only chance of having a life half as exciting as Grandpa Portman's was to become an explorer. He encouraged me by spending afternoons at my side leaning over maps of the world, planning imaginary expeditions and telling me about the fantastic places I would discover one day. At home I made my ambitions known by parading around with a cardboard tube held to my eye, shouting, "Land ho!" and "Prepare a landing party!" until my parents told me to go outside. I think they worried that my grandfather would infect me with some incurable fantasies from which I'd never recover, so one day my mother sat me down and explained that I couldn't become an explorer because everything in the world had already been discovered. I'd been born in the wrong century, and I felt cheated.

I felt even more cheated when I realized that most of Grandpa Portman's best stories couldn't possibly be true. The best tales were always about his childhood, like how he was born in Poland but at twelve had been shipped off to a children's home in Wales. When I would ask why he had to leave his parents, his answer was always the same: because the monsters were after him. Poland was simply full of them, he said.

"What *kind* of monsters?" I'd ask, wide-eyed. It became a sort of routine. "Awful hunched-over ones with rotting skin and black eyes," he'd say. "And they walked like this!" And he'd march after me like an old-time movie monster until I ran away laughing.

*Adapted from Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children by Ransom Riggs*

1. Where did the boy who narrates the story live?
  - A. in England
  - B. in Florida
  - C. in Poland
  - D. in Wales

2. Grandpa Portman has never done the following:
  - A. caught snakes
  - B. fought in a war
  - C. ridden a horse
  - D. spoken a foreign language
  
3. When the boy asked the grandfather to tell him stories, the grandfather
  - A. always agreed.
  - B. sometimes agreed.
  - C. never agreed.
  - D. did not remember any of the stories.
  
4. How did Grandpa Portman react when the boy told him he wanted to become an explorer?
  - A. He dissuaded him.
  - B. He felt sorry for him.
  - C. He shouted at him.
  - D. He supported him.
  
5. How did the parents react when the boy told them he wanted to become an explorer?
  - A. They dissuaded him.
  - B. They felt sorry for him.
  - C. They shouted at him.
  - D. They supported him.
  
6. What did the boy use the cardboard tube as?  
He used it as
  - A. an anchor.
  - B. a flag.
  - C. a mast.
  - D. a spyglass.

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

7. What was the role of Grandpa Portman in the life of the boy who is narrating the story?

.....

8. What happened to Grandpa Portman when he was a child?

.....

**2.2** Read the text below. 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.

### CAN MONEY BUY YOU HAPPINESS?



1. According to a growing body of evidence, it seems that it can. But what makes us really happy is not buying ourselves the latest iPhone, but splashing our cash on other people.
2. In a study published last week looking at the link between generosity and happiness, researchers from Zurich University divided 50 participants into two groups and asked them to publicly pledge how they would spend a monthly endowment. One group was asked to spend 25 Swiss francs a week on gifts or outings for other people, and the second group was asked to spend it on themselves. Levels of happiness were measured on a subjective scale before and after the pledges. Those in the first group who pledged generously boosted their happiness more than the group who planned to buy themselves treats.
3. Participants then underwent an MRI scan to see which bits of the brain were most active during generous acts. During the scan, participants were asked to work out how they would like to spend money on a person of their choice. There is a part of the brain that neuroscientists say is associated with generosity, as well as one linked with happiness. When people made generous decisions in this study, both areas of the brain showed increased activity.
4. It is human nature, the evidence shows, to be generous, although, when asked in surveys, we assume that self-interest is a stronger emotion. But, it turns out, such self-interest doesn't make us nearly as happy as giving to others. Studies in which people have been given envelopes of money to spend show that those who spent a proportion of it on a gift, or gave some to charity, felt happier than those who spent it on a present for themselves or a bill they needed to pay. A study of young children found that even toddlers felt happier giving rather than getting treats. Other studies show that volunteering increases happiness.
5. Research looking at survey data from 136 countries found that spending on others has a "consistent, causal impact on happiness". This was true across a range of cultures and economies. The best news is that you don't have to give much to feel the benefits. And it is morally fine to give only because it makes you happier.

*Adapted from the Guardian*



1. The evidence that money can buy happiness is
  - A. increasing.
  - B. declining.
  - C. dropping.
  - D. fluctuating.
  
2. What was the result of the Zurich University experiment?
  - A. Generosity and happiness are related.
  - B. Generosity does not influence happiness.
  - C. Generosity is the result of happiness.
  - D. Generosity reduces our happiness.
  
3. What were the people doing while their brains were MRI scanned?
  - A. buying gifts for other people
  - B. buying things for themselves
  - C. paying for gifts for other people
  - D. planning what to do with the money
  
4. Which of the following increases happiness?
  - A. being at a younger age
  - B. being self-centred
  - C. volunteering
  - D. working in one of 136 countries
  
5. How did the researchers collect the data from 136 countries?
  - A. checking people's bills
  - B. conducting a poll
  - C. monitoring people's shopping
  - D. scanning peoples brains

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

6. How are self-interest and generosity compared?

.....

.....

**2.3** 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 answer to question 7 in the space provided.

### THE MARK OF A MASTERPIECE



1. Every few weeks, photographs of old paintings arrive at Martin Kemp's eighteenth-century house, outside Oxford, England. Many of the art works are so decayed that their once luminous colors have become washed out. Kemp scrutinizes each image with a magnifying glass, attempting to determine whether the owners have discovered what they claim to have found: a lost masterpiece by Leonardo da Vinci.
2. Kemp, a leading scholar of Leonardo, also authenticates works of art — a rare, mysterious, and often bitterly contested skill. His **opinions carry the weight of history**. His judgment can also transform a previously worthless object into something worth tens of millions of dollars. To maintain independence, Kemp refuses to accept payment for his services. "As soon as you get entangled with any financial interest or advantage, there is a taint, like a tobacco company paying an expert to say cigarettes are not dangerous," he says.
3. Kemp, who is in his sixties, is an emeritus professor of art history at Oxford University, and has spent more than four decades immersed in what he calls "the Leonardo business," publishing articles on nearly every aspect of the artist's life. Like many connoisseurs, Kemp has a formidable visual memory. When vetting a painting, he proceeds methodically, analyzing brushstrokes, composition, iconography, and pigments — those elements which may reveal an artist's hidden identity. But he also relies on a more primal force. "The initial thing is just that immediate reaction, as when we're recognizing the face of a friend in a crowd," he explains. "You can go on later and say, 'I recognize her face because the eyebrows are like this, and that is the right color of her hair,' but, in effect, we don't do that. It's the totality of the thing. It feels instantaneous."
4. In March, 2008, Kemp checked his e-mail and saw another submission — a digital image of a drawing on vellum, or fine parchment. Ever since Dan Brown published "The Da

Vinci Code,” five years earlier, Kemp had been flooded with works, and, after a lifetime of dismissing forgeries and copies and junk, he was instinctively wary. He made a habit of cataloguing the mistakes of Leonardo’s imitators and forgers: an inadvertent right-handed brushstroke; a deadened effect from painting robotically; a failure to layer the paint so that light played subtly off it. The drawing of the girl betrayed none of these failings, and Kemp decided to examine the picture himself.

5. He **meticulously** interrogated the drawing for more than a year. The hair style and the costume of the girl, he concluded, were similar to those worn in the Milanese court of the fourteen-nineties. But, if this was the drawing’s origin, who could the princess in the drawing be? Sifting through members of the court, Kemp settled on the most likely suspect: Bianca Sforza, the Duke of Milan’s illegitimate daughter. Kemp named the portrait “La Bella Principessa” — “The Beautiful Princess”— and he could no longer suppress the sensation that had seized him when he first saw the portrait. In the fall of 2009, Kemp announced to colleagues and reporters that it was “the real thing”: a Leonardo masterpiece. Since then, many critics have been trying to prove him wrong — but none has succeeded — yet. The years to come will prove whether he has made the biggest miss in his career or not.

Adapted from: [www.newyorker.com](http://www.newyorker.com)

1. According to the second paragraph, the artistry of authenticating works of art is
  - A. a highly profitable job.
  - B. a somewhat disputable skill.
  - C. an out-dated and neglected craft.
  - D. largely based on memorizing capabilities.
2. Which of the following is **NOT** true about Martin Kemp:
  - A. He can visualize any of Leonardo’s works in the blink of an eye.
  - B. He earns loads of money by assessing the authenticity of paintings.
  - C. He has devoted more than half of his life to Leonardo’s works.
  - D. He is very methodical when it comes to assessing the artworks.
3. When assessing a painting, Martin Kemp
  - A. bases his opinion only on what he sees.
  - B. does not follow a typical pattern.
  - C. has a rather comprehensive approach.
  - D. relies solely on confirmed facts.

4. Which word best describes how Martin Kemp initially feels when appraising a new piece of art:
- A. alert
  - B. optimistic
  - C. sharp
  - D. weary
5. The word 'meticulously' in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to:
- A. carelessly
  - B. consciously
  - C. profoundly
  - D. thoroughly
6. Which of the following is true according to paragraphs 4 and 5?
- A. Martin Kemp is not familiar with the forging techniques.
  - B. Martin Kemp received a letter with a fine parchment inside.
  - C. Martin Kemp noticed a subtle robotic brushstrokes in a painting.
  - D. Martin Kemp was eager to announce and share his findings.

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

7. Martin Kemp's 'opinions carry the weight of history' (paragraph 2). Why does the author give so much credit to Martin Kemp's judgment?

.....  
.....

### 3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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



During the Civil War, the U.S. Treasury received a check for \$1,500 from a private citizen who said he **0** had stolen (steal) from government funds while

**1** \_\_\_\_\_ (serve) in the Army.

He said he **2** \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) guilty ever since.

"Suppose we call this a contribution to the conscience fund and get it announced in the newspapers," suggested Treasury Secretary Francis Spinner. "Perhaps we will get some more."

Ever since then, the Treasury **3** \_\_\_\_\_ (maintain) a "conscience fund" to which guilt-ridden citizens can contribute. In its first 20 years, the fund received \$250,000; by 1987 it **4** \_\_\_\_\_ (take) in more than \$5.7 million. One Massachusetts man contributed 9 cents for using a damaged stamp on a letter, but in 1950 a single individual sent \$139,000.

In order to encourage citizens to contribute, Treasury officials **5** \_\_\_\_\_ (not try) to identify or punish the donors. Most donations **6** \_\_\_\_\_ (be) anonymous, and many letters are from clergy, following up confessions taken at deathbeds.

Many contributions are sent by citizens who have decided **7** \_\_\_\_\_ (start) anew in life by **8** \_\_\_\_\_ (right)

past wrongs, but some are more grudging. In 2004, one donor **9** \_\_\_\_\_ (write), "Dear Internal Revenue Service, I have not

been able to sleep at night because I cheated on last year's income tax. Enclosed find a cashier's check for \$1,000. If I still can't sleep, I

**10** \_\_\_\_\_ (send) you the balance."

Adapted from [www.futilitycloset.com](http://www.futilitycloset.com)

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

#### I LIKE WORDS



A New York copywriter<sup>1</sup> by the name of Robert Pirosh **1** \_\_\_\_\_ for Hollywood in 1934, determined to begin the **2** \_\_\_\_\_ of his dreams as a screenwriter. When he arrived, he gathered the names and addresses of as many directors, producers and studio executives as he could find, and sent them what is one of the greatest, most effective cover letters ever to be written; a letter which **3** \_\_\_\_\_ him three interviews, one of **4** \_\_\_\_\_ led to his job as a junior writer at MGM.

Fifteen years later, screenwriter Robert Pirosh **5** \_\_\_\_\_ an Oscar for Best Original Screenplay for his work on the war film *Battleground*.

#### Dear Sir:

I like words. I like fat buttery words, such as *ooze*, *glutinous*, *toady*. I like solemn, angular, creaky words, such as *straitlaced*, *cantankerous*, *pecunious*, *valedictory*. I like suave "V" words, such as *Svengali*, *svelte*, *bravura*, *verve*. I like crunchy, brittle, crackly words, such as *splinter*, *grapple*, *jostle*, *crusty*. I like sullen, crabbed, scowling words, such as *skulk*, *glower*, *churl*. I like Oh-Heavens, my-gracious, land's-sake words, such as *tricksy*, *tucker*, *genteel*, *horrid*. I like elegant, flowery words, such as *estivate*, *peregrinate*, *elysium*, *halcyon*. I like wormy, squirmy, mealy words, such as *crawl*, *blubber*, *squeal*, *drip*. I like sniggly, chuckling words, such as *cowlick*, *gurgle* and *bubble*.

I like the word screenwriter better **6** \_\_\_\_\_ copywriter, so I decided to **7** \_\_\_\_\_ my job in a New York advertising agency and **8** \_\_\_\_\_ my luck in Hollywood, but before taking the plunge I went to Europe for a year of study, contemplation and horsing around.

I have just returned and I **9** \_\_\_\_\_ like words.

May I have a **10** \_\_\_\_\_ with you?

Robert Pirosh

<sup>1</sup> A person employed to write advertising copy

|            |                     |                     |                 |                       |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <b>1.</b>  | <b>A</b> flew       | <b>B</b> headed     | <b>C</b> rushed | <b>D</b> travelled    |
| <b>2.</b>  | <b>A</b> career     | <b>B</b> journal    | <b>C</b> path   | <b>D</b> professional |
| <b>3.</b>  | <b>A</b> bought     | <b>B</b> considered | <b>C</b> found  | <b>D</b> secured      |
| <b>4.</b>  | <b>A</b> that       | <b>B</b> those      | <b>C</b> which  | <b>D</b> whom         |
| <b>5.</b>  | <b>A</b> awarded    | <b>B</b> involved   | <b>C</b> ran    | <b>D</b> won          |
| <b>6.</b>  | <b>A</b> from       | <b>B</b> of         | <b>C</b> than   | <b>D</b> then         |
| <b>7.</b>  | <b>A</b> allow      | <b>B</b> bring      | <b>C</b> keep   | <b>D</b> quit         |
| <b>8.</b>  | <b>A</b> chase      | <b>B</b> look       | <b>C</b> try    | <b>D</b> wish         |
| <b>9.</b>  | <b>A</b> again      | <b>B</b> still      | <b>C</b> so     | <b>D</b> yet          |
| <b>10.</b> | <b>A</b> discussion | <b>B</b> interview  | <b>C</b> talk   | <b>D</b> word         |

→ *Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.*

**3.3** Write the correct form of the word in CAPITALS to complete the gaps. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

0. The buses in that part of the world are dirty, overcrowded and unreliable. **RELY**
1. Illegal hunting is threatening the \_\_\_\_\_ of the deer in the forest. **SURVIVE**
2. John's made a miraculous \_\_\_\_\_ from his illness. **RECOVER**
3. The end-of-year exam results were \_\_\_\_\_. **IMPRESS**
4. The leaves of this plant are not \_\_\_\_\_. **POISON**
5. I have some \_\_\_\_\_ news – she will soon be able to play the cello again. **COURAGE**



## 4. WRITING

**4.1** You have recently set up an NGO "Students' Life" aimed at fostering cooperation between high-school students all around the world. Many people have helped you pursue your dream and bring this project to life.

**Write an e-mail to one of the major sponsors to express your gratitude and state**

- how the sponsor in question has helped you
- how you have used the contributions
- what your organization has achieved so far.

**Write 80-120 words. Do not write your name and address.**

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| Subject: |  |
|----------|--|

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## 4.2 Choose one of the following writing tasks and write 120-180 words.

1. Albert Einstein had just won the 1921 Nobel Prize when he scribbled his theory of happy living on a piece of hotel stationery and handed it to the courier at the Imperial Hotel Tokyo instead of a tip. It said:

*A quiet and modest life brings more joy than a pursuit of success bound with constant unrest.*

**Write whether you agree or disagree with his theory, giving specific examples.**

2. Imagine that you have inherited a villa in a tourist area in Calabria, Italy, together with a 10 000-square-metre piece of fertile land. The land is planted with old olive trees, various vegetables, beautiful palm trees and flowers.

**Think of the things that you would do with your inheritance. Here are some ideas.**

- Would you sell the villa and the land?
- Would you rent out the villa to a tourist agency?
- Would you try to persuade your family to move to Calabria and work the land?

**Write your essay giving reasons for your choice.**

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