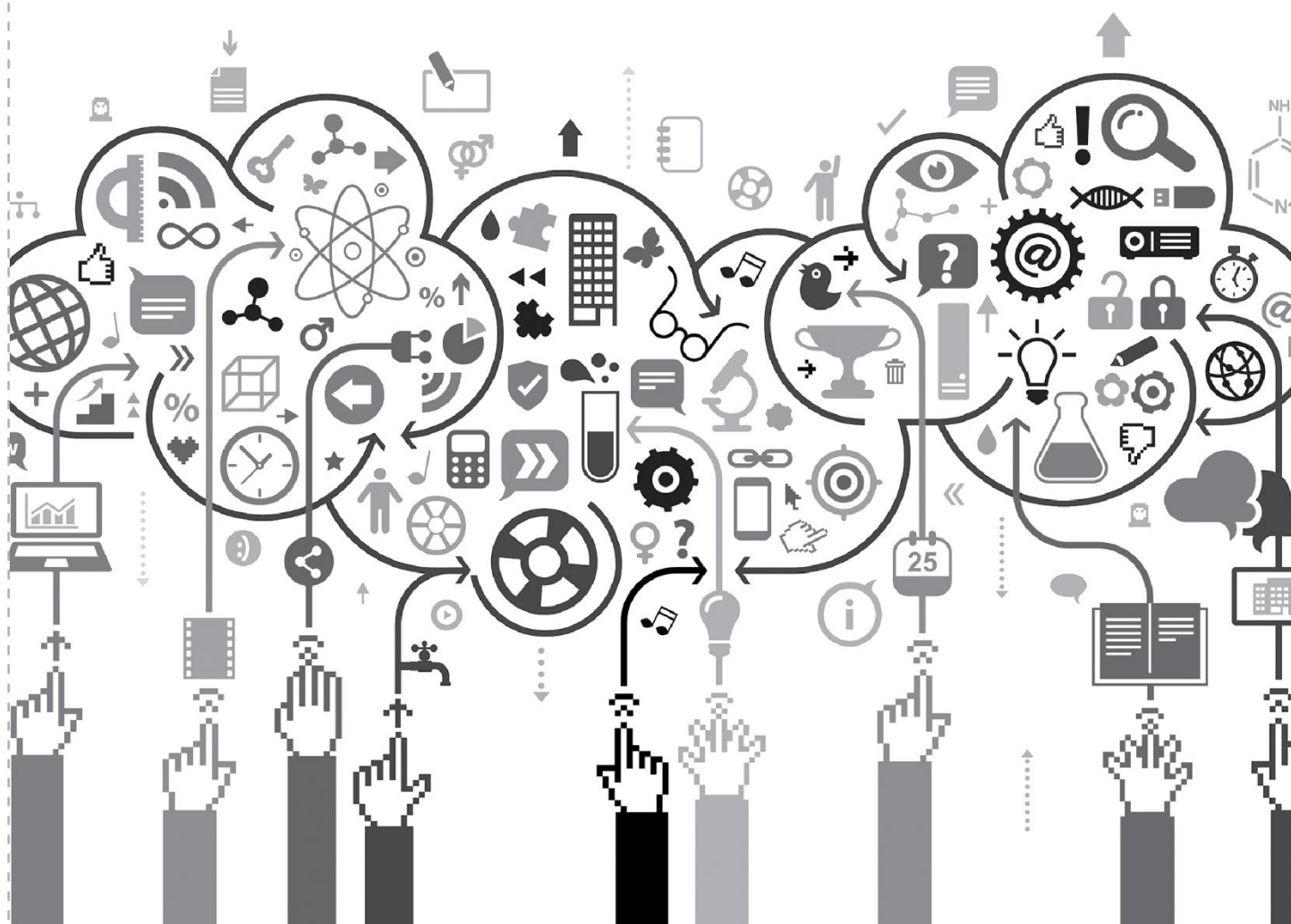




qendra e provimeve

SHIFRA
E NXËNËSIT



PROVIMI I MATURËS/PROVIMI PROFESIONAL

GJUHË ANGLEZE - NIVELI BAZË

VITI SHKOLLOR 2020/2021



* E 1 1 4 1 1 8 0 *



Koha për zgjidhje të testit është 150 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.

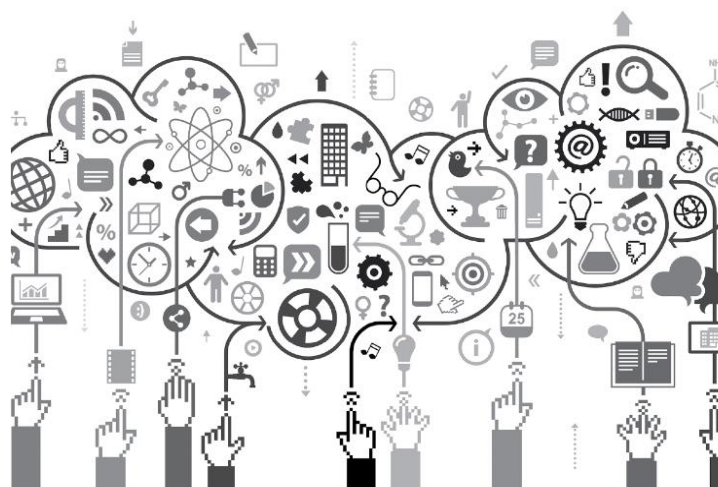
Te shkrimi i hartimit lejohet shkrimi i konceptit në fletët që janë të parapara për koncept. Keni kujdes për numrin e fjalëve, rregullat gjuhësore dhe qartësinë e shkrimit të tekstit. Versioni përfundimtar përshkruhet lexueshëm në vendin e paraparë në test dhe ai do të vlerësohet me pikë.

Detyra do të vlerësohet me zero pikë nëse:

- është e pasaktë
- janë rrethuar më shumë përgjigje të ofruara
- është e palexueshme dhe e paqartë
- përgjigjja është shkruar me laps të thjeshtë

Nëse gaboni, vendos një vijë të kryqëzuar mbi të dhe detyrën zgjidheni përsëri.

Ju dëshirojmë sukses të plotë!



FAQE E ZBRAZËT

1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1.1 Mariella Frostrup, the host of BBC's show *Books and Authors*, asks Sophie Hannah, a crime writer, about a book she would never lend.

For sentences 1–4, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box. For 5 and 6 fill in the blanks.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	In <i>House Rules</i> Rachel Sontag describes what she remembers from her childhood.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Rachel always knew that her family was not a normal one.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	When Rachel was eleven and Jenny eight they went to Mexico on a holiday.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	The sisters had hidden cookies in the circular tin box.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

When I was eleven and Jenny was eight we attempted to 5. _____ our Barbie dolls across the Mexican 6. _____ to vacation with us in Cancun.

1.2 Nina, the narrator, is a librarian and in this passage she describes the people who work in the library with her. (*Librarians* from the novel *What Lies Between Us* by John Marrs)

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 library Nina works in is over two centuries old.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Nina's colleagues belong to different generations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Danielle spent the weekend abroad.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Joanna is a musician.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

5. What is Steve so proud of?

2. READING COMPREHENSION

2.1 Read the text and write whether the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

ZIP LINE AS A TRANSPORT



The Salween River, known as the Nu in China, is one of the last great free-flowing rivers in Asia. Nearly two decades ago China announced it would dam the Nu. Multiple ethnic groups live in this part of southwestern China. In 2008 I traveled there to tell the story of this remote region before it was permanently altered.

I found that there was very little bottomland along the Nu. Villages hid high above the steep walls of the river's gorge, a road clung to one side. Few bridges spanned the river.

I located the zip line closest to a town and headed there on market day with my assistant, Chuan Jianhua, and our driver, Zhu Linwen (both members of the Lisu minority). I rented a harness and pulley from one of them. With a camera around my neck and film in my pocket, I hooked the pulley onto the return cable and eased forward until I reached midway above the river.

The waters did look angry. I photographed people crossing until those waiting to return home became impatient with me. I pulled myself back to the roadside to let them pass, then hooked onto the cable again for another try. After a morning hanging from the cable and making pictures from the riverbank, I decided to wrap it up.

As we loaded the car, we scanned the high ridges opposite us. A group of people were heading down the steep trail. Jianhua called out, "They have a cow!" I dug out a seldom used telephoto lens and looked to the ridgetop. Indeed, there was a cow, and a goat as well. The path split in two directions. I held my breath as we watched the group descend. Linwen thumbed prayer beads. Jianhua recited a prayer in the Lisu dialect. When the people with the cow chose the path toward the cable crossing, a shot of adrenaline made my toes tingle.

What's the angle? I asked myself, as I raced along the riverbank. I needed the river waters in the composition but that was tough to do. Before I could check all the possibilities, the group was at the cable and Nan Boyi zipped across confidently.

His family tied a rope sling around the cow, hooked it on the pulley, and gave the animal a push toward us. Flailing its legs as it became airborne, the cow zipped down the steep angle of the cable but lost momentum where the line flattened out. It dangled there kicking, its lows of distress audible above the river's roar.

Boyi pulled himself hand over hand back to the cow. When the Lisu villager got there, he spun himself around, locked his ankles around the cow's harness, and began hauling himself and the cow back up to the road.

I reached the cable's end just as Boyi and the cow closed in. For a fraction of a second, my camera was in Boyi's face. The view was immediate and intimate—completed by the angry river below.

Many years later, the dams have not yet been built, but this zip line has been replaced by a bridge.

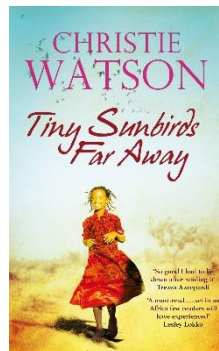
Adapted from *www.nationalgeographic.com*

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	China announced it would dam the Nu 20 years ago.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	There were not a lot of bridges across the river.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	The author bought the zip line equipment from the locals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	The water of the Nu river is very calm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	After a morning on the cable and making pictures from the riverbank the author decided to continue later that day.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Linwen and Jianhua were worried when the people with the cow went to the cable crossing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	The cow crossed to the other side easily.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	The author did not hit Boyi with his camera.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

Allen Avenue



Father was a loud man. His voice entered a room before he did. From my bedroom window I could hear him sitting in the wide gardens, or walking to the car parking area filled with Mercedes, or standing by the security guard's office, or the gate in front.

We lived on Allen Avenue in Ikeja, on the fourth floor of a gated apartment block called Better Life Executive Homes. I loved watching the street from my window, the traders outside walking up and down the avenue, with brightly coloured buckets and baskets and trays balanced on their heads. They were always shouting: "Chin-chin, chin-chin," or "Flip-flops," or "Batteries". Every day, no matter how many days I had looked out of the window during my twelve years, there was something being sold that I had not seen before. I loved watching the women huddled underneath umbrellas, their legs poking out of their skirts like thick, dark potatoes. Or the men with necks covered in yellow gold, sitting on the bonnets of their BMWs, and the women wearing Western-style clothes hovering around them like stars around the moon. The women visited the boutique dress shops, and all the day the men would go in and out of the bars and Chinese restaurants.

Occasionally Mama rushed in and pushed me off the window seat, opening the window wide to let out the cold air and let in the heat, and the smells of the nearby market, of sewerage from the open gutters, the fresh fish, raw meat. The smells made me feel sick and hungry at the same time. "Don't look at those men," Mama would say. "I wish they would go to some other place to spend their money."

But there was no other place. Allen Avenue was the richest road in Ikeja, with the most shops. If you had money to spend, Allen Avenue was where you spent it. And if you were even richer, like us, then you lived there. On Allen Avenue every house or apartment had a generator. The hum they made was constant, day and night. Roads surrounded us that had no electricity at all, where people went to bed as soon as night fell and, according to my brother Ezikiel, produced too many babies. But Allen Avenue was brightly lit. People left their televisions and radios on loud all night, to show how much money they could afford to waste.

adapted from *Tiny Sunbirds Far Away* by Christie Watson

chin-chin – Nigerian snack, similar to crackers

1. **The girl's father was**
 - A. absent.
 - B. noisy.
 - C. shy.
 - D. tall.

2. **Most of the time the girl was in**
 - A. her bedroom.
 - B. the garden.
 - C. the market.
 - D. the street.

3. **The girl and her family lived in**
 - A. a house in the town center.
 - B. a house in the suburb.
 - C. an apartment in the town center.
 - D. an apartment in the suburb.

4. **Who wore expensive golden chains?**
 - A. The girl's father.
 - B. The men in the street.
 - C. The women sellers.
 - D. The women in Western-style clothes.

5. **Did the town of Ikeja have electricity?**
 - A. Yes, the whole town had the electric power system.
 - B. Yes, the whole town used generators.
 - C. Only the main street had the electric power system.
 - D. Only the main street used generators.

6. **The people who lived on Allen Avenue were**
 - A. angry.
 - B. modest.
 - C. poor.
 - D. showing-off.

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

7. **What did all those generators on the Avenue cause?**

3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

HOW CLOSE IS TOO CLOSE?



Heini Hediger, a noted 20th-century Swiss biologist and zoo director, knew **1** _____ animals ran away when they felt unsafe. But when he set about designing and building zoos himself, he realised he needed a more precise understanding of how animals behaved when put in proximity to one **2** _____. Hediger decided to **3** _____ the flight response systematically, something that no one had done before.

Hediger found that the space around **4** _____ animal could be partitioned into zones, nested within one another, and measurable down to a matter of centimetres. The outermost circle is what's known **5** _____ *flight distance*: if a lion is far enough away, a zebra will continue to graze warily, but any closer **6** _____ that, the zebra will try to escape. Closer still is the *defence distance*: pass that line and the zebra attacks **7** _____ than fleeing. Finally, there's the *critical distance*: if the predator is too close, there's **8** _____ to do but freeze, play dead and hope for the best. Hediger also offered a new **9** _____ of a tame animal, as one that no longer treats humans as a significant threat, and so reduces **10** _____ flight distance for humans to zero. In other words, a tame animal was one to which you could get close enough to touch.

1.	A. those	B. whose	C. these	D. that
2.	A. anothers	B. another	C. others	D. other
3.	A. investigate	B. research	C. require	D. invent
4.	A. the	B. an	C. a	D. /
5.	A. like	B. for	C. as	D. by
6.	A. when	B. then	C. which	D. than
7.	A. more	B. most	C. rather	D. better
8.	A. everything	B. something	C. anything	D. nothing
9.	A. perspective	B. definition	C. opinion	D. problem
10.	A. it	B. it's	C. its	D. its'

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

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

THE HISTORY OF COFFEE



No one **1.** _____ (**know**) exactly how or when coffee was discovered though there are many legends about its origin.

Coffee **2.** _____ (**grow**) worldwide can trace its heritage back centuries to the ancient coffee forests on the Ethiopian plateau. There, legend **3.** _____ (**say**) the goat herder Kaldi first discovered the potential of these beloved beans. The story goes that that Kaldi discovered coffee beans days after he **4.** _____ (**notice**) his goats becoming so energetic when eating the berries from a certain tree. Kaldi reported his findings to the abbot of the local monastery, who made a drink with the berries and found that it kept him alert through the long hours of evening prayer.

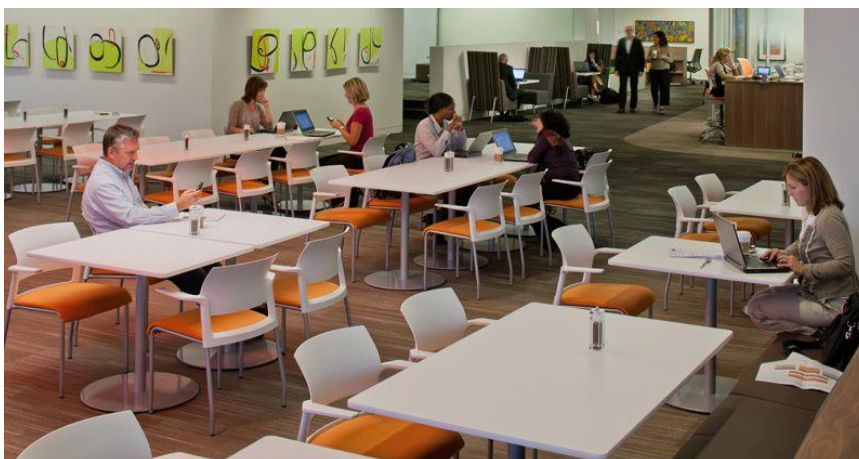
As word moved east and coffee reached the Arabian peninsula, it **5.** _____ (**begin**) a journey which would bring these beans across the globe. In the 15th century, coffee was being grown in the Yemeni district of Arabia and by the 16th century it **6.** _____ (**drink**) in Persia, Egypt, Syria, and Turkey.

In Europe some people reacted to this new beverage with suspicion or fear, calling it the “bitter invention of Satan.” The local clergy **7.** _____ (**condemn**) coffee when it came to Venice in 1615. The controversy was so great that Pope Clement VIII was asked **8.** _____ (**intervene**). He decided to taste the beverage for himself before **9.** _____ (**make**) a decision, and found the drink so satisfying that he gave it papal approval. Coffee began to replace the common breakfast drink beverages of the time — beer and wine.

So people in Europe **10.** _____ (**enjoy**) this bitter-sweet drink for centuries.

3.3 Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

If we're already working in isolation at home, why do we miss working with our heads similarly down in a public setting?



Some of the most 1 _____ (**succeed**) people in history have done their best work in coffee shops.

Pablo Picasso, JK Rowling, Simone de Beauvoir and Jean-Paul Sartre, Bob Dylan – whether they're painters, singer-songwriters, philosophers or writers, people across nations and centuries have tapped into their 2 _____ (**create**) working away at a table in a café.

Of course, Covid-19 has put the kibosh on lingering for hours in cozy rooms packed with people sipping lattes. As we begin another year living amid a pandemic, many of us continue to work 3 _____ (**remote**) on our own.

But putting on your noise-cancelling headphones to toil away at your desk is actually different than doing the same surrounded by other people buzzing over your shoulder. There are many ways coffee shops trigger our inventiveness in a way offices and homes don't. Research shows that the stimuli in these places make them 4 _____ (**effect**) environments to work; the combination of noise, casual crowds and visual variety can give us just the right amount of 5 _____ (**distract**) to help us be our sharpest and most creative. (So, no, it's not just that double espresso.)

Adapted from: www.bbc.com

