



qendra e provimeve

MASA

E VËRTETË
E NJOHURIVE

GARAT SHTETËRORE 2023

SHIFRA E NXËNËSIT

SHKOLLA FILLORE

GJUHË ANGLEZE

NUMRI I PËRGJITHSHËM I PIKËVE TË FITUARA

Testin e kontrollloi

Testi nga gjuha angleze përbëhet nga katër pjesë.

	Numri i pikëve	Numri i pikëve të arritura
Të dëgjuarit	20	
Të lexuarit	25	
Leksiku dhe gramatika	25	
Të shkruarit	30	

Koha për zgjidhjen e testit është **90 minuta**.

Mjetet e lejuara janë lapsi kimik me ngjyrë të kaltër ose të zezë. Pranohen vetëm përgjigjet e shkruara me **laps kimik**. Nëse gaboni, vendosni një vijë të kryqëzuar mbi të dhe përgjigjuni sërish. Gjatë kohës së punës në test **nuk lejohet përdorimi i fjalorit**.

Nëse ndonjë pyetje/detyrë nuk mund ta zgjidhni menjëherë, kaloni në pyetjen/detyrën e radhës. Nëse ju mbetet kohë, mund të ktheheni përsëri në pyetjet/detyrat e tilla.

Ju dëshirojmë sukses të plotë!

LISTENING

A. Listen carefully to the recording (*Nikola Tesla: The forgotten genius who invented our future* | *BBC Reel*) and answer the following questions:



Let the future tell the truth, and evaluate each one according to his work and accomplishments. The present is theirs; the future, for which I have really worked, is mine.

Nikola Tesla

1. Nikola Tesla was born on 10th of July, 1856. At the time when he was born a natural phenomenon could be seen to happen. What was it?

2. Tesla could design, run and test 3D inventions all in his mind before building them exactly as he'd imagined. What are the two adjectives used in the text to describe Tesla's brain?

4. Tesla had an experimental station in Colorado Springs. What extraordinary thing did he claim to have done there?

5. While early 20th century inventors were still experimenting with flight, what did Tesla focus his mind on?

| 8 POINTS

B. This part consists of II tasks.

Task I

Listen carefully to the recording (*How trees secretly talk to each other | BBC News*) and decide if the statements in the table are true or false. Put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box. There is an example (0) at the beginning.



	TRUE	FALSE
(0) Unlike humans, trees always act in a friendly way towards one another.		✓
1. Trees communicate with one another using a network of fungi which grow around and inside their roots.		
2. The fungi provide the trees with sugars.		
3. Trees can also share resources with one another by using the fungal network.		
4. It is thought that trees known as <i>mother trees</i> use this fungal network to supply shaded seedlings with sugars giving them a better chance of survival.		
5. Sick or dying trees may dump their resources into the network, which might then be used by healthier trees in their vicinity.		
6. Plants also send messages to one another through this fungal network.		
7. By releasing chemical signals through their roots when they are attacked, plants can warn their neighbours to raise their defences.		

| 7 POINTS

Task II

Put the following words/chunks of language together so as to form a sentence from the recording which illustrates the fact that the *Wood Wide Web* has its dark side, too. Write the sentence on the lines below.

TO
FROM
AND
LIKE
THE BLACK WALNUT
NEARBY TREES
SOME ORCHIDS
THEIR RIVALS
SABOTAGE
SPREAD
HACK
TO STEAL
THE SYSTEM
RESOURCES
OTHER SPECIES
TOXIC CHEMICALS
THROUGH THE NETWORK

| 5 POINTS

Taken/Adapted from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yWQqeyPIVRo&t=21s>
How trees secretly talk to each other | BBC News



Image: The Riverside Club for Adventure & Imagination

READING

A. Read the text carefully and complete the missing letters in the incomplete words. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

ST. GERASIMUS

Saint Gerasimus was born in Lycia (Anatolia, Turkey) in the fifth century.

After becoming a monk in the Egyptian Desert Thebaid, he founded a monastic community (0) of seventy men in the desert east of Jericho, not far from the river Jordan.

One day Saint Gerasimus was taking a walk along the Jordan when he heard a loud roar and saw a lion in great pain because of a large *s__i__t__r* (1) in its paw. He felt very sorry for the lion. Crossing himself, he went *c__ti__l__* (2) over to the animal, took its huge paw gently in his hand, and *r__o__* (3) the piece of wood. The lion did not return to its cave but meekly followed the monk back to the monastery. A loving and trusting relationship grew between them. The other monks were amazed by the lion's *a__e__an__e* (4) of a peaceful life and by the animal's *d__t__n* (5) to Saint Gerasimus, who was now the abbot of the monastery.

The abbot gave the lion a *d__y* (6). Each time the community's donkey went to pasture by the Jordan, the lion went along and guarded it. The donkey was *__si__e__* (7) to bring back water to the monastery. One day while the lion was sleeping, the donkey was stolen by a passing trader. The

lion, with its head *h__i__* (8) low, returned to the monastery alone. The monks thought that the lion had eaten the donkey. As punishment the lion had to take over the donkey's task, and was *r__i__d* (9) to go to the Jordan and carry back water from the river to the monastery in a saddlepack with four *e__h__* (10) jars.

Time passed, until one day the trader came to the place where he'd stolen the donkey. The lion recognized the donkey and let out a loud roar that scared the thief away. Then it took the donkey back to Saint Gerasimus, who realized he had *m__u__d* (11) the lion.

In the years that followed, the lion stayed in the wilderness, coming once a week to *b__* (12) before Saint Gerasimus as a sign of obedience and *f__c__n* (13). One day, it came as usual but could not find the monk. A loud roar came forth from the animal's throat. The monks sadly led it to the newly-departed saint's grave. Letting out a final roar of *g__f* (14), the lion *l__* (15) down and died. The year was 475.

| 15 POINTS

Taken/Adapted from:

<https://dce.oca.org/assets/files/resources/Saints-Animals.pdf>

B. Read the text carefully and fill in the missing letters in words in the subtitles. The last letter of each of the words is given. There is an example (0) at the beginning.



(Credit: Getty Images)

BENEFITS (0) OF MUD PLAY

Mud makes us _____ r and calmer.

Not only does playing in the mud stimulate our immune system, provide valuable minerals, and improve our health, but it actually makes us happier and more emotionally balanced. Hard to believe? Scientists have discovered that bacteria *Mycobacterium vaccae* found in mud protects against stress, reduces anxiety, and makes you calmer! When researchers tried using these

bacteria with lung cancer patients, they observed astonishing results.

Mud increases brain _____ y.

Pies, dam building, brick making, and playing with mud is a sensory-rich experience that promotes a higher level of brain functioning such as problem-solving, flexibility of thinking, abstract thinking, concept formation, and complex perception. Mud stimulates the blood flow to the brain and helps us think better (increased blood flow and oxygenation is the reason we think better after exercise).

Mud has a positive _____t on the body.

Balancing in slippery and sticky mud is a great exercise, but that's not all. While playing in the mud, kids are constantly moving: adjusting their position, changing direction, standing up, squatting, repeating, and coordinating different body parts in unusual ways. Playing in the mud strengthens the body and increases body awareness.

Mud fosters _____y.

Mud doesn't come with a set of printed instructions. It naturally encourages exploration and experimentation. A handful of mud can be turned into a pie, a building brick, or paint for a fence.

Mud _____s the senses.

Did you notice how kids run their fingers through mud or grab a handful and let it slowly ooze between their fingers? It might not seem like much, but in those moments, kids build important nerve connections in brain pathways. Children are instinctively drawn to activities that engage all their senses because that's how they learn and retain best.

Taken/Adapted from:

<https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20220929-how-outdoor-play-boosts-kids-immune-systems>

10 POINTS

VOCABULARY AND USE OF ENGLISH

A. Read the text carefully, choose the best answer and write the letter (A, B, C or D) preceding the answer in the table below.

Sleeping Beauty

by The Brothers Grimm

A great many changes take place in a hundred years. When the king died, his throne passed to another royal family. Even the story of the sleeping princess was almost forgotten.

One day the son of the king who was then reigning was out hunting, and he saw towers rising above a thick wood. He asked what they were, but no one _____ (1) him.

At last an old peasant was found who said that there was a castle in the woods where a princess slept—the most beautiful princess that had ever lived. It was said that she must sleep there a hundred years, when she would be awakened by a king's son.

At this the young prince decided to find out the truth for himself. He began to force his way through the wood. _____ (2) his astonishment, the stiff branches gave way, and then closed again.

A beautiful palace rose before him. In the courtyard the prince saw horses and men who looked as if they were dead. But he was not afraid – he boldly entered the



palace. There were guards motionless as stone, gentlemen and ladies, pages and footmen, some standing, some sitting, but all like statues.

At last the prince came to a chamber of gold, where he saw upon a bed the fairest sight one had ever beheld—a princess of about seventeen years who looked _____ (3). The prince knelt beside her, and awakened her with a kiss. And now the enchantment was broken.

The princess looked at him with wondering eyes and said: “Is it you, my prince? I have waited for you long.”

So happy _____ (4) that they talked hour after hour. In the meantime all in the palace awaked and each began to do what he was doing when he fell asleep. The gentlemen went on _____ (5) ladies. The ladies went on with their embroidery... And that very evening the prince and princess were married. The next day the prince took his bride to his father's palace, and there they lived happily ever after.

Taken/Adapted

from:

<https://etc.usf.edu/lit2go/pdf/passage/5102/fairy-tales-and-other-traditional-stories-026-sleeping-beauty.pdf>

1. A could have answered B had been able to C had answered D could answer
2. A In B To C At D Out of
3. A had been sleeping B was sleeping C was just falling asleep D had just fallen asleep
4. A were the two B the two were C had the two been D the two had been
5. A bowing to the B bowing to C to bow to the D to bow to

1	2	3	4	5

5 POINTS

B. For questions 1—8, think of the word which best fits each space and complete the 2 texts using only ONE word in each space. The first letter of each of the words is given. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Text 1

WATER – ONE OF THE WEIRDEST THINGS IN THE UNIVERSE



Water shouldn't really be a liquid (0) on our planet. A water molecule is made from two very light atoms, Hydrogen and Oxygen. And at the temperatures and pressures on the surface of the Earth, rules of chemistry say that water should be a gas. And, u _____ (1) any other chemical, when water freezes it expands. And so ice floats on water. You see this every day, but take a moment to think about how weird that is. Over time, this odd behaviour has been very useful. By insulating the water u _____ (2), floating ice has e _____ (3) complex life to survive and evolve on our planet d _____ (4) the many ice ages that have frozen the Earth's surface solid. And the strangeness just goes on and on. Hot water freezes faster than cold and no one knows why. Water molecules can float upwards, against the force of gravity because they love to stick to each other. They're so good at it that they can actually pull each other up through tiny channels, such as the tiny blood vessels in your body. That's how oxygen and n _____ (5) reach the edges of your brain to nourish it.

Text 2

EXPERIMENTS WITH WATER – THE EFFECT OF WORDS ON WATER



A crystal formed after the water had been exposed to the word TRUTH.

Words have been found to a (6) water crystals. Japanese researcher and healer, Dr. Masaru Emoto, c (7) experiments on water molecules. These experiments showed human thoughts and intentions can physically change the molecular structure of water.

Water from bottles labeled with positive messages had intricate structures and diamond-like reflectiveness when frozen and magnified. Water labeled with negative words had collapsed structures with yellow edges when frozen.

Dr. Emoto demonstrated that words have a vibration and will actually have an immediate e (8) on the structure of water crystals. He found that uplifting, positive, and encouraging words created beautiful, balanced and symmetric crystals. Destructive, hateful and evil words had the opposite effect on the water crystals. The visual evidence is breathtaking.

8 POINTS

C. For questions 1—7, complete the second sentence using the word given so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. You must use between THREE and EIGHT words, including the word given. Contractions (e.g. *hadn't*) count as two words. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

(0)

Did you make Phillip drive you all the way to Trieste?

GET

Did you get Phillip to drive you all the way to Trieste?

1. It is possible that the children were playing outside.

HAVE

The children _____ outside.

2. He doesn't trust them – he didn't tell them the truth.

WOULD

If he _____ them, they _____ the truth.

3. Given the chance, I'd definitely go to Thessaloniki.

I

_____ the chance, I'd definitely go to Thessaloniki.

4. Are they mending that light in the hall?

YOU

Are _____ that light in the hall _____?

5. We decided to call the landlord because we had seen an ad in the paper.

HAVING

_____, we decided to call the landlord.

6. People believed that he was working for a leading German car producer.

TO

He _____ for a leading German car producer.

7. The teachers will not know how the students feel about this decision until the next survey.

UNTIL

Not _____ how the students feel about this decision.

| 7 POINTS

D. Read the items below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

(0) The man said bears in the forest are a common occurrence. OCCUR

1. First of all, _____ the chocolates by putting them in the fridge
for an hour or so. HARD

2. We live in an area of high population _____. DENSE

3. He stared at them in _____ – the lambs were playing in
the field. BELIEVE

4. For some _____ reason, Dad decided to sell the boat. EXPLAIN

5. The boy is _____ talented and very likely to succeed
as a violinist. DOUBT

| 5 POINTS

CONCEPT _____



