

GJUHË ANGLEZE - NIVELI BAZË

VITI SHKOLLOR 2022/2023





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:

- \rightarrow 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!



ME RËNDËSI!

"KANDIDATI HUMB TË DREJTËN E PROVIMIT. NË ATË m **PROVIMIT, KU** P ta ni OSE PA C -PROV ЛМГТ 0 D 0 PALIG PJUAR DETYRE D SE DETYRËN E KA DH KENESIT TJETER. ND

(neni 24 i Rregullores për mënyrën, procedurën dhe kohën e dhënies së Provimit të Maturës, respektivisht neni 27 i Rregullores për mënyrën dhe procedurën e dhënies së Provimit Profesional për nxënësit që vazhdojnë shkollimin)

1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1.1 You will hear a review of a detective story written by Monica Sanches.

For sentences 1–8, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (v) in the appropriate box.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	The main character, Harry Lee, used to be a detective.		
2.	Harry's main advantage is that he can guess how criminals think.		
3.	The descriptions of the people and places in the book are vivid.		
4.	By halfway through the story, there are 1000 suspects.		
5.	The action starts with the theft of a priceless painting from a museum.		
6.	All of the suspects in the book have alibis.		
7.	The story ends with a murder.		
8.	Angela does not reveal the ending of the story.		

➔ Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.

1.2 You will hear Meg and Todd who compare films in the past and present.

For sentences 1−7, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (√) in the appropriate box.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Todd enjoys movies with a lot of special effects.		
2.	Todd and Mag do not share the same opinion of modern movies.		
3.	Meg finds older movies boring.		
4.	Both Meg and Todd agree that Batman is cooler than Spiderman.		
5.	Todd thinks Spiderman is a well-developed character with impressive skills.		
6.	Ben Affleck portrayed the most recent Batman in a film that Meg watched.		
7.	Meg and Todd reach a consensus on who the best Batman is.		

➔ Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.

2. READING COMPREHENSION

2.1 Read the text. Choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think is the best according to the text.

Huge rise in boys taking dance lessons



Children are taking up dance lessons with such enthusiasm that the activity is now second in popularity only to football in Britain's schools. The number of pupils choosing dance has risen 83% in four years, according to research by the Arts Council. A third of those are boys.

Spurred on by role models such as Darren Gough, the England cricketer who was the first male winner of BBC1's show *Strictly Come Dancing*, the boys have been getting involved in a range of genres from traditional to hip hop and jazz.

Teachers say that boys involved in more traditional sports, such as rugby, make good dancers because of their strength and overall fitness.

Former state school pupil and rugby player Chris Scott has led a dance revolution at Bradfield College, Berkshire, after winning a scholarship to the sixth form there. Asked to do something in return for his award, the teenager, who played rugby for Berkshire, decided to promote dance for boys at the school, which until then had offered only ballet lessons for girls. Scott has also created a precedent by becoming the first head boy not to be in one of the school's traditional sports teams.

Dance is well established at Scott's old school, Park House comprehensive in Newbury – England and Leicester rugby player Tom Croft was one of the first pupils to take a dance GCSE there. The head of dance at Park House, Sue Llewellyn, said: "All the boys have to do dance and you get some who moan about it but I've only had two serious conflicts in 20 years. The majority enjoy it as much as they enjoy any physical activity and we've got four boys this year going on to dance school who are all successful in other areas, such as playing rugby at county level."

Scott, who has given up rugby to concentrate on dance, says he thought he might be picked on for his love of dance when he arrived at Bradfield. "The boys were skeptical to begin with but I didn't have a single problem," he said. "There were only 20 at the first auditions but more than 60 turned up this year, and half of them were boys." He is also involved in running workshops for disengaged

teenagers: "Dance can help to keep young people out of trouble and there are great benefits from feeling that you are part of the team. Everyone tries hard because no one wants to let the other dancers down."

Peter Roberts, the headmaster of Bradfield, said: "Dance not only improves overall fitness but it helps bring out the creative side in boys. Chris Scott has been emblematic. In this school it is now cool to dance."

adapted from www.theguardian.com

1 According to paragraph 1, which of these sentences about British schools is correct?

- A. More and more boys choose dance lessons.
- B. Only football is more popular than dance.
- C. Pupils give up football and choose dance lessons instead.

2 Which dances have the boys in British schools been getting involved in?

- A. Only modern ones.
- B. Only traditional ones.
- C. Both modern and traditional ones.

3 How do traditional sports influence boys' dance performance?

- A. Doing traditional sports improves boys' dance performance.
- B. Doing traditional sports has a negative influence on boys' dance performance.
- C. Doing traditional sports has no influence on boys' dance performance.

4 Why did Chris Scot decide to popularise dance at Bradfield College?

- A. He didn't want the boys to choose ballet instead.
- B. He had always been a huge fan of modern dance.
- C. It was his way of showing gratitude.

5 How do boys at Park House school feel about being obliged to take dance lessons?

- A. Most of them complain about it.
- B. Most of them are happy with it.
- C. Most of them prefer other physical activities.

6 Scott is not only involved in promoting dancing but he is also a socially responsible person.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. No information

7 According to Peter Roberts, dancing has become very popular in Bradfield College.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. No information

→ Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.

2.2 Read the text about six unusual traditions around Europe. In the table below tick ($\sqrt{}$) the corresponding phrases 1-8 for the traditions A-F.

Six unusual traditions around Europe

It's not madness, it's a tradition.

Some of these traditions go back hundreds and hundreds of years. From a human chess game to killing bears, you'll find a selection of some truly bizarre events.

A. Throwing pottery out of windows, Corfu, Greece

During this tradition, large jugs with water are thrown from balconies onto the ground in the town's center. Every time it attracts a large crowd of people excited to witness pottery being smashed into pieces.

Called *botides*, this Greek Easter Orthodox tradition marks Holy Saturday also known as First Resurrection. According to this popular belief, it originated with Venetians who ruled Corfu from the 14th until the 18th century. They would throw out their old belongings at the start of the new year to make room for new belongings in the new year.

When the Greeks adopted the tradition, they moved it to Easter, one of the most important celebrations in the Greek calendar, and introduced pottery into it.

B. "Partita a Scacchi", Marostica, Italy

Every two years in September, the town of Marostica in Northern Italy very proudly hosts a human chess game.

The tradition originates in a legend from the 15th century. Two gentlemen challenged each other to a duel over Lionora, a woman they both loved. But her father, the lord of the Marostica's castle, decided they should play chess instead. Lionora would marry the winner while her younger sister Oldrada would end up with the loser.

Since then hundreds of people in costumes participate in the biannual match which takes about two hours to complete.

C. Ursul (Bear Dance), Romania and Moldova

The annual winter event symbolizes death and rebirth of time, and it should also ward off the evil spirits. It takes place between Christmas and New Year and despite perhaps being a little controversial, it attracts the whole community.

The performers dress in real bearskin (the heaviest can weigh up to 50 kg) and dance to the rhythms of pan flutes and drums after having been practicing for about three months prior to the ceremonies. Usually, the procession comprises anywhere between 6 and 24 bears, bear tamers and characters dressed as women.

D. Sinjska Alka (Chivalric Tournament), Croatia

On the first Sunday of August, the small town of Sinj organizes its annual chivalric tournament dating back 300 years.

Knights on horses at full gallop use their lances to hit an iron target of two rings. However, the event has its restrictions: only men born in the region of Sinj can participate in the event.

It was established at the beginning of the 18th century after the victory of the Sinj knights over an army of Turkish. The name alka, meaning ring, also comes from Turkish and reflects the cultural and historical coexistence of the two civilizations.

E. Caber Toss, Scotland, UK

Practiced at the Scottish Highland Games, the traditional Scottish athletic event involves kilt-clad lads tossing a large pole called caber. Contrary to modern sports, the tossing isn't about how far the pole lands, it's about the position it lands in.

One of the pole's ends is slightly thinned so the competitors can easily hold it. Before the actual toss happens, the tosser (also called thrower) balances it out and makes a short run. The pole has to hit the ground with its larger end and land flat with the thinner end facing away from the tosser.

F. Bathtub Regatta, Belgium

This one-kilometer long race down the River Meuse in Belgium's Dinant found its origins back in 1982. One of the prerequisites of winning against up to 49 other contestants is that the floating device must be made out of a bathtub.

Every year the competition adopts a different theme and contestants are encouraged to decorate their boats to most represent their region. Taking place on 15 August each year, it's free for both contestants and watchers.

adapted from https://www.kiwi.com

A. Throwing pottery out of windows	B. "Partita a Scacchi"	C. Ursul (Bear Dance)
D .Sinjska Alka	E.Caber Toss	F . Bathtub Regatta

This coromony	۸	В	C	D	F	E
This ceremony	Α	D	С	U	E	F
1 has a kind of spiritual atmosphere.						
2 allows only males from that place to participate.						
3 is organised every second year.						
4 is based on a myth.						
5 is different from the original tradition.						
6 shows differences of the regions.						
7 is contrary to modern sports.						
8 is changing every year.						

→ Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.

3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

Belgian farmer accidentally moves French border



A farmer in Belgium **1** ______ (cause) a stir recently because of redrawing the country's border with France.

A local history enthusiast 2 _____ (walk) in the forest when he noticed the stone marking, the boundary between the two countries, had been moved 2.29m. The Belgian farmer, apparently annoyed by the stone in his tractor's path, 3 _____ (move) it inside French territory.

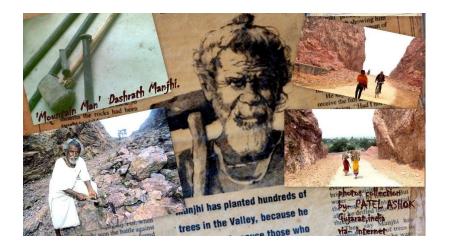
Since then the incident **4**_____ (meet) with smiles on both sides of the border. "He made Belgium bigger and France smaller, it's not a good idea," David Lavaux, mayor of the Belgian village of Erquelinnes, told French TV channel TF1.

The border between France and what 5 ______(be) now Belgium stretches 620km. It 6______ (formally establish) under the Treaty of Kortrijk, signed in 1820 after Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo five years earlier. The stone, 7_____ (date) back to 1819, was put as a mark by the locals.

Local Belgian authorities plan 8______ (ask) the farmer to return the stone to its original location. If that 9 ______ (not happen), the case can end up at the Belgian foreign ministry.

Mr Lavaux noted that the farmer would also face criminal charges if he **10**_____(fail) to comply.

3.2 Write the correct form of the words in brackets.



This is an inspirational story of a common man. An awe-inspiring story of Dashrath Manjhi, a labourer from a village in India. Dashrath Manjhi was married at a very **1**.

(youth) age and child marriages were common in India in those days. Condition at home was so bad that he ran away to escape hunger and 2. _____ (poor). He worked in coal mines for several years.

A few years later when he returned to his native he fell **3**. **(mad)** in love with a beautiful village girl Falguni. Strange but true, she turned out to be his child bride whom he had left behind several years ago. Falguni's father, however, opposed to their reunion after so many years just because Dashrath didn't work at that time and he was a **4**. **(job)** youth.

Life had something more stored for this lovely couple that changed their life story **5**. ______ (complete). After 22 years of working relentlessly from 1960 to 1982, he made the impossible possible. He made a fortune and became one of the most famous Indians.

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

John's first time on the plane



John stepped onto the airplane and was met by one of the cabin crew who showed him to his 1_____ That was his first flight ever and he was feeling very nervous. His hands were shaking, and he was sweating. Somehow, he managed to get together and called a crew member to show him where to sit. She told him to walk along the 2_____ until he came to number 27C. "Good, this is where I'm supposed to sit until we reach Seattle", he thought and sat next to a window. There was a shade on 3 _____ window and John pulled it up. John remembered how much time he'd spent planning this trip, given this was the first time he was travelling abroad.

A lovely 6-year-old-girl was sitting next to him, occupying the place in the middle between John and the girl's mother, who 4______ to be very happy. The possibility 5______ contact with other people on the plane was very almost impossible for John, so he just looked at the girl and the doll, 6 ______ she was holding in her hands. It was a Barbie fashion doll pretty well-dressed and combed. The little girl looked 7______ him and asked him if he was afraid. Even though he'd thought that he wouldn't have a conversation on the plane, John knew he was 8______ good with children, so he started to talk to her. After conversing with the girl for more than an hour, John forgot where he was, and it helped him relax. He discovered that 9______ of them liked flying and she was afraid, too. They also discovered that they would be on the same return flight in two weeks, which pleased them both. When the plane landed, the girl commented about what a beautiful flight she 10______ had.

1.	A. seat	B. chair	C.sofa	D. stool
2.	A. lane	B. aisle	C. isle	D. path
3.	A. a	B. an	C. the	D. /
4.	A. seemed	B. saw	C. seen	D. sought
5.	A. of making	B. to make	C. for making	D. off making
6.	A. that	B. who	C. whom	D. which
7.	A. at	B. to	C. for	D. after
8.	A. quit	B. quiet	C. quite	D. quint
9.	A. neither	B. none	C. no	D. nobody
10.	A. would	B. should	C. has	D. had

→ Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.

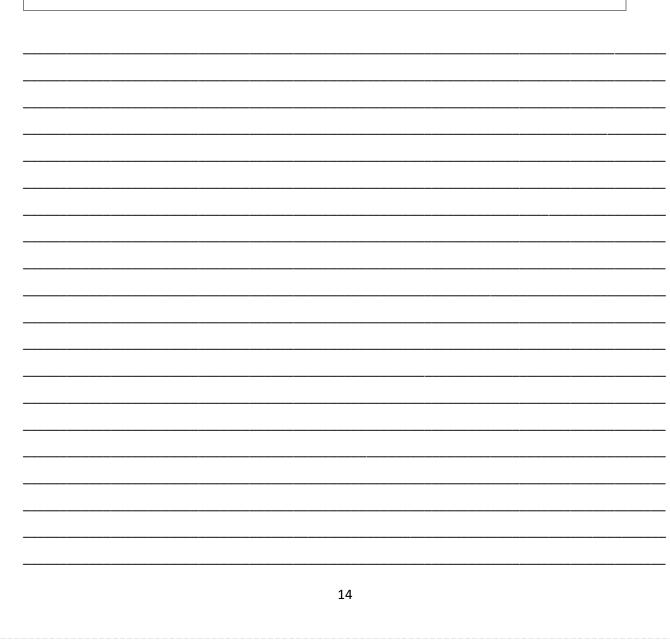
4. WRITING

4.1 You have been appointed by your school board to organize a Christmas theme party for the students. Write an email to the students to invite them to the party on behalf of the board to inform them about the following:

- \checkmark the time and place of the party
- \checkmark the kind of music that will be played
- \checkmark the outfits that the participants are expected to wear.

Write 50–100 words. Do not write your name.

Subject:



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4.2 Choose one of the following writing tasks.

1.

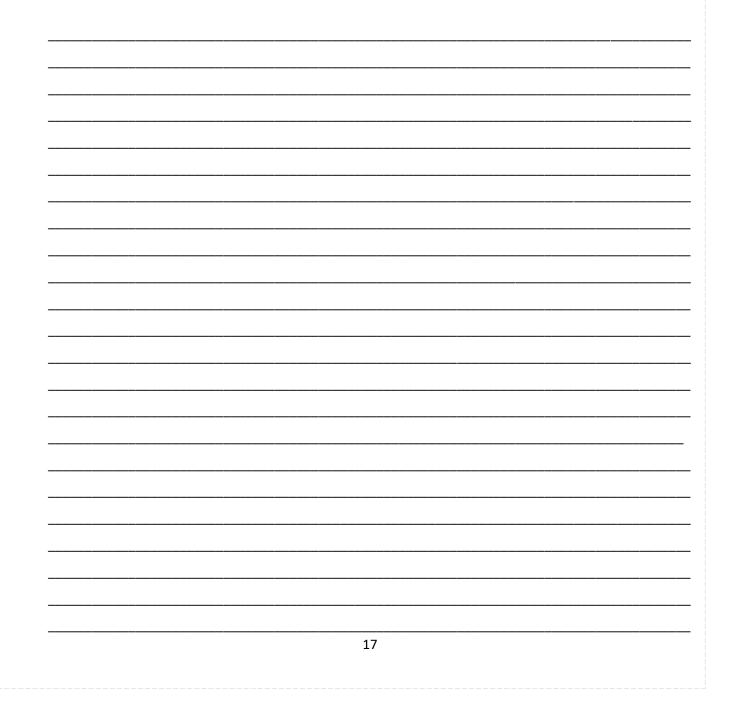
What is more important: the knowledge you get or the kind of person you become in school?

2.

Write about a time you were sure you were right, but you were wrong.

Give a specific example from your personal experience explaining what happened.

Write your essay in **100-150** words.



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CONCERT			
CONCEPT			
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