



QENDRA
E PROVIMEVE

SHIFRA
E NXËNËSIT

PROVIMI I MATURËS DHE
PROVIMI PROFESIONAL

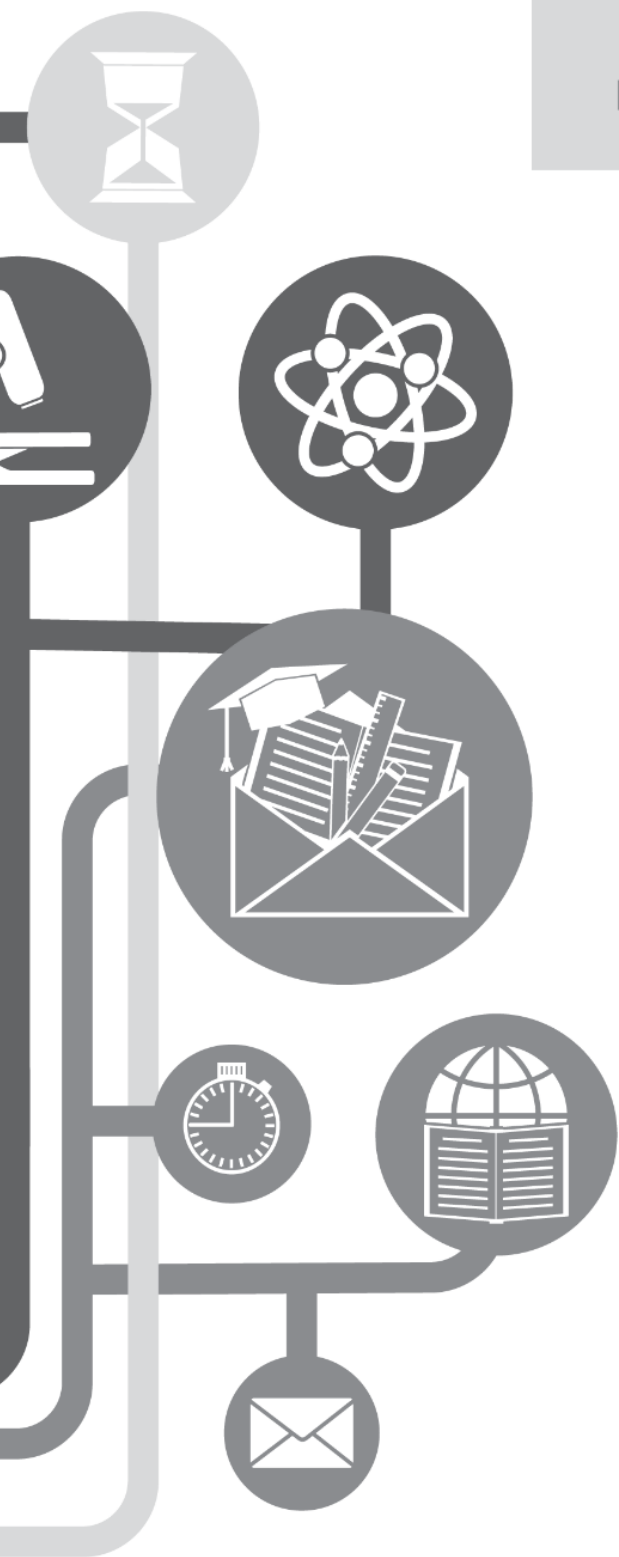
VITI SHKOLLOR 2023/2024

**GJUHË
ANGLEZE**

NIVELI BASË



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UDHËZIM

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.

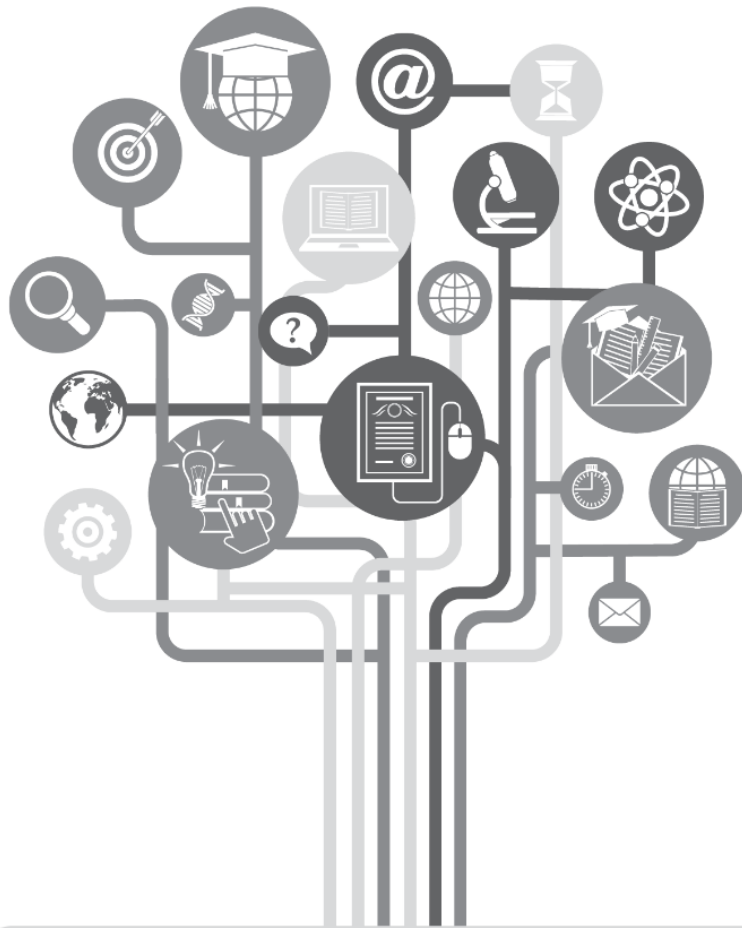
Te shkrimi i hartimit lejohet shkrimi i konceptit në fletët që janë të parapara për koncept. Keni kujdes për numrin e fjalëve, rregullat gjuhësore dhe qartësinë e shkrimit të tekstit. Versioni përfundimtar përshkruhet lexueshëm në vendin e paraparë në test dhe ai do të vlerësohet me pikë.

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 zgjidhni përsëri.

Ju dëshirojmë sukses të plotë!



ME RËNDËSI!

“KANDIDATI HUMB TË DREJTËN E PROVIMIT, NË ATË AFAT TË PROVIMIT, KUR GJATË OSE PAS PROVIMIT VËRTETOHET SE KA PËRDORUR MJETE TË PALIGJSHME, SE KA KOPJUAR DETYRËN E DIKUJT TJETËR OSE SE DETYRËN E VET IA KA DHËNË NXËNËSIT TJETËR.”

(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)

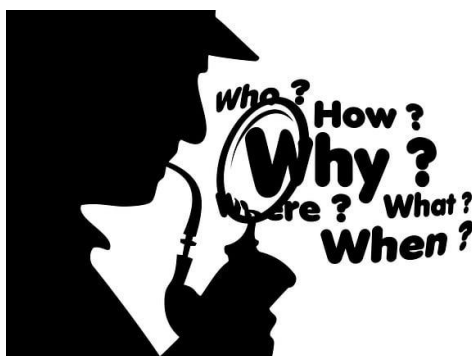
1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1.1 Listen to four people talking about their coworkers. Then, for each sentence (1-7) tick (✓) the person it refers to.

Who would you go to...	A DAN	B MELISSA	C CLARA	D CHRIS (Christopher)
1) if you were looking for a perfect anniversary gift for your boyfriend/girlfriend?				
2) if you needed a last-minute humorous quote for a birthday card?				
3) if you had sudden sugar cravings?				
4) if you needed to make a challenging life decision?				
5) if you wanted to catch up on the latest office happenings?				
6) if you needed a piece of advice on how to become more tactful?				
7) if you wanted to find out the daily schedule of the tennis tournament in Paris?				

→ Kaloni zgjidhjet në fletën e përgjigjeve.

1.2 You will hear an excerpt from a podcast about Arthur Conan Doyle and his most renowned character – Sherlock Holmes.



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

		TRUE	FALSE
1)	The two men who inspired Sir Arthur Conan Doyle to create Sherlock Holmes were a detective and a writer.		
2)	Sherlock Holmes and Joseph Bell had nothing in common.		
3)	The name of the main character in <i>the Murders in the Rue Morgue</i> is Edgar Allan Poe.		
4)	Conan Doyle wanted to create a detective who would rely on vast experience and intuition.		
5)	In <i>A Study in Scarlet</i> , Sherlock Holmes is described as an introvert.		
6)	From the beginning, Sherlock shows outstanding mastery in his reasoning and conclusions.		
7)	Visualising how the murder had been committed was Sherlock's most efficient approach.		
8)	In the first novel, it takes Sherlock less than three days to capture the murder.		

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

2. READING COMPREHENSION

2.1 Read the text below about the evolution of birthday celebrations and then match the headings below the text (A-I) to the corresponding paragraphs (1-9).

How Did the Tradition of Birthdays Begin?

1. _____

Early civilizations had no way to keep track of time other than by using the moon, sun, or some other important events. This made it difficult for them to pay attention to the anniversary of a person's birth.

It wasn't until ancient people began taking note of the moon's cycles that they began paying attention to the change in seasons as well. They began marking these changes in time.

This is what bore the first calendars, which marked time changes and other special days.

2. _____

Scholars who study the Bible say that the earliest mention of a birthday was around 3,000 B.C.E. and was in reference to a Pharaoh's birthday. But further study implies that this was not their birth into the world, but their "birth" as a god.

When Egyptian pharaohs were crowned in ancient Egypt, they were considered to have transformed into gods. This was a moment in their lives that became more important than even their physical birth.

3. _____

Gods and goddesses were a huge part of Greek culture. Greeks offered many tributes and sacrifices to appease these gods. The lunar goddess, Artemis, was no different.

As a tribute to her, the Greeks would offer up moon-shaped cakes adorned with lit candles to recreate the glowing radiance of the moon and Artemis' perceived beauty. The candles also symbolized the sending of a signal or prayer. Blowing out the candles with a wish is another way of sending that message to the gods.

4. _____

It is assumed that the Greeks like many other pagan cultures, thought that days of major change, such as these "birth" days, welcomed evil spirits. They lit candles in response to these spirits almost as if they represented a light in the darkness.

Friends and family would gather around the birthday person and protect them from harm with good cheers, thoughts, and wishes.

5. _____

This seems to be the first time in history where a civilization celebrated the birth of non-religious figures. Regular Roman citizens would celebrate the birthdays of their friends and family members.

Any Roman turning 50 years old would receive a special cake baked with wheat flour, olive oil, grated cheese, and honey.

6. _____

In Christianity, it is believed that all people are born with "original sin." That, in combination with early birthdays being tied to pagan gods, led Christians to consider birthdays to be celebrations of evil.

It wasn't until the 4th century that Christians abandoned that way of thinking and began celebrating the birth of Jesus, also known as Christmas.

7. _____

At this point, birthdays had been celebrated around the world.

Kinderfeste, which started in the late 18th century, was the name for a German birthday party that is closest to today's style of parties. This party was held for German kids, or "kinder", and for the first time, it featured a birthday cake adorned with candles. Blowing out the candles while making a wish was a big part of these celebrations.

8. _____

Sugary cakes were a birthday commodity only wealthy people had access to for quite some time. This was because the ingredients these sugary treats required were a luxury. Then, the time in our history known as the Industrial Revolution allowed birthday celebrations in all cultures to proliferate and the required ingredients became more widely available.

9. _____

Two sisters, Patty Hill and Mildred J. Hill wrote a song called "Good Morning To All" in 1893 that was published in a book for other school teachers. The original intent of this song was to be sung in class by students before starting the day.

Robert Coleman published a songbook in 1924 that featured this song with a few extra lyrics that quickly came to overshadow the original lyrics. These new lyrics to that popular old tune became what we know as "The Birthday Song" today. The song is under copyright which still holds to this day.

- A. *Ancient Secrets: Royalty's Rebirth*
- B. *Community Festivities: First Celebrations of a Common Man*
- C. *Tracing the Journey of the Birthday Song*
- D. *Mysterious Rituals: An Ode to the Gods*
- E. *Pastry Pioneers: The Birth of Birthday Treats*
- F. *Religious Reflection: Changing Views on Celebrations*
- G. *Sweet Revolution: Cakes Accessible to All*
- H. *Solving the Enigma of Birth Celebrations*
- I. *Fighting Off Shadows: The Protective Essence of Birthdays*

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

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

Why did 17th century plague doctors dress like birds?



During the 17th century, Europe lay in the grip of a living nightmare. For three centuries, occasional attacks of the Black Death swept across the Old World. Each wave further contributed to a death toll in the hundreds of millions.

A seemingly unstoppable pandemic, victims faced agonizing symptoms. These symptoms included blackened skin, grotesquely swollen lymph nodes, and bleeding from the mouth and nose.

Attending doctors proved poorly equipped to deal with this pandemic. The disease revisited the population generation after generation, indiscriminately killing.

Without an understanding of germ theory and bacteria, physicians couldn't effectively fight the disease. Instead, they relied on an admixture of superstition and anecdotal evidence to treat patients and avoid infection. In the process, they crafted the disturbing plague doctor costume. By the 17th century, the plague doctor's outfit symbolized the Black Death. The costume included an outer cloth covered in grease or scented wax. Beneath this, doctors wore a shirt tucked into leather pants. The leather pants were attached to leather boots. They also wore gloves and a hat. Over their heads, plague doctors wore a mask and dark leather hood held in place with leather bands gathered at the neck to keep "bad air" out. Eye holes were cut into the leather and fitted with glasses. A grotesque curved bird-like beak was sticking out of the hood, covering the doctor's face. Last but not least, plague doctors carried wooden sticks. They used these sticks to examine infected patients, avoiding close proximity and skin-to-skin contact. These sticks were also sometimes used by doctors to defend against desperate patients. The resulting outfit looked like something out of a horror movie or Heavy Metal music video. But de l'Orme designed it with real medical intent. To account for the rapid and pervasive spread, doctors believed miasma, harmful "bad air", was to blame. To protect against this poisonous air, plague doctors filled the beaks of their costumes with more than 55 herbs including cinnamon, viper flesh powder, and honey.

Some French plague doctors even set the herbs on fire, producing a protective smoke within the beak. They hoped this smoke would repel ill- particles transmitted in the air. Although de l'Orme lived to the age of 96, his costume did little to suppress the plague. As for the level of protection it provided so-called "beak doctors"? That remains up for debate. But he did create a highly recognizable costume that has become an iconic part of European culture still seen regularly in Italian commedia dell'arte theater productions and at Carnival in Venice.

Adapted from: www.ripleys.com

1. According to the article, Black Death in Europe

- A lasted for 300 years.
- B appeared in three waves.
- C caused the death of 300,000 people.

2. Which social categories were the victims of the Black Death?

- A All social classes.
- B Mostly poor people.
- C Mostly homeless individuals.

3. What did the doctors of that time lack?

- A Sufficient number of experts.
- B Courage to confront the problem.
- C Knowledge in the field of microorganisms.

4. What was the most unusual about the plague doctors' outfit?

- A Hat and gloves.
- B Beak and stick.
- C Glasses and boots.

5. How did some French plague doctors use the herbs in their costumes?

- A They consumed them orally twice a day.
- B They applied herbal body creams regularly.
- C They burnt herbs to produce protective smoke.

6. According to the article to what extent did the costume help doctors protect themselves?

- A To a great extent.
- B It did not help at all.
- C There is no data on that.

7. In what types of productions is the plague doctor costume still regularly seen?

- A Italian movie comedies.
- B Italian theatrical forms.
- C Italian action movies.

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

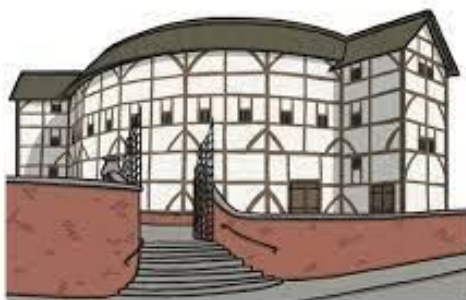
3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

Shakespeare's Globe

Seeing a play at Shakespeare's Globe – ideally standing under the open-air "wooden O" – is experiencing the playwright's work at its best and most authentic. You can also join a guided tour, **1** _____ takes you around the theater and gives access to an exhibition about Shakespeare, theater in the 17th century and life in Bankside

The Globe Theatre



The original Globe Theatre

The current Shakespeare's Globe **2** _____ just 160m from its original location on Park Street from 1599, its footprint marked but partially covered by apartment blocks and Southwark Bridge. In 1613, the thatched roof caught fire after a theatrical cannon explosion during a performance of *Henry VIII*, and the theater burnt to the **3** _____. The Globe was quickly rebuilt, and it remained the home of Shakespeare's company until 1642 when all theaters were closed by the Puritans. It was demolished a couple of years later.

The reconstructed Globe Theatre

Despite Shakespeare's worldwide popularity, the original Globe Theatre was almost a distant memory when American actor Sam Wanamaker came searching for it in 1949. He began **4** _____ for a memorial theater, and work started in 1987. Sadly, Wanamaker died four years before the theater opened in 1997.

Unlike other **5** _____ for Shakespearean plays, Shakespeare's Globe was designed to resemble the original Globe as closely as possible. This includes the materials used in construction to the open-air stage that **6** _____ viewers to London's changeable skies. It's built with 600 oak pegs, specially fired Tudor-style bricks and thatch from Norfolk. The plaster contains goat hair, lime and sand, **7** _____ it did in Shakespeare's time.

Plays run in the Globe from April to October. During the season there are **8** _____ tours. This is especially the case during afternoons when matinees **9** _____ showing, so make sure you visit in the morning. Tours are on foot (including steps) and last around 50 minutes. Plays and tours take **10** _____ whatever the weather – if visiting, be sure to dress appropriately.

Adapted from: <https://www.lonelyplanet.com>

1.	A. whose	B. that	C. which	D. who
2.	A. being located	B. is located	C. has located	D. located
3.	A. floor	B. earth	C. ground	D. wood
4.	A. collecting	B. donating	C. fundraising	D. spending
5.	A. events	B. situations	C. occasions	D. venues
6.	A. exposes	B. rests	C. shows	D. unfolds
7.	A. as	B. so	C. but	D. for
8.	A. less	B. fewer	C. little	D. none
9.	A. are	B. were	C. have been	D. will be
10.	A. distance	B. part	C. place	D. time

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

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

Kafka and the Travelling Doll

One day, at the age of 40, Franz Kafka **1** _____ (**walk**) through Steglitz Park in Berlin when he met a little girl who was crying because she had lost her favorite doll. Kafka tried to help the little girl **2** _____ (**find**) the doll, but without success. Kafka told her to meet him there the following day. He promised that they **3** _____ (**continue**) the search. The next day, when they still hadn't found the doll, Kafka gave the little girl a letter. He claimed that the letter **4** _____ (**write**) by the doll. It said: "Please **5** _____ (**not, cry**). I went on a trip to see the world. I will write you about my adventures."



That was the beginning of a story that continued until the end of Kafka's life. During their meetings Kafka read the doll's letters about her adventures and conversations that the little girl found adorable.

Finally, Kafka surprised the girl by **6** _____ (**say**) that the doll had returned to Berlin and handed it to her (of course, he had bought a new one). But the girl was disappointed.

"It **7** _____ (**not, look**) like my doll at all!" she said.

So, Kafka handed her another letter in which the doll had written: "My recent travels **8** _____ (**change**) me."

The little girl **9** _____ (**hug**) her new doll. She carried it happily home. A year later Kafka died. Many years later, now the adult girl found a letter inside the doll. In the tiny letter signed by Kafka it was written:

"Everything you love **10** _____ (**probably lose**), but eventually love will return in another way."

3.3 Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

How Did Helen Keller Fly a Plane?

In June 1946 an airplane travelled from Rome to Paris, crossing over the Mediterranean Sea. There was nothing unusual about this flight except one thing: for 20 minutes of the plane's journey, one of its passengers became its pilot. The passenger was Dr. Helen Keller, an American author, educator, and activist who since her **1** _____ (**child**) had been both blind and deaf.



Her first flight as a passenger took place in 1919 on the set of *Deliverance*, a **2** _____ (**biography**) film about her life in which she actually appeared. Although Keller had been known across the United States by the time she was 16 and internationally by the time she was 24, some of the public still doubted that a blind and deaf person could **3** _____ (**success**) communicate with hearing people or graduate from college—both of which Keller had already achieved.

Keller and her companion Polly Thomson, who translated Keller's **4** _____ (**speak**) to others and spoke to Keller by pressing symbols into her hand, were travelling to Europe (and, later, India, Africa, and the Middle East) on behalf of the American Foundation for the Overseas Blind. When the small plane crossed the Mediterranean, Keller took over the pilot's controls.

Though news coverage treated the flight as **5** _____ (**miracle**), Keller isn't the only deaf-blind person to fly a plane. For example, in 2012, 15-year-old Katie Inman (who, like Keller, primarily used tactile sign language to communicate) piloted a plane in Florida.

4. WRITING

4.1 You have been dealing with noise pollution in your neighborhood for long. You decided to finally take action. You need to write an email to Andrew Scott, the city mayor, and make a complaint.



In your email, you should

- describe what causes the problem you are facing;
- state how this affects you and your routine;
- ask him to visit your neighborhood when the noise is at its worst;
- suggest a solution to this issue.

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

Subject:

4.2 Choose one of the following writing tasks and write your essay in 100-150 words.

1.



No matter how all knowing or wise ChatGPT may be, there are and always will be questions it simply cannot answer!

Do you agree with the statement above? Why/why not?

Provide specific examples and your explanations of why certain questions fall outside of ChatGPT's understanding.

2.

Every person has hidden talents
waiting to be discovered

All of us sometimes hide the things that actually make us unique and special.

Now is the time for you not to be modest! Write about the talent(s) you have that not many people know about, and describe the situation when you became aware of it (them).

Be specific and use personal experience to reflect on this topic.

A large rectangular area containing 30 horizontal lines for writing, spaced evenly from top to bottom.

