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ZALIJEPITI NALJEPNICU UÇENIKA



# GJUHË ANGLEZE

KONTROLLIMI EKSTERN I NJOHURIVE TË NXËNËSVE NË FUND TË CIKLIT III TË SHKOLLËS FILLORE

PRILL, VITI SHKOLLOR 2025-2026

## UDHËZIME

**KOHA PËR ZGJIDHJEN E TESTIT ËSHTË: 60 MINUTA.**

**Mjetet e lejuara:** lapsi grafit, goma dhe stilolapsi.

Testi i gjuhës së huaj përbëhet nga leximi, leksiku dhe gramatika, si dhe shkrimi.

Nëse gaboni, vijëzoheni dhe zgjidheni përsëri.

**Zgjidhjen e detyrës/pyetjes DUHET patjetër ta shkruani në vendin e paraparë për atë detyrë/pyetje.**

**GJATË PUNËS NË TEST NUK LEJOHET PËRDORIMI I PAJISJEVE ELEKTRONIKE DHE KORREKTUESIT.**

**Detyra do të vlerësohet me 0 pikë nëse:**

- ▶ është e pasaktë
- ▶ zgjidhja është shkruar në vend që nuk është i paraparë për atë detyrë/pyetje
- ▶ janë rrethuar më shumë përgjigje të ofruara
- ▶ është shkruar në mënyrë të palexueshme dhe të paqartë.

**TË UROJMË SHUMË SUKSES!**



1

## READING

Read the text about Pablo Picasso.

Parts ( A, B and C) have been removed from sentences (1, 2 and 3). Read the text carefully and choose the part that complete each gap. Write the letter(A, B or C) on the lines provided.

PABLO PICASSO



Pablo Picasso is one of the most well-known artists in the world. He was born on 25 October 1881 in Malaga, Spain. Pablo Diego Jose Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno Maria de los Remedios Cipriano de la Santisima Trinidad Ruiz y Picasso \_\_\_\_\_. **(1)** As a boy, Picasso spent a lot of his time painting with his father who was an artist and a teacher in the School of Arts and Crafts. . Many people believe that Picasso was born to paint. They say his first words were “piz, piz”, which is short for lápiz – the Spanish word for pencil! By the time Picasso was thirteen \_\_\_\_\_ **(2)** that he had become a better painter than his dad, who decided to give up painting. At the beginning of his artistic career, he used to sign his paintings as P. Ruiz. In his early 20’s he decided to use his mother’s surname (Picasso Lopez), \_\_\_\_\_. **(3)** After a lifetime creating art, Picasso died, aged 91, in 1973.

- A. in order to stand out from his father**
- B. his paintings were so good**
- C. is his full name**

3



2

From the titles A-D choose the one which fits gap 1-3. There is one extra title.



1. \_\_\_\_\_

Picasso's most famous artwork is **Guernica**. It is more than 3m high and 7m long. The painting can be seen at the Reina Sofia National Museum in Madrid, Spain. Picasso created this massive artwork to show the suffering that people were going through in the Spanish Civil War. Even today, this amazing painting is used as a symbol against war.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Picasso is also well known for inventing a type of art called cubism. This style of art can seem strange at first because the objects in the picture have been broken up and then put back together in the wrong places. The idea behind cubism was to show a 3D object on a flat surface – that's why ears often appear on the front of someone's face.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Malaga celebrates Picasso's birthday with a festival every October. The Pablo Ruiz Picasso Foundation Museum in the city is full of Picasso's art. The museum is found in the house where he was born.

- A. Born to be a painter
- B. Spanish home in autumn
- C. Painting for peace
- D. Cool cubes

3



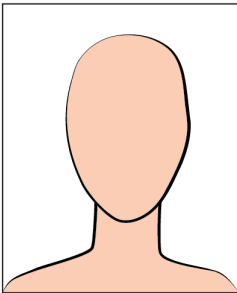
3

Look at the pictures and read the instructions carefully. They can help you create your own Picasso-inspired portrait.

Match the instructions (1,2,3 and 4) with the appropriate pictures (A, B, C or D). Write the numbers (1,2,3 or 4) on the lines provided under the pictures.

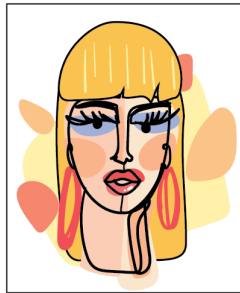
- 1 On a piece of paper, paint a picture of your face, including your ears.
- 2 Then, using scissors, cut the painting up into odd shapes.
- 3 On another piece of paper, paint your neck and shoulders and a plain head shape (like an oval).
- 4 Finally, rearrange the pieces of your face on your head and shoulders and stick them down.

A



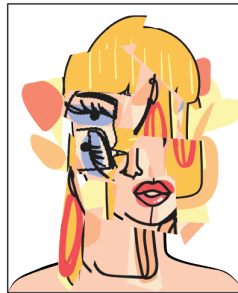
\_\_\_\_\_

B



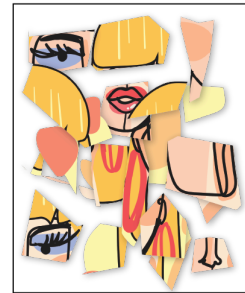
\_\_\_\_\_

C



\_\_\_\_\_

D



\_\_\_\_\_

4



Read the text and for sentences 4 –8 circle True or False in the appropriate box.

**Katie Collins, a 2024 Youth in Action winner**

*Katie Collins started a program called “See Yourself in Ag”. It teaches young people about careers in agriculture.*

The program started when she read a book to elementary school kids called *How Did That Get in My Lunchbox?* She asked, “Does anyone know where your food comes from outside of your lunchbox?” And they all said, “The store!” It was amazing to her that her family owned a farm down the road, and these kids had no clue that their milk came from a cow 20 minutes down the road. That’s how she really got started: just realizing that kids didn’t have the same knowledge as her.

Katie wanted to show them all the careers in agriculture. She also wanted to show kids that the agriculture industry is technology, it’s research, it’s academia, it’s economics, it’s business—it’s lots of things other than just farming.

Katie grew up on a farm, but staying on the farm wasn’t really something she wanted to do. She’s always enjoyed the legal side of things, and so agriculture law is really what she wants to do.

If you’re interested in technology, you can design tractors and robots and drones. If you’re interested in business, there are agriculture businesses. If you’re interested in law, there’s agriculture law. There are journalists—people who write papers or agriculture newspapers. There are so many different things out there. So find your passion, and then you can always relate it back to agriculture.

4



P | 96T5N | 4

<p>“<i>How did That Get in My Lunchbox?</i> ” inspired Katie to start her program.</p>	True	False
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P | RTPCE | 5

5

The kids didn't think that their milk came from a nearby farm.

True

False

1

6



P | KJMCA | 5

The only mission of Katie's program is to explain kids how simple farming is.

True

False

1

7



P | 8Q9UV | 5

She dreamt about working on the farm.

True

False

1



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P | T87SE | 6

8

The agriculture industry gives people different career opportunities.

True

False

1



## VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Read the text and choose the correct answer ( A, B or C ).

### Something Like Home



It is a book in which a lost dog helps a lonely girl find a way home to her family.

Laura Rodríguez Colón has a plan: no matter what the grown-ups say, she will live with her parents again. Can you blame her? It's difficult to **1** \_\_\_\_\_ friends as the new kid at school. And while staying at her aunt's house is okay, it just isn't same as being in her own space.

So when Laura finds **2** \_\_\_\_\_ puppy, it seems like fate. If she can train the dog to become a therapy dog, then maybe she'll be **3** \_\_\_\_\_ to visit her parents. Maybe the dog will help them get **4** \_\_\_\_\_ and things will finally go back to the way they should be.

After all, how do you explain **5** \_\_\_\_\_ others that you're not where you belong, and you just want to go home?

- |   |                   |                  |                |
|---|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 | <b>A</b> take     | <b>B</b> make    | <b>C</b> fake  |
| 2 | <b>A</b> the      | <b>B</b> an      | <b>C</b> a     |
| 3 | <b>A</b> allowing | <b>B</b> allowed | <b>C</b> allow |
| 4 | <b>A</b> better   | <b>B</b> good    | <b>C</b> best  |
| 5 | <b>A</b> to       | <b>B</b> at      | <b>C</b> on    |



Fill in the gaps. Use ONE word only.

Ready, Set, Play!



The International Day of Play happens 0. on 11 June.

Play is more 1. \_\_\_\_\_ just an entertainment for kids. It's an important part of their development. Play helps them to be physically active, which 2. \_\_\_\_\_ healthy. Play also supports children's friendships and social skills. It teaches them 3. \_\_\_\_\_ to solve problems and resolve conflicts. And through play, kids can develop 4. \_\_\_\_\_ creativity and imagination. All of these benefits are important.

Play-based learning in school motivates kids. And it helps them remember information. Play is powerful. Through play, children explore 5. \_\_\_\_\_ understand the world.

5



11

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the words given. Do not change the words given.

0. Example: "Why don't we invite them to our party?"

**LET'S**

***Let's invite*** them to our party.

1. All the visitors are interested in that sculpture.

**EVERYONE**

\_\_\_\_\_ in that sculpture?

2. Tim wasn't so shy when he was a little boy.

**USE**

Tim \_\_\_\_\_ so shy when he was a little boy.

3. "Don't forget your phone," Sue told me.

**TO**

Sue told me \_\_\_\_\_ phone.

4. It isn't necessary to bring your own towels.

**HAVE**

You \_\_\_\_\_ bring your own towels.

5. These buses carry passengers to London.

**BY**

Passengers \_\_\_\_\_ these buses.

5













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