



TEST PËRGATITOR • PRACTICE TEST

Olimpiada e Anglishtes eMind

Niveli 5 • Klasa 9-10

Kujdes: Ky është një **test përgatitor**, i hartuar për t'ju njohur me formatin e olimpiadës: strukturën, llojet e pyetjeve dhe kohën. Pyetjet **nuk janë** ato të olimpiadës zyrtare. Në fund të testit gjeni çelësin e përgjigjeve.

Pyetje / Questions

60

Koha / Time

60 min

Seksione / Sections

**Grammar • Vocabulary
• Reading**

Emër / Name _____

Mbiemër / Surname _____

Shkolla / School _____

Klasa / Class _____

1 Grammar · Gramatikë (20 pyetje)

1. Which sentence is correct?
 - A) By the time she arrived, we had been waiting for an hour.
 - B) By the time she arrived, we were waiting since an hour.
 - C) By the time she arrived, we have been waiting for an hour.
 - D) By the time she had arrived, we wait for an hour.
2. Complete: "I wish I ___ more free time."
 - A) am having
 - B) had
 - C) have
 - D) will have
3. Complete: "The results ___ next week."
 - A) are announcing
 - B) will announce
 - C) will be announced
 - D) will be announce
4. Which is a correct third conditional?
 - A) If he studied, he would have passed.
 - B) If he has studied, he would have passed.
 - C) If he had studied, he would have passed.
 - D) If he would have studied, he had passed.
5. She asked me, "Where do you live?" Choose the correct reported question.
 - A) She asked me where do I live.
 - B) She asked me where I do live.
 - C) She asked me where did I live.
 - D) She asked me where I lived.
6. Complete: "This is the town ___ I grew up."
 - A) whose
 - B) where
 - C) which
 - D) who
7. Complete: "She plays ___ violin in an orchestra."
 - A) a
 - B) (no article)
 - C) the
 - D) an
8. Complete: "It's time we ___ home."
 - A) go
 - B) went
 - C) going
 - D) will go
9. Complete: "You ___ have told me! I would have helped."
 - A) can
 - B) must
 - C) should
 - D) will
10. Complete: "He admitted ___ the window."
 - A) to break
 - B) breaking
 - C) broke
 - D) break

11. Complete: "Despite ___ tired, she finished the race."
A) being
B) she was
C) be
D) to be
12. Complete: "Let's go for a walk, ___?"
A) shall we
B) do we
C) don't we
D) aren't we
13. Complete: "I'm going to ___ my hair cut tomorrow."
A) have
B) do
C) make
D) let
14. Complete: "She looks tired because she ___ all day."
A) have been working
B) has been working
C) was work
D) is been working
15. Complete: "Very ___ people came to the meeting, so it was cancelled."
A) lot of
B) much
C) little
D) few
16. Complete: "You won't pass ___ you study harder."
A) unless
B) if
C) although
D) because
17. Complete: "The number of students ___ increased this year."
A) has
B) were
C) are
D) have
18. Complete: "The ___ you practise, the better you get."
A) many
B) much
C) more
D) most
19. Complete: "She is very good ___ maths."
A) in
B) on
C) at
D) with
20. Which sentence has the correct word order?
A) Never she has been to Paris.
B) She has been to Paris never.
C) She has never been to Paris.
D) She has been never to Paris.

2 Vocabulary · Fjalor (20 pyetje)

- 21. Which word means the same as “reluctant”?**
A) lucky
B) eager
C) careful
D) unwilling
- 22. Which is the opposite of “scarce”?**
A) limited
B) rare
C) plentiful
D) small
- 23. Which phrasal verb means “to tolerate”?**
A) get over
B) look up to
C) put up with
D) put down
- 24. Complete: “She has a ___ memory – she remembers everything.”**
A) remarkable
B) remarkably
C) remarking
D) remark
- 25. Which word means the same as “obvious”?**
A) clear
B) doubtful
C) hidden
D) complex
- 26. Complete: “It’s hard to ___ a decision when you’re tired.”**
A) put
B) say
C) do
D) make
- 27. Which is the opposite of “optimistic”?**
A) hopeful
B) positive
C) pessimistic
D) cheerful
- 28. A person learning a trade from a skilled worker is an ____.**
A) landlord
B) apprentice
C) employer
D) customer
- 29. Complete: “The ___ of the new bridge took three years.” (CONSTRUCT)**
A) constructed
B) construction
C) constructively
D) constructive
- 30. “It’s a piece of cake” means ____.**
A) it’s expensive
B) it’s delicious
C) it’s very easy
D) it’s very small
- 31. Which phrase means the same as “abandon”?**
A) keep
B) look after
C) pick up
D) leave behind
- 32. Which word is spelled correctly?**
A) neccesary
B) neccessary
C) necessary
D) necesary

33. Which is the opposite of “include”?

- A) contain
- B) involve
- C) add
- D) exclude

35. Which word means the same as “brief”?

- A) long
- B) serious
- C) boring
- D) short

37. Complete: “This small car is very ____ – it uses little fuel.”

- A) economical
- B) economic
- C) economist
- D) economy

39. To “look up to” someone means to ____.

- A) ignore them
- B) visit them
- C) admire them
- D) search for them

34. Complete: “The museum has a large ____ of old coins.”

- A) collection
- B) connection
- C) condition
- D) correction

36. “To break the ice” means ____.

- A) to start a conversation in an awkward situation
- B) to feel very cold
- C) to break something by accident
- D) to end a friendship

38. Which is the opposite of “fragile”?

- A) sturdy
- B) thin
- C) weak
- D) delicate

40. A long story about imaginary people and events is a ____.

- A) headline
- B) novel
- C) recipe
- D) biography

3 Reading · Lexim (20 pyetje)**PASSAGE 1 Why Sleep Matters**

Many teenagers believe that staying up late to study or chat with friends does no harm. However, experts say that people aged 13 to 18 need between eight and ten hours of sleep every night. During sleep, the brain organises the information we have learned during the day, which helps us remember it later. Lack of sleep can make it harder to concentrate, affect our mood and even weaken the immune system. Experts recommend keeping a regular bedtime and switching off phones and screens at least an hour before going to bed, because their light can make it more difficult to fall asleep.

41. How many hours of sleep do teenagers need?

- A) Eleven to twelve
- B) Eight to ten
- C) Five to six
- D) Six to seven

42. According to the text, what does the brain do during sleep?

- A) It builds new muscles
- B) It forgets everything
- C) It stops working completely
- D) It organises information learned during the day

43. Which effect of lack of sleep is NOT mentioned?

- A) A weaker immune system
- B) A bad mood
- C) Weight gain
- D) Difficulty concentrating

44. Why should screens be switched off before bed?

- A) Their light makes it harder to fall asleep
- B) Parents don't like them
- C) They are expensive
- D) They make noise

45. What is the writer's main purpose?

- A) To compare sleep in different countries
- B) To explain why sleep is important for teenagers
- C) To advertise a new phone
- D) To tell a story about a student

PASSAGE 2 Plastic in the Oceans

Every year, millions of tonnes of plastic end up in the world's oceans. Much of it comes from rivers that carry rubbish from cities to the sea. Because plastic can take hundreds of years to break down, it collects in huge areas, such as the "Great Pacific Garbage Patch". Sea animals often mistake plastic bags for food; turtles, for example, may confuse them with jellyfish. Over time, plastic breaks into tiny pieces called microplastics, which have been found in fish, salt and even drinking water. Reducing single-use plastic, recycling and joining beach clean-ups are some of the ways individuals can help.

46. Where does much of the ocean plastic come from?

- A) Rivers carrying rubbish from cities
- B) Volcanoes
- C) Only from ships
- D) Only from fishing nets

47. Why does plastic collect in huge areas?

- A) It sinks immediately
- B) It dissolves in water
- C) Fish eat it
- D) It takes hundreds of years to break down

48. Why might turtles eat plastic bags?

- A) They confuse them with jellyfish
- B) They like the taste
- C) They use them to build nests
- D) They are hungry in winter

49. What are microplastics?

- A) A type of jellyfish
- B) Plastic bottles
- C) New recycling machines
- D) Tiny pieces of plastic

50. Which is suggested as a way to help?

- A) Buying more plastic bottles
- B) Joining beach clean-ups
- C) Throwing rubbish into rivers
- D) Eating less fish

PASSAGE 3 Ada Lovelace

Ada Lovelace was born in London in 1815. She was the daughter of the famous poet Lord Byron, but she never really knew him. Her mother encouraged her to study mathematics and science, which was unusual for girls at that time. In 1833, Ada met Charles Babbage, who was designing a machine called the Analytical Engine. Ada wrote detailed notes about the machine, including a method for it to calculate a series of numbers. Today, many people consider this to be the first computer program, and Ada is often called the first computer programmer. She died in 1852, at the age of 36.

51. Who was Ada Lovelace's father?

- A) A mathematician
- B) Charles Babbage
- C) Lord Byron, a poet
- D) A king

52. Who encouraged Ada to study mathematics?

- A) Her mother
- B) Charles Babbage
- C) Her father
- D) A teacher at her school

53. What was the Analytical Engine?

- A) A machine designed by Charles Babbage
- B) A poem by Lord Byron
- C) A type of train
- D) A school in London

54. Why is Ada often called the first computer programmer?

- A) She invented electricity
- B) She taught Babbage to read
- C) She built the first computer
- D) She wrote a method for the machine to calculate numbers

55. How old was Ada when she died?

- A) 52
- B) 63
- C) 18
- D) 36

PASSAGE 4 Butrint

Butrint, in the south of Albania, is one of the most important archaeological sites in the Mediterranean. People have lived there for more than 2,500 years, and visitors can see ruins from Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Venetian times, including a theatre, baths and city walls. The site lies inside a national park, surrounded by a lake and wetlands that are home to many birds. In 1992, Butrint was added to UNESCO's World Heritage List. Today, thousands of tourists visit it every year, and archaeologists continue to make new discoveries there.

56. Where is Butrint?

- A) In Italy
- B) In the south of Albania
- C) In the north of Albania
- D) In Greece

58. What surrounds the site?

- A) Mountains and snow
- B) A lake and wetlands
- C) A desert
- D) A modern city

60. What does the last sentence suggest?

- A) There is still more to discover at Butrint
- B) All discoveries have been made
- C) Butrint is closed to visitors
- D) Nobody visits Butrint

57. Which period is NOT mentioned in the text?

- A) Ottoman
- B) Greek
- C) Venetian
- D) Roman

59. When was Butrint added to UNESCO's World Heritage List?

- A) In 2002
- B) In 1992
- C) In 1952
- D) In 1912

✓ Answer Key • Çelësi i përgjigjeve**GRAMMAR • GRAMATIKË**

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. C	5. D
6. B	7. C	8. B	9. C	10. B
11. A	12. A	13. A	14. B	15. D
16. A	17. A	18. C	19. C	20. C

VOCABULARY • FJALOR

21. D	22. C	23. C	24. A	25. A
26. D	27. C	28. B	29. B	30. C
31. D	32. C	33. D	34. A	35. D
36. A	37. A	38. A	39. C	40. B

READING • LEXIM

41. B	42. D	43. C	44. A	45. B
46. A	47. D	48. A	49. D	50. B
51. C	52. A	53. A	54. D	55. D
56. B	57. A	58. B	59. B	60. A

Ky test është material përgatitor. Përdoreni për t'u njohur me formatin dhe llojet e pyetjeve të olimpiadës eMind. Pyetjet në olimpiadën zyrtare do të jenë të ndryshme.
This is a practice test. The questions in the official eMind Olympiad will be different.