



## פתרון בחינת הבגרות באנגלית

### שאלון ז' (MODULE G)

מספרי השאלון: 407 ,016108

גרסה ב'

#### מוגש על ידי:

ענת זהבי, חגית דמרי וארז צרפתי  
מורים לאנגלית ברשת בתי הספר של  
יואל גבע

#### הערות:

1. התשובות המוצגות כאן הן בגדר הצעה לפתרון השאלון.
2. תיתכנה תשובות נוספות, שאינן מוזכרות כאן, לחלק מהשאלות.

מדינת ישראל  
משרד החינוך

- א. סוג הבחינה: בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים  
 ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה  
 ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים  
 מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשע"ד, 2014  
 מספר השאלון: 407,016108

אנגלית  
שאלון ז'  
(MODULE G)גרסה ב'  
הוראות לנבחן

א. משך הבחינה: שעה וחצי

ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.

פרק ראשון – הבנת הנקרא – 60 נקודות  
 פרק שני – משימת כתיבה – 40 נקודות  
 סה"כ – 100 נקודות

ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי

אז: מילון אנגלי-עברי / עברי-אנגלי

אז: מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי

אז: מילון אנגלי-ערבי / ערבי-אנגלי

נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת-אמו / שפת-אמו-אנגלי.  
 השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.

ד. הוראות מיוחדות:

- עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
- כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד. אסור להשתמש בטיפקס.
- כתוב את הנוסח הסופי של מטלת הכתיבה בעמוד 7. אם תצטרך, תוכל להשתמש גם בעמוד 8.
- בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.

הערה: על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מהציון.

הערה: קישורית לדוגמאות תשובה לשאלון זה תתפרסם בדף הראשי של אתר משרד החינוך.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!

/המשך מעבר לדף/





אנגלית, קיץ תשע"ד, מס' 016108, 407, גרסה ב'

- 2 -

**PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS**

(60 points)

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-7.

**FOOD WASTE: A GLOBAL PROBLEM**

Supermarkets in Europe and the US believe they know what their customers want: fruit and vegetables that not only taste good but look good, too. That's why they insist that farmers supply them only with straight cucumbers, uniformly sized apples, and perfectly shaped strawberries. Unfortunately, some 20% of all crops do not meet these standards and aren't sent to the stores. "That's not just a waste of food," says Dr. Anna van Holten from the European Office of Agriculture, "it's a tremendous waste of money and natural resources. Just think of all the water, fertilizers, and pesticides that go into growing these crops."

In recent years, the issue of food waste has begun receiving international attention. In 2013, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations published a comprehensive report, listing the kinds and quantities of food that are wasted in different parts of the world. "It was shocking to read that 30% of the food produced worldwide never reaches consumers, or is thrown out after having been bought," says Dr. van Holten. "It's as if a third of the world's farmlands are being cultivated for no good reason." She also refers to another, often overlooked, aspect of food waste covered in the report – its environmental impact. "There's the added pollution caused by trucks transporting food that isn't even consumed," she says. "Even worse, food rotting in garbage dumps releases methane, a gas that plays a major role in global warming. And those are just two examples."

According to the report, waste occurs throughout the food supply chain, from farmer to consumer. The problems begin with the modern methods of farming. Since nowadays harvesting is done mainly by machine rather than by hand, substantial quantities of crops are left hanging on trees or standing at the edges of fields. The supermarkets, too, bear a heavy responsibility, not only because of the demands they put on their suppliers, but also because of their packaging practices. Fruit and vegetables are often sold in bags of two or five kilograms, forcing customers to buy more than they can use. Furthermore, large amounts of uneaten food are thrown away by nearly every home, restaurant, and hospital around the world.

/המשך בעמוד 3/





אנגלית, קיץ תשע"ד, מס' 016108, 407, גרסה ב'

- 3 -

Several initiatives are now being implemented in an attempt to reduce the waste. Farmers are being encouraged to allow local people to collect the crops left behind by machines, rather than leaving them to rot in the ground. In addition, activist groups are pressuring supermarkets to change their policies, and efforts are being made to educate consumers. A campaign launched last year by the UN offers advice on how to shop responsibly and make full use of whatever food you buy. The campaign name – "Think. Eat. Save." – says it all: Think before you shop, and eat what you buy. Save food, save money, and help save the planet.

QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions 1-7 in English according to the article. In questions 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. In lines 1-9, the writer mentions several standards concerning (–).
  - i) the taste of fruit and vegetables
  - ii) the amount of crops farmers can sell
  - iii) the appearance of fruit and vegetables
  - iv) the use of natural resources

(7 points)
  
2. In lines 10-21, the writer presents (–).
  - i) recommendations of the FAO
  - ii) the goals of the FAO
  - iii) effects of the FAO report
  - iv) findings reported by the FAO

(7 points)
  
3. Dr. van Holten makes the point that (–). (lines 10-21)
  - i) not enough land is available for farming
  - ii) too much of the food grown is wasted
  - iii) much of the farmland is of poor quality
  - iv) food waste can be prevented

(7 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/





אנגלית, קיץ תשע"ד, מס' 407,016108, גרסה ב'

- 4 -

4. Dr. van Holten says, "And those are just two examples" (line 21).  
Two examples of WHAT?

ANSWER: **The environmental impact of food waste.**

(8 points)

5. The main subject of lines 22-31 is (-).
- i) ways of preventing food waste
  - ii) problems created by food waste
  - iii) the kinds of food most often wasted
  - iv) the causes of food waste**

(7 points)

6. According to line 35, "activist groups are pressuring supermarkets to change their policies." Give TWO changes they might want supermarkets to make. Base your answers on information in two other paragraphs.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

- (1) They might want supermarkets to **change / lower their standards concerning the appearance of fruit and vegetables (paragraph 1).**
- (2) They might want supermarkets to **change their packaging (paragraph 3).**

(2×8=16 points)

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

7. Which of the following is a suitable title for the last paragraph (lines 32-40)?
- i) New methods of farming
  - ii) Successes and failures
  - iii) Everyone can help**
  - iv) Old habits are hard to change

(8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/





אנגלית, קיץ תשע"ד, מס' 407,016108, גרסה ב'

- 5 -

**PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (40 points)**

Write 120-140 words in English on the following topic.

8. It is often said that there is nothing that adults can learn from kids.  
Do you agree or disagree with this view?

State and explain your opinion. You may use examples.

**בהצלחה!**

Use this page and the next (nos. 5-6) for writing a rough draft.





אנגלית, קיץ תשע"ד, מס' 407,016108, גרסה ב'

- 7 -

Write your final version here. If necessary, you may use page 8 as well.

Ruled lines for writing the final answer.





Lined writing area with 20 horizontal lines

### בהצלחה!

זכות היוצרים שמורה למדינת ישראל  
אין להעתיק או לפרסם אלא ברשות משרד החינוך





נספח

שאלון ז'

(MODULE G)

תשובות אפשריות נוספות

שאלה 6:

- 1) They might want supermarkets to sell fruit and vegetables which are not perfect in their appearance (paragraph 1).
- 2) They might want supermarkets to: lower the demands they put on their suppliers (paragraph 3).

הערה: שימו לב, תשובה 2 מהנספח לא תתקבל יחד עם תשובה 6(1) שמופיעה בגוף השאלון.