

א. סוג הבחינה: בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים  
 ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה  
 ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים  
 מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשע"ג, 2013  
 מספר השאלון: 405,016106

מדינת ישראל  
 משרד החינוך

## אנגלית

שאלון ה'

(MODULE E)

גרסה ב'

הוראות לנבחן

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה ורבע.
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.
- |           |   |            |   |            |
|-----------|---|------------|---|------------|
| פרק ראשון | — | הבנת הנקרא | — | 70 נקודות  |
| פרק שני   | — | הבנת הנשמע | — | 30 נקודות  |
| סה"כ      | — |            | — | 100 נקודות |
- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: אחד מבין המילונים האלה:
- |           |                        |
|-----------|------------------------|
| —         | מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי |
| <u>או</u> |                        |
| —         | מילון אנגלי-עברי-אנגלי |
- 
- |           |                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| —         | قاموس إنجليزي – إنجليزي – عربي        |
|           | (מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי)              |
| <u>או</u> |                                       |
| —         | قاموس إنجليزي – عربي / عربي – إنجليزي |
|           | (מילון אנגלי-ערבי / ערבי-אנגלי)       |
- נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת-אמו / שפת-אמו-אנגלי.
- ד. הוראות מיוחדות:
- (1) עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
  - (2) כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד. אסור להשתמש בטיפקס.
  - (3) בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.
- הערה: גם נבחני משנה ונבחנים אקסטרניים חייבים להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.
- ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.**
- בהצלחה!**
- /המשך מעבר לדף/

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**PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)**

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-8.

**LONDON'S UNWANTED GUESTS**

The evening started peacefully at Long Lane Park in London. But just before sunset, five bright green parakeets flew noisily through the air towards a row of tall trees. Within minutes, hundreds more were flying towards the branches where they spend the night. "I was delighted when I first saw one or two birds flying over my house," says writer Dick Hayden, who lives near the park. "But with 300 of them squawking all at once, I can't get any work done." These days, his experience is shared by more and more people throughout the city.

The friendly, colorful birds have long been imported from Asia to Britain as pets. Over the years, a few escaped from their cages or were released by their owners, and could be seen in the London sky. But now their descendants seem to be everywhere. The number of parakeets flying around the city is now estimated at around 32,000, up from only 1,500 in 1995. "We didn't expect to see a wild bird from another part of the world adapt so well to conditions in a British city," says Jay Smith of the Royal Bird Society. "This has never happened here before."

The cause of the population explosion is not entirely clear, although several explanations have been offered. One possibility, for example, is that the birds have a larger supply of their favorite foods, since tropical plants have become increasingly popular with London gardeners. It has also been suggested that the warmer summers Britain has had in recent years may be responsible. So far, no research has been done to test any of the ideas. But whatever the reason for their large numbers, the fact is that the parakeets have become a serious nuisance to Londoners. They eat the fruit off the trees, make a mess of the city's parks and gardens, and wake residents up with their squawks.

Nevertheless, Londoners might consider themselves lucky, since parakeets have done much greater damage elsewhere in the world. In certain parts of India, for instance, they have caused the destruction of whole fields of wheat and corn. At the moment, London's parakeets are not showing any interest in leaving the city for agricultural areas. However, British authorities are watching the situation closely, so that they can take action if this changes.

/המשך בעמוד 3/

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**QUESTIONS** (70 points)

Answer questions **1-8** in English, according to the article. In questions **1, 3** and **5**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn from lines 1-7 about the parakeets in London?
  - (i) When they first arrived in the city.
  - (ii) How they affect Londoners.
  - (iii) Why they are most active in the evenings.
  - (iv) How they react to people. (8 points)

2. What is explained in lines 8-14?  
 PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.
  - ..... i) Why parakeets prefer to live in cities.
  - ..... ii) Why the parakeets in London are being counted.
  - ..... iii) Why parakeets have been brought to Britain.
  - ..... iv) How parakeets escape from their cages.
  - ..... v) How the Royal Bird Society studies parakeets.
  - ..... vi) What is unusual about the parakeets in London. (2×7=14 points)

3. According to lines 8-14, what change has taken place in the last few decades?
  - (i) The number of parakeets in London has increased.
  - (ii) More parakeets have been imported into Britain.
  - (iii) More parakeets have been released by their owners.
  - (iv) The popularity of parakeets has increased. (8 points)

4. In lines 18-19 we are told that the warmer summers in Britain "may be responsible." Responsible for WHAT?

ANSWER: ..... (8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/

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5. What are we told about the explanations mentioned in lines 15-23?

- (i) Some of them are hard to understand.
- (ii) There is no scientific evidence to support them.
- (iii) Some of them are better than others.
- (iv) They were offered a long time ago.

(8 points)

6. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

The information in lines 20-23 helps explain why Londoners .....

.....

(8 points)

7. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

In lines 24-29, the writer mentions India as an example of a place where

.....

(8 points)

8. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE ACCORDING TO LINES 24-29.

British authorities will take action if London's parakeets .....

.....

(8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/

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Note: The exam continues on page 6.

/המשך בעמוד 6/



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## PART II: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM SPOKEN TEXTS

(30 points)

Answer questions **9-14** according to the broadcast. In questions **9, 10, 12** and **14**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions. (5 points for each correct answer.)

### GHOSTWRITERS: HIDDEN AUTHORS

9. What does Robert tell listeners at the beginning of the interview?
  - (i) Why he became a ghostwriter.
  - (ii) How popular his books are.
  - (iii) Why famous people write books.
  - (iv) What a ghostwriter does.
  
10. Which of the following might be seen as a problem with ghostwriting?
  - (i) Readers don't know who really wrote the book.
  - (ii) Many clients feel the book isn't really theirs.
  - (iii) Too many people are involved in the project.
  - (iv) Ghostwriters don't always understand their clients.
  
11. What does Robert do before he starts writing for his clients? Give ONE answer.

ANSWER: .....

/המשך בעמוד 7/

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12. Why does Robert mention the book he wrote for the economics professor?

- (i) To explain how he became an expert in economics.
- (ii) To show that experts use ghostwriters too.
- (iii) To explain why it is hard to be a ghostwriter.
- (iv) To show what subjects he usually writes about.

13. According to Robert, why might people use a ghostwriter? Give ONE reason.

ANSWER: .....

14. What does Robert explain in his last answer?

- (i) How he is different from other ghostwriters.
- (ii) Why it is harder for him to write his own books.
- (iii) What makes his job interesting.
- (iv) Why his clients are proud of him.

### בהצלחה!

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