

סוג הבחינה: א. בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים  
ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה  
ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטראניים.  
מועד הבחינה: חורף תשע"ב, 2012  
מספר השאלון: 406,016107

## אנגלית

### שאלון ו'

(MODULE F)

### גרסה ב'

### הוראות לנבחן

א. משך הבחינה: שעה ורבע

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 אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי

או: "קאמוס" הארבי – "האראב" – "האנגליזי" – "האנגליזי" – "הערבי"

(מילון הראפס אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי)

או: "מעגם" ל"האנגליזי" الحديثة

(מילון לונגמן לאנגלית מודרנית)

נבחן "עולה חדש" שאי להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת-אמו /

שפת-אמו-אנגלי

השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.

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.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

**בהצלחה!**

/המשך מעבר לדף/

**PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (60 points)**

Read the text below and then answer questions 1-6.

**JACQUES COUSTEAU – A LIFE AT SEA**

We live on a planet where most of the surface is covered by water, and yet we have almost no knowledge of life deep within the ocean. What we do know is largely due to the dedication of one man, Jacques Cousteau. Ocean explorer, film maker and ecologist, Cousteau spent most of his life sailing the world's seas on his beloved ship, the Calypso. In honor of the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his birth, the ship will be launched as a "museum of the sea" which will travel around the world, spreading the message of the importance of conserving ocean life.

For Cousteau, the Calypso was a base not only for his exploration of the sea, but also for the making of his stunning films. In hundreds of television documentaries and five full-length movies, three of which won the Oscar award, Cousteau introduced millions of enthusiastic viewers to the fascinating creatures populating the underwater world. He also wrote many best-selling books on the subject, including *The Silent World*, which by the time of his death in 1997 had sold more than 5 million copies in 22 languages.

Filming underwater used to pose serious problems, and Cousteau played an important part in finding solutions. In the 1940s he helped develop the aqualung, which allowed his cameramen to breathe underwater long enough to reach ocean regions never explored before. And with the help of special cameras and lighting equipment he designed, they captured beautiful deep-sea images. But viewers of Cousteau's early films were also shocked to learn that huge amounts of garbage were drifting far out at sea. By the 1970s, he had collected plenty of evidence that man-made pollution was responsible for a dramatic decline in the populations of many ocean creatures. Deeply worried, he founded the Cousteau Society, an organization which promotes the conservation of ocean life.

**Note: The text continues on the next page.**

המשך בעמוד 3/

25 However, Cousteau's interest in conservation arose from concern for humans rather than animals: healthy ocean populations, he believed, were important as a source of food. This attitude brought him into conflict with a younger generation of environmental activists whose main focus was animal rights. He was also criticized by zoologists for employing methods of photography that frightened, and even harmed, the creatures

30 he was filming. But Cousteau continued his work despite the controversy surrounding him. Moreover, it never damaged his image with the general public. He will always be remembered for his enormous contribution to our awareness of the beauty – and vulnerability – of the ocean world.

**QUESTIONS** (60 points)

Answer questions 1-6 in English, according to the text. In questions 2, 3 and 6, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn about Cousteau from lines 1-14?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- ..... i) When he became an ecologist.
- ..... ii) Why his work was important.
- ..... iii) How he first became interested in the sea.
- ..... iv) What he enjoyed most about making films.
- ..... v) How popular his films and books were.
- ..... vi) Which of his films is most important

(2×7=14 points)

2. What are we told about the Calypso in lines 1-14?

- (i) It was designed by Cousteau.
- (ii) It is one hundred years old.
- (iii) It is the subject of one of Cousteau's films.
- (iv) It will have a new role.

(8 points)

/ המשך בעמוד 4 /

3. According to line 15, filming underwater posed "serious problems." What was ONE of these problems?

- (i) The cameramen didn't know how to use the equipment.
- (ii) The cameramen couldn't work as a team.
- (iii) The cameramen couldn't stay underwater for very long.
- (iv) The cameramen didn't know how to swim underwater.

(8 points)

4. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES ACCORDING TO THE LINES BELOW.

(1) **Lines 8-14:** Viewers of Cousteau's films found out about .....

.....

(2) **Lines 15-24:** Viewers of Cousteau's films found out about .....

.....

(2×7=14 points)

5. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

From lines 21-24 we learn why Cousteau .....

(8 points)

6. We can understand that both the activists and the zoologists mentioned in lines 25-33 believed that Cousteau (-).

- (i) didn't care enough about the sea creatures
- (ii) didn't like to be criticized
- (iii) was too concerned about his public image
- (iv) used dangerous work methods

(8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/

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

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

7. Your school newspaper has asked readers to write about a disagreement they had with someone.

Write a passage for the newspaper, describing a disagreement you had (for example, in school, with a family member or a friend) and its consequences or how the problem was solved.

**בהצלחה!**

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