

אנגלית

שאלון ה'

(MODULE E)

גרסה א'

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 |
| | | | | <u>100</u> | נקודות |
| | | | | — | סה"כ |
- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: אחד המילונים או אחת המילוניות מן הרשימה שבאתר הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית ובאתר של אגף הבחינות במשרד החינוך.
- 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:
- (1) עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
 - (2) כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד.
 - (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!

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS

(70 points)

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

TOURISTS DISCOVER ANTARCTICA

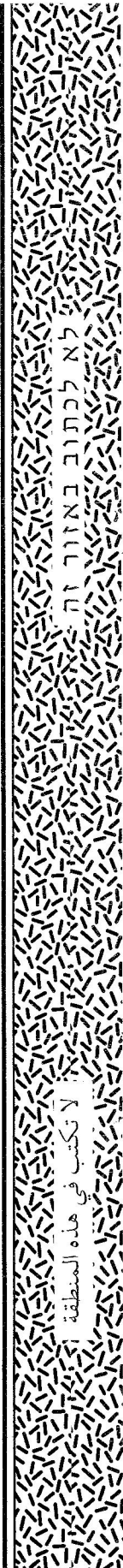
I These days, it is almost impossible to go on vacation without finding crowds of tourists everywhere. Long lines of people wait to climb the world's highest mountains, airplanes filled with tourists arrive daily at remote islands, and there are even luxury hotels deep in the jungle. However, until recently, one region on Earth had very few visitors: the huge continent of Antarctica, where the weather is freezing and the days are dark for much of the year.

II Antarctica and its surrounding seas are home to millions of penguins, seals, and whales. The only humans who live there are groups of scientists from around 30 different countries. Each group stays for a year, collecting information about the weather and animal life. In the past few years, however, Antarctica has become an increasingly popular destination for people who want an unusual and exciting vacation experience. During the continent's short summer season, when there is much less ice on the sea, ships bring tourists to see the wildlife and the amazing landscape.

III Tourism to Antarctica has raised serious concerns. Some environmental experts are worried that the tourists could frighten the animals and cause changes in their natural behavior. Another concern is that some of the tour ships might not be in good condition, and could get damaged if they collide with the floating ice. This could endanger the passengers' lives, and might also result in fuel leaking from the ship and polluting the sea and the land.

IV The International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators (IAATO) has introduced rules that aim to reduce such risks. For example, only small numbers of tourists may go on shore at the same time, and they are forbidden to get too close to the animals. In addition, each ship must be checked carefully before it begins the journey to Antarctica.

V So far, no evidence of harm to the continent or its animal populations has been found. Moreover, the scientists working there are glad to have the extra food supplies and equipment that are brought in by the tour ships. They can also use the ships to leave the continent in an emergency — for example, if they need hospital treatment. Therefore, as long as the IAATO rules continue to be followed, tourists will be welcome on Antarctica.



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QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions 1-8 in English, according to the article. In questions 1, 7 and 8, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn from paragraph I?

- (i) Which tourist destination is the most popular.
- (ii) How Antarctica is different from other places on Earth.
- (iii) Why there are so many tourists nowadays.
- (iv) Why people have begun to visit Antarctica.

(8 points)

2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

In lines 6-8 the writer explains what the scientists

(8 points)

3. From paragraph II we learn why (-).

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) there is so much wildlife in Antarctica
- ii) the summer season in Antarctica is short
- iii) tourists want to go to Antarctica
- iv) tourists don't fly by airplane to Antarctica
- v) tourists visit Antarctica in the summer
- vi) tourism to Antarctica started only recently

(2×7=14 points)

4. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

All the problems described in paragraph III can be caused by

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(8 points)

5. According to paragraph III, animals on Antarctica might be frightened by tourists. Give ONE of the IAATO rules that aims to prevent this. Take your answer from paragraph IV.

ANSWER:

(8 points)

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6. According to paragraph IV, ships going to Antarctica must be checked carefully. Why is that?
Give ONE reason. Base your answer on paragraph III.

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

To make sure that if they collide with ice, they won't

.....

(8 points)

7. What are we told in paragraph V?

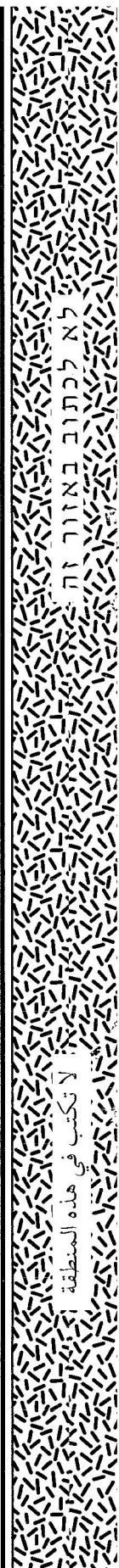
- (i) How the scientists feel about being in Antarctica.
- (ii) How the arrival of tourists in Antarctica helps the scientists.
- (iii) Why the scientists need extra food supplies.
- (iv) What emergency situations are common in Antarctica.

(8 points)

8. What can we understand about the IAATO rules from paragraph V?

- (i) Their purpose is to help the scientists.
- (ii) There is no evidence that they are needed.
- (iii) They have been effective.
- (iv) They might have to change.

(8 points)



Note: The exam continues on page 6.

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PART II: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM SPOKEN TEXTS (30 points)

Answer questions **9-13** according to the broadcast. In questions **11** and **13**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

(5 points for each correct answer.)

NOISE POLLUTION

9. What does Dr. Gray explain in her first answer?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) How noise pollution was discovered.
- ii) What scientists have learned about loud noises.
- iii) Why people don't know noise pollution is harmful.
- iv) When noise pollution first became a problem.
- v) What causes noise pollution.
- vi) How scientists check the levels of noise.

10. According to Dr. Gray, how do people produce noise outside cities? Give ONE answer.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They produce noise by

11. According to Dr. Gray, how might whales be affected by noise pollution?

They might be unable to (-).

- (i) hear ships coming towards them
- (ii) stay close together
- (iii) communicate with each other
- (iv) make their special sounds

12. Give ONE of the national park regulations that Dr. Gray mentions.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Visitors are not allowed to



13. What does Dr. Gray tell listeners in her last answer?
- (i) What she thinks of the efforts to protect animals from noise.
 - (ii) Why she thinks it is difficult to prevent noise pollution.
 - (iii) Which animals suffer the most from noise.
 - (iv) When new regulations against noise pollution will be introduced.

בהצלחה!