

פתרון הבחינה

באנגלית

קיץ תשע"ט, 2019, שאלון: 16481 גרסא א
מוגש ע"י צוות המורים של "יואל גבע"

הערות:

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

למידע על פסיכומטרי
ביואל גבע ←

הזדמנות לעתודה יש פעם בחיים.
אל תתפשר עליה.



סוג הבחינה: בגרות
 מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשע"ט, 2019
 מספר השאלון: 016481

מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך

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
 סה"כ – 100 נקודות
- 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 אימו / שפת אימו-אנגלי.
 השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור של 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 אקסטרוניים חייבים להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.

שים לב: אין להוסיף דפים למחברת הבחינה.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!

/המשך מעבר



אנגלית, קיץ תשע"ט, מס' 16481, ג' טו

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS

(70 points)

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

THE EDEN PROJECT

I If you want a fun and different educational experience, drive about 400 kilometers west of London to the city of Plymouth. Then follow the signs until you arrive at the Eden Project. After a short walk through the fields, you will suddenly see the two largest greenhouses in the world. Standing among beautiful trees and flowers, they contain over a million different plants. Those in one greenhouse come from rainforests, and those in the other — from the Mediterranean region. The conditions in each greenhouse are carefully controlled to create an environment exactly like the one that the plants came from.

II The Eden Project was started in the 1990s by businessman Tim Smit. Smit was worried that most people are not aware of the consequences of damaging nature. For example, he felt they don't realize that cutting down trees in rainforests harms the animals living there, and also causes changes in the world's climate. He therefore decided to set up an educational project where visitors could see wonders of nature, and learn about ways to help protect them. The project, he hoped, would be so exciting that it would attract huge numbers of people.

III And indeed, the Eden Project has become extremely popular. Around 20 million visitors of all ages have already walked through its greenhouses and participated in its educational programs. Encouraged by this success, Smit has begun to set up Eden Projects in other parts of the world. One will be built in China soon, and will deal with environmental problems connected to the use of water. In addition, locations for Eden Projects have already been chosen in Australia and New Zealand.

IV Because they are so big and complex, Eden Projects cost hundreds of millions of dollars to build. Many governments and organizations are worried about having to make such a large investment. Smit, however, believes that they will not regret spending the money. Visitors to the Eden Project in England, he explains, have brought in so much money that the initial costs were covered in less than ten years. Moreover, he says, educating millions of people about our responsibility for the world around us has a value that cannot be measured in dollars.

עמוד 4

/המשך בעמוד 5/



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QUESTIONS (70 points)

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

1. What are we told in paragraph I about the Eden Project?

- i) Why it was built near Plymouth.
- ii) How the plants were collected.
- iii) How the conditions in its greenhouses were created.
- iv)** What makes it special.

(9 points)

2. What do we learn from paragraph II?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) How Smit learned about environmental problems.
- ...✓... ii) Why Smit built the Eden Project.**
- iii) Why the Eden Project opened in 1990.
- iv) How successful the Eden Project has been.
- v) Why most people are not aware of environmental problems.
- ...✓... vi) Why Smit wanted the Eden Project to be exciting.**

(2×8=16 points)

3. In line 9, the writer mentions "consequences of damaging nature." Give ONE consequence of this damage. (paragraph II)

ANSWER: **It harms the animals living there.**

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(9 points)

4. What do the words "this success" (line 16) refer to?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They refer to the fact that so many people **have visited the Eden Project.**

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(9 points)

5. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE ACCORDING TO PARAGRAPH III.

China and Australia are places where **Smit has begun to set up Eden Projects.**

(9 points)

עמוד-5

/המשך בעמוד 6/



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COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

From lines 20-22 we learn why governments might not want to invest in building Eden Projects.

.....

(9 points)

According to paragraph IV, Smit thinks that (—).

-) educating millions of people is always expensive
- i) Eden Projects should be built even though they are expensive
- ii) people feel responsible for the world around them
- v) no one can be sure how much an Eden Project will cost

(9 points)

עמו

/המשך בעמוד 7/



המבחן ימשיך לעמוד 8

Note: The exam continues on page 8.

עמוד 7

/המשך בעמוד 8/



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

wer questions 8-13 according to the broadcast. In questions 8, 10, 11 and 12, circle the number of the
ect answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

oints for each correct answer.)

BILL ADAMS, FOOD HISTORIAN

What does Bill explain in his first answer?

- (i) How food is prepared in different countries.
- (ii) What kinds of food people used to eat.
- (iii) How food can affect relations between countries.
- (iv) Why eating habits have changed.

What do we learn about chocolate? Give ONE answer.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Chocolate was **more valuable than gold or silver.**

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

What does Bill tell listeners about potatoes?

- (i) How they are grown in South America.
- (ii) Where they have been most popular.
- (iii) Why they are healthy.
- (iv) What makes them so important.

Bill mentions economics and farming methods as subjects that (-).

- (i) food historians study
- (ii) he is planning to study
- (iii) he wrote a book about
- (iv) food historians teach



لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

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12. What do we learn about recipes that are hundreds of years old?

- (i) They are collected from all over the world.
- (ii) Only food historians can prepare them.
- (iii) Some of them are difficult to understand.
- (iv) Many of them are still popular.

13. Why is Bill very busy these days? Give ONE answer.

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because he is working at the university.

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

בהצלחה!

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



נספח
שאלון ה'
(MODULE E)

תשובות אפשריות נוספות

שאלה 3:

- It causes changes in the world's climate.

שאלה 4:

- have walked through the greenhouses (and participated in the educational programs).

שאלה 9:

- affordable only for the richest people.

שאלה 13:

- writing a book about the history of chocolate.

