

פתרון הבחינה

באנגלית

קיץ תש"פ, 2020, 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.



מועד הבחינה: קיץ תש"ף, 2020
 מספר השאלון: 016481

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 |
| | | סך הכול | — | 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:
- עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
 - כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד.
 - בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.
- הערה: גם נבחני משנה ונבחנים אקסטרניים חייבים להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.

שים לב: אין להוסיף דפים למחברת הבחינה.

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PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS

(70 points)

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

PEOPLE AGAINST PLASTIC

I Much of our world – including most of our clothes, toys, furniture, and more than 50% of cars and planes – is made of some type of plastic. However, this cheap, light, strong material also has serious disadvantages: when it is thrown away, it becomes a major part of all the garbage we produce. Moreover, it takes hundreds of years to decompose, creating problems for the environment.

5 Recently, the public has become more aware of these problems. Consequently, there is an increasing demand to greatly reduce the use of plastic.

II These days, you often hear people criticize the use of plastic cups and straws in cafés, or see shoppers bringing their own bags from home. You may also have heard of the activities of protest groups worldwide. Groups in the USA and South Korea, for example, left huge quantities of plastic from unnecessary packaging outside supermarkets. Governments are beginning to

10 respond to such protests. About fifty countries have made it illegal to provide shoppers with plastic bags. One hundred other countries require these bags to be made of a special plastic that decomposes quickly. Furthermore, some manufacturers now make their products out of natural materials instead of plastic.

III All of this has come as a surprise to environmental scientists. "We've been warning the public about plastic for more than thirty years. But people were never as worried as they are now," says Anna Lewin, an ocean scientist at Sunport University. Lewin believes that the change began when people first learned what happened with microbeads – tiny pieces of plastic that were

15 added to face creams and cleaning products. After use, microbeads were washed away from homes into the oceans, where scientists have found them in many kinds of fish. They were also recently discovered in ordinary drinking water, and experts began to worry that high levels might harm humans as well as animals.

IV When news of this danger spread through the media, public protests were seen immediately throughout the world. As a result, many governments introduced laws banning the use of

25 microbeads. "This really helped people realize how much power they have," says Lewin. "So now they are using this power to target all forms of plastic. And governments and companies are listening."



QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions 1-7 in English, according to the article. In questions 3 and 4, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What information is given in paragraph I about plastic?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) What makes it so useful.
 ii) Why most of it is thrown away.
 iii) Why it decomposes slowly.
 iv) What it is made from.
 v) Why it causes problems.
 vi) How its use can be avoided.

(2×8=16 points)

2. What do all the people mentioned in lines 7-10 have in common?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They all want to ...**reduce the use of plastic**.....

(9 points)

3. What is the change that is referred to in line 17?

- i) Manufacturers started using microbeads.
 ii) Scientists began warning of the dangers of plastic.
 iii) More research has been done on microbeads.
 iv) The concern about plastic has increased.

(9 points)

4. What do we learn about microbeads from paragraph III?

- i) Why they were used in face creams.
 ii) Why they have been found in fish.
 iii) How experts study them.
 iv) When they were first introduced.

(9 points)



5. What caused people to protest against microbeads? Base your answer on paragraphs III and IV.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They were afraid that microbeads **might harm them /people through drinking water. / might danger human beings (as well as animals).** (9 points)

6. What does Lewin explain in paragraph IV?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

She explains why people believe that they **can / have the power to influence governments and companies to reduce the use of all forms of plastic.** (9 points)

7. Lewin says that governments "are listening" (lines 26-27). Give ONE example of what they have done. Take your answer from another paragraph.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Many governments **(paragraph 2) have made it illegal to provide shoppers with plastic bags / require shopping bags to be made of special plastic that decomposes quickly.** (9 points)

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

לא לכתוב באזור זה



לא לכתוב באזור זה

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

Note: The exam continues on page 8.

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

Answer questions **8-13** according to the broadcast. In questions **8, 9, 10, 12** and **13**, circle the number of the correct answer. In question **11**, follow the instructions.

(5 points for each correct answer.)

DYLAN ROGERS, ACOUSTIC ENGINEER

8. What does Dylan tell listeners about acoustic engineers?
- (i) What makes their work difficult.
 - (ii) What kinds of sounds they deal with.
 - (iii) How they find customers.
 - (iv) Where they get their training.
9. What does Dylan explain about his work in offices and libraries?
- (i) How he measures noise levels.
 - (ii) Why he likes to work there.
 - (iii) What solutions he might suggest.
 - (iv) How he repairs noisy machines.
10. What does Dylan say about the new, quieter electric products for the home?
- (i) They require the use of special materials.
 - (ii) More kinds will be designed in the future.
 - (iii) They are becoming more popular.
 - (iv) They are designed by acoustic engineers.
11. Why might someone buy a white noise machine? Give ONE reason.

ANSWER: To stop hearing traffic / To help get a good night sleep in noisy neighborhoods.



12. Acoustic engineers can help hospital patients by (-).

- (i) enabling them to hear relaxing sounds
- (ii) testing which of their rooms are the noisiest
- (iii) studying sleep problems caused by noise
- (iv) repairing noisy hospital equipment

13. What does Dylan explain towards the end of the interview about the sounds in our daily lives?

- (i) Why they can surprise us.
- (ii) How they can affect us.
- (iii) Why there are so many kinds.
- (iv) Which ones are the most common.

בהצלחה!

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 ביואל גבע ←

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