

פתרון הבחינה **באנגלית**

'קיץ תש"פ, 2020, מועד ב', שאלון: 16582 גרסה א מוגש ע"י צוות המורים של "יואל גבע"

<u>:הערות</u>

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







מדינת ישראל

סוג הבחינה:

מועד הבחינה:

מספר השאלון: 016582

בגרות

קיץ תש"ף, 2020, **מועד ב**

משרד החינוך

אנגלית

שאלון ז׳

(MODULE G)

גרסה א'

הוראות לנבחן

א. משך הבחינה: שעה וארבעים וחמש דקות

ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.

פרק ראשון – הבנת הנקרא – 60 נקודות

פרק שני – משימת כתיבה – 40 נקודות

סך הכול — 100 נקודות

ג. <u>חומר עזר מותר בשימוש</u>: אחד המילונים או אחת המילוניות מן הרשימה שבאתר הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית ובאתר של אגף הבחינות במשרד החינוך.

נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש <u>גם</u> 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 <u>כל</u> תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
 - (2) כתוב את כל תשובותיך ב<u>אנגלית</u> וב<u>עט בלבד</u>.
- .10 כתוב את הנוסח הסופי של מטלת הכתיבה בעמוד 9. אם תצטרך, תוכל להשתמש גם בעמוד 10.
 - (4) בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.

שים לב: אין להוסיף דפים למחברת הבחינה.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.





למידע על **פסיכומטרי** ביואל גבע ←



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

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

NEXT STOP: MARS?

- It has been almost 50 years since NASA, the American space agency, last sent astronauts to walk on the moon. Now it is planning to set up a space station near the moon, where a team of four astronauts will live for several months studying its surface. Having a space station so far away from Earth will enable NASA to find out how well astronauts cope with problems of living beyond the Earth's atmosphere. The space agency will then implement the findings in its next ambitious project: sending astronauts to a much farther destination the planet Mars.
- II A round trip to Mars would take over a year, and require astronauts to travel hundreds of millions of kilometers. NASA must therefore first solve the technical difficulties of building a rocket capable of carrying sufficient fuel for the journey. Equally important will be the development of new technologies to protect astronauts from the health hazards they'll face. Even on shorter trips, for example, they are exposed to high levels of radiation. On Mars, additional dangers await them, including extremely low temperatures and toxic dust in the atmosphere.
- III The first humans who will land on Mars will probably stay on the planet for no more than several hours. However, NASA also intends to eventually establish a community of astronauts that will live and work on the planet for months, or possibly years. Obviously, long-term habitation will require a constant supply of food, water, and other essential goods. One option being considered for that purpose is to make use of the resources found on Mars itself. To investigate this possibility, NASA is using *Curiosity* a robot sent to the planet in 2012 to collect and analyze soil and rock samples.
- IV The data collected by *Curiosity* is regularly transmitted back to Earth, and has already provided enough information for scientists to find similar soils on our own planet. Working with these soils, they have developed new materials that could be manufactured on Mars for use in construction projects. There has also been some success in identifying crops that could grow well in the distant planet's soil. Moreover, the ice discovered recently in rocks just below its surface might be used to
- supply a future community of astronauts with the water it needs.

למידע על **פסיכומטרי** ביואל גבע ←





While NASA continues with its plans to put astronauts on Mars as early as the mid-2030s, some space scientists are voicing serious doubts about the timetable. Prof. Jill Moore, an astrophysicist at Birnam University, believes no humans should be sent on such an expedition before ways are found to fully protect them from all the risks. "Till now, very little progress has been made," she says. "In fact, the challenges are so great that resolving them all will take many decades. The goal NASA has set is clearly unrealistic, and I hope they'll rethink it."

QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions 1-7 in <u>English</u> according to the article. In questions 1, 2, 5 and 7, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

- **1.** What do we learn from paragraph I?
 - i) Why astronauts are being sent to Mars.
 - ii) Why NASA waited 50 years to build the new space station.
 - iii) What information the new space station could provide.
 - iv) How astronauts cope with living far away from Earth.

(7 points)

- 2. What is the subject of paragraph II?
 - i) Astronauts' past experience in space.
 - ii) Reasons for space travel.
 - iii) Technologies used in the Mars project.
 - iv) Challenges facing the Mars project.

(7 points)

3. What can we understand about astronauts who arrive on Mars? Give ONE answer from paragraph II. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They will need to face health hazards

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

4. What is the purpose referred to in line 17? Take your answer from paragraph III.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

The purpose is to establish long term habitation on Mars

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.....

(8 points)

(8 points)

למידע על **פסיכומטרי** ביואל גבע **→**





- 5. What do we learn about the Mars project from paragraph III?
 - i) Why astronauts will need to work on Mars for months.
 - (ii) Why Curiosity collects soil samples.
 - iii) What types of soil and rock are found on Mars.
 - iv) What challenges Curiosity has to deal with.

(7 points)

6. How might a community of astronauts be able to live long term on Mars? Give TWO answers from paragraph IV.

COMPLETE THE ANSWERS.

- (1) By .By using its soil to manufacture materials for constructions projects
- (2) By By using certain crops that could grow well on Mars

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

 $(2\times8=16 \text{ points})$

- 7. According to Prof. Moore, what is NASA's unrealistic goal? (paragraph V)
 - i) To send astronauts to Mars.
 - ii) To prevent all the risks to astronauts.
 - (iii) To land astronauts on Mars in the 2030s.
 - iv) To find enough time to complete the Mars project.

(7 points)







PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (40 points)

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

8. What advice would you give someone starting high school? Explain why you think it is important. You may write about one piece of advice or more.

בהצלחה!

Use this page and the next (pages 7-8) for writing a rough draft.

למידע על **פסיכומטרי** ביואל גבע ←









	אנגלית, קיץ תש"ף, מועד ב , מס' 016582, גרסה א <u>'</u>
	Write your <u>final</u> version here. If necessary, you may use page 10 as well.
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למידע על **פסיכומטרי** ביואל גבע ←

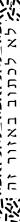




בהצלחה!	
	
	
	
	
	

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







<u>נספח</u> שאלון ז' (MODULE G)

תשובות אפשריות נוספות

:3 שאלה

- to be protected from health hazards
- to be protected from high levels of radiation
- to deal with toxic dust in the atmosphere
- to deal with extremely low temperatures.

שאלה 4:

 establish a community of astronauts that will live and work on Mars for months or years.

:6 שאלה

- By using the ice in its rocks for water supply.





