

משרד החינוך

מועד הבחינה: חורף תשפ"ב, 2022  
מספר השאלון: 016481

## 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:
    - (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.

שים לב: אין להוסיף דפים למחברת הבחינה.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!



## PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (70 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

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

### PREPARING FOR LIFE IN SPACE

**I** Traveling into space is very exciting for astronauts, but they also face many physical and psychological challenges. There is already evidence, for example, that after only a few months in space they suffer from sleep problems and have difficulty concentrating. And now there are plans to send astronauts to explore Mars – a planet so far away that getting there and back will take over a year. Scientists are therefore trying to get a better understanding of the possible effects of such a long journey, and to find ways of helping astronauts cope better.

**II** In search of answers, researchers have studied how people here on Earth cope under conditions that are similar to those in space. One good source of information is the small groups of scientists working in Antarctica, who often stay there for over a year. The region is totally dark for much of the year, and does not have the day-night cycle that people are used to. Consequently, the scientists there have difficulty sleeping. Furthermore, during the long winters the terrible weather prevents them from leaving the region. They can't even be sent to a hospital if they become very ill. Many scientists have reported that due to their isolation they greatly miss their friends back home.

**III** Norwegian psychologist Gro Sandal has studied a group of scientists who stayed for about a year at the Concordia Research Station in Antarctica. She found that they had significant psychological changes after six months – that is, when half of the stay was over and the other half was still ahead. At that point, the scientists became apathetic, losing interest even in looking after their equipment and in doing their experiments. This problem, said Sandal, can be especially dangerous for astronauts if they are faced with an emergency in space and need to react quickly.

**IV** Methods for maintaining the mental health of astronauts are now being tested on scientists living in Antarctica. It has already been found that using virtual reality technology to show them beautiful natural scenery – such as forests, lakes, and mountains – is very helpful. For example, it has made them happier. Other research done in Antarctica has shown that several short naps over 24 hours can actually replace a full night's sleep. Researchers hope that, in the future, such solutions will be useful far beyond Earth.

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

לא לכתוב באזור זה



### QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions **1–8** in English according to the article. In questions **1** 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) How astronauts prepare for space trips.
- (ii) Why some space trips have taken several years.
- (iii)** How staying in space has affected astronauts.
- (iv) Why astronauts have been sent into space.

(8 points)

2. According to paragraph I, why is more research needed before astronauts are sent to Mars?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because the journey ... **IS VERY LONG** .....

(8 points)

3. What can we understand from paragraph II?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- ..... i) In winter, the scientists in Antarctica sleep more.
- ✓** ..... ii) Getting sick in Antarctica could be dangerous.
- ..... iii) Scientists live in Antarctica in order to study the day-night cycle.
- ✓** ..... iv) Some living conditions in Antarctica are similar to those in space.
- ..... v) Many of the scientists in Antarctica become ill.
- ..... vi) Living in Antarctica is part of the training program for astronauts.

(2×7=14 points)

4. According to lines 13–14, what are many of the scientists in Antarctica unhappy about?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They cannot ... **leave the region** .....

(8 points)

5. According to paragraph III, the scientists at the Concordia Research Station became apathetic.

What happened as a result? Give ONE answer.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They ... **lost interest in looking after their equipment** .....

(8 points)



6. According to Sandal, why could it be dangerous for astronauts to become apathetic? Base your answer on lines 19–21.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They might not be able to react quickly in case of emergency in space.  
(8 points)

7. What benefit of virtual reality technology is mentioned in paragraph IV?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

It can help people Feel happier.  
(8 points)

8. What do we learn from paragraph IV about short naps?

- (i) They are not suitable for everybody.
- (ii) They have been very useful for astronauts.
- (iii) Virtual reality technology can make them more effective.
- ☒ (iv) They can be as good as sleeping all night.

(8 points)

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Note: The exam continues on page 8.





**PART II: SPOKEN RECEPTION (30 points)**

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM SPOKEN TEXTS)

Answer questions **9–14** according to the broadcast. In question **11**, follow the instructions. In the other questions, circle the number of the correct answer.

(5 points for each correct answer.)

**TIME TO READ OUT LOUD**

**9.** What does Hannah say about children who can read?

- (i) They can learn a lot from reading her book.
- (ii) They should be taught to read out loud.
- ☒ (iii) They continue to enjoy hearing someone read to them.
- (iv) It is difficult for them to read silently.

**10.** What does Hannah say about her work in the classroom?

- ☒ (i) What kinds of texts she reads out loud to the students.
- (ii) Which class activities she gives the students.
- (iii) What kinds of research she asks the students to do.
- (iv) How she prepares the material.

**11.** What does Hannah tell the interviewer about her students? Give ONE answer.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

When she reads out loud in class, they concentrate better.

**12.** What did Hannah discover that surprised her?

She discovered that (–).

- (i) scientists have done a lot of research on memory
- (ii) you need to concentrate when someone is reading to you
- ☒ (iii) listening to a text helps you remember it
- (iv) people need to improve the way they read out loud

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لا لכתוב באזור זה



13. What does Hannah explain about the instructions for putting furniture together?

- (i) Who has the most difficulty understanding them.
- ☒ (ii) Why reading them out loud is helpful.
- (iii) Why they are easy to read out loud.
- (iv) Why she has studied the way they are written.

14. Hannah hopes that her book will convince people to (-).

- (i) always read out loud
- (ii) learn how to read out loud quickly
- (iii) find more time to read
- ☒ (iv) read out loud more often

**בהצלחה!**

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

למידע על פסיכומטרי  
ביואל גבע ←

**הזדמנות לעתודה יש פעם בחיים.**  
**אל תתפשר עליה.**



לא לכתוב באזור זה

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נספח

שאלון 16481

(MODULE E)

תשובות אפשריות נוספות

שאלה 2:

- WILL TAKE A YEAR.

שאלה 4:

- meet their friends.
- go to the hospital.

שאלה 5:

- lost interest in doing their experiments.

שאלה 6:

- react quickly to an emergency in space.

שאלה 7:

-be happier.

