

סוג הבחינה: בגרות
מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשפ"ב, 2022, מועד ב
מספר השאלון: 016582

מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך

אנגלית שאלון ז' (MODULE G)

גרסה א'

הוראות

- 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. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: אחד המילונים או אחת המילוניות מן הרשימה שבאתר הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית ובאתר של אגף הבחינות במשרד החינוך.
- נבחנים "עולים חדשים" רשאים להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת אימם / שפת אימם-אנגלי. השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור של הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.
- ד. הוראות מיוחדות:
- יש לכתוב את כל התשובות בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
 - יש לכתוב את כל התשובות באנגלית ובעט בלבד.
 - יש לכתוב את הנוסח הסופי של מטלת הכתיבה בעמוד 9. אם תצטרכו, תוכלו להשתמש גם בעמוד 10.
 - בתום הבחינה החזירו את השאלון למשגיח או למשגיחה.
- הערה: על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מן הציון.
- יש לכתוב במחברת הבחינה בלבד. יש לרשום "טיוטה" בראש כל עמוד המשמש טיוטה. כתיבת טיוטה בדפים שאינם במחברת הבחינה עלולה לגרום לפסילת הבחינה.
- ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון רבים, אף על פי כן על כל תלמידה וכל תלמיד להשיב על השאלות באופן אישי.

בהצלחה!

/המנשר חסרר לדר/

לחידע על פסיכומטרי
ביואל גבע ←

הזדמנות לעתודה יש פעם בחיים.
אל תתפשר עליה.



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

Read the article below and then answer questions 1–9.

CITIZEN SCIENCE: MAKING A DIFFERENCE

I Every year, during the second week of February, people all over the world leave their offices and homes to go outside for fifteen minutes and write down the name of each bird species they see. A special phone app* is available to those who need help identifying the species. The data, including details about location, is sent to scientists at Cornell University in the USA. There, all the information received is analyzed in order to discover the impact of climate change on the numbers of birds and their habitats throughout the world. This is just one of many citizen science projects, where the public participates in scientific research.

II Over the past twenty years, scientists, especially environmentalists, have depended increasingly on the contributions of citizen scientists, as they are called. According to zoologist Dr. Dave Scott, the information they provide is extremely impressive both in quantity and in reliability. In fact, he says, he has often used it in his own research. The organization Scott works for, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), has a huge amount of data on all living creatures. About half of it has been collected by members of the public, who engage in activities such as counting bees or recording birdsong. All the GBIF data is available to researchers at no cost – a real bonus, says Scott, because many environmental studies do not receive adequate funding.

III However, says Australian ecologist Prof. Hugh Possingham, if we want to understand the processes affecting plant and animal populations, the data must be collected regularly – many times a year over many years. Otherwise, it is of limited value. Fortunately, he adds, large numbers of citizen scientists volunteer for such time-consuming projects. He gives as an example the people who work with the Climate Watch project and regularly measure temperature and rainfall in their gardens.

* تطبيق / יישומון – app *



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IV It is also important, says Possingham, to collect data both before and after environmental interventions are introduced. One intervention being planned, he says, is to create protected areas near the coast of Australia where commercial fishing will be banned. Scientists working on the project hope this ban will lead to an increase in fish populations inside and outside that region. But to discover what actually happens, they will need information about the number of fish before the ban is introduced and for many years afterwards. The fish will be counted by local fishermen and people whose hobby is diving.

30 V Possingham also sees social and educational benefits from public involvement in monitoring environmental changes. People who see the worrying trends for themselves, he says, are more likely to want to understand the underlying causes. Moreover, being engaged in the actual science gives them the confidence to speak out on these issues. Consequently, they will be more willing to give active support to scientists who are trying to influence government policies, and in this way help in the effort to save many species facing extinction.

QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions 1–9 in English according to the article. In questions 1, 5, 6 and 8, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn about citizen science from paragraph I?

- i) What it can be used for.
- ii) How it has affected birds.
- iii) When the first projects began.
- iv) What methods are used to analyze the data it provides.

(6 points)

2. When might citizen scientists need the app mentioned in line 3? (paragraph I)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

When they are unable to identify the species of birds they see.

(7 points)

3. What do we learn from line 8–11?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

We learn why Dave Scott has often used the information provided by citizen scientists in his research.

.....

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(7 points)

עמוד 5

/המשך בעמוד 6/



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4. How have citizen scientists collected data for GBIF? Give ONE way from lines 11–14.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They have counted bees.

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(7 points)

5. According to lines 14–16, GBIF enables scientists to (–).

- i) find environmental projects to work on
- ii) get more funding for their work
- iii)** get data without paying for it
- iv) find citizen scientists to work with

(6 points)

6. Why does Possingham give the example of the Climate Watch project? (paragraph III)

To show that (–).

- i) some citizen science projects are not very useful
- ii) many citizen science projects deal with the weather
- iii) there is a need for more citizen scientists
- iv)** many citizen scientists are prepared to do long-term projects

(7 points)

7. Where can the data for the Climate Watch project be collected? (paragraph III)

ANSWER: In people's gardens.

(7 points)

8. What are we told about the ban mentioned in paragraph IV?

- i) When it will become effective.
- ii)** How its effect will be monitored.
- iii) What it has already achieved.
- iv) Who first suggested it.

(6 points)

9. According to Possingham, how can citizen scientists help protect "species facing extinction" (line 35)?

Give ONE answer from lines 32–35.

ANSWER: They speak out on this issue.

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(7 points)



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PART II: WRITTEN PRODUCTION (40 points)

(WRITTEN PRESENTATION)

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

10. Should schools provide students with financial education (for example, how to spend money wisely and how to save it)?

Write a composition stating and explaining your opinion.

בהצלחה!

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

לא לכתוב באזור זה

لا تكتبوا في هذه المنطقة



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لا تكتبوا في هذه المنطقة

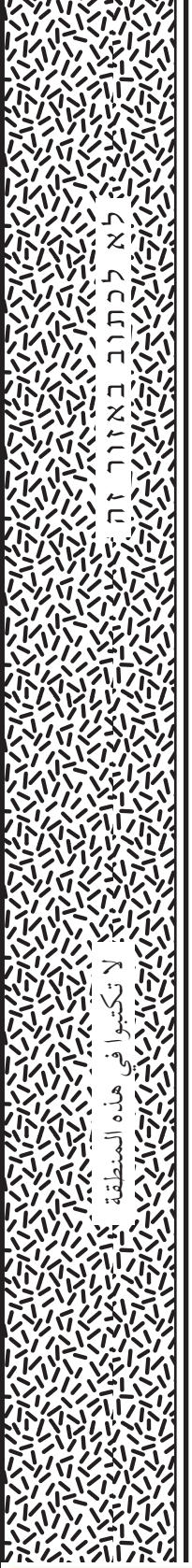
لا لכתוב באזור זה



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Write your final version here. If necessary, you may use page 10 as well.

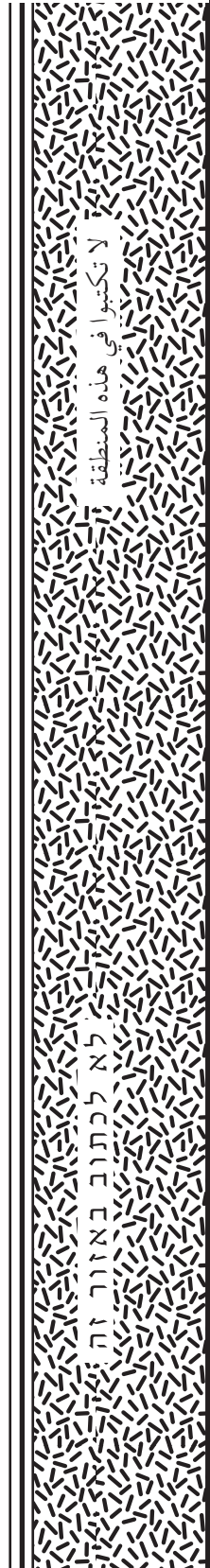
Lined writing area for the final answer.



لا تكتبوا باזור זה
لا تكتبوا في هذه المنطقة



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בהצלחה!

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



נספח
שאלון ז'
(MODULE G)

תשובות אפשריות נוספות

שאלה 3:

- depends on information provided by citizen scientists in his research.

שאלה 4:

- recorded birdsong.

שאלה 9:

- They can give active support to scientists who are trying to influence government policies.

