

פתרון הבחינה **באנגלית**

'קיץ תשפ"ד, 2024, שאלון: 16484 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

משרד החינוך

מועד הבחינה:

16484 מספר השאלון:

סוג הבחינה:

בגרות

קיץ תשפ"ד, 2024

אנגלית

שאלון די (MODULE D)

הוראות

משך הבחינה: שעה וארבעים וחמש דקות. א.

<u>מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה</u>: בשאלון זה שני פרקים. ٦.

הבנת הנקרא – 70 נקודות – פרק ראשון

30 נקודות מטלת כתיבה – פרק שני

100 נקודות סך הכול

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 <u>גם</u> במילון דו־לשוני: אנגלי–שפת אימם / שפת אימם–אנגלי. השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור של הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.

<u>הוראות מיוחדות</u>:

- (1) יש לכתוב את <u>כל</u> התשובות בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
 - (2) יש לכתוב את כל התשובות ב<u>אנגלית</u> וב<u>עט בלבד</u>.
 - (3) יש לכתוב את הנוסח הסופי של מטלת הכתיבה בעמוד 9.
 - (4) בתום הבחינה יש להחזיר את השאלון למשגיח או למשגיחה.

שאלון :016484



יש לכתוב <u>במחברת הבחינה בלבד</u>. 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!





10

15

20



אנגלית, קיץ תשפ"ד, מס' 16484

PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (70 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

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

SEAWEED - FOOD FOR THE FUTURE?

- I The food we eat has a big effect on our planet. Growing vegetables requires huge areas of land, and very large quantities of water. In addition, the fertilizers that farmers use pollute the land, rivers, and oceans. However, the worst environmental damage is caused by meat production because the process is responsible for much of the climate change in the world. Therefore, food scientists are looking for meat substitutes that are more environmentally friendly. Now they are examining a surprising possibility: seaweed.
- II People in the West mostly know seaweed as a plant with long leaves that they see on the beach or floating in the sea. Sometimes they eat it in *sushi* in a Japanese restaurant. But in many countries in Asia, people have been eating seaweed every day for over 2,000 years. The plant is grown on special farms in the sea near the coasts. Small pieces of seaweed are attached to long ropes, and the ropes are then put in the sea. It takes only six weeks until the leaves are large enough for the farmers to pick.
- III Food scientists recently decided to study a type of seaweed that is called "red seaweed." They found that red seaweed has as much protein as meat does. This makes it suitable for use as a meat substitute. The scientists are therefore now using this seaweed to develop products that look and taste like meat. For companies growing red seaweed, this is exciting news because they expect such products to create a very large demand for this plant.
- IV One large red seaweed grower, SeaFarms, already plans to build huge farms near the coast of Northern Europe. "Like all types of seaweed, red seaweed has important advantages over crops that grow on land," says Brenda Clark, head of SeaFarms. "It grows extremely quickly, and farmers don't need to provide any water or fertilizers. We think this will greatly appeal to people who care about the environment. And when we have a delicious meat substitute, it should appeal even to meat eaters. So I believe seaweed really could become the food of the future."









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QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions **1–8** in <u>English</u>, according to the text. In questions **1** and **6**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

- 1. What do we learn from paragraph I?
 - i) Which fertilizers cause the worst pollution.
 - ii) Why farmers use a lot of water to grow vegetables.
 - iii) Why food scientists are interested in seaweed.
 - iv) What meat substitutes are made from.

(8 points)

2. How does the process of meat production damage the environment? (paragraph I) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

It causes climate change in the world.

(8 points)

3. Where can people in the West find seaweed? Give ONE answer from lines 7–8.

ANSWER: on the beach.

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(8 points)

4. How do seaweed farmers use the ropes mentioned in lines 10–12? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

The farmers ... attach small pieces of seaweed to the ropes (and put them in the sea)......

(8 points)

5. Why is red seaweed suitable for use as a meat substitute? (paragraph III)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because it has as much protein as meat does.

(8 points)

- **6.** What do we learn about companies growing red seaweed? (paragraph III)
 - i) They believe they will sell more red seaweed.
 - ii) They are helping scientists study red seaweed.
 - iii) They have created a new seaweed product.
 - iv) They developed a new way to grow seaweed.

(8 points)

הזדמנות לעתודה יש פעם בחיים. אל תתפשר עליה.







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7. According to Clark, seaweed "grows extremely quickly" (line 20). Give a fact from paragraph II that shows this.

ANSWER: it takes only six weeks until the leaves are large enough for the farmers to pick.

(8 points)

8. Clark gives reasons why seaweed could be "the food of the future" (line 23). What are those reasons? (paragraph IV)

PUT A $\sqrt{}$ BY THE <u>TWO</u> CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) Seaweed can be grown in any environment.
- ii) More companies will grow red seaweed.
- ...\.. iii) Seaweed is an environmentally-friendly crop.
- iv) Seaweed will be grown on huge farms.
- v) Scientists will find new ways to grow seaweed.
- vi) Many people will want to eat seaweed products.

 $(2\times7=14 \text{ points})$









<u>נספח</u> שאלון 16484 (MODULE D)

<u>תשובות אפשריות נוספות</u>

:3 שאלה

in the sea.





