

פתרון הבחינה

באנגלית

קיץ תשפ"ד, 2024 - מועד ב', שאלון: 16582 גרסא א
מוגש ע"י צוות המורים של "יזאל גבע"

הערות:

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

נמידע על פסיכומטרי
ביזאל גבע ←

הזדמנות לעתודה יש פעם בחיים.
אל תתפשר עליה.



מדינת ישראל

משרד החינוך

סוג הבחינה: בגרות
מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשפ"ד, 2024, מועד ב
מספר השאלון: 16582

אנגלית שאלון ז' (MODULE G)

גרסה א'

הוראות

א. משך הבחינה: שעתיים.

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

פרק ראשון - הבנת הנקרא - 60 נקודות
פרק שני - מטלת 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 תצטרך, תוכלו להשתמש גם בעמוד 10.
 - בתום הבחינה יש להחזיר את השאלון למשגיח או למשגיחה.
- הערה: על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מן הציון.

שאלון: 016582



אנגלית

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!

למידע 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 1–8.

SAVING THE SAHEL

I On the southern border of Africa's great desert, the Sahara, there is a region known as the Sahel. It is huge, stretching 5,000 kilometers from the west coast of Africa to the east coast, and for 1,000 kilometers south of the Sahara. Although the Sahel is hot and dry, it gets just enough rain every year for some grass to grow there. This is the main source of food for the cows, sheep, and goats raised by the local people. However, for many reasons, including climate change, large parts of the Sahel have been turning into desert, and animals can no longer survive there. It is therefore becoming increasingly difficult for local communities to get sufficient food and to make a living.

II Governments throughout Africa have long realized that the transformation of the Sahel into desert would eventually affect the 100 million people living there. However, the problem seemed impossible to solve. Then, in 2007, all the African countries agreed to set up and partially pay for an ambitious project known as the "Great Green Wall" (GGW): planting an enormous forest across the whole Sahel, from the west to the east. "It was going to be a very complex project," says environmentalist Mariam Sani. "For example, irrigation systems would need to be built throughout the entire region, to make sure the trees survive."

III By 2020, however, it was clear the project was failing. Of the money that was required – more than 30 billion dollars – very little had been given, and only 4% of the forest had been planted. Moreover, many environmentalists had begun criticizing the initial idea of a "wall" of trees. Planting a single forest across the whole Sahel, they said, was extremely expensive and too difficult to organize. "Instead, we suggested investing in individual villages in the region," says Sani. "This would mean developing programs that would deal with the specific needs of each community. That would be far more practical and a better use of the money."

IV In January 2021, this new approach to the GGW project was adopted at an international conference known as the One Planet Summit. All the participating countries agreed to provide 14 billion dollars to finance specific programs in the project for the years 2021–2025. Some of those programs involve setting up new farms in the Sahel. Others offer the local people training in new farming techniques.

V Developers of the new programs have consulted with the Sahel communities in order to make use of their local knowledge. "The villagers know which crops and trees grow best on their land, and this contributes to the success of the projects," explains Sani. As examples, she mentions one community that decided to grow medicinal plants, and another that planted thousands of fruit trees. "Much of what they grow is sold at local markets," she says. "This means the Great Green Wall project is providing many people with good sources of income. Moreover, it has already prevented parts of the Sahel from becoming a desert. This gives us great hope for the future of the region."



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QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions 1–8 in English according to the article. In questions 1 and 3, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn about the Sahel from paragraph I?

- i) How it got its name.
- ii) Why farmers are moving there.
- iii) How it has been changing.
- iv) Which parts of it get the most rain.

(6 points)

2. What problem was the GGW project meant to deal with? (lines 8–11)

ANSWER: **The transformation of the Sahel to a desert.**.....

(7 points)

3. What do we learn about the GGW project from paragraph II?

- i) How long it would take to complete.
- ii) How the African countries were involved in it.
- iii) Why it was considered the best solution.
- iv) What environmentalists have done for it.

(7 points)

4. According to Sani, how would the survival of the trees in the GGW project be ensured?

(paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

By **building irrigation systems throughout the entire region.**.....

(7 points)

5. Environmentalists said the initial idea for the GGW was extremely expensive. Give a fact from

lines 15–16 that supports their claim.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

The project **required more than 30 billion dollars.**.....

VS B-required more than 35 billion dollars.

(7 points)

6. According to Sani, how should money given to the GGW project be used? (paragraph III)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

It should be used to help **individual villages in the region.**.....

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(7 points)



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7. According to lines 24–26, how might the new programs help the people of the Sahel?

Give ONE answer.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

The people might **be trained in new farming techniques.**.....

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(7 points)

8. What are we told in paragraph V?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- ...✓... i) Why Sahel villagers have been consulted.
 ii) How the Sahel villagers use their income.
 iii) How Sahel communities gained their local knowledge.
 iv) What new programs are planned for the GGW project.
 ...✓... v) What the GGW project has achieved.
 vi) What new sources of income are expected in the future.

(2×6=12 points)



נספח
שאלון 16582
(MODULE G)
תשובות אפשריות נוספות

שאלה 6:

specific needs of individual villages

שאלה 7:

set up new farms in sahal

