

פתרון הבחינה

באנגלית

קיץ תשפ"ד, 2024, שאלון: 16584 גרסא א'
מוגש ע"י צוות המורים של "יואל גבע"

הערות:

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

סוג הבחינה: בגרות
מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשפ"ד, 2024
מספר השאלון: 16584

מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך

אנגלית

שאלון ו'
(MODULE F)

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 – 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 תצטרכו, תוכלו להשתמש גם בעמוד 10.
 - בתום הבחינה יש להחזיר את השאלון למשגיח או למשגיחה.
- הערה: על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מן הציון.

שאלון: 016584



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!



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

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

SEAWEED – FOOD OF THE FUTURE?

I The food we eat has a big impact on our planet. Growing vegetables requires enormous areas of land, and very large quantities of water. In addition, the fertilizers that are used pollute the land, rivers, and oceans. However, meat production causes even more serious environmental damage: the gases that are produced in the process play a major role in climate change. One solution is to replace
5 meat with plant-based meat substitutes. Indeed, many such substitutes can be found in supermarkets. However, their production also has high environmental costs. Food scientists have therefore begun looking for meat substitutes that are more environmentally friendly. Recently, they discovered a surprising possibility: seaweed.

II For people living in the West, seaweed is a plant that they see mostly on beaches or in the sea.
10 Sometimes they eat it in *sushi* in a Japanese restaurant. However, in many Asian countries, people have been eating different types of seaweed every day for around 2,000 years. The plant is grown on special seaweed farms in the sea near the coasts of several Asian countries. Small pieces of seaweed are attached to long ropes that are then hung in the sea. Within six weeks, large leaves are ready to be picked off the ropes.

III Food scientists have been studying one type of seaweed known as "red seaweed." Currently,
15 this type is sold worldwide as a source of carrageenan. This chemical has a wide variety of uses – for example, improving the texture of face creams and of certain foods. But it was recently found that red seaweed also has the same amount of protein as meat does. This has led food scientists to use it to begin developing a product with the taste, texture, and appearance of meat. For companies growing
20 red seaweed this is exciting news, as they expect to see a huge increase in demand for the plant.

IV One large grower of red seaweed, SeaFarms, already has plans to set up huge farms near the coast of Northern Europe. "Like all types of seaweed, red seaweed has considerable advantages over crops grown on land: Not only does it grow extremely quickly, but it also requires no fertilizers or fresh water," says Brenda Clark, head of SeaFarms. "That means it will greatly appeal to people
25 who prefer eating food that doesn't harm the environment. And when it becomes a delicious meat substitute, it will appeal even to meat eaters. So seaweed could be the food of the future."



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QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions **1–8** in English, according to the text. In questions **1, 3, 6** and **8**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What can we understand from paragraph I?

- i) How much meat substitutes cost.
- ii) Why growing vegetables requires so much water.
- iii)** Why food scientists are interested in seaweed.
- iv) Which plants are used in meat substitutes.

(6 points)

2. What do we learn about meat production from paragraph I?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

How it **causes serious environmental damage**.....

(7 points)

3. What are we told about seaweed in lines 9–11?

- i) Why it has been eaten for so long.
- ii)** Why people in the West might be familiar with it.
- iii) How it is used in preparing *sushi*.
- iv) Which types of seaweed are most popular in Asia.

(6 points)

4. What is explained in lines 11–14?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

How **seaweed is grown**.....

(7 points)

5. According to paragraph III, why is red seaweed important? Give TWO answers. Take your answers from the lines below.

COMPLETE THE ANSWERS.

1. **Lines 15–17:**

Because it **has a wide variety of uses**.....

2. **Lines 17–19:**

Because it **has the same amount of protein as meat does**.....

(2×7=14 points)



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6. What do we learn from lines 18–20 about companies that grow red seaweed?

- i) How they plan to increase demand for red seaweed.
- ii) How they grow red seaweed.
- iii) Why their numbers are increasing.
- iv) Why they believe they will sell more red seaweed.

(7 points)

7. What does Clark explain in lines 22–24?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

She explains what differences there are between **red seaweed and crops grown on land**.....

.....

(7 points)

8. Clark gives reasons why seaweed could be "the food of the future" (line 26). What is one of those reasons? (paragraph IV)

- i) Seaweed can be grown in any environment.
- ii) More companies are now growing red seaweed.
- iii) Many people will want to eat seaweed products.
- iv) Seaweed will be grown on huge farms.

(6 points)

