מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך
אגף החינוך המוכר
הפיקוח על בתי הספר
המוכרים העל־יסודיים
מכון הנרייטה סאלד

מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשפ"א, 2021
מספר השאלון: 016481S

אנגלית

שאלון משותף לרמה המורחבת ולרמה המוגברת

גִרסה א'

הוראות לנבחנת

א. משך הבחינה: שעה ורבע.

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

פרק ראשון	—	הבנת הנקרא	—	60 נקודות
פרק שני	—	הבנת הנשמע	—	16 נקודות
פרק שלישי	—	אוצר מילים	—	24 נקודות
		סך הכול	—	100 נקודות

ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: אין.

בשאלון זה אין להשתמש במילון או במילונית.

ד. הוראות מיוחדות:

(1) כתבי את כל תשובותייך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).

(2) כתבי את כל תשובותייך באנגלית ובעט בלבד.

(3) בתום הבחינה החזירי את השאלון למשגיחה.

בהצלחה!

/המשך מעבר לדף/

PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (60 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-7.

A glossary of the underlined words (numbers 1-6) is provided on the next page.

FAST OR SLOW?

I There is only one letter that is different in the words "*pro*crastination" and "*pre*crastination." However, these words describe two totally different types of behavior. The first is a behavior that most of us know about: When we procrastinate, we put off doing things that we know we should do. Dirty dishes are waiting to be washed, clothes have not been put away, and we haven't even started writing that book report we need to hand in tomorrow.

II The behavior of people who *pre*crastinate is completely the opposite: They try to get everything done as soon as possible. A single dirty plate is washed at once, not even a sock is left on the floor, and school projects are completed weeks before they need to be. You might think precrastination is a good thing. However, that is only partly true. "For daily tasks, precrastinating can indeed be useful," says psychologist William Harman. "Most of these tasks are repetitive[1] and boring, and therefore not much fun to do. But research has shown that some people who do them as soon as possible get a feeling that they've achieved something, and they really enjoy that feeling."

III However, when the task we are facing is challenging, precrastination can be a problem. "We might feel very pleased with ourselves when we start early and finish ahead of time[2]," says Dr. Harman. "But doing things right away can actually decrease the quality of our work. In fact, studies show that for projects which demand a lot of thought, it's better to *pro*crastinate: This behavior gives us more time to develop better ideas."

/המשך בעמוד 3/

IV It seems, then, that the two types of behavior can have both positive and negative effects. So perhaps we should adapt our behavior to the particular task? Unfortunately, that is not easy to do. "The tendency[3] to *pro*crastinate or *pre*crastinate is something people are born with," explains Dr. Harman. "This makes such behaviors difficult to alter[4]."

V Nevertheless, Dr. Harman has some helpful advice. To those of us who take days to deal with piles of dirty dishes, he says, "Give yourself a piece of chocolate, or some other small treat[5], each time you wash them immediately." And to those of us who always do that school project immediately, he recommends writing it again the next day. With a few rewards[6] and a lot of hard work, he believes, we can change our behavior.

GLOSSARY		
1.	**repetitive**	חוזר על עצמו
2.	**ahead of time**	לפני הזמן
3.	**tendency**	נטייה
4.	**alter**	לשנות
5.	**treat** (noun)	ממתק
6.	**reward** (noun)	פרס, גמול

/המשך בעמוד 4/

QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions **1-7** in English, according to the article. In questions **2** and **6**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What are we told in paragraph I?

PUT A √ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

..... i) Why some people choose to procrastinate.

..... ii) Why people don't like to procrastinate.

..... iii) What it means to procrastinate.

..... iv) Which type of person procrastinates most.

..... v) How to avoid procrastinating.

..... vi) What procrastinating might involve.

(2x7=14 points)

2. What do we learn about daily tasks from lines 10-13?

i) Why they have been studied.

ii) Why people don't enjoy doing them.

iii) Why there are so many of them.

iv) Why it's important to do them.

(7 points)

3. What does Dr. Harman explain in paragraph II?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

He explains why sometimes it might be good to ..... .

(8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/

4. According to paragraph III, when might *pre*crastination be a problem?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

When we need to ..... .

(8 points)

5. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE ACCORDING TO PARAGRAPH IV.

According to Dr. Harman, it is not easy for people to .....

..... .

(8 points)

6. What do we learn from paragraph IV about the two types of behavior?

i) What positive and negative effects they have.

ii) How we can avoid them.

iii) Which of the two behaviors most people prefer.

iv) Why people might behave in one of these ways.

(7 points)

7. According to Dr. Harman, how can we stop ourselves from putting things off? (paragraph V)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

We can do this by ..... .

(8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 6/

PART II: SPOKEN RECEPTION (16 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM SPOKEN TEXTS)

Answer questions **8-11** according to the broadcast. In all the questions, circle the number of the correct answer. (4 points for each correct answer.)

CHANGES ON A FLOWER FARM

8. What does Debbie explain in her first answer?

(i) What her flower farm used greenhouses for.

(ii) How heat and light are produced in a greenhouse.

(iii) How successful her flower farm is.

(iv) What kinds of flowers grow outside easily.

9. Why did Debbie's flower farm stop using greenhouses?

In order to (–).

(i) pay less for electricity

(ii) grow flowers that Israelis prefer

(iii) reduce damage to the environment

(iv) avoid wasting water

10. According to Debbie, what is one advantage of selling flowers in Israel?

(i) She can sell more types of flowers.

(ii) Her customers can buy fresher flowers.

(iii) Her flowers can be sold more cheaply.

(iv) Her customers can buy flowers all year round.

11. What does Debbie say about the Israelis coming to her flower farm?

(i) They like the food they get there.

(ii) They help her family do the farm work.

(iii) They spend a lot of money.

(iv) They enjoy picking flowers.

/המשך בעמוד 7/

PART III: LEXICAL KNOWLEDGE (24 points)

(VOCABULARY)

Answer questions **12-17** according to the instructions.

In each of the questions **(12)** to **(14)**, there are six items (words or chunks) and three definitions.

In each question, match three of the items 1-6 to the definitions on the right.

Write the number of the item next to its definition, as shown in the example.

(2 points for each correct match.)

EXAMPLE

1. calendar
2. season
3. island
4. traffic
5. prize
6. label

4	cars, buses, and trucks moving along a road
1	shows days, weeks, and months in a year
5	something you are given when you win a race

(12)

1. to generate
2. to suppose
3. to gain
4. to recall
5. to measure
6. to respond

_____	to give someone an answer
_____	to remember something
_____	to think that something is likely to be true

/המשך בעמוד 8/

(13)

1. criticism	_____	the tools that are needed for a particular purpose or activity
2. a celebration		
3. an influence	_____	a negative statement about something or someone
4. society		
5. a landscape	_____	the effect that someone or something has on a person
6. equipment		

(14)

1. to take over		
2. to carry on	_____	to finish a supply of something, so that none is left
3. to run out of		
4. to end up	_____	to continue
5. to consist of	_____	to find by chance
6. to come across		

NOTE: The exam continues on the next page.

/המשך בעמוד 9/

In questions **15-17**, complete the sentences by circling the number of the correct word.
(2 points for each correct completion.)

15. Your tickets are only (–) till the end of the year, so make sure you use them by then.

(i) specific

(ii) valid

(iii) constant

(iv) powerful

16. From a very young age, children should learn to (–) others with respect.

(i) treat

(ii) ignore

(iii) justify

(iv) hurt

17. I like all kinds of ice cream, but I (–) like vanilla — it's the best!

(i) hardly

(ii) nearly

(iii) partly

(iv) particularly

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