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

סוג הבחינה: השלמה בבתי מדרש למורים ולגננות עצמאיים
מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשפ"א, 2021
מספר השאלון: 908121 S

אנגלית
מתכונת חדשה

חלק ב
גִרסה א'

הוראות לנבחנת

א. משך חלק ב: שעתיים וארבעים וחמש דקות.

ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה (חלק ב של הבחינה) ארבעה פרקים.

פרק ראשון	—	הבנת הנקרא (חלק ראשון)	—	25 נקודות	
פרק שני	—	הבנת הנקרא (חלק שני)	—	25 נקודות	
פרק שלישי	—	הבנת הנשמע	—	10 נקודות	**מבוטל במועד זה**
פרק רביעי	—	קלוז	—	10 נקודות	
		סך הכול	—	70 נקודות	

ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: אחד המילונים או אחת המילוניות מן הרשימה שבאתר הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית ובאתר של אגף הבחינות במשרד החינוך.
נבחנת "עולה חדשה" רשאית להשתמש גם במילון דו־לשוני: אנגלי-שפת אימה / שפת אימה-אנגלי.
השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור של הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.

ד. הוראות מיוחדות:
(1) כתבי את תשובותייך אך ורק במקומות שנועדו לכך בגוף השאלון.
(2) אין לכתוב בעיפרון — חובה לכתוב בעט.
(3) בתום חלק זה של הבחינה החזירי את השאלון למשגיחה.

בהצלחה!

/המשך מעבר לדף/

PART I: READING COMPREHENSION
(Section One) (25 points)
Read the text below, and then answer questions **15-20**.

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא
(חלק ראשון) (25 נקודות)
קראי את הקטע שלפנייך, ועני על שאלות **15-20** שאחריו.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW WHEN YOU SHOP

I Imagine yourself going into a large supermarket to buy some bread and apples. What will be in your bag when you walk out? If you answered, "Oh, many things," you are not alone. Most of us buy more than we had planned to when we walked into the store. But we can't be blamed for all that shopping. Stores use many tricks to get us to spend our money, from the minute we come in until we're ready to pay.

II The first thing you're likely to do is take a shopping cart. Look at it — it is huge! Since the 1930s, stores have realized that customers are willing to buy large, expensive products only if they can avoid carrying them around. That's why large carts are kept near the entrance.

III Next, suppose you need some fresh bread. Where *is* the bread? Most often, it's deep inside the store. This means you'll need to walk through the entire store in order to reach the basic products. Meanwhile, you'll see so many other products that you'll probably buy something you hadn't meant to when entering the store.

IV As you're walking through the aisles, music plays in the background. You probably don't even notice it, but studies show that it affects your shopping behavior. For example, it was found that when there's happy music in a store, shoppers are more willing to try out products they had never bought before.

V And it's not just what you hear. Studies have shown that you are more likely to buy things that you touch. That's why the more expensive products are placed right in front of your eyes, at a height that is easy to reach.

VI Now you know what to expect, so you can be more careful while you're shopping. But to make sure the store doesn't trick you, there's something more you should do: Before you leave the house, prepare a list of what you need — and don't buy anything that isn't on it!

/המשך בעמוד 3/

QUESTIONS (25 points)

Answer questions **15-20** in English.

In questions 15 and 17, circle the letter marking the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

השאלות (25 נקודות)

עני באנגלית על שאלות **15-20**.

בשאלות 15 ו־17 הקיפי את האות המציינת את התשובה הנכונה. בשאלות האחרות עני לפי ההוראות.

15. What do we learn from paragraph I?

(a) Why people need to buy a lot of things.

(b) Why shoppers buy more than they planned to.

(c) Why you are usually not alone in the store.

(4 points)

16. Why might people avoid buying large expensive products? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because they don't want to ..... .

(3 points)

17. Why are basic products kept deep inside the store? (paragraph III)

(a) Because shoppers like to spend time there.

(b) Because shoppers notice other products on the way.

(c) Because it helps keep them fresh.

(4 points)

18. According to paragraph IV, when might shoppers try out a new product?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

When they ..... .

(4 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/

19. According to paragraph V, when are you likely to buy an expensive product?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

When you can ..... .

(4 points)

20. What do we learn from paragraph VI?

PUT A √ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

..... i) How to avoid buying too much.

..... ii) Why people don't go to the store very often.

..... iii) How stores try to attract shoppers.

..... iv) How to make a shopping list.

..... v) Why shoppers need to come prepared.

(2x3=6 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/

שימי לב: המשך הבחינה בעמוד הבא.

Note: The exam continues on the next page.

/המשך בעמוד 6/

PART II: READING COMPREHENSION
(Section Two) (25 points)
Read the article below, and answer questions **21-27**.

פרק שני: הבנת הנקרא
(חלק שני) (25 נקודות)
קראי את הקטע שלפנייך, ועני על שאלות **21-27** שאחריו.

SEEING DIFFERENTLY

I "Hello, everyone. My name is Gila, and I am blind," says the young woman at the front of the classroom. Gila is leading a workshop at Beit Shulamit High School. She hands out special dark glasses. "Covering your eyes with these glasses," she explains, "will help you understand some of the challenges of being blind." Then she invites some of the students to try activities that blind people do every day, such as walking with a cane or reading Braille. Other students are invited to try doing their own everyday tasks – such as pouring water, or using their phones — while wearing the dark glasses.

II Gila is a volunteer in an organization called *Ofek Liyladeinu* (or *Ofek*, for short). "*Ofek* sends blind people like me to educate the Israeli public about what it means to be blind," she says. "That's important because so many Israelis grow up without any knowledge about the blind population." *Ofek* also prepares the volunteers for the work they do in the workshops, providing them with the skills they need to be successful. They take lessons in public speaking, practice with mentors and with other volunteers, and get feedback.

III Since 2007, *Ofek* volunteers have given workshops to almost 10,000 Israelis from all over the country. They've worked with many groups of people — children, teachers, office workers and even prisoners. The results are very encouraging. "After they take part in our workshops, the classmates of blind children finally understand them," says Gila. "And their teachers make special efforts to include them in class activities." She is especially pleased with the response of a young girl who told her, "Now I really respect blind people, because I've learned what it's like to be blind."

/המשך בעמוד 7/

QUESTIONS (25 points)

Answer questions **21-27** in English.

In questions 23 and 27, circle the letter marking the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

השאלות (25 נקודות)

עני באנגלית על שאלות **21-27**.

בשאלות 23 ו־27 הקיפי את האות המציינת את התשובה הנכונה. בשאלות האחרות עני לפי ההוראות.

21. What do we learn from paragraph I?

PUT A √ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

..... i) How to read a text written in Braille.

..... ii) How Gila teaches her workshop.

..... iii) Why blind people need to wear dark glasses.

..... iv) Why the workshop is mainly given in high schools.

..... v) What tasks might be hard for blind people.

(2x3=6 points)

22. What is *Ofek's* goal? (lines 10-12)

ANSWER: ..... .

(4 points)

23. What does Gila explain in paragraph II?

(a) How *Ofek* finds volunteers.

(b) Who gave *Ofek* its name.

(c) What the *Ofek* volunteers do.

(3 points)

24. How do *Ofek* volunteers develop the skills they need? Give ONE answer. (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They do so by ..... .

(3 points)

25. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE ACCORDING TO LINES 16-18.

Office workers are one of the groups that ..... .

(3 points)

/המשך בעמוד 8/

26. According to paragraph III, how does *Ofek's* work in schools help blind children? Give ONE way.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Their classmates ..... .

(3 points)

27. What can we understand about the young girl who is mentioned in lines 21-22?

(a) She was influenced by an *Ofek* workshop.

(b) She is blind and wants to be respected.

(c) She has often met blind people.

(3 points)

/המשך בעמוד 9/

PART III: LISTENING COMPREHENSION **פרק שלישי: הבנת הנשמע**

(10 points) (10 נקודות)

<u>שימי לב</u>: במועד זה פרק הבנת הנשמע <u>מבוטל</u>.
המשיכי אל הפרק הבא.

/המשך בעמוד 10/

PART IV: CLOZE (10 points)

Circle the correct answer in each item.
(10 points; 1 point for each correct answer).

פרק רביעי: קלוז (10 נקודות)

28. הקיפי את ההשלמה הנכונה בכל מקום ממוספר בקטע שלפנייך.
(10 נקודות; לכל השלמה נכונה — נקודה אחת.)

THE POWER OF FLOWERS

How do we feel about flowers? The **(1. request / answer / discussion)** is clear. We all enjoy **(2. have / to have / having)** flowers around us. They are beautiful, and, of course, they **(3. smelled / smell / are smelling)** wonderful!

But flowers are not just **(4. lovely / expensive / dangerous)** to look at. Research **(5. was showing / has shown / had shown)** that they can improve our mood. It was also found that they have **(6. some / any / no)** surprising effects. For example, hospital **(7. clients / customers / patients)** who have flowers in their room need less medicine for pain than those who don't.

Even a single flower can **(8. do / get / make)** a difference — by giving one, you deliver a **(9. service / message / task)** of connection and love. So if you really **(10. want / wanted / will want)** to make someone happy, flowers will do the job!

בהצלחה!

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