מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך
המזכירות הפדגוגית
הפיקוח על המקצועות העצמאיים
בחינוך החרדי
מכון הנרייטה סאלד

מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשפ"ד, 2024
מספר השאלון: 16481S

אנגלית

שאלון משותף לרמה המורחבת ולרמה המוגברת

גִּרסה ב'

הוראות לנבחנת

א. משך הבחינה: שעה וחצי.

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 1–5) is provided on the next page.

FISH FARMS ON LAND

I For thousands of years, people have eaten fish regularly. However, the demand[1] for fish has increased dramatically over the past 50 years. One reason for this is the recent increase in the global population. Another is the fact that many of us are eating more fish because we now know that eating fish several times a week can help keep us healthy.

II However, for various reasons, it is not possible to get enough fish from the oceans of the world. Consequently, it is extremely difficult to satisfy current demand. "It has been an enormous challenge to find a solution to this problem," says ocean scientist Dr. Deborah Finley. "But one interesting idea is to raise[2] most of the fish we eat in fish farms that are built on land. It might sound strange to have a fish farm on land, but the idea is simple. The fish are actually kept in tanks[3] similar to the aquariums for pet fish that you see in people's homes or in doctors' offices. Of course, the tanks on a fish farm are much larger, but the idea is the same."

III Some fish farms have already been set up on land. A few have been built in places that are very far from the sea. This means that people living in those places don't need to eat frozen fish, which have been transported over many kilometers. Instead, they can enjoy fresh fish.

IV However, farming[4] fish on land costs more than catching fish in their natural environment. In oceans and rivers, fish find their own food but when they live in tanks, all their food must be bought. That adds a lot to the cost of raising the fish. In addition, fish farmers must also spend a lot of money on medicines to keep the fish healthy.

/המשך בעמוד 3/

V "Fish farming is likely to become the best way to meet the growing demand for fish. But for that to happen, several changes must be made," says Dr. Finley. "For example, we need a wider variety of fish that can be farmed. At present, mainly salmon and tuna are raised in fish farms, but that's not enough. Moreover, we must reduce the cost of feeding the fish. Currently, scientists are developing a cheap fish food that is made from seaweed[5], and it looks very promising. I hope we'll soon see solutions to the other challenges as well."

GLOSSARY		
1.	**demand** (noun)	ביקוש
2.	**raise** (verb)	לגדל
3.	**tank**	מְכָל
4.	**farm** (verb)	לגדל
5.	**seaweed**	אצות

QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions **1–7** 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 can we understand from paragraph I?

i) Why the global population has increased.

ii) Why eating fish is healthy.

iii) Why people ate fish thousands of years ago.

iv) Why fish is a popular food nowadays.

(7 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/

2. Why is the current demand for fish a problem? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because ..... .

(7 points)

3. Why does Dr. Finley mention aquariums in doctors' offices? (paragraph II)

To explain (–).

i) who likes to keep fish in tanks

ii) why fish farms are a good idea

iii) what fish farms on land are like

iv) which fish can be raised in tanks

(7 points)

4. How do people living very far from the sea get frozen fish? (paragraph III)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

These fish are ..... .

(6 points)

5. Why is farming fish in tanks expensive? Give TWO reasons from paragraph IV.

COMPLETE THE ANSWERS.

1) Because ..... .

2) Because ..... .

(2x7=14 points)

6. What are we told in lines 23–24 about fish farms?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Fish farms ..... .

(7 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/

7. According to Dr. Finley, what will help to meet the growing demand for fish? (paragraph V)

PUT A √ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

..... i) Scientists developing cheaper fish food.

..... ii) More scientists studying fish farming.

..... iii) Farming more types of fish.

..... iv) Giving fish healthier food.

..... v) More people living near fish farms.

..... vi) People paying more for fish.

(2x6=12 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 questions, circle the number of the correct answer. (4 points for each correct answer)

A BUTTON THAT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

8. What do we learn from Carmela's first answer?

i) What many children have difficulty with.

ii) Why occupational therapists like working with children.

iii) How she became an occupational therapist.

iv) Which tasks are difficult for most people.

9. According to Carmela, when children become more independent, what happens as a result?

i) They start helping their parents more.

ii) Their parents have more time for other things.

iii) They enjoy buttoning their clothes.

iv) Their parents are proud of them.

10. What does Carmela say about her new type of button?

i) Children are excited about it.

ii) It will be cheap to produce.

iii) She found a company that wants to produce it.

iv) She designed it during a course she took.

11. What does Carmela want to do in the future?

i) Design children's clothes.

ii) Teach other therapists how to use her button.

iii) Give courses in business management.

iv) Open her own company.

/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. a calendar
2. a season
3. an island
4. traffic
5. a prize
6. a 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. an exhibition
2. an investor
3. a summary
4. a reward
5. a performance
6. a technique

_____	a short statement that gives only the main points – for example, of a text
_____	something you get because you have done something well
_____	a public display of objects

/המשך בעמוד 8/

(13)

1. rare
2. initial
3. guilty
4. flexible
5. appropriate
6. inner

_____ not common
_____ suitable for a particular situation or purpose
_____ able to adapt easily to new situations

(14)

1. to promote
2. to generate
3. to manage
4. to limit
5. to remark
6. to board

_____ to create
_____ to get on an airplane, a bus or a train
_____ to run a business or an organization

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. Dentists (–) brushing your teeth twice a day.

i) avoid

ii) appear

iii) recommend

iv) blame

16. The twins looked almost (–). Only their parents could see a difference between them.

i) confident

ii) identical

iii) independent

iv) official

17. It is important to (–) everyone you meet in a friendly way.

i) greet

ii) replace

iii) shake

iv) apply

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