

وزارة التربية والتعليم

القسم الكبير للامتحانات

الإدارة التربوية

دفتر امتحان

تحيّة للممتحن!

اقرأ بتمعن التعليمات في هذه الصفحة واعمل وفقاً لها بالضبط. عدم تنفيذ التعليمات قد يؤدي إلى عواقب مختلفة وحتى إلى إلغاء امتحانك. أعدّ الامتحان لفحص تحصيلاتك الشخصية، لذلك اعمل بشكل ذاتي فقط. أثناء الامتحان، لا يُسمح طلب المساعدة من الغير بواسطة الحصول على موادّ مكتوبة أو الحديث، كما لا يُسمح مساعدة ممتحنين آخرين، حتى لو توجهوا إليك.

لا يُسمح إدخال موادّ مساعدة - كتب، دفاتر، قوائم، أجهزة اتصال بأنواعها وما شابه - إلى غرفة الامتحان ما عدا "موادّ مساعدة يُسمح استعمالها" المفصّلة في نموذج الامتحان أو في تعليمات مسبقة من الوزارة. إذا كانت لديك موادّ مساعدة لا يُسمح استعمالها، سلمها للمراقب قبل بدء الامتحان. بعد أن تنتهي من كتابة الامتحان، سلم الدفتر للمراقب، وغادر غرفة الامتحان بهدوء.

نرجو التقيد بنزاهة الامتحانات!

تعليمات للممتحن الداخلي

1. تأكد بأنّ تفاصيلك الشخصية مطبوعة على ملصقات الممتحن التي حصلت عليها، وبأنّ تفاصيل نموذج الامتحان الذي تُمتحن به مطبوعة على ملصقات نموذج الامتحان التي حصلت عليها.
2. ألصق على غلاف الدفتر، في المكان المخصّص لذلك، ملصقة ممتحن (بدون اسم) وملصقة نموذج امتحان.
3. إذا لم تحصل على ملصقات، اكتب بخطّ يد التفاصيل في المكان المخصّص لملصقة الممتحن.

تعليمات للممتحنين

1. لا يُسمح الكتابة في هوامش الدفتر (في المنطقة المخطّطة)، لأنّه لن يتمّ مسح ضوئي لهذه المنطقة.
2. اكتب كلمة "مسوّدة" في رأس كلّ صفحة تستعملها مسوّدة.
3. لا يُسمح استعمال التيبكس (DPS) في دفتر الامتحان. إذا أردت المحو - مرّر خطّاً أو ضع (X) على المكتوب.
4. يجب الكتابة في دفتر الامتحان بقلم حبر فقط.
5. لا يُسمح كتابة الاسم داخل الدفتر لأنّ الامتحان يُفحص بدون ذكر اسم.
6. لا يُسمح إضافة أو تغيير أية تفاصيل في الملصقات، وذلك لمنع عوائق في تشخيص الممتحن وفي تسجيل العلامات.

نتمنّى لك النجاح!

סוג הבחינה: א. בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים
ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה
ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים
מועד הבחינה: חורף תשע"ד, 2014
מספר השאלון: 405,016106

אנגלית

שאלון ה'

(MODULE E)

גרסה א'

הוראות לנבחן

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה ורבע
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.
- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|------------|---|-----|--------|
| פרק ראשון | — | הבנת הנקרא | — | 70 | נקודות |
| פרק שני | — | הבנת הנשמע | — | 30 | נקודות |
| סה"כ | — | | | 100 | נקודות |
- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: אחד מן המילונים שאישר אגף ספרי לימוד במשרד החינוך.
- נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת-אמו / שפת-אמו-אנגלי.
- ד. הוראות מיוחדות:
- (1) עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
 - (2) כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד. אסור להשתמש בטיפקס.
 - (3) בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.
- הערה: גם נבחני משנה ונבחנים אקסטרניים חייבים להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.
- הערה: קישורית לדוגמאות תשובה לשאלון זה תתפרסם בדף הראשי של אתר משרד החינוך.
- ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.**

בהצלחה!

/המשך מעבר לדף/

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)

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

TROUBLE AT THE TOP OF THE WORLD

On May 29, 2013, Nepal celebrated a special anniversary. Sixty years earlier, two climbers, Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay, were the first to reach the top of the country's Mount Everest — the highest mountain in the world. Since then, over 4,000 climbers have succeeded in repeating their achievement. In fact, more and more
5 people from all over the world have been coming to Nepal to take on the challenge. In 2012, no fewer than thirty teams were on Everest during the 3-week climbing season.

Unfortunately, the mountain's popularity has had some undesirable consequences. First of all, with so many people arriving every year, the main climbing routes have become heavily polluted. As teams make their way up the mountain, they pass heaps
10 of garbage that were left behind by earlier groups. Although clean-up efforts have improved the conditions on the lower parts of Everest, they have not had much effect higher up.

Another cause for concern is that many of the climbers have almost no experience as mountaineers. Because they lack knowledge of the dangers of the climb, they often
15 make bad decisions about food, equipment, and other essential matters. Moreover, after paying \$30,000 - \$120,000 to stand at "the top of the world," some of them are unwilling to turn back before reaching the summit. Sometimes they continue the climb even when exhaustion or stormy weather make it unsafe to go on.

Several suggestions have recently been made that may help improve the situation.
20 One is to limit the number of climbers who are allowed on the mountain every year. Another is to require each group of climbers to hire professional guides — a requirement that exists for other mountains around the world. It has also been proposed that people who ask for a permit to climb Everest must provide proof of their mountaineering experience.

25 Despite the problems still waiting to be solved, Everest attracts 700-900 eager climbers every season. No wonder, says Ed Simons, who has led ten expeditions up the mountain. "It's an incredible adventure whether you reach the summit or not. It's not simply about getting to the top. It's about appreciating the majesty of nature, challenging yourself, and enjoying the whole experience."

QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions 1-7 in English, according to the article. In questions 2, 3, and 6, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What information is given in lines 1-6?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) How the discovery of Everest was celebrated.
- ii) What happened in Nepal around sixty years ago.
- iii) How Hillary and Norgay managed to achieve their goal.
- iv) Why many people go to Nepal.
- v) How many people climb Everest every year.
- vi) Why the climbing season is so short.

(2×8=16 points)

2. Which of the following is a suitable title for the third paragraph

(lines 13-18)?

- (i) Learning to climb high mountains
- (ii) The special attraction of high mountains
- (iii) Mistakes that Everest climbers might make
- (iv) Preparing to climb Everest

(8 points)

3. In lines 13-18 the writer mentions the high prices that Everest climbers pay.

He does that in order to explain why the climbers (-).

- (i) are mostly rich people
- (ii) might go on climbing when they should not
- (iii) have the best mountain climbing equipment
- (iv) often reach the summit

(8 points)

4. According to lines 19-24, a suggestion has been made to limit the number of climbers on Everest. What problem might that solve?

Base your answer on lines 7-12.

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

The problem of (8 points)

5. What could help increase the safety of Everest climbers? Give TWO answers from lines 19-24.

COMPLETE THE ANSWERS.

(1) Making sure that the climbers have

(2) Making sure that the climbers have

(2x7=14 points)

6. What point does Ed Simons make about climbing Everest? (lines 25-29)

- (i) It is harder than you think.
- (ii) The more you do it, the more you enjoy it.
- (iii) It is a great experience.
- (iv) Every climber reacts to the experience differently.

(8 points)

7. In line 7, the writer mentions the mountain's popularity. Copy a sentence or phrase from another paragraph which shows that Everest is popular.

ANSWER: (8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

لا لכתוב באזור זה

Note: The exam continues on page 6.

PART II: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM SPOKEN TEXTS (30 points)

Answer questions **8-12** according to the broadcast. In questions **8** and **10**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

(5 points for each correct answer.)

A LOOK AT MYOPIA

- 8.** What does Dr. Hartley explain in his first answer?
- (i) What myopia is.
 - (ii) How people get myopia.
 - (iii) Why 25% of the world population has myopia.
 - (iv) Why myopia is especially common among children.
- 9.** Where did the data about the increase in myopia come from?
- Give ONE answer.

ANSWER:

- 10.** According to Dr. Hartley, how are city children different from those outside cities?
- (i) City children spend more of their time outside.
 - (ii) City children have a higher chance of getting myopia.
 - (iii) More research has been done on city children.
 - (iv) The eyes of city children are examined more often.

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لا لכתוב באזור זה

11. What are we told about the study at the two schools?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) Why it was done in China.
- ii) How it was done.
- iii) How the schools were chosen.
- iv) What the results were.
- v) How many of the participants had myopia.
- vi) Why the results were surprising.

12. According to Dr. Hartley, how may spending time outdoors help children's eyesight? Give ONE answer.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Being outdoors enables children's eyes to

בהצלחה!

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

לא לכתוב באזור זה

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

