

- סוג הבחינה: א. בגרות לבתי-ספר על-יסודיים
ב. בגרות לנבחני-משנה
ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים
מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשס"א, 2001
מספר השאלון: 09,908653

אנגלית

5 יחידות לימוד
גרסה ב'

הוראות לנבחן

א. משך הבחינה: שלוש שעות.

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

פרק ראשון	–	הבנת הנקרא (חלק ראשון)	–	31 נקודות
פרק שני	–	הבנת הנשמע	–	10 נקודות
פרק שלישי	–	הבנת הנקרא (חלק שני)	–	29 נקודות
פרק רביעי	–	תרגיל קלוז	–	10 נקודות
פרק חמישי	–	משימות כתיבה	–	20 נקודות
	–	סה"כ	–	100 נקודות

ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: מילון אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי

או: قاموس « هاراب » انجليزي
للناطقين بالعربية
(מילון הראפס אנגלי-עברי)

השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.

ד. הוראות מיוחדות:

- עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
- כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד. אסור להשתמש בטיפקס.
- בתום הבחינה חזור את השאלון למשגיח.

- הערות: 1. גם נבחנים בבחינות-משנה ונבחנים אקסטרניים חייבים להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.
2. על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מהציון.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!

/המשך מעבר לדף/

PART I: READING COMPREHENSION (Section 1) (31 points)

Read the passage below carefully and then answer questions 1-3.

DELIVERING THE GOODS

I

There were hundreds of bikes in Philadelphia's sprawling Fairmount Park – sleek road bikes, battered mountain bikes, cargo bikes capable of hauling 100 kilos. Bike courier Matt Rowley surveyed their owners – fellow couriers decked out with loud T-shirts, wild haircuts and fancy tattoos. With his mint-green hair, Rowley felt at home.

II

5 The 500 couriers at the park had assembled from across North America and from as far away as Paris and Tokyo, to compete in the eighth annual Cycle Messenger World Championship. Picking up and dropping off packages along a race course of mock offices, they were being tested for efficiency as well as for speed.

III

10 American bike couriers have been around for a hundred years. At the beginning of the twentieth century, telegrams and packages were delivered by bicycle. However, by the 1930s, delivery vans and motorcycles had taken the place of bikes. Not until the congested urban traffic and the tight deadlines of the 1970s did bike messengers return. By the 1980s, they had become an integral part of urban life.

IV

15 Today's urban couriers are faced with a variety of hardships, some of them self-inflicted. Their calculated disregard for traffic laws has caused some cities to require that they buy licenses and insurance, and they are liable to fines of up to \$300. The job is also extremely risky. In winter, rain, snow and ice turn each day into a test of endurance. Careless or impatient drivers are always a threat, and so is the risk of getting "doored" – being brought to a violent halt by a car door opening unexpectedly.

V

20 A different kind of collision may be the culture clash between couriers and the offices they serve. "We're viewed as second-class citizens by white-collar workers," says Rowley. But when there are deadlines to be met, the usual insults vanish miraculously. "You're definitely everybody's best friend," boasts Rowley, "when you make a delivery in 15 minutes that nobody thought could be made." This may help explain why young men on

25 bikes are forever zipping down the streets of downtown Tokyo, Paris and Philadelphia.

(Adapted from "The Strange and Wondrous Life of Couriers", US News & World Report, September 18, 2000)

QUESTIONS (31 points)

Answer questions 1-3 as instructed, according to the context of the passage.
In questions 1(a) and 3(b) item (1), circle the number of the most suitable answer.

PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO GRAMMAR AND SPELLING.

1(a) In his description of the bikes in the park, the author mentions their (–). (paragraph I)

- i) brands
- ii) cost
- iii) function
- iv) speed

(1 point)

1(b) Why did Rowley's mint-green hair make him feel at home? (paragraph I)

ANSWER:

(3 points)

1(c) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE:

According to paragraph II, couriers must be both
in order to succeed in the contest.

(3 points)

(QUESTION 1 = 7 points)

2(a) FILL IN THE MISSING INFORMATION (ONE WORD IN EACH SPACE)
ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH III:

Towards 1930, there were (1) deliveries made by (2)
than in 1900. Around the middle of the 20th century, there were (3)
bike deliveries.

(6 points)

2(b) Name ONE reason that bikes are commonly used today for deliveries. (paragraph III)

ANSWER:

(3 points)

(QUESTION 2 = 9 points)

3(a) FILL IN THE MISSING INFORMATION (ONE WORD IN EACH SPACE)
ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH IV.

Couriers must (1) various difficulties, such as bad (2)
conditions.

(4 points)

3(b) (1) The author presents (–) as responsible for the hardships mentioned in lines 14-16.

- i) other drivers
- ii) the couriers
- iii) traffic laws
- iv) the city authorities

(1 point)

(2) Copy up to 8 words from lines 14-16 that justify your answer:

.....

(3 points)

3(c) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH IV AND PARAGRAPH V.

The collision mentioned in line 20 is different from the collision between

.....

(3 points)

3(d) FILL IN THE MISSING INFORMATION (1-2 WORDS IN EACH SPACE) ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH V.

When couriers enable office workers to (1), the office workers stop (2) them.

(4 points)

(QUESTION 3 = 15 points)

PART II: LISTENING COMPREHENSION (10 points)

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINEES:

- * You are about to hear the text of your Listening Comprehension test, which will be spoken twice.
- * Before the first broadcast, you may look at the questions.
- * You may start answering the questions after the first broadcast.

4. Answer question 4 (items a-h) according to the context of the passage you have just heard. Fill in the correct answer, or circle the number of the most suitable answer given.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA (VOA)

- 4(a) When is the program being broadcast?

- i) In the summer.
- ii) In autumn.
- iii) At the end of winter.
- iv) At the end of spring.

- 4(b) FILL IN THE MISSING WORD:

VOA has been working with students for than ten years.

(2 points)

- 4(c) How did Tracy spend her first spring vacation?

- i) Travelling with friends.
- ii) Volunteering in a VOA project.
- iii) Organizing projects for VOA.
- iv) Going to parties with friends.

- 4(d) How did Tracy learn about VOA?

- i) From friends.
- ii) From a volunteer.
- iii) From a teacher.
- iv) From advertising.

4(e) According to Tracy, who do VOA volunteers help?

PUT AN X BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) Teenagers.
- ii) Old people.
- iii) College students.
- iv) Hospital patients.
- v) Very young children.
- vi) Working mothers.

(2 points)

4(f) Tracy criticizes the public image of (-).

- i) young people
- ii) homeless people
- iii) VOA
- iv) colleges

4(g) According to Tracy, VOA is very successful at (-).

- i) raising funds
- ii) attracting new volunteers
- iii) creating stereotypes
- iv) training new volunteers

4(h) According to Tracy, volunteers are (-) sent to the same place more than once.

- i) often
- ii) sometimes
- iii) always
- iv) never

(QUESTION 4 = 10 points)

PART III: READING COMPREHENSION (Section 2) (29 points)

Read the passage below carefully and then answer question 5.

Note: In line 16, part of the sentence was removed from the text.

A KID'S BEST FRIEND?

I

From the moment Adam Hancock first laid eyes on his family's new computer at the age of 7, he was hooked. Throughout his childhood and adolescence the shy boy would spend hours playing computer games or surfing the Internet, rarely leaving his CD-cluttered room except to go to school.

II

- 5 For kids like Adam, computers are often a blessing. However, several researchers are increasingly concerned about their potentially harmful effects. A 1998 study found signs of increased alienation among teenage computer users. "While adolescents are forever communicating with peers by computer, they aren't actually coping with real-life situations," says Dr. Harvery Waxman of Harvard University. "And such social ties are mostly weak."

III

- 10 Elizabeth Kiss of Duke University's Institute for Ethics has other concerns. "The impersonal and anonymous nature of the Internet makes it a breeding ground for bad behaviour," she says, pointing as an example to teen hackers – kids who terrorize organizations by breaking into their computer networks. "They mostly do it for fun or a feeling of power, and their isolation makes them insensitive to the consequences of their actions."

IV

- 15 Like most researchers, Waxman concedes the benefits of freer communication, easy access to information, and the value of computer skills on the job market. [...], he advocates a greater awareness of the drawbacks. "There's nothing like a friendly game of soccer," he insists. "Face to face."

(Adapted from "Teenage Years", US News Online, September 25, 2000)

Answer question 5 (items a-e) as instructed, according to the context of the passage.

PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO GRAMMAR AND SPELLING.

5(a) Copy ONE phrase from paragraph I which demonstrates the fact that Adam was "hooked".

.....
(3 points)

5(b) FILL IN THE MISSING INFORMATION (ONE WORD IN EACH SPACE) ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH II.

According to Dr. Waxman, the hours that teenagers spend communicating by computer give a (1) impression of the (2)of those social ties.
(4 points)

5(c) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE:

The increased alienation mentioned in line 7 is an example of
.....
(3 points)

5(d) According to Ms. Kiss, what gives the teenagers a feeling of power? (paragraph III)

ANSWER:
(3 points)

5(e) Which word(s) can be used to fill the gap in line 16?

- i) Unfortunately
- ii) Moreover
- iii) Nonetheless
- iv) In fact

(1 point)

(QUESTION 5 = 14 points)

Read the passage below carefully and then answer question 6.

WORLD'S LARGEST TREE GETTING YOUNGER

I

The largest tree in the world, an 84-meter giant sequoia, is significantly younger than previously estimated. Nicknamed "General Sherman" in 1879 by admirers of the famous American Civil War general, it was once thought to be around 6,000 years old. But according to ecologist Nate Stephenson of the United States Geological Survey, new data
5 based on wood samples show this estimate could be too high by as much as 4,000 years.

II

The General Sherman is not the tallest tree in the world. That title goes to the "Mendocino Tree," an 800-year-old redwood tree which towers more than 112 meters above the forest
10 floor in the California town of Ukiah. However, the General Sherman is believed to be the world's largest tree, measuring nine meters across at its base and having a total bulk ten times that of an adult blue whale.

III

According to Stephenson, most of the largest sequoia trees are middle-aged, but they are still growing like teenagers – at a fast and furious rate. The General Sherman, for one, is adding enough wood to its bulk every year to make a tree 30 cm in diameter grow 30
15 meters taller. "By the time it's old, it'll *really* be something to look at," laughs Stephenson. "So watch out, Mendocino..."

(Adapted from "World's Largest Tree Getting Younger," CNN on the Internet, December 12, 2000)

Answer question 6 (items a-e) as instructed, according to the context of the passage.

PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO GRAMMAR AND SPELLING.

6(a) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE:

New data show that the General Sherman is not
it was believed to be. (paragraph I)

(3 points)

6(b) FILL IN THE CORRECT NUMBER:

Today, the General Sherman is thought to be around years old.

(paragraph I)

(2 points)

6(c) FILL IN THE MISSING INFORMATION (ONE WORD IN EACH SPACE)

ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH II.

The Mendocino Tree is (1) and (2) than the General Sherman.

(4 points)

6(d) Why is the General Sherman compared to a blue whale? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE:

To show

(3 points)

6(e) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE:

The tree mentioned in line 13 is used to illustrate

.....

(3 points)

(QUESTION 6 = 15 points)

PART IV: CLOZE EXERCISE (10 points)

7. Fill in the missing words (**ONE WORD IN EACH SPACE**); the missing word may be any part of speech. Pay special attention to spelling, grammar and punctuation. (10 points; 1 point for each correct word)

**IMPORTANT: READ THE WHOLE PASSAGE THROUGH
BEFORE DOING THE EXERCISE.**

2000 YEARS OF TECHNOLOGY

What influenced the course of human history most profoundly? It wasn't a general or a battle or any great man. It was, more likely, a technological (1.). This was the conclusion reached by an Internet forum of scholars (2.) "Edge".

In November 1998, the Edge forum asked eighty scholars, "If you (3.) to name the most important invention of the last 2000 years, what would it be?" Some of the participants' (4.), such as the steam engine and the computer, were predictable; (5.) were less so. One participant, for example, chose reading glasses. (6.) his choice, he argued that glasses "have actually doubled the active life of anyone who reads or (7.) delicate work, and prevented the world from (8.) ruled only by young people with strong eyes."

One favourite was the printing press, invented in the 15th century by Johannes Guttenberg. As one participant noted, "Printing spread knowledge beyond a (9.) number of privileged individuals, making it (10.) for much larger numbers of people to share or debate ideas."

All the chosen inventions suggest that our lives are to a great extent the product of the science and technology we invent.

PART V: WRITING TASKS (20 points)

Write in English on BOTH of the following topics, no. 8 and no. 9.

Write about 120-130 words on each topic.

WRITE IN INK (NOT IN PENCIL). PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO HANDWRITING.
MAKE SURE YOU WRITE LEGIBLY AND TO THE POINT.

8. Choose TWO spare-time activities that people engage in (at the computer, watching TV, reading books, taking courses, etc), and discuss their importance as sources of entertainment and learning.

You may discuss the issue in general, or speak of your own experience.

You may relate to the passage "A Kid's Best Friend?"

9. Suppose that you have just completed a difficult task – for example, you have finally finished taking your Bagrut exams. Describe how you feel, how you think your life will change, and / or how you plan to celebrate.

בהצלחה!

Use this page and the next (nos. 14-15) for writing a rough draft for topic no. 8.

Use this page and the next (nos. 17-18) for writing a rough draft for topic no. 9.

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 מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשס"א, 2001
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אנגלית

5 יחידות לימוד
 גרסה א'

הוראות לנבחן

- א. משך הבחינה: שלוש שעות.
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה חמישה פרקים.
- | | | | | |
|-----------|---|------------------------|---|------------------|
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| פרק שני | – | הבנת הנשמע | – | 10 נקודות |
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- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: מילון אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי
 או: قاموس «هاراب» انجليزي
 للناطقين بالعربية
 (מילון הראפס אנגלי-ערבי)
- השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.
- ד. הוראות מיוחדות:
- עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
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- הערות: 1. גם נבחנים בבחינות-משנה ונבחנים אקסטרניים חייבים להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.
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ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!

/המשך מעבר לדף/

PART I: READING COMPREHENSION (Section 1) (31 points)

Read the passage below carefully and then answer questions 1-3.

DELIVERING THE GOODS

I

There were hundreds of bikes in Philadelphia's sprawling Fairmount Park – sleek road bikes, battered mountain bikes, cargo bikes capable of hauling 100 kilos. Bike courier Matt Rowley surveyed their owners – fellow couriers decked out with loud T-shirts, wild haircuts and fancy tattoos. With his mint-green hair, Rowley felt at home.

II

- 5 The 500 couriers at the park had assembled from across North America and from as far away as Paris and Tokyo, to compete in the eighth annual Cycle Messenger World Championship. Picking up and dropping off packages along a race course of mock offices, they were being tested for efficiency as well as for speed.

III

- 10 American bike couriers have been around for a hundred years. At the beginning of the twentieth century, telegrams and packages were delivered by bicycle. However, by the 1930s, delivery vans and motorcycles had taken the place of bikes. Not until the congested urban traffic and the tight deadlines of the 1970s did bike messengers return. By the 1980s, they had become an integral part of urban life.

IV

- 15 Today's urban couriers are faced with a variety of hardships, some of them self-inflicted. Their calculated disregard for traffic laws has caused some cities to require that they buy licenses and insurance, and they are liable to fines of up to \$300. The job is also extremely risky. In winter, rain, snow and ice turn each day into a test of endurance. Careless or impatient drivers are always a threat, and so is the risk of getting "doored" – being brought to a violent halt by a car door opening unexpectedly.

V

20 A different kind of collision may be the culture clash between couriers and the offices they serve. "We're viewed as second-class citizens by white-collar workers," says Rowley. But when there are deadlines to be met, the usual insults vanish miraculously. "You're definitely everybody's best friend," boasts Rowley, "when you make a delivery in 15 minutes that nobody thought could be made." This may help explain why young men on
25 bikes are forever zipping down the streets of downtown Tokyo, Paris and Philadelphia.

(Adapted from "The Strange and Wondrous Life of Couriers", US News & World Report, September 18, 2000)

QUESTIONS (31 points)

Answer questions 1-3 as instructed, according to the context of the passage.

■ questions 1(a) and 3(b) item (1), circle the number of the most suitable answer.

PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO GRAMMAR AND SPELLING.

1(a) In his description of the bikes in the park, the author mentions their (–). (paragraph I)

- i) brands
- ii) cost
- iii) speed
- iv) function

(1 point)

1(b) Why did Rowley's mint-green hair make him feel at home? (paragraph I)

ANSWER:

(3 points)

■ 1(c) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE:

According to paragraph II, couriers must be both
in order to succeed in the contest.

(3 points)

(QUESTION 1 = 7 points)

2(a) FILL IN THE MISSING INFORMATION (ONE WORD IN EACH SPACE)
ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH III:

Towards 1930, there were (1) deliveries made by (2)
than in 1900. Around the middle of the 20th century, there were (3)
bike deliveries.

(6 points)

2(b) Name ONE reason that bikes are commonly used today for deliveries. (paragraph III)

ANSWER:

(3 points)

(QUESTION 2 = 9 points)

3(a) FILL IN THE MISSING INFORMATION (ONE WORD IN EACH SPACE)
ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH IV.

Couriers must (1) various difficulties, such as bad (2)
conditions.

(4 points)

3(b) (1) The author presents (–) as responsible for the hardships mentioned in lines 14-16.

- i) other drivers
- ii) traffic laws
- iii) the couriers
- iv) the city authorities

(1 point)

(2) Copy up to 8 words from lines 14-16 that justify your answer:

.....

(3 points)

3(c) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF
PARAGRAPH IV AND PARAGRAPH V.

The collision mentioned in line 20 is different from the collision between

.....

(3 points)

3(d) FILL IN THE MISSING INFORMATION (1-2 WORDS IN EACH SPACE)
ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH V.

When couriers enable office workers to (1), the office

workers stop (2) them.

(4 points)

(QUESTION 3 = 15 points)

PART II: LISTENING COMPREHENSION (10 points)

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINEES:

- * You are about to hear the text of your Listening Comprehension test, which will be spoken twice.
- * Before the first broadcast, you may look at the questions.
- * You may start answering the questions after the first broadcast.

4. Answer question 4 (items a-h) according to the context of the passage you have just heard. Fill in the correct answer, or circle the number of the most suitable answer given.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA (VOA)

- 4(a) When is the program being broadcast?

- i) In autumn.
- ii) At the end of winter.
- iii) At the end of spring.
- iv) In the summer.

- 4(b) **FILL IN THE MISSING WORD:**

VOA has been working with students for than ten years.

(2 points)

- 4(c) How did Tracy spend her first spring vacation?

- i) Travelling with friends.
- ii) Volunteering in a VOA project.
- iii) Organizing projects for VOA.
- iv) Going to parties with friends.

- 4(d) How did Tracy learn about VOA?

- i) From friends.
- ii) From a volunteer.
- iii) From advertising.
- iv) From a teacher.

4(e) According to Tracy, who do VOA volunteers help?

PUT AN X BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) Old people.
- ii) Teenagers.
- iii) College students.
- iv) Hospital patients.
- v) Working mothers.
- vi) Very young children.

(2 points)

4(f) Tracy criticizes the public image of (-).

- i) VOA
- ii) homeless people
- iii) young people
- iv) colleges

4(g) According to Tracy, VOA is very successful at (-).

- i) creating stereotypes
- ii) training new volunteers
- iii) raising funds
- iv) attracting new volunteers

4(h) According to Tracy, volunteers are (-) sent to the same place more than once.

- i) sometimes
- ii) often
- iii) always
- iv) never

(QUESTION 4 = 10 points)

PART III: READING COMPREHENSION (Section 2) (29 points)

Read the passage below carefully and then answer question 5.

Note: In line 16, part of the sentence was removed from the text.

A KID'S BEST FRIEND?

I

From the moment Adam Hancock first laid eyes on his family's new computer at the age of 7, he was hooked. Throughout his childhood and adolescence the shy boy would spend hours playing computer games or surfing the Internet, rarely leaving his CD-cluttered room except to go to school.

II

- 5 For kids like Adam, computers are often a blessing. However, several researchers are increasingly concerned about their potentially harmful effects. A 1998 study found signs of increased alienation among teenage computer users. "While adolescents are forever communicating with peers by computer, they aren't actually coping with real-life situations," says Dr. Harvery Waxman of Harvard University. "And such social ties are mostly weak."

III

- 10 Elizabeth Kiss of Duke University's Institute for Ethics has other concerns. "The impersonal and anonymous nature of the Internet makes it a breeding ground for bad behaviour," she says, pointing as an example to teen hackers – kids who terrorize organizations by breaking into their computer networks. "They mostly do it for fun or a feeling of power, and their isolation makes them insensitive to the consequences of their actions."

IV

- 15 Like most researchers, Waxman concedes the benefits of freer communication, easy access to information, and the value of computer skills on the job market. [...], he advocates a greater awareness of the drawbacks. "There's nothing like a friendly game of soccer," he insists. "Face to face."

(Adapted from "Teenage Years", US News Online, September 25, 2000)

Answer question 5 (items a-e) as instructed, according to the context of the passage.

PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO GRAMMAR AND SPELLING.

5(a) Copy ONE phrase from paragraph I which demonstrates the fact that Adam was "hooked".

.....
(3 points)

5(b) FILL IN THE MISSING INFORMATION (ONE WORD IN EACH SPACE) ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH II.

According to Dr. Waxman, the hours that teenagers spend communicating by computer give a (1) impression of the (2)of those social ties.
(4 points)

5(c) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE:

The increased alienation mentioned in line 7 is an example of
.....
(3 points)

5(d) According to Ms. Kiss, what gives the teenagers a feeling of power? (paragraph III)

ANSWER:
(3 points)

5(e) Which word(s) can be used to fill the gap in line 16?

- i) Unfortunately
- ii) Moreover
- iii) In fact
- iv) Nonetheless

(1 point)

(QUESTION 5 = 14 points)

Read the passage below carefully and then answer question 6.

WORLD'S LARGEST TREE GETTING YOUNGER

I

The largest tree in the world, an 84-meter giant sequoia, is significantly younger than previously estimated. Nicknamed "General Sherman" in 1879 by admirers of the famous American Civil War general, it was once thought to be around 6,000 years old. But according to ecologist Nate Stephenson of the United States Geological Survey, new data
5 based on wood samples show this estimate could be too high by as much as 4,000 years.

II

The General Sherman is not the tallest tree in the world. That title goes to the "Mendocino Tree," an 800-year-old redwood tree which towers more than 112 meters above the forest floor in the California town of Ukiah. However, the General Sherman is believed to be the world's largest tree, measuring nine meters across at its base and having a total bulk ten
10 times that of an adult blue whale.

III

According to Stephenson, most of the largest sequoia trees are middle-aged, but they are still growing like teenagers – at a fast and furious rate. The General Sherman, for one, is adding enough wood to its bulk every year to make a tree 30 cm in diameter grow 30 meters taller. "By the time it's old, it'll *really* be something to look at," laughs Stephenson.
15 "So watch out, Mendocino..."

(Adapted from "World's Largest Tree Getting Younger," CNN on the Internet, December 12, 2000)

Answer question 6 (items a-e) as instructed, according to the context of the passage.

PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO GRAMMAR AND SPELLING.

6(a) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE:

New data show that the General Sherman is not
it was believed to be. (paragraph I)

(3 points)

6(b) FILL IN THE CORRECT NUMBER:

Today, the General Sherman is thought to be around years old.

(paragraph I)

(2 points)

6(c) FILL IN THE MISSING INFORMATION (ONE WORD IN EACH SPACE)
ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH II.

The Mendocino Tree is (1) and (2) than the General Sherman.

(4 points)

6(d) Why is the General Sherman compared to a blue whale? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE:

To show

(3 points)

6(e) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE:

The tree mentioned in line 13 is used to illustrate

.....

(3 points)

(QUESTION 6 = 15 points)

PART IV: CLOZE EXERCISE (10 points)

7. Fill in the missing words (ONE WORD IN EACH SPACE); the missing word may be any part of speech. Pay special attention to spelling, grammar and punctuation.
(10 points; 1 point for each correct word)

**IMPORTANT: READ THE WHOLE PASSAGE THROUGH
BEFORE DOING THE EXERCISE.**

2000 YEARS OF TECHNOLOGY

What influenced the course of human history most profoundly? It wasn't a general or a battle or any great man. It was, more likely, a technological (1.). This was the conclusion reached by an Internet forum of scholars (2.) "Edge".

In November 1998, the Edge forum asked eighty scholars, "If you had to name the most important invention of the last 2000 years, what (3.) it be?" Some of the participants' (4.), such as the steam engine and the computer, were predictable; (5.) were less so. One participant, for example, chose reading glasses. (6.) his choice, he argued that glasses "have actually doubled the active life of anyone who reads or (7.) delicate work, and prevented the world from (8.) ruled only by young people with strong eyes."

One favourite was the printing press, invented in the 15th century by Johannes Guttenberg. As one participant noted, "Printing spread knowledge beyond a (9.) number of privileged individuals, making it (10.) for much larger numbers of people to share or debate ideas."

All the chosen inventions suggest that our lives are to a great extent the product of the science and technology we invent.

PART V: WRITING TASKS (20 points)

Write in English on BOTH of the following topics, no. 8 and no. 9.

Write about 120-130 words on each topic.

WRITE IN INK (NOT IN PENCIL). PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO HANDWRITING.
MAKE SURE YOU WRITE LEGIBLY AND TO THE POINT.

8. Choose **TWO** spare-time activities that people engage in (at the computer, watching TV, reading books, taking courses, etc), and discuss their importance as sources of entertainment and learning.

You may discuss the issue in general, or speak of your own experience.

You may relate to the passage "A Kid's Best Friend?"

9. Suppose that you have just completed a difficult task – for example, you have finally finished taking your Bagrut exams. Describe how you feel, how you think your life will change, and / or how you plan to celebrate.

ב ה צ ל ח ה !

Use this page and the next (nos. 14-15) for writing a rough draft for topic no. 8.

Use this page and the next (nos. 17-18) for writing a rough draft for topic no. 9.

