

- א. סוג הבחינה: בגרות לבתי-ספר על-יסודיים
ב. בגרות לנבחני-משנה
ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים
מועד הבחינה: חורף תשס"ב, 2002
מספר השאלון: 908643, 81

אנגלית

4 יחידות לימוד

הוראות לנבחן

- א. משך הבחינה: שלוש שעות.
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה חמישה פרקים.
- | | | | | |
|-----------|---|------------------------|---|------------------|
| פרק ראשון | – | הבנת הנקרא (חלק ראשון) | – | 35 נקודות |
| פרק שני | – | הבנת הנשמע | – | 10 נקודות |
| פרק שלישי | – | הבנת הנקרא (חלק שני) | – | 25 נקודות |
| פרק רביעי | – | תרגיל בלשון | – | 15 נקודות |
| פרק חמישי | – | משימת כתיבה | – | <u>15 נקודות</u> |
| סה"כ | – | | | 100 נקודות |

- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: מילון אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי
או: قاموس «هاراب» إنجليزي
للناطقين بالعربية
(מילון הראפס אנגלי-ערבי)

נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלית-שפת-אמו.

ד. הוראות מיוחדות:

1. כתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
2. כתוב את כל תשובותיך בעט בלבד. אסור להשתמש בטיפקס.
3. בתרגילים שניתנת בהם הוראה להשיב בעברית או בערבית, גם נבחן "עולה חדש" חייב להשיב בעברית. בתרגילים אחרים יש לכתוב את התשובות באנגלית.
4. בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.

הערה: גם נבחנים בבחינות-משנה ונבחנים אקסטרניים חייבים להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!

/המשך מעבר לדף/

PART I: READING COMPREHENSION (Section 1) (35 points)

الفصل الأول : فهم المقروء (القسم الأول)

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (חלק ראשון)

(35 درجة)

(35 נקודות)

اقرأ بتمعن القطعة التي أمامك،

קרא בעיון את הקטע שלפניך,

ثم أجب عن الأسئلة 1-5.

וענה על השאלות 1-5.

Read the following passage carefully and then answer questions 1-5.

BIKES WITHOUT WHEELS

I

You're on your skis, going downhill, when someone glides past you on his bike – a snowbike. This should not surprise you. In only three years, snowbiking, popular in Europe since the 1950s, has become the "hottest" sport on American ski slopes. No fewer than seventeen ski resorts in the USA are offering the sport this season, up from four last year. The reason for the appeal? "It's pure fun." says snowbiker Ben Taylor. "You feel like a kid!"

II

A snowbike is no ordinary bike: It has no wheels and no pedals. The lightweight frame rests on two skis. Steering and speed are controlled by mini-skis attached to the rider's boots. To stop, you just turn sideways and press the handlebars. The technique is easy to learn, and most people master the sport within three to four lessons. That's assuming they keep to the average speed of 30 kilometers per hour and don't try to break the record speed of 150...

III

But accidents do happen, warns orthopaedic surgeon Dr. Kevin Stone. He advises snowbikers to wear lightweight helmets that allow good visibility and clear hearing; he also recommends wrist-pads and knee-pads. Asked if snowbiking is a healthy pastime, Dr. Stone laughs. "On a 1-to-10 scale, I would give it about 3," he says. "If health is what you want, I suggest aerobics."

(Adapted from US News Online, December 20, 1999)

أجب عن الأسئلة 1-5 بالعبرية أو بالعربية
استناداً إلى السياق في القطعة.

انتبه: أكتب بوضوح، بقلم حبر (وليس بقلم رصاص)
وبخط كبير. عدم التقيد بهذه التعليمات يؤدي
إلى خصم في عدد الدرجات التي ستحصل عليها.
(١٨ درجة)

ענה על השאלות 1-5 בעברית
או בערבית, בהתאם להקשר בקטע.
שים לב: כתוב בצורה ברורה, בעט
(ולא בעיפרון) ובכתב יד גדול. אי-הקפדה
על הוראות אלה תפגע בציון שתקבל.
(18 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-5 in Hebrew or Arabic. Write clearly, in ink.

1. What are we told about snowbiking in the USA in the last three years? (paragraph I)

..... התשובה
(3 points) الإجابة

2. According to Ben Taylor, why is snowbiking so popular? (paragraph I)

..... התשובה
(3 points) الإجابة

3. What do you have to do in order to stop a snowbike? (paragraph II)

..... התשובה
(3 points) الإجابة

4. Name TWO things we are told about learning to ride a snowbike. (paragraph II)

..... (1) התשובה
..... (2) الإجابة
(6 points)

5. Name ONE characteristic of the helmet that Dr. Stone recommends. (paragraph III)

..... התשובה
(3 points) الإجابة

اقرأ بتمعن القطعة التي أمامك، ثم أجب عن
السؤال 6 الذي يليها.

קרא בעיון את הקטע שלפניך,
וענה על שאלה 6 שאחריו.

Read the following passage carefully and then answer question 6.

YOUR NEXT VACATION – IN SPACE?

I

The price was not cheap – \$20 million – but for millionaire Dennis Tito it was money well spent. On April 30, 2001, the 60-year-old businessman joined a group of astronauts sent to an international space station. He thus realized his childhood dream and became the first tourist ever in outer space. Now several companies are working on projects that

5 will ensure he's not the last.

II

Space Adventures, the company that arranged Tito's flight, has big plans for the future. In three years, it hopes to offer rocket flights to outer space for the relative bargain price of \$98,000. Another company, Space Island, is aiming even higher: it plans to build a space station and six shuttles, and send passengers on week-long space trips as early as 2007.

10 Other companies are planning to have hotels orbiting around the earth within ten years.

III

The American Space Agency NASA has its doubts about the feasibility of space tourism. Says Dr. John Lodgson, a NASA space engineer, "Technically, space flight is extremely complex; otherwise progress would be much faster, as it has been in the case of airplane travel." But even Dr. Lodgson believes space tourism will take off in thirty years or so.

15 "And when it does," he grins, "save me a window seat."

(Adapted from CNN on the Internet, April 30, 2001)

أجب عن السؤال 6 (البند e-a) بالانجليزية،
استناداً إلى السياق في القطعة.
(١٧ درجة)

ענה על שאלה 6 (סעיפים e-a) באנגלית,
בהתאם להקשר בקטע.
(17 נקודות)

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

6(a) Copy ONE phrase from paragraph I which shows how meaningful the space trip was for Dennis Tito.

ANSWER:
(3 points)

6(b) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH I AND PARAGRAPH II.

\$98,000 is a bargain price compared to
(3 points)

6(c) Name TWO things the companies will offer space tourists in the future. (paragraph II)

i)
ii)
(6 points)

6(d) According to paragraph III, NASA (-) space tourism.

i) supports
ii) opposes
iii) is sceptical about
iv) has no opinion about
(1 point)

6(e) FILL IN THE MISSING WORDS (ONE WORD IN EACH SPACE) ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH III.

According to Dr. Lodgson, progress in space flight has been (1)
because of (2) problems.
(4 points)

(QUESTION 6 = 17 points)

PART II: LISTENING COMPREHENSION (10 points)

الفصل الثاني: فهم المسموع (١٠ درجات)
إنتبهوا: جميع المتحَنين ملزمون بالامتحان
في هذا الفصل.

פרק שני: הבנת הנשמע (10 נקודות)
שימו לב: כל הנבחנים חייבים להיבחן
בפרק זה.

הוראות לנבחנים:

- הקטע שאתם עומדים לשמוע ישודר פעמיים.
- * לפני השידור הראשון, תוכלו לעיין בשאלות.
- * רצוי להשיב על השאלות רק לאחר השידור הראשון.

תعليمات للممتحنين:

- القطعة التي ستستمعون إليها ستبث مرتين.
- * قبل البث الأول، يمكنكم الاطلاع على الأسئلة.
- * من المحبذ الإجابة عن الأسئلة فقط بعد البث الأول.

7. ענה על שאלה 7 (סעיפים g-a) על-פי התכנית ששמעת.
- בסעיפים (b), (c) ו-(d) בצע את ההוראה. בסעיפים האחרים הקף במעגל את המספר המציין את התשובה המתאימה ביותר. (10 נקודות)
- أجب عن السؤال 7 (البنود g-a) حسب البرنامج الذي استمعت إليه. في البنود (b) ، (c) و (d) نفذ التعليمات. في البنود الأخرى ضع دائرة حول الرقم الذي يدل على الإجابة الأكثر ملاءمة. (١٠ درجات)

Answer question 7 (items a-g) according to the program you have just heard. In items (b), (c) and (d), follow the instructions. In the other items, circle the number of the most suitable answer.

SCHOOL BREAKS IN THE USA

- 7(a) We can understand that in the past, American schools had (—).
- two breaks a day
 - two morning breaks
 - only a break at lunchtime
 - a break around 3 o'clock
- 7(b) FILL IN THE MISSING WORD.
In the past, American children had to do school work than today.
- 7(c) Name TWO arguments against morning breaks.
PUT AN X BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.
- i) Children have less energy to study afterwards.
 - ii) Children need more time to study.
 - iii) Children don't like being in the classroom.
 - iv) Children may get hurt during breaks.
 - v) Children fight more in class afterwards.

7(d) Name TWO arguments in favour of morning breaks.

PUT AN X BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) Children can only concentrate for 15-20 minutes.
- ii) Children need the time to eat.
- iii) Breaks help children concentrate in class.
- iv) During breaks, teachers can get to know the students.
- v) During breaks, children develop social skills.

7(e) Teachers say the new policy has (–) on children's behaviour.

- i) no effect
- ii) a bad effect
- iii) a good effect
- iv) a mixed effect

7(f) Who supports the new policy?

- i) Dr. Morgan.
- ii) Parents.
- iii) Child psychologists.
- iv) School principals.

7(g) The policy may change as a result of (–).

- i) complaints by children
- ii) complaints by schools
- iii) evidence from research
- iv) letters from the public

(QUESTION 7 = 10 points)

PART III: READING COMPREHENSION (Section 2) (25 points)

פרק שלישי: הבנת הנקרא (חלק שני) (25 נקודות)
الفصل الثالث : فهم المقروء (القسم الثاني)
 (25 درجة)
 קרא בעיון את הקטע שלפניך,
 וענה על השאלות 8-10 שאחריה.
 اقرأ بتمعن القطعة التي أمامك، ثم أجب عن
 الأسئلة 8-10 التي تليها.

Read the following passage carefully and then answer questions 8-10.

DRIVER, SWITCH OFF THAT PHONE!**I**

It is a well-known fact that using hand-held cellular phones while driving is unsafe. Therefore, many states in the USA have laws that forbid this practice. However, a new study by the American National Safety Council (NSC) suggests that these laws are not good enough. According to the study, when drivers use a cellular phone they are distracted and less able to make quick decisions. It makes no difference which kind of phone is used – a hand-held phone* or one that leaves the driver's hands free.

II

The 64 participants in the study were asked to perform specific tasks while driving: changing a cassette, listening to music, talking on a hand-held phone, and talking on a hands-free phone.** As they performed each task, researchers measured their response times – how long it took them to brake or stop the car. It was found that when the drivers used a cellular phone, their response times were much longer than when they performed the other tasks. Most of the drivers talking on the phone were late in braking for a red light, and some even missed it entirely. No difference was found in response time for either type of cellular phone.

III

The NSC study may explain some very surprising statistics: Only 8% of drivers in the USA use cellular phones on the road; however, cellular phone users cause about 25% of all car accidents. "We expect the problem of accidents to get even worse as the number of cell phones increases", says Alan McMillan, president of the NSC. "That's why, in our driver education programs, we've started teaching people when it's safest to use a cell phone. We're also working with lawmakers to change existing laws. But above all, road safety is in the hands of the people behind the steering wheel. So I appeal to all drivers: please think twice before using cell phones on the road."

(Adapted from CNN, August 16, 2001)

* טלפון שמחזיקים ביד / هاتف يحمل باليد.
 ** טלפון שלא מחזיקים ביד / هاتف لا يحمل باليد.

أجب عن الأسئلة 8-10 وفقاً للتعليمات في كل سؤال، استناداً إلى السياق في القطعة. أكتب إجاباتك بالانجليزية. في السؤالين 9(a) و 10(a) ضع دائرة حول الرقم الذي يدل على الإجابة الأكثر ملاءمة. (٢٥ درجة)

ענה על השאלות 8-10 לפי ההוראות בכל שאלה, בהתאם להקשר בקטע. כתוב את תשובותיך באנגלית. בשאלות 9(a) ו-10(a) הקף במעגל את המספר המציין את התשובה המתאימה ביותר. (25 נקודות)

Answer questions 8-10 in English as instructed, according to the context of the passage. In questions 9(a) and 10(a) circle the number of the most suitable answer.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH I.

8(a) The laws today are not good enough because they allow the use of

 (3 points)

8(b) It is hard for drivers to when they use a cellular phone.
 (3 points)

(QUESTION 8 = 6 points)

9(a) Which information about the NSC study is provided in paragraph II?

- i) How participants were chosen.
- ii) How long it lasted.
- iii) Where it took place.
- iv) How it was carried out.

(1 point)

9(b) FILL IN THE MISSING WORDS (1-3 WORDS IN EACH SPACE) ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH II.

When drivers (1), they stopped their cars

(2) than when they talked on a cellular phone.

(4 points)

9(c) i) Using either type of cellular phone is equally unsafe. (paragraph II)

CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER: YES / NO

ii) Copy the first 4 words of the sentence that justifies your answer. (paragraph II)

.....
(4 points)

(QUESTION 9 = 9 points)

10(a) According to the author, what is "very surprising" (line 15) about the statistics?
(paragraph III)

- i) 25% of all drivers had an accident.
- ii) Users of cellular phones cause most accidents.
- iii) Only 8% of cellular phone users cause accidents.
- iv) So few drivers cause so many accidents.

(1 point)

10(b) "We expect the problem of accidents to get even worse". (line 17) Why?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Because in the future there will be
(3 points)

10(c) FILL IN THE MISSING WORDS (1-2 WORDS IN EACH SPACE) ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH III.

In order to increase road safety, the NSC is offering drivers (1)

It also believes the law should be (2)
(4 points)

10(d) According to Mr. McMillan, who is most responsible for preventing accidents?
(paragraph III)

ANSWER:
(2 points)

(QUESTION 10 = 10 points)

PART IV: LANGUAGE EXERCISE (15 points)

الفصل الرابع: تمرين لغوي (١٥ درجة)
 ضع دائرة حول التكملة الأكثر ملاءمة
 في كل مكان مرقم.
 (١٥ درجة) لكل تكملة صحيحة
 درجة واحدة)

פרק רביעי: תרגיל בלשון (15 נקודות)
 11. הקף במעגל את ההשלמה המתאימה
 ביותר בכל מקום ממוספר.
 (15 נקודות; לכל השלמה נכונה –
 נקודה אחת)

Circle the most suitable answer in items 1-15.

DOGS, BIRDS AND AIRPLANES

Dogs have always assisted people in many different ways. (1. **In addition / However / For example / Nevertheless**), they have been used as rescue dogs and guide dogs. Now they are also doing (2. **any / another / that / one**) job: protecting airplanes from birds.

Every year, airplane accidents (3. **cause / are causing / caused / are caused**) by birds that crash into airplane windows or get sucked into jet engines. That is the (4. **reason / problem / connection / result**) why airport authorities all over the world must constantly (5. **take / do / try / make**) an effort to keep the airport area as free of birds as possible. Experts have (6. **recently / generally / never / sometimes**) found a new way to do this: using dogs to chase the birds away.

"Dogs learn the job very (7. **quick / quicker / quickly / quickest**)," says trainer Jim Carter. "(8. **He / There / It / What**) takes only two or three weeks of training before they (9. **learned / learn / have learned / will learn**) all they need to know. We teach them where they can and cannot go, and how to avoid (10. **chases / chase / to chase / chasing**) the birds right into the path of an airplane."

Dogs can work (11. **while / for / to / until**) eight hours a day, in most weather conditions. They (12. **have been working / had worked / work / were working**) at airports for about a year now, often with impressive results. Says Carter, "I have a dog at home who used to chase birds at a Florida airport. He was so good that (13. **before / until / after / since**) two months, there were no more birds left to chase. (14. **Will / Are / Have / Do**) you interested in a dog to chase the birds out of your yard? If you (15. **would have / had / have / will have**) a good home for him just call me, and I'll send him over immediately!"

PART V: WRITING TASK (15 points)

- פרק חמישי: משימת כתיבה (15 נקודות) الفصل الخامس: مهمة كتابية (١٥ درجة)
12. כתוב באנגלית קטע של כ-100 מילים أكتب بالانجليزية قطعة مكونة من ١٠٠ كلمة
על הנושא שלפניך. عن الموضوع الذي أمامك.

Write a passage of about 100 words in English on the following topic.

Your school newspaper has asked students to write how cellular phones affect daily life. Write a passage for the paper. Describe an event or a situation, real or imaginary, in which a cellular phone was helpful, annoying or dangerous.

In the passage you write, you may relate to some or all of the following points:

- * What was the situation?
- * Where and when did the event take place?
- * Who had a cellular phone? (You, a friend, someone else?)
- * Why was the phone needed?
- * In what way was the phone helpful, annoying or dangerous?

לكتابة مسودة استعمل الصفحتين 14 و 15.
لكتابة النص النهائي استعمل صفحة 16.

לכתיבת טיוטה השתמש בעמודים 14-15.
לכתיבת הנוסח הסופי השתמש בעמוד 16.

For a rough draft, use pages 14-15.

For the final version, use page 16.

