

- סוג הבחינה: א. בגרות לבתי-ספר על-יסודיים
ב. בגרות לנבחני-משנה
ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים
מועד הבחינה: חורף תשס"ב, 2002
מספר השאלון: 09,908653

אנגלית

5 יחידות לימוד

הוראות לנבחן

א. משך הבחינה: שלוש שעות.

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

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|-----------|---|------------------------|---|------------------|
| פרק ראשון | – | הבנת הנקרא (חלק ראשון) | – | 26 נקודות |
| פרק שני | – | הבנת הנשמע | – | 10 נקודות |
| פרק שלישי | – | הבנת הנקרא (חלק שני) | – | 34 נקודות |
| פרק רביעי | – | תרגיל בלשון | – | 10 נקודות |
| פרק חמישי | – | משימות כתיבה | – | <u>20 נקודות</u> |
| | – | סה"כ | – | 100 נקודות |

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

א: قاموس « هاراب » انجليزي

للناطقين بالعربية

(מילון הראפס אנגלי-ערבי)

השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.

ד. הוראות מיוחדות:

1. כתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
2. כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד. אסור להשתמש בטיפקס.
3. הקפד על כתיב נכון. על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מהציון.
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!

PART I: READING COMPREHENSION (Section 1) (26 points)

Read the following passage carefully and then answer questions 1-4.

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

It is a well-known fact that using hand-held cellular phones while driving is unsafe, and many states in the USA have laws forbidding the practice. However, a study by the American National Safety Council (NSC) suggests that these laws are inadequate. According to the study, the use of any cellular phone— whether hand-held or hands-free —
5 distracts drivers and impairs their ability to make decisions.

II

The 64 participants in the study were asked to perform specific tasks while driving: switching radio stations, listening to music, changing a CD, talking on a hand-held phone, and talking on a hands-free phone. As the participants performed each task, researchers measured the time it took them to brake or stop the car. It was found that when the drivers
10 used a cellular phone, their response times were dramatically longer than when they performed the other tasks. In fact, most of them 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 did not try to link the use of cellular phones to traffic accidents, but a later
15 study, by the Traffic Safety Administration (TSA), did precisely that. Says a TSA official, "We found that about 25% of all car accidents can be attributed to the distraction caused by cell phones. This is an amazing figure, because our statistics show that only 3% of all drivers in the USA are talking on cell phones at any given time."

IV

The problem is likely to get worse. The Cellular Telecommunications Association (CTA)
20 estimates that today there are more than 80 million cellular phone users in the USA; by 2005, the figure is expected to double. To meet that challenge, the CTA is already running national driver education programs. Says instructor Ted Jones. "Among other things, we teach drivers to recognize when they can operate a cell phone with minimal risk."

V

"We've asked lawmakers to consider changing the existing laws on the use of cell phones in cars," says Alan McMillan, president of the NSC. "But apart from that, I appeal to drivers: road safety is also in your hands. Therefore, I urge you all to think twice before using cell phones on the road."

(Adapted from CNN, 16 August 2001)

QUESTIONS (26 points)

Answer questions 1-4 as instructed, according to the context of the passage. In questions 2(b), 3(a) and 3(c) circle the number of the most suitable answer.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH I.

1(a) The laws today are inadequate because they allow
.....
(3 points)

1(b) Name ONE problem caused by the use of a cellular phone while driving.

ANSWER: The driver
(3 points)

(QUESTION 1 = 6 points)

2(a) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH II.

We can understand that the main purpose of the NSC study was to find out how
.....
(3 points)

2(b) Which information about the NSC study is provided in paragraph II?

- i) How participants were chosen.
- ii) How long it lasted.
- iii) How it was carried out.
- iv) How much it cost.

(1 point)

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

When drivers changed a CD, their response time was much (1) than when they talked on the phone. When they talked on a hand-held phone, their response time was (2) when they talked on a hands-free phone.

(4 points)

(QUESTION 2 = 8 points)

3(a) The findings of the NSC study (–) the findings of the TSA study.
(paragraph II and paragraph III)

- i) are based on
- ii) may explain
- iii) contradict
- iv) are an example of

(1 point)

3(b) What did the TSA researchers want to find out? (paragraph III)

ANSWER:

(3 points)

3(c) According to the TSA official, what is "amazing" about the figure? (paragraph III)

- i) Most drivers cause relatively few accidents.
- ii) Drivers using cellular phones cause most accidents.
- iii) Only 3% of cellular phone users cause accidents.
- iv) Relatively few drivers cause many accidents.

(1 point)

(QUESTION 3 = 5 points)

4(a) "The problem is likely to get worse." (line 19) Why? (paragraph IV)

ANSWER:
(3 points)

4(b) FILL IN THE MISSING WORDS (1-2 WORDS IN EACH SPACE) ACCORDING TO THE CONTEXT OF PARAGRAPH IV AND PARAGRAPH V.

The CTA is trying to improve road safety by means of (1)

The NSC thinks that the laws should (2) in order to achieve this goal.

(4 points)

(QUESTION 4 = 7 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.

Answer question 5 (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

5(a) We can understand that in the past, American schools had (-).

- i) two breaks a day
- ii) two morning breaks
- iii) only a break at lunchtime
- iv) a break around 3 o'clock

5(b) **FILL IN THE MISSING WORD.**

In the past, American children had to do school work than today.

5(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.

5(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.

5(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

5(f) Who supports the new policy?

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

5(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 5 = 10 points)

PART III: READING COMPREHENSION (Section 2) (34 points)

Read the following passage carefully and then answer question 6.

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)

Answer question 6 (items a-e) as instructed, according to the context of the passage. In item 6(e), circle the number of the correct answer.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES:

6(a) Snowbiking became popular in the USA it became popular in Europe. (paragraph I) (2 points)

6(b) According to paragraph II, ONE function of the mini-skis on a snowbiker's boots is (3 points)

6(c) According to paragraph II, learning to ride a snowbike is difficult only if (3 points)

6(d) Give TWO characteristics of the helmet Dr. Stone recommends. (paragraph III)
(i) It should not
(ii) It should enable you to (6 points)

6(e) We can understand from Dr. Stone that (—). (paragraph III)
i) aerobics and snowbiking are equally healthy sports
ii) snowbiking is a very safe sport
iii) health is not a major benefit of snowbiking
iv) snowbikers should protect themselves from the cold (1 point)

(QUESTION 6 = 15 points)

Read the following passage carefully and then answer question 7.

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)

Answer question 7 (items a-e) as instructed, according to the context of the passage.

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

ANSWER:
(3 points)

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

Why does the author call \$98,000 a "relative bargain price" (lines 7-8)?

ANSWER: Because
(3 points)

7(c) Name TWO things future space tourists may be able to do, according to the companies' plans. (paragraph II)

i)
ii)
(6 points)

7(d) 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)

7(e) On which issue does Dr. Lodgson disagree with the companies? (paragraphs II and III)

ANSWER:
.....
(3 points)

(QUESTION 7 = 19 points)

PART IV: CLOZE EXERCISE (10 points)

8. 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.

DOGS, BIRDS AND AIRPLANES

Birds can pose a serious risk to airplanes in flight. Every year, accidents are (1.) by birds that crash into plane windows or get sucked into jet engines. (2.), airport authorities must constantly make an effort to prevent birds (3.) flying and landing in the airport area. The latest method that experts (4.) found is using dogs to chase the birds away.

"Dogs learn the job very quickly," says trainer Jim Carter. "(5.) takes only two or three weeks of training. We teach them (6.) they can and cannot go in the airport, and how to avoid (7.) the birds right into the path of an airplane."

Dogs can work eight hours a day in (8.) weather conditions, good or bad. They have been (9.) at airports for about a year, with impressive results. Says Carter, "We had one dog at a Florida airport who performed so (10.) that after two months, there were no more birds left to chase. Now he's out of a job...".

PART V: WRITING TASKS (20 points)

Write in English on **BOTH** of the following topics, no. 9 and no. 10.

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.**

9. Your school newspaper has asked students to write how cellular phones affect daily life. Write a passage for the paper, describing one or two situations or events, real or imaginary, in which a cellular phone was helpful, annoying or dangerous.

You may relate to your own experience. You may also relate to the passage "Driver, Switch Off That Phone!"

10. A foreign sponsor has offered the Student Council in your school money for a special project. The Student Council has decided to use the money to set up the school's own radio station.

You are a member of the Student Council. Write a formal letter to the sponsor explaining the Council's decision. You may relate to the types of programs you want to broadcast, the subjects you plan to cover, and who your audience will be.

Begin or end your letter thanking the sponsor.

ב ה צ ל ח ה !

Use this page and the next (nos. 14-15) for writing a rough draft for topic no. 9.

Use this page and the next (nos. 17-18) for writing a rough draft for topic no. 10.

