

סוג הבדיקה: א. בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים
ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה
מועד הבדיקה: קיץ תשס"ה, 2005
מספר השאלה: 405, 016106

מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך התרבות והספורט

אנגלית

שאלון ה'

(MODULE E)

הוראות לנבחן

א. משך הבדיקה: שעה ורבע

ב. מבנה השאלון ופתח 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: מילון אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלית-ערבי או:قاموس «هاراب» الإنجليزي للناطقين بالعربية
(מילון הראפס אנגלי-אנגלית-ערבי)

נבחן "עליה חדשה" רשיי להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפתק-ammo /
שפתק-ammo-אנגלית.

השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.

ד. הוראות מיוחדות:

- (1) עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המועדים לכך).
- (2) כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד. אסור להשתמש בטיפקס.
- (3) בתום הבדיקה החזור את השאלון למשגיח.

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

הנהיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולນבחנים אחד.

ב ה צ ל ח ה !

/המשך מעבר לדף/

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

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-5.

DON'T CALL, JUST WHISTLE

Like most kids on the tiny island of Gomera, 11-year-old Maria Garcia has her own cell phone. But another form of communication – one that doesn't require batteries – is just as common among the children of the mountainous island. It is known as El Silbo, the Gomera whistle. El Silbo is actually a simple kind of language. By shaping a finger like
5 the letter U and putting it in one side of the mouth, the islanders are able to produce a set of six whistle sounds. Using those sounds to form words and sentences, they can communicate with people as far as 2.5 km away.

Until the end of the 1950s there were few roads in Gomera, and even fewer telephones. "As kids we learned El Silbo in the streets," says 58-year-old Pedro Darias. "If you didn't
10 want to do a lot of climbing up and down to find people, you had to use it." But in the 1960s, as roads were built and phones became common household items, the need for El Silbo rapidly declined.

In 1982, the local government decided to rescue the tradition by teaching El Silbo in the schools. Within three years, most children on the island were using the language. "It takes
15 a lot of practice," explains Darias, who is one of the teachers. "When you've only got six sounds, a lot of words seem almost the same. So you really need the context of the whole message to tell you what you're hearing."

Once the children of Gomera master their unique language, they delight in using it as a secret code, baffling tourists with the rapid whistles. More importantly, in some situations
20 El Silbo has the additional advantage of being the most convenient mode of communication. "Suppose I'm at a friend's house," says Maria Garcia, "and I want my grandfather to pick me up on his way home from work in the fields. I can just stand in the doorway and whistle my message to him." Now that's something you can't do anywhere else in the world.

(Adapted from "A Whistle a Day Keeps Globalization Away," *Time*, July 26, 2004)

QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions 1-5 in English according to the article. In question 4, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn about "most kids on the tiny island of Gomera" (line 1)?

Give TWO facts according to lines 1-7.

(1)

(2)

(2×5=10 points)

2. What do we learn from lines 1-7 about El Silbo?

PUT AN X BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

..... i) How it got its name.

..... ii) How the sounds are produced.

..... iii) Why it is rarely used.

..... iv) When it was invented.

..... v) What it is used for.

..... vi) How it arrived in Gomera.

(2×8=16 points)

3. Between the 1960s and the present, changes occurred in Gomera concerning El Silbo.

List the changes in the order in which they occurred by completing the sentences below.

Base your answers on lines 8-17.

(1) In the 1950s, the islanders used El Silbo.

(2) Later,

(3) As a result, El Silbo was used less.

(4) Then,

(5) As a result,

(3×9=27 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/

4. What does Darias explain in lines 13-17?

- i) Why El Silbo is necessary today.
- ii) Where you can learn El Silbo.
- iii) What makes El Silbo hard to understand.
- iv) How he became a teacher of El Silbo.

(8 points)

5. What is the subject of lines 18-24?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

The of El Silbo.

(9 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/

Note: The exam continues on page 6.

/המשך בעמוד 6/

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

Answer questions 6-11 according to the broadcast. In questions 8 and 11 follow the instructions. In the other questions, circle the number of the correct answer.
(5 points for each correct answer.)

MONKEY PARK: HOME FOR RETIRED MONKEYS

6. According to Hilda, what does Monkey Park aim to do for "retired" lab monkeys?

- i) Provide them with medical care.
- ii) Give them better living conditions.
- iii) Find some other uses for them.
- iv) Prepare them for life in zoos.

7. Hilda explains why lab monkeys (-).

- i) are valuable for research
- ii) can live to a very old age
- iii) don't know how to survive in nature
- iv) are especially intelligent

8. Name ONE thing monkeys can do at Monkey Park.

ANSWER:

9. According to Hilda, the monkeys at Monkey Park (—).
- i) are all very young
 - ii) can only stay for a few weeks
 - iii) do not have enough space
 - iv) soon get used to living there
10. Hilda mentions the island near Florida as the place where she first (—).
- i) came into contact with monkeys
 - ii) worked as a biologist
 - iii) helped monkeys live outside labs
 - iv) went to get monkeys for research
11. According to Hilda, what shows that people care about Monkey Park? Give ONE fact she mentions.

ANSWER:

ב ה צ ל ח ח !

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