

לאחר סיום כתיבת הבחינה יש למסור את המחברת למשגיח ולעזוב בשקט את חדר הבחינה.

وزارة التربية والتعليم

القسم الكبير للامتحانات

الإدارة التربوية

دفتر امتحان

تحية للممتحنين وللممتحنات !

الرجاء قراءة التعليمات في هذه الصفحة والعمل وفقاً لها بالضبط. عدم تنفيذ التعليمات قد يؤدي إلى عواقب مختلفة وحتى إلى إلغاء الامتحان. أعد الامتحان لفحص تحصيلاتك الشخصية، لذلك يجب العمل بشكل ذاتي فقط. أثناء الامتحان، لا يُسمح طلب المساعدة من الغير ويُمنع إعطاء أو أخذ مواد مكتوبة أو الحديث. لا يُسمح إدخال مواد مساعدة - كتب، دفاتر، قوائم - إلى غرفة الامتحان، ما عدا "مواد مساعدة يُسمح استعمالها" المفصلة في نموذج الامتحان أو في تعليمات مسبقة من الوزارة. كما لا يُسمح إدخال هواتف أو حواسيب محمولة إلى غرفة الامتحان. استعمال مواد مساعدة غير مسموح بها يؤدي إلى إلغاء الامتحان. يجب تسليم كل مادة مساعدة لا يُسمح استعمالها للمراقب قبل بدء الامتحان. بعد الانتهاء من كتابة الامتحان، يجب تسليم الدفتر للمراقب، ومغادرة غرفة الامتحان بهدوء.

يجب المحافظة على نزاهة الامتحانات!

تعليمات للامتحان

1. يجب التأكد بأن تفاصيلك الشخصية مطبوعة على ملصقات الممتحن التي حصلت عليها، وبأن تفاصيل نموذج الامتحان المعد لك مطبوعة على ملصقات نموذج الامتحان التي حصلت عليها.
2. في حال عدم حصولك على ملصقة، يجب ملء التفاصيل في المكان المعد لملصقة الممتحن، بخط يد.
3. لا يُسمح الكتابة في هوامش الدفتر (في المنطقة المخططة)، لأنه لن يتم مسح ضوئي لهذه المنطقة. يُسمح الكتابة على جهتي الصفحة في دفتر الامتحان.
4. للمسودة يمكن استعمال صفحات من دفتر الامتحان فقط. يُمنع نزع أو إضافة صفحات. الدفتر الذي يُسلم وهو غير كامل سيثير الشك بعدم الالتزام بنزاهة الامتحانات.
5. لا يُسمح كتابة الاسم داخل الدفتر، لأن الامتحان يُفحص بدون ذكر اسم.
6. لا يُسمح إضافة أو تغيير أية تفاصيل في الملصقات، وذلك لمنع عوائق في تشخيص الدفتر وفي تسجيل العلامات.

نتمنى لك النجاح!

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:
- המילון האוניברסלי עברי-אנגלי, אנגלי-עברי / י' הופמן (2014)
Hoffman, Y. (2014). *The Universal English-Hebrew, Hebrew-English Dictionary*
או: מילון אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי / הוצאת קרנמן - לוני כהן הוצאה לאור (2003)
Kernerman, Lonnie Kahn. (2003). *Oxford English-English-Hebrew Student's Dictionary*
או: המילון המקיף החדש — אנגלי-עברי, עברי-אנגלי / ש' זילברמן (2012)
Zilberman, S. (2012). *The New Comprehensive English-Hebrew, Hebrew-English Dictionary*
או: معجم لונجמן للإنجليزية الحديثة — إنجليزي - إنجليزي - عربي .
Pearson Education. (2011). *The Longman Dictionary of Modern English, English-English-Arabic*
או: למגזר החרדי בלבד: המילון העולמי עברי-אנגלי, אנגלי-עברי / י' הופמן (2013)
For the Haredi Sector only:
Hoffman, Y. (2013). *The Olami English-Hebrew, Hebrew-English Dictionary*
נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת-אמו / שפת-אמו-אנגלי.
השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.
- 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 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: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)

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

WOODEN SKYSCRAPERS: HOMES FOR THE FUTURE

Building projects do not usually attract much public interest – especially if what is being planned is just another tall building in a city already full of skyscrapers. However, the recent announcement that a new 300-meter-high building will be built in central London caused a lot of excitement, and not just
5 because it will be the second tallest skyscraper in the city. What really caught people's attention was the fact that instead of concrete and steel, the plans call for the use of wood.

Until recently, wood could only be used for the construction of houses and other small buildings. But in the last ten years, a new wooden material has
10 been developed that is both strong and relatively cheap. This material is now being used to build large structures that are as strong as those made of steel and concrete. Moreover, it is easy to work with, which reduces construction time – and, therefore, construction costs as well.

Since 2015, wooden skyscrapers have been built in several cities around the
15 world, and many more are being planned. Michael Green, the architect of the tallest wooden skyscraper in North America, claims that such buildings are an excellent way to provide large numbers of affordable homes quickly. As he points out, doing so is especially important in cities with very large populations and not enough land. In fact, the main purpose of London's wooden skyscraper
20 is to provide up to 1,000 apartments at reasonable prices right in the center of the city.

It may take some time for the general public to get used to the idea of wooden skyscrapers, mainly because people are afraid that such buildings could burn down easily. According to Green, however, their fear is unjustified: the new
25 material is fire-resistant, so that the danger is no greater than in buildings made of steel and concrete. In response to another concern, Green says that the use of wood will not lead to the destruction of the world's natural forests, since the wood comes from trees that are grown specially for construction purposes. Moreover, he believes that the wooden structures bring warmth and a touch
30 of nature to the city. He is convinced that as more and more of them are built, people will begin to appreciate their benefits.

QUESTIONS (70 points)

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

1. What do we learn from lines 1-7?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) Why more skyscrapers are being planned for London.
- ii) What building projects might not attract people's interest.
- iii) How the plan for the new skyscraper was announced to the public.
- iv) How London's planned skyscraper is different from other skyscrapers.
- v) Why London's building projects often attract a lot of public interest.
- vi) Why skyscrapers are usually made of steel and concrete.

(2×7=14 points)

2. From lines 8-13 we can understand why in the past (-).

- i) it was difficult to develop new building materials
- ii) people preferred to live in wooden buildings
- iii) it was not possible to build large buildings from wood
- iv) there weren't many strong building materials

(8 points)

3. What does Michael Green explain in lines 14-21?

- i) Why there has been an increase in city populations.
- ii) Why North America has many skyscrapers.
- iii) How to build wooden structures more quickly.
- iv) How large cities can benefit from wooden skyscrapers.

(8 points)

4. In lines 15-17 Michael Green claims that homes in wooden skyscrapers will be affordable. Give TWO facts from lines 8-13 that help explain why they will be affordable.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

(1) The building material

(2) The building material

(2×8=16 points)

5. What is the "danger" that is referred to in line 25?

ANSWER:

(8 points)

6. What concern about wooden skyscrapers does Michael Green respond to in lines 26-28?

ANSWER:

(8 points)

7. What does Michael Green explain in lines 29-31?

i) What makes wooden buildings hotter than other buildings.

ii) Why wooden buildings can only be built in cities.

iii) Why people might want to live in wooden buildings.

iv) How wooden skyscrapers were made more popular.

(8 points)

Note: The exam continues on page 6.

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

Answer questions **8-13** according to the broadcast. In questions **8, 10, 12** and **13**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions. (5 points for each correct answer.)

FIGHTING THE WORLD'S WATER SHORTAGE

8. In the introduction, what does the interviewer tell listeners about the water shortage problem?

- i) When it started.
- ii) Why it is getting worse.
- iii) How serious it is.
- iv) What should be done about it.

9. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

According to Alan's first answer, water is used mainly for

.....

10. What does Alan explain about climate change?

- i) Why it is happening.
- ii) How it affects rainfall.
- iii) Why it is so extreme.
- iv) How farmers are coping with it.

11. Give ONE reason for using the drip method to water plants.

ANSWER:

12. What does Alan explain about the salty water found in the ground?

- i) It actually comes from the sea.
- ii) It can be used to grow plants.
- iii) It doesn't affect the taste of fruit.
- iv) It can be used as drinking water.

13. What does Alan tell listeners in his last answer?

- i) When he expects the water shortage to be solved.
- ii) How he teaches people not to waste water.
- iii) How people waste water.
- iv) Why people shouldn't waste water.

בהצלחה!

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

לא לכתוב באזור זה

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

מדבקת משגיח

ملصقة مراقب

"אתך בכל מקום, גם בבגרות.

בהצלחה, מועצת התלמידים והנוער הארצית"

"معك في كل مكان، وفي البحרות أيضًا.

بالتجّاح، مجلس الطّلاب والشّبيبة القطريّ"