

הצעת פתרון בחינת הבגרות באנגלית

מועד קיץ, תשע"ד

סמל שאלון 0106108

הפתרון נכתב על ידי אורן בכר ולאח שובל

מדינת ישראל

משרד החינוך

סוג הבחינה: א. בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים

ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה

ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים

מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשע"ד, 2014

מספר השאלון: 407,016108

אנגלית

שאלון ז'

(MODULE G)

גרסה א'

הוראות לנבחן

א. משך הבחינה: שעה וחצי

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

פרק ראשון – הבנת הנקרא – 60 נקודות

פרק שני – משימת כתיבה – 40 נקודות

סה"כ – 100 נקודות

ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: מילון אנגלי-עברי

או: מילון אנגלי-עברי / עברי-אנגלי

או: מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי

או: מילון אנגלי-ערבי / ערבי-אנגלי

נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת-אמו / שפת-אמו-אנגלי.

השימוש במילון אחד 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) כתוב את הנוסח הסופי של מטלת הכתיבה בעמוד 7. אם תצטרך, תוכל להשתמש

גם בעמוד 8.

(4) בתום הבחינה חזור את השאלון למושגית.

הערה: על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מהציון.

הערה: קישורית לדוגמאות תשובה לשאלון זה תתפרסם בדף הראשי של אתר משרד החינוך.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!

/המשך מעבר לדף/

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

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

FOOD WASTE: A GLOBAL PROBLEM

Supermarkets in Europe and the US believe they know what their customers want: fruit and vegetables that not only taste good but look good, too. That's why they insist that farmers supply them only with straight carrots, uniformly sized tomatoes, and perfectly shaped strawberries. Unfortunately, some 20% of all crops do not meet these standards and aren't sent to the stores. "That's not just a waste of food," says Dr. Anna van Holten from the European Office of Agriculture, "it's a tremendous waste of money and natural resources. Just think of all the water, fertilizers, and pesticides that go into growing these crops."

In recent years, the issue of food waste has begun receiving international attention. In 2013, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations published a comprehensive report, listing the kinds and quantities of food that are wasted in different parts of the world. "It was shocking to read that 30% of the food produced worldwide never reaches consumers, or is thrown out after having been bought," says Dr. van Holten. "It's as if a third of the world's farmlands are being cultivated for no good reason." She also refers to another, often overlooked, aspect of food waste covered in the report – its environmental impact. "There's the added pollution caused by trucks transporting food that isn't even consumed," she says. "Even worse, food rotting in garbage dumps releases methane, a gas that plays a major role in global warming. And those are just two examples."

According to the report, waste occurs throughout the food supply chain, from farmer to consumer. The problems begin with the modern methods of farming. Since nowadays harvesting is done mainly by machine rather than by hand, substantial quantities of crops are left hanging on trees or standing at the edges of fields. The supermarkets, too, bear a heavy responsibility, not only because of the demands they put on their suppliers, but also because of their packaging practices. Fruit and vegetables are often sold in bags of two or five kilograms, forcing customers to buy more than they can use. Furthermore, large amounts of uneaten food are thrown away by nearly every home, restaurant, and hospital around the world.

/המשך בעמוד 3/

Several initiatives are now being implemented in an attempt to reduce the waste. Farmers are being encouraged to allow local people to collect the crops left behind by machines, rather than leaving them to rot in the ground. In addition, activist groups are pressuring supermarkets to change their policies, and efforts are being made to educate consumers. A campaign launched last year by the UN offers advice on how to shop responsibly and make full use of whatever food you buy. The campaign name – "Think. Eat. Save." – says it all: Think before you shop, and eat what you buy. Save food, save money, and help save the planet.

QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions 1-7 in English according to the article. In questions 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. In lines 1-9, the writer mentions several standards concerning (-).

- i) the taste of fruit and vegetables
- ii) the amount of crops farmers can sell
- iii) the use of natural resources
- ☒ iv) the appearance of fruit and vegetables

(7 points)

2. In lines 10-21, the writer presents (-).

- i) recommendations of the FAO
- ii) the goals of the FAO
- ☒ iii) findings reported by the FAO
- iv) effects of the FAO report

(7 points)

3. Dr. van Holten makes the point that (-). (lines 10-21)

- i) not enough land is available for farming
- ii) much of the farmland is of poor quality
- ☒ iii) too much of the food grown is wasted
- iv) food waste can be prevented

(7 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/

4. Dr. van Holten says, "And those are just two examples" (line 21).
Two examples of WHAT?

ANSWER: The negative results of food waste.

OR: The environmental impact of food waste.

(8 points)

5. The main subject of lines 22-31 is (-).

- i) ways of preventing food waste
- ii) the kinds of food most often wasted
- iii) problems created by food waste
- ☒ iv) the causes of food waste

(7 points)

6. According to line 35, "activist groups are pressuring supermarkets to change their policies." Give TWO changes they might want supermarkets to make. Base your answers on information in two other paragraphs.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

- (1) They might want supermarkets to change their packaging practices.
- (2) They might want supermarkets to lower their demands from farmers.

(2x8=16 points)

7. Which of the following is a suitable title for the last paragraph (lines 32-40)?

- i) New methods of farming
- ☒ ii) Everyone can help
- iii) Successes and failures
- iv) Old habits are hard to change

(8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/