

סוג הבחינה: בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים
מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשע"ו, 2016
מספר השאלון: 016481

מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך

אנגלית

על פי תכנית הרפורמה ללמידה משמעותית

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 קרנרמן - 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 لونغمان 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 דר' 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 נבחני 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.

CAN WE SAY GOODBYE TO THE "THROW-AWAY SOCIETY"?

In June 1992, a conference called Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. At that conference, government representatives from over 150 countries agreed to take action to protect the environment. One of the decisions was to reduce the amount of waste that is produced every year. But, unfortunately, the situation has only gotten worse since the conference, and the mountains of garbage have been getting higher and higher.

Sociologists use the term "throw-away society" to describe the way we live: We constantly throw things away, maybe because we like to have the newest model or the latest fashion, or because we don't have the time or energy to get things repaired. And it's not only clothes and toys that are thrown out needlessly, but also electrical appliances such as refrigerators, ovens, and washing machines. Many of these appliances contain harmful materials, and when we throw them out those materials pollute the ground and the drinking water. So with every additional appliance that goes into the garbage, greater damage is done to the environment.

Various efforts are now being made to change our throw-away culture. According to new laws in France, for example, companies that produce electrical appliances have to let customers know how long those appliances are expected to work. The lawmakers believe that this will encourage the companies to make products that last longer. The new laws also enable customers to get free repairs for two years after purchase. Any company that breaks these laws will have to pay a heavy fine.

Another helpful solution is the "Repair Café" — a place where volunteers use their skills to help people fix anything from a torn shirt to a broken toaster. The first Repair Café was opened in 2009 in Amsterdam, Holland, by the journalist Martine Postma. Today, almost 1,000 such cafés operate throughout Europe and North America, repairing about 13,000 damaged products every month.

While the success of Postma's idea is encouraging, environmental experts believe that much more needs to be done. According to Dan Herbert of the Great Earth Society, new ways must be found to convince the public to buy fewer products and use them longer. Nothing else, he claims, can change our throw-away society.

/המשך בעמוד 3/

لا تكيب في هذه المنطقة

QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions 1-7 in English, according to the text. In questions 3, 5, and 6, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What are we told in lines 1-6?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) Why the conference was held in Brazil.
- ii) Why garbage is bad for the environment.
- iii) What was decided at the conference.
- iv) Why so much garbage is produced.
- v) Which policies have helped the environment.
- vi) What has happened since 1992.

(2×7=14 points)

2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

In lines 7-10, the writer explains why people

.....

(8 points)

3. What do we learn from lines 10-15 ?

- i) What items are thrown out most often.
- ii) Why we should not throw out so many clothes and toys.
- iii) Why throwing out electrical appliances is harmful.
- iv) How items can be thrown out safely.

(8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/

לא לכתוב באזור זה
لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

4. How will the new laws in France benefit customers? Give TWO answers from lines 16-22.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

- (1) Customers will be able to
-
- (2) Customers will be able to
-

(2x8=16 points)

5. What is presented both in lines 16-22 and in lines 23-27?

- i) Efforts to educate people.
- ii) Reasons for repairing broken items.
- iii) The amount of repairs that are needed.
- iv) Ways to reduce waste.

(8 points)

6. In line 28, the writer mentions "the success of Postma's idea." He is referring to the fact that (-).

- i) she managed to open a repair café
- ii) many repair cafés have been opened
- iii) the workers at repair cafés are volunteers
- iv) repair cafés made her famous

(8 points)

7. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

In lines 28-32, Dan Herbert explains why we should

.....

(8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/



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.)

PROBLEMS WITH SUGAR

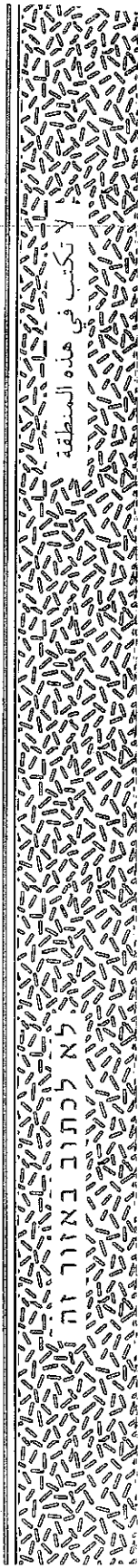
8. What does Dr. Baker tell listeners in her first answer?
- i) How her organization found out how much sugar people eat.
 - ii) Which kinds of candy and sweet drinks contain a lot of sugar.
 - iii) Why children consume more sugar than adults do.
 - iv) Why people don't listen to doctors' recommendations.

9. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. GIVE ONE ANSWER.

According to Dr. Baker, if children consume too much sugar, they might

.....

10. What does Dr. Baker explain about supermarkets?
- i) How they make it easy for customers to buy sweet things.
 - ii) What changes they made in the area where people pay.
 - iii) What kinds of candy and chocolate they usually sell.
 - iv) Why children often become impatient there.



11. What can parents learn from the materials published by Dr. Baker's organization?

Give ONE answer.

ANSWER:

12. What does Dr. Baker tell listeners about governments?

- i) Why they want people to consume less sugar.
- ii) How they made drinks with sugar more expensive.
- iii) What changes they asked manufacturers to make.
- iv) Why they put a high tax on sugar.

13. What advice does Dr. Baker give in her last answer?

- i) Try not to eat any sugar.
- ii) Eat more yogurt and cereal.
- iii) Eat food that is naturally sweet.
- iv) Lose weight by getting more exercise.

בהצלחה!

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

لا تكتب باحور זה لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة.