

دفتر امتحان

تحية للممتحن!

اقرأ بتمعن التعليمات في هذه الصفحة واعمل وفقاً لها بالضبط. عدم تنفيذ التعليمات قد يؤدي إلى عواقب مختلفة وحتى إلى إلغاء امتحانك. أعدّ الامتحان لفحص تحصيلاتك الشخصية، لذلك اعمل بشكل ذاتي فقط. أثناء الامتحان، لا يُسمح طلب المساعدة من الغير بواسطة الحصول على موادّ مكتوبة أو الحديث، كما لا يُسمح مساعدة ممتحنين آخرين، حتى لو توجهوا إليك. لا يُسمح إدخال موادّ مساعدة - كتب، دفاتر، قوائم، أجهزة اتصال بأنواعها وما شابه - إلى غرفة الامتحان ما عدا "موادّ مساعدة يُسمح استعمالها" المفصّلة في نموذج الامتحان أو في تعليمات مسبقة من الوزارة. إذا كانت لديك موادّ مساعدة لا يُسمح استعمالها، سلّمها للمراقب قبل بدء الامتحان. بعد أن تنتهي من كتابة الامتحان، سلّم الدفتر للمراقب، وغادر غرفة الامتحان بهدوء.

نرجو التقيد بنزاهة الامتحانات!

تعليمات للممتحن الداخلي

1. تأكد بأنّ تفاصيلك الشخصية مطبوعة على ملصقات الممتحن التي حصلت عليها، وبأنّ تفاصيل نموذج الامتحان الذي تُمتحن به مطبوعة على ملصقات نموذج الامتحان التي حصلت عليها.
2. ألصق على غلاف الدفتر، في المكان المخصّص لذلك، ملصقة ممتحن (بدون اسم) وملصقة نموذج امتحان.
3. إذا لم تحصل على ملصقات، اكتب بخطّ يد التفاصيل في المكان المخصّص لملصقة الممتحن.

تعليمات للممتحنين

1. لا يُسمح الكتابة في هوامش الدفتر (في المنطقة المخطّطة)، لأنّه لن يتم مسح ضوئيّ لهذه المنطقة.
2. اكتب كلمة "مسوّدة" في رأس كلّ صفحة تستعملها مسوّدة.
3. لا يُسمح استعمال التيبكس (DPS) في دفتر الامتحان. إذا أردت المحو - مرّر خطّاً أو ضع (X) على المكتوب.
4. يجب الكتابة في دفتر الامتحان بقلم حبر فقط.
5. لا يُسمح كتابة الاسم داخل الدفتر لأنّ الامتحان يُفحص بدون ذكر اسم.
6. لا يُسمح إضافة أو تغيير أية تفاصيل في الملصقات، وذلك لمنع عوائق في تشخيص الممتحن وفي تسجيل العلامات.

نتمنى لك النجاح!

א. סוג הבחינה: בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים
ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה
ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים
מועד הבחינה: תשע"ד, מועד ב, 2014
מספר השאלון: 405,016106

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: מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי
או: מילון אנגלי-עברי / עברי-אנגלי
או: מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי
או: מילון אנגלי-עברי / ערבי-אנגלי
- 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 נבחני משנה ונבחנים אקסטרניים חייבים להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.
- 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

(70 points)

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

DANGER: JUNK IN SPACE

Satellites have been sent into space for over fifty years, and they are used in communications, weather forecasts, and navigation systems. However, most of them don't last very long, and stop working after 10 to 15 years. Old satellites break up into pieces that remain in space. According to the American space agency, NASA, there are already millions of such pieces of junk, and their number is growing every year.

This situation has scientists very worried. Because the junk is moving through space at a very high speed, it can cause great damage to anything it hits. Nowadays satellites are built with heavy shields to protect them from the smaller pieces of junk. However, they can still be destroyed by any object that is larger than a tennis ball. That's why NASA is watching the bigger pieces closely. Whenever a big piece seems to be flying toward a satellite, that satellite is moved to a safer position.

Despite all these efforts, it is becoming very difficult to ensure the safety of satellites. "It's getting so crowded up there that a serious collision is likely to happen in the near future," says NASA physicist Jenny Gonzales. "And if one satellite is destroyed, the pieces could hit other satellites nearby, causing them all to stop working. Then whole communication systems could collapse."

Experts agree that the best way to reduce the danger is to try to remove the bigger pieces of junk. A number of ideas have been suggested. The European Space Agency, for instance, has proposed covering the larger pieces with a special foam. This would cause them to slow down, fall back toward Earth, and burn up harmlessly in the atmosphere. NASA has suggested using lasers to achieve the same result.

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

لا لכתוב באזור זה

25 Meanwhile, the technology needed to carry out these solutions has not yet
been developed. And there is also another major problem. The objects in space
belong to dozens of different countries, so any clean-up program would require
global cooperation. That, however, is very hard to achieve. "Countries have
been talking about it for years," says Dr. Gonzales. "If they don't stop talking
30 and start doing something soon, we are going to lose satellites. Imagine the
effects this will have on all our lives."

QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions 1-7 in English, according to the article. In questions 3, 4
and 5, 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 NASA sends millions of objects into space.
- ii) What satellites are used for.
- iii) Why satellites don't last more than 10-15 years.
- iv) How satellites are sent into space.
- v) Why space is filling up with junk.
- vi) How satellites work.

(2×8=16 points)

2. Why does NASA watch the bigger pieces of junk? (lines 7-13)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because these pieces

(7 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/

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3. The phrase "all these efforts" in line 14 refers to all the efforts to (-).
- (i) build stronger satellites
 - (ii) keep watching the junk in space
 - (iii) protect satellites from the junk in space
 - (iv) change the position of satellites

(8 points)

4. What is explained in lines 14-18?
- (i) Why it is difficult for NASA to watch the junk in space.
 - (ii) Why the chance of a serious collision is increasing.
 - (iii) Why many satellites have stopped working.
 - (iv) Why there are now more satellites in space.

(7 points)

5. In lines 19-24 the writer presents ideas for (-).
- (i) learning about the dangers to satellites
 - (ii) preventing harm to the Earth's atmosphere
 - (iii) controlling satellites more effectively
 - (iv) removing pieces of junk from space

(8 points)

6. When will it be possible to start a clean-up of space? Give TWO answers from lines 25-31.

COMPLETE THE ANSWERS.

(1) When we have

(2) When we have

(2×8=16 points)

7. According to Dr. Gonzales, losing satellites could have effects on our lives (lines 30-31). Give ONE possible effect. Base your answer on information in another paragraph.

ANSWER:

(8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/

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Note: The exam continues on page 6.

/המשך בעמוד 6/

PART II: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM SPOKEN TEXTS

(30 points)

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

THE IMPORTANCE OF WRITING BY HAND

8. What does Suzy Geller say at the beginning of the interview about writing by hand?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) Why it is not very common today.
- ii) What it is mostly used for.
- iii) Why it is important.
- iv) Why fewer schools today teach it.
- v) How it is taught.
- vi) What Dr. Pinter thinks about it.

9. Give ONE benefit of writing by hand that was reported by teachers.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

It helps students

10. What do the authors mentioned by Dr. Pinter say about using pen and paper?

- (i) It is easier than using the computer.
- (ii) They feel it improves their writing.
- (iii) They wrote their first books this way.
- (iv) It helps them organize their work day.

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11. Why are scientists planning further experiments on writing by hand?

Give ONE answer.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They want to learn about its effect on

12. What does Dr. Pinter expect to happen in the future?

- (i) More devices will have keyboards.
- (ii) Typing on a screen will be easier.
- (iii) People will go back to using pen and paper.
- (iv) Writing by hand will be more common.

בהצלחה!

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

לא לכתוב באזור זה

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