

סוג הבחינה: מבחן מתכונת
מועד הבחינה: מתכונת 2
מספר השאלון: 016471
קובץ: שאלון

GuyAI

מבית GOOL בגריות

אנגלית

מודול E - 4-5 יחידות לימוד

הוראות

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה וחצי
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: פרק ראשון - הבנת הנקרא - 70 נקודות; פרק שני - אוצר מילים - 30 נקודות; סך הכול - 100 נקודות.
- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: אין. בשאלון זה אין להשתמש במילון או במילוניית.
- ד. הוראות מיוחדות: יש לכתוב את כל התשובות בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך). יש לכתוב את כל התשובות באנגלית ובעט בלבד. בתום הבחינה יש להחזיר את השאלון למשגיח או למשגיחה. בקובץ זה: השאלון - הטקסטים והשאלות, עם מקום לתשובות. התשובות וההסברים - בקבצים "תשובות" ו"פתרון מלא".

בהצלחה!

PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (70 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

Read the article below and then answer questions 1–9.

A glossary of the underlined words (numbers 1–8) is provided on the next page.

TACKLING¹ CITY NOISE

- I** 1 Anyone who has spent a night in a big city knows how hard it can be to fall asleep there. Car horns, motorbikes, sirens² and building work go on almost around the clock. Health experts now see this noise as a real danger, not just an annoyance. Years of living with loud traffic can lead to poor sleep and high levels of stress, and can also raise the
- 5 risk of heart disease. Experts also warn that the situation is going to get worse, since urban populations are growing and there are more cars on the roads every year.
- II** The traditional answer to traffic noise is the noise barrier³, a tall wall built beside a highway. Such walls protect the houses right behind them, but there is no space for them in most city streets. Besides, much of the noise comes from just a few vehicles. "A single
- 10 motorbike with a loud exhaust⁴ can be as noisy as fifty cars," explains acoustic engineer Daniel Reyes. Buildings make matters worse. Most are made of glass, concrete and stone, and these hard materials cannot absorb⁵ sound. "The sound is reflected⁶ from one building to the next instead," Reyes says, "so a street of tall buildings can be much louder than an open road."
- III** Since walls cannot solve the problem, many cities now try to make the vehicles themselves
- 15 quieter. Old diesel buses and garbage trucks are being replaced by electric models, whose engines make almost no sound at low speeds. As a result, whole neighborhoods have become calmer. Another step is a lower speed limit at night, because slower cars produce less noise. "Of course, a lower limit means a longer trip home, and drivers are not happy about that," Reyes admits. "Still, most of them are city residents themselves. They realize that
- 20 quieter nights will help them, too – they will sleep better and be healthier."
- IV** Technology is helping cities find the noisiest vehicles. Paris, for example, has tested "noise radars" – cameras with microphones that pick out an unusually loud vehicle and photograph its number plate, so that the owner can be fined⁷. Elsewhere, the police reach the same goal without cameras: officers stop vehicles that sound too loud and measure
- 25 the noise at the roadside. "Drivers who break noise rules often drive dangerously as well," says Reyes, "so catching these offenders⁸ makes the roads safer. And quieter streets bring neighborhoods back to life. People open their windows, walk more and chat with their neighbors."

¹tackle (verb) – להתמודד עם ²siren (noun) – צופר, סירנה ³barrier (noun) – מחסום

⁴exhaust (noun) – מפלט, צינור הפליטה של רכב ⁵absorb – לספוג ⁶reflect – (קול או אור) להחזיר

⁷fine (verb) – לקנוס ⁸offender – מי שמפר את החוק

QUESTIONS

Answer questions **1–9** in English according to the article. In questions **1, 3, 7,** and **9**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn from paragraph I about noise in cities?

- i) Which cities are the noisiest.
- ii) How experts measure it.
- iii) Why it will get worse.
- iv) How to protect yourself from it.

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

2. Give ONE possible result of city noise from paragraph I.

Noise can _____ .

(8 points)

3. What are we told in paragraph II about noise barriers?

- i) How cities are making them higher.
- ii) Why they cannot protect most streets.
- iii) What materials they are made of.
- iv) Why drivers dislike them.

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

4. According to Reyes, how much noise can one motorbike make? (paragraph II)

The same amount of noise as _____ .

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

5. Why do glass, concrete and stone buildings make city streets louder? (paragraph II)

Because sound _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

- 6.** Why are cities replacing old buses and trucks with electric ones? Base your answer on lines 14–16.

In order to _____ .

(8 points)

- 7.** What can we understand about drivers in cities where the speed limit has been lowered? (paragraph III)

- i) They are not sure the change will help them.
- ii) They would like more information about electric cars.
- iii) They understand that the change is good for them too.
- iv) They often manage to get home before night.

(8 points)

- 8.** In which city have noise radars been tested? (paragraph IV)

ANSWER: _____ .

(7 points)

- 9.** In line 24, the writer refers to "the same goal." What is that goal? (paragraph IV)

- i) To test more noise radars.
- ii) To find vehicles that are too loud.
- iii) To stop every car on the road.
- iv) To make roads safer for people who walk.

(8 points)

PART II: LEXICAL KNOWLEDGE (30 points)

(VOCABULARY)

Below are five questions, (10) to (14). In each question there are six items (words or chunks) and three definitions.

In each question, match three of the items 1–6 to the definitions on the right.

Write the number of the item next to its definition, as shown in the example.

(2 points for each correct match.)

Example

- 1 a calendar
- 2 a season
- 3 an island
- 4 traffic
- 5 a prize
- 6 a label

- 4 cars, buses, and trucks moving along a road
- 1 shows days, weeks, and months in a year
- 5 something you are given when you win a race

- 10.**
- 1 a passenger
 - 2 a colleague
 - 3 an ingredient
 - 4 a desert
 - 5 a salary
 - 6 a ceremony

(6 points)

- money that you get every month for the work you do
- one of the foods that you use to make a dish
- a person who works in the same place as you

- 11.**
- 1 remote
 - 2 anxious
 - 3 identical
 - 4 generous
 - 5 temporary
 - 6 delicious

(6 points)

- worried or nervous about something
- lasting only for a short time
- exactly the same

- 12.**
- 1 to borrow
 - 2 to rescue
 - 3 to postpone
 - 4 to warn
 - 5 to apologize
 - 6 to deliver

(6 points)

- to say that you are sorry
- to save someone from danger
- to tell someone that something bad might happen

- 13.**
- 1 rarely
 - 2 eventually
 - 3 deliberately
 - 4 virtually
 - 5 frequently
 - 6 entirely

(6 points)

- almost
- on purpose
- in the end

- 14.** 1 to look forward to
2 to put off
3 to get rid of
4 to take part
5 to run out of
6 to keep in touch

(6 points)

- _____ to stay in contact with someone
_____ to delay something until a later time
_____ to use all of something so that none is left

כל הבגרויות באנגלית עם פתרונות מלאים: www.guyai.co.il/bagrut/english