

סוג הבחינה: מבחן מתכונת
מועד הבחינה: מתכונת 3
מספר השאלון: 016471
קובץ: שאלון

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 במילונית.
- 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 1–4) is provided on the next page.

COUNTING THE BIRDS

- I 1 Every Sunday morning in winter, Mark Ellison gets up before sunrise and walks to a lake on the edge of Norwich in the east of England. He sits on the same bench, takes out his binoculars¹ and a small notebook, and begins to count. Each time a bird lands on the water, he writes down what kind of bird it is and the time he saw it. "I'm not just watching birds, I'm collecting information," he says. "Last Sunday I counted 5 212 ducks and three swans."
- II Ellison, a bus driver, is one of more than 50,000 volunteers in Britain who count birds for science. "Scientists can't be everywhere at once," he explains. "To find out whether a type of bird is doing well or disappearing, they need numbers from thousands of places, year after year. No research team could ever afford to collect all that information by itself, so volunteers like me fill the gap. Thanks to our counts, we now know that some 10 birds that used to be common, such as the house sparrow², have become much rarer in cities. So if you want to help protect wildlife, you don't need a degree. You can help by counting the birds in your own garden for one hour a month and reporting what you see."
- III Many volunteers also count birds that are difficult to see. One of them is Rachel Ford, a hairdresser, who listens for birds at night. "I leave a small recorder³ in a field for a few hours. It picks up 15 the calls of birds that fly over in the dark, and later a computer program helps me identify each call," she explains. "Of course, we are never allowed to put a recorder on a farm without asking the farmer first. Most farmers agree happily, though. They want to know which birds visit their land at night."
- IV However, not every report is accepted straight away. Under the rules of Britain's bird-counting projects, a report of any very rare bird must be checked by experts before it is added to the national records. Usually the 20 volunteer has to send a photo or a recording as proof. "Last spring, I sent in several recordings of birds I thought were unusual," says Ford. "Most of them were not accepted because the sound was not clear enough. But one was the call of a night heron⁴, a bird that is rarely seen in England. The experts confirmed it, and now visitors to a museum in London can listen to my recording!"
- V "Nobody pays us, and we don't do it for the money," says Ellison. "Some Sunday mornings it's freezing by the 25 lake, and some nights Rachel hardly sleeps. But for all of us, counting birds is simply a way of feeling part of nature again."

¹**binoculars** – משקפת ²**house sparrow** – דרור הבית (ציפור קטנה ונפוצה) ³**recorder** – מכשיר הקלטה
⁴**night heron** – אנפת לילה (ציפור מים)

QUESTIONS

Answer questions 1–9 in English according to the article. In questions 1, 2, 4, and 6, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What are we told about Mark Ellison in paragraph I?

- i) How he became interested in birds.
- ii) How he counts the birds.
- iii) Where he learned the names of birds.
- iv) Why he stopped watching birds.

(8 points)

2. What do we learn from Ellison in paragraph II?

- i) Why people in Britain enjoy watching birds.
- ii) Why house sparrows have become rare.
- iii) Why many birds live in cities.
- iv) Why scientists need volunteers to count birds.

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

3. According to Ellison, how can people help protect wildlife? (paragraph II)

By _____ .

(8 points)

4. What do we learn about Ford's bird counts? (paragraph III)

- i) When she started counting birds.
- ii) How many calls she records each night.
- iii) How the counting is done.
- iv) Why birds interest her.

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

5. What must volunteers do before they can put a recorder on a farm?

Base your answer on Ford's words in lines 16–17.

They must _____ .

(8 points)

6. What are we told in paragraph IV about the reports that volunteers send in?

- i) When the rules about them were introduced.
- ii) Which ones must be checked by experts.
- iii) Why rare birds are hard to photograph.
- iv) How long the checks take.

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

- 7.** What does Ford explain about most of the recordings she sent in?

Base your answer on lines 20–21.

She explains why they _____ .

(8 points)

- 8.** Which rare bird did Ford record that visitors to a museum in London can now hear? (paragraph IV)

ANSWER: _____ .

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

- 9.** According to Ellison, why do the volunteers count birds? (paragraph V)

Because they want to _____ .

(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 bottle	3	a person who grows food or keeps animals
2	a key	2	something you use to open a door
3	a farmer	5	it shows you what time it is
4	a window		
5	a clock		
6	a garden		

- 10.** 1 a vehicle
2 a lawyer
3 a puzzle
4 a cage
5 a coin
6 a jail
(6 points)
- _____ a person whose job is to give people advice about the law
_____ a small round piece of metal that is used as money
_____ a box made of metal bars where birds or animals are kept
- 11.** 1 an author
2 a tool
3 a crew
4 a lecture
5 a fee
6 an engineer
(6 points)
- _____ all the people who work together on a ship or a plane
_____ a talk about a subject to a group of people, especially students
_____ money that you pay to join a club or to get a service
- 12.** 1 to arrest
2 to lend
3 to dig
4 to invent
5 to reduce
6 to vote
(6 points)
- _____ to make something smaller in amount or size
_____ to give something to someone for a short time and expect to get it back
_____ to make a hole in the ground
- 13.** 1 to permit
2 to translate
3 to scream
4 to knock
5 to apply
6 to land
(6 points)
- _____ to come down onto the ground after flying
_____ to hit a door with your hand so that the people inside will hear you
_____ to change words from one language into another
- 14.** 1 to carry out
2 to hang up
3 to catch up with
4 to make sure
5 to give in
6 to figure out
(6 points)
- _____ to end a phone call by putting the phone down
_____ to find the answer to a problem by thinking about it
_____ to check that something is true or has been done