

סוג הבחינה: מבחן מתכונת
מועד הבחינה: מתכונת 8
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 1–6) is provided on the next page.

A WORLD OUT OF FOCUS

- I 1 Fifty years ago, about one American teenager in four was nearsighted¹. Nearsighted people can usually read a book with no difficulty, but they cannot see faraway things clearly. Today the figure is more than four in ten, and in some cities in East Asia almost nine out of ten students finish high school needing glasses. Scientists long blamed this mainly on genes² passed down from 5 parents. Yet genes change very slowly, so they cannot explain such a fast rise.
- II For a child, poor distance vision³ is more than a small problem. Without glasses, a nearsighted pupil may struggle to read what the teacher writes on the board and may fall behind in class. "Glasses solve that problem quickly," says eye researcher Dr. Laura Hayes. "But they do not stop the eye itself from growing too long, and that is what makes a child nearsighted. So a 10 seven-year-old with weak glasses often needs far stronger ones by eighteen."
- III Why do eyes grow too long? Most scientists now point to a lack of natural daylight. Bright outdoor light makes the retina⁴ send a chemical signal that slows the eye's growth. Children who stay indoors all day miss this signal, so their eyes may be unable to stop growing in time. "Even a classroom with big windows is far darker than a cloudy day outside," Hayes explains. 15 "That is why the hours children spend outdoors matter more than what they do there."
- IV Scientists in many countries are worried about what lies ahead. Researchers predict that by 2050, about half of the world's population will be nearsighted, and nearly a billion people will be very nearsighted. That matters because a very long eye has thin, stretched⁵ walls, and this makes serious eye diseases far more likely in later life. Some of these diseases can lead to 20 blindness⁶, and many of them cannot be cured once they appear.
- V The good news, Hayes says, is that the trend can be slowed. In parts of Asia, schools have added an extra 40-minute outdoor break to every school day, and in one large study, fewer pupils became nearsighted over the next three years. "Parents can help too, by sending children out to play after school instead of letting them sit in front of a screen," she says. "About two hours 25 of daylight a day seems to make a real difference."

¹nearsighted – קצר רואי ²genes – גנים ³vision – ראייה ⁴retina – רשתית העין ⁵stretched – מתוח
⁶blindness – עיוורון

QUESTIONS

Answer questions 1–9 in English according to the article. In questions 1, 7, 8, and 9, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn from paragraph I?

- i) Why many teenagers in East Asia refuse to wear glasses.
- ii) That far more young people are nearsighted than in the past.
- iii) How parents can stop their children from becoming nearsighted.
- iv) That scientists have proved nearsightedness is passed down in families.

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

2. What do we learn about nearsighted people from paragraph I?

Most of them do not _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

3. What problem may a nearsighted pupil have at school without glasses? (lines 6–7)

It may be difficult for them to _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

4. Why are glasses not a complete solution? Base your answer on Hayes's words in lines 8–10.

They do not _____ .

(8 points)

5. According to most scientists, what causes eyes to grow too long? (lines 11–13)

ANSWER: _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

6. What may happen to the eyes of children who stay indoors all day? (lines 11–13)

They may be unable to _____ .

(8 points)

7. What does Hayes explain in lines 14–15?

- i) Why classrooms should have bigger windows.
- ii) How cloudy weather can harm children's eyes.
- iii) Which outdoor activities are best for the eyes.
- iv) Why any time spent outside is good for the eyes.

(7 points)

8. What worries the scientists mentioned in paragraph IV?

- i) That many more people may suffer from serious eye diseases in the future.
- ii) That glasses will become too expensive for many families.
- iii) That doctors cannot measure how long an eye is.
- iv) That fewer young people will agree to wear glasses.

(8 points)

9. What does Hayes explain in paragraph V?

- i) Why nearsightedness cannot be prevented.
- ii) How screens damage the eye directly.
- iii) What can be done to protect children's eyes.
- iv) Why schools in Asia have longer school days.

(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 teacher | 5 a person who grows food or keeps animals |
| 2 a garden | 2 a piece of land next to a house where |
| 3 a doctor | flowers or vegetables grow |
| 4 a window | 3 a person whose job is to help people who |
| 5 a farmer | are ill |
| 6 a holiday | |

- 10.** 1 a consequence
2 a citizen
3 a shelter
4 a cure
5 a mystery
6 a warning
(6 points)
- _____ a place that protects people from bad weather or danger
_____ something that is difficult to understand or explain
_____ a person who has the legal right to live in a particular country
- 11.** 1 honest
2 flexible
3 keen
4 essential
5 peaceful
6 unique
(6 points)
- _____ able to change easily to suit new situations
_____ being the only one of its kind
_____ completely necessary
- 12.** 1 to forgive
2 to interrupt
3 to survive
4 to annoy
5 to investigate
6 to estimate
(6 points)
- _____ to stop someone while they are speaking
_____ to continue to live after a dangerous event
_____ to try to find out the facts about something, such as a crime
- 13.** 1 shortly
2 obviously
3 slightly
4 previously
5 constantly
6 personally
(6 points)
- _____ a little
_____ all the time, without stopping
_____ soon
- 14.** 1 in advance
2 all of a sudden
3 by heart
4 in the meantime
5 on purpose
6 out of date
(6 points)
- _____ quickly and without any warning
_____ deliberately, not by accident
_____ from memory