

סוג הבחינה: מבחן מתכונת
מועד הבחינה: מתכונת 2
מספר השאלון: 016484
קובץ: שאלון

אנגלית

מודול D - 4 יחידות לימוד (לנבחנים אקסטרניים)

הוראות

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה וארבעים וחמש דקות
 - ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: פרק ראשון - הבנת הנקרא - 70 נקודות; פרק שני - מטלת כתיבה - 30 נקודות; סך הכול - 100 נקודות
 - ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: אחד המילונים או אחת המילוניות מן הרשימה שבאתר הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית ובאתר של אגף הבחינות במשרד החינוך. נבחנים "עולים חדשים" רשאים להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת אימם / שפת אימם-אנגלי. השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור של הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.
 - ד. הוראות מיוחדות: כל התשובות נכתבות באנגלית ובעט, בגוף השאלון. את הנוסח הסופי של מטלת הכתיבה כותבים בעמוד 9. בתום הבחינה מחזירים 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 text below and then answer questions 1–9.

MORE TREES FOR CITY STREETS

- I 1 Summers in many cities are getting hotter, and streets without trees are becoming unpleasant places. Concrete and stone soak up heat during the day and give it off again at night, so the air stays warm long after sunset. This is bad for residents' health, especially for elderly people and small children. It also raises electricity bills, since air conditioners have to
- 5 work harder. So planners now want to bring more trees into urban areas.
- II There are several ways to do this. Some cities, for example, plant a tree in front of every new building, while others replace parking spaces with small green areas. "Such plans have been successful in many places, but at first they often face strong opposition," says sociologist Rachel Dunn. "Residents worry that roots will crack the sidewalks and that falling leaves will
- 10 block the drains. Shop owners object too, because they fear that customers who cannot find a parking space nearby will simply go and shop somewhere else."
- III In the end, though, most people come to appreciate the trees. "On a hot afternoon, a row of trees can make a street several degrees cooler, and walking there becomes far more pleasant," explains Tom Alvarez, who is in charge of the trees in a large Australian city. "We have
- 15 planted thousands of them over the past ten years. Before work began on each street, we sent every household a short video. It showed what the trees would bring: shade for children on their way to school, cleaner air and more birds. Today, residents often call us to ask for even more trees on their streets."
- IV Some cities let residents try out the trees first. Instead of digging holes in the ground, they
- 20 put young trees in large wooden boxes along the street for a few months, and only later decide whether to plant them for good. "This is an excellent method," says Alvarez. "It gives people a chance to see the change with their own eyes before they agree to it. On one street in our city, residents lived with trees in boxes for six months. At first, most of them were against the idea. By the end, nearly all of them asked to keep the trees."
- V 25 According to Alvarez, planners often change their plans once they have listened to residents' opinions. "Sometimes we choose a different kind of tree, and sometimes we move the trees to the other side of the road," he says. "But we have never had to take a whole street of trees away. People simply grow fond of them."

QUESTIONS

Answer questions 1–9 in English, according to the text. In questions 1, 3, 4 and 7, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What are we told about streets without trees? (paragraph I)

- i) Why there are fewer of them today.
- ii) Which cities have the most of them.
- iii) How much it costs to plant trees in them.
- iv) How they affect the people who live in the city.

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

2. What are cities doing to bring more trees into their streets? Give ONE answer from lines 6–8.

Cities _____ .

(8 points)

3. What do we learn from paragraph II about plans to plant more trees in cities?

- i) How they were first developed.
- ii) Why some people are against them at first.
- iii) Which cities have used them most successfully.
- iv) How much money they save.

(8 points)

4. What does Alvarez explain about rows of trees? (paragraph III)

- i) Why they need so much water.
- ii) How quickly they grow.
- iii) How they help the people who live nearby.
- iv) Which kinds are the cheapest to plant.

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

5. How did Alvarez's city inform residents about what the trees would bring? (paragraph III)

The city _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

6. What is ONE benefit of the trees that Alvarez's city has planted? Take your answer from lines 15–18.

People _____ .

(8 points)

7. What do we learn from Alvarez about the method that is described in paragraph IV?

- i) Why it is useful.
- ii) Which trees grow best in boxes.
- iii) How much the boxes cost.
- iv) In which countries it is used.

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

8. What happened on one street in Alvarez's city after the residents lived with trees in boxes for six months?

(paragraph IV)

Most of the people wanted to _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

9. According to Alvarez, when might tree-planting plans be changed? (paragraph V)

After city planners _____ .

(8 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRODUCTION (30 points)

(WRITTEN PRESENTATION)

IMPORTANT: You may use words and/or phrases from the text in Part I.

However, you must NOT copy a sentence or sentences from the text.

Write 80–100 words in English on the following topic.

In many cities, planners listen to residents' opinions before they make changes to a street.

Do you think the city should ask young people for their opinion before it makes changes in their neighborhood?

Write a composition stating and explaining your opinion.

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