

סוג הבחינה: מבחן מתכונת
מועד הבחינה: מתכונת 4
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 1–8.

LESSONS IN THE OPEN AIR

- I** 1 Until last year, Lena Brooks spent almost every school day at a desk. Her school, in a small Canadian town, had always taught every subject indoors. Then, last September, the principal announced a new plan: all science and art lessons would take place in a small forest behind the school. Brooks loved the idea from the first week. "In the forest, we could touch and
- 5 smell the things we were studying," she remembers. "I also found it much easier to remember the lessons afterwards." Next spring, some math lessons will move outdoors too.
- II** Outdoor learning means taking ordinary school lessons out of the classroom and into nature. Thousands of schools in Europe and North America now use it, at least for a few hours each month. "Children learn better when all their senses are involved," says education researcher
- 10 Paul Hendricks. "Many children with a lot of energy, for instance, find it very hard to stay in their chairs for six hours a day, and they often get into trouble because of it. Outside, they can move around while they learn. Outdoor lessons also improve health, since students spend more time walking and breathing fresh air. Research shows that after such lessons, students are calmer and pay more attention in class."
- III** 15 Outdoor learning can take several forms. In some schools, one lesson a week is simply moved to the playground or a nearby park. Other schools send their classes to a forest or a farm for a whole day every month. "Naturally, many teachers feel nervous at first, because they have never taught without a board, desks and four walls around them, and they worry that their students will not listen to them," says Hendricks. "That is why a number of schools now offer their teachers
- 20 special 2-hour training sessions twice a month. There, teachers try out outdoor activities together and share ideas that have worked for them. As a result, they all gain confidence."
- IV** Not every subject can leave the classroom, though. "Lessons that need special equipment, such as computers or chemistry labs, usually have to stay indoors," Hendricks explains. "Imagine a class that is building robots, for example." Still, he expects outdoor programs
- 25 to grow quickly. "Parents who worry about screen time are asking for them more and more," he says. "So schools that offer outdoor learning will attract many new families."

QUESTIONS

Answer questions 1–8 in English, according to the text. In questions 1 and 4, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What are we told about Brooks's school? (paragraph I)

- i) How many students study there.
- ii) Why it moved to a new building.
- iii) What new plan it introduced.
- iv) Why it stopped teaching art.

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

2. Why did Brooks enjoy the lessons in the forest? Give ONE answer from paragraph I.

Because she was able to _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

3. What do we learn from paragraph II about children with a lot of energy?

They might not want to _____ .

(8 points)

4. What do we learn from Hendricks about outdoor learning? (paragraph II)

- i) Which country it started in.
- ii) What problems it causes for teachers.
- iii) How it can help students.
- iv) How much time it takes to prepare.

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

5. What is described in lines 15–17?

Different _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

6. What is the purpose of the 2-hour training sessions mentioned in lines 20–21? Give ONE answer from paragraph III.

To enable all the teachers to _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

7. Which lessons cannot be taught outdoors? Give ONE answer from paragraph IV.

Lessons that _____ .

(8 points)

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

8. What does Hendricks explain in paragraph IV about outdoor programs?

- i) What kind of parents want them.
- ii) Why teachers prefer them.
- iii) How to join one.
- iv) Why they will become more common.
- v) Why they are expensive.
- vi) Which ones are the most successful.

(2x7=14 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.

Which school subject do you think would be the best to study outdoors?

Write a composition stating and explaining your opinion.

(30 points)

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