

סוג הבחינה: מבחן מתכונת
מועד הבחינה: מתכונת 1
מספר השאלון: 016582
קובץ: שאלון

GuyAI

מבית GOOL בגריות

אנגלית

מודול G - 5 יחידות לימוד

הוראות

- א. משך הבחינה: שתיים
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: פרק ראשון - הבנת הנקרא - 60 נקודות; פרק שני - מטלת כתיבה - 40 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: יש לכתוב את כל התשובות באנגלית ובעט בלבד. על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מן הציון.
- בקובץ זה: השאלון - הטקסטים והשאלות, עם מקום לתשובות. התשובות וההסברים - בקבצים "תשובות" ו"פתרון מלא".

בהצלחה!

PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (60 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

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

GOATS AGAINST FIRE

- I** 1 Every summer, wildfires destroy huge areas of forest around the Mediterranean, and the dry hills of Andalusia in southern Spain have suffered as badly as anywhere. Yet in one national park there, something unusual has happened over the past decade: the number of serious fires has fallen sharply. Park officials give much of the credit not to new equipment or extra firefighters, but to 5 a team of hungry animals that spend most of their day eating.
- II** Shepherd Elena Ruiz has guided her herd across these hills for twenty years, and people who stop to watch her at work are often puzzled. "They picture a flock of white sheep, because that is what a shepherd always has in picture books," she says with a laugh. "What they find instead is a crowd of brown goats with long horns." Her choice is deliberate. In spring the slopes are covered with 10 thorny* bushes, and sheep simply refuse to touch them, while goats eat them happily. So from March to May the goats work the hills alone. Only in June, once the grass on the lower slopes has dried out, does Ruiz add a flock of sheep.
- III** As Ruiz explains, goats have a second advantage over sheep: they can feed much higher up. A goat will stand on its back legs to pull leaves off branches two meters above the ground, while sheep 15 keep their heads down and eat only what grows close to it. Low branches that nobody eats turn into dry fuel, which can carry flames from the ground up into the treetops.
- IV** "So why not simply use more goats?" Ruiz asks. "Because a herd of goats is small – mine has about eighty animals – and it clears only a few hectares a week. In a park this size, that is not nearly enough. Sheep travel in flocks of several hundred, so they can graze* every open meadow from one 20 end of the park to the other." With both animals at work, summers in the hills have changed. Fires still break out, but far less often, and most of them stay small and never spread beyond a single field – the kind that local crews can put out within an hour.
- V** Life on steep, rocky ground is hard on the animals, so Ruiz follows advice from vets at a regional farming college. Every six weeks she trims her goats' hooves* so that they can climb safely 25 without getting hurt, and she leaves blocks of salt on the hillsides to supply the minerals that the bushes lack. Shepherds across the region now do the same, and their goats are noticeably healthier and stronger as a result.
- VI** The greatest worry for any herd, Ruiz admits, is losing young animals in their first weeks. Newborn kids* are easily killed by the cold nights of early spring, which are common in the hills 30 even after warm, sunny days. A few years ago the college suggested a solution: low stone shelters with straw floors, where mothers and their kids can spend the night out of the wind. Ruiz and several neighbors built shelters like these on their land, and since then far more kids have survived each spring. "Our herds are growing again," she says. "And bigger herds mean more hills

cleared before the dry season – good for us, and good for every village near the forest."

¹thorny – קוצני ²graze – לרעות, לאכול עשב בשטח פתוח ³hooves – פרסות ⁴kid – גדי

QUESTIONS

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

1. What are we told about the national park in paragraph I?

- i) Why fires there spread so quickly.
- ii) What new equipment it has bought.
- iii) What has changed there in recent years.
- iv) How many firefighters work there.

(6 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

2. According to Ruiz, why do people who watch her herd expect to see sheep? (paragraph II)

Because _____ .

(8 points)

3. What do we learn about sheep from paragraph II?

- i) Why they are not used in spring.
- ii) Why they are easier to look after than goats.
- iii) Why they replace the goats in June.
- iv) How large their flocks are.

(6 points)

4. What difference between goats and sheep does Ruiz present in paragraph III?

A difference in (–).

- i) the time of day they start eating
- ii) how quickly they eat
- iii) the amount of water they need
- iv) how high they can feed

(6 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

- 5.** According to Ruiz, why are sheep needed in addition to goats in the park? Base your answer on lines 17–20.

In order to _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

- 6.** What fires can local crews put out within an hour? (paragraph IV)

Ones that _____ .

(6 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

- 7.** What can shepherds do to improve their goats' health?

Give ONE answer from paragraph V.

They _____ .

(8 points)

- 8.** What danger to newborn kids is mentioned in paragraph VI?

ANSWER: _____ .

(6 points)

- 9.** What do we learn from paragraph VI about the stone shelters?

- i) Who paid for building them.
- ii) How they have helped shepherds.
- iii) How long it takes to build one.
- iv) How many kids each one can hold.

(6 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRODUCTION (40 points)

(WRITTEN PRESENTATION)

Write 120–140 words in English on the following topic.

