

סוג הבחינה: מבחן מתכונת
מועד הבחינה: מתכונת 3
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 1–8.

THE FRIDGE ON THE CORNER: WHO IS FEEDING THE NEIGHBORHOOD?

- I 1 It is seven o'clock on a Thursday evening, and Linda Moreno is standing beside a white fridge on a busy street corner, a box of vegetables in her arms. Moreno is a retired nurse who worked in a city hospital for almost forty years. Now she collects surplus* food from a local bakery and a nearby supermarket and brings it here, a job she has done twice a week for two years. Before
- 5 leaving, she checks that the shelves are spotless. Moreno rarely meets the people who take the food, but her deliveries, together with those of hundreds of others, have helped to feed many families in the neighborhood.
- II Moreno belongs to a movement known as "community fridges." The idea is simple: a fridge is placed in a public spot, and anyone at all, not only people in need, may put food into it or take food
- 10 out of it. Nobody is asked for a reason. The movement took shape in Germany in the early 2010s, when groups of young people grew angry about the huge amounts of food that shops and restaurants were throwing away. They knew they could never collect all of this food by themselves, let alone deliver it to every family in need. They therefore invited neighbors to share whatever they could not use, in fridges set up outside homes and shops. Within a few years, tons of food were saved
- 15 each month.
- III Since then, community fridges have spread to hundreds of cities, mainly thanks to smartphones. "The phone has become the fridge's front door," says social researcher Tom Hadley. "When a volunteer fills a fridge, she can post a photo on a shared app within seconds, and everyone nearby knows what is available. Families no longer have to walk there and hope for the best; they can
- 20 check what is inside before they leave home. And because almost every shop owner has a phone, a bakery can announce leftover bread at closing time, and a volunteer can collect it before it is wasted."
- IV According to Hadley, the fridges are also changing the way local businesses see their neighbors. "Until recently, most shops simply threw their unsold food into a bin at the end of the day," he
- 25 explains. "Today many of them are partners in the project. They ask how much of their food is actually eaten, and some even help to decide where the next fridge should stand. This means that organizers need new skills, such as explaining food safety rules in a way that busy shop workers will actually remember. Most new organizers pick up these skills from people who have run fridges for many years and know from experience which rules are most often forgotten. Without such people,
- 30 many fridges would soon close."
- V Looking after a fridge can also change the volunteers themselves. Many say they now waste far less food at home and organize their shopping more carefully. Some go even further: they might, for example, ask their local council to place a fridge outside the town library, and offer to keep it clean themselves. Researchers have also asked why some volunteers stay with a fridge for years

35 while others drop out within a month. The answer, it appears, is personal contact: volunteers who regularly hear from the families they help stay considerably longer. "Once volunteers realize that someone is waiting for that box of vegetables," explains Hadley, "they rarely give up on the project."

¹surplus – עודף

QUESTIONS

Answer questions 1–8 in English according to the article. In questions 2 and 5, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

1. What are we told in paragraph I?

- i) Why Moreno stopped working as a nurse.
- ii) How Moreno learned about community fridges.
- iii) What Moreno is doing on the street corner.
- iv) Why bakeries have food left over.
- v) How the volunteers are chosen.
- vi) How Moreno helps families in her area.

(2x5=10 points)

2. What can we understand from lines 8–10?

- i) Why many people throw away food.
- ii) How volunteers are trained to store food.
- iii) Who can use a community fridge.
- iv) How much food a fridge can hold.

(6 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

3. Why did the young people in Germany ask their neighbors for help? Give ONE answer from paragraph II.

Because the young people needed to _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

4. What does Hadley explain in paragraph III? Give ONE answer.

He explains how people can _____ .

(8 points)

5. What does Hadley explain in lines 23–26 about local shops?

- i) Why they don't trust volunteers.
- ii) Which kinds of food they sell most.
- iii) How their way of dealing with unsold food has changed.
- iv) Why many of them close early.

(6 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

6. According to Hadley, what is one skill that an organizer of a community fridge needs? Base your answer on lines 27–28.

The organizer needs to be able to _____ .

(7 points)

7. According to the example in lines 32–34, what might some volunteers ask their local council to do?

ANSWER: _____ .

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

8. Why do some volunteers stay with a fridge for years? Base your answer on lines 35–37.

Because they _____ .

(8 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRODUCTION (40 points)

(WRITTEN PRESENTATION)

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

Learning a new skill from online videos can be better than learning it from a teacher. Do you agree with this statement?

Write a composition stating and explaining your opinion. You may relate to your own experience and/or that of others.

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