

סוג הבחינה: מבחן מתכונת
מועד הבחינה: מתכונת 8
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.

GARDENERS OF THE SEA

- I** 1 Coral reefs cover less than one percent of the ocean floor, yet they are home to about a quarter of all the species that live in the sea. They matter to people, too. Hundreds of millions of people around the world depend on reefs for the fish they eat, and the reefs act as natural walls that break the force of storm waves before they reach the coast. Sadly, these underwater cities are in
- 5 serious trouble. In the Caribbean, more than half of the living coral has disappeared since the 1970s. Rising water temperatures are the main cause: when the sea becomes too warm, corals lose the tiny plants that feed them, turn white and often die.
- II** About fifteen years ago, a small group of marine scientists decided to give nature a hand. A damaged reef can heal by itself, but most corals grow only a few centimeters a year, far too slowly
- 10 to make up for the losses. The scientists' answer was the coral nursery: rows of plastic "trees" fixed to the sea floor, with small pieces of coral hanging from their branches. Protected there, the pieces grow quickly. "We never choose them at random," says Dr. Ana Reyes, one of the founders. "We cut them from corals that have lived through the hottest summers, so their young have a better chance."
- III** 15 At first, critics called the project far too costly. Every young coral had to be attached to the reef by hand, at a price of about \$100 each, and a team of divers could plant only a few hundred in a day. Reyes accepts that the early methods were slow, but she rejects the idea that the money was wasted. What worries her more is how future donations will be spent. "Money for reef projects should go to the people who live beside the reefs," she says. "They will still be there long
- 20 after we scientists have gone home. If they learn to run the nurseries themselves, the work will go on."
- IV** New plans in several Caribbean countries now follow this advice. Local men and women are being trained as divers and nursery keepers, and they receive a salary for their work. Organizers hope that the benefits will reach the whole community. With healthier reefs, fishermen could bring home
- 25 bigger catches, families could earn money by taking tourists snorkeling, and coastal villages would suffer less damage in storms.
- V** Early results are encouraging. On some of the first replanted reefs, two thirds of the planted corals were still alive after five years, and a few have begun to produce young of their own, a sign that the reef is coming back to life. Yet Reyes warns against celebrating too soon. "Nurseries
- 30 can buy us time, but they cannot cool the ocean," she says. Two summers ago, a period of unusually hot water killed many planted corals within weeks. Scientists are now testing ways to shade small areas of reef on the hottest days, but such methods are expensive and work only on a small scale. In the end, Reyes believes, the future of coral depends on slowing climate change.

QUESTIONS

Answer questions **1–8** in English according to the article. In questions **1** and **3**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn about coral reefs from paragraph I?

- i) They are found mainly in the Caribbean.
- ii) They cover a large part of the ocean floor.
- iii) They are important to both sea creatures and people.
- iv) They have recovered since the 1970s.

(6 points)

2. What problem was the coral nursery meant to solve? (lines 8–11)

ANSWER: _____ .

(7 points)

3. What do we learn about the coral nurseries from paragraph II?

- i) They were designed by local fishermen.
- ii) They help pieces of coral grow quickly.
- iii) They are made from real trees.
- iv) They are used to raise fish for local families.

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

4. According to Reyes, how would the survival of the young corals in the nurseries be improved?
(paragraph II)

By _____ .

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

5. Critics said the coral project was very expensive. Give a fact from lines 15–16 that supports their claim.

The project _____ .

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

- 6.** According to Reyes, how should money given to reef projects be used? (paragraph III)

It should be used to help _____ .

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

- 7.** According to lines 24–26, how might the people of these countries benefit from healthier reefs?

Give ONE answer.

The people might _____ .

(7 points)

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- 8.** What are we told in paragraph V?

- i) Some planted corals are now producing young.
- ii) All of the planted corals have survived.
- iii) Shading reefs is a cheap solution.
- iv) Hot water no longer harms the planted corals.
- v) Nurseries alone cannot save the reefs.
- vi) Reyes thinks the reefs have fully recovered.

(2x6=12 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRODUCTION (40 points)

(WRITTEN PRESENTATION)

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

Should students have to do homework during school holidays?

Write a composition stating and explaining your opinion.

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