



הצעת פתרון- בחינת הבגרות באנגלית מועד

ב'

קיצ 15 שאלון E 016106

הצעת הפתרון נכתבה על-ידי קרין טרנס וחווה זלינגר מורות לאנגלית
בבתי הספר של קידום.

מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך

סוג הבחינה: א. בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים
 ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה
 ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים
 מועד הבחינה: תשע"ה, מועד ב, 2015
 מספר השאלון: 405,016106

אנגלית

שאלון ה'

(MODULE E)

גרסה א'

הוראות לנבחן

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה ורבע
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.
 פרק ראשון – הבנת הנקרא – 70 נקודות
 פרק שני – הבנת הנשמע – 30 נקודות
 סה"כ – 100 נקודות
- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי
 או: מילון אנגלי-עברי / עברי-אנגלי
 או: מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי
 או: מילון אנגלי-ערבי / ערבי-אנגלי
- נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת-אמו / שפת-אמו-אנגלי.
 השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.
- ד. הוראות מיוחדות:
- (1) עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
 - (2) כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד. אסור להשתמש בטיפקס.
 - (3) בתום הבחינה חזור את השאלון למשגיח.
- הערה: גם נבחני משנה ונבחנים אקסטרניים חייבים להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחרות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!

/המשך מעבר לדף/

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS
(70 points)

Read the book review below and then answer questions 1-8.

ALL ABOUT CHOCOLATE

A review by Mark Nolan

The latest book in the "Learn More About..." series was published last week. This series continues to bring us beautiful, highly informative books on a wide variety of our favorite foods, including bread, cheese, and ice cream. Now comes one on chocolate, written by Anna Dayton and Jeffrey Barnett, editors of *Sweet Desserts Magazine*.

This book, like the other books in the series, opens with a chapter on the history of the subject, presenting many fascinating facts. The writers begin with the origin of chocolate in South America, where powder was produced from the seeds of the cacao tree, and then mixed with water to make a bitter chocolate drink. Only kings and nobles were allowed to drink it, and the seeds themselves were considered so valuable that they were used as a form of money.

The book also describes the arrival of the cacao seeds in Europe in the 16th century. Traders brought them to Spain, where sugar was added, greatly improving the taste of the chocolate drink. Within 100 years the drink had already spread to other parts of Europe. However, only the rich could afford to buy it because of the high cost of producing the powder. This changed in the 19th century, with the invention of machines that made it much cheaper to do the job. At about the same time, cacao powder was first used to produce new forms of chocolate, including the chocolate bars that we enjoy today.

Another chapter is devoted to scientific studies of chocolate, including reports on some of the latest research. Unfortunately, the writers do not mention any of the findings about the risks of eating too much chocolate, such as obesity and damage to teeth. Instead, they focus only on studies of potential benefits, which show that chocolate can improve mood and memory. The chapter would certainly have been better if they had provided more balanced information.

At the end of the book there is a section listing the different kinds of chocolate on the market and the terms used in the chocolate industry. Much of this information is too technical, and may not interest all readers. But despite such flaws, the book is a fine addition to the "Learn More About..." series, and you will want to look through its pages again and again.

המשך בעמוד 3/



לא לכתוב באזור זה
لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions 1-8 in English, according to the article. In questions 3, 5 and 8, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn from lines 1-11 about the books in the series?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

-✓ i) What the reviewer thinks of them.
- ii) Who the authors are.
- iii) What new facts they contain.
-✓ iv) What they have in common.
- v) How many there are.
- vi) Which ones are the most popular.

(2×8=16 points)

2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

From lines 6-11 we learn about two different uses of seeds
..... of the cacao tree

(8 points)

3. Which of the following is a suitable title for lines 12-19?

- (i) Chocolate in Europe Today
- (ii) The Many Uses of Chocolate
- (iii) The Increasing Value of Chocolate
- (iv) The History of Chocolate in Europe

(7 points)

4. What is the job that is referred to in line 18?

ANSWER: producing the powder

(7 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/

5. What are we told in lines 12-16 about the chocolate drink?

- (i) Why it was brought to Europe.
- (ii) Why people drank it mainly in Spain.
- (iii) Why most people could not drink it.
- (iv) Why it did not spread quickly through Europe.

(8 points)

6. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

In lines 20-25, better memory is mentioned as an example of
eating chocolate

(8 points)

7. What would have improved the chapter on scientific studies? (lines 20-25)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

The chapter would have been better if it contained information about
the risks of eating too much chocolate

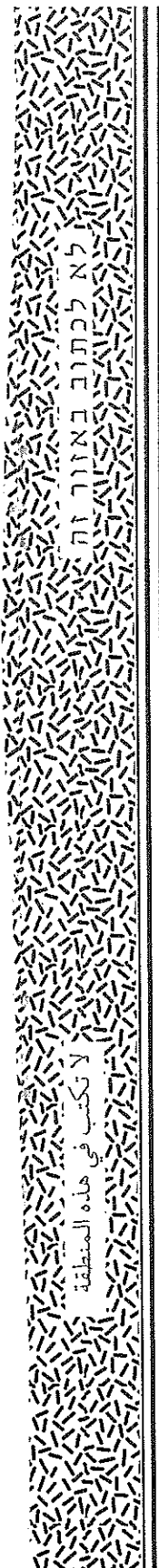
(8 points)

8. What does the reviewer mention in both the fourth and fifth paragraphs?

(lines 20-30)

- (i) Readers' responses to the book.
- (ii) Problems with the book.
- (iii) Information that is not in the book.
- (iv) Reasons that he likes the book.

(8 points)



Note: The exam continues on page 6.

/המשך בעמוד 6/

PART II: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM SPOKEN TEXTS

(30 points)

Answer questions 9-13 according to the broadcast. In questions 10 and 13, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions. (5 points for each correct answer.)

REMOVING ADVERTISING BILLBOARDS* FROM CITY STREETS

9. What does John explain about advertising billboards in his first answer?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) When they first appeared.
- ii) What they advertise.
- ✓..... iii) What effect they have on drivers.
- iv) Which city roads they are found on.
- v) How they can be made more attractive.
- ✓..... vi) Why many people don't like them.

10. According to John, what change has taken place in recent years?

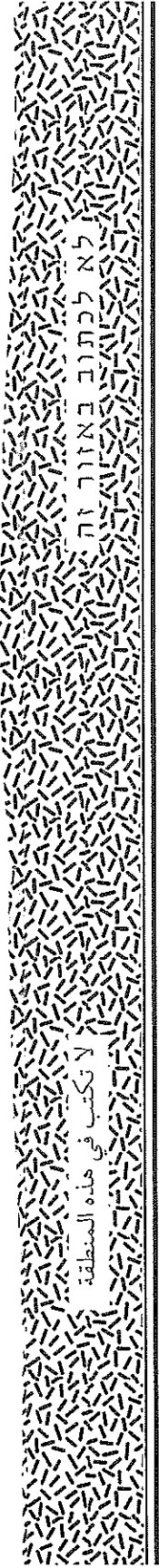
- (i) Fewer companies are using billboards.
- (ii) The cost of billboard advertising has gone down.
- (iii) Cities now prefer Internet advertising.
- (iv) Cities today need more money.

11. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Sao Paulo and Grenoble are both mentioned as cities that stopped
billboard advertising. * there are more options!

* billboards — שלטי חוצות / لافتة إعلان كبيرة في جوانب الشوارع

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة



12. Why do some people want to keep the billboards on the streets? Give ONE reason.

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because they think that the billboards are good for business

* there are more options!

13. What do we learn from John's last answer?

(i) What new campaigns his group is planning.

(ii) What his group is doing to get support.

(iii) What his group has learned from other groups.

(iv) How successful the different groups have been.

בהצלחה!

זכות היוצרים שמורה למדינת ישראל
אין להעתיק או לפרסם אלא ברשות משרד החינוך