

מועד ב

סוג הבחינה: בגרות
מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשפ"א, 2021, מועד ב
מספר השאלון: 016481

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
		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.

נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת אימו / שפת אימו-אנגלי. השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור של 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.

(3) בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.

הערה: גם נבחני משנה ונבחנים אקסטרניים חייבים להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.

שים לב: אין להוסיף דפים למחברת הבחינה.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!



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PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (70 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-8.

NEW JOBS FOR DOGS

- I** One sunny day in Iowa, USA, two dogs are running around a large field of corn. With their noses close to the ground, they are searching for a plant called "silky bush clover." Each of these specially trained dogs locates the plant by its smell, and sits down next to any that it finds. Then the handler, Kate Banville, goes to the dog and gives it a reward – a ball to play with.
- 5 **II** The silky bush clover is originally from Asia, where pests and diseases prevent it from spreading. However, in the USA it has no natural enemies, so it can quickly cover whole fields. This stops other plants from growing there. Therefore, efforts are constantly being made to find and remove silky bush clover plants before they spread. "Discovering a single plant in a large field is impossible for humans," says Banville. "But trained dogs can do the job easily."
- 10 **III** Dogs like these are being used in conservation projects all over the world. Each dog is trained to recognize only one specific smell – of a plant, an animal, or even just part of an animal. For example, in Africa, conservation dogs help find the world's rarest gorillas so that scientists can study them. And in India, dogs are helping to catch people who kill elephants for their valuable tusks. They are able to smell even the smallest amounts of tusk hidden inside a bag.
- 15 **IV** Many of the conservation dogs used to be pets. "They were abandoned because they're so full of energy," says Banville. "That was difficult for their owners, but for us it's perfect. They also love playing with a ball, and that makes them easy to train." However, she explains, not every dog is right for the job. "All our projects require the dogs to spend all day running great distances. Only big, strong ones can do that without getting too tired."
- 20 **V** But it's not enough to have the right dogs – the handlers, too, must be suited to the job. "You need a lot of patience and mental concentration," says Banville. "During all the hours the dogs are working, you have to keep an eye on everything they're doing. So while a lot of dog lovers are interested in this job, not many can actually do it. But when you do have a good handler and a smart dog, they're an amazing team."

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

לא לכתוב באזור זה



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QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions **1-8** in English according to the article. In questions **1, 2, 4** and **8**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What are we told about the dogs described in paragraph I?
- (i) Why they like playing with a ball.
 - (ii) When they get a reward.
 - (iii) How much time they spend in the field.
 - (iv) How difficult it was to train them.
- (8 points)

2. What do we learn about the silky bush clover from paragraph II?
- (i) Why it spreads mainly through large fields.
 - (ii) How it arrived in the USA.
 - (iii) How it spreads diseases.
 - (iv) Why it can spread quickly in the USA.
- (8 points)

3. According to Banville, "trained dogs can do the job easily" (line 9). What makes it easy for them?
Base your answer on paragraph I.
COMPLETE THE ANSWER.
Their ability to
- (8 points)

4. What do we learn about conservation dogs from paragraph III?
- (i) How they are trained.
 - (ii) What smells they learn to recognize most easily.
 - (iii) Where they are used.
 - (iv) Why scientists study them.
- (7 points)

5. What do conservation dogs enable scientists to do? (paragraph III)
COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
The dogs enable scientists to
- (8 points)

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6. How do conservation dogs help catch people who kill elephants? Base your answer on information in lines 13-14.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They do it by (8 points)

7. According to Banville, which dogs can be used as conservation dogs? Give TWO answers from the lines below.

COMPLETE THE ANSWERS.

- (1) Lines 15-17: Dogs that
- (2) Lines 18-19: Dogs that (2x8=16 points)

8. What does Banville explain about working with conservation dogs?

- (i) Why handlers love the work.
- (ii) Why the dog and handler are not trained at the same time.
- (iii) Why it can be difficult for the handler.
- (iv) Why it is important for the dogs to watch the handlers.

(7 points)

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Note: The exam continues on page 8.



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PART II: SPOKEN RECEPTION (30 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM SPOKEN TEXTS)

Answer questions 9-14 according to the broadcast. In question 10, follow the instructions. In the other questions, circle the number of the correct answer.

(5 points for each correct answer.)

HELPING THE SCIENTISTS OF THE FUTURE

9. According to Jeffrey, what is the purpose of SIA?

- (i) To help scientists become teachers.
- (ii) To collect information on how kids study science.
- (iii) To advise students on how to do experiments.
- (iv) To help schools find science teachers.

10. What is ONE of the students' research projects that is mentioned by Jeffrey?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

A research project on

11. Why doesn't Jeffrey want to tell Sarah what students have discovered?

- (i) Many results are still a secret.
- (ii) The research projects aren't finished yet.
- (iii) He doesn't know all the details.
- (iv) He wants her to read the reports herself.

12. Why did Jeffrey join SIA?

- (i) Because his daughter told him about the organization.
- (ii) Because he realized how much he could help.
- (iii) Because his friends asked him to.
- (iv) Because he had a lot of time.

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13. Jeffrey mentions Japan as a country where (-).
- (i) some of his students live
 - (ii) he first heard about SIA
 - (iii) he used to live and teach
 - (iv) the first SIA projects were done
14. What do we learn from Jeffrey's last answer?
- (i) What research projects are most interesting.
 - (ii) How his students have influenced his work.
 - (iii) What effect SIA can have on high school students.
 - (iv) How SIA works with university students.

בהצלחה!

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

לא לכתוב באזור זה

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة