

א. סוג הבחינה: בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים

ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה

ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים

מועד הבחינה: חורף תשס"ז, 2007

מספר השאלון: 405,016106

אנגלית

שאלון ה'

(MODULE E)

גרסה ב'

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 אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי

או: قاموس "قاراب" إنجليزي – إنجليزي – عربي

(מילון הראפס אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי)

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 לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!

/המשך מעבר לדף/

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

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-6.

WIND ENERGY

The fastest growing source of energy in the world today isn't oil, coal, or some hi-tech invention. Instead, it's the wind — the same force that has served people for thousands of years. Wind seems to be the perfect solution to our energy problems: it's non-polluting, it's all around us, and there's no way we can use it all up.

- 5 In the last few years, more and more countries have become interested in using wind to produce energy. One such country is Britain, which is developing a huge "wind farm" near its west coast. When completed, the giant wind turbines are expected to produce enough electricity for five million homes.

- 10 Wind power is not likely to replace traditional fuels in the near future. However, it could provide much of a country's energy needs, and at much lower cost. According to the US Energy Department, the wind farms now being constructed in the USA will eventually supply almost half the country's electricity.

- 15 Unfortunately, the huge turbines are not exactly beautiful; they are also noisy and often break down. Moreover, birds tend to collide with them. This has happened so frequently that even some environmental groups that used to demand the development of wind energy now oppose it. But the biggest drawback is the simple fact that the wind doesn't blow whenever and wherever you want it. You just can't count on it always being there when you need it most — like on hot summer days, when electricity consumption is especially high.

- 20 All these problems will have to be solved before we can expect the wind to become our main source of energy. But apparently the people of Holland, who are famous for their windmills, are right: the wind can be an excellent source of energy if you know how to use its potential.

(Adapted from "Wind is Fastest Growing Energy Resource," *ABC News*, June 14, 2005)

QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions 1-6 in English according to the article. In question 6, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What aspects of wind as a source of energy are mentioned in lines 1-8?

PUT A \checkmark BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) Its cost.
- ii) How long it has been used.
- iii) Some ways of studying it.
- iv) Where it was first developed.
- v) Its popularity today.
- vi) When it cannot be used.

(2x8=16 points)

2. Give TWO advantages of wind energy. Take each answer from a different paragraph.

- (1)
- (2)

(2x8=16 points)

3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE ACCORDING TO LINES 5-12.

Britain and the USA are given as examples of

.....

(10 points)

4. What is the subject of the fourth paragraph (lines 13-19)?

ANSWER:

(10 points)

5. According to lines 13-16, what has caused some environmental groups to change their mind about wind power?

ANSWER:

(9 points)

6. What is the author's conclusion regarding wind as a source of energy?

- (i) It is too early to tell if it has potential.
- (ii) There are better sources of energy.
- (iii) Despite the problems, it is very promising.
- (iv) It is impossible to solve all the problems.

(9 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/

Note: The exam continues on page 6.

/המשך בעמוד 6/

PART II: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM SPOKEN TEXTS (30 points)

Answer questions 7-12 according to the broadcast. In questions 8 and 11 follow the instructions. In the other questions, circle the number of the correct answer.

(5 points for each correct answer.)

"BLOGS" AND THE PEOPLE WHO WRITE THEM

7. What does Jenny say about the word "blog"?

- (i) It is hard to explain exactly what it means.
- (ii) Most people have never heard of it.
- (iii) You can only find it in technical dictionaries.
- (iv) It was invented by computer experts.

8. According to Jenny, how is a blog different from a traditional diary?

Give ONE difference.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

A blog

9. What information does Jenny give about bloggers?

- (i) Which blogs they like best.
- (ii) What they use their blogs for.
- (iii) What computer skills they must have.
- (iv) Why there aren't many of them.

10. According to Jenny, older bloggers are different from younger ones in (—).

- (i) the appearance of their blogs
- (ii) the amount of time they spend on their blogs
- (iii) the subjects they write about
- (iv) the speed with which they get responses

11. According to Jenny, who or what can help you start a blog? Give ONE answer.

ANSWER:

12. What does Jenny expect to happen in the future?

- (i) People will grow tired of blogs.
- (ii) Most people will have more than one blog.
- (iii) A new technology will replace blogs.
- (iv) Everyone will have a blog.

בהצלחה!

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