מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך

סוג הבחינה: א. בגרות לבתי ספר על־יסודיים
ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה
ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים
מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשע"ב, 2012
מספר השאלון: 016105, 404

אנגלית

שאלון ד'

(MODULE D)

גרסה א'

הוראות לנבחן

א. <u>משך הבחינה</u>: שעה ורבע

ב. <u>מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה</u>: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.

פרק ראשון	—	הבנת הנקרא	— 70 נקודות
פרק שני	—	משימת כתיבה	— <u>30 נקודות</u>
		סה"כ	— 100 נקודות

ג. <u>חומר עזר מותר בשימוש</u>: אחד מבין המילונים האלה:

— מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי
<u>או</u>
— מילון אנגלי-עברי-עברי-אנגלי

— قاموس إنجليزي – إنجليزي – عربي
(מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי)
<u>או</u>
— قاموس إنجليزي – عربي / عربي – إنجليزي
(מילון אנגלי-ערבי / ערבי-אנגלי)

נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש <u>גם</u> במילון דו־לשוני: אנגלי-שפת־אמו / שפת־אמו-אנגלי.

ד. <u>הוראות מיוחדות</u>:
(1) עליך לכתוב את <u>כל</u> תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
(2) כתוב את כל תשובותיך ב<u>אנגלית</u> וב<u>עט בלבד</u>. <u>אסור</u> להשתמש בטיפקס.
(3) בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.

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 interview below and then answer questions 1-7.

GOING TO MARS? HERE'S WHAT YOU'LL EAT

The American space agency, NASA, is making plans to send astronauts to the planet Mars, on a trip that could last up to three years. Such a long space flight presents many challenges. One big problem is how to provide the crew with suitable food for the whole trip. Our reporter spoke to Dr. Lisa Brown, head of the NASA team that is trying to find solutions.

Space flights are nothing new. Hasn't food for astronauts already been developed?

Of course, NASA has made a lot of progress since the first space flight in the 1960s. Back then, the meals came in the form of liquids or pills. However, astronauts disliked them so much that they refused to eat them, so NASA scientists had to do something. Eventually they managed to produce complete meals of *real* food, which were specially packaged to keep them fresh. These meals were a great improvement, but we'll need to solve several problems before we can use them on a trip to Mars.

What do you mean?

First of all, we need to think about the weight: six astronauts living in space for three years would need 20 tons of food. That is too heavy for a spacecraft to carry. Secondly, today our methods of packaging only keep food fresh for about 18 months. We need new methods that will do that for at least three years. But even if these problems are solved, we won't be able to rely only on packaged meals on the trip because astronauts often complain that they quickly get boring.

What solutions have you found so far?

One possibility is to grow some of the food in the spacecraft itself. It's not easy, but we've recently managed to grow lettuce and radishes in special boxes that can be used in the spacecraft, and now we're experimenting with additional vegetables. If we succeed, we could not only send less food on the flight to Mars, but also give the astronauts a more varied menu. Imagine how wonderful it will be for them to travel so far from Earth, and still be able to have a fresh salad with their dinner.

/המשך בעמוד 3/

QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions **1-7** in English, according to the interview. In questions **2, 6,** and **7**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn from lines 1-5?

PUT A √ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

..... i) Why NASA is planning a space flight to Mars.

..... ii) Why a trip to Mars presents many challenges.

..... iii) What food astronauts like best.

..... iv) What kind of food is suitable for astronauts.

..... v) Which problems the NASA team has solved.

..... vi) What Dr. Brown's team is working on.

(2x8=16 points)

2. In lines 7-12, Dr. Brown presents (–).

(i) the food astronauts ate before 1960

(ii) the health benefits of astronauts' food

(iii) different types of meals for astronauts

(iv) the best meals for a trip to Mars

(8 points)

3. Why did NASA have to change the food that it used on space flights in the 1960s?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER ACCORDING TO LINES 7-12.

Because ..... .

(8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/

4. In line 7 Dr. Brown says, "NASA has made a lot of progress." What progress has it made? (lines 7-12)

ANSWER: ..... .

(8 points)

5. For the flight to Mars, NASA needs to solve problems with its packaged meals. Give TWO of these problems according to lines 14-19.

(1) ..... .

(2) ..... .

(2x7=14 points)

6. Lettuce and radishes are given as examples of (–). (lines 21-26)

(i) vegetables that are often grown in space

(ii) astronauts' favorite vegetables

(iii) vegetables that astronauts could eat in space

(iv) vegetables that are especially healthy

(8 points)

7. What is presented in lines 21-26?

(i) New kinds of packaged meals for astronauts.

(ii) Vegetables that can't be grown in space.

(iii) Different ways of growing vegetables in space.

(iv) The benefits of growing food in space.

(8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)

Write 100-120 words in English on the following topic.

8. Someone you know gave you some advice. Write a letter telling a friend about this advice.

Write about two or more of the following:

* Why did you need the advice? For example, what decision did you have to make, or what problem did you have to deal with?
* Who gave you the advice (for example, a family member, a friend)?
* Why did you, or didn't you, follow the advice?
* Did the advice help you? Why or why not?

The advice and / or situation you write about may be real or imaginary.

בהצלחה !

Use this page and the next (nos. 5-6) for writing a rough draft.

Write your final version here:

בהצלחה!