קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 4 יחידות עבור נבחני משנה ואקסטרניים



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פרק 1

English Basics - בסיס

1 ..... To be - הפועל להיות
2 ..... Prepositions – מילות יחס
3 ..... Comparative Superlative – Method 2
4 ..... Principles of the language 3 – עקרונות השפה 3

To be – הפועל להיות:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) ביה"ס שלי חדש וגדול.
2) שירה בת 7.
3) דורון ילד חכם ובוגר.
4) מאיה פה?
5) לא קר היום.
6) השמים כחולים היום?

Prepositions – מילות יחס:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) כל שנה בדצמבר או באפריל, המשפחה שלי מטיילת למקום אחר בעולם.
2) השנה אנחנו נהיה בפריז. אנחנו נוסעים בפסח. זה בעוד שבוע, ביום שלישי.
3) התוכנית היא לצאת מהבית בשעה 12 כי המטוס ממריא ב-16:00.
4) אנחנו בטח נאכל משהו בשדה התעופה.

Comparative Superlative - Method 2:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) אני בגובה של דניאל. (דניאל ואני באותו הגובה).
2) עמית בגובה של אחותה.
3) היא יותר יפה מהגר.
4) היא האישה הכי יפה שראיתי.
5) היא יפה כמו נסיכה.
6) כן, עכשיו יותר נוח לי.
7) אני חושב שהוא נהיה אדם שקט יותר.
8) הם הכי טובים במה שהם עושים.
9) אתה לא חכם כמו המורה.
10) הם לא הכי מהירים בכיתה.
11) דין לא יותר מוכן ממך למבחן.
12) התאומות יותר יפות מאחותן הקטנה?
13) הילד הזה הכי רגיש בכיתה?
14) היא יפה כמו נסיכה?
15) אתה מרגיש יותר בטוח עכשיו?
16) הבית שלה יותר נקי השבוע?
17) אנחנו לא יותר טובים מאשר שהיינו שנה שעברה?

עקרונות השפה 3 – Principles of the language 3:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) אתה רץ מהר. (במהירות).
2) הוא עשה את זה טוב. (בצורה טובה).
3) היא חשבה על זה לעומק. (בצורה עמוקה).
4) הם היו מעולים היום! (בצורה אמיתית).
5) החיילים נלחמו באומץ. (בצורה אמיצה).
6) דור ועידו הולכים ברחוב, ופתאום מעבר לכביש דור רואה מישהו שלובש את החולצה שהוא רצה לקנות בקניון אתמול. הוא אומר לעידו:
"זאת החולצה שרציתי לקנות אתמול! היא הרבה יותר יפה מזאת שאמרת לי לקנות".
7) שני ודניאל הולכות ברגל לבקר את סבתא שלהן אבל לא זוכרות אם צריך לפנות ברחוב הדר ימינה או שמאלה. דניאל מדליקה את אפליקציית המפות שבפלאפון שלה ואומרת לשני:
"כאן זה המקום/פה זה המקום בו אנחנו צריכות לפנות ימינה".
8) יובל פותח את מתנות יום ההולדת שלו, ואמא נותנת לו חבילה שהוא פותח. בפנים הוא מוצא מחשב נייד, אבל יש לו מה להגיד:
"אמא, מה זה? זה לא המחשב שרציתי, זה שחור ואני רציתי אחד לבן. זה שוקל המון וזה גם דגם ישן".
9) עמית ורועי נכנסים לכיתה בבוקר קצת לפני שהמורה מגיעה לכיתה, ועמית אומר לרועי:
"היום יום שישי. זה הולך להיות יום ממש טוב כי היום המורה המעצבנת הזאת לא תיתן לנו שיעורי בית".
10) בתחרות הריצה השנתית של בית הספר, דן רואה את הילד שניצח אותו שנה שעברה ואומר לעצמו:
"הפעם אני לא הולך לתת לו לנצח! הגיע הזמן להראות לו מי מספר אחת".

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פרק 2

הווה פשוט - Present Simple

Present Simple 5
Present Simple – To Have 6
Special Element Questions 7
Practice Conversation 8

Present Simple:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) אני אוהב לשתות מיץ תפוזים, יסמין אוהבת לשתות חלב.
2) החברים שלי יודעים לדבר צרפתית, אבל ג'וני גם יודע לדבר רוסית.
3) טלי מאוד עייפה, היא נרדמת על הספה כשהיא מתעייפת.
4) אני פועל בניין, ואני אוהב את העבודה שלי מאוד.
אני עובד כאן כל יום בערך 10 שעות, ואז אני הולך הביתה למשפחה שלי.
כשאני מגיע הביתה אנחנו בדרך כלל אוכלים ארוחת ערב ביחד.
הבת שלי תמיד עוזרת לאשתי להכין את הארוחה.
היא ילדה טובה והיא מבשלת ממש טוב. (בצורה מאוד טובה).
אחרי שאנחנו מסיימים לאכול את ארוחת הערב, הבן שלי עושה את הכלים (שוטף את הכלים).
כמו אחותו, גם הוא ילד טוב.
הילדים בדרך כלל נכנסים למיטה בסביבות 22:30.
הם קוראים במיטה עד שהם מתעייפים ואז אני מכבה את האור בחדר שלהם אחרי שהם נרדמים.
המשפחה שלי אוהבת את השגרה הזאת.
הבית שלי הוא מקום מאוד נעים.

Present Simple – To Have:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) יש לי בית גדול, אבל אין בו הרבה אנשים.
2) יש לה את שיעורי הבית של היום? אני לא בבית הספר כי אני חולה.
3) אני תלמיד טוב אבל אין לי זמן ללמוד כי אני גם עובד.
4) יש לה שיעורי בית אבל היא מאוד עצלנית אז היא לא עושה אותם.
5) הם לא אויבים, הם דווקא חברים מאוד טובים.
6) יש לכם תינוק חמוד, יש לכם הרבה מזל.

Special Element Questions:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) אתה חושב שזו הייתה הופעה טובה?
כן, אני כן... הזמרים היו מאוד מוכשרים.
הם כותבים את כל השירים האלו בעצמם?
לא, הם לא. הכישרון שלהם הוא בשירה, לא בכתיבה.

2) דנה אוהבת שוקולד?
כן, היא אוהבת... אבל לא שוקולד לבן.
ומה עם בשר... (היא אוכלת בשר?).
לא היא לא, היא צמחונית.

3) הרופא פה היום?
לא הוא לא, הוא בחוץ.

Practice Conversation

שאלות

תרגלו את השיחה הבאה:

1) היי, איפה אתה?
אני בבית.
אתה רוצה לאכול איתי במסעדה היום?
כן, אבל אני לא רוצה לחזור מאוחר.
למה? מחר יום שישי. אנחנו לא לומדים ביום שישי.
כן, אני יודע. אבא שלי צריך עזרה ממני מוקדם בבוקר, אז אני צריך לישון לילה מלא.
אני מבין. לאיזו מסעדה אתה רוצה ללכת?
לא יודע, יש מסעדות טובות?
כן, יש כמה טובות. אתה מכיר את 'קפה המגדל'?
לא, אני חי על כוכב אחר. ברור שאני מכיר אותו! אני מת על 'קפה המגדל'!
אוקי, אז תאסוף אותי סביבות 20:00. אני צריך ללכת עכשיו.
אין בעיה. תהיה בקשר מאוחר יותר/אחר כך.

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פרק 3

הווה ממושך - Present Progressive

Present Progressive 9
Test 10
Practice 12

Present Progressive:

שאלות:

1) תרגל את השיחה הבאה:

"למה אתה ער כל כך מוקדם?
אני נוסע לסופר לפני שכולם מגיעים לשם.
אתה בא הביתה אחרי זה?
ברור שאני בא הביתה, אני צריך לשים את האוכל במקרר.
אתה לא שוכח משהו?
לא, אני לא שוכח שום דבר. לפחות... לא נראה לי.
אתה שוכח שביקשתי ממך לקחת את הבת שלנו לבית הספר".

2) בחר את הפועל בגרסה המתאימה במשפטים הבאים:

a. Do you ____ the answer? (know, knowing)
b. Jim ____ dessert every day. (eats, is eating)
c. I ____ good about the race's outcome. (feel, am feeling)
d. She ____ her mother. (resembles, is resembling)
e. Do you ____ they will win? (think, thinking)
f. They really ____ everything you did for them. (appreciate, are appreciating)
g. Can you ____ the coffee brewing? (smell, are smelling)
h. I still ____ a lot of money on my student loans. (owe, am owing)
i. You ____ more shoes than anyone else I know. (have, are having)

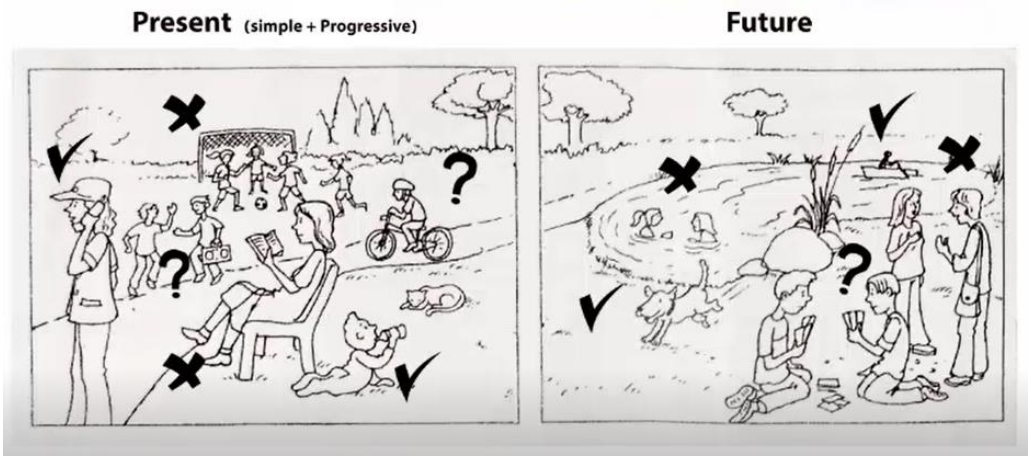
Test:

שאלות:

1) בתרגיל זה אתם מתבקשים לכתוב את הפעלים בגרסה המתאימה שלהם בהתאם לנושאי המשפט שמבצעים אותם.

My father _____ (not work) in an office, he _____ (work) in a bakery.
Every day, he _____ (bake) tasty bread and cakes. I usually _____ (wake up) at 6 o'clock in the morning because that's when he _____ (wake up).
He _____ (make) noise and it _____ (be) hard to go back to sleep after that.
I _____ (like) to go to work with him because I _____ (want) to learn how to bake things too.
One day I _____ (hope) that I _____ (be) a baker as well. I _____ (bake) fresh bread every morning. I _____ (not think) that I _____ (work) hard and I _____ (need) something in my life to _____ me _____ (get out) of bed early in the morning or I _____ (sleep) till noon.
Right now I _____ (be) still a pupil in school. This morning Dad _____ (drive) me to school. I _____ (not be) home until 15:00 because school _____ (finish) at 14:30 today.
In the evening we _____ (go) to the bakery again because Dad _____ (receive) a big shipment of ingredients at 18:00. I _____ probably _____ (get) into bed at a very late hour today.

2) כתבו שלושה משפטים על כל תמונה.
משפט אחד חיובי, משפט אחד שלילי ושאלה אחת.
הסימנים ליד הפעולות השונות מראות לכם באיזה סוג משפט מדובר.



3) בתרגיל זה נתונים לכם התשובות, אבל עליכם לנסות לפי ההיגיון להבין מהם השאלות ואז לכתוב אותם באנגלית כך שלכל תשובה תהיה שאלה מתאימה.

a. _____?
No, I don't think that I will come tonight.

b. _____?
Of course, I will pick them up on my way to the mall.

c. _____?
I'm going home after the game because my wife is making dinner.

d. _____?
He usually brushes his teeth after he eats.

e. _____?
Yes, we know that the game we wanted to play is on the shelf.

f. _____?
Yes, this computer is new.

4) הפכו את המשפטים הבאים לשאלות:

a. I won't tell him about his birthday present.
b. He thinks that you are a smart person.
c. Daniella wants to drive with me into the city tomorrow.
d. I'm not going to cook anything tonight.
e. We are flying to Brazil in the summer.

5) כתבו קטע משלכם על המצב הנתון:

Your cat is lost. You don't know where he is and you are worried.
Write some information about the cat to put on trees and places outside so people can contact you if they find the cat! (40-50 words).
Use the Present Simple. Present Progressive and the future tense.

Practice:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) אני בדרך כלל הולך לביה"ס כל יום חוץ מימי שישי, אבל השבוע אני הולך גם ביום שישי.
2) אתה בדרך כלל לא אוכל בשר, אבל אני רואה שאתה אוכל סטייק.
3) אין לי כלב, אבל יש כלב שמשחק עם כדור בגינה שלי. כרגע, אני רואה אותו.
4) מתי אתה הולך לפארק? אני חושב שאני רוצה לבוא איתך.
5) על מה הוא חושב? הוא נראה מאוד שמח.
6) אני לא שייך לקבוצה הזאת, מתי אתה מעביר אותי?
7) באיזה יום אנחנו מארחים אנשים השבוע?
8) זה נראה שהולך לרדת גשם בקרוב.

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פרק 4

Important Words - מילים חשובות לדעת באנגלית

13 ..... Yet - Still - Already
14 ..... Also - Too
15 ..... Like - such as
16 ..... Either vs Neither

Yet – Still – Already:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) כבר עברת על החומר?
2) מתי כבר תלמד?
3) אני עדיין לא חושב שהגיע הזמן לנסות שוב.
4) אתה לא יודע שכבר היית אמור לחזור?
5) יש עדיין הרבה ללמוד בנושא הזה.
6) המזגן עדיין דולק, ואף אחד לא בסלון.
7) אנחנו עדיין לא מספיק רעבים לאכול.
8) אני עדיין לא חושב שהגיע הזמן לנסות שוב.
9) כן, כבר ביקרתי את סבא וסבתא השבוע.
10) אני עדיין לא במסעדה כי אני מחפש חנייה באיזור.

Also – Too:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) חשבתי על זה וגם אני חושב שאני צריך להיות שם.
2) גם דייויד דיבר איתו אבל הוא פשוט לא מוכן לבוא.
3) מלי לוקחת את הילדים שלה לחו״ל הקיץ גם כן.
4) כן אבל גם אתה אמרת שהמשחק היה טוב!

Like – such as:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) אף פעם לא היה לי חבר כמו אחי התאום.
2) אנחנו עושים המון דברים ביחד, כמו ריצה, שיעורי בית ואפילו בישול.
3) אני מבשל טוב כמוהו. (אני מבשל באותה רמה שהוא מבשל).
4) אני חושב שאנחנו מאוד דומים אחד לשני בהרבה דברים.
5) כפי שאמרתי, הוא החבר הכי טוב שלי.

Either vs Neither:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) אתה רוצה ללבוש את החליפה האפורה או את השחורה?
אף אחד מהם (לא זה ולא זה), אני רוצה את הכחולה.
2) או שהיא תהיה במסיבה או שלא.
3) על מה אתם מדברים?
אתם גם לא חשבתם שהוא ינצח בתחרות.
4) לא אחותי ולא אחי היו בבית אתמול כי הם הלכו לבקר את סבא וסבתא.
5) המורה אמרה שאנחנו צריכים לקרוא אחד משני הספרים האלה, אבל לא הספר הזה מעניין אותי, ולא ההוא.

קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 4 יחידות עבור נבחני משנה ואקסטרניים

פרק 5

Future - עתיד

17 ..... Future
18 ..... Test

Future:

שאלות:

תרגם את הקטע הבא:

"סוף השבוע הזה יהיה ממש טוב, אני חושב.
זה יהיה סוף שבוע טוב כי סבא וסבתא יגיעו לארץ הערב.
הם לא יישנו אצלנו כי הדוד שלי בני רוצה שהם יישארו בבית שלו.

יש להם מתנות בשבילי ובשביל אחותי.
אנחנו נקבל אותם מחר כי סבא וסבתא יהיו עייפים אחרי הטיסה שלהם.
מתי אתם תראו את סבא וסבתא שלכם?

לאן אנחנו הולכים ביחד כשהם יהיו פה, אתה שואל?
אנחנו נלך למסעדות וניקח אותם לראות מקומות יפים בישראל.
הם לא ירצו לנסוע לאילת כי הם כבר מכירים את אילת".

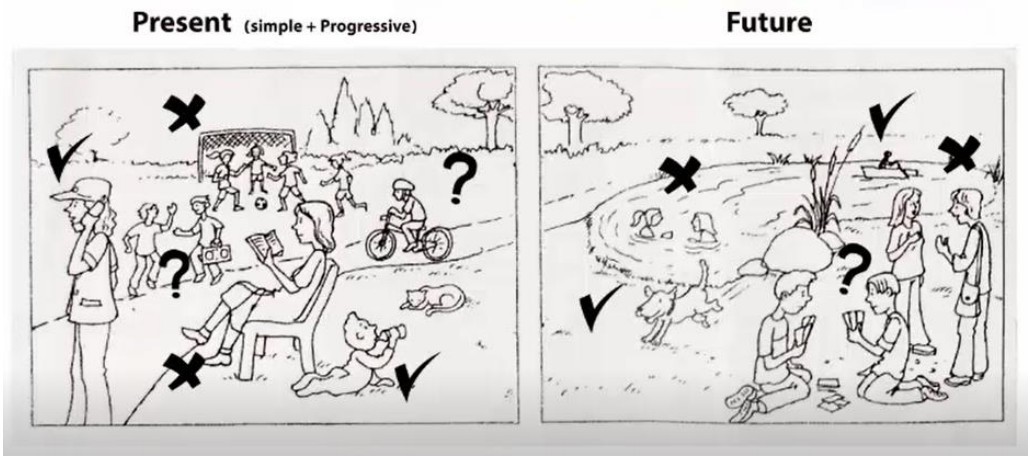
Test:

שאלות:

1) בתרגיל זה אתם מתבקשים לכתוב את הפעלים בגרסה המתאימה שלהם בהתאם לנושאי המשפט שמבצעים אותם.

My father _____ (not work) in an office, he _____ (work) in a bakery. Every day, he _____ (bake) tasty bread and cakes. I usually _____ (wake up) at 6 o'clock in the morning because that's when he _____ (wake up).
He _____ (make) noise and it _____ (be) hard to go back to sleep after that.
I _____ (like) to go to work with him because I _____ (want) to learn how to bake things too.
One day I _____ (hope) that I _____ (be) a baker as well. I _____ (bake) fresh bread every morning. I _____ (not think) that I _____ (work) hard and I _____ (need) something in my life to _____ me _____ (get out) of bed early in the morning or I _____ (sleep) till noon.
Right now I _____ (be) still a pupil in school. This morning Dad _____ (drive) me to school. I _____ (not be) home until 15:00 because school _____ (finish) at 14:30 today.
In the evening we _____ (go) to the bakery again because Dad _____ (receive) a big shipment of ingredients at 18:00. I _____ probably _____ (get) into bed at a very late hour today.

2) כתבו שלושה משפטים על כל תמונה.
משפט אחד חיובי, משפט אחד שלילי ושאלה אחת.
הסימנים ליד הפעולות השונות מראות לכם באיזה סוג משפט מדובר.



3) בתרגיל זה נתונים לכם התשובות, אבל עליכם לנסות לפי ההגיון להבין מהם השאלות ואז לכתוב אותם באנגלית כך שלכל תשובה תהיה שאלה מתאימה.

a. _____?
No, I don't think that I will come tonight.

b. _____?
Of course, I will pick them up on my way to the mall.

c. _____?
I'm going home after the game because my wife is making dinner.

d. _____?
He usually brushes his teeth after he eats.

e. _____?
Yes, we know the song we wanted to hear is on a new disc.

f. _____?
Yes, this computer is new.

4) הפכו את המשפטים הבאים לשאלות:

a. I won't tell him about his birthday present.
b. He thinks that you are a smart person.
c. Daniella wants to drive with me into the city tomorrow.
d. I'm not going to cook anything tonight.
e. We are flying to Brazil in the summer.

5) כתבו קטע משלכם על המצב הנתון:

Your cat is lost. You don't know where he is and you are worried.
Write some information about the cat to put on trees and places outside so people can contact you if they find the cat! (40-50 words).
Use the Present Simple. Present Progressive and the future tense.

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פרק 6

Past Simple - עבר פשוט

Past Simple 20
Test 21

Past Simple:

שאלות:

תרגם את הקטע הבא:

"הלכת לעבודה אתמול?
ברור, הלכתי מוקדם וחזרתי מוקדם כי רציתי ללכת למכון בערב.
מה עשית במכון?
בעיקר עבדתי על הרגליים, למה?
כי גם אני חשבתי לעשות מנוי ולהתחיל ללכת בקרוב.
הצלחתי לשפר את הכושר שלי מאוד בשנה האחרונה שם. כדאי לך.
אשתי אמרה לי שאני צריך את זה. לדעתי גם היא צריכה להתחיל ללכת.
אמרת לה את זה?
לא אמרתי לה עדיין, אני לא רציתי שהיא תתעצבן עליי".

Test:

שאלות:

1) השלם את הגרסה המתאימה של הפעלים בקטע הבא:

Ido _____ (be) a very nice boy. This year he _____ (have) his bar mitzvah.
He _____ (be) 13 years old. At the moment, he _____ (learn) at school.
For his bar mitzvah, Ido's parents _____ (take) him to London.
They _____(stay) in various hotels and they _____ (eat) in good restaurants.
Ido _____ (want) to see the world.
Ido _____ (live) on Basel Street, but he _____ (not like) his town.
He _____ (say) it is too old and boring. There _____ (be) nothing to do.
_____ you also _____ (feel) this way about your town?
When he _____ (be) born he _____ (be) a good boy and his parents _____ (love) playing with him, even when he _____ (behave) badly.
Ido and his father _____ (enjoy) playing football and basketball together, and in the summer Ido _____ (play) matkot with his friends at the beach.
"The summer vaction _____ (not be) long enough!" Ido _____ (say), but usually by the end of the vacation Ido and his friends _____ (not be) so sad to return to school.
_____ you _____ (think) that the summer vacation _____ (be) too long?

2) מצא את השאלות לתשובות הנתונות:

a. _____?
Yes, I did my homework yesterday.
b. _____?
No, I am not going to be home later because I will be out.
c. _____?
No, my brother doesn't have a computer in his room.
d. _____?
Yes, my friends and I are going out for dinner tonight.
e. _____?
No, I don’t like dark chocolate.
f. _____?
Yes, my parents are very good people.

3) תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

א. אין לי מה לעשות עכשיו אז אני הולך לשחות בבריכה של דניאל.

ב. כל פעם שהוא הולך לעשות קניות הוא לא זוכר לקנות לחם.

ג. אנחנו נוסעים לבקר את סבא וסבתא, אתם רוצים לבוא?

ד. ילדים, אני עייף מדי הערב. אני אספר לכם סיפור מחר, אני מבטיח.

ה. שי טילפן. הוא מתכנן טיול ליפן והוא רצה לדעת אם אנחנו רוצים להצטרף.

4) כתוב קטע משלכם על המצב הנתון:

A few months ago, you moved to a new house.
Write a letter to a friend telling him/her about your new home, school and friends.
Make sure that your letter is at least 70 words long.

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פרק 7

Past Progressive - עבר מתמשך

Test 23

Test:

שאלות:

1) השלם את הגרסה המתאימה של הפעלים בקטע הבא:

I was at the dentist's and she _____ (fill) one of my teeth when the lights suddenly _____ (go) out. It _____ (be) a power failure.
The dentist _____ (not want) me to go home with an open hole in my tooth. So, she _____ (tell) me to wait. While I _____ (sit) in the waiting room, a man from the electricity company _____ (knock) at the door. He _____ (say) that they _____ (try) to repair the lines, but that it would take at least two hours before the lights came back on. That's when I _____ (decide) to go home.

2) תרגם את המשפטים הבאים:

א. ראיתי שהיא שותה קולה אז שאלתי אותה אם זה רגיל או "זירו".
ב. הילדים הלכו מכות בזמן שישנתי בחדר שלי אז לא שמעתי אותם.
ג. לא רציתי להפריע לה בזמן שהיא דיברה אז החלטתי להישאר בשקט.
ד. בזמן שאכלנו במסעדת ג'ירף פתאום ראיתי את השכנים שלי בצד השני של המסעדה.
ה. היא אמרה שהיא הולכת לישון אצל חברה, אבל במציאות היא הלכה למסיבה.
ו. אתה חשבת שהוא סיפר לך את האמת?
ז. לא ידעתי שאתה חשבת על לעבור לחו"ל בזמן האחרון.

3) כתוב קטע משלך על המצב הנתון:

You live in the town of Tinsdale. Up until two months ago it was a quiet town. Recently, the mayor has authorized the government's decision to build a new airport right near your town.
As a result, you can't even get a full night's sleep. The noise from the airplanes wakes you up, gives you headaches and disrupts your daily life.
Write a letter to the mayor telling him about these problems and give him suggestions about what can be done about this problem.

You MUST include AT LEAST 2 instances of PAST SIMPLE and AT LEAST 2 more PAST PROGRESSIVE. In addition to this you MAY use any other tenses you have already learned. (150-200 words).

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פרק 8

Modals

24 ..... Modals

Modals:

שאלות:

1) בחר אחת מהאופציות (בסוגריים) והשלם את המשפטים הבאים:

a. Sharon's flight from Thailand took more than 11 hours.
She _____ be exhausted after such a long flight.
(can / had better / must)

b. My teacher told me that we could read this new book if we needed extra credit.
But we _____ read it if we don't want to.
(must not / cannt / don't have to)

c. The tape recorder isn't working. It _____ damaged during the move.
(must have been / must / must be)

d. _____ hold your breath for more than a minute?
No, I can't.
(are you able to / might you / can you)

e. You _____ be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name.
(shouldn't / can't / don't have to)

f. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key.
The answer in the book _____ be wrong!
(have to / must / should)

g. You _____ do the job if you didn't speak French fluently.
(can't / won't be able to / couldn't)

h. You _____ worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work.
(can't / don't have to / shouldn't)

i. You _____ be kidding! That can't be true.
(ought to / have to / should)

j. You _____ leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself.
(may / might / would)

k. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous!
It _____ a fortune.
(must have cost / must cost / must be costing)

2) תרגם את הקטע הבא:

"אמא: דניאל, אני הולכת להזמין בשבילך, מה אתה רוצה?
דניאל: אני מסוגל להזמין לבד, אמא! מלצר, מה כדאי לי להזמין?
מלצר: אני חושב שכדאי לך לנסות את הפיצה שלנו אדוני, היא מצוינת.
דניאל: אוקי, אז הייתי רוצה להזמין פיצה מרגריטה בבקשה.
מלצר: אם אתה אוהב פטריות אז עדיף לך ללכת על הפיצה "פונגי" שלנו.
דניאל: פעם הייתי מזמין את ה"פונגי" כשהייתי בא עם החברים שלי. היום אני רוצה את המרגריטה.
מלצר: אני רגיל לילדים שמזמינים את המרגריטה, אבל אתה חייב לנסות משהו אחר כי המרגריטה משעממת.
דניאל: אתה לא אמור להביע דעה, מלצר! אני לא חייב לנסות את ההמלצות שלך! אסור לך לדבר אלי ככה!
אמא: מלצר, אפשר בבקשה לראות את המנהל של המסעדה? אפשר להחליף איתו כמה מילים בבקשה?
מלצר: אתם תראו אותו אחרי שתסיימו להזמין.
אמא: אנחנו חייבים ללכת, תודה מלצר".

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פרק 9

Perfect Tenses

26 ..... Past Perfect
27 ..... Present Perfect Progressive

Past Perfect:

שאלות:

תרגם את הקטע הבא:

אתמול בבוקר אכלתי ארוחת בוקר, התלבשתי ונכנסתי לאוטו.
דקה לפני שהגעתי לחנות בה אני עובד הטלפון הסלולרי שלי צלצל.
זאת הייתה אשתי.
אשתי: דורון, ראית את המפתחות שלי?
אני: לא, לא ראיתי אותם. לא בזמן האחרון.
אשתי: אני חושבת שראיתי אותם ביד שלך הבוקר. איפה שמת אותם לפני שיצאת מהבית?
אני: לא שמתי אותם באף מקום לפני שיצאתי מהבית כי לא נגעתי בהם. אני לא ראיתי את המפתחות שלך כבר כמה שבועות!
אשתי: אני די בטוחה שראיתי אותך עוזב את הבית אחרי ששמת סט מפתחות בכיס שלך.
אני: אלה לא היו המפתחות שלך.
אשתי: בדקת?
הוצאתי את המפתחות מהכיס שלי.
אני: את צדקת. לקחתי את המפתחות שלך. סליחה מותק.
אשתי: אז תחזיר אותם.
אני: אני לא יכול להחזיר אותם! כבר עזבתי את הבית!
אחרי שסיימנו לדבר חשבתי לעצמי:
"למה לא הסתכלתי על המפתחות לפני שהכנסתי אותם לכיס שלי?"

Present Perfect Progressive:

שאלות:

תרגם את הקטע הבא:

שלום מר. קינג, שמחנו שקיבלת את ההזמנה שלנו לבוא לראיון באולפן שלנו.
שמחתי לקבל את ההזמנה.
האם התחלת לעבוד על הספר החדש שלך?
אני אכן התחלתי לעבוד על הספר החדש שלי, אני עובד עליו מאז תחילת אפריל, למעשה.
מתי התחלת לחשוב על רעיונות בשביל הספר, אדוני?
אני התחלתי לחשוב ולכתוב כל מיני רעיונות לפני שיצאתי לחופשה באפריקה בקיץ.
כמה זמן שאתה כותב ספרים, מר. קינג? אתה תמיד רצית להיות סופר?
אני כותב סיפורים מאז שהייתי ילד קטן. היה לי דמיון מפותח ולא היו לי הרבה חברים.

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פרק 10

Conditionals

Conditionals 28

Conditionals:

שאלות:

תרגם את המשפטים הבאים:

1) אם הייתי מסיים את שיעורי הבית שלי בצהריים, הייתי הולך לשחק כדורסל.
2) אם אני אסיים לנקות את הבית לפני שהיא תגיע, היא תהיה שמחה.
3) כשלא משקים את העציצים במשך כמה ימים, הם מתים.
4) אם הייתי הולך לסופרמרקט עכשיו, הייתי מגיע לפני כולם.
5) כשלא משקים את העציצים במשך כמה ימים, הם מתים.
6) אם הייתי הולך לסופרמרקט עכשיו, הייתי מגיע לפני כולם.

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פרק 11

Passive

29 ..... Test

Test:

Questions:

1) Complete the sentences by using the verbs below:
not allow must return remember prepare see

a. Dogs _____ at school.
b. The painting _____ by artists all around the world for the past few months.
c. Mr. Green _____ for the nice things he has done over the years.
d. Signs _____ and hung in the school hallways.
e. The book _____ to the library by tomorrow or you'll have to pay a fine.

2) Rewrite the sentences below in Passive:

a. People shouldn't throw garbage in the streets.
Garbage _____.
b. She is helping David with his homework at the moment.
David _____.
c. Have they ordered lunch yet?
_____?
d. My friend expects me to go on a trip with him.
_____.
e. We can play that board game on the floor.
_____.

3) Complete the section with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.
Use the active or passive form:

Lost and Found

One stormy afternoon, Jennifer Walterscheit _____ (get) a phone call from a stranger. The man said, "Right now, $100 bills _____(fly) all over the village center. Are they yours?" At first Jennifer _____ (think) it was a joke, but then she opened her bag. As she _____ (look through) her bag, she noticed that a bank envelope with thirty $100 bills in it _____ (miss).
Jennifer was very upset. Her money _____ (blow) all over the village center by the wind and there was nothing she _____ (can / do). " I _____ (never / see) my money again," she cried.

"Don’t worry," said the stranger. "Most people in this village are very honest. They _____ (not take) something that _____ (not belong) to them. I am sure your money _____ (return). "The kind stranger _____ (be) right. By the end of the day, 29 of the 30 bills had been handed in to the police. The next day, Jennifer's story _____ (publish) in the local newspaper. As a result, the final $100 dollar bill _____ (give back) to Jennifer by an honest reader.

4) Correct the mistakes in the sentences:

a. These famous sites us visited by thousands of tourists every year.
b. Where the pictures are being shown?
c. Will be this book translated into Chinese?
d. The dog was been trained while I was waiting outside.
e. "Hamlet" was being written by Shakespeare.

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פרק 13

Introduction to Question Types

31 ..... Sentence Completion

Sentence Completion

Questions

1) Read the following passage and complete the sentence that follows:

It is quite surprising to read the famous names and realize that many of the most well-known successful people in the world never actually finished university. Notable names like Richard Branson, William Shakespeare, Bill Gates and Steve Jobs are surprisingly on this list, along with celebrities from the entertainment industry include Ryan Gosling, Jennifer Lawrence and Leonardo DiCaprio.

Bill Gates and Steve Jobs are examples of…

_____

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פרק 14

Module C - Unseen and Writing

32 Audio Books
35 Distance Learning
38 Orienteering
41 Up Up and Away
44 In the Dark
47 Writing Task 1 - Describe Future Inventions
48 Writing Task 2 - Describe A Place You Want to Live
49 Writing Task 3 - Describe A Person You Admire

Module C – Audio-Books:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-9.

Read the passage below and then answer questions 1-9.

AUDIO-BOOKS

by Robert Carter

If you hear someone say, "I listened to a good book last week", don't be surprised. Many people are listening to audio-books instead of reading books. Audio-books are books which are recorded on CDs or tapes. Once they were used mainly by blind people. Today they are becoming popular with people who are just too busy to read.

Lawyer Sandra Harris is a good example. Until recently, she only had time to read three or four books a year. "Since I discovered audio-books last year, I listen to them everywhere - when I'm waiting in line at the bank, cooking at home or doing other things", she says. Another fan of audio-books is George Madison, a computer salesman. "I spend many hours on the road", he says. "Now I can listen to books while I'm driving".

Audio-books are also becoming more common in schools. Frank Adams, a sixth grade teacher, reports that he gives audio-books to children who are weak readers. "For the first time, these kids realize that books can be fun", he says. "Now my whole class can study the same book, even the kids with reading difficulties who had to read easier books before".

Child psychologist Dr. Betty Richards has a different opinion. She thinks that it is important for kids to read rather than listen. "Reading a book and looking at its pictures help develop the child's imagination", she says. "In addition, reading improves children's spelling". Other people object to audio-books because they claim that you need to concentrate in order to understand what the author wants to say. Therefore, people who listen to a book while doing other things might miss important details.

However, it looks like many people don't share these objections to audio-books. Audio-books sales increased from 5 million in 2001 to 30 million in 2004. Even public libraries report that more people are borrowing audio-books. It seems that more and more readers are using their ears instead of their eyes.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-9 על פי הקטע שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.
(100 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-9 in English according to the passage and the instructions.

Questions:

1) Who used audio-books in the past?
ANSWER: …… .
(6 points)

2) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER. (lines 5-9)
Sandra Harris says that she didn't read many books in the past because she (-).
i. was too busy.
ii. reads slowly.
iii. drives a lot.
(8 points)

3) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 5-9)
Both Sandra Harris and George Madison listen to audio-books while ……...
…… .
(10 points)

4) PUT AN (X) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 10-14)
According to Frank Adams, how can audio-books help weak readers?
They help them (-).
i. improve their grades. ……
ii. enjoy reading. ……
iii. improve their writing skills. ……
iv. learn with the whole class. ……
v. borrow books from the library. ……
(2x10=20 points)

5) (1) CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER: YES or NO.
Dr. Richards agrees with Frank Adams that audio-books should be used in school. YES / NO
(2) Copy the words that justify your answer.
ANSWER: ..... .
(10 points)

6) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. Write TWO things.
According to Dr. Richards reading books helps children ……...
……. and ……..…… .
(2x9=18 points)

7) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER. (lines 15-20)
People who object to audio-books say that (-).
i. reading requires full attention.
ii. reading is easier than listening to audio-books.
iii. listening to a book while driving can be dangerous.
(10 points)

8) How do you know that more people buy audio-books today than in the past? (lines 21-24)
ANSWER: ..... .
(8 points)

9) What does the writer mean when he says, "More and more readers are using their ears instead of their eyes"? (lines 21-24)
ANSWER: .....
..... .
(10 points)

Module C – Distance Learning:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-10.

Read the passage below and then answer questions 1-10.

DISTANCE LEARNING: ANY TIME, ANY PLACE, ANY PACE

by Dan Silver

Susan Clark is an 11th grade student in Florida. She wanted to learn Japanese but her high school didn't offer this course. So in addition to going to a regular school, Susan studies Japanese at the Florida Distance Learning School (FDLS). FDLS is a virtual school, which means that all courses are on the Internet and students' study on their computers at home. They receive reading materials and homework, and "talk" to their teachers and other students - all by email. Many high schools now allow their students to take a limited number of courses at FDLS.

The principal of FDLS, Ray Rosner, explains that his school offers two kinds of courses. "We offer more advanced courses in ordinary high school subjects, like English and mathematics", he says. "In addition, there are courses which are offered only at FDLS, such as creative writing, Japanese and Chinese. Since the number of students in each course is small, each teacher can respond quickly and give individual assistance".

However, some experts disapprove of distance learning: Child psychologist Dr. Mary Grove claims it is not suitable for all students since many of them lack the self-discipline needed to study by themselves. In addition, she is afraid that students will take more and more virtual courses and go to school less and less. "If they study alone on the computer, how will they learn to communicate with other people?"

Mr. Rosner doesn't accept this criticism. He claims that all students can benefit from distance learning because each student can progress at his own pace. Students decide how much and how often to study. In addition, he says that students are only allowed to take a few courses at FDLS. Moreover, they all go to regular schools where they acquire communication skills. Distance learning schools are becoming more popular and some education experts think that these are the schools of the future. Although virtual schools have some 25 advantages, they will probably never replace regular schools.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-10 על פי הקטע שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.
(100 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-10 in English according to the passage and the instructions.

Questions:

1) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
In lines 1-7 the writer explains why Susan Clark (-).

i. wanted to study Japanese.
ii. likes her regular school.
iii. studies Japanese at FDLS.

(9 points)

2) How is FDLS different from a regular school? Give ONE answer from lines 1-7.
ANSWER: …… .

(9 points)

3) (1) CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER: YES or NO.
Students can take as many courses as they want at FDLS. YES / NO
(2) Copy the words that justify your answer.
ANSWER: …… .

(9 points)

4) Mr. Rosner mentions two kinds of courses. Which kind did Susan choose? (lines 1-12)
ANSWER: …… .

(9 points)

5) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
What does Mr. Rosner explain about FDLS in lines 8-12?

i. Which courses are the most popular.
ii. How the class size helps students.
iii. What the teachers think of the students.

(9 points)

6) According to Dr. Grove, who may find it difficult to study at distance learning schools? (lines 13-17)
ANSWER: ……..……..……... .
(9 points)

7) According to Dr. Grove what might happen if students go to a regular school less? (lines 13-17)
COMPLEIE THE SENTENCE.
ANSWER: They …… .
(9 points)

8) PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.
In lines 18-22 Mr. Rosner explains (-).

i. what advantages distance learning has for students. ……
ii. why he agrees with Dr. Grove's opinion of FDLS. ……
iii. which courses students are allowed to take. ……
iv. where students learn to communicate with other people. ……
v. why students don't need to go to a regular school. ……

(2x9=18 points)

9) Some experts think that virtual schools are the schools of the future. What is the writer's opinion?
ANSWER: ……..……..……... .
(9 points)

10) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
What is the meaning of the title: "Distance Learning: Any Time, Any Place, Any Pace"?

i. It describes the way students can study at distance learning schools.
ii. It expresses the writer's opinion of distance learning schools.
iii. It explains why Dr. Grove does not approve of distance learning schools.

(10 points)

Module C – Orienteering – The Sport For Everyone:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-9.

Read the passage below and then answer questions 1-9.

ORIENTEERING - THE SPORT FOR EVERYONE

by Linda Cooper

Orienteering is a sport for people of all ages and abilities who love being outdoors. Players have to reach a final destination in unfamiliar countryside. Each player gets a map of the area. The map does not give the route to the final destination, but only shows a number of stations along the route. Players run from one station to the other, stopping at all the stations marked on the map. At each station they get a flag to prove they stopped at that station. The winner is the player who reaches the final destination in the shortest amount of time and collects all the flags.

Orienteering is sometimes called "the thinking sport" because it requires map-reading and decision-making skills. The players must study the map and remember it so they do not have to look at the map while they run. In addition, a player has to decide quickly on the best route from one station to the next. For example, the player may have to decide whether to take a long, flat road or a shorter, steep road.

In At most orienteering events, players can choose between routes of different lengths and difficulties. For example, families can take short and easy routes while young people can choose longer and more difficult ones. There are even routes which are suitable for disabled people.

Orienteering has a number of benefits. Players exercise both their bodies and their minds. Orienteering also benefits the environment because players have become more aware of the environment and often join organizations which protect nature.
In addition, it is a great way to make friends. Many orienteering players have formed clubs and they get together at social events.

More and more orienteering events take place every year. More than six hundred events took place in the USA last year, with thousands of people participating. If you are interested, you can find more information at *www.orienteering .com.*

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-9 על פי הקטע שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.
(100 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-9 in English according to the passage and the instructions.

Questions:

1) What is the purpose of the first paragraph? (lines 1-7)
ANSWER: …… .
(10 points)

2) PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 1-7)
Orienteering players (-).

i. know the game area very well. ……
ii. like being in the countryside. ……
iii. don't have to stop at each station. ……
iv. don't use a map. ……
v. have to find the quickest route. ……

(2x8=16 points)

3) What could be the reason that a player who was the first to reach the final destination did not win the game? (lines 1-7)
ANSWER: …… .
(10 points)

4) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
The phrase: "... take a long, flat road or a shorter, steep road" (line 12) is an example of (-).

i. a decision a player has to make.
ii. the best way to win the game.
iii. stations marked on the map.

(9 points)

5) Orienteering is for people of all ages and abilities. Give ONE example from lines 13-16 that shows this.
ANSWER: …… .
(9 points)

6) Why does the writer say that orienteering helps players exercise their minds? Name ONE reason. Base your answer on lines 8-12.
ANSWER: ……. .

(10 points)

7) Name ONE environmental benefit and ONE social benefit of orienteering. (lines 17-21)
ANSWER:
(1) Environmental: …… .
(2) Social: …… .

(2x9=18 points)

8) How do we know that orienteering is a popular sport? Name ONE fact.
ANSWER: ……..……..... .

(9 points)

9) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
Another possible title for this article could be:

i. The Young People's Choice.
ii. Think Before You Run.
iii. May the Best Team Win.

(9 points)

Module C – Up, Up And Away:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות)
קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-6.

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

UP, UP AND AWAY

by Alice Ford

Throughout history, people have dreamed about flying. In June 1783, two French brothers, Joseph and Etienne Montgolfier, made this dream come true. They built an enormous balloon out of silk and paper and filled it with hot air. The balloon flew for a few minutes over the city of Paris with its "passengers" – a sheep, a duck and a hen. Six months later, the brothers decided to send up a second balloon, this time with human passengers. However, as they didn't have the courage to fly it themselves, they asked two of their friends to do it. Their friends agreed and flew for twenty-five minutes from the center of Paris to a neighboring village.

At first, hot-air balloons were used very rarely, but by the beginning of the twentieth century people found many uses for them. Armies used the invention to watch battles from the air and to spy on their enemies. Scientists began to use balloons for weather research and big companies used them to advertise their products. Today balloons are still used for these purposes.

Recently, ballooning has become a popular activity. Some people build their own balloons and take part in balloon races and festivals. Other people take tours in balloons. One of the advantages of such tours is that balloons don't fly very high, so the passengers can admire the views below. Because balloons also travel at a slow speed, passengers can really relax and enjoy the flight.

As a method of transportation, however, a hot-air balloon is not very efficient. It can only fly in good weather and it travels only as fast as the wind blows. It is hard to steer and therefore passengers are never quite certain where the balloon will land. The "chase car" solves that problem. It follows the balloon's path, arrives at the landing spot and collects the passengers. So if you are not in a hurry, and you just want to enjoy the experience, the balloon ride is just for you!

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-6 על פי הקטע שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.
(100 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-6 in English according to the article and the instructions.

Questions:

1) FILL IN THE MISSING INFORMATION IN THE TABLE BELOW. (lines 1-8)
Who were the passengers in the first and second flights and how long each flight took.
First flight: Passengers: …… Length of time: ……
Second flight: Passengers: …… Length of time: ……
(4x6=24 points)

2) How were balloons used at the beginning of the 20th century? Name TWO ways. (lines 9-13)
ANSWER: (1) ……... .
(2) ……... .
(2x10=20 points)

3) Today ballooning is a "popular activity". Name TWO of the activities mentioned in lines 14-18
ANSWER: (1) ……... .
(2) ……... .
(2x11=22 points)

4) CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER, YES or NO.
(1) According to lines 16-24, is flying balloons a fast way to travel? YES/NO
(2) Copy the sentence/phrase that justifies your answer.
(7+8 points)

5) What is the purpose of the "chase car" mentioned in line 22?
ANSWER: …… .
(11 points)

6) What could be another title for this article?

i. Hot–air Balloon Travel in Paris.

ii. Hot–air Balloon Races and Festivals.

iii. Hot–air Balloon Travel – Then and Now.

(8 points)

Module C – In The Dark:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-10.

Read the report below and then answer questions 1-10.

IN THE DARK

by Jennifer Hanson

An unusual restaurant called "In the Dark" opened in London recently. In this restaurant the customers eat in total darkness. They are even required to put their cellular phones and watches in a locker because they both give off light. The owner of the restaurant, Ron Sommers, said one of his goals was to give people a chance to experience what it is like to be blind. He also hoped to provide a place for blind people to relax and have fun.

People eating at the restaurant are served by blind waiters. "These waiters have the best qualifications for the job", says Ron Sommers. "They feel secure in the dark, so they act as guides for the customers who can see". For their own safety, all the customers are only allowed to move around the restaurant with the help of a waiter.

Anne Fione, a blind woman, likes to come to the restaurant with her husband Jim, who is not blind. "It has helped him realize the difficulties I face every day", she says. "It is also the only restaurant where I don't feel dependent on other people". Anne likes to order the "Mystery Meal" for both Jim and herself. This meal is a mystery because people have to guess what food they have on their plates. Anne always manages to guess what she's eating, but Jim often guesses wrong. "When I can't see the food, it doesn't taste the same", says Jim. "I also need Anne to get the food on my fork. Since we started coming here, I have learned what it feels like to depend on other people".

Robert Clark, another blind customer, is glad that the restaurant was opened. He says that dining there has helped strengthen his self-image, since in darkness he functions better than a person who can see. However, some blind people think that the restaurant's owner takes advantage of their disability and that it is just a way of making money. Regardless of your opinion about the restaurant, "In the Dark" is definitely worth a visit.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-10 על פי הקטע שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.
(100 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-10 in English according to the report and the instructions.

Questions:

1) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
According to lines 1-5, Ron Sommers wants to help blind people (-).

i. find work.
ii. meet other people.
iii. enjoy themselves.

(7 points)

2) Why are blind people qualified to work as waiters in the restaurant? (lines 6-9)
ANSWER: ……..
…….. .

(8 points)

3) What TWO rules do the restaurant's customers have to follow, and what are the reasons for these rules?
FILL IN THE MISSING INFORMATION IN THE TABLE BELOW ACCORDING TO LINES 1-9.

Rule	Reason
(i)	(i)
(ii) Customers can only move around with the help of a waiter.	(ii)

(3x6=18 points)

4) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 10-17)
According to Anne, eating at the restaurant has made Jim understand ……...
..... .

(6 points)

5) The "Mystery Meal" does not remain a mystery for Anne after she tastes the food. Copy the words in lines 10-17 that show this.
ANSWER: ..... .

(8 points)

6) PUT AN (X) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 10-17)
What difficulties does Jim have in the restaurant?

i. He needs a waiter's help to choose his food.
ii. It is hard for him to eat without help.
iii. He can't use his cellular phone.
iv. He doesn't always know what he is eating.
v. He has to help Anne eat her food.

(2x8=16 points)

7) In line 17 Jim says: "... I have learned what it feels like to depend on other people". His words show that ONE of Sommers' goals has been achieved. What is this goal? (lines 1-5)
ANSWER: .....
..... .

(10 points)

8) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
Both Anne Fione and Robert Clark say they like the restaurant because they (-).

i. feel good about themselves when they are there.
ii. can walk around without a waiter's help.
iii. always know what food they are eating.

(8 points)

9) Why do some blind people disapprove of the restaurant? (lines 18-22)
ANSWER: ..... .

(9 points)

10) (1) CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER: YES or NO. (lines 18-22)
Does the writer recommend this restaurant? YES / NO

(4 point)

(2) Copy the words that justify your answer.
ANSWER: ..... .

(6 points)

Module C – Future Inventions:

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)

פרק שני: משימת כתיבה (30 נקודות)

קרא את ההנחיות שלפניך וכתוב על פיהן חיבור ובו 70-90 מילים.

Write a description according to the instructions below. Write 70-90 words.

Describe an invention you would like to see in your lifetime. Explain what it could do and how it could change your life.
Use this page for writing a rough draft.

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Module C – A Place You Want To Live:

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)

פרק שני: משימת כתיבה (30 נקודות)

קרא את ההנחיות שלפניך וכתוב על פיהן חיבור ובו 70-90 מילים.

Write a description according to the instructions below. Write 70-90 words.

Write about a place in which you want to live. You can explain where it is, what you like about it and why you want to live there.
Use this page for writing a rough draft.

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Module C – A Famous Person You Admire:

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)

פרק שני: משימת כתיבה (30 נקודות)

קרא את ההנחיות שלפניך וכתוב על פיהן חיבור ובו 70-90 מילים.

Write a description according to the instructions below. Write 70-90 words.

Describe a famous person you admire. Explain why you admire him or her.
Use this page for writing a rough draft.

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קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 4 יחידות עבור נבחני משנה ואקסטרניים

פרק 15

Module D - Unseen

50 ..... A Royal Deal

Module D – A Royal Deal:

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS

חלק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-5.

Read the passage below and then answer questions 1-5.

A ROYAL DEAL

If you want to go on a cruise and be sure that everything, to the last detail, will work out well, Princess is the ship for you.

With Princess, you hardly have a worry in the world. Royalty Cruises Care offers you excellent travel protection from trip-cancellation insurance to baggage protection, medical coverage and emergency evacuation.

We know you would never want to cancel your trip, but sometimes situations cause you to change your travel plans. For instance, you may become ill or just decide that you don't feel like going on the cruise. With Royalty Cruises Care, if you have to cancel your cruise or tour, you're protected either by insurance if you cancel for a covered reason, such as a medical emergency, or by cruise credits if you cancel for a non-insured, voluntary reason. In the latter case, you'll receive 75% of the normally non-refundable cancellation penalties in future cruise credits when you take a cruise on the Princess, a feature only Royalty Cruises Care is offering.

The last thing you want to think about while you're away from home is covering the costs of a medical emergency. Our Royalty Cruises Care plans give you peace of mind by proving coverage for most medical expenses, including emergency evacuation, should you fall ill or become injured during your trip.

In addition to these great features, our lost or delayed baggage allowances are an added assurance. For just 50$ more, our Royalty Cruises Care Gold program doubles your medical, lost baggage and emergency coverage limits. This is invaluable for those on longer voyages to more remote destinations where the cost of hospitalization and emergency medical evacuation, usually by air ambulance, can be substantial.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-5 על פי הקטע שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.

Answer questions 1-5 in English according to the article and the instructions.

Questions:

1) According to lines 1-5, Royalty Cruises Care insures passengers against some risks.
Name ONE. …… .

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
Passengers are insured in case they …….. .

2) Give ONE example of a voluntary reason for canceling the cruise, according to lines 6-14. …… .

3) From lines 6-14, we learn that (-).
Put an (X) by the THREE correct answers.

i. If someone cancels the trip because he has fallen sick, he is insured. ……
ii. If someone cancels the trip for an involuntary reason, he will get 75% of his money back. ……
iii. If someone cancels the trip for a voluntary reason, he will get 75% of his money back. ……
iv. If someone cancels the trip for a voluntary reason, he will pay only 25% of his next cruise on the Princess. ……
v. If someone cancels the trip for a voluntary reason, he will get another cruise on the Princess. ……
vi. If someone cancels the trip for a voluntary reason, he will pay for only 75% of his next cruise on the Princess. ……

4) Name TWO advantages of the Royalty Cruises Care Gold program.
(1) …….. .
(2) …….. .

5) What is the main purpose of this advertisement?

i. To praise the Princess boat.
ii. To tell us about the wide insurance coverage of any risk.
iii. To tell us about the cruise on the ship.
iv. To convince us that a cruise on this boat is the cheapest.

PART II: WRITTEN TASK (80-100 words)

חלק שני: משימת כתיבה (80-100 מילים)

You and your family have booked a cruise on the Princess for next week but you have suddenly experienced an emergency. Write a detailed letter to Royalty Cruises Care telling them about your emergency and asking for the refund that you deserve according to the article.

קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 4 יחידות עבור נבחני משנה ואקסטרניים

פרק 16

Module D - Unseens with Written Tasks

53 ..... A Young Man's Mission
57 ..... Ray Bradburry

Module D – A Young Man with A Mission:

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

חלק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)
קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-9.

Read the interview below and then answer questions 1-9.

PARKER LIAUTAUD: A YOUNG MAN WITH A MISSION:

Parker Liautaud is only 18 years old, but he has already been on expeditions to both the North Pole and the South Pole. His adventures have attracted the attention of young people everywhere, which is exactly what he wants. Because of his fame, they listen when he speaks of a serious danger to the planet: global warming.

For several decades, temperatures around the world have been rising steadily. According to scientists, much of this change in the climate is caused by the gases that are produced by vehicles and power stations. The warmer temperatures are already responsible for the rapid melting of ice at the Earth's poles and for changes in the amount of rainfall around the world. Scientists warn that in the future, cities near the sea may be flooded, and farm lands may turn into deserts. Parker believes it is the duty of his generation to help slow down global warming since they have the most to lose.

From a very young age, Parker was fascinated by the polar regions of the Earth. Therefore, he was very excited when he got the chance to join an expedition to the South Pole in 2009. That was when he first learned about the harmful effects of climate change. He became so worried that a year later he founded The Last Degree, an organization which tries to convince young people to join the struggle against global warming. In addition, he spreads his message in interviews and conferences. His charm and enthusiasm, which always impress his audiences, have also helped him persuade many companies to pay for his projects.

But Parker also knows that to deal more effectively with global warming, scientists need to find out more about it. That's why he was happy to provide them with ice samples from his expeditions, and to set up weather station at the South Pole. He is now studying environmental sciences at university, in the hope of becoming a researcher himself. Never afraid of a challenge, he plans to continue doing everything he can to help save the planet.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-9 על פי הקטע.
בשאלות 1, 3, 5, 6 ו-8 הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.
בשאר השאלות ענה על פי ההוראות.

Answer questions 1-9 in English according to the interview.
In questions 1, 3, 5 ,6 and 8 circle the number of the correct answer.
In the other questions follow the instructions.

Questions:

1) What can we understand from lines 1-4?

i. How Parker become interested in the poles.
ii. Why young people like to go on expeditions.
iii. How Parker become famous.
iv. What causes global warming.

(8 points)

2) Give ONE result of global warming according to lines 5-11.
ANSWER: ……..… .

(8 points)

3) What are we told in lines 5-11?

i. How scientists study the climate.
ii. Why vehicles and power stations produce gases.
iii. How global warming will be stopped.
iv. Why Parker focuses on young people.

(8 points)

4) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE ACCORDING TO LINES 12-14.
Parker was happy to join the 2009 expedition because he ……..
…… .

(7 points)

5) What information is given in lines 12-19 about The Last Degree?

i. What it has achieved.
ii. What activities it organizes.
iii. What it is trying to do.
iv. What has changed since it was founded.

(8 points)

6) Why does the writer mention the money that Parker was given? (lines 12-19)

i. To show which projects are the most expensive.
ii. To show that Parker's personality helps him in his work.
iii. To show which companies pay for important projects.
iv. To show that Parker plans to continue his activities.

(8 points)

7) What is the "message" (line 17) that Parker is spreading?

ANSWER: …… .

(8 points)

8) Which of the following statements is true according to lines 20-25?

i. Researchers often need to go on polar expeditions.
ii. Scientists believe that Parker will be successful.
iii. Scientists don't have enough proof of global warming.
iv. More research is needed on global warming.

(8 points)

9) How has Parker helped the scientist who study global warming?
Give ONE way. (lines 20-25)

ANSWER: …… .

(7 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)

חלק שני: הצגה בכתב (30 נקודות)

כתוב 100-120 מילים באנגלית על הנושא הבא.

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

Your school newspaper has asked readers to write about their goals for the future. Write a passage for the newspaper. Describe one of your goals (for example, to go traveling or to work in a certain profession), and write about one or more of the following:

- Why the goal is important to you.
- What you are doing or will do to achieve it.
- Who can help you achieve it.

Use this page for writing a rough draft.

Module D – Ray Bradbury:

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

חלק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)
קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-6.

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

RAY BRADBURY: SCIENCE FICTION WRITER

The author Ray Bradbury appears on every list of important science fiction writer in the 20th century. In his 71-year career, Bradbury published 27 novels and 600 stories, which have become popular all over the world. This huge number was the result of the routine he followed: Every workday he sat at his desk and wrote at least 1000 words. He continued this habit until a few weeks before his death last year, at the age of 91.

Bradbury grew up in the small American town of Waukegan, enjoying a happy childhood. This period in his life had a strong influence on his future career. He claimed that much of his inspiration came from the fantasy stories his mother read to him when he was a young boy. After he learned to read, his favorite place become the local library, where he spent hours every day. He often said he would never have become a writer if there hadn't been a good library near his home.

Bradbury started writing in high school, and sold his first stories soon after graduating. In 1950, when he was only 30 years old, he published *The Martian Chronicles*, a collection of stories about humans trying to build colonies on the planet Mars. The book quickly become a bestseller, and helped Bradbury gain recognition as a major science fiction writer.

Human beings haven't settled on distant planets yet, but many of the other things that Bradbury imagined have become a reality. For example, long before the invention of wireless communication, they appeared in several of his books. He also described the effects technology would have on society, including the ways in which television would change the world.

Although many of his predictions were correct, Bradbury did not see himself as a prophet. All he really wanted, he said, was to entertain himself and his readers, and there was nothing he liked better than to sit at his desk and write. Indeed, although his mind traveled through space and time, he himself never went very far from home. He refused to get on an airplane, and never even learned to drive.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-6 על פי הקטע.
בשאלות 1 ו-6 הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.
בשאר השאלות ענה על פי ההוראות.

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

Questions:

1) What do we learn about Bradbury from lines 1-5?

i. How he become interested in science fiction.
ii. Why he become a writer.
iii. Where his books were most popular.
iv. How successful he was.

(8 points)

2) What enabled Bradbury to write so many novels and stories? (lines 1-5)
ANSWER: ……..… .

(8 points)

3) Give TWO things in Bradbury childhood that helped him in his writing career. (lines 6-11)
(1) …….. .
(2) …….. .

(2x7=14 points)

4) What do we learn about Bradbury from lines 12-16?
PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

i. How his career began.
ii. How his education helped him.
iii. What his first story was about.
iv. Why he wrote *The Martian Chronicles*.
v. What made him famous.
vi. Where he learned about space.

(2x8=16 points)

5) According to line 22, many of Bradbury's predictions were correct.
Give TWO things he predicted correctly. Base your answers on lines 17-21.
(1) ……..… .
(2) ……..… .

(2x8=16 points)

6) In lines 22-26, the writer presents a contrast between (-).

i. Bradbury and his readers.
ii. Bradbury's stories and the way he lived.
iii. Bradbury and other authors.
iv. Bradbury's ideas and what he wrote.

(8 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)

חלק שני: הצגה בכתב (30 נקודות)

כתוב 100-120 מילים באנגלית על הנושא הבא.

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

Your school newspaper has asked readers to write about the kinds of behavior that annoy them very much.

Write a passage for the newspaper, describing one or two things people do that you find very annoying.

You may also write about one or both of the following:

- When and / or where you've seen such behavior.
- Why it annoys you.

Use this page for writing a rough draft.

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קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 4 יחידות עבור נבחני משנה ואקסטרניים

פרק 17

Module E - Unseen

61 ..... A pet Business
64 ..... Animals At Your Service
67 ..... Dont Call Just Whistle
70 ..... Greeting Card Writer
72 ..... LISTENING - New Look at Plastic
74 ..... LISTENING - Less Junk Food
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Module E – A Pet Business:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS

הבנת הנקרא

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-8.

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

A PET BUSINESS

Henry Bennett has two great loves: pets and business. For years he has been combining them, making pet-sitting his career. Recently Bennett posted a detailed manual on the Internet to help highly motivated pet-sitters like himself get started.
The traditional view of pet-sitting is that it requires little more than a rapport with animals and maybe a good pair of legs. "Not so", says Bennett, 31, who's been doing it since he was 12. "It can be a real profession. But some business know-how is crucial". A typical piece of advice on his website thus reads, "Prepare handouts for veterinary clinics and pet shops. Place advertisements in local newspapers. Leave business cards at travel agencies for pet owners going on vacation".
Bennett is not alone in this serious approach. The National Pet-sitters League (NPL), for example, has a website where pet owners and pet-sitters can find each other, and a lot more besides. Here you can learn, for instance, what services other pet-sitters are offering and how much they're charging. Or you can take a quiz to determine which "clients" would suit you best (cats? dogs? parrots?), and get practical advice on subjects such as securing your yard or cleaning carpets.

Bennett isn't overly impressed with the NPL website. "It's fine for a kid who's after pocket-money", he says, "but my site is where you go if you want to grow". Many people seem to agree. Since it was posted four months ago, his online manual has been viewed some 300,000 times. "This business has been very good to me", says Bennett.
"So I can afford to share my expertise free of charge".
Despite his emphasis on the financial aspects of pet-sitting, Bennett insists that it offers much more than a steady income. "It's one of the few family-friendly businesses left", he says. "So if you're an animal lover and would like a flexible work schedule, this may be just the career you're looking for."

(Adapted from http://www.10000articles.com/go/en/articie—title—How-to-Start-a-Pet- Sitting Business-- ResourceID--26443--category—food-and-drink—page.html)

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-8 על פי הקטע שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.

Answer questions 1-8 in English according to the passage and the instructions.

Questions:

1) What does the writer explain about Bennett in lines 1-3? Give ONE answer.
COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
He explains why Bennett…… .

(8 points)

2) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
The advice quoted in lines 7-9 focuses on different ways to ……..
……..... . .

(8 points)

3) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
From lines 10-15 we learn what ……..... .

(7 points)

4) What can we understand from the article about the two websites?
PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

i. How the writer heard about them. ……
ii. When they were created. ……
iii. How they are similar. ……
iv. What they look like. ……
v. Who they can help. ……
vi. Which one has more members. ……

(2x8=16 points)

5) What is Bennett's criticism of the NPL website? (lines 16-20)

i. Its appearance is not impressive enough.
ii. It doesn't give pet owners enough information.
iii. It doesn't relate to pet-sitting as a career.
iv. Its services are not free of charge.

(8 points)

6) In line 20, Bennett mentions his "expertise". Why does he consider himself an expert?
Give ONE answer according to the article.
ANSWER: …… .

(8 points)

7) The number 300,000 (line 19) is given in order to show that (-).

i. many kids want to earn money.
ii. business has been good to Bennett.
iii. people Like services that are free of charge.
iv. Bennett's approach to pet-sitting is popular.

(7 points)

8) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
In lines 21-24, Bennett presents some …… of pet-sitting as a career.

(8 points)

Module E – Animals At Your Service:

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

חלק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)
קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-9.

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-9.

ANIMALS AT YOUR SERVICE

Many pet owners claim that their pets not only make them happier, but also keep them healthier. Now researchers have found evidence that contact with an animal can indeed reduce stress, improve mood, and even help people recover from illness more quickly. Following these findings, animals are now being used to help hospital patients.

A growing number of organizations are arranging for people to bring their pets to hospitals, so that patients can stroke them or play with them. A leading organization in this field is the Delta Society, with over 10,000 volunteers in its Pet Partner Program. While the most popular animals are dogs, there are also rabbits, cats and parrots. The pets chosen for the program must have the right personality, including the ability to adjust quickly to new environments. They are trained to remain calm in the difficult situations they will encounter in hospitals, such as moving through crowded corridors or being held by strangers.

A more professional use of animals in hospital care is "Animal Assisted Therapy" (AAT). Several universities nowadays offer a degree in this field. The graduates are qualified therapists who work together with highly-trained animals as part of the medical team. In this type of therapy, the animal plays a specific role in the treatment, such as providing a distraction during an unpleasant medical procedure. Much of the work focuses on children. For example, a therapist may be able to win a nervous child's cooperation by saying, "The dog wants you to lie very still". And if a child is too shy to talk to a doctor, the therapist may get him to communicate by bringing in a rabbit and saying, "Tell Bunny how you're feeling today".

As for the animals themselves, every effort is made to ensure their well-being. In fact, those that show any sign of stress are never brought to the hospital again. Such cases, however, are rare. As both volunteers and professional therapists report, most animals seem to enjoy the activity just as much as their "clients" do.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-9 על פי הקטע.
בשאלות 1, 3, 4, 7 ו-8 הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.
בשאר השאלות ענה על פי ההוראות.

Answer questions 1-9 in English according to the article.
In questions 1, 3, 4, 7 and 8 circle the number of the correct answer.
In the other questions follow the instructions.

Questions:

1) What do we learn from the research findings that are presented in lines 1-4?

i. Owning a pet can be stressful.
ii. Patients often bring their pets to hospital.
iii. The claims of pet owners are justified.
iv. Today people recover more quickly from illness.

(7 points)

2) According to lines 5-6, hospital patients can now play with a pet. Give ONE way that this can help them. Base your answer on lines 1-4.
ANSWER: ……..... .

(8 points)

3) From lines 5-12 we learn about (-).

i. the training methods used by the Delta Society.
ii. the importance of the animals' personality.
iii. the history of the Delta Society.
iv. the number of patients that volunteers visit.

(8 points)

4) In lines 10-12, "moving through crowded corridors" is given as an example of (-).

i. an experience that is hard for animals.
ii. an experience that animals are used to.
iii. an activity that animals do with hospital patients.
iv. an activity that animals should avoid.

(8 points)

5) Give ONE similarity between AAT and the Pet Partner Program. (lines 5-21)
ANSWER: …… .

(8 points)

6) Give ONE difference between AAT and the Pet Partner Program.
COMPLETE THE SENTENCE ACCORDING TO LINES 5-16.
Unlike the people in the Pet Partner Program, the people working in AAT are ….
……..…… .

(8 points)

7) What can we understand about AAT from lines 16-21?

i. Which animal it uses most often.
ii. Which illnesses it helps cure.
iii. How it can help the medical team.
iv. Why it is not always helpful.

(8 points)

8) From lines 22-25, we learn (-).

i. what signs of stress-are common in animals.
ii. why the use of an animal might be stopped.
iii. what activities the animals enjoy most.
iv. why some hospitals don't work with animals.

(8 points)

9) Who are the "clients" that are mentioned in line 25?
ANSWER: ……..... .

(7 points)

Module E – Don't Call, Just Whistle:

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

חלק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)
קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-5.

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-5.

DON'T CALL, JUST WHISTLE

Like most kids on the tiny island of Gomera, 11-year-old Maria Garcia has her own cell phone. But another form of communication - one that doesn't require batteries - is just as common among the children of the mountainous island. It is known as El Silbo, the Gomera whistle. El Silbo is actually a simple kind of language. By shaping a finger like the letter U and putting it in one side of the mouth, the islanders are able to produce a set of six whistle sounds. Using those sounds to form words and sentences, they can communicate with people as far as 2.5 km away.

Until the end of the 1950s there were few roads in Gomera, and even fewer telephones. "As kids we learned El Silbo in the streets", says 58-year-old Pedro Darias. "If you didn't want to do a lot of climbing up and down to find people, you had to use it". But in the 1960s, as roads were built and phones became common household items, the need for El Silbo rapidly declined.

In 1982, the local government decided to rescue the tradition by teaching El Silbo in the schools. Within three years, most children on the island were using the language. "It takes a lot of practice", explains Darias, who is one of the teachers. "When you've only got six sounds, a lot of words seem almost the same. So you really need the context of the whole message to tell you what you're hearing".

Once the children of Gomera master their unique language, they delight in using it as a secret code, baffling tourists with the rapid whistles. More importantly, in some situations El Silbo has the additional advantage of being the most convenient mode of communication. "Suppose I'm at a friend's house", says Maria Garcia, "and I want my grandfather to pick me up on his way home from work in the fields. I can just stand in the doorway and whistle my message to him". Now that's something you can't do anywhere else in the world.

(Adapted from "A Whistle a Day Keeps Globalization Away", *Time*, July 26, 2004)

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-5 על פי הקטע.
בשאלה 4 הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.
בשאר השאלות ענה על פי ההוראות.

Answer questions 1-5 in English according to the article.
In questions 4 circle the number of the correct answer.
In the other questions follow the instructions.

Questions:

1) What do we learn about "most kids on the tiny island of Gomera" (line 1)?
Give TWO facts according to lines 1-7.
(1) ……..… .
(2) ……..… .
(2x5=10 points)

2) What do we learn from lines 1-7 about El Silbo?
PUT AN (X) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.
i. How it got its name. ……
ii. How the sounds are produced. ……
iii. Why it is rarely used. ……
iv. When it was invented. ……
v. What it is used for. ……
vi. How it arrived in Gomera. ……
(2x8=16 points)

3) Between the 1960s and the present, changes occurred in Gomera concerning El Silbo.
List the changes in the order in which they occurred by completing the sentences below.
Base your answers on lines 8-17.
(1) In the 1950s, the islanders used El Silbo.
(2) Later, ...
(3) As a result, El Silbo was used less.
(4) Then, ...
(5) As a result, ...
(3x9=27 points)

4) What does Darias explain in lines 13-17?

i. Why El Silbo is necessary today.
ii. Where you can learn El Silbo.
iii. What makes El Silbo hard to understand.
iv. How he became a teacher of El Silbo.

(8 points)

5) What is the subject of lines 18-24?
COMPLETE THE ANSWER.
The ..... of El Silbo.

(9 points)

Module E –The Greeting-Card Writer:

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

חלק שני: הבנת הנשמע (30 נקודות)

ענה על השאלות 8-13 על פי השידור.
בשאלות 9 ו-12 ענה על פי ההוראות.
בשאר השאלות הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.
(5 נקודות לכל תשובה נכונה).

Answer questions 8-13 according to the broadcast.
In questions 9 and 12 follow the instructions.
In the other questions circle the number of the correct answer.
(5 points for each correct answer).

THE GREETING-CARD WRITER

Questions:

8) William says he knows what to write in his cards because (-).
- i. he took a writing course.
- ii. he has a lot of experience.
- iii. he understands how people feel.
- iv. he knows a lot of people.

9) Where does William get his ideas for greeting cards? Give ONE answer.
ANSWER: ……..... .

10) What does William explain about working in a team?
- i. Why teamwork is new for him.
- ii. Why teamwork is hard for him.
- iii. How often the team meets.
- iv. How the team helps him.

11) William gives the example of the teenage girl and the grandmother to show that (-).
- i. certain age groups are hard to write for.
- ii. different people want different messages.
- iii. people of all ages buy greeting cards.
- iv. not everyone likes funny messages.

12) According to William, why might a card get rejected? Give ONE reason.
ANSWER: ……..…... .

13) What do we learn from William's last answer?

i. Funny cards are the most popular.
ii. It's hard to know which card will be popular.
iii. Most cards don't become very popular.
iv. Cards that wish people luck are usually popular.

Module E – A New Look at Plastic:

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

חלק שני: הבנת הנשמע (30 נקודות)

ענה על השאלות 10-15 על פי השידור.
בשאלות 12 ו-14 ענה על פי ההוראות.
בשאר השאלות הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.
(5 נקודות לכל תשובה נכונה).

Answer questions 10-15 according to the broadcast.
In questions 12 and 14 follow the instructions.
In the other questions circle the number of the correct answer.
(5 points for each correct answer).

A NEW LOOK AT PLASTIC

Questions:

10) What does Tom explain in his first answer?

i. Why plastic products are popular.
ii. Why he thinks people should stop using plastic.
iii. Why he wrote a book about plastic.
iv. Why there is so much plastic junk everywhere.

11) What was the reaction to plastic at the beginning of the 20th century?

i. People were afraid of the effect on the environment.
ii. People wanted to keep using natural materials.
iii. People wanted better plastic products.
iv. People understood how useful plastic was.

12) According to Tom, how are paper and plastic similar?
COMLETE THE SENTENCE.
Both materials ……..... .

13) According to Tom, using plastic medical equipment only once is (-).

i. expensive.
ii. necessary.
iii. dangerous.
iv. increasing.

14) In his last answer, Tom presents several advantages of plastic.
Give ONE of these advantages.
ANSWER: ……..…... .

15) What opinion does Tom express in his last answer?

i. Plastic will never replace natural materials.
ii. The way plastic products are used should change.
iii. We should develop better types of plastic.
iv. Plastic products should be improved.

Module E – Less Junk Food, Better Health:

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

חלק שני: הבנת הנשמע (30 נקודות)

ענה על השאלות 10-14 על פי השידור.
בשאלות 11 ו-14 הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.
בשאר השאלות ענה על פי ההוראות.
(5 נקודות לכל תשובה נכונה).

Answer questions 10-14 according to the broadcast.
In questions 11 and 14 circle the number of the correct answer.
In the other questions follow the instructions.
(5 points for each correct answer).

LESS JUNK FOOD, BETTER HEALTH

Questions:

10) What does Peter tell listeners in his first answer?
PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS

i. How many students eat in school cafeterias. ……
ii. Why most students like junk food. ……
iii. Why the campaign started with school cafeterias. ……
iv. In which school the campaign began. ……
v. What changes school cafeterias have made. ……
vi. Why it took only three months for the campaign to succeed. ……

11) According to Peter, what are the schools reporting?

i. That students are eating less in school.
ii. That students think the campaign is unnecessary.
iii. That students' options have become more limited.
iv. That students' eating habits have changed.

12) How will the campaign help kids learn about healthy eating? Give ONE answer.
COMLETE THE SENTENCE.
They will be able to get information from ……..... .

13) How does California control the sale of unhealthy food?
COMLETE THE SENTENCE.
California has …….. .

14) What do the studies mentioned in Peter's last answer show?

i. Similar food is sold in schools throughout the USA.
ii. Efforts to improve eating habits can be effective.
iii. Students eat better food in school than outside school.
iv. Researchers can help to change laws regarding food.

Module E – Thrills On Wheels:

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

חלק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)

THRILLS ON WHEELS

Ask American kids to name their favorite sports, and you're likely to find skateboarding somewhere near the top of the list. Many of them are even experts on the subject, eager to discuss different techniques and the physical challenges of various stunts. But there is something that even they would be surprised to learn: the sport is not as new as most kids believe.

The fact is that skateboarding goes back as far as the 1950s, when surfing the waves was a favorite pastime of California youngsters. One day, when the weather didn't allow surfboarders to hit the waves, someone came up with the brilliant idea of "surfing the streets" instead. Suddenly, skateboarding was born. The first skateboards, as they were immediately dubbed, were no more than wooden boards with roller skates strapped underneath. Nevertheless, California neighborhoods were soon filled with kids rattling down the streets, and by 1975 skateboarding had spread nationwide and developed enough for the first competition to be held.

Since then the sport has developed rapidly. New technology has produced boards that are lighter and more flexible, along with effective safety equipment, such as helmets and knee-pads. These advances have enabled skateboarders to invent ever more impressive acrobatic moves. Their astonishing jumps and somersaults have made skateboarding competitions increasingly popular and exciting events.

Most people think that skateboarding is a sport for boys only, but a quick internet search will bring up lots of information aimed specifically at girls. "Girls can have as much fun on a board as guys, "says Elissa Steamer, a skateboarding champion, "and they can be just as technically skilled". Today there are special all-girl competitions, as well as professional organizations for both men and women.

What started as a mere pastime for young people is now recognized sport, with athletes earning tens of thousands of dollars in prize money at international competitions. Skateboarders love the thrill of performing daring stunts. As for everyone else, just watching the experts is thrilling enough.

(Adapted from http://www.10000articles.com/go/en/article-title-ResourceID-3674-category-kids-and-teens-page.html)

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-7 על פי הקטע.
בשאלות 1, 3 ו-7 הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.
בשאר השאלות ענה על פי ההוראות.

Answer questions 1-7 in English according to the article.
In questions 1, 3 and 7 circle the number of the correct answer.
In the other questions follow the instructions.

Questions:

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

i. Why skateboarding became popular in the USA.
ii. That skateboarding is very popular in the USA.
iii. Which types of sports American kids prefer.
iv. That American kids know very little about sports.

(7 points)

2) What is the main subject of lines 6-13?
COMPLETE THE ANSWER.
The …….. of skateboarding.

(8 points)

3) From the description of the first skateboards, we can understand (-). (lines 6-13)

i. that they were made from old surfboards.
ii. why kids couldn't make a skateboard themselves.
iii. why kids are afraid to use skateboards.
iv. how skateboards got their name.

(7 points)

4) Give TWO ways in which skateboarding competitions have changed since 1975.
Take your answers from two different paragraphs.
(1) ……..… .
(2) …….. .

(2x8=16 points)

5) TWO mistaken beliefs about skateboarding are mentioned in the article.
What are they?
Take your answers from two different paragraphs.
COMPLETE THE ANSWERS.
(1) The belief that skateboarding …….. .
(2) The belief that skateboarding …….. .

(2x9=18 points)

6) Line 26 mentions skateboarders' "daring stunts". Give ONE example of such a stunt mentioned in another paragraph.
ANSWER: ……..… .

(6 points)

7) Another suitable title for the article would be (-).

i. Skateboarding and Technology.
ii. Skateboarding: For and Against.
iii. Skateboarding: Present and Future.
iv. Skateboarding Through the Years.

(8 points)

Module E – Wind Energy:

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

חלק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על שאלות 1-6.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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)

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-6 על פי הקטע.
בשאלה 6 הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.
בשאר השאלות ענה על פי ההוראות.

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.

Questions:

1) What aspects of wind as a source of energy are mentioned in lines 1-8?
PUT A (V) 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)