קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 5 יחידות עבור נבחני משנה ואקסטרניים



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פרק 1

English Basics - בסיס

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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
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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)

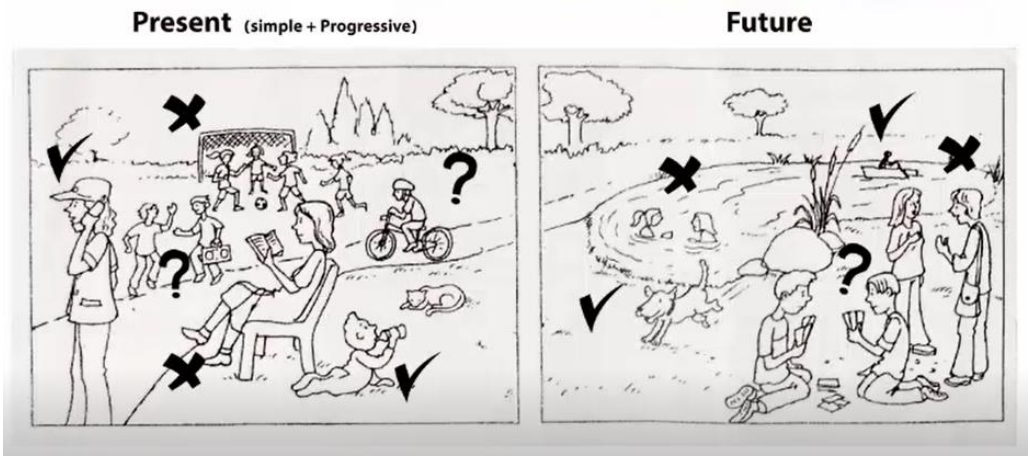
Test:

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 5 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".

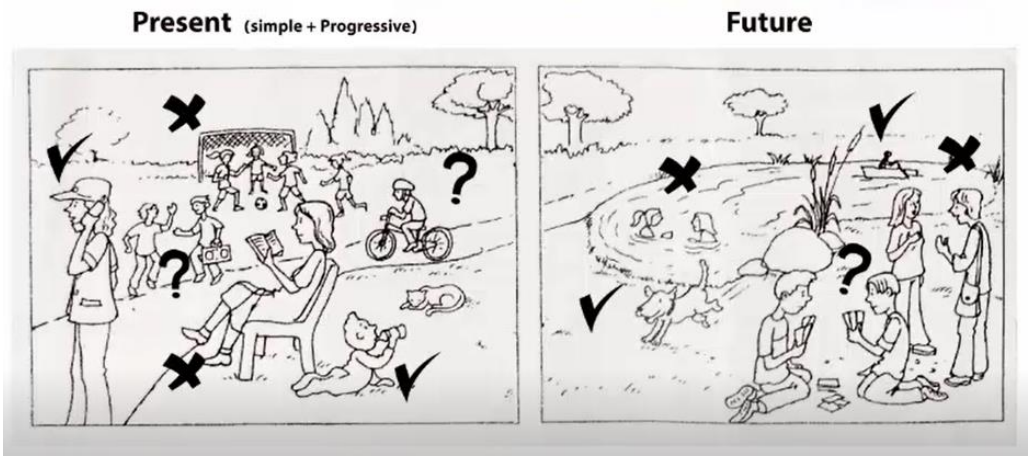
Test:

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 12

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 E - Unseen

32 ..... A pet Business
35 ..... Animals At Your Service
38 ..... Dont Call Just Whistle
41 ..... Greeting Card Writer
43 ..... LISTENING - New Look at Plastic
45 ..... LISTENING - Less Junk Food
47 ..... Thrills On Wheels
50 ..... Wind Energy

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)

קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 5 יחידות עבור נבחני משנה ואקסטרניים

פרק 15

Module G - Unseen

53 ..... Driver Switch Off That Phone
55 ..... E - Learning
58 ..... I Will Do It Tomorrow
63 ..... Pursuit of Happiness
67 ..... Web of Addiction

Module G – Driver, Switch Off That Phone:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS

הבנת הנקרא

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-5.

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

DRIVER, SWITCH OFF THAT PHONE!

It is a well-known fact that using hand-held cellular phones while driving is unsafe, and many states in the USA have laws forbidding the practice. However, a study by the American National Safety Council (NSC) suggests that these laws are inadequate. According to the study, the use of any cellular phone – whether hand-held or hand-free distracts drivers and impairs their ability to make decisions.

The 64 participants in the study were asked to perform specific tasks while driving: switching radio stations, listening to music, changing a CD, talking on a hand-held phone, and talking on a hand-free phone. As the participants performed each task, researchers measured the time it took them to brake or stop the car. It was found that when the drivers used a cellular phone, their response times were dramatically longer than when they performed the other tasks. In fact, most of them were late in braking for a red light, and some even missed it entirely. No difference was found in response time for either type of cellular phone

The NSC study did not try to link the use of cellular phones to traffic accidents, but a later study, by the Traffic Safety Administration (TSA), did precisely that. Says a TSA official, "We found that about 25% of all car accidents can be attributed to the distraction caused by cell phones. This is an amazing figure, because our statistics show that only 3% of all drivers in the USA are talking on cell phones at any given time".

The problem is likely to get worse. The Cellular Telecommunication Association (CTA) estimates that today there are more than 80 million cellular phone users in the USA, by 2005, the figure is expected to double. To meet that challenge, the CTA is already running national driver education programs – Says instructor Ted Jones, "Among other things, we teach drivers to recognize when they can operate a cell phone with minimal risk".

"We've asked lawmakers to consider changing the existing laws on the use of cell phones in cars", says Alan McMillan, president of the NSC. "But apart from that, I appeal to drivers: road safety is also in your hands. Therefore, I urge you all to think twice before using cell phones on the road".

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

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

Questions:

1) Complete the sentence.
According to lines 1-5, the laws today are inadequate because they ……
……..…… .

2) Complete the sentence.
We can understand from lines 6-13 that the purpose of the NSC study was to find out how …….. .

3) The findings of the NSC study (-) the findings of the TSA study.
i. are based on.
ii. may explain.
iii. contradict.
iv. are an example of.

4) According to the TSA official, what is "amazing" (line 21) about the figure?
i. Most drivers cause relatively few accidents.
ii. Drivers using cellular phones cause most accidents.
iii. Only 3% of cellular phone users cause accidents.
iv. Relatively few drivers cause many accidents.

5) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
The CTA is trying to improve road safety by …… and the NSC thinks that the legislation …….. in order to achieve this goal.

Module G – E - Learning:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS

הבנת הנקרא

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-5.

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

E - LEARNING: WORKING ON WHAT WORKS BEST

by Ulrich Boser

When Fran McCall decided to pursue a university degree at age 44, one consideration was uppermost in her mind: As a working mother, she needed a flexible framework that would fit in with her busy schedule. Since a classroom environment was not a priority she opted for e-learning - education via the Internet.

McCall is just one of the students driving the phenomenal growth of online education. Enrollment in online courses has shot up by almost 20 percent this year, and there is widespread belief among experts that in three years' time e-learners will outnumber students in traditional classes. Currently, however, dropout rates are significantly higher for online students. Which leads to the question: Where, exactly, is the snag?

In the beginning – a mere decade ago – wide-eyed proclamations were made about how the Internet would change the nature of education. Star lecturers, the theory ran, would create lessons which could be accessed via the Internet, reaching thousands of e-learners and rendering the conventional classroom obsolete. It never happened. E-courses with little or no personal interaction – sometimes just the contents of books plonked onto websites – sent dropout rates soaring. Traditional universities quickly dropped their online courses, while new online colleges went bankrupt.

Realizing that active participation is often crucial to student satisfaction, many institutions are currently experimenting with ways to transfer it to the computer screen. Obviously, creating discussion-heavy courses online takes more than simply arranging a few virtual chairs in a circle. Some schools are boosting participation by lowering their class size or having small groups of students collaborate on research projects. Others ensure there's always someone online for struggling students to turn to. New York-based Mercy College, for example, has recently instituted Wizards, a program of online assistance in which college graduates are paid to answer e-mails and tutor students. Results have been encouraging: Wizards-assisted students are receiving

higher grade averages than their peers.

Yet another strategy is to exploit the medium's unique potential for innovation. Prof. Carol Fenton of Virginia Tech and her colleagues at the math department have devised a pioneering interactive e-course which enables first-year students to choose from several learning formats. Follow-up studies show a dramatic rise in students' exam scores after implementation of the program.

Not all e-learners see the need for such efforts. For Ben Turner, 33, now half a year away from an online degree in economics, it's the intellectual challenge that counts. “The extensive writing required in online courses forces you to develop your arguments to the full", he explains. "You reflect on what you're writing before you post it, and reflecting is what good learning has always been about".

This, then, is perhaps online education's biggest irony: Even with the best technology, it will always need to rely on the basics to be effective.

(Adapted from "Distance Education: Working on What Works Best", by Ulrich Boser, USNews Online, October 20, 2003)

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

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

Questions:

1) What is happening in online education today?
Summarize the process described in lines 5-16.
COMPLETE ITEMS (a) AND (c) BELOW.
(a) Many people …… .
(b) They find little personal interaction.
(c) Consequently, many of them ……..…… .

2) Which of the following is a suitable title for lines 10-16?

i. Past and future.
ii. Expectations and Reality.
iii. Profit and Loss.
iv. Leaders and Followers.

3) What is the main subject of lines 20-29?

i. Why online education will never replace traditional education.
ii. Why online education is as effective as traditional education.
iii. What new technologies are needed to improve online education.
iv. What is being done in order to improve online education.

4) Give ONE example of online education relying on "the basics" (line 38).
Take the example from the article.
ANSWER: …… .

5) Would Fran McCall agree or disagree with people who see a need for a change in online education? Justify your answer by paraphrasing information from the article.
COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
She would probably …… with them because she ……
……... .

Module G – I'll Do It Tomorrow:

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (60 points)

חלק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (60 נקודות)
קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-6.

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

I'LL DO IT TOMORROW

There is a term for people who never do anything on time. They are called "chronic procrastinators", the psychological term for individuals who habitually put things off – until tomorrow, or next week, or whenever. And as researchers from around the world are finding out, procrastination is much more prevalent – and much more puzzling – than you might imagine.

There is nothing unusual about putting off a task. Procrastination, however, isn't about setting priorities, as most people do when choosing to perform one task while temporarily postponing another. Nor is it about setting aside a task from time to time in order to enjoy immediate pleasures, like ice cream or a movie. In other words, for chronic procrastinators putting off a task is not a rational or occasional act, it is a way of life in which little or nothing gets done on time, if at all.

The study of procrastination was, appropriately enough, a late development in the field of psychology. When scientists eventually began looking into the behavior in the 1980s, they discovered that about twenty per cent of adults, regardless of gender or nationality, are chronic procrastinators. Since then, psychologists have produced diverse theories about the phenomenon. Joseph Ferrari, a psychology professor at DePaul University, for example, suspects that habitual dawdlers delay tasks in order to enjoy the thrill of working under pressure. Other researchers believe the behavior may stem from the fear of failure. Still others are investigating whether procrastination arises from the inability to control impulses. Each of the conflicting theories seems to explain some cases of procrastination, but so far no single theory has managed to explain them all.

While some experts are searching for the causes of procrastination, others are concerned with its effects. Surveys of university students have shown that procrastination is clearly associated with personal inefficiency. Moreover, it may lead to cheating and plagiarism, which is especially worrying to university authorities, since nearly seventy per cent of the students describe themselves as procrastinators.

In an attempt to cope with the phenomenon, many universities have set up special workshops to help students kick the habit. Larry Simpson, a counselor at a workshop at York University in Toronto, has participants analyze their behavior patterns in order to change them. In group sessions, he discusses the importance of studying even when one is not in the mood, and of setting aside a regular place to do it.

For reasons not yet known, this program hasn't proven entirely effective, nor have the approaches adopted by other universities. While some participants become more confident and efficient, others experience only temporary improvement. And not surprisingly, one in four students arrives late for the sessions or attends them sporadically. But Mr. Simpson, for one, understands. He is a chronic procrastinator himself.

(Adapted from "Tomorrow, I Love Ya!" *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, Vol. 52, Issue 16, December 9, 2005)

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-6 על פי הקטע שקראת.
בשאלה 5 הקף במעגל את מספר התשובה הנכונה.
בשאר השאלות ענה על פי ההוראות.

Answer questions 1-6 in English according to the article.
In question 5, circle the number of the correct answer.
In the other questions follow the instructions.

Questions:

1) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
The writer's purpose in the first two paragraphs (lines 1-11) is to ……..
…… .

(6 points)

2) Give one similarity and one difference between chronic procrastinators and the general population. (lines 6-11)
COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
Similarity: All people, including chronic procrastinators, ……..
……. .
Difference: Chronic procrastinators ……
……. .

(2x7=14 points)

3) What are all the researchers mentioned in lines 15-22 trying to find out?
ANSWER: …… .

(9 points)

4) What information about procrastination is given in lines 12-27?
PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWER.

i. How it can be controlled. ……
ii. How common it is. ……
iii. Which theory about it is correct. ……
iv. At what age it begins. ……
v. How it develops over time. ……
vi. What consequences it can have. ……

(2x7=14 points)

5) What is the connection between the fourth paragraph (lines 23-27) and the fifth paragraph (lines 28-32)?

i. The fourth presents a situation, the fifth gives its causes.
ii. The fourth presents a study, the fifth summarizes the results.
iii. The fourth presents a problem, the fifth presents a possible solution.
iv. The fourth presents a theory, the fifth presents evidence to prove it.

(8 points)

6) In line 4, the writer describes procrastination as "puzzling". Copy a sentence or a phrase from lines 12-38 which justifies this description.

ANSWER: …… .

(9 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (40 points)

חלק שני: הצגה בכתב (40 נקודות)

כתוב 120-140 מילים באנגלית על הנושא הבא.

Write 120-140 words in English on the following topic.

A teen magazine has asked readers to write on the following topic:
Some people prefer to work or study in teams, others prefer to do so on their own.
In your opinion, which is preferable, and why?

Write a passage for the magazine, stating and explaining your opinion.
Present advantages and / or disadvantages of one or both ways of working or studying.
You may support your arguments with examples from your own experience and / or that of others.
Use this page for writing a rough draft.

Module G – Pursuit of Happiness:

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (60 points)

חלק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (60 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-5.

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

PSYCHOLOGISTS TAKE UP THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

Aristotle said it was the reward of an active life lived with sweet reason. Sigmund Freud said it was mostly a matter of work and love. Charles Schulz, the cartoonist-philosopher, claimed it was really a warm puppy. So just what is this thing called happiness? For centuries, people were too busy pursuing it to spend much time analyzing it. Now, a pioneering band of researchers has finally bagged the elusive quarry – at least taken its measure. Using such sophisticated new tools as the five-item Life Satisfaction Scale and the seven-point Delighted-Terrible Scale ("On a scale of one to seven, how do you feel about your life?"), social psychologists have plumbed the heart of happiness. And their answer to the age-old mystery is that it all depends.

Happiness, that is, depends on what makes you feel happy, which is why psychologists often call it "subjective well-being". But from studies of various age and population groups in the United States and abroad, they have reached some objective conclusions about the makings of happiness. What comes up consistently at the top of the charts is not, as many might expect, success, youth, good looks or any of those enviable assets. The clear winner is relationships. Close ones. Followed by happy marriage. Next comes religious faith, of almost any kind. "Supportive, intimate connections with other people seem tremendously important", says psychologist David Myers, whose "The Pursuit of Happiness" is one of a cluster of recent books in the field. Using simple survey questions, Myers found that the least happy people are those in unhappy marriages. Happiest are those who are married to their best friend. "If you can say that", says Myers, "chances are you've described not just your marriage but your whole life as happy".

It turns out that a lot of people are happy about a lot of things. Life may be nasty and short, but more people register on the high side of the Life Satisfaction Scale than the low side. The scale, designed in its current form by University of Illinois psychologist Ed Diener, asks among other things: "Have you gotten the most important things you wanted in life?" Contentment seems steadier in the United States than elsewhere, but

it's surprisingly prevalent throughout the Western world. "In most studies people report they feel predominantly pleasant emotions three fourths of the time and unpleasant ones a fourth of the time", he says.

A wild card in all this is the influence of genes. Studies of twins and adopted children have shown that some people are just born happy, although environment can shape personality too. That's one reason why factors like health, wealth and education come up relatively weak on the scales. "They seem to be overridden by temperament", says Diener. Another reason is adaptability, win the lottery and your happiness leaps. But a year later you're only marginally happier than before the windfall. "Major events lose their impact over time", says University of London psychologist Michael Eysenck. "You adjust your life style and your expectations".

Eysenck links the study of happiness to preventive medicine. "We should do whatever we can to keep people in a positive emotional state to begin with", he says. But he sometimes has trouble applying his own medicine. He conducts his work on a shoestring because research grants remain desperately hard to get. "It does rather depress me", Eysenck admits.

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

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

Questions:

1) According to lines 1-10, Put an (X) by the TWO correct answers.

i. people have always been looking for happiness.
ii. people have spent much time analyzing happiness.
iii. researchers have finally found the definition of happiness.
iv. psychologists claim that there isn't just one definition of happiness.
v. psychologists have found that happiness depends on how people feel about their lives.
vi. people spend too much time looking for happiness.

(18 points)

2) Which of the following is a suitable title for lines 11-24?

i. What Makes People Happy?
ii. What Is Happiness?
iii. Who Are the Happiest People in the World?
iv. Happiness and Relationships.

(8 points)

3) Complete the sentence, according to lines 25-33.

The writer of the article didn't expect people ……..
……...…. .

(9 points)

4) Complete the sentence.

Winning the lottery (line 39) is an example of how happiness …….……..
……...…. .

(9 points)

5) The words "It does rather depress me" express.

i. irony.
ii. despair.
iii. frustration.
iv. pessimism.

Explain your answer.

……..

…… .

(16 points)

Module G – A Web of Addiction:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS

הבנת הנקרא

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-4.

Read the text below and then answer questions 1-4.

A WEB OF ADDICTION

by Eric Metcalf

As she looks back, Janice can't believe that she and her husband, Steven, didn't figure out sooner what was wrong with their 13-year-old son. Now, she feels guilty. Kevin had always been a happy, sociable child who earned good grades. Now he was growing more emotional and exhausted by the day. The Northern California couple (who asked us not to print their last name) took their son to a psychiatrist and a sleep-study center, but nothing helped. Kevin claimed to be too sick to go to school so many mornings that he missed most of eighth grade.

Janice, a nurse with a technical-writing background, and Steven, a software engineer, eventually discovered the problem: Kevin was spending 18 hours a day on one of the eight computers the family had scattered throughout the house. And he spent the bulk of that time playing an online game, fighting monsters, gathering equipment and rising to much-coveted higher experience levels. "It became an addiction", Janice says.

David Greenfield, Ph.D., a clinical psychologist in West Hartford, Connecticut, has no doubt that Internet addiction is a real problem. The founder of the Center for Internet Studies, Greenfield, cites a study of more than 17,000 users that suggests about 6 percent of all people with access to the Internet develop an addiction to it. That figure is even higher for kids and teens.

Like other substances and behaviors that can be addictive, such as drugs or even exercise, the Internet has the potential to alter a person's brain chemistry when he uses it, Greenfield says. When someone gets caught up in the thrill of winning an auction, for example, or conquering opponents in an online game, the pulse quickens and the brain is flooded with pleasure-inducing chemicals. But just as users can become hooked on the physical rush of certain activities, they also can develop a tolerance, requiring more time online to get the same good feelings. And they can go through withdrawal if they lose their access. Greenfield relies on two criteria to help determine

whether people are addicted to the Internet: They use it on a regular basis to alter their mood or consciousness, or it interferes with their life in any way.

Kimberly Young, Ph.D., a psychologist in Bradford, Pennsylvania, and executive director of the Center for On-Line Addiction, has also heard tales of excess. "When kids become consumed, the problem often goes undetected because those same kids tend to be the most technologically savvy members of the household", says Young, author of Tangled in the Web. "The Internet didn't exist when the parents were kids, so today's teens have a greater ability to hide their access - and access information that they should not".

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-4 על פי הקטע שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.

Answer questions 1-4 in English according to the text and the instructions.

Questions:

1) Complete the sentence.
Janice "feels guilty" (line 2) because she and her husband should and should not
……...…. .

2) What are we told in lines 20-30?
Put an (X) by the TWO correct answers.

i. Using the Internet can cause physical damage. ……
ii. The Internet can be as addictive as drugs. ……
iii. The more people are online, the more good feelings they get. ……
iv. The more some people get used to the Internet, the more time they have an urge to surf. ……
v. People who lose access to the Internet go through withdrawal. ……
vi. According to Greenfield, using the Internet regularly might be a sign of addiction. ……

3) According to the article, a person would stop being addicted to the Internet if
……...…. .

4) Circle the correct answer.
Kevin's story reinforces Kimberly Young's claims. YES / NO
why? ……...…. .

קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 5 יחידות עבור נבחני משנה ואקסטרניים

פרק 16

Module F - Unseens with Written Tasks

69 ..... Andy Wilson, Voice Actor
73 ..... Relocating a Swedish Town
77 ..... Paris Becomes A City of Bikes

Module F – Andy Wilson, Voice Actor:

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (60 points)

חלק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (60 נקודות)
קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-6.

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

ANDY WILSON, VOICE ACTOR

Back when he was in high school, Andy Wilson liked to amuse his friends by mimicking the voices on radio commercials and news broadcasts. Nowadays he is using his skill to make a living. At 34, Wilson is a successful voice actor whose voice has been heard by millions of people throughout the USA. Last week he spoke to our reporter at a recording studio in Los Angeles.

Most of us have never heard of "voice acting". What exactly do you do?
Voice actors portray a whole range of different characters and emotions using only their voices. In my case, the work mainly involves providing the voices for radio commercials, but from time to time I'm lucky enough to be asked to record a children's story, which gives me a chance to do a wide variety of voices. Every role presents its own unique challenge. Fortunately, like most voice actors I have a good ear for the way people speak, so whenever I need to invent a voice for a new role, I can mimic the intonations and accents I've picked up in conversations around me.

You've just finished a 10-hour recording session. Is that what your day normally looks like?
More or less. Professional voice actors often spend long days in the recording studio. We start by reading through the text we're going to record and familiarizing ourselves with our lines, and afterwards we read our parts out loud and get feedback from the director. There usually isn't much time to rehearse so we have to produce high-quality performances without much practice, which can be quite tricky. In fact, once we start the actual recording, it's rare for us to get everything right on the first attempt.

Do you remember your first job?
It was a very small role, but what I remember most vividly is that it took me almost a year to get it. I made recordings of the most dramatic voices I could do and submitted them to dozens of agencies. Still, it was months before I was even asked to do an audition because most directors are reluctant to take a chance on a newcomer.
But once you get your first job, more offers usually come in. At least that's how it was

for me. And I must say I'm very glad I didn't give up despite all the rejection letters I received that first year. The diversity in my work ensures no two days are alike. So here I am, actually making money doing something I love.

(Adapted from "Voice actor." http://www.bls.gov/opub/ooq/2009/summer/yawhat.htm)

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-6 על פי הקטע.
בשאלות 1 ו-3 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 3 circle the number of the correct answer.
In the other questions follow the instructions.

Questions:

1) What can we understand about Andy from the introduction (lines 1-5)?

i. At what age he started working.
ii. What radio programs he worked on.
iii. Where he studied voice acting.
iv. Why he became a voice actor.

(7 points)

2) What does Andy explain in his first answer? (lines 7-13)
PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

i. Why people haven't heard of voice acting. ……
ii. How voice actors get new roles. ……
iii. Which type of work he prefers to do. ……
iv. Why he works mainly in commercials. ……
v. How he uses his talent in his work. ……
vi. What characters are easiest to portray. ……

(2x8=16 points)

3) In his second answer (lines 16-21). Andy describes (-).

i. the most important part of a recording.
ii. the various stages in making a recording.
iii. the different ways of making a recording.
iv. the types of texts used in a recording.

(7 points)

4) What does a person need in order to be a voice actor?
Give TWO answers, according to the lines below.
COMPLETE THE ANSWERS.
Lines 7-13: The ability to ……..... .
Lines 16-21: The ability to ……..... .
(2x7=14 points)

5) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
In lines 23-25, Andy explains what he did in order to ……
……..….. .
(8 points)

6) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
Andy mentions "diversity" (line 29) to explain why he ……..
……...…. .
(8 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (40 points)

חלק שני: הצגה בכתב (40 נקודות)
כתוב 120-140 מילים באנגלית על הנושא הבא.

Write 120-140 words in English on the following topic.

You are a member of a volunteer organization in your town. Write a formal letter to the mayor asking for his or her support. Explain why the organization is important to the town and what kind of support it needs.
Use this page for writing a rough draft.

Module F – Relocating A Swedish Town:

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (60 points)

חלק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (60 נקודות)
קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-7.

Read the text below and then answer questions 1-7.

RELOCATING A SWEDISH TOWN

I. Kiruna, Sweden's northernmost town, is being relocated. The town, along with its 18,000 residents, is moving two miles east. This is being done to prevent the town from slowly being swallowed by an underground mine that is directly beneath Kiruna. This mine has been active under Kiruna for 70 years. As a result, the ground above the mine is sinking and this will eventually destroy the town.

II. Instead of moving the town, the mining company. LKAB, could simply have chosen to close the mine. However, the mine is very profitable and it also employs thousands of people who would have lost their jobs. Therefore, LKAB reached an agreement with the municipality to relocate the whole town.

III. The mining company, which is owned by the Swedish government, is moving 20 significant buildings from the old town of Kiruna to the new location. The rest of the buildings will be completely new. While physically moving the town is an expensive and unique challenge, relocating the community is even harder. "The greatest challenge is preserving the residents' connection to the town and its history in their new location. That's the tricky part", said Goran Cars, a member of the urban-planning team.

IV. Therefore, in order to find out what is important to them, Cars' team decided to simply talk to the residents. Surprisingly, some things the team thought were unimportant made a big difference to the residents. "For example," said Cars, "we were moving the church". When I spoke to people they said, 'Moving our church is important, but what about the 100-year-old trees around it? The trees are as old as the church'. So, we moved the trees as well".

V. Communication between residents and planners plays a huge part in a successful relocation. Planners must constantly exchange ideas and plans with the residents about what the future town should be like. "What we have done correctly in Kiruna is that we started our project with a dialogue", said Cars. "No drawings, no detailed planning, just listening and more listening".

VI. Kiruna is not the only town that will have to be relocated. Many coastal communities, including some of the world's largest cities, have also been under threat of destruction for years. Global warming has led to a rise in the sea level which is causing heavy floods all over the world. By the end of the century millions of people will have to be relocated.

VII. Cars believes that urban planners who have to relocate communities can learn a lot from Kiruna's experience. The key to their success, he claims, will be how well the urban planners preserve the town's history while providing high-quality facilities. However, Kiruna cannot be a financial model for other cities. By law, the Swedish government must pay for the relocation because it owns the mine. Other communities will have to get the necessary money from other sources.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-7 על פי הקטע.
בשאלות 1, 3, 5 ו-7 הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.
בשאר השאלות ענה על פי ההוראות.

Answer questions 1-7 in English according to the text.
In questions 1, 3, 5 and 7 circle the number of the correct answer.
In the other questions follow the instructions.

Questions:

1) Why is Kiruna being relocated? (paragraph I)

i. It is too small for 18,000 residents.
ii. The land is needed for a mine.
iii. The residents want to move east.
iv. The town is slowly sinking.

(8 points)

2) Give ONE reason why LKAB decided not to close the mine. (paragraph II)
ANSWER: ..... .

(9 points)

3) According to Goran Cars, the hardest part of relocating Kiruna is (-). (paragraph III)

i. physically moving the old buildings.
ii. finding money for the project.
iii. choosing which buildings to move.
iv. helping the residents feel at home.

(8 points)

4) What did Cars' team do that shows us the residents influenced them? (paragraph IV)
ANSWER: ……. .

(9 points)

5) What does Cars want us to understand when he says, "We started our project with a dialogue" (line 25)? (paragraph V)

i. Why residents need help from the urban planners.
ii. What is most important for a successful relocation.
iii. Why the urban planners don't use drawings.
iv. What the future town should look like.

(9 points)

6) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
According to paragraph VI, by the end of the century millions of people will have to be relocated because of ……...
……..…… .

(9 points)

7) Kiruna cannot be a financial model for other cities because (-). (paragraph VII)

i. they don't have a mine under them.
ii. they have to find money for their relocation.
iii. their relocation will cost less.
iv. they can't choose their new location.

(8 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (40 points)

חלק שני: הצגה בכתב (40 נקודות)
כתוב 100-120 מילים באנגלית על הנושא הבא.

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

Moving from one place to another can be challenging. How do you think moving to another place, either in your home town or elsewhere, would affect your life?
You can give positive AND / OR negative aspects.
Use this page for writing a rough draft.

Module F – Paris Becomes A City of Bikes:

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS

חלק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-7.

Read the text below and then answer questions 1-7.

PARIS BECOMES A CITY OF BIKES

One day last summer, Parisians woke up to discover thousands of rental bikes at hundreds of sites throughout the city. This was the first step in a project that will eventually provide residents with 21,000 bikes at 1,400 stations, which means about one station every 250 meters around the entire city. City officials hope the ambitious program will help cut traffic, reduce pollution, and ease parking problems. Our reporter spoke with David Remi from Cyclocity, the company that runs the program.

Why was Cyclocity chosen to run a city-wide project like this?
Well, we've been operating a similar program in the city of Lyon for three years now, and it has had a real impact there. In fact, vehicle traffic is already down 4%, which means fewer traffic jams as well as 3,000 fewer tons of pollutants in the air.

Wasn't something like this tried in the past?
You must mean Amsterdam's famous "White Bicycle" plan in the 1960s, when the city repaired old bicycles, painted them white, and left them on the streets for anyone to use. Unfortunately, most of the bikes were stolen or fell apart and couldn't be used. That got our engineers experimenting and they've developed a much sturdier bike. Also, we're using a sophisticated electronic rental system to discourage theft. The same system sends data to a central computer that can monitor each bike's condition and location. That way we're able not only to service them quickly, but also to move them around so they're available where they're most needs at different times of the day.

Do you believe that people will really give up their cars?
Well, given the savings, they should. The bikes are free for the first thirty minutes, with rates rising every half hour. We've seen in Lyon that nearly half of the 20,000 daily bike rentals are free of charge. And even if people borrow a bike for, say, two hours, they only pay $5.20, which is less than you'd pay just for parking in town that long.

So how do you see the future of bike rentals?
Well, our data shows that bikes are really the best way to get around a city, so I can see this kind of business growing fast. In fact, There's a lot of interest from cities all over Europe, and even in Asia and Australia. I'm convinces that within a few years, new bike rental companies will offer their services in all the major cities of the world.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-7 על פי הקטע שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.

Answer questions 1-7 in English according to the text and the instructions.

Questions:

1) What information is given in lines 1-6 regarding the Paris bike rental program?

i. The history of the program.
ii. A description of the program.
iii. Expectations of the program.
iv. Residents' concerns about the program.
v. What the writer thinks of it.
vi. How long it will last.

2) What can we understand from lines 12-19 about Amsterdam's White Bicycle program? COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
We can understand why the program …… .

3) What is being done differently in Cyclocity's program in Paris from the Amsterdam program? Give ONE answer. (lines 12-19)
ANSWER: ..... .

4) Mr. Remi mentions the Lyon bike rental program in two of his answers.
In both cases, he (-).

i. presents the history of bike rentals.
ii. explains why Cyclocity stared in Lyon.
iii. shows that Cyclocity learns from its mistakes.
iv. demonstrates the benefits of bike rentals.

5) What point does Mr. Remi make in his third answer?
ANSWER: …….. .

6) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
In lines 26-29, Mr. Remi explains why …… .

7) What information is provided about Cyclocity in the interview?

i. Why its projects have changed.
ii. Where its future project will be.
iii. What problems it is facing.
iv. What experience it has.

PART II: WRITTEN TASK

חלק שני: משימת כתיבה
כתוב לפחות 120 מילים באנגלית.

Write at least 120 words in English.

Write a short letter to the office of the Mayor from the perspective of a Paris citizen, explaining why you are AGAINST the city's new initiative.
Give at least 3 disadvantages that you see.

קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 5 יחידות עבור נבחני משנה ואקסטרניים

פרק 17

Module G - Written Tasks

81 ..... Written Task 1 - Useful Thing You Learned
82 ..... Written Task 2 - Future Job
83 ..... Written Task 3 - Schools in the Future

Module G – Useful Thing You Learned:

WRITTEN PRESENTION (40 points)

הצגה בכתב (40 נקודות)

כתוב 120-140 מילים באנגלית על הנושא הבא.

Write 120-140 words in English on the following topic.

What is the most useful thing you've ever learned?

Write a composition explaining how you learned it, and / or why you think it is so useful.

Module G – Future Job:

WRITTEN PRESENTION (40 points)

הצגה בכתב (40 נקודות)

כתוב 120-140 מילים באנגלית על הנושא הבא.

Write 120-140 words in English on the following topic.

What job do you hope to get in the future?
Write a composition explaining why you want this job and / or why you would be good at it.

Module G – Schools in the Future:

WRITTEN PRESENTION (40 points)

הצגה בכתב (40 נקודות)
כתוב 120-140 מילים באנגלית על הנושא הבא.

Write 120-140 words in English on the following topic.

Imagine the school of the future. Describe what it's like and how it would be different from the schools of today.
You may include information about:

- The school itself.
- The teachers.
- The students.
- Computers.
- New ways of learning.