קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 4 יחידות לתלמידי תיכון

פרק 16

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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)