

סוג הבחינה: א. בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים  
ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה  
ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים  
מועד הבחינה: חורף תשע"ב, 2012  
מספר השאלון: 405,016106

## אנגלית

### שאלון ה' (MODULE E)

#### גרסה ב'

#### הוראות לנבחן

א. משך הבחינה: שעה ורבע

ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.

פרק ראשון – הבנת הנקרא – 70 נקודות

פרק שני – הבנת הנשמע – 30 נקודות

סה"כ – 100 נקודות

ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: מילון אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי

או: قاموس " هاراب " إنجليزي – إنجليزي – عربي

(מילון הראפס אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי)

או: معجم " لوتجمان " للإنجليزية الحديثة

(מילון לונגמן לאנגלית מודרנית)

נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת-אמו /

שפת-אמו-אנגלי.

השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.

ד. הוראות מיוחדות:

(1) עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).

(2) כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד. אסור להשתמש בטיפקס.

(3) בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.

הערה: גם נבחני משנה ונבחנים אקסטרניים חייבים להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

**בהצלחה!**

/המשך מעבר לדף/

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

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

**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.

5 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  
10 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  
15 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  
20 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  
25 seem to enjoy the activity just as much as their "clients" do.

**QUESTIONS** (70 points)

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.

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)

/המשך בעמוד 5/

**Note: The exam continues on page 6.**

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

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**

**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?

COMPLETE 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.

### **בהצלחה!**

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