

קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 3 יחידות לתלמידי תיכון

פרק 15

Module C - Unseen and Writing

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Module C – Audio-Books:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-9.

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

AUDIO-BOOKS

by Robert Carter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questions:

- 1) Who used audio-books in the past?

ANSWER:
(6 points)

- 2) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER. (lines 5-9)

Sandra Harris says that she didn't read many books in the past because she (-).

- i. was too busy.
- ii. reads slowly.
- iii. drives a lot.

(8 points)

- 3) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 5-9)

Both Sandra Harris and George Madison listen to audio-books while
.....

(10 points)

- 4) PUT AN (X) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 10-14)

According to Frank Adams, how can audio-books help weak readers?

They help them (-).

- i. improve their grades.
- ii. enjoy reading.
- iii. improve their writing skills.
- iv. learn with the whole class.
- v. borrow books from the library.

(2x10=20 points)

- 5) (1) CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER: YES or NO.

Dr. Richards agrees with Frank Adams that audio-books should be used in school. YES / NO

- (2) Copy the words that justify your answer.

ANSWER:
(10 points)

- 6) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. Write TWO things.

According to Dr. Richards reading books helps children
..... and
(2x9=18 points)

- 7) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER. (lines 15-20)

People who object to audio-books say that (-).

- i. reading requires full attention.
- ii. reading is easier than listening to audio-books.
- iii. listening to a book while driving can be dangerous.

(10 points)

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

ANSWER:
(8 points)

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

ANSWER:
.....
(10 points)

Module C – Distance Learning:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-10.

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

DISTANCE LEARNING: ANY TIME, ANY PLACE, ANY PACE

by Dan Silver

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questions:

- 1) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.

In lines 1-7 the writer explains why Susan Clark (-).

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

(9 points)

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

ANSWER:

(9 points)

- 3) (1) CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER: YES or NO.

Students can take as many courses as they want at FDLS. YES / NO

(2) Copy the words that justify your answer.

ANSWER:

(9 points)

- 4) Mr. Rosner mentions two kinds of courses. Which kind did Susan choose?

(lines 1-12)

ANSWER:

(9 points)

- 5) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.

What does Mr. Rosner explain about FDLS in lines 8-12?

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

(9 points)

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

ANSWER:
(9 points)

- 7) According to Dr. Grove what might happen if students go to a regular school less? (lines 13-17)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

ANSWER: They
(9 points)

- 8) PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

In lines 18-22 Mr. Rosner explains (-).

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

(2x9=18 points)

- 9) Some experts think that virtual schools are the schools of the future. What is the writer's opinion?

ANSWER:
(9 points)

- 10) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.

What is the meaning of the title: "Distance Learning: Any Time, Any Place, Any Pace"?

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

(10 points)

Module C – Orienteering – The Sport For Everyone:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-9.

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

ORIENTEERING - THE SPORT FOR EVERYONE

by Linda Cooper

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questions:

- 1) What is the purpose of the first paragraph? (lines 1-7)

ANSWER:
(10 points)

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

Orienteering players (-).

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

(2x8=16 points)

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

ANSWER:
(10 points)

- 4) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.

The phrase: "... take a long, flat road or a shorter, steep road" (line 12) is an example of (-).

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

(9 points)

- 5) Orienteering is for people of all ages and abilities. Give ONE example from lines 13-16 that shows this.

ANSWER:
(9 points)

- 6) Why does the writer say that orienteering helps players exercise their minds?

Name ONE reason. Base your answer on lines 8-12.

ANSWER:

(10 points)

- 7) Name ONE environmental benefit and ONE social benefit of orienteering.

(lines 17-21)

ANSWER:

(1) Environmental:

(2) Social:

(2x9=18 points)

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

ANSWER:

(9 points)

- 9) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.

Another possible title for this article could be:

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

(9 points)

Module C – Up, Up And Away:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-6.

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

UP, UP AND AWAY

by Alice Ford

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questions:

- 1) FILL IN THE MISSING INFORMATION IN THE TABLE BELOW. (lines 1-8)
Who were the passengers in the first and second flights and how long each flight took.
First flight: Passengers: Length of time:
Second flight: Passengers: Length of time:
(4x6=24 points)
- 2) How were balloons used at the beginning of the 20th century? Name TWO ways.
(lines 9-13)
ANSWER: (1)
(2)
(2x10=20 points)
- 3) Today ballooning is a “popular activity”. Name TWO of the activities mentioned
in lines 14-18
ANSWER: (1)
(2)
(2x11=22 points)
- 4) CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER, YES or NO.
(1) According to lines 16-24, is flying balloons a fast way to travel? YES/NO
(2) Copy the sentence/phrase that justifies your answer.
(7+8 points)
- 5) What is the purpose of the “chase car” mentioned in line 22?
ANSWER:
(11 points)

- 6) What could be another title for this article?
- i. Hot-air Balloon Travel in Paris.
 - ii. Hot-air Balloon Races and Festivals.
 - iii. Hot-air Balloon Travel – Then and Now.

(8 points)

Module C – In The Dark:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-10.

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

IN THE DARK

by Jennifer Hanson

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questions:

1) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.

According to lines 1-5, Ron Sommers wants to help blind people (-).

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

(7 points)

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

ANSWER:
.....

(8 points)

3) What TWO rules do the restaurant's customers have to follow, and what are the reasons for these rules?

FILL IN THE MISSING INFORMATION IN THE TABLE BELOW
ACCORDING TO LINES 1-9.

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

(3x6=18 points)

4) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 10-17)

According to Anne, eating at the restaurant has made Jim understand
.....

(6 points)

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

ANSWER:
(8 points)

- 6) PUT AN (X) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 10-17)

What difficulties does Jim have in the restaurant?

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

(2x8=16 points)

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

ANSWER:
.....
(10 points)

- 8) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.

Both Anne Fione and Robert Clark say they like the restaurant because they (-).

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

(8 points)

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

ANSWER:
(9 points)

- 10) (1) CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER: YES or NO. (lines 18-22)

Does the writer recommend this restaurant? YES / NO

(4 point)

- (2) Copy the words that justify your answer.

ANSWER:
(6 points)

