בס"ד

מקיף ה' אשדוד
בי"ס על-יסודי ומכללה לטכנאים ולהנדסאים

Module E/Quiz **11th**

Access to Information from A Written Text (70pts)

Read the following article and then answer questions 1-7.

DANGER: JUNK IN SPACE

Satellites have been sent into space for over fifty years, and they are used in communications, weather forecasts, and navigation systems. However, most of them don't last very long, and stop working after 10 to 15 years. Old satellites break up into pieces that remain in space. According to the American space agency, NASA, there are already millions of such pieces of junk, and their number is growing every year.

This situation has scientists very worried. Because the junk is moving through space at a very high speed, it can cause great damage to anything it hits. Nowadays satellites are built with heavy shields to protect them from the smaller pieces of junk. However, they can still be destroyed by any object that is larger than a tennis ball. That's why NASA is watching the bigger pieces closely. Whenever a big piece seems to be flying toward a satellite, that satellite is moved to a safer position.

Despite all these efforts, it is becoming very difficult to ensure the safety of satellites. "It's getting so crowded up there that a serious collision is likely to happen in the near future," says NASA physicist Jenny Gonzales. "And if one satellite is destroyed, the pieces could hit other satellites nearby, causing them all to stop working. Then whole communication systems could collapse."

Experts agree that the best way to reduce the danger is to try to remove the bigger pieces of junk. A number of ideas have been suggested. The European Space Agency, for instance, has proposed covering the larger pieces with a

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special foam. This would cause them to slow down, fall back toward Earth, and burn up harmlessly in the atmosphere. NASA has suggested using lasers to achieve the same result.

Meanwhile, the technology needed to carry out these solutions has not yet been developed. And there is also another major problem. The objects in space belong to dozens of different countries, so any clean-up program would require global cooperation. That, however, is very hard to achieve. "Countries have been talking about it for years," says Dr. Gonzales. "If they don't stop talking and start doing something soon, we are going to lose satellites. Imagine the effects this will have on all our lives."

QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions 1-7 in English, according to the article. In questions 3, 4 and 5, choose the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What are we told in lines 1-6? CHOOSE **THE TWO** CORRECT ANSWERS.

..... a) Why NASA sends millions of objects into space.

……. b) What satellites are used for.

..... c) Why satellites don't last more than 10-15 years.

..... d) How satellites are sent into space.

..... e) Why space is filling up with junk.

..... f) How satellites work. (2x8=16 points)

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2. Why does NASA watch the bigger pieces of junk? (lines 7-13) COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because these pieces_____.

(7 points)

3. The phrase "all these efforts" in line 14 refers to all the efforts to (–).

a. build stronger satellites
b. keep watching the junk in space
c. protect satellites from the junk in space
d. change the position of satellites (8 points)

4. What is explained in lines 14-18?

a. Why it is difficult for NASA to watch the junk in space.
b. Why the chance of a serious collision is increasing.
c. Why many satellites have stopped working.
d. Why there are now more satellites in space. (7 points)

5. In lines 19-24 the writer presents ideas for (–).

a. learning about the dangers to satellites
b. preventing harm to the Earth's atmosphere
c. controlling satellites more effectively
d. removing pieces of junk from space (8 points)

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6. When will it be possible to start a clean-up of space? Give TWO answers from lines 25-31. COMPLETE THE ANSWERS.

(1) When we have _____

(2) When we have _____

(2x8=16 points)

7. According to Dr. Gonzales, losing satellites could have effects on our lives (lines 30-31). Give ONE possible effect. Base your answer on information in another paragraph.

ANSWER: _____

(8 points)

Access to Information from A Spoken Text (6x5pts=30pts)

Answer questions 8-12 according to the broadcast. You may answer the questions after the first broadcast. Listen again and check your answers. In questions 10 and 12, choose the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WRITING BY HAND

8. What does Suzy Geller say at the beginning of the interview about writing by hand? CHOOSE THE **TWO** CORRECT ANSWERS.

a. What it is mostly used for.
b. Why it is not very common today.
c. Why it is important.
d. Why fewer schools today teach it.
e. What Dr. Pinter thinks about it.
f. How it is taught.

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9. Give ONE benefit of writing by hand that was reported by teachers.

   COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

   It helps students _____.

10. What do the authors mentioned by Dr. Pinter say about using pen and paper?

    a. They feel it improves their writing.

    b. It is easier than using the computer.

    c. They wrote their first books this way.

    d. It helps them organize their work day.

11. Why are scientists planning further experiments on writing by hand?

    GIVE **<u>ONE</u>** ANSWER.

    COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

    They want to learn about its effect on _____.

12. What does Dr. Pinter expect to happen in the future?

    a. More devices will have keyboards.

    b. Typing on a screen will be easier.

    c. Writing by hand will be more common.

    d. People will go back to using pen and paper.

GOOD LUCK!!!!

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