PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (60 points)
Read the article below and then answer questions 1-6.

THE FUTURE OF ZOOS

Over the last thirty years, American zoos have been initiating reforms in the hope of increasing the well-being of their animals. The small concrete cages of the past have mostly been replaced by large open spaces that enable animals to move around freely, and efforts have been made to provide better nutrition and veterinary care. However, some zoo directors and other professionals believe that far more fundamental changes might be needed.

Adrian Fuller, head of Tomlinson Zoo, insists the reforms have not fully achieved their goal. "Unfortunately, I've come to the conclusion that zoos are unable to offer optimal conditions to all their inhabitants. Elephants, bears and giraffes, for example, need a lot more space than even the largest enclosures can provide." In fact, Fuller's zoo is thinking of closing down the displays of those animals altogether, provided that more suitable homes can be found for them.

Another source of concern for zoos is the inability of some animals to cope with the local climate. Jungle animals, for instance, suffer greatly in the harsh winters typical of the northern USA. Some zoos plan to deal with this situation by displaying only local wildlife, an approach pioneered by the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum – a sixty-year-old institution that is home to 300 native species of animals. But in many other zoos, directors are deterred by the cost of reorganizing and redesigning their displays, as well as by the potential loss in income from visitors. "Thousands of people come here every month, and most of them want to see exotic creatures," says Jerry Owen of Madison Zoo. "We just can't afford to lose our main attractions."

But are drastic measures really necessary? Not according to animal management consultant Nora Crowley. "Climate is really not much of an issue because zoos generally provide adequate shelter for extreme weather conditions," she claims. "Nor do most animals need much space, since all they do is sit around digesting their last meal." Crowley says she is far more concerned about the program advocated by animal activists. "You're always hearing that zoo animals should be returned to the wild. But most of them were born in zoos, and they've never lived anywhere else. They haven't had the opportunity to develop the skills essential for surviving in the wild."

LIVEWORKSHEETS

30 Michael Gibson of Somerville Zoo raises another point for consideration. "There are those who claim zoos should be shut down because they're inhumane, but it seems to me we would lose a lot by getting rid of them. Don't forget that zoos encourage millions of people to care about wildlife. Even more importantly, today they are at the forefront of efforts to save endangered species." Given the complexity of the issue,
35 it seems that the controversy regarding the future of zoos is not likely to be settled anytime soon.

QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions **1-6** in English, according to the article. In questions **1** and **3**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. In lines 1-6 the writer presents (–).

(i) changes that zoos need to make

(ii) reasons why zoos are difficult to reform

(iii) changes that were made in zoos

(iv) new reforms that zoos are planning

(7 points)

2. According to Adrian Fuller, zoo reforms have not fully achieved their goal (lines 7-8). What is that goal? Base your answer on lines 1-6.

ANSWER: ..... .

(8 points)

3. The "northern USA" (line 15) is mentioned as an example of an area where (–). (lines 13-21)

(i) many of the country's zoos are located

(ii) the problems of zoo animals have been solved

(iii) conditions are hard for many zoo animals

(iv) many zoos might lose their income

(8 points)

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4. In lines 1-6 the writer mentions "far more fundamental changes" that zoos might need to make. Give TWO examples of fundamental changes from lines 7-21. Take each answer from a different paragraph.

(1) Lines 7-12: ..... .

(2) Lines 13-21: ..... .

(2×8=16 points)

5. What points does Nora Crowley make? (lines 22-29)

PUT A √ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

..... i) Most animals don't suffer in zoos.

..... ii) Zoo animals should be given better living conditions.

..... iii) Zoo animals don't get enough physical exercise.

..... iv) Zoo animals should be taught to survive in the wild.

..... v) Zoo animals are often moved to other zoos.

..... vi) Many zoo animals cannot live in the wild.

(2×7=14 points)

6. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

In lines 30-36, Michael Gibson explains why he thinks that zoos .....

..... .

(7 points)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (40 points)

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

7. A teen magazine has asked students to write on the following topic:

Some people believe surveillance cameras* should be placed on city streets and in parks to increase public safety. Others think this would be an invasion of privacy. What is your opinion?

Write a passage for the magazine, stating and explaining your position.

בהצלחה !

Use this page and the next (nos. 5-6) for writing a rough draft.

* surveillance cameras – מצלמות מעקב /كاميرات متابعة

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Write your final version here.

LIVEWORKSHEETS