



פתרון בחינת הבגרות באנגלית

שאלון ג' (MODULE C)

מספרי השאלון: 403 ,016104

גרסה א'

מוגש על ידי:

ענת זהבי, חגית דמרי וארז צרפתי
מורים לאנגלית ברשת בתי הספר של
יואל גבע

הערות:

1. התשובות המוצגות כאן הן בגדר הצעה לפתרון השאלון.
2. תיתכנה תשובות נוספות, שאינן מוזכרות כאן, לחלק מהשאלות.



מדינת ישראל

משרד החינוך

א. סוג הבחינה: בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים
ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה
ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים
מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשע"ד, **מועד ב**, 2014
מספר השאלון: 403,016104

אנגלית

שאלון ג'

(MODULE C)

גרסה א'

הוראות לנבחן

א. משך הבחינה: שעה ורבע

ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה פרק אחד: הבנת הנקרא – 100 נקודות

ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי
א: מילון אנגלי-עברי / עברי-אנגלי
א: מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי
א: מילון אנגלי-עברי / עברי-אנגלי

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: קישורית לדוגמאות תשובה לשאלון זה תתפרסם בדף הראשי של אתר משרד החינוך.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!

המשך בעמוד הבא



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ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

فهم المقروء (100 درجة)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות)

اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك، وأجب عن

קרא את הקטע שלפניך, וענה על

الأسئلة 1-9.

השאלות 1-9.

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

BIKE-SHARING PROGRAMS ARE CHANGING CITIES

Using bicycles as a means of transportation has become more and more popular over the past 25 years. As a result, attractive bike-sharing programs have developed all over the world.

- A bike-sharing program is based on the idea that a person can borrow a bicycle in one place and then return it in another. Bike-sharing began in the 1960s when 50 free bikes were scattered around Amsterdam. Unfortunately, these bikes were soon stolen. However, after this disappointing start, bike-sharing programs improved and slowly became popular everywhere. Today, cheap and convenient programs exist in over 500 cities, from Tokyo to Tel Aviv.
- Bike-sharing programs have become more sophisticated. Recently, the city of Copenhagen has developed a program called GoBike. It uses technology to connect the city's bike-sharing stations with buses and trains. GoBike bicycles have built-in computers that tell cyclists about bus and train times. Cyclists can also find out about local restaurants and sales in nearby shops.
- Bike-sharing programs offer other options. For example, people can use their cellphones to rent regular bikes. They can also rent electric bikes for longer or more difficult rides. This makes bike-sharing programs attractive to a variety of users, and not only to young men who mostly use them now.

(שים לב: המשך הקטע בעמוד הבא.)

(انتبه: تكمل القطعة في الصفحة التالية.)

המשך בעמוד 3

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

لا تكتب خارج هذه المنطقة



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Today, bike-sharing programs are even affecting traffic arrangements. One
20 London study found that during morning rush hours nearly half of all traffic
going north was cyclists. Because of this, city planners have added more bicycle
lanes to the roads. In addition, mayors of some cities are experimenting with
bike-only days. Mexico City, for example, closes its main highway to cars every
Sunday, which greatly upsets car drivers.

25 Moreover, according to a recent British study, bike-sharing programs have
affected the value of property. Houses close to bicycle stations are now more
expensive. Another study found that eight out of ten people preferred to visit a
shop or restaurant close to a bike-sharing station. It also found that bike-sharing
helps people get to neighborhoods that are hard to reach by public transportation,
30 especially at night.

Bike-sharing is, in fact, one of the most successful alternative forms of
transportation. Last year, American mayors concluded at their national
conference that "communities that developed bicycle programs gained many
benefits, such as better quality of life, a healthier population, and cleaner air."

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 9-1, על פי הקטע.	أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 9-1، حسب القطعة.
בשאלות 1, 6, 7, 8 ו-9, הקף במעגל את התשובה הנכונה.	في الأسئلة 1 و 6 و 7 و 8 و 9، ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة.
בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. (100 נקודות)	في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات. (100 درجة)

Answer questions 1-9 in English according to the article. In questions
1, 6, 7, 8 and 9, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other
questions, follow the instructions.

1. What is one thing we learn in lines 1-9?
 - i) How often people rent bikes.
 - ii) How many people use bike-sharing.
 - iii) How bike-sharing programs work.**
 - iv) How to find a bike-sharing program.

(9 points)

המשך בעמוד 4



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2. Why was the first bike-sharing program disappointing? (lines 4-9)

ANSWER: **(because) The bikes were stolen.**

(9 points)

3. Give ONE reason why people might use a bike-sharing program today.
(lines 4-9)

ANSWER: **(because) It is cheap.**

(9 points)

4. PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 10-14)

How are GoBike bicycles different?

- i) They give information about transportation.
..... ii) They can be taken on trains and buses.
..... iii) They are sold from shops in the area.
..... iv) They are more popular than other bikes.
..... v) They tell people about places to eat.
..... vi) They are used in many cities.

(2×9=18 points)

5. What technology is being used in bike-sharing programs today?

Give ONE example from lines 10-14 and ONE example from lines 15-18.

Lines 10-14: **technology that connects the city's bike-sharing**

stations with buses and trains.

Lines 15-18: **People can use their cellphones to rent bikes.**

(2×9=18 points)

6. What is an advantage of using technology in bike-sharing programs mentioned in lines 15-18?

- i) More young men can use them.
ii) They are less expensive.
iii) Different kinds of people can use them.
iv) People can rent bikes more often.

(9 points)

המשך בעמוד 5

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

لا لכתוב באזור זה



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7. How has the popularity of bike-riding changed traffic arrangements?

(lines 19-24)

- i) There is more traffic going north.
- ☒ ii) There are more lanes for bicycles.
- iii) There are more cars on the road during rush hour.
- iv) Some highways are closed to cyclists on Sundays.

(9 points)

8. Which of the following is true according to lines 25-30?

- i) There are more bike-sharing programs in expensive neighborhoods.
- ii) Cyclists like to use their bikes at night.
- ☒ iii) Bike-sharing stations are good for business.
- iv) People prefer to use public transportation in neighborhoods that are hard to reach.

(10 points)

9. What do American mayors say about bike-sharing programs? (lines 31-34)

- ☒ i) They improve the lives of people who live in their cities.
- ii) They connect different communities in American cities.
- iii) They are more successful in large cities than in small ones.
- iv) They are less expensive than adding new roads.

(9 points)

בהצלחה!

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



נספח

שאלון ג'

(MODULE C)

תשובות אפשריות נוספות

שאלה 3:

- (because) It is convenient.

שאלה 5:

Lines 10-14:

- built-in computers that tell cyclists about bus and train times.
- built-in computers that tell cyclists about local restaurants and sales in nearby shops.