

פתרון הבחינה

באנגלית

קיץ תש"פ, 2020, מועד ב', שאלון: 16481 גרסה א
מוגש ע"י צוות המורים 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

סוג הבחינה: בגרות
מועד הבחינה: קיץ תש"ף, 2020, מועד ב
מספר השאלון: 016481

אנגלית

שאלון ה'

(MODULE E)

גרסה א'

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 |
| | — | סך הכול | — | 100 נקודות |
- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: אחד המילונים או אחת המילוניות מן הרשימה שבאתר הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית ובאתר של אגף הבחינות במשרד החינוך.
- נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת אימו / שפת אימו-אנגלי. השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור של 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.
 - (3) בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.
- הערה: גם נבחני משנה ונבחנים אקסטרניים חייבים להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.

שים לב: אין להוסיף דפים למחברת הבחינה.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!



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PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS

(70 points)

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

THE FUTURE OF CAR USE IN CITIES

I Many major cities throughout the world have the same problem: millions of cars enter the city center each day, causing terrible traffic congestion and high levels of pollution. Some cities have been trying to reduce the number of cars on their streets. London, for example, has made its public transport system cheaper and more efficient. Moreover, people are required to pay £12
5 each time they drive into the city center. Such measures are making a difference. Indeed, these days only around 15% of those who work in the city center get there by car.

II Encouraged by the success of the measures in London, several other cities have begun introducing them as well. However, not all transport planners agree that they are necessary. "Recent studies have found that since the year 2000, the number of cars on the streets of many major
10 cities has actually decreased. So has the number of people buying a car," says Brian Gilbert of the Pinkerton Transport Institute. "The problem of congestion will therefore disappear on its own, and there's no reason for cities to make any special effort to solve it."

III Gilbert is not surprised by the decrease in car use. "Just think of online shopping," he says. "You can order almost anything, and get it delivered to your door. And, of course, thanks to the
15 Internet many of us can now work from home." He also speaks of the change in attitude towards owning a car. "Surveys show that young people today are less interested than their parents in buying a car. Most of them say they prefer other transport options because they're concerned about the environment."

IV While transport planners agree there is a reduction in car use, most of them believe that
20 the trend will not continue. "Don't forget that when young people have children, they're likely to decide they do want a car," says Sandra Henley of the American Center for City Planning. "They won't even feel guilty about buying one, because there are now electric cars that cause much less air pollution. This means that in the near future, the number of cars in city centers could actually increase." Henley therefore thinks cities must not assume that traffic congestion will
25 simply vanish. Instead, they should do everything they can to deal with it.

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

لا لכתוב באזור זה



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QUESTIONS (70 points)

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

1. What do we learn from paragraph I?

- (i) What problems are caused by high levels of pollution.
- ☒ (ii) What effect the changes in London have had.
- (iii) Why so many people work in the center of London.
- (iv) Why people prefer to drive to work.

(9 points)

2. In paragraph I, the writer refers to the measures taken in London. Give ONE of those measures.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

One measure has been to make the public transport system cheaper

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(9 points)

3. Why does Gilbert think that the problem of congestion will disappear on its own? Give ONE reason.

(paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because the number of people buying a car has decreased (since the year 2000)

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(9 points)

4. What does Gilbert explain in paragraph III?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) Why people like working from home.
- ii) Why people today buy so many things.
- ☒ iii) Why people can use their cars less.
- iv) How young people learn about the environment.
- v) What transport options people have.
- ☒ vi) How young people are different from their parents.



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5. What can we understand from lines 19-20 about most transport planners?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They think that in the future, the use of cars will / could increase

(9 points)

6. What does Henley explain in paragraph IV?

- (i) Why electric cars could lead to more congestion.
(ii) Why young people want car use to decrease.
(iii) Why electric cars might become cheaper.
(iv) Why the opinions of transport planners have changed.

(9 points)

7. How is Henley's opinion different from Gilbert's? Base your answer on paragraphs II and IV.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Unlike Gilbert, Henley thinks that cities should not assume traffic congestion will simply vanish

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תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(9 points)

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لا لכתוב באזור זה



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Note: The exam continues on page 8.

למידע על פסיכומטרי
ביואל גבע ←

**הזדמנות לעתודה יש פעם בחיים.
אל תתפשר עליה.**



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

Answer questions 8-13 according to the broadcast. In questions 8, 9, 11 and 13, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions. (5 points for each correct answer.)

ESPERANTO — A VERY UNUSUAL LANGUAGE

8. What does John Griffin tell listeners in his introduction?

- i) When he first heard about Esperanto.
- ii) Why Rachel Hayes teaches Esperanto.
- ☒ iii) What makes Esperanto special.
- iv) What most people think about Esperanto.

9. What are we told about Zamenhof?

- i) How his training helped him.
- ii) Why it was hard for him to learn a foreign language.
- iii) At what age he invented Esperanto.
- ☒ iv) Why he invented Esperanto.

10. Give ONE feature of Esperanto that makes it easy to learn.

תשובות נוספות - ראה נספח

ANSWER: It sounds a lot like English

11. What did people think about Esperanto when Zamenhof introduced it?

- i) They believed it wasn't as good as French or English.
- ☒ ii) They agreed it could be an international language.
- iii) They felt it should be made even simpler.
- iv) They were not sure it was really necessary.



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12. What could people find in the magazines that were written in Esperanto? Give ONE answer.

ANSWER: New words.....

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

13. What does Rachel explain about the Internet?

- i) How she uses it to teach Esperanto.
- ii)** How it helps people learn Esperanto.
- iii) How it helps her find students.
- iv) How governments use it to teach languages.

לא לכתוב באזור זה

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

בהצלחה!

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



נספח
שאלון ה'
(MODULE E)

תשובות אפשריות נוספות

שאלה 2:

- make the public transport system more efficient
- charge people £12 every time they drive into city center

שאלה 3:

- the number of cars on the streets of major cities has decreased / declined
- there is a decrease in car use

שאלה 5:

- will / could be on the rise

שאלה 7:

- do everything they can to deal with the problem of traffic congestion
- make a special effort to solve the problem of traffic congestion

שאלה 10:

- It sounds a lot like Spanish
- It sounds a lot like Italian
- It has only 16 grammar rules

שאלה 12:

- Stories
- Poems

