

פתרון הבחינה

באנגלית

חורף תשפ"ד, 2024, שאלון: 16582 גרסא 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.

נמידע על פסיכומטרי
ביואל גבע ←

הזדמנות לעתודה יש פעם בחיים.
אל תתפשר עליה.



מדינת ישראל

משרד החינוך

סוג הבחינה: בגרות

מועד הבחינה: חורף תשפ"ד, 2024

מספר השאלון: 16582

אנגלית

שאלון ז'

(MODULE G)

גרסה א'

הוראות

א. משך הבחינה: שעתיים.

ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.

פרק ראשון - הבנת הנקרא - 60 נקודות

פרק שני - מטלת כתיבה - 40 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.

נבחנים "עולים חדשים" רשאים להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת אימם / שפת אימם-אנגלי.

השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור של הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.

ד. הוראות מיוחדות:

(1) יש לכתוב את כל התשובות בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).

(2) יש לכתוב את כל התשובות באנגלית ובעט בלבד.

(3) יש לכתוב את הנוסח הסופי של מטלת הכתיבה בעמוד 9. אם תצטרך, תוכלו להשתמש גם בעמוד 10.

(4) בתום הבחינה יש להחזיר את השאלון למשגיח או למשגיחה.

הערה: על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מן הציון.

שאלון: 016582



אנגלית

יש לכתוב במחברת הבחינה בלבד. יש לרשום "טיוטה" בראש כל עמוד המשמש טיוטה.

כתיבת טיוטה בדפים שאינם במחברת הבחינה עלולה לגרום לפסילת הבחינה.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון רבים, אף על פי כן על כל תלמידה וכל תלמיד להשיב על השאלות באופן אישי.

בהצלחה!



אנגלית, חורף תשפ"ד, מס' 16582, גרסה א'

PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (60 points)
(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

Read the article below and then answer questions 1–8.

BUY OR BARTER?

I When Elsa Berg of Visby, Sweden, came home from the hospital last year, she was still recovering from Covid. Too weak to cook, she considered ordering meals from a local restaurant, but the cost was much more than she could afford. Fortunately, a friend recommended Barter Up – an online group in her neighborhood whose members exchange various items or services with each other instead of paying for them. "I offered some of my spare gardening tools in return for hot meals," she says. "It worked out really well, and enabled me to rest and fully recover."

II Bartering has existed for thousands of years and at first was mostly used for getting basic goods such as food, clothes, and building materials. Following the introduction of money, its use gradually decreased. However, bartering has never completely disappeared, and in times of financial difficulty it often increases dramatically. That happened, for example, during the severe economic crisis that hit America and Europe in the 1930s. Millions of people who had lost their jobs and their savings had to barter their possessions for food and other essential items. Many got what they needed through organizations that were set up specifically for that purpose.

III Another worldwide economic crisis was caused recently by the Covid pandemic. "We experienced a sudden rise in unemployment," says economist Marvin Walker. "Moreover, factories all over the world closed and international shipping met with serious problems, causing global shortages of a wide range of items. All this led to a surge in bartering. People started exchanging things like toys and clothes for basic items such as eggs or toilet paper. Luckily, it was not difficult to find bartering partners: Long before the pandemic, many transactions were already being done online. During Covid, new barter websites – and even apps – rapidly appeared to meet the increasing demand."

IV These days, bartering is not limited to individuals – businesses engage in it too, both locally and internationally. They commonly do so through websites known as "barter exchanges," where they can easily find suitable partners. "Suppose you own a small hotel and want to attract more tourists," says Walker. "On a barter exchange, you might find a website designer who will help you advertise the hotel online in return for a free stay there." According to estimates, the value of transactions through barter exchange websites is 8–12 billion dollars a year.

V While bartering is widespread nowadays, Walker believes it works best on a small scale in local communities. "Think, for example, of a neighborhood 'time bank' whose members offer an hour of their time in return for an hour of another member's," he says. "You might give someone a piano lesson, and in return get help painting your kitchen. That could be two new people you've connected with! And with more and more people in the neighborhood helping each other, social ties within the community become stronger. In my opinion, this may be bartering's greatest benefit today."



אנגלית, חורף תשפ"ד, מס' 16582, גרסה א'

QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions **1–8** 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. What do we learn about Elsa Berg? (paragraph I)

- i) Why it took her a long time to recover from Covid.
- ii) How she set up an online barter group.
- iii) Why she did not buy food from a restaurant.
- iv) How she caught Covid.

(6 points)

2. How did Berg get the meals she needed? Base your answer on her words in line 5.

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

By offering some of her spare gardening tools.

(7 points)

3. What are we told in paragraph II?

- i) Why bartering decreased.
- ii) What financial difficulties bartering might cause.
- iii) What caused the economic crisis in the 1930s.
- iv) When people began using money.

(7 points)

4. What was the purpose of the organizations mentioned in lines 12–13?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

To barter people's possessions for food and essential items.

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(7 points)

5. What do we learn from paragraph III?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) How factories solved their shipping problems.
- ...✓... ii) How online bartering was affected by Covid.
- ...✓... iii) Why Covid led to shortages of goods.
- iv) What barter transactions are only done online.
- v) Why online bartering began long before Covid.
- vi) How the economic effects of Covid were studied.

(2×6=12 points)



אנגלית, חורף תשפ"ד, מס' 16582, גרסה א'

6. Why does Walker give the example in lines 24–26? (paragraph IV)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

To show how businesses **engage in bartering**.

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(7 points)

7. How might a member of a neighborhood "time bank" help another member? Base your answer on the example in lines 30–31. (paragraph V)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

By **offering a piano lesson and in return getting help painting their kitchen**.

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(7 points)

8. According to Walker, what is the greatest benefit of bartering today? (paragraph V)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

It can **strengthen social ties**.

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(7 points)

למידע על פסיכומטרי
ביואל גבע ←

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נספח

שאלון 16582
(MODULE G)

תשובות אפשריות נוספות

שאלה 4:

- to help people get food and essential items.

שאלה 6:

- use bartering. .

שאלה 7:

- offering an hour of their time in return of another person's time.

שאלה 8:

- make social ties within the community stronger.

