

פתרון הבחינה

באנגלית

חורף תשפ"ד, 2024, שאלון: 16481 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
ביזאל גבע ←

הזדמנות לעתודה יש פעם בחיים.
אל תתפשר עליה.



מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך

סוג הבחינה: בגרות
מועד הבחינה: חורף תשפ"ד, 2024
מספר השאלון: 16481

אנגלית

שאלון ה'
(MODULE E)

הוראות

לנבחני משנה

א. משך הבחינה: שעה וחצי.

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.

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) בתום הבחינה החזירו את השאלון למשגיח או למשגיחה.

שאלון: 016481



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!

למידע על פסיכומטרי
ביואל גבע ←

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PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (70 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

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

ON DAYDREAMS AND DAYDREAMING

I Imagine you are sitting on the train, checking emails on your phone. Suddenly, you realize that for a while, you haven't been concentrating on those emails. Your thoughts were somewhere else. For example, you might have been thinking about the movie you watched last night, or about riding in a flying car. This is called daydreaming, and it is something we all do.

5 We often daydream when we are sitting somewhere feeling relaxed or bored, or doing something that doesn't require our full attention.

II When people hear the word "daydreaming" they usually think of an experience that is pleasant. However, this is not always true. In some situations, daydreaming can cause us embarrassment. Suppose, for example, that you were daydreaming during dinner with friends.

10 Think how you would feel if you suddenly realized that people were waiting for you to pass the bowl of salad. Moreover, when our thoughts wander we can end up daydreaming about things that worry or upset us, like financial troubles or sad events in our lives.

III However, daydreams can also have surprisingly positive effects. According to research, this can happen when we enjoy the daydream. For example, a study of office workers found that they felt refreshed after a short period of pleasant daydreaming, and could concentrate better on their work. Many artists and writers say daydreaming is an important part of their creative process since it helps them think of new ideas. And enjoyable daydreams have also been found to help people in times of stress or pain.

IV So is it possible to ensure that we have the kind of daydream that can provide these benefits? According to psychology professor Erin Westgate, who has studied daydreaming extensively, the answer is yes. She recommends making a list of a few topics you would enjoy daydreaming about. It is important, she says, to choose ones that are both pleasant and meaningful, such as a happy memory or a plan for the future. Then find a quiet time when you are doing some light activity, like washing the dishes or brushing your teeth. Focus on the topic you chose and then

25 let your mind wander.

V If your first attempts are not successful, don't give up. According to Prof. Westgate, daydreaming is a mental skill and developing it takes a lot of practice. So next time you are on the train, don't take out your cellphone. Instead, just relax and guide your thoughts towards a daydream. You will be glad you did.



QUESTIONS (70 points)

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

1. What is presented in paragraph I?

- i) The problems daydreaming causes.
- ii) Places where people usually daydream.
- iii) The types of daydreams that are most common.
- iv) Situations in which people might daydream.

(7 points)

2. According to lines 3–4, what might a daydream be about? Give ONE answer.

ANSWER: **Riding a flying car.**

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(8 points)

3. According to line 8, "this is not always true." What is not always true? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

It is not always true that daydreaming **is a pleasant experience.**

(8 points)

4. According to lines 8–11, why might you feel embarrassment after daydreaming during dinner with friends?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because you did not **pass the bowl of salad.**

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(8 points)

5. What do the benefits described in paragraph III have in common?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They are all the result of daydreams that **are enjoyable/pleasant.**

(8 points)

6. What are we told in paragraph III about daydreaming?

- i) Why it helps people feel refreshed.
- ii) How often it has helped people.
- iii) How it can affect the creative process.
- iv) Why it can cause stress.

(7 points)



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7. What does Prof. Westgate explain? (paragraph IV)

- i) What benefits daydreaming can have.
- ii) How you should prepare for daydreaming.
- iii) Why she did a lot of research on daydreams.
- iv) How long a daydream should last.

(8 points)

8. Why might you choose to daydream about a plan for the future? Base your answer on lines 21–23.

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because this topic can be **meaningful and pleasant**.....

(8 points)

9. According to paragraph V, you will become better at daydreaming if you (-).

- i) keep trying to do it
- ii) choose the right place to do it
- iii) feel happy each time you succeed
- iv) believe it will be easy to do

(8 points)



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

Answer questions **10–14** according to the broadcast. In questions **10, 11** and **14**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

(5 points for each correct answer.)

WHAT ELEPHANTS ARE SAYING

10. What do we learn from Emily's first answer about the special online library?

- i) Why it is useful for scientists.
- ii) When it was created.
- iii) How the recordings in it were made.
- iv) Who made the recordings for it.

11. What information does Emily give about the communication between elephants?

- i) Why it has changed in recent years.
- ii) What kinds of sounds elephants make.
- iii) How elephants produce the sounds they make.
- iv) How elephants learn to communicate.

12. According to Emily, what might elephants tell each other? Give ONE example.

ANSWER: **I'm here.**.....

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

13. What do we learn about Dr. Joyce Poole and Peter Granli?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

-✓ i) Why they set up a team.
- ii) How they chose the members of their team.
- iii) Where they made the videos for the library.
-✓ iv) How they think the library could help elephants.
- v) Why it was difficult for them to record the elephants.
- vi) Why they began studying elephants.



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14. What is Emily's advice to most listeners who want to use the library?

- i) Make sure you understand all the instructions.
- ii) Search for the behaviors that interest you.
- iii) Watch any of the videos in the library.
- iv) Ask an expert to help you use the library.

למידע על פסיכומטרי
ביואל גבע ←

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נספח

שאלון 016481

(MODULE E)

תשובות אפשריות נוספות

שאלה 2:

- a movie you watched (last night).

שאלה 4:

- realize that people are waiting for you.

שאלה 12:

- where are you?
- there is danger.

