

סוג הבחינה: בגרות
מועד הבחינה: קיץ תש"ף, 2020, מועד ב
מספר השאלון: 016471

אנגלית

שאלון ה'
(MODULE E)

מתכונת חדשה

גרסה א'

הוראות לנבחן

בשאלון זה אין להשתמש
במילון או במילונית.

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה ורבע
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.
- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|------------|---|-----|--------|
| פרק ראשון | — | הבנת הנקרא | — | 70 | נקודות |
| פרק שני | — | אוצר מילים | — | 30 | נקודות |
| | | סך הכול | — | 100 | נקודות |
- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: אין.
- ד. הוראות מיוחדות:
- (1) כתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
 - (2) כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד.
 - (3) בתום הבחינה חזור את השאלון למשגיח.

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.

A glossary of the underlined words (numbers 1-8) is provided on page 5.

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 congestion¹ 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 planners² agree that they are necessary. "Recent studies have found that since the year 2000, the number of cars on the streets of many
10 major 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 attitude³ towards owning⁴ 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 reduction⁵ in car use, most of them believe that
20 the trend⁶ 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 guilty⁷ 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 vanish⁸. Instead, they should do everything they can to deal with it.

לא תכתב פי הדה המנהגה

לא לכתוב באזור זה



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GLOSSARY						
1. congestion	congestión	затоп	embouteillage	መጨናንቅ	از دحام، اكتظاظ	גודש, עומס
2. planner	programador	планировщик	planificateur	ፕላን አውጪ	مُخَطِّط	מתכנן
3. attitude	actitud	отношение	position	ፀባይ	موقف، وجهة نظر	עמדה, יחס
4. own	poseer	владеть	posséder	ባሉቤትነት	امتلاك	להיות הבעלים של
5. reduction	reducción	сокращение	diminution	መቀነስ	انخفاض	צמצום
6. trend	tendencia	тенденция	tendance	ልምድ	توجه	מגמה
7. guilty	culpable	виновен	coupable	ጥፋተኝነት	مُذنب	אשם
8. vanish	desaparecer	исчезнуть	disparaître	መጥፋት	يختفي	להיעלם

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.

- What do we learn from paragraph I?
 - What problems are caused by high levels of pollution.
 - What effect the changes in London have had.
 - Why so many people work in the center of London.
 - Why people prefer to drive to work.

(9 points)
- 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

(9 points)

לא לכתוב באזור זה

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة



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

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because (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.

(2x8=16 points)

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 (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 (9 points)

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PART II: VOCABULARY (30 points)

Below are five questions, (8) to (12). In each question there are six items (words or chunks) and three definitions.

In each question, match three of the items 1-6 to the definitions on the right.

Write the number of the item next to its definition, as shown in the example.

(2 points for each correct match.)

EXAMPLE

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---|
| 1. calendar | | |
| 2. season | _____ 4 _____ | cars, buses, and trucks moving along a road |
| 3. island | _____ 1 _____ | shows days, weeks, and months in a year |
| 4. traffic | _____ 5 _____ | something you are given when you win a race |
| 5. prize | | |
| 6. label | | |

(8)

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| 1. to prevent | | |
| 2. to confirm | _____ | to think about something carefully |
| 3. to advise | _____ | to stop something from happening |
| 4. to obtain | _____ | to get something from someone |
| 5. to consider | | |
| 6. to damage | | |

(9)

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------|---|
| 1. an individual | | |
| 2. an opportunity | _____ | a result of something that has happened |
| 3. a consequence | _____ | something that is difficult to achieve |
| 4. an instruction | _____ | a chance to do something |
| 5. a recommendation | | |
| 6. a challenge | | |



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(10)

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------------------|
| 1. apparently | _____ | without any doubt |
| 2. definitely | _____ | in the correct way |
| 3. originally | _____ | sometimes |
| 4. occasionally | _____ | |
| 5. hardly | _____ | |
| 6. properly | _____ | |

(11)

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|--|
| 1. typical | _____ | something or someone that is well known to you |
| 2. visible | _____ | something that can be seen |
| 3. relevant | _____ | something that can be trusted to work well |
| 4. reliable | _____ | |
| 5. permanent | _____ | |
| 6. familiar | _____ | |

(12)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 1. to carry on | _____ | to stop trying |
| 2. to look up | _____ | to continue |
| 3. to get rid of | _____ | to find something by chance |
| 4. to give up | _____ | |
| 5. to come across | _____ | |
| 6. to end up | _____ | |

בהצלחה!

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

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