

Civics

אזרחות

Instructions

הוראות

- א. משך הבחינה: שתיים וחצי.
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה:
בשאלון זה ארבעה פרקים.
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---------------------------------|---|------------------|-----------|---|---------------------------------|---|------------|
| Part One | — | (2×7) | — | 14 points | פרק ראשון | — | (7×2) | — | 14 נקודות |
| Part Two | — | $(2 \times 10) + (1 \times 14)$ | | | פרק שני | — | $(10 \times 2) + (14 \times 1)$ | — | 34 נקודות |
| | | | — | 34 points | פרק שלישי | — | (13×2) | — | 26 נקודות |
| Part Three | — | (2×13) | — | 26 points | פרק רביעי | — | (13×2) | — | 26 נקודות |
| Part Four | — | (2×13) | — | <u>26 points</u> | סך הכול | — | | | 100 נקודות |
| Total | — | | | 100 points | | | | | |
- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש:
מילון עברי-לועזי / לועזי-עברי.
- ד. הוראות מיוחדות: אין.
- ה. Material that may be used during the exam:
A Hebrew-foreign language / foreign language-
Hebrew dictionary.
- ו. Special instructions: None

Write in the answer booklet only. Write "טיוטה" at top of each draft page. If you use draft paper outside the answer booklet, your exam may be disqualified.

יש לכתוב במחברת הבחינה בלבד. יש לרשום "טייטה" בראש כל עמוד המשמש טיוטה. כתיבת טיוטה בדפים שאינם במחברת הבחינה עלולה לגרום לפסילת הבחינה.

Good Luck!

בהצלחה!

Questions

Part One (14 points)

Answer two items from Questions 1–2 (each item — 7 points).

You may choose one item from each question or two items from the same question.

1. In a certain European country, the roof of a train station collapsed, killing fifteen people. In reaction to this accident, a wave of protest broke out in this country, and thousands of citizens came out to demonstrate, carrying protest banners. It came to light that the roof collapsed following a renovation of the station, and that, prior to the renovation, the authorities had decided to cut back on the budget allocated to it. The protesting citizens claimed that due to this decision made by the authorities, the roof renovation had been carried out sloppily, with insufficient attention to safety, and therefore the heads of the authorities were responsible for the accident and should resign.

In response to the wave of demonstrations, the transportation minister announced that a private foreign company had carried out the renovations, a fact of which he had been unaware. Nevertheless, since the Ministry of Transportation is responsible for the country's train stations, the minister would accept the claims and resign from office.

- א. Name and write about the type of **oversight and control mechanism** [מנגנון הפיקוח והביקורת] reflected in the response to the accident in which the roof of the train station collapsed. Explain how this type of mechanism is illustrated in the passage.
- ב. Name and write about the **type of responsibility** expressed in the transportation minister's statement. Explain how this type of responsibility is illustrated in the passage.

2. In recent years, many residents of peripheral regions have complained about a severe shortage of doctors in their region. They claim that this shortage has created a large disparity between residents of the peripheral regions and residents of the center of the country in the quality of medical services provided by the state.

To help solve this problem, the Ministry of Aliyah and Integration, the Ministry of Health, and the aliyah organization Nefesh B'Nefesh organized a conference abroad. The purpose of the conference was to encourage some two thousand Jewish doctors from all over the world to immigrate to Israel. At the conference, the Minister of Health said: "I welcome this plan, which will reinforce the healthcare system with high-quality professionals who are eligible under the Law of Return and wish to immigrate to Israel and tie their fate to the fate of the State of Israel, driven by moral and Zionist ideals. This is a fulfillment of the Zionist vision."

- א. Name the **human right** that is being violated according to residents of the peripheral regions.
Write about this human right.
Explain how this right is illustrated in the passage.
- ב. The Declaration of Independence contains appeals to various groups of people.
Name which **appeal** is reflected in the health minister's words and write about this appeal.
Explain how this appeal is reflected in the passage.

Part Two (34 points)

Answer three questions in this part:
two of the questions 3–7 (each question – 10 points) and
one of the questions 8–12 (14 points for this question)

Answer two of the questions 3–7 (each question – 10 points).

Write at least two or three sentences for each answer.

3. Write about the main points of the **Law of Return** [חוק השבות].
4. Write about two examples from the Declaration of Independence that express the attitude towards **minorities** [המיעוטים] in Israel.
5. Write about the concept of **judicial review** [ביקורת שיפוטית].
6. Write about the concept of **defensive democracy** [דמוקרטיה מתגוננת].
7. Write about two differences between an **illegal order** [פקודה בלתי חוקית] and a **manifestly illegal order** [פקודה בלתי חוקית בעליל].

Answer one of the questions 8–12 according to the modules [אשכולות] you studied (14 points).

8. The Jewish world

- Write about two characteristics of the **ultra-orthodox (haredi) sector** in Israel.
- Write about the **status quo** arrangement.
- Choose one of the characteristics you wrote about, and explain how the status quo arrangement supports it.

9. Media and politics

- Write about the concept of **mass media** [תקשורת המונים].
- Write about the principle of **pluralism**.
- Explain how the principle of pluralism is reflected in the existence of mass media.

10. Elections and parties

- Write about the **parliamentary system of government**.
- Write about the principle of **majority rule** [הכרעת הרוב].
- Explain how the principle of majority rule is reflected in the parliamentary system of government.

11. Local government

- Write about the **electoral** system in local elections.
- Write about the principle of **pluralism**.
- Explain how the principle of pluralism is reflected in the electoral system in local elections.

12. Civic engagement and government oversight [מעורבות אזרחית ופיקוח על הרשויות]

- Write about the concept of **interest groups** (pressure groups).
- Write about the principle of **pluralism**.
- Explain how the principle of pluralism is reflected in interest groups (pressure groups) and their actions.

Part Three (26 points)

Read the passage below and answer two of the questions 13–15 (each question – 13 points).

Several cases that occurred this year of pre-trial detention [מעצר אנשים עד תום ההליכים] all share a common feature – the abuse and disproportionate use of the authority to detain and arrest a person. These cases should compel law enforcement agencies and the courts to do some soul-searching, and lawmakers to take determined action to amend and clarify the detention law [חוק המעצרים].

Public discourse often seems to confuse the terms "detention" [מעצר] and "imprisonment" [מאסר].

Imprisonment is the penalty imposed on a person after conviction, whereas detention is intended to serve a totally different purpose. Detention is not an "advance payment on the penalty", because it applies to suspects or defendants who have not yet been convicted and are presumed innocent. Detention is intended to aid criminal investigation, for example, by preventing people under investigation from coordinating their testimony or suspects from obstructing the investigation, to prevent the suspect from fleeing, and protect the public from a dangerous suspect. Detention usually lasts only a few days, during which the police must bring the suspect before a judge to examine the need to extend detention, which is why it is called "detention for days" ["מעצר ימים"].

After indictment [הגשת כתב אישום], the prosecution may request that the defendant remain in pre-trial detention, that is, until his trial is over. A suspect can be detained until the end of the trial only to prevent obstruction of justice, escape, influencing witnesses, tampering with evidence, and also in cases where there are reasonable grounds to fear the defendant may endanger the safety of another person, public safety, or state security.

In 1992 two Basic Laws were enacted to protect human rights: the Basic Law: Human Dignity and Liberty, followed by the current detention law [חוק המעצרים] in 1996. The detention law states: "The detention and delaying of a person shall be made in a way that ensures maximum protection of the person's human dignity and rights." Therefore, a court will not rule that a person be detained unless the purpose of detention cannot be achieved in another way that will violate his freedom to a lesser extent.

The 2020 State Comptroller Report noted a disturbing rise in the number of detentions, particularly pre-trial detentions. Unfortunately, a "trigger-happy" approach to pre-trial detention has become common. The police and state attorney submit requests for detention, and sometimes the court approves them even when an alternative option exists.

(Note: The passage continues on the next page.)

The basic assumptions of detention law seem to have become clouded lately. Recent incidents indicate that red lines have been crossed and totally normative people arrested for an isolated misdemeanor find themselves in prolonged pre-conviction detention, even though they clearly present no danger to the public. In the current state of affairs, the legislature [המחוקק] must make its voice heard and unequivocally inform the state attorney and the courts that detention, especially pre-trial detention, should be reserved for serious cases involving crimes of severe violence, murder, rape, serial crime, and so on, in which the defendant poses a real danger to public safety.

(Adapted from: M. Gutman, **Urgent need to amend and clarify detention law**, Ynet, 21/12/2024)

Answer two of the questions 13–15 (each question – 13 points).

Note: Your answer to the first part of the question (writing about the concept) should be **based on what you learned** and not on the passage.

Your answer to the second part of the question should be **based on the passage**.

13. Write about the **right to due process** [הזכות להליך הוגן].

Explain how violation of the right to due process is illustrated in the passage.

14. Write about the following two **functions of the Knesset**:

- constituent assembly [רשות מכוננת/ אספה מכוננת]
- citizen representation

Explain how one of these functions of the Knesset is illustrated in the passage.

15. Write about the democratic principle of **limited government** [הגבלת השלטון].

Explain how this principle is illustrated in the passage.

Part Four (26 points)

Answer two questions in this part:

one of the questions 16–18 and one of the questions 19–20 (each question – 13 points).

Answer one of the questions 16–18 (13 points).

- 16.** The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of National Security signed new regulations [תקנות] allowing fines for trespassing on private farmland.

For instance, the regulations set a 2,500 shekel fine for trespassing on private farmland in a vehicle. According to the Minister of Justice, the new regulations are intended to help enforce the laws and protect the agricultural sector effectively.

- Name the **function of government** which is illustrated in the action taken by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of National Security, and write about this function.

Explain how this function is illustrated in the passage.

- 17.** Until recently, the Israel Electric Corporation [חברת החשמל לישראל] — a public government company — was the only company that supplied electricity to Israel's residents. In the past few months, a reform has come into effect, allowing eight new private companies to supply electricity to households in Israel too. The reform is intended to improve service and lower electricity rates in Israel.

- Name the **socio-economic approach** that is illustrated in the electricity reform, and write about this approach.

Explain how this approach is illustrated in the passage.

- 18.** Israeli law prohibits the use of cash in transactions of a certain amount and above. In discussions to prepare the State budget, a proposal was made to reduce the maximum permitted cash transaction, in order to combat tax evasion. According to this proposal, business owners who have been evading taxes will now have to report their transactions to the tax authorities.

- Name and write about the **type of duty** (duty as a person [חובות האדם כאדם] or duty as a citizen [חובות האדם כאזרח]) the proposal is intended to implement.
- Explain how this type of duty is reflected in the passage.

Answer one of the questions 19–20 (13 points).

19. In the 25th Knesset, the proportion of women among Knesset members decreased, so an amendment to the Basic Law—the Knesset was proposed. According to this proposal, any party running in the elections for the Knesset would have to include at least 30% women on its list of candidates. Some people support this proposal, while others oppose it.

Express your position on this issue. Present two reasons based on concepts from the field of civics — one reason that supports **your position** and one (different) reason that supports the **opposing position**.

Your answer should be structured as follows:

- א. **Claim** [טענה] — present your position clearly.
- ב. **Reasoning in support of your position** [הנמקת עמדתכם] — present a reason that supports your position, based on concepts and knowledge from your civics studies.
- ג. **Reasoning in support of the opposing position** [הנמקת העמדה המנוגדת] — present a reason that supports the **opposing** position, based on concepts and knowledge from your civics studies.

20. Recently, the owner and CEO of Meta Corporation announced his decision to cancel the fact-checking system used by the corporation. Until now, the fact-checking system was used to combat the spread of fake news and incitement. From now on, everything that users write will be posted as is on Meta-owned social media. Some people support this decision, while others oppose it.

Express your position on this issue. Present two reasons based on concepts from the field of civics — one reason that supports **your position** and one (different) reason that supports the **opposing position**.

Your answer should be structured as follows:

- א. **Claim** [טענה] — present your position clearly.
- ב. **Reasoning in support of your position** [הנמקת עמדתכם] — present a reason that supports your position, based on concepts and knowledge from your civics studies.
- ג. **Reasoning in support of the opposing position** [הנמקת העמדה המנוגדת] — present a reason that supportss the **opposing** position, based on concepts and knowledge from your civics studies.

Good Luck!

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בהצלחה!

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