מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך
המזכירות הפדגוגית
הפיקוח על המקצועות העצמאיים
בחינוך החרדי
מכון הנרייטה סאלד

מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשפ"ד, 2024
מספר השאלון: 16582S

אנגלית

רמה מוגברת

גִרסה ב'

הוראות לנבחנת

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.

ד. הוראות מיוחדות:

(1) כתבי את כל תשובותייך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).

(2) כתבי את כל תשובותייך באנגלית ובעט בלבד.

(3) כתבי את הנוסח הסופי של מטלת הכתיבה בעמוד 8. אם תצטרכי, תוכלי להשתמש גם בעמוד 9.

(4) בתום הבחינה החזירי את השאלון למשגיחה.

הערה: על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מן הציון.

שימי לב: אין להוסיף דפים למחברת הבחינה.

בהצלחה!

/המשך מעבר לדף/

PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (60 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

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

ON BECOMING BILINGUAL

I Over half of the world's population is bilingual – that is, capable of speaking two languages equally well. Most of these people become fluent in two languages by being exposed to both from an early age. That is not surprising. After all, it is well known that learning languages is much easier for young children than it is for adults. The reason for this difference is not yet fully understood. However, recent studies on the processes involved in language learning have provided some insights.

II The first step toward learning a language is recognizing its sounds. Research now shows that the ability to do so comes much earlier than was previously believed. "Scientists have observed that already at the age of two months, babies listen closely when anyone speaks the same language as their mothers do, and show no interest when an unfamiliar language is spoken," says psychologist Dr. Mary Shelley. "But if the babies have continuously heard a second language since birth, then they also pay close attention whenever they hear that language. This means that they recognize the second language as well."

III The ability to recognize particular sounds as belonging to a particular language is retained throughout our lives, and scientists believe it helps us learn new languages at any age. "We're even able to recognize the sounds of languages we don't speak. For example, people who speak only English can identify Italian and German by their sounds," says Dr. Shelley. "However, studies now show that this ability is greatest in our first years of life. This probably explains why those are the years when we can learn languages most easily."

/המשך בעמוד 3/

IV Some bilingual parents, however, are anxious about their children learning two languages at once. "That's because bilingual children tend to have a smaller vocabulary in each of their languages than children exposed to only one language," says Dr. Shelley. "But I reassure these parents that there is a fun and simple way of improving their children's vocabulary. They just have to read to them in both languages."

V Other parents are worried because their bilingual children tend to mix words from both languages in the same sentence. According to Dr. Shelley, however, this is not really a problem. Children quickly stop mixing the languages, she says, in a classroom where only one language is spoken.

VI Once they overcome the initial difficulties, bilingual children grow up to enjoy several advantages compared with speakers of a single language. "Even in childhood, they can communicate with people who speak either language and easily read texts in both," says Dr. Shelley. "And later in life, they find learning additional languages much easier than people who aren't bilingual." Given all these advantages, she has a clear message for parents: "Try to expose your kids to a second language as early as possible. They will thank you."

QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions **1–9** in English according to the article.

In questions **1**, **2**, **7** and **9**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn from paragraph I?

i) Why children like speaking two languages.

ii) Which two languages most people speak.

iii) How people usually become bilingual.

iv) Why adults think it is important to be bilingual.

(6 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/

2. According to paragraph I, what is not "fully understood" (line 5)?

i) Why people want to speak more than one language.

ii) Why children learn languages more easily than adults do.

iii) Why children are exposed to more languages than adults are.

iv) Why some people prefer to learn languages as adults.

(6 points)

3. What is the ability that is referred to in line 8? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

The ability to ..... .

(7 points)

4. Which babies are able to recognize a second language? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Babies who ..... .

(7 points)

5. In Dr. Shelley's example in lines 18–19, what can English speakers identify?

ANSWER: ..... .

(7 points)

6. What do we learn from lines 25–27 about parents of bilingual children?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

How these parents can ..... .

(7 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/

7. What is presented both in paragraph IV and in paragraph V?

i) Reasons that children are often anxious.

ii) Methods for studying bilingual children.

iii) Children's attitudes to learning two languages at once.

iv) Parents' concerns regarding bilingual children.

(6 points)

8. When do bilingual children stop mixing their two languages? (paragraph V)

ANSWER: .....

..... .

(7 points)

9. What do we learn from paragraph VI about being bilingual?

i) Why it is difficult to become bilingual.

ii) What benefits it has throughout life.

iii) Why it helps people learn additional languages.

iv) Which two languages are easiest to learn.

(7 points)

/המשך בעמוד 6/

PART II: WRITTEN PRODUCTION (40 points)

(WRITTEN PRESENTATION)

Write 120–140 words in English on the following topic.

10. Many schools encourage students to volunteer. Why do you think schools consider this important?

Write a composition stating and explaining your opinion.

בהצלחה!

Use this page and the next (pages **6–7**) for writing a rough draft.

/המשך בעמוד 7/

/המשך בעמוד 8/

Write your final version here. If necessary, you may use page **9** as well.

/המשך בעמוד 9/

בהצלחה!

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