

משרד החינוך
 אגף בכיר בחינות
מחברת בחינה
 המנהל הפדגוגי

לנבחנים ולנבחנות שלום,
 יש לקרוא את ההוראות בעמוד זה ולמלא אותן בדיוקנות. אי-מילוי ההוראות עלול לגרום לתקלות ואף להביא לידי פסילת הבחינה.
 הבחינה נועדה לבדוק הישגים אישיים, ולכן יש לעבוד עבודה עצמית בלבד. בזמן הבחינה אין להיעזר בזולת ואין לתת או לקבל חומר בכתב או בעל פה.
 אין להכניס לחדר הבחינה חומר עזר – ספרים, מחברות, רשימות – חוץ מ"חומר עזר מותר בשימוש" המפורט בגוף השאלון או בהוראות מוקדמות של המשרד. כמו כן **אין להכניס לחדר הבחינה טלפונים או מכשירים אלקטרוניים אחרים**. שימוש בחומר עזר שאינו מותר יוביל לפסילת הבחינה.
 לאחר סיום כתיבת הבחינה יש למסור את המחברת למשגיח ולעזוב בשקט את חדר הבחינה.

יש להקפיד על טוהר הבחינות!

הוראות לבחינה

- יש לוודא כי במדבקות הנבחן שקיבלת מודפסים הפרטים האישיים שלך. אין להוסיף או לשנות שום פרט במדבקות, כדי למנוע עיכוב בזיהוי המחברת וברישום הציונים.
- אם לא קיבלת מדבקה, יש למלא בכתב יד את הפרטים במקום המיועד למדבקות הנבחן.
- אסור לכתוב בשולי המחברת (החלק המקווקו) משום שחלק זה לא ייסרק.
- לטייטה ישמשו אך ורק דפי מחברת הבחינה שיועדו לכך.
- אין לתלוש או להוסיף דפים**. מחברת שתוגש לא שלמה תעורר חשד לאי-קיום טוהר הבחינות.
- אין לכתוב שם בתוך המחברת משום שהבחינה נבדקת בעילום שם.

ב ה צ ל ח ה !

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>מדבקות שאלון ملصقة نموذج امتحان</p> | <p>מדבקות נבחן והתאמות ملصقة ممتحن وملاءمات</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>שנה السنة חודש الشهر מועד موعد</p> <p>סמל ביה"ס מס' תעודת הזהות رقم المدرسة رقم الهوية</p> </div> <p>יש להדביק כאן ↑ מדבקות נבחן (ללא שם) يجب هنا ↑ إلصاق ملصقة ممتحن (بدون اسم)</p> | <p>מדבקות לנבחן ملصقة ممتحن</p> |
|--|--|---|

יש לסמן במשבצת אם ניתנה מחברת נוספת
 يجب الإشارة في المربع إذا أُعطي دفتر إضافي
 * التعليمات باللغة العربية على ظهر الصفحة

دفتر امتحان

تحية للممتحنين وللممتحنات،

يجب قراءة التعليمات في هذه الصفحة والعمل وفقاً لها بدقة. عدم تنفيذ التعليمات قد يؤدي إلى عواقب مختلفة وحتى إلى إلغاء الامتحان. أعدّ الامتحان لفحص التحصيلات الشخصية، لذلك يجب العمل بشكل ذاتي فقط. أثناء الامتحان، لا يُسمح طلب المساعدة من الغير، ولا يُسمح إعطاء أو الحصول على موادّ مكتوبة أو شفهيّة. لا يُسمح إدخال موادّ مساعدة - كتب، دفاتر، قوائم - إلى غرفة الامتحان، ما عدا "موادّ مساعدة يُسمح استعمالها" المفضّلة في نموذج الامتحان أو في تعليمات مسبقة من وزارة التربية والتعليم. كما لا يُسمح إدخال هواتف خلويّة أو أجهزة إلكترونيّة أخرى إلى غرفة الامتحان. استعمال موادّ مساعدة لا يُسمح استعمالها سوف يؤدي إلى إلغاء الامتحان. بعد الانتهاء من كتابة الامتحان، يجب تسليم الدفتر للمراقب ومغادرة غرفة الامتحان بهدوء.

يجب التقيّد بنزاهة الامتحانات !

تعليمات للامتحان

1. يجب التأكّد بأنّ تفاصيلك الشخصية مطبوعة على ملصقات الممتحن التي حصلت عليها. لا يُسمح إضافة أو تغيير أيّة تفاصيل في الملصقات، وذلك لمنع عواقب في تشخيص الدفتر وفي تسجيل العلامات.
2. في حال عدم حصولك على ملصقة، يجب ملء التفاصيل في المكان المعدّ لملصقة الممتحن، بخطّ يد.
3. لا يُسمح الكتابة في هوامش الدفتر (في المنطقة المخططة)، لأنّه لن يتمّ مسح ضوئيّ لهذه المنطقة.
4. للمسوّدة تُستعمل أوراق دفتر الامتحان المعدة لذلك فقط.
5. يُمنع نزع أو إضافة أوراق. الدفتر الذي يُسلم ناقصاً يُثير الشكّ بعدم الالتزام بنزاهة الامتحانات.
6. لا يُسمح كتابة الاسم داخل الدفتر، لأنّ الامتحان يُفحص بدون ذكر اسم.

نتمنّى لكم النّجاح!

**State of Israel**

Ministry of Education

Type of Examination: Highschool matriculation

Exam date: Summer 2026

Exam code: 91381

Appendix: The 30 articles of the UDHR

International Communication**Instructions for the Examinees****A. Length of exam:** 3.5 hours**B. Structure of the exam:**

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Section One | 40 points |
| Section Two | 30 points |
| Section Three | 30 points |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | 100 points |

C. Educational aids permitted: None**D. Special Instructions:**

1. Write all the answers in this booklet (in the allotted space).
2. Answer the required number of questions. The evaluator will read and assess only the required number of questions, in the order they are written, and will not consider any additional answers.
3. Write your answer in English only.
4. Write your answer in pen only.
5. In Section Three, write your final answers in the space provided.
6. At the end of this booklet there are draft pages. Write on them anything you wish as a draft.

שאלון זה משמש כמחברת בחינה. הדביקו את מדבקת הנבחן במקום המיועד לכך בעמוד 1 (כריכה קדמית).

This exam has 28 pages and one appendix page.

GOOD LUCK!

Continue on the next page ►

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Section One (40 points)

Read the speech below and then answer **FOUR** of the questions that follow (1–6).

**The Nobel Lecture of Nobel Peace Prize Laureate 2025
María Corina Machado**

Delivered by Ana Corina Sosa Machado¹

Oslo, 10 December, 2025

1 Your Majesties, Your Royal Highnesses, distinguished members of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, citizens of the world, my dear Venezuelans: I have come here to tell you a story: the story of a people and their long march toward freedom. This march brings me here today as one voice among millions of Venezuelans who rose, once again, to reclaim the destiny that
5 was always theirs.

Venezuela was born of audacity, shaped by peoples and cultures intertwined. From Spain we inherited a language, a culture, and a faith that merged with ancestral Indigenous and African roots. In 1811, we wrote the first constitution in the Spanish-speaking world, one of the earliest republican constitutions on Earth, affirming the radical idea that every human being carries
10 a sovereign dignity. This constitution enshrined citizenship, individual rights, religious liberty, and separation of powers. Our ancestors carried liberty on their backs. They crossed an entire continent, from the banks of the Orinoco to the heights of the Potosí, to help give rise to societies of free and equal citizens, out of the conviction that freedom is never whole unless it is shared.

15 From the beginning, we believed something simple and immense: that all human beings are born to be free. That conviction became our national soul. In the twentieth century, the earth opened: in 1922, the Reventón in La Rosa erupted for nine days: a fountain of oil and possibility. In peace, we turned that sudden wealth into an engine for knowledge and imagination. Through the ingenuity of our scientists, we eradicated disease. We built universities of global prestige,
20 museums and concert halls, sent thousands of young Venezuelans abroad through scholarships, trusting that free minds would return as transformation. Our cities glowed with the kinetic art of Cruz-Diez and Soto. We forged steel, aluminum, and hydropower – proof that Venezuela could build anything it dared to envision.

Venezuela also became a refuge. We opened our arms to migrants and exiles from every
25 corner of the earth: Spaniards fleeing civil war; Italians and Portuguese escaping poverty and dictatorship; Jews after the Holocaust; Chileans, Argentinians, and Uruguayans escaping military regimes; Cubans escaping communism and families from Colombia, Lebanon and Syria seeking peace. We gave them homes, schools, safety. And they became Venezuelans. This is Venezuela.

We built a democracy that became the most stable in Latin America, and freedom unfolded
30 as a creative force. But even the strongest democracy weakens when its citizens forget that freedom is not something we wait for, but something we become. It is a deliberate, personal choice, and the sum of those choices forms the civic ethos that must be renewed every day.

¹ This is Maria Corina Machado's speech, delivered by her daughter, Ana.

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35 The concentration of oil revenues in the State created perverse incentives: it gave the government immense power over society which turned into privilege, patronage, and corruption. My generation was born in a vibrant democracy, and we took it for granted. We assumed freedom was as permanent as the air we breathed. We cherished our rights, but we forgot our duties.

40 I was raised by a father whose life's work – building, creating, serving – taught me that loving this country meant assuming responsibility for its future. By the time we recognized how fragile our institutions had become, a man who had once led a military coup to overthrow democracy, was elected president. Many thought charisma could substitute the rule of law. From 1999 onward, the regime dismantled our democracy: violating the Constitution, falsifying our history, corrupting the military, purging independent judges, censoring the press, manipulating elections, persecuting dissent, and ravaging our extraordinary biodiversity. Oil wealth was not used to uplift, but to bind. Washing machines and refrigerators were handed out on national television to families living on dirt floors, not as progress but as spectacle. Apartments meant for social housing were handed to a select few as conditional rewards for obedience.

45 And then came the ruin: Obscene corruption; historic looting. During the regime's rule, Venezuela received more oil revenue than in the previous century combined. And it was all stolen. Oil money became a tool to purchase loyalty abroad while at home criminal and international terrorist groups fused themselves to the state. The economy collapsed by more than 80%. Poverty surpassed 86%. Today nine million Venezuelans have been forced to flee. These are not statistics; they are open wounds.

55 Meanwhile, something deeper and more corrosive took place. It was a deliberate method: to divide society by ideology, by race, by origin, by ways of life; pushing Venezuelans to distrust one another, to silence one another, to see enemies in one another. They smothered us, they took us prisoners, they killed us, they forced us into exile.

60 It had been almost three decades of fighting against a brutal dictatorship. And we had tried everything: dialogues betrayed; protests of millions, crushed; elections perverted. Hope collapsed entirely, and belief in any kind of future became impossible. The idea of change seemed either naïve or crazy. Impossible.

65 Yet, from the very depths of that despair, a step that seemed modest, almost procedural, unleashed a force that changed the course of our history. We decided, against all odds, to run a primary election. An unlikely act of rebellion. We chose to trust the people. To rediscover one another, we traveled by road and by dirt path in a country with gasoline shortages, daily blackouts and collapsing communications. Forbidden from advertising, without money or media willing to speak our names, we crossed it armed only with conviction. Word of mouth was our network of hope, and it spread faster than any campaign. Because our desire for freedom was very much alive within us.

70 The forced migration that was meant to fracture us, instead united us around one sacred purpose: to reunite our families in our land. Grandparents confided in me their greatest fear: dying before meeting their grandchildren abroad; little girls, with voices too small for such sorrow, begged me to bring back their mothers and siblings scattered across continents. Our pain fused into one heartbeat: bring our children home, now.

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75 In May 2023, during a rally in the small town of Nirgua, a teacher named Carmen came up to me. She told me she had just run into her Jefa de Calle: a regime agent assigned to Carmen's block who decides, house by house, who receives a monthly food bag and who is punished with hunger. Shocked to see this woman there, Carmen had asked her "Why are you here?" The Jefa de Calle replied: "My only son, who fled to Peru, asked me to be here today. He told me that if you win, he will return home. Tell me what I have to do." That day, love defeated fear.

80 Two weeks later, we reached Delicias, a tiny village swallowed by Colombian guerrillas and drug traffickers, where not even a chicken can be sold without criminal permission. No candidate had gone there since 1978. As we climbed the mountain, I saw Venezuelan flags waving from every humble home. I naïvely asked if it was a national holiday. Someone whispered: "No. Here the flag stays hidden. Bringing it out is dangerous. Today people raised it to thank you
85 for daring to come. You will leave... but we will remain, identified." Entire families stood up to the armed groups that ruled their lives. And when we sang the national anthem together, sovereignty returned in a single, fragile, defiant chorus. That day, courage defeated oppression.

Our gatherings became intimate encounters of thousands. We embraced, we cried, we prayed. We understood our struggle was much more than electoral. It was an ethical struggle for truth,
90 an existential struggle for life, and a spiritual struggle for good. With less than a year before the presidential election, we had to unite every democratic force and restore trust in the vote. The primaries became that moment: a self-organized civic effort that built a nationwide citizen network unlike anything Venezuela had ever seen. On October 22, 2023, against all odds, Venezuela awoke.

95 The diaspora, a third of our nation, reclaimed its right to vote. The son who left cast his ballot alongside the mother who stayed. Lines stretched for blocks. Turnout was so overwhelming that ballots ran out. We trusted the people, and they trusted us back. What began as a mechanism to legitimize leadership became the rebirth of a nation's confidence in itself. That day, I received a
100 mandate: a responsibility that transcended any individual ambition. I felt humbled and profoundly aware of the weight with which I had been entrusted. Threatened by that truth, the regime prohibited me from running for president. It was a harsh blow, but mandates belong to the people.

So we set out to find another candidate who could take my place. Edmundo González Urrutia stepped forward: a calm, brave former diplomat. The regime believed he posed no threat. They underestimated the resolve of millions of citizens – a plural, vibrant society that, in all its
105 diversity, found unity in a common purpose. Communities, political parties, unions, students, and civil society stood together and worked as one so that the voice of a nation could be heard.

We were three months from Election Day, and almost no one knew his name. But votes were not enough; we had to defend them. For over a year, we had been building the infrastructure to do so: 600,000 volunteers across 30,000 polling stations; apps to scan QR codes, digital
110 platforms, diaspora call centers. We deployed scanners, Starlink antennas, and laptops hidden inside fruit trucks to the furthest corners of Venezuela. Technology became a tool for freedom. Secret training sessions were held at dawn in church backrooms, kitchens, and basements, using printed materials that were moved across Venezuela like contraband.

Finally, Election Day arrived on July 28, 2024. Before dawn, lines wrapped around blocks. A
115 quiet, trembling hope filled the air. Our live tracking showed turnout rising across every state and town. And then the electoral tally sheets— the famous actas, the sacred proof of the people's will began to appear: first by phone, then WhatsApp, then photographed, then scanned, and

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finally carried by hand, by mule, by canoe. They arrived from everywhere, across Venezuela, an eruption of truth, because thousands of citizens risked their freedom to protect them.

120 Confronted with our overwhelming victory, the regime issued a desperate order: soldiers were to expel our volunteers from voting centers and block them from receiving the original tally sheets they were legally entitled to. But the soldiers disobeyed. Edmundo González Urrutia won with 67% of the vote. In every state, city, village, every single tally sheet told the same story. Within hours, they were digitized and published on websites for the world to see.

125 The dictatorship responded with terror. 2,500 people kidnapped, disappeared, tortured. Homes marked. Entire families taken as hostages. Priests, teachers, nurses, students, anyone who dared share a tally sheet was hunted down. These are crimes against humanity, documented by the United Nations. State terrorism, deployed to bury the will of the people. Some of the more than 220 children detained after the elections were electrocuted, beaten, and suffocated until
130 they repeated the lie the regime needed, falsely incriminating themselves of being paid by me to protest. Women and girls in prison are right now being forced into sexual slavery, made to endure abuse in exchange for a family visit, a meal, or the chance to take a bath.

And yet, the Venezuelan people did not surrender. During these past sixteen months in clandestinity, we have built new networks of civic pressure and disciplined disobedience,
135 preparing for Venezuela's orderly transition to democracy. That is how we reach this day, a day carrying the echo of millions who stand at the threshold of freedom.

This prize carries profound meaning; it reminds the world that democracy is essential to peace. And more than anything, what we Venezuelans can offer the world is the lesson forged through this long and difficult journey: that to have democracy, we must be willing to fight for freedom.

140 And freedom is a choice that must be renewed everyday, measured by our willingness and our courage to defend it. For this reason, the cause of Venezuela transcends our borders. A people who choose freedom contribute not only to themselves, but to humanity. We attain freedom only when we refuse to turn our backs on ourselves; when we confront the truth directly, no matter how painful; when love for what truly matters in life gives us the strength to persevere
145 and to prevail. Only through that inner alignment – that vital integrity – do we rise to meet our destiny. Only then do we become who we truly are, able to live a life worthy of being lived. Along this march to freedom, we gained profound certainties of the soul – truths that have given our lives a deeper meaning and prepared us to build a great future in peace. Therefore, peace is ultimately an act of love. This love has already set our future in motion. Venezuela
150 will breathe again. We will open prison doors and watch thousands who were unjustly detained step into the warm sun, embraced at last by those who never stopped fighting for them. We will see grandmothers settle children on their laps to tell them stories not of distant forefathers, but of their own parents' courage. We will see our students debate ideas passionately and without fear, their voices rising freely at last. We will hug again. Fall in love again. Hear our streets
155 fill with laughter and music again. And all the simple joys in the world that we have taken for granted will be ours.

My dear Venezuelans, the world has marvelled at what we have achieved. And soon it will witness one of the most moving sights of our time: our loved ones coming home – and I will stand again on the Simón Bolívar bridge, where I once cried among the thousands who were
160 leaving, and welcome them back into the luminous life that awaits us. Because in the end, our journey towards freedom has always lived inside us. We are returning to ourselves. We

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are returning home. Allow me to honor the heroes of this journey: Our political prisoners, the persecuted, their families, and all who defend human rights; those who sheltered us, fed us, and risked everything to protect us; the journalists who refused silence, the artists who carried our voice; my exceptional team, my mentors, my fellow political and social activists; the leaders around the world who joined us and defended our cause; my three children, my adored father, my mother, my three sisters, my brave and loving husband, who've all supported me throughout my life; and above all, the millions of anonymous Venezuelans who risked their homes, their families, and their lives out of love. To them belongs this honor. To them belongs this day. To them belongs the future. Gracias.

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Question 3 – Four Worlds (10 points)

Relate to lines 15–23 ("From the beginning... could build anything it dared to envision").

(5 pts.) a. In this excerpt, which of the Four Worlds is the most clearly evidenced (Political / Economic / Cultural / Social)?
Choose ONE World.

(5 pts.) b. Explain why you chose that World and support it with ONE example from the excerpt. Your explanation must demonstrate an understanding of that World.

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Section Two (30 points)

Read the article below and then follow the instructions given afterward in the scenario.

Answer both questions 7 and 8.

Why Are Onions Turning up on Brighton Beach?

By Joe Coughlan

The Guardian, 18 Jan 2026

1 Coral Evans was walking along the beach in Brighton on Tuesday evening when she came across an unfamiliar sight.

"Hundreds of dust masks had washed up, along with single-use plastic gloves and cans of dried milk," she said. "It was odd to see in winter – because nothing surprises us in summertime with the amount of people on the beach."

5 The Brighton resident returned the next day to find an even greater shock awaiting her: "There were onions everywhere, hundreds of thousands of onions."

Evans, who is the founding director of the Leave No Trace Brighton community group, said the beach was littered with countless miscellaneous items¹ including single-use plastic coffee cup lids, unopened beer cans and vegetables such as sweet potatoes.

10 The spectacle spurred² her to post a call to arms on the group's social media platforms, urging others to get involved with a litter pick on the beach.

Brighton and Hove city council said its officers collected 1.9 tonnes of waste from beaches on Thursday, nearly four times the usual amount collected at this time of year.

15 Alongside the various objects, Evans said that she noticed "huge portions" of shipping containers washing ashore with segments of polystyrene insulation.

She added that she was aware of an entire shipping container arriving ashore in Rottingdean, its insulation broken down and posing a risk to local marine life.

20 East Sussex county council said on Thursday it was aware of various debris³ and the remains of shipping containers that had washed up along the region's coastline in the past week.

It added that it was working with the county's five district and borough councils⁴ to arrange for the safe removal and disposal of the debris through contractors.

Meanwhile, beaches across West Sussex have experienced similar problems over the past month, with the situation having been worsened by the impact of Storm Goretta.

1 Miscellaneous items: items of various types

2 Spectacle spurred: a dramatic or unusual event; spurred: motivated

3 Debris: scattered pieces of waste

4 District and borough councils: decision- or law-making bodies of different regions

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25 Donna Trethewey, founder of Selsey Beach Litter Ninjas, said there had been no reports of shipping containers or their contents washing up in her area for years, until three separate incidents in the past six weeks led to 24 containers going overboard.

The first incident on 6 December last year involved 16 containers from the refrigerated cargo ship Baltic Klipper in the Solent, the stretch of water between the Isle of Wight and the British
30 mainland.

"The original spillage saw seven containers washing up across our 7½km [5 mile] beach ... Whole containers washed up and literally broke up before your eyes," Trethewey said.

She added that containers breaking down at sea had led to their contents, including produce such as bananas and avocados alongside their plastic packaging, being washed up ashore.

35 "We got as much of the big stuff as quickly as we possibly could before it broke down further, but there is still a large amount of small insulation foam pieces across the beach."

Trethewey said the group provided the litter it had collected to a contractor for West Sussex county council, who then took the items away for processing and eventual recycling.

The local authority said on Wednesday it was aware of debris from a container washing
40 ashore at Elmer in Bognor Regis, but that weather and water conditions had made recovery operations difficult, while waste materials from a container had been reported ashore between West Wittering and Shoreham-by-Sea.

A report by the World Shipping Council (WSC⁵) last year found 576 shipping containers had been lost at sea across 2024, out of the more than 250m⁶ transported.

45 Dr Simon Boxall, an academic in oceanography at the University of Southampton, recalled an incident in 1992 when plastic Friendly Floatees bath toys washed into the Pacific Ocean from a container ship and ended up distributed across the world, demonstrating how the global ocean network is connected.

"It is estimated that 2,200 containers fall off ships into the water each year. They are all being
50 loaded on to ships so it's not unheard of for a crane operator⁷ or system to slip and pop a container into the water," he said.

Boxall said that Southampton's reputation as the second biggest container port in Britain was a contributing factor to the issue, as well as the Channel being one of the busiest shipping lanes in the world.

55 "Regarding the south coast, it's not surprising we are seeing them as they have always been washing up. I can think of many cases over the years."

5 The World Shipping Council (WSC) is a non-profit trade association representing the liner shipping industry. It works with the European Union to promote safe, secure, and sustainable shipping including improved cargo safety and the transition to green fuels and zero emissions.

6 250m: 250 million

7 Crane operator: person who controls a large heavy machine, used for lifting and moving large objects

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The wreckage from a shipping container on the MSC⁸ Napoli on Branscombe Beach in January 2007 saw several BMW motorcycles, among other goods, allegedly claimed by opportunistic scavengers⁹.

- 60 The lecturer highlighted threats to wildlife through the spilling of herbicides, pesticides and acids, with hazards to navigation also posed due to the containers floating just below the surface of the water.

An Environment Agency spokesperson said it was closely monitoring the potential impact of washed-up containers in Sussex to wildlife and water.

- 65 Members of the public have also been asked not to touch, move or take any washed-up waste or produce and to keep children and animals away.

Despite the longstanding problem, a change in legislation could see the tide starting to turn.

The International Maritime Organization, working alongside the WSC, have introduced a law this year that forces shipping companies to report any containers which have been lost at sea.

- 70 Boxall said: "As of 1 January, it is a criminal offence to not report the loss of a container. The issue is not being treated as a witch-hunt, but rather a way of logging what happens."

Regarding the onion spectacle on Brighton Beach, Evans said she would welcome moves to see shipping companies taking responsibility in clearing their debris.

- 75 "It's only a few containers to them but it displaces whole communities. Surfers and swimmers have been advised not to enter the water, and there's no sign of the containers' owners getting involved to clear the mess."

Despite the ordeal, Evans has said the situation has been a great opportunity for the community to come together, with up to 400 local people volunteering to collect waste over the week.

"We have 7½ miles of beach here in Brighton. Three days later, it was absolutely clear.

- 80 "Out of everything that's happened, we've definitely galvanised¹⁰ the community through this. You know what they say: when life gives you onions ..."

8 MSC (Mediterranean Shipping Company) is a global container shipping company and, as of early 2022, the largest container shipping line in the world. It operates hundreds of vessels on major international trade routes, in more than 150 countries.

9 Scavengers: people who search for items that have been discarded

10 Galvanised: excited into taking action

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The Scenario

The University of Sussex Student Council is convening a panel regarding the increase of litter washing up on the Sussex County beaches.

Complete the **DEPP analysis** that will be given to the stakeholders on the panel as a background guide.

Question 7 – DEPP Analysis (16 points)

(4 pts.) a. Define the MAIN problem.

(4 pts.) b. **Explain** what caused the problem.

(4 pts.) c. **Predict** what will happen if things continue as they are (use facts about the situation in the article to support your prediction).

(4 pts.) d. **Prescribe** what needs to be done.

תכניסו את זה למטפחה

לא לכתוב באזור זה

לא לכתוב באזור זה

לא לכתוב באזור זה

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Question 8 – Stakeholders (14 points)

Decide whom you would invite to the panel the University of Sussex Student Council is convening to discuss the litter on the Sussex County beaches. **Identify FOUR stakeholders** who relate to your DEPP analysis. Each stakeholder must represent a different perspective. Explain why you have selected these individuals or representatives, making sure to refer to the specific problem.

NOTE: Neither a University of Sussex student council member nor a journalist can be invited as a stakeholder.

(3.5 pts.) a. Stakeholder 1: _____
Why? _____

(3.5 pts.) b. Stakeholder 2: _____
Why? _____

(3.5 pts.) c. Stakeholder 3: _____
Why? _____

(3.5 pts.) d. Stakeholder 4: _____
Why? _____

תללשת דף עלולה להבאל לפסללת הבחלנה

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Section Three (30 Points)

Answer question 9.

Question 9 – SEET Essay (30 points)

Write a persuasive essay on **ONE** of the topics below, using the SEET format. In writing your essay, you are expected to refer to the relevant text and draw on any other prior knowledge you may have; however, you may not copy more than short phrases to support your arguments. Be sure to properly punctuate quotes, where necessary. Your essay should be about 250 words.

Topic 1: Evaluating Sources

Imagine you are an editor of *The Guardian* newspaper. You are reviewing the article "Why are onions turning up on Brighton beach?" Does this article meet the standard for responsible journalism? Relate to **TWO** of the IMVAIN criteria.

Topic 2: Sovereignty versus Responsibility to Protect

On 3 January 2026, the United States launched a military strike in Venezuela and captured Venezuelan president Nicolás Maduro and his wife, Cilia Flores, putting an end to his 13-year "brutal dictatorship". Was this act justified? Relate to the principle of Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and the concept of Sovereignty. Make sure to connect it to María Corina Machado's speech.

"איתך בכל מקום, גם בבגרות.
בהצלחה, מועצת התלמידים והנוער הארצית"
"معك في كل مكان، وفي البجروت أيضًا.
بالنجاح، مجلس الطلاب والشبيبة القطري"

Appendix: The 30 articles of the UDHR

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United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Articles 1–30

1. Everyone is born free and equal in dignity and with rights.
2. Freedom from discrimination.
3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security.
4. Freedom from slavery.
5. Freedom from torture or degrading treatment.
6. The right to recognition as a person before the law.
7. The right to equality before the law.
8. The right to remedy by a competent national tribunal if rights are violated.
9. Freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
10. The right to a fair and public trial by an independent and impartial tribunal.
11. The right to be considered innocent until proven guilty.
12. Freedom from interference with privacy, family, home, correspondence or attacks of honor and reputation.
13. The right to free movement within any country, including one's own and to leave and return.
14. The right to seek and to enjoy asylum from persecution in other countries.
15. The right to a nationality.
16. The right to marriage and family, and equal rights in marriage.
17. The right to own property.
18. Freedom of belief and religion.
19. The right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to information.
20. Freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
21. The right to participate in government and in free elections.
22. The right to social security.
23. The right to work, safe conditions, adequate pay, equal pay for equal work, protection from unemployment and to join trade unions.
24. The right to rest and leisure.
25. The right to an adequate living standard.
26. The right to education, including free primary education.
27. The right to participate in the cultural life of your community.
28. The right to social and international order that assures that your human rights are respected.
29. The responsibility to the people around us to protect their rights and freedoms.
30. Freedom from State or other interference in the above rights.