

- א. סוג הבחינה: בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים
ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה
ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים
מועד הבחינה: תשע"ב, מועד ב
מספר השאלון: 403,016104

אנגלית

שאלון ג'

(MODULE C)

גרסה א'

הוראות לנבחן

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה ורבע
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה פרק אחד: הבנת הנקרא – 100 נקודות.
- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: אחד מבין המילונים האלה:
— מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי
או
— מילון אנגלי-עברי-עברי-אנגלי
— قاموس إنجليزي – إنجليزي – عربي
(מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי)
או
— قاموس إنجليزي – عربي / عربي – إنجليزي
(מילון אנגלי-ערבי / ערבי-אנגלי)
- נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת-אמו / שפת-אמו-אנגלי.
- ד. הוראות מיוחדות:
- (1) עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
 - (2) כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד. אסור להשתמש בטיפקס.
 - (3) בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות) فهم المقروء (100 درجة)
קרא את הקטע שלפניך, וענה על השאלות 9-1. اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك، وأجب عن الأسئلة 1-9.

Read the report below and then answer questions 1-9.

Swap* – Don't Shop

by Stephen Nash

Today, many Americans have less money than before because of economic difficulties. People are looking for ways to get the things they need without spending money. One popular way of doing this is swapping. Swapping things is simple: you give something to someone who needs it and in return, you receive something you want.

5 People do not pay each other for what they get, so they both save money.

Swapping, or exchanging one thing for another, has been done throughout history, but modern technology has made it much easier. Swapping has become a huge success thanks to the Internet. There are many sites where you can offer to swap items you no longer need. On these swapping sites you can find a very large selection of things you
10 might want. There are even sites that connect people who want to swap their skills and time. For example, on one of these sites, a gardener is offering to work a few hours a week in your garden in exchange for cooking lessons.

The first swap sites were those offering to swap children's things. These sites are very successful because many parents have things that their children have outgrown
15 and no longer need. Bonnie Ross, a 30-year-old mother from Boston says, "We have three young children and we can't afford to buy them new things all the time. So I swap things that my kids don't use anymore for things that they need now. I can get almost anything by swapping. Last week I exchanged some toys for a desk for my son. Swapping really helps solve our problem."

החלפת דבר בדבר אחר ללא תמורה כספית
* swap — مقايضة: استبدال سلعة بأخرى بدون مقابل مالي

(שים לב: המשך הקטע בעמוד הבא.)
(انتبه: تكلمة القطعة في الصفحة التالية.)
/ המשך בעמוד 3/

20 In her book, *The Benefits of Swapping*, Lisa Cameron writes that for many years Americans bought more than they needed. Now they find themselves with many items they don't use. They realize that they can save money by swapping these items for things they need, instead of buying new things. She claims that swapping on the Internet is just one way that people can take part in this growing trend. Another
25 way is by meeting face-to-face to swap things. There are lots of community events, where people from the same neighborhood get together to swap things. These events help to strengthen the connections between people in the community. It seems that swapping has many advantages and is here to stay!

<p>أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-9، حسب القطعة التي قرأتها. في الأسئلة 4 و 5 و 6 و 7 ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة. في باقي الأسئلة، أجب حسب التعليمات. (100 درجة)</p>	<p>ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-9, על פי הקטע שקראת. בשאלות 4, 5, 6 ו-7 הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. (100 נקודות)</p>
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Answer questions 1-9 in English according to the report. In questions 4, 5, 6, and 7, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

What do we learn from lines 1-5?

- i) Why people have less money to spend.
- ii) Where people can pay less for the things they buy.
- iii) What people spend their money on today.
- iv) How people can get things without paying.
- v) Why people need so many things.
- vi) Which things people like to swap.

(2×8=16 points)

2. What makes swapping today simpler than in the past? (lines 6-12)

ANSWER:
(9 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/

3. You can get many things on swapping sites. Copy the words that show this.

(lines 6-12)

ANSWER:
(9 points)

4. Working in a garden is mentioned in lines 11-12 as an example of work that (-).

(lines 6-12)

- i) is difficult to find on Internet sites
- ii) people often do to make money
- iii) people do in exchange for something they want
- iv) has become easier with the help of technology

(10 points)

5. According to lines 13-19, children's things are popular items to swap because (-).

- i) the first swap sites were for children
- ii) children grow up very quickly
- iii) there are many children in America
- iv) parents want to buy special things for their kids

(9 points)

6. In line 19, Bonnie Ross says, "Swapping really helps solve our problem."

What is the problem? (lines 13-19)

- i) She doesn't know what to do with all her children's things.
- ii) She doesn't have enough money to buy things for her children.
- iii) She doesn't have time to go shopping for her children.
- iv) She can't find the toys that she wants to buy for her children.

(10 points)

7. Lisa Cameron says that today, people (-). (lines 20-28)
- i) should buy things in their neighborhoods
 - ii) spend too much time shopping on the Internet
 - iii) keep things instead of swapping them
 - iv) understand the importance of swapping

(9 points)

8. According to Lisa Cameron, how can people swap things in addition to swapping on the Internet? (lines 20-28)

ANSWER:

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(10 points)

9. What are the TWO advantages of swapping mentioned in lines 20-28.

ANSWER: (1)

(2)

(2×9=18 points)

בהצלחה!

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