

סוג הבחינה: בגרות
 מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשע"ט, 2019, מועד ב
 מספר השאלון: 016382

אנגלית

שאלון ג' (MODULE C) גרסה א'

הוראות לנבחן

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה וחצי
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.
 פרק ראשון – הבנת הנקרא – 70 נקודות
 פרק שני – משימת כתיבה – 30 נקודות
 סה"כ – 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.
- נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת אימו / שפת אימו-אנגלי.
 השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור של הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.
- ד. הוראות מיוחדות:
- (1) עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
 - (2) כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד.
 - (3) בתום הבחינה החזר 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)

الفصل الأول: فهم المقروء (70 درجة)

اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك، وأجب عن

الأسئلة 1-7.

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך,

וענה על השאלות 1-7.

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-7.

WHY ARE JAPANESE CHILDREN SO INDEPENDENT?

I In Japan, parents regularly send their kids out into the world alone at a very young age. A popular television program shows children who are only two or three years old going out to buy food for their family at the neighborhood store. Moreover, you can often see children as young as six or seven without their parents on city trains. They are on their way to school either alone or in small groups. They usually have their tickets attached to their schoolbags.



Japanese children on subway

From: Wikimedia Commons

Photo by: Ryuetsu Kato

II Kaito, a 12-year-old boy who lives in Tokyo, has been riding trains by himself since he was seven. "At first I was afraid that I would get lost," he says. "But, now, it's easy for me." His parents were also worried, but they knew that lots of other kids his age were riding trains by themselves. "We know that our trains are safe," Kaito's mother says. "They are also reliable."

III "And, if Kaito gets lost," says his father, "he can call us on his cell phone. When I was his age, I took the trains by myself and we didn't even have cell phones then." He adds, "I wouldn't let a seven-year-old child ride the train alone in London or New York but in Tokyo it's safe."

IV Dwayne Dixon, a sociologist who studies Japanese youth, explains why Japanese children are so independent. "In addition to taking responsibility at an early age, they also become aware that they are part of a larger community. They feel confident that other people will help them if they need it."

V Dixon adds, "At school they are taught to share responsibility with their classmates. For example, they take turns cleaning the classrooms and serving lunch in the school cafeteria. Taking responsibility makes the children proud of themselves and of their community."



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- ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-7, על פי הקטע. أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-7، حسب القطعة.
- בשאלות 1, 2, 3, 5 ו-6, הקף את המספר של התשובה הנכונה. في الأسئلة 1 و2 و3 و5 و6، ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة.
- בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. في السؤاליن الباقيين، أجب حسب التعليمات.
- (70 נקודות)
- (70 درجة)

Answer questions 1-7 in English according to the article. In questions 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. Why is the television program mentioned in paragraph I? To show that (-).

- i) young children enjoy the program
- ii) children's programs are popular in Japan
- iii) Japanese parents need their children's help
- iv) Japanese children are independent at a young age

(8 points)

2. What do we know about young Japanese children riding on the train? (paragraph I)

- i) They buy their tickets on the train.
- ii) Their parents take them to the train.
- iii) They ride the train alone.
- iv) Their parents ride the train with them.

(8 points)

3. Why was Kaito afraid to ride the train at first? (paragraph II)

- i) He thought the trains weren't safe.
- ii) He often got lost on trains.
- iii) He wasn't sure he knew the way.
- iv) He didn't know other kids on the train.

(9 points)



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4. Give ONE reason why Kaito's parents stopped worrying about him riding the train alone in Tokyo. (paragraph II)

ANSWER: (9 points)

5. What does Kaito's father say about trains in New York? (paragraph III)

- i) He rode the trains in New York when he was a child.
- ii) He wouldn't ride a train in New York without a cell phone.
- iii) New York trains are as safe as the trains in Tokyo.
- iv) A child shouldn't ride alone on a train in New York.

(9 points)

6. What does Dwayne Dixon explain in paragraph IV?

- i) Why he studies Japanese youth.
- ii) How Japanese children become independent.
- iii) How confident Japanese children are.
- iv) What Japanese children do for their community.

(9 points)

7. Give TWO examples of how Japanese children take responsibility. Give ONE example from paragraph I and ONE example from paragraph V.

Paragraph I:

Paragraph V:

(2x9=18 points)

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לא לכתוב באזור זה



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PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)

פרק שני: משימת כתיבה (30 נקודות) الفصل الثاني: مهمة كتابية (30 درجة)
קרא את ההנחיות שלפניך, וכתוב על פיהן اقرأ التوجيهات التي أمامك، واكتب وفقاً لها
חיבור ובו 70-90 מילים. موضوعاً إنشائياً يحوي 70-90 كلمة.

8. Write your opinion according to the instructions below. Write 70-90 words.

Some schools do not let students bring their cell phones to school. Do you think this is a good idea? Explain why or why not.

Use this page and the next (nos. 7-8) for writing a rough draft.



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