

סוג הבחינה: בגרות
מועד הבחינה: קיץ 2026, מועד ב
מספר השאלון: 016471
קובץ: שאלון

אנגלית

מודול E - 4-5 יחידות לימוד

הוראות

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה וחצי
 - ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: פרק ראשון - הבנת הנקרא - 70 נקודות; פרק שני - אוצר מילים - 30 נקודות; סך הכול - 100 נקודות.
 - ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: אין. בשאלון זה אין להשתמש במילון או במילוניית.
 - ד. הוראות מיוחדות: יש לכתוב את כל התשובות בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך). יש לכתוב את כל התשובות באנגלית ובעט בלבד. בתום הבחינה יש להחזיר את השאלון למשגיח או למשגיחה.
- בקובץ זה: השאלון - הטקסטים והשאלות, עם מקום לתשובות. התשובות וההסברים - בקבצים "תשובות" ו"פתרון מלא".

בהצלחה!

PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (70 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

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

A glossary of the underlined words (numbers 1–6) is provided on the next page.

COMMUNICATING WITH EMOJIS

- I 1 By the end of the 20th century, texting had become a popular form of communication. At that time, cell phones had tiny black-and-white screens and text messages consisted only of words. To graphic designer¹ Shigetaka Kurita, the messages looked very boring². Kurita, who worked for a Japanese cell phone company, wanted to make them look more interesting. In 5 1999, he succeeded.
- II Kurita was familiar with the symbols used in weather programs on television, such as the symbols for sunshine and rain. Realizing that symbols could also be used in text messages, he designed 176 small ones. He called them emojis, which means "picture symbols" in Japanese. Almost all these emojis were of everyday objects or weather symbols. Only a few were of 10 faces expressing simple emotions like happiness or anger. They became very popular in Japan but were not available in other countries.
- III In 2010, cell phone and computer companies all over the world adopted Kurita's emojis. Since then, thousands more have been added. Nowadays, they are used very frequently – over 10 billion are sent daily. Among the most popular emojis are those of faces and hands. "These 15 emojis represent the facial expressions³, hand gestures⁴, and tone of voice that you use in face-to-face conversations," explains psychologist William Kelly.
- IV However, even the simplest emojis do not mean the same to everyone. "The meaning you give them depends on your age," says Kelly. "When older people see a positive emoji, they read the message as positive. But younger people often use the same emoji sarcastically⁵, 20 to express the opposite emotion. For example, think of people being asked about a restaurant they went to and texting back positive words and emojis of clapping hands. If those people are older, the emojis mean that they really enjoyed themselves. But younger people might use the same emojis in a way that means the restaurant was actually awful."
- V Research shows that these differences can lead to misunderstandings⁶ in workplaces 25 where emojis are widely used in communications between employees. One study, for example, found that text messages sent between older and younger office workers often cause confusion when they include emojis. Some companies have therefore begun giving all employees special training to ensure that emojis are only used in a way that is understood by everyone.
- VI Anyone who is interested in learning more about the meanings of emojis can visit the 30 Emojipedia website. "This website is constantly updated," says Kelly. "So, if someone sends you a confusing emoji, you can either try Emojipedia – or send that person the emoji of a big red question mark."

- ¹graphic designer – מעצב גרפי ²boring – משעמם ³facial expression – הבעת פנים
⁴hand gesture – מחווה, תנועת יד ⁵sarcastically – בסרקזם, בעוקצנות ⁶misunderstanding – אי־הבנה

QUESTIONS

Answer questions **1–9** in English according to the article. In questions **1, 4, 6,** and **8**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What are we told about text messages in paragraph I?

- i) What made them popular.
- ii) Why they were used by graphic designers.
- iii) How often Kurita sent them.
- iv) What Kurita did not like about them.

(7 points)

2. What did Kurita manage to do in 1999? (paragraph I)

ANSWER: _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

3. What is ONE weather symbol that Kurita had seen on TV weather programs? (paragraph II)

He had seen _____ .

(7 points)

4. What can we understand from paragraph II about the symbols Kurita created?

- i) Why he made only 176 of them.
- ii) Why he called them emojis.
- iii) Why they were mostly of objects.
- iv) Why they were available only in Japan.

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

5. According to lines 12–14, what is different today compared to 2010? Give ONE answer.

Today, people _____ .

(8 points)

6. What do we learn from lines 14–16 about emojis of faces and hands?

- i) How they might be used in face-to-face conversations.
- ii) Which ones are the most popular.
- iii) Why they are used in text messages.
- iv) How psychologists study their use.

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

7. When might younger people use emojis of clapping hands sarcastically? (paragraph IV)

Base your answer on Kelly's example in lines 20–23.

After they _____ .

(8 points)

8. What do we learn from paragraph V about the use of emojis in workplaces?

- i) Why it is common.
- ii) What effect it can have.
- iii) How it has been studied.
- iv) Why it is necessary for communication.

(8 points)

9. When might people use Emojipedia? Give ONE answer from paragraph VI.

ANSWER: _____ .

(8 points)

PART II: LEXICAL KNOWLEDGE (30 points)

(VOCABULARY)

Below are five questions, (10) to (14). In each question there are six items (words or chunks) and three definitions.

In each question, match three of the items 1–6 to the definitions on the right.

Write the number of the item next to its definition, as shown in the example.

(2 points for each correct match.)

Example

- | | | | |
|---|------------|---|---|
| 1 | a calendar | 4 | cars, buses, and trucks moving along a road |
| 2 | a season | 1 | shows days, weeks, and months in a year |
| 3 | an island | 5 | something you are given when you win a race |
| 4 | traffic | | |
| 5 | a prize | | |
| 6 | a label | | |

- 10.**
- | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|---|
| 1 | independence | _____ | a natural ability to do something well |
| 2 | approval | _____ | an important or interesting part of something |
| 3 | a feature | _____ | a particular way of doing something |
| 4 | a method | | |
| 5 | a criterion | | |
| 6 | a talent | | |
- (6 points)
- 11.**
- | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|--|
| 1 | to disturb | _____ | to ask yourself questions about something |
| 2 | to apologize | _____ | to say you are sorry for doing something wrong |
| 3 | to satisfy | _____ | to interrupt what someone is doing |
| 4 | to wonder | | |
| 5 | to insure | | |
| 6 | to wipe | | |
- (6 points)
- 12.**
- | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | probable | _____ | not simple |
| 2 | rude | _____ | likely to happen or to be true |
| 3 | forgetful | _____ | great |
| 4 | dishonest | | |
| 5 | terrific | | |
| 6 | complicated | | |
- (6 points)
- 13.**
- | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------|---|
| 1 | to estimate | _____ | to make someone feel less worried or afraid |
| 2 | to correspond | _____ | to affect |
| 3 | to reassure | _____ | to exchange letters or emails with someone |
| 4 | to stretch | | |
| 5 | to influence | | |
| 6 | to stare | | |
- (6 points)

- 14.**
- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | to show around | _____ | to go to sleep later than usual |
| 2 | to bring up | _____ | not to include someone or something |
| 3 | to stay up | _____ | to give someone a tour of a place |
| 4 | to leave out | | |
| 5 | to miss a chance | | |
| 6 | to be worth doing | | |
- (6 points)

כל הבגרויות באנגלית עם פתרונות מלאים: www.guyai.co.il/bagrut/english