

סוג הבחינה: מבחן מתכונת
מועד הבחינה: מתכונת 10
מספר השאלון: 016484
קובץ: שאלון

GuyAI

מבית GOOL בגריות

אנגלית

מודול D - 4 יחידות לימוד (לנבחנים אקסטרניים)

הוראות

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה וארבעים וחמש דקות
 - ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: פרק ראשון - הבנת הנקרא - 70 נקודות; פרק שני - מטלת כתיבה - 30 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. נבחנים "עולים חדשים" רשאים להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת אימם / שפת אימם-אנגלי. השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור של הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.
 - ד. הוראות מיוחדות: כל התשובות נכתבות באנגלית ובעט, בגוף השאלון. את הנוסח הסופי של מטלת הכתיבה כותבים בעמוד 9. בתום הבחינה מחזירים 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 text below and then answer questions 1–7.

TOO MANY CHOICES?

- I** 1 A large supermarket today may sell more than 30,000 different products, and a single shelf can hold fifty kinds of breakfast cereal. Most of us are pleased about this. After all, the more options there are, the better our chances of finding exactly what we want. Yet many shoppers say that they leave these huge stores feeling exhausted. For a long time, this was blamed on crowded
5 aisles and long lines at the checkout. Now, however, studies point to other reasons as well.
- II** The most important one is that every decision demands mental effort. Standing in front of fifty cereals, we cannot compare all of them at the same time, because the brain holds only a few details in mind at once. So our eyes keep moving from box to box. "Each small choice uses up a little energy," says psychologist Dr. Maya Collins. "After a hundred of
10 them, you are worn out."
- III** A simple experiment shows what happens next. At a food market, researchers set up a table where visitors could taste different teas. On some days the table offered 24 kinds, and on other days only six. The bigger table attracted more people, but only 3% of them bought a package. At the small table, 30% did. Researchers also phoned the buyers a week later. Those who had chosen
15 from just six teas were happier with their purchase than those who had faced 24.
- IV** After a long day full of decisions, a menu with forty dishes can feel like one more test. No wonder so many of us walk into our usual café and order the same sandwich as last time. This habit saves effort, but it has a price: we may never discover something we would enjoy even more. For example, in one survey, most people admitted that they had tasted fewer than
20 three of the twenty dishes at their favorite restaurant, even after years of eating there.
- V** So what can we do? Collins suggests deciding what you need before you enter a store. "Make a short list at home, and then compare no more than two or three products," she says. "As soon as you find one that is good enough, stop looking." Shoppers who follow this advice usually spend less time in the store, and they enjoy the visit much more.

QUESTIONS

Answer questions 1–7 in English, according to the text. In questions 1 and 6, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn from paragraph I?

- i) Supermarkets sell fewer products than they did in the past.
- ii) Most shoppers prefer stores with crowded aisles.
- iii) Shopping in a store with many products can be tiring.
- iv) Long lines are the only reason why shopping is hard.

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

2. In line 5, the writer mentions "other reasons".

Reasons for what?

Reasons for _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

3. Why can choosing a breakfast cereal be so tiring, according to paragraph II?

Give ONE answer.

Because we cannot _____ .

(8 points)

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

4. What do we learn about the visitors in the experiment described in paragraph III?

- i) Why they came to the food market.
- ii) Which table more of them stopped at.
- iii) How much they paid for a package of tea.
- iv) How many teas each of them tasted.
- v) How the buyers felt about their tea later.
- vi) What they usually drink at home.

(2x8=16 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

5. What can we understand from lines 16–17?

We can understand why people like to _____ .

(8 points)

6. Why does the writer give the example in lines 19–20?

To show that (–).

- i) restaurants should offer fewer dishes
- ii) always choosing the same thing can make us miss new things
- iii) most people do not enjoy eating in restaurants
- iv) people who eat out often choose more carefully

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWERS.

7. When might shoppers have a better experience?

Give ONE answer from each paragraph.

1 **Paragraph III:** When they are able to _____ .

2 **Paragraph V:** When they are able to _____ .

(2x8=16 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRODUCTION (30 points)

(WRITTEN PRESENTATION)

IMPORTANT: You may use words and/or phrases from the text in Part I.

However, you must NOT copy a sentence or sentences from the text.

Write 80–100 words in English on the following topic.

Which do you think is better – to make decisions quickly or to take your time?

Write a composition stating and explaining your opinion. You may relate to your own experience and/or that of others.

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