

סוג הבחינה: מבחן מתכונת
מועד הבחינה: מתכונת 8
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 1–9.

THE BUS WITH NO WHEELS

- I** 1 Every school morning at ten past eight, a line of children in yellow vests sets off from the corner of Hill Street in Westbrook, a small town in New Zealand. One parent walks at the front, and another at the back. Nine-year-old Leo Grant has been part of this "walking school bus" since February. His mother, Anna, learned about it by chance, when she noticed a poster at the local library. "I used to drive Leo to school, although it's only a kilometer away, because the main road near the school is so busy," she says.
- II** A walking school bus is a group of children who walk to school with adults. Like a real bus, it has a fixed route and timetable, and children "get on" at stops along the way, often at the end of their street. Joining is free, and families may sign up for just one or two days a week. The adult volunteers do more than show the way: they help the children cross busy roads safely, and they make sure nobody is left behind.
- III** Westbrook's walking bus was the idea of Peter Lowe, a retired traffic engineer. In 2001, Lowe lived on a quiet street near two primary schools. But every morning between eight and half past eight, it filled with hundreds of cars, leaving hardly any room for children on bikes or on foot. From his window, he saw parents who lived just around the corner driving their children a few hundred meters to school. "I was sure most of them would gladly let their kids walk, if only it felt safe," he remembers. Yet the first walking bus started only in 2005, because the town council had to check every route for dangers and train the volunteers first.
- IV** Experts say that the benefits go well beyond quieter streets. "Children who walk to school arrive awake and ready to learn, and they get exercise before the day has even begun," explains Dr. Ruth Kemp, who studies children's health. "They also learn how to behave on the road, which they will need later, when they walk alone." Anna is already telling other parents about it. "On the walking bus, the kids chat and make friends from other classes," she says. "And they arrive with a smile instead of sitting in a traffic jam."

QUESTIONS

Answer questions 1–9 in English, according to the text. In questions 1, 3, 5, and 8, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn from paragraph I?
- i) Why Leo did not want to walk to school.
 - ii) Why Anna used to drive her son to school.
 - iii) Why the children wear yellow vests.
 - iv) Why the library put up a poster about the walking bus.
- (7 points)

2. How did Anna find out about the walking school bus? (paragraph I)

ANSWER: _____ .

(8 points)

3. What do we learn from paragraph II about walking school buses?

- i) They are only for children under the age of eight.
- ii) They run only when the weather is good.
- iii) They are organized by local bus companies.
- iv) Families do not have to pay to join them.

(8 points)

4. What do the adult volunteers do for the children? Give ONE answer from lines 10–11.

ANSWER: _____ .

(8 points)

5. What do we learn from lines 12–15 about the street where Lowe lived in 2001?

- i) There were no schools near it.
- ii) It was far from the center of town.
- iii) It became very crowded with cars every morning.
- iv) It was too noisy for him to sleep at night.

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

6. During those mornings, what gave Lowe the idea for a walking school bus? (paragraph III)

He saw parents there who _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

7. Why did it take several years for the first walking bus to start? (lines 17–18)

Because the town council had to _____ .

(8 points)

8. What does Kemp explain about walking to school? (paragraph IV)

- i) Why it is more popular in small towns.
- ii) How it helps children in more than one way.
- iii) Why some parents are afraid of it.
- iv) How much exercise children need every day.

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

9. Why is Anna telling other parents about the walking bus? Give ONE reason. (paragraph IV)

Because on the walking bus, their kids can _____ .

(8 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.

Do you think children in primary school should be allowed to walk to school without an adult?

Write a composition stating and explaining your opinion.

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