

סוג הבחינה: מבחן מתכונת
מועד הבחינה: מתכונת 1
מספר השאלון: 016584
קובץ: שאלון

GuyAI

מבית GOOL בגריות

אנגלית

מודול F - 5 יחידות לימוד (לנבחנים אקסטרניים)

הוראות

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה וארבעים וחמש דקות
 - ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: פרק ראשון - הבנת הנקרא - 60 נקודות; פרק שני - מטלת כתיבה - 40 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: יש לכתוב את כל התשובות בגוף השאלון, באנגלית ובעט בלבד. על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מן הציון.
- בקובץ זה: השאלון - הטקסטים והשאלות, עם מקום לתשובות. התשובות וההסברים - בקבצים "תשובות" ו"פתרון מלא".

בהצלחה!

PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (60 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

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

THE RETURN OF THE NIGHT TRAIN

- I 1 Twenty years ago, it seemed that the sleeper train had no future in Europe. Low-cost airlines could fly passengers from Paris to Rome in two hours for the price of a restaurant meal, and one national rail company after another sold its old sleeping cars or sent them to the scrapyard. Today, the picture looks very different. New night routes open almost every year, and many of them 5 are fully booked months in advance, especially during the summer and school holidays.
- II To win travelers back, rail companies have had to rethink the whole experience. Some have replaced the old six-bed compartments with small private cabins that have a real bed, a washbasin and a lock on the door. Others sell basic seats at prices that compete with the cheapest flights. These changes have attracted a new kind of passenger. "Most of the people we interviewed could have 10 flown and saved half a day," says Dr. Clara Jensen, who studies travel habits at a Danish university. "They chose the train because it turns travel time into sleeping time. You get on after dinner, wake up in the center of another city and don't pay for a hotel. For many of them, that more than makes up for the extra hours."
- III Running a night service is not cheap, explains Petr Novak, who manages the night trains of a 15 Central European rail company. "New sleeping cars take years to build, so we bought forty old ones that a neighboring country no longer needed and rebuilt them in our own workshops," he says. "We also kept the dining car, although it rarely makes a profit, because passengers see a warm meal and a chat with strangers as part of the adventure. And nobody is woken at the border at two in the morning anymore: our staff collect everyone's passport when they 20 board."
- IV Governments have started to help as well. In some countries, young people under 26 can buy a pass that covers unlimited night travel for a whole month, and the state pays part of its price. Last year, one large rail company asked 3,000 first-time night passengers about their trip. Before setting off, many of them had expected a noisy, sleepless night. Afterwards, more than 25 three quarters said that they had slept well and would book a night train again for their next holiday.
- V Experts warn, however, that tickets are still too expensive for many families. "A private cabin for two can cost more than a hotel room," says Jensen. "Prices will only come down after rail companies order new cars together, in large numbers, instead of each one buying a few. Until then, 30 most travelers will choose the night train for the adventure, not to save money." Even so, she remains hopeful about the future.

QUESTIONS

Answer questions **1–9** in English, according to the text. In questions **1, 3, 4** and **7**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What are we told about night trains? (paragraph I)

- i) Why passengers find them uncomfortable.
- ii) How fast they travel.
- iii) How their popularity has changed.
- iv) Which company runs the most of them.

(5 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

2. How have rail companies tried to win back travelers? Give ONE answer from lines 6–8.

By _____ .

(8 points)

3. What does Jensen explain in lines 8–13 about the people she interviewed?

- i) How much they paid for their tickets.
- ii) Why they chose a slower way to travel.
- iii) Which cities they traveled to.
- iv) How they felt about the old compartments.

(6 points)

4. What do we learn from Novak about the dining car? (paragraph III)

- i) Who cooks the meals in it.
- ii) How much a meal in it costs.
- iii) Why the company kept it.
- iv) When it was added to the train.

(5 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

5. According to Novak, how did his company get sleeping cars without waiting years for new ones?
(paragraph III)

The company _____ .

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

- 6.** How does Novak's company make sure that passengers are not woken at the border? (paragraph III)

It _____ .

(7 points)

- 7.** What do we learn about the pass for young people? (paragraph IV)

- i) When it was first introduced.
- ii) How long it lasts.
- iii) How many people have bought it.
- iv) Which trains it cannot be used on.

(6 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

- 8.** How did most of the first-time passengers in the survey feel about night trains after their trip? (paragraph IV)

They _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

- 9.** According to Jensen, when will night train tickets become cheaper? (paragraph V)

After rail companies _____ .

(8 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRODUCTION (40 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 100–120 words in English on the following topic.

