קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 3 יחידות לתלמידי

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קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 3 יחידות לתלמידי תיכון

פרק 1

English Basics - בסיס

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To be – הפועל להיות:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) ביה"ס שלי חדש וגדול.
2) שירה בת 7.
3) דורון ילד חכם ובוגר.
4) מאיה פה?
5) לא קר היום.
6) השמים כחולים היום?

Prepositions – מילות יחס:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) כל שנה בדצמבר או באפריל, המשפחה שלי מטיילת למקום אחר בעולם.
2) השנה אנחנו נהיה בפריז. אנחנו נוסעים בפסח. זה בעוד שבוע, ביום שלישי.
3) התוכנית היא לצאת מהבית בשעה 12 כי המטוס ממריא ב-16:00.
4) אנחנו בטח נאכל משהו בשדה התעופה.

Comparative Superlative - Method 2:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) אני בגובה של דניאל. (דניאל ואני באותו הגובה).
2) עמית בגובה של אחותה.
3) היא יותר יפה מהגר.
4) היא האישה הכי יפה שראיתי.
5) היא יפה כמו נסיכה.
6) כן, עכשיו יותר נוח לי.
7) אני חושב שהוא נהיה אדם שקט יותר.
8) הם הכי טובים במה שהם עושים.
9) אתה לא חכם כמו המורה.
10) הם לא הכי מהירים בכיתה.
11) דין לא יותר מוכן ממך למבחן.
12) התאומות יותר יפות מאחותן הקטנה?
13) הילד הזה הכי רגיש בכיתה?
14) היא יפה כמו נסיכה?
15) אתה מרגיש יותר בטוח עכשיו?
16) הבית שלה יותר נקי השבוע?
17) אנחנו לא יותר טובים מאשר שהיינו שנה שעברה?

עקרונות השפה 3 – Principles of the language 3:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) אתה רץ מהר. (במהירות).
2) הוא עשה את זה טוב. (בצורה טובה).
3) היא חשבה על זה לעומק. (בצורה עמוקה).
4) הם היו מעולים היום! (בצורה אמיתית).
5) החיילים נלחמו באומץ. (בצורה אמיצה).
6) דור ועידו הולכים ברחוב, ופתאום מעבר לכביש דור רואה מישהו שלובש את החולצה שהוא רצה לקנות בקניון אתמול. הוא אומר לעידו:
"זאת החולצה שרציתי לקנות אתמול! היא הרבה יותר יפה מזאת שאמרת לי לקנות".
7) שני ודניאל הולכות ברגל לבקר את סבתא שלהן אבל לא זוכרות אם צריך לפנות ברחוב הדר ימינה או שמאלה. דניאל מדליקה את אפליקציית המפות שבפלאפון שלה ואומרת לשני:
"כאן זה המקום/פה זה המקום בו אנחנו צריכות לפנות ימינה".
8) יובל פותח את מתנות יום ההולדת שלו, ואמא נותנת לו חבילה שהוא פותח. בפנים הוא מוצא מחשב נייד, אבל יש לו מה להגיד:
"אמא, מה זה? זה לא המחשב שרציתי, זה שחור ואני רציתי אחד לבן. זה שוקל המון וזה גם דגם ישן".
9) עמית ורועי נכנסים לכיתה בבוקר קצת לפני שהמורה מגיעה לכיתה, ועמית אומר לרועי:
"היום יום שישי. זה הולך להיות יום ממש טוב כי היום המורה המעצבנת הזאת לא תיתן לנו שיעורי בית".
10) בתחרות הריצה השנתית של בית הספר, דן רואה את הילד שניצח אותו שנה שעברה ואומר לעצמו:
"הפעם אני לא הולך לתת לו לנצח! הגיע הזמן להראות לו מי מספר אחת".

קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 3 יחידות לתלמידי תיכון

פרק 2

הווה פשוט - Present Simple

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Present Simple:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) אני אוהב לשתות מיץ תפוזים, יסמין אוהבת לשתות חלב.
2) החברים שלי יודעים לדבר צרפתית, אבל ג'וני גם יודע לדבר רוסית.
3) טלי מאוד עייפה, היא נרדמת על הספה כשהיא מתעייפת.
4) אני פועל בניין, ואני אוהב את העבודה שלי מאוד.
אני עובד כאן כל יום בערך 10 שעות, ואז אני הולך הביתה למשפחה שלי.
כשאני מגיע הביתה אנחנו בדרך כלל אוכלים ארוחת ערב ביחד.
הבת שלי תמיד עוזרת לאשתי להכין את הארוחה.
היא ילדה טובה והיא מבשלת ממש טוב. (בצורה מאוד טובה).
אחרי שאנחנו מסיימים לאכול את ארוחת הערב, הבן שלי עושה את הכלים (שוטף את הכלים).
כמו אחותו, גם הוא ילד טוב.
הילדים בדרך כלל נכנסים למיטה בסביבות 22:30.
הם קוראים במיטה עד שהם מתעייפים ואז אני מכבה את האור בחדר שלהם אחרי שהם נרדמים.
המשפחה שלי אוהבת את השגרה הזאת.
הבית שלי הוא מקום מאוד נעים.

Present Simple – To Have:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) יש לי בית גדול, אבל אין בו הרבה אנשים.
2) יש לה את שיעורי הבית של היום? אני לא בבית הספר כי אני חולה.
3) אני תלמיד טוב אבל אין לי זמן ללמוד כי אני גם עובד.
4) יש לה שיעורי בית אבל היא מאוד עצלנית אז היא לא עושה אותם.
5) הם לא אויבים, הם דווקא חברים מאוד טובים.
6) יש לכם תינוק חמוד, יש לכם הרבה מזל.

Special Element Questions:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) אתה חושב שזו הייתה הופעה טובה?
כן, אני כן... הזמרים היו מאוד מוכשרים.
הם כותבים את כל השירים האלו בעצמם?
לא, הם לא. הכישרון שלהם הוא בשירה, לא בכתיבה.

2) דנה אוהבת שוקולד?
כן, היא אוהבת... אבל לא שוקולד לבן.
ומה עם בשר... (היא אוכלת בשר?).
לא היא לא, היא צמחונית.

3) הרופא פה היום?
לא הוא לא, הוא בחוץ.

Practice Conversation

שאלות

תרגלו את השיחה הבאה:

1) היי, איפה אתה?
אני בבית.
אתה רוצה לאכול איתי במסעדה היום?
כן, אבל אני לא רוצה לחזור מאוחר.
למה? מחר יום שישי. אנחנו לא לומדים ביום שישי.
כן, אני יודע. אבא שלי צריך עזרה ממני מוקדם בבוקר, אז אני צריך לישון לילה מלא.
אני מבין. לאיזו מסעדה אתה רוצה ללכת?
לא יודע, יש מסעדות טובות?
כן, יש כמה טובות. אתה מכיר את 'קפה המגדל'?
לא, אני חי על כוכב אחר. ברור שאני מכיר אותו! אני מת על 'קפה המגדל'!
אוקי, אז תאסוף אותי סביבות 20:00. אני צריך ללכת עכשיו.
אין בעיה. תהיה בקשר מאוחר יותר/אחר כך.

קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 3 יחידות לתלמידי תיכון

פרק 3

Present Progressive - הווה ממושך

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Test 10
Practice 12

Present Progressive:

שאלות:

1) תרגל את השיחה הבאה:

"למה אתה ער כל כך מוקדם?
אני נוסע לסופר לפני שכולם מגיעים לשם.
אתה בא הביתה אחרי זה?
ברור שאני בא הביתה, אני צריך לשים את האוכל במקרר.
אתה לא שוכח משהו?
לא, אני לא שוכח שום דבר. לפחות... לא נראה לי.
אתה שוכח שביקשתי ממך לקחת את הבת שלנו לבית הספר".

2) בחר את הפועל בגרסה המתאימה במשפטים הבאים:

a. Do you ____ the answer? (know, knowing)
b. Jim ____ dessert every day. (eats, is eating)
c. I ____ good about the race's outcome. (feel, am feeling)
d. She ____ her mother. (resembles, is resembling)
e. Do you ____ they will win? (think, thinking)
f. They really ____ everything you did for them. (appreciate, are appreciating)
g. Can you ____ the coffee brewing? (smell, are smelling)
h. I still ____ a lot of money on my student loans. (owe, am owing)
i. You ____ more shoes than anyone else I know. (have, are having)

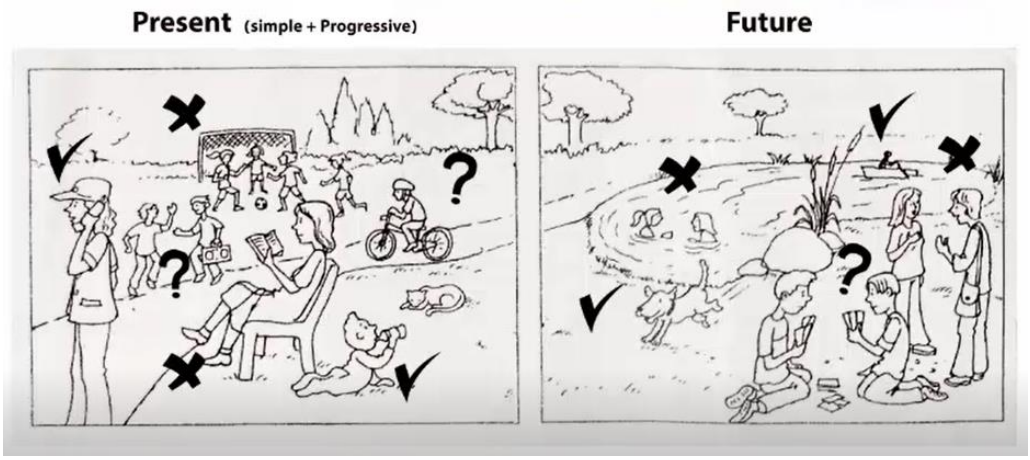
Test:

שאלות:

1) בתרגיל זה אתם מתבקשים לכתוב את הפעלים בגרסה המתאימה שלהם בהתאם לנושאי המשפט שמבצעים אותם.

My father _____ (not work) in an office, he _____ (work) in a bakery.
Every day, he _____ (bake) tasty bread and cakes. I usually _____ (wake up) at 6 o'clock in the morning because that's when he _____ (wake up).
He _____ (make) noise and it _____ (be) hard to go back to sleep after that.
I _____ (like) to go to work with him because I _____ (want) to learn how to bake things too.
One day I _____ (hope) that I _____ (be) a baker as well. I _____ (bake) fresh bread every morning. I _____ (not think) that I _____ (work) hard and I _____ (need) something in my life to _____ me _____ (get out) of bed early in the morning or I _____ (sleep) till noon.
Right now I _____ (be) still a pupil in school. This morning Dad _____ (drive) me to school. I _____ (not be) home until 15:00 because school _____ (finish) at 14:30 today.
In the evening we _____ (go) to the bakery again because Dad _____ (receive) a big shipment of ingredients at 18:00. I _____ probably _____ (get) into bed at a very late hour today.

2) כתבו שלושה משפטים על כל תמונה.
משפט אחד חיובי, משפט אחד שלילי ושאלה אחת.
הסימנים ליד הפעולות השונות מראות לכם באיזה סוג משפט מדובר.



3) בתרגיל זה נתונים לכם התשובות, אבל עליכם לנסות לפי ההיגיון להבין מהם השאלות ואז לכתוב אותם באנגלית כך שלכל תשובה תהיה שאלה מתאימה.

a. _____?
No, I don't think that I will come tonight.

b. _____?
Of course, I will pick them up on my way to the mall.

c. _____?
I'm going home after the game because my wife is making dinner.

d. _____?
He usually brushes his teeth after he eats.

e. _____?
Yes, we know that the game we wanted to play is on the shelf.

f. _____?
Yes, this computer is new.

4) הפכו את המשפטים הבאים לשאלות:

a. I won't tell him about his birthday present.
b. He thinks that you are a smart person.
c. Daniella wants to drive with me into the city tomorrow.
d. I'm not going to cook anything tonight.
e. We are flying to Brazil in the summer.

5) כתבו קטע משלכם על המצב הנתון:

Your cat is lost. You don't know where he is and you are worried.
Write some information about the cat to put on trees and places outside so people can contact you if they find the cat! (40-50 words).
Use the Present Simple. Present Progressive and the future tense.

Practice:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) אני בדרך כלל הולך לביה"ס כל יום חוץ מימי שישי, אבל השבוע אני הולך גם ביום שישי.
2) אתה בדרך כלל לא אוכל בשר, אבל אני רואה שאתה אוכל סטייק.
3) אין לי כלב, אבל יש כלב שמשחק עם כדור בגינה שלי. כרגע, אני רואה אותו.
4) מתי אתה הולך לפארק? אני חושב שאני רוצה לבוא איתך.
5) על מה הוא חושב? הוא נראה מאוד שמח.
6) אני לא שייך לקבוצה הזאת, מתי אתה מעביר אותי?
7) באיזה יום אנחנו מארחים אנשים השבוע?
8) זה נראה שהולך לרדת גשם בקרוב.

קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 3 יחידות לתלמידי תיכון

פרק 4

Important Words - מילים חשובות לדעת באנגלית

13 ..... Yet - Still - Already
14 ..... Also - Too
15 ..... Like - such as
16 ..... Either vs Neither

Yet – Still – Already:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) כבר עברת על החומר?
2) מתי כבר תלמד?
3) אני עדיין לא חושב שהגיע הזמן לנסות שוב.
4) אתה לא יודע שכבר היית אמור לחזור?
5) יש עדיין הרבה ללמוד בנושא הזה.
6) המזגן עדיין דולק, ואף אחד לא בסלון.
7) אנחנו עדיין לא מספיק רעבים לאכול.
8) אני עדיין לא חושב שהגיע הזמן לנסות שוב.
9) כן, כבר ביקרתי את סבא וסבתא השבוע.
10) אני עדיין לא במסעדה כי אני מחפש חנייה באיזור.

Also – Too:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) חשבתי על זה וגם אני חושב שאני צריך להיות שם.
2) גם דייויד דיבר איתו אבל הוא פשוט לא מוכן לבוא.
3) מלי לוקחת את הילדים שלה לחו״ל הקיץ גם כן.
4) כן אבל גם אתה אמרת שהמשחק היה טוב!

Like – such as:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) אף פעם לא היה לי חבר כמו אחי התאום.
2) אנחנו עושים המון דברים ביחד, כמו ריצה, שיעורי בית ואפילו בישול.
3) אני מבשל טוב כמוהו. (אני מבשל באותה רמה שהוא מבשל).
4) אני חושב שאנחנו מאוד דומים אחד לשני בהרבה דברים.
5) כפי שאמרתי, הוא החבר הכי טוב שלי.

Either vs Neither:

שאלות:

תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

1) אתה רוצה ללבוש את החליפה האפורה או את השחורה?
אף אחד מהם (לא זה ולא זה), אני רוצה את הכחולה.
2) או שהיא תהיה במסיבה או שלא.
3) על מה אתם מדברים?
אתם גם לא חשבתם שהוא ינצח בתחרות.
4) לא אחותי ולא אחי היו בבית אתמול כי הם הלכו לבקר את סבא וסבתא.
5) המורה אמרה שאנחנו צריכים לקרוא אחד משני הספרים האלה, אבל לא הספר הזה מעניין אותי, ולא ההוא.

קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 3 יחידות לתלמידי תיכון

פרק 5

Future - עתיד

Future 17
Test 18

Future:

שאלות:

תרגם את הקטע הבא:

"סוף השבוע הזה יהיה ממש טוב, אני חושב.
זה יהיה סוף שבוע טוב כי סבא וסבתא יגיעו לארץ הערב.
הם לא יישנו אצלנו כי הדוד שלי בני רוצה שהם יישארו בבית שלו.

יש להם מתנות בשבילי ובשביל אחותי.
אנחנו נקבל אותם מחר כי סבא וסבתא יהיו עייפים אחרי הטיסה שלהם.
מתי אתם תראו את סבא וסבתא שלכם?

לאן אנחנו הולכים ביחד כשהם יהיו פה, אתה שואל?
אנחנו נלך למסעדות וניקח אותם לראות מקומות יפים בישראל.
הם לא ירצו לנסוע לאילת כי הם כבר מכירים את אילת".

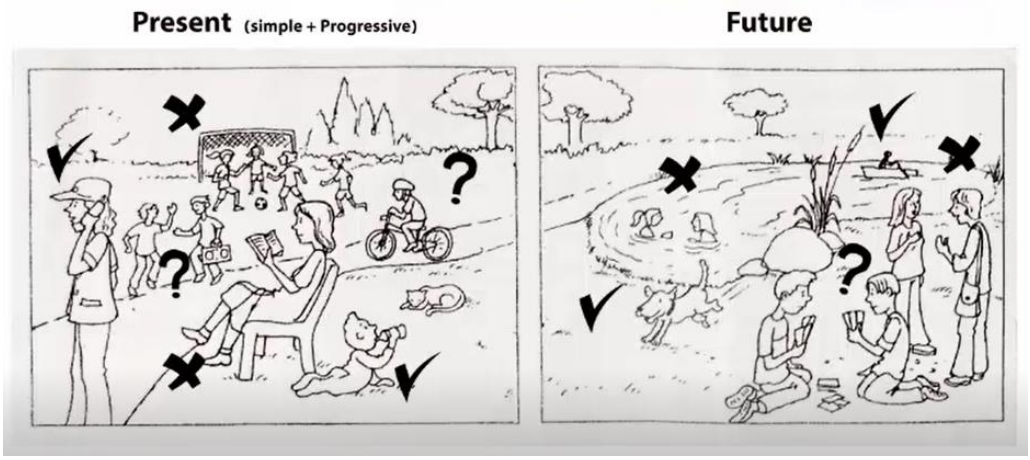
Test:

שאלות:

1) בתרגיל זה אתם מתבקשים לכתוב את הפעלים בגרסה המתאימה שלהם בהתאם לנושאי המשפט שמבצעים אותם.

My father _____ (not work) in an office, he _____ (work) in a bakery. Every day, he _____ (bake) tasty bread and cakes. I usually _____ (wake up) at 6 o'clock in the morning because that's when he _____ (wake up).
He _____ (make) noise and it _____ (be) hard to go back to sleep after that.
I _____ (like) to go to work with him because I _____ (want) to learn how to bake things too.
One day I _____ (hope) that I _____ (be) a baker as well. I _____ (bake) fresh bread every morning. I _____ (not think) that I _____ (work) hard and I _____ (need) something in my life to _____ me _____ (get out) of bed early in the morning or I _____ (sleep) till noon.
Right now I _____ (be) still a pupil in school. This morning Dad _____ (drive) me to school. I _____ (not be) home until 15:00 because school _____ (finish) at 14:30 today.
In the evening we _____ (go) to the bakery again because Dad _____ (receive) a big shipment of ingredients at 18:00. I _____ probably _____ (get) into bed at a very late hour today.

2) כתבו שלושה משפטים על כל תמונה.
משפט אחד חיובי, משפט אחד שלילי ושאלה אחת.
הסימנים ליד הפעולות השונות מראות לכם באיזה סוג משפט מדובר.



3) בתרגיל זה נתונים לכם התשובות, אבל עליכם לנסות לפי ההגיון להבין מהם השאלות ואז לכתוב אותם באנגלית כך שלכל תשובה תהיה שאלה מתאימה.

a. _____?
No, I don't think that I will come tonight.

b. _____?
Of course, I will pick them up on my way to the mall.

c. _____?
I'm going home after the game because my wife is making dinner.

d. _____?
He usually brushes his teeth after he eats.

e. _____?
Yes, we know the song we wanted to hear is on a new disc.

f. _____?
Yes, this computer is new.

4) הפכו את המשפטים הבאים לשאלות:

a. I won't tell him about his birthday present.
b. He thinks that you are a smart person.
c. Daniella wants to drive with me into the city tomorrow.
d. I'm not going to cook anything tonight.
e. We are flying to Brazil in the summer.

5) כתבו קטע משלכם על המצב הנתון:

Your cat is lost. You don't know where he is and you are worried.
Write some information about the cat to put on trees and places outside so people can contact you if they find the cat! (40-50 words).
Use the Present Simple. Present Progressive and the future tense.

קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 3 יחידות לתלמידי תיכון

פרק 6

Past Simple - עבר פשוט

Past Simple 20
Test 21

Past Simple:

שאלות:

תרגם את הקטע הבא:

"הלכת לעבודה אתמול?
ברור, הלכתי מוקדם וחזרתי מוקדם כי רציתי ללכת למכון בערב.
מה עשית במכון?
בעיקר עבדתי על הרגליים, למה?
כי גם אני חשבתי לעשות מנוי ולהתחיל ללכת בקרוב.
הצלחתי לשפר את הכושר שלי מאוד בשנה האחרונה שם. כדאי לך.
אשתי אמרה לי שאני צריך את זה. לדעתי גם היא צריכה להתחיל ללכת.
אמרת לה את זה?
לא אמרתי לה עדיין, אני לא רציתי שהיא תתעצבן עליי".

Test:

שאלות:

1) השלם את הגרסה המתאימה של הפעלים בקטע הבא:

Ido _____ (be) a very nice boy. This year he _____ (have) his bar mitzvah.
He _____ (be) 13 years old. At the moment, he _____ (learn) at school.
For his bar mitzvah, Ido's parents _____ (take) him to London.
They _____(stay) in various hotels and they _____ (eat) in good restaurants.
Ido _____ (want) to see the world.
Ido _____ (live) on Basel Street, but he _____ (not like) his town.
He _____ (say) it is too old and boring. There _____ (be) nothing to do.
_____ you also _____ (feel) this way about your town?
When he _____ (be) born he _____ (be) a good boy and his parents _____ (love) playing with him, even when he _____ (behave) badly.
Ido and his father _____ (enjoy) playing football and basketball together, and in the summer Ido _____ (play) matkot with his friends at the beach.
"The summer vaction _____ (not be) long enough!" Ido _____ (say), but usually by the end of the vacation Ido and his friends _____ (not be) so sad to return to school.
_____ you _____ (think) that the summer vacation _____ (be) too long?

2) מצא את השאלות לתשובות הנתונות:

a. _____?
Yes, I did my homework yesterday.
b. _____?
No, I am not going to be home later because I will be out.
c. _____?
No, my brother doesn't have a computer in his room.
d. _____?
Yes, my friends and I are going out for dinner tonight.
e. _____?
No, I don’t like dark chocolate.
f. _____?
Yes, my parents are very good people.

3) תרגל את המשפטים הבאים:

א. אין לי מה לעשות עכשיו אז אני הולך לשחות בבריכה של דניאל.

ב. כל פעם שהוא הולך לעשות קניות הוא לא זוכר לקנות לחם.

ג. אנחנו נוסעים לבקר את סבא וסבתא, אתם רוצים לבוא?

ד. ילדים, אני עייף מדי הערב. אני אספר לכם סיפור מחר, אני מבטיח.

ה. שי טילפן. הוא מתכנן טיול ליפן והוא רצה לדעת אם אנחנו רוצים להצטרף.

4) כתוב קטע משלכם על המצב הנתון:

A few months ago, you moved to a new house.
Write a letter to a friend telling him/her about your new home, school and friends.
Make sure that your letter is at least 70 words long.

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פרק 7

Past Progressive - עבר מתמשך

Test 23

Test:

שאלות:

1) השלם את הגרסה המתאימה של הפעלים בקטע הבא:

I was at the dentist's and she _____ (fill) one of my teeth when the lights suddenly _____ (go) out. It _____ (be) a power failure.
The dentist _____ (not want) me to go home with an open hole in my tooth. So, she _____ (tell) me to wait. While I _____ (sit) in the waiting room, a man from the electricity company _____ (knock) at the door. He _____ (say) that they _____ (try) to repair the lines, but that it would take at least two hours before the lights came back on. That's when I _____ (decide) to go home.

2) תרגם את המשפטים הבאים:

א. ראיתי שהיא שותה קולה אז שאלתי אותה אם זה רגיל או "זירו".
ב. הילדים הלכו מכות בזמן שישנתי בחדר שלי אז לא שמעתי אותם.
ג. לא רציתי להפריע לה בזמן שהיא דיברה אז החלטתי להישאר בשקט.
ד. בזמן שאכלנו במסעדת ג'ירף פתאום ראיתי את השכנים שלי בצד השני של המסעדה.
ה. היא אמרה שהיא הולכת לישון אצל חברה, אבל במציאות היא הלכה למסיבה.
ו. אתה חשבת שהוא סיפר לך את האמת?
ז. לא ידעתי שאתה חשבת על לעבור לחו"ל בזמן האחרון.

3) כתוב קטע משלך על המצב הנתון:

You live in the town of Tinsdale. Up until two months ago it was a quiet town. Recently, the mayor has authorized the government's decision to build a new airport right near your town.
As a result, you can't even get a full night's sleep. The noise from the airplanes wakes you up, gives you headaches and disrupts your daily life.
Write a letter to the mayor telling him about these problems and give him suggestions about what can be done about this problem.

You MUST include AT LEAST 2 instances of PAST SIMPLE and AT LEAST 2 more PAST PROGRESSIVE. In addition to this you MAY use any other tenses you have already learned. (150-200 words).

קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 3 יחידות לתלמידי תיכון

פרק 8

Modals

Modals 24

Modals:

שאלות:

1) בחר אחת מהאופציות (בסוגריים) והשלם את המשפטים הבאים:

a. Sharon's flight from Thailand took more than 11 hours.
She _____ be exhausted after such a long flight.
(can / had better / must)

b. My teacher told me that we could read this new book if we needed extra credit.
But we _____ read it if we don't want to.
(must not / cannt / don't have to)

c. The tape recorder isn't working. It _____ damaged during the move.
(must have been / must / must be)

d. _____ hold your breath for more than a minute?
No, I can't.
(are you able to / might you / can you)

e. You _____ be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name.
(shouldn't / can't / don't have to)

f. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key.
The answer in the book _____ be wrong!
(have to / must / should)

g. You _____ do the job if you didn't speak French fluently.
(can't / won't be able to / couldn't)

h. You _____ worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work.
(can't / don't have to / shouldn't)

i. You _____ be kidding! That can't be true.
(ought to / have to / should)

j. You _____ leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself.
(may / might / would)

k. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous!
It _____ a fortune.
(must have cost / must cost / must be costing)

2) תרגם את הקטע הבא:

"אמא: דניאל, אני הולכת להזמין בשבילך, מה אתה רוצה?
דניאל: אני מסוגל להזמין לבד, אמא! מלצר, מה כדאי לי להזמין?
מלצר: אני חושב שכדאי לך לנסות את הפיצה שלנו אדוני, היא מצוינת.
דניאל: אוקי, אז הייתי רוצה להזמין פיצה מרגריטה בבקשה.
מלצר: אם אתה אוהב פטריות אז עדיף לך ללכת על הפיצה "פונגי" שלנו.
דניאל: פעם הייתי מזמין את ה"פונגי" כשהייתי בא עם החברים שלי. היום אני רוצה את המרגריטה.
מלצר: אני רגיל לילדים שמזמינים את המרגריטה, אבל אתה חייב לנסות משהו אחר כי המרגריטה משעממת.
דניאל: אתה לא אמור להביע דעה, מלצר! אני לא חייב לנסות את ההמלצות שלך! אסור לך לדבר אלי ככה!
אמא: מלצר, אפשר בבקשה לראות את המנהל של המסעדה? אפשר להחליף איתו כמה מילים בבקשה?
מלצר: אתם תראו אותו אחרי שתסיימו להזמין.
אמא: אנחנו חייבים ללכת, תודה מלצר".

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פרק 9

Perfect Tenses

Past Perfect 26
Present Perfect Progressive 27

Past Perfect:

שאלות:

תרגם את הקטע הבא:

אתמול בבוקר אכלתי ארוחת בוקר, התלבשתי ונכנסתי לאוטו.
דקה לפני שהגעתי לחנות בה אני עובד הטלפון הסלולרי שלי צלצל.
זאת הייתה אשתי.
אשתי: דורון, ראית את המפתחות שלי?
אני: לא, לא ראיתי אותם. לא בזמן האחרון.
אשתי: אני חושבת שראיתי אותם ביד שלך הבוקר. איפה שמת אותם לפני שיצאת מהבית?
אני: לא שמתי אותם באף מקום לפני שיצאתי מהבית כי לא נגעתי בהם. אני לא ראיתי את המפתחות שלך כבר כמה שבועות!
אשתי: אני די בטוחה שראיתי אותך עוזב את הבית אחרי ששמת סט מפתחות בכיס שלך.
אני: אלה לא היו המפתחות שלך.
אשתי: בדקת?
הוצאתי את המפתחות מהכיס שלי.
אני: את צדקת. לקחתי את המפתחות שלך. סליחה מותק.
אשתי: אז תחזיר אותם.
אני: אני לא יכול להחזיר אותם! כבר עזבתי את הבית!
אחרי שסיימנו לדבר חשבתי לעצמי:
"למה לא הסתכלתי על המפתחות לפני שהכנסתי אותם לכיס שלי?"

Present Perfect Progressive:

שאלות:

תרגם את הקטע הבא:

שלום מר. קינג, שמחנו שקיבלת את ההזמנה שלנו לבוא לראיון באולפן שלנו.
שמחתי לקבל את ההזמנה.
האם התחלת לעבוד על הספר החדש שלך?
אני אכן התחלתי לעבוד על הספר החדש שלי, אני עובד עליו מאז תחילת אפריל, למעשה.
מתי התחלת לחשוב על רעיונות בשביל הספר, אדוני?
אני התחלתי לחשוב ולכתוב כל מיני רעיונות לפני שיצאתי לחופשה באפריקה בקיץ.
כמה זמן שאתה כותב ספרים, מר. קינג? אתה תמיד רצית להיות סופר?
אני כותב סיפורים מאז שהייתי ילד קטן. היה לי דמיון מפותח ולא היו לי הרבה חברים.

קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 3 יחידות לתלמידי תיכון

פרק 10

Conditionals

Conditionals 28

Conditionals:

שאלות:

תרגם את המשפטים הבאים:

1) אם הייתי מסיים את שיעורי הבית שלי בצהריים, הייתי הולך לשחק כדורסל.
2) אם אני אסיים לנקות את הבית לפני שהיא תגיע, היא תהיה שמחה.
3) כשלא משקים את העציצים במשך כמה ימים, הם מתים.
4) אם הייתי הולך לסופרמרקט עכשיו, הייתי מגיע לפני כולם.
5) כשלא משקים את העציצים במשך כמה ימים, הם מתים.
6) אם הייתי הולך לסופרמרקט עכשיו, הייתי מגיע לפני כולם.

קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 3 יחידות לתלמידי תיכון

פרק 12

Introduction to Question Types

29 ..... Sentence Completion

Sentence Completion

Questions

1) Read the following passage and complete the sentence that follows:

It is quite surprising to read the famous names and realize that many of the most well-known successful people in the world never actually finished university. Notable names like Richard Branson, William Shakespeare, Bill Gates and Steve Jobs are surprisingly on this list, along with celebrities from the entertainment industry include Ryan Gosling, Jennifer Lawrence and Leonardo DiCaprio.

Bill Gates and Steve Jobs are examples of…

_____

קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 3 יחידות לתלמידי תיכון

פרק 13

Module A - Unseen

30 ..... Unseens Exercises
40 ..... Winter 2012 - Complete Bagrut
47 ..... Listening exercise

Module A – Unseens Exercises:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS:

הבנת הנקרא:
קרא את המודעה שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-5 שאחריה.

Read the notice below and then answer questions 1-5.

HELP FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE

The world's climate is changing. It is getting hotter everywhere and this is dangerous for all of us. World leaders meet often to talk about what governments can do about this.

Young people like you can help in many ways. One thing you can do is use less electricity. To save electricity remember to turn off lights when you leave a room. Try to use less heat in winter and less air-conditioning in summer. All this will save your family money too. You can also ask your parents not to use their cars so much. If people use buses and trains more, there will be less air pol1ution. Remember to recycle your newspapers and plastic bottles.

If you want to learn more about how to help fight climate change, come to our meetings every Tuesday at 19:00 at the Students' Club on 12 Main Street. This is your chance to do something important!

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-5 על פי המודעה.
בשאלות 1,3 ו-5, הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.
בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות.

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

Questions:

1) What do we learn from lines 1-3?

i. How the climate is changing.
ii. What governments can do.
iii. Where world leaders meet.

(6 points)

2) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 4-9)
Before you leave a room, don't forget ..... .

(6 points)

3) Why should people use buses and trains? (lines 4-9)

i. To use less electricity.
ii. To stop air pollution.
iii. To save money.

(6 points)

4) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 4-9)
According to lines 8-9, plastic bottles are something we should ..... .

(6 points)

5) How can young people get more information on fighting climate change?
They can (-). (lines 10-12)

i. ask their parents about air pollution.
ii. meet with other young people.
iii. read about it in the newspaper.

(6 points)

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS:

הבנת הנקרא:
קרא את המכתב שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-7 שאחריה.

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

A LETTER TO A FRIEND

April 6th , 2015

Dear David,

How are you? I was happy to hear from you. It was great to read your letter about your trip to the mountains. I also enjoyed the pictures you sent.

I love to take pictures, too. In fact, I have some exciting news. Recently, I saw an ad for a photo contest in the local newspaper. I sent two old photos to the contest. One was of last year's summer festival. The other was my favorite photo of our dog, Max, when he was a puppy. And, to my surprise, the picture of Max won first prize! The prize was 500 shekels and an expensive new digital camera. I'm so excited.

When you visit us next year, I'll show you everything my new camera can do. We'll go on a camping trip and take pictures together.

Yours,
Ron

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-7 על פי המכתב.
בשאלות 1, 3, 4, 6 ו-7, הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.
בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות.

Answer questions 1-7 in English according to the letter.
In questions 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7, circle the number of the correct answer.
In the other questions, follow the instructions.

Questions:

1) Why did Ron write to his friend? He wanted to (-). (lines 1-10)

i. visit him in the summer.
ii. tell him good news.
iii. go to the mountains.

(4 points)

2) What do both Ron and David like to do? (lines 1-10)

ANSWER: ..... .

(5 points)

3) Why did Ron send pictures to the newspaper? He hoped to (-) (lines 5-10)

i. sell them.
ii. win a prize.
iii. get a job.

(5 points)

4) What do we know about the photos that Ron sent? (lines 5-10)

i. They were both of people.
ii. He took them last summer.
iii. They were both old.

(5 points)

5) What is ONE prize that Ron won? (lines 5-10)

ANSWER: ..... .

(5 points)

6) Ron wants David to see his (-). (lines 11-12)

i. new camera.
ii. favorite photos.
iii. dog Max.

(5 points)

7) Next year Ron wants to (-). (lines 11-12)

i. go to the summer festival.
ii. send photos to more contests.
iii. take a camping trip with David.

(5 points)

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS:

הבנת הנקרא:
קרא את המודעה שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-6 שאחריה.

Read the advertisement below and then answer questions 1-6.

TEENS TODAY MAGAZINE INTERVIEW CONTEST

Do you want to meet a celebrity? Interview an interesting person and you can enter the *Teens Today* contest!

Contest Rules

- Interview a person that teenagers will want to read about.
- Write the interview. It must be between 1,000 and 2,500 words.
- Start with a paragraph about the person you interviewed and why you chose that person.
- Include a photograph of the person you interviewed.
- Enter the contest at any time during the year. We choose one winner every month.

Interview Tip

Before the interview, learn as much as you can about the person you are going to interview. This will help you decide which questions to ask.

Prizes

The winning interviews will appear in *Teens Today*. Winners will also get the chance to meet a famous actor, singer or sports star. The magazine will organize the meeting for the winners.

Send your interview to: *Teens Today*, 12 Maple St., Newport, MA 02461.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-6 על פי הפרסומת.
שאלות 1 ו-2, הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.
בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות.

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

Questions:

1) If you want to enter the contest, you have to (-). (lines 1-10)

i. buy *Teens Today* magazine
ii. write to a famous person.
iii. talk to someone interesting.

(5 points)

2) When you write the interview, you must first explain (-). (lines 1-10)

i. why you like *Teens Today*.
ii. why you want to win the contest.
iii. why you interviewed the person.

(5 points)

3) What do you need to send with your interview? (lines 1-10)

ANSWER: …… .

(5 points)

4) When can you send your interview to the contest? (lines 1-10)

ANSWER: …… .

(5 points)

5) What should you do to help you write good questions? (lines 11-13)

ANSWER: ……
…… .

(5 points)

6) PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 14-17)
Why would a teenager want to enter the contest?

i. To ta1k to a celebrity. ……
ii. To get a job at *Teens Today*. ……
iii. To see his/her interview in the magazine. ……
iv. To meet other winners. ……
v. To read about a famous person. ……

(2x5=10 points)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 7-12 שאחריו.

Read the article below and then answer questions 7-12.

WHAT IS YOUR DOG TRYING TO TELL YOU?
by Bernard Collie

Do you ever think about what your dog is saying when he barks at the moon or at one of your guests?

A company in Japan recently built a device* called Dogtalk. It translates the barks of dogs into English. The company hopes to sell 500,000 of these devices in America next year. Mr. Ken Kukaya, the owner of the company, says, "Americans love their dogs, so we're sure they'll agree to spend $120 on Dogtalk."If the device is successful the company will translate dog barks into other languages too.

Dogtalk has two parts. One part is a microphone you put on your dog's neck. The other part is a small computer you hold in your hand. The microphone sends the dog's barks to the computer. The computer translates the barks into English. You can then read what your dog is saying on the computer screen. For example, he may be telling you "I'm hungry" or "I want to go outside".

Many people laugh at the idea of paying $120 to read a dog's thoughts. Kukaya says, "People think it's a joke at first, but when they see how it works, they change their opinion. "Mr. Kukaya says the company also plans to build a device for cats. However, he says, "It's hard to understand what cats mean, so it will take a long time."

* device - מכשיר

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 7-12 על פי הקטע.
בשאלות 7, 8 ו-11, הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.
בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות.

Answer questions 7-12 in English according to the article.
In questions 7, 8 and 11, circle the number of the correct answer.
In the other questions, follow the instructions.

Questions:

7) What do we learn about Dogtalk from lines 1-7?

i. What the device can do.
ii. Where Kukaya sells the device today.
iii. How many people use the device.

(5 points)

8) Why does Mr. Kukaya think Americans will buy his device? (lines 3-7)

i. Because they have money.
ii. Because they love dogs.
iii. Because they like new devices.

(5 points)

9) Which part of the device shows us what the dog is saying? (lines 8-12)
ANSWER: …… .

(5 points)

10) Give ONE example of what a dog may be saying when he barks (lines 8-12)
ANSWER: …… .

(5 points)

11) People change their opinions about Dogtalk after (-). (lines 13-16)

i. they read about it.
ii. they meet Mr. Kukaya.
iii. they see what it does.

(5 points)

12) What are Mr. Kukaya's plans for the future? Give TWO answers from two different paragraphs.

(1) …… .

(2) …… .

(2x5=10 points)

Module A – Winter 2012 – Complete Bagrut:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS:

הבנת הנקרא :

קרא את המודעה שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-6 שאחריה.

Read the advertisement below and then answer questions 1-6.

COME VOLUNTEER AT THE ZOO

Are you a teenager who likes animals? Do you want to volunteer? Come to the Columbia Zoo and become a Zoo Teen!

What is a Zoo Teen?
A Zoo Teen is a high school student who volunteers at the Columbia Zoo for five hours a week during school vacations.

What do Zoo Teens do?
They welcome the visitors, give them directions and answer their questions. They also take groups of visitors around the zoo and tell them about the animals.

What do you have to do to become a Zoo Teen?

- Bring a letter from your parents saying that they allow you to volunteer.
- Take a short course at the zoo before you begin to work. You will learn about the zoo and the animals. You will also learn how to speak in front of a group of people.

If you want to be a Zoo Teen, fill out the form at www.columbiazoo.com.
After we get your form, we will invite you for an interview.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-6 על פי המודעה.
בשאלות 2 ו-5, הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.
בשאר השאלות ענה על פי ההוראות.

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

Questions:

1) Who is this advertisement for? Give ONE answer. (lines 1-2)
ANSWER: Teenagers who ……... .
(6 points)

2) When do Zoo Teens volunteer? (lines 3-5)
i. Every day after school.
ii. Five hours every month.
iii. On school vacations.
(5 points)

3) PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 6-8)
What work do Zoo Teens do?
i. They take care of animals. ……
ii. They help visitors at the zoo. ……
iii. They invite people to come to the zoo. ……
iv. They take people around the zoo. ……
v. They teach new volunteers. ……
(2x5=10 points)

4) If you want to be a Zoo Teen, what should your parents write in their letter? (lines 9-13)
ANSWER: …… .
(6 points)

5) Zoo Teens learn how to talk in front of people because they have to (-). (lines 9-13)
i. tell groups of visitors about animals.
ii. talk about the zoo in their schools.
iii. describe their work to other teenagers.
(6 points)

6) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 14-15)
Before teenagers can go for an interview, they have to ……..... …… .

(5 points)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 7-12 שאחריו.

Read the report below and then answer questions 7-12.

THE CHANGE IN HAMILTON HIGH SCHOOL

by Ron Sinclair

Hamilton is a very small American town. Five years ago, the town had a problem. There were only 50 students in Hamilton High School. So, the mayor decided to close the school and send the students to a school in another town.

However, the principal of Hamilton High School, David Clark, wanted the students to stay in Hamilton. He thought of a project that could help him solve the problem and get more students for his school. He knew that students from many countries around the world Want to study in America. So, he decided to invite them to study in his school
and live with families in the town.

David Clark's project has been very successful. Hamilton High School stayed open and during the last five years, 60 students from different countries have come to the town. They study in Hamilton school for *one* year and most of them enjoy their stay. However, for some students, like Vanessa Simon from France, the first two months were not easy. "When 1 arrived in Hamilton, I found out there was no cellphone service and no shopping mal1. 1 was very unhappy," she said. "But now I am glad I came. 1 get lots of help with my studies and I have many friends from all over the world."

Today, Hamilton High School has 100 students. David Clark is sure that the school will have more students next year.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 7-12 על פי הקטע.
בשאלות 7, 8, 9 ו-11, הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.
בשאר השאלות ענה על פי ההוראות.

Answer questions 7-12 in English according to the report.
In questions 7, 8, 9 and 11, circle the number of the correct answer.
In the other questions, follow the instructions.

Questions:

7) What was the problem in Hamilton? (lines 1-3)

i. The high school did not have enough students.
ii. The students wanted to go to another school.
iii. There were not enough schools in the town.

(5 points)

8) How did David Clark solve the problem? (lines 4-8)

i. He invited students from other American towns.
ii. He invited students from other countries.
iii. He invited families with children to come to Hamilton.

(6 points)

9) What shows that David Clark's project was successful? (lines 9-16)

i. The school gets more help from the mayor.
ii. The students can study for one year in France.
iii. The students from Hamilton can stay in their school.

(6 points)

10) Why was Vanessa sad when she first came to Hamilton? Give ONE reason. (lines 9-16)

ANSWER: …… .

(5 points)

11) Why is Vanessa happy now? (lines 9-16)

i. She has lots of new friends.
ii. She likes the family she lives with.
iii. She can help other students.

(5 points)

12) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 17-18)
David Clark thinks that in the future, the school will ……..
…… .

(5 points)

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM SPOKEN TEXTS:

הבנת הנשמע:

<u>פרויקט "לילה טוב" – שינוי הרגלי השינה של מתבגרים</u>
ענה על השאלות 13-17 על פי השידור.
בשאלה 17 ענה על פי ההוראה.
בשאר השאלות הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.

<u>GOOD NIGHT PROJECT - CHANGING TEENAGERS' SLEEPING HABITS</u>
Answer questions 13-17 according to the broadcast. In question 17 follow the instructions. In all the other questions, circle the number of the correct answer.

Questions:

13) In their project, Sonia and her friends help teenagers (-).
- i. write science reports for school.
- ii. learn about good sleeping habits.
- iii. change their studying habits.

(5 points)

14) When Sonia interviewed students, she found out that they (-).
- i. thought that they get enough sleep.
- ii. knew a lot about sleep.
- iii. wanted to change their sleeping habits.

(5 points)

15) Sonia organizes activities because she wants teenagers (-).
- i. to hear about her project.
- ii. to volunteer to help her.
- iii. to give her new ideas for her project.

(5 points)

16) Who helps Sonia in the Good Night Project?
- i. Her school teachers.
- ii. Parents of teenagers.
- iii. Experts on sleep.

(5 points)

17) PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

How does Sonia know that the Good Night Project is successful?

i. Many teenagers write to thank her. ……
ii. Sleep experts say teenagers sleep better. ……
iii. Many students write projects about sleep. ……
iv. Teachers volunteer to organize activities. ……
v. Many schools want to start this project. ……

(5 points)

Module A – Listening Exercise

<u>פרויקט "נוער ירוק": נוער לעזרת הסביבה</u>
ענה על השאלות 1-6 על פי השידור.
בכל השאלות הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.

<u>THE GREEN TEENS PROJECT: TEENAGERS HELP THE ENVIRONMENT</u>
Answer questions 1-6 according to the broadcast.
In all the questions, circle the number of the correct answer.

Questions:

1) Why did Susan speak on the radio? Because (-).
- i. she helps college students in their studies.
- ii. she visits many places all over the world.
- iii. she wants to tell about her project.

(5 points)

2) Susan gives information about (-).
- i. which things teens should recycle.
- ii. how teens can recycle paper.
- iii. where teens can buy recycled products.

(5 points)

3) Susan mentions soap as an example of a product that (-).
- i. teenagers should use every day.
- ii. can pollute the environment.
- iii. her project sells to teenagers.

(5 points)

4) Susan decided to start Green Teens after (-).
- i. a friend told her about dangerous products.
- ii. she started studying in college.
- iii. she read about harmful shampoos.

(5 points)

5) How do we know the Green Teens Project is successful?

i. Schools teach about the project.
ii. The project has groups in many places.
iii. The project has a teen magazine.

(5 points)

6) According to Susan, what information can you find on the Green Teens Internet site?

i. Which activities are most successful.
ii. How to start a Green Teens group.
iii. Where to buy safe products.

(5 points)

כיצד סוסים יכולים לעזור לנו

ענה על השאלות 1-5 על פי השידור.
בשאלה 2 ענה לפי ההוראה.
בשאר השאלות הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.

HOW HORSES CAN HELP US

Answer questions 1-5 according to the broadcast.
In question 2 follow the instruction.
In the other questions, circle the number of the correct answer.

Questions:

1) What is unusual about Tom's job?

i. He talks on radio programs.
ii. He uses horses to help people.
iii. He helps horses with problems.

(6 points)

2) What do people learn from their visits to the farm? They learn to (-).
PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

i. be more confident. ……
ii. talk about their problems. ……
iii. think about others. ……
iv. enjoy life on a farm. ……
v. find a perfect job. ……

(6 points)

3) What does Tom do when people are afraid of horses?

i. He helps them in other ways.
ii. He uses smaller horses.
iii. He uses other animals.

(6 points)

4) Tom thinks that people (-).

i. like to talk to the horses.
ii. worry about the horses.
iii. relax when they are with horses.

(6 points)

5) After a few hours with the horses, people can (-).

i. find answers to their problems.

ii. work on the horse farm.

iii. help other people ride horses.

(6 points)

<u>לעזור לאנשים לראות</u>

ענה על השאלות 1-6 על פי השידור.

הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה.

<u>HELPING PEOPLE TO SEE</u>

Answer questions 1-6 according to the broadcast.

In all the questions, circle the correct answer.

Questions:

1) What does Barbara tell us about Peter?

i. Where he lives.

ii. Where he volunteers.

iii. What he likes about Brazil.

(5 points)

2) What do Peter and his friends do as volunteers?

i. They check people's eyes.

ii. They bring people to the clinic.

iii. They give people eye glasses.

(5 points)

3) What do we know about the clinic?

i. How many volunteers work there.

ii. When it first opened.

iii. Where it gets glasses from.

(5 points)

4) Peter tells us about the old woman because (-).

i. he wants to show why he loves his work.

ii. she visits the clinic every year.

iii. her picture is on the wall.

(5 points)

5) Why did Peter start volunteering? He wanted (-).

i. to travel to new places.

ii. to visit his mother.

iii. to help poor people.

(5 points)

6) How did volunteering in the clinic change Peter's life?

i. He wants to volunteer in other countries.

ii. He plans to live in Brazil.

iii. He looks at his problems in a different way.

(5 points)

קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 3 יחידות לתלמידי תיכון

פרק 14

Module B- Unseen and Literature

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Module B – New Survey On American Airports:

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)
קרא את הסקר שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-8 שאחריו.

Read the survey below and then answer questions 1-8.

NEW SURVEY ON AMERICAN AIRPORTS

by Dan Shelly

A recent survey by Dr. Jane Robins shows that people find air travel much more difficult today than it was in the past. Dr. Robins and her team visited nine of the biggest airports in the USA, and interviewed 1,000 travelers and 800 airport workers. They asked them, "What do you think are the major problems at airports today?" The main complaint from both groups was that bad behavior makes traveling unpleasant.

Many travelers said that both the workers and the other travelers were rude. For example, seventy percent of the travelers complained about children making too much noise and about people talking loudly on their phones. More than half of the workers complained about travelers shouting at them. In addition, over twenty percent of the workers said some travelers even used violence.

When Dr. Robins asked about the reasons for this behavior, both groups agreed that there are not enough workers at airports to serve all the travelers. "More and more people are traveling", says Dr. Robins. "According to the findings of my survey, people in airports often wait in line for an average of four hours before they are served. This causes them to feel frustrated, which leads to bad behavior". The survey also showed that because the staff is too small, workers have to work harder. They behave rudely because they are under stress.

Based on her survey, Dr. Robins believes that an increase in staff is a necessary first step to improve the situation. "However, there will always be crowds and lines", she says. "So both workers and travelers need to be more calm and patient".

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-8 על פי הסקר ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.
(70 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-8 in English according to the survey and the instructions.

Questions:

1) What did Dr. Robins want to find out in her survey? (lines 1-5)
ANSWER: …… .
(7 points)

2) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER. (lines 1-5)
How did Dr. Robins get the information for her survey?

i. She talked to people on the phone.
ii. She asked people questions.
iii. She traveled all over the world.

(7 points)

3) Give ONE example of bad behavior that travelers complained about. (lines 6-10)
ANSWER: …… .
(8 points)

4) Give ONE example of bad behavior that workers complained about. (lines 6-10)
ANSWER: …… .
(8 points)

5) According to both the travelers and the workers, what is the reason for the bad behavior? (lines 11-17)
ANSWER: …… .
(9 points)

6) According to Dr. Robins, why do travelers feel frustrated? (lines 11-17)
ANSWER: …… .
(7 points)

7) According to lines 11-17, workers have more work than before because (-).

i. there are more travelers today.
ii. airports are bigger.
iii. travelers are under stress.

(8 points)

8) PUT AN (X) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 18-20)
According to Dr. Robins, how can traveling be made more pleasant?

i. Airports should have more workers. ……
ii. More airplanes are needed. ……
iii. Workers need to work more hours. ……
iv. Travelers and workers need to change their behavior. ……
v. Travelers should not use their phones so much. ……

(2x8=16 points)

Module B – How To Find A Summer Job:

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-8 שאחריו.

Read the passage below and then answer questions 1-8.

HOW TO FIND A SUMMER JOB

A GUIDE FOR TEENAGERS

by John Stuart

The summer holiday starts next month and now is the time to look for a summer job. Here are five steps that will help you find the job you want:

- Decide which summer job you really want. Make a list of a few jobs that you are interested in because you may not get the first job on your list.
- Start looking for a job. You can ask your parents and other family members to help you find work. You can also ask your teachers. Look in the local newspapers to see if there are any jobs available. Ask at the local shops and businesses if they need workers.
- Apply for the job. When the employer asks you to fill in the form for the job, make sure that all the information you give is correct and that you write clearly
- Prepare for the job interview. Find out as much as you can about the job before you arrive at the interview. Prepare questions about the working conditions. For example, ask about what hours you will have to work and how much money you will earn.
- Come on time to the interview. Remember to be polite and to speak clearly to the employer. Don't forget to tell the employer where you worked in the past and about your hobbies and interests.

You might be lucky and find a job you really like. But even if you don't like your job, remember that you will only be working there for a short time. This is your chance to earn money and get experience

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-8 על פי הקטע ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.
(70 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-8 in English according to the passage and according to the instructions.

Questions:

1) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE
The information in this passage helps teenagers ……...
…… .

(9 points)

IN QUESTIONS 2 AND 3 CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.

2) Why should you make a list of the jobs you want? (lines 1-4)

i. You will need the list for your interview.
ii. You might not get the job you want most.
iii. Some jobs are not available in the summer.

(6 points)

3) A local shop (line 7) is given as an example of a place (-).

i. where you can buy a newspaper.
ii. which is near your home.
iii. where you can look for a job.

(6 points)

4) What is the first thing you need to do when you apply for a job?
ANSWER: …… .

(9 points)

5) PUT AN (X) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.
How can you prepare yourself for a job interview?

i. Ask your teacher what to do. ……
ii. Get information about the job. ……
iii. Visit many other places of work. …..
iv. Think about questions to ask the employer. ……
v. Talk to your friends. ……

(2x6=12 points)

6) How should you behave during the interview? Name ONE way. (lines 15-17)
ANSWER: …… .
(9 points)

7) What should the employer know about you? Give ONE example. (lines 15-17)
ANSWER: ..... .
(9 points)

8) Why should you work at a summer job even if you don't like it? Give ONE reason. (lines 18-20)
ANSWER: ..... .
(10 points)

Module B – Nano – The Friendly Robot:

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-7 שאחריו.

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

NANO – THE FRIENDLY ROBOT

by Ellen Harkin

When my friend, Dr. Richard Perkins, brought a large box into our living room last month, my family was curious. We were especially curious when he opened the box and took out his newest invention – a robot named Nano. Richard asked if Nano could stay in my house for a few weeks. He explained that he had invented the robot to help people at home and he wanted to find out how Nano functions with people. I wasn't so happy about this unusual guest, but my friend promised me Nano would be a great help.

And he really was! Every morning Nano greeted my husband and me, brought us the newspaper, and reminded us what we needed to take to the office. He also woke the children, help them get ready for school, and made sure they took their school bags.

The most important thing about having Nano was that we all felt more relaxed. I always worry about my children being alone at home when they return from school. But when Nano stayed with us I didn't worry because he could phone me if there was a problem. At night, we also slept more peacefully because Nano was always awake.

When it was time for Nano to leave, my children didn't want to say goodbye. But finally Richard took Nano away and I really miss him. I told Richard that Nano is a great invention. A robot like Nano is especially good for families with young children and for people who live alone. You can't feel lonely when Nano is around.

(adapted from "I, Roommate, The Robot Housekeeper Arrives," New York Times, July 14, 2005)

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-7 על פי הקטע שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.
(70 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-7 in English according to the passage and the instructions.

Questions:

1) PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS
What information is given in lines 1-7?

i. Why Richard brought Nano to the writer. ……
ii. How Richard and the writer become friends. ……
iii. How Richard become an inventor. ……
iv. Why Richard invented Nano. ……
v. Where the writer's house is. ……

(2x7=14 points)

2) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER. (lines 1-7)
Why does the writer call Nano an "unusual guest"? Because he (-).

i. is a great help.
ii. is a robot.
iii. stays for a few weeks.

(6 points)

3) How did Nano help the family in the mornings? Write ONE thing. (lines 8-10)
ANSWER: …… .

(7 points)

4) Why did the writer feel relaxed when Nano was in her house?
Give TWO reasons. (lines 11-14)
ANSWER: (1) …… .
(2) …… .

(2x6=12 points)

5) (1) CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER: YES or NO. (lines 15-18)
The children wanted to keep Nano. YES / NO
(2) Copy the words that justify your answer.
ANSWER: …… .

(7 points)

6) How did the writer feel about Nano before he came to her house (lines 1-7) and how did she feel after Nano left (lines 15-18)?
(1) Before: The writer ……... .
(2) After: The writer …… .

(2x8=16 points)

7) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
Richard wanted to find out how Nano functions with people. What did he find out after a few weeks? Nano (-).

i. worked well only with children.
ii. did many things to help the family.
iii. helped Richard but not other people.

(8 points)

Module B – The Western National Park Is Looking For You:

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)

קרא את המודעה שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-8 שאחריה.

Read the notice below and then answer questions 1-8.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL PARK IS LOOKING FOR YOU!

Do you like being outdoors? Are you looking for adventure?

- Join our summer program and become a Junior Park Ranger* in the Western National Park!
- Volunteer to work in the park for six weeks during the summer vacation.

During the first two weeks of the summer program you will take part in a course for Junior Rangers. You will:

- learn about the animals and the plants in the park.
- hike through the park and learn to use a map and a compass.
- get information about the activities for visitors.
- learn first-aid so you will be able to help in emergencies.

While you are in the park you will live in a cabin and get three meals a day, but you must bring your own sleeping bag. You will also receive a uniform, but you need to bring good walking shoes. In the evenings, Junior Rangers have time for social activities, so if you play a musical instrument, bring it with you.
At the end of the course, Junior Rangers will:

- give out information to visitors.
- guide visitors in the park.
- make sure that visitors follow park rules.
- help keep the park clean.

When you return home, you will visit schools and talk to students about the National Park. In addition, you will be able to use your park experience as part of your school assignments. You can get bonus points in school if you write a report about what you learned in the park.

Interested high school students can apply for this summer program on the National Park website: www.nparks.com.

*Park Ranger – פקח שמורת טבע

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-8 על פי המודעה שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.
(70 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-8 in English according to the notice and the instructions.

Questions:

1) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER. (lines 1-4)
This notice is for high school students who (-).

i. want to make money.
ii. enjoy working outside.
iii. study during vacation.

(7 points)

2) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
"Hike through the park" is mentioned in line 8 as an example of an activity that (-).

i. is part of Junior Rangers course.
ii. all visitors like to do.
iii. is dangerous to the park animals.

(8 points)

3) (1) CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER: YES or NO. (lines 5-10)
Junior Rangers learn to help visitors who get hurt in the park. YES / NO

(4 points)

(2) Copy the words that justify your answer.
ANSWER: …… .

(6 points)

4) PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 11-14)
What do Junior Rangers get when they join the summer program?

i. Sleeping bags. ……
ii. A place to stay. ……
iii. A pair of walking shoes. ……
iv. A musical instrument. ……
v. Food and drinks. ……

(2x7=14 points)

5) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER
According to lines 11-14, you can use your musical instrument to (-).

i. play for visitors to the park
ii. teach other Junior Rangers to play.
iii. have fun with other Junior Rangers.

(8 points)

6) Junior Rangers help visitors in the park. Give ONE example of what they do. (lines 15-19)
ANSWER: ……... .

(7 points)

7) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER. (lines 20-23)
What do Junior Rangers do when they go back home?

i. They go on hikes with their school friends.
ii. They tell students about the park.
iii. They take care of the parks in their town.

(8 points)

8) Junior Rangers learn a lot during the summer program. How can this help them in school? (lines 20-23)
ANSWER: ……...
…….. .

(8 points)

Module B – Forest Hills Summer Camp:

WRITING TASK:

Forest Hills Camp is looking for teenagers between the ages of 15-18 to work as camp counselors with young children during the summer.

Please fill in the form.

Name: .....
Age: ..... Phone Number: .....
Address: .....
Write a short paragraph about yourself and why you want to work in the summer camp. You can write about places you worked in the past, sports and outdoors activities you like, musical instruments you play, and other hobbies you have.

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Module B – Lost And Found – Report Of A Lost Bag Or Suitcase:

WRITING TASK:

Name: ..... Telephone: .....

Write a short description of what you lost. Include as many details as possible, such as the bus number, time and date you were on the bus, description of the bag or suitcase you lost, and what was inside it.

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Module B – Lost Bag:

WRITING TASK:

Scenario:
You went on a trip to England and you lost your bag. After three days you got it back. Write a letter to your parents telling them what happened.

Here are some things that you can write about:

- Where you lost your bag?
- What was in the bag?
- What you did to find it?
- Who found it?
- What is missing from your bag?

July 10, 2018

Dear Mom and Dad,

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Module B – Zoo Directors:

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (70 points)

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)
לפניך מכתב למערכת.
קרא אותו וענה על השאלות 1-7 שאחריו.

Read the letter to the editor below and then answer questions 1-7.

Dear Editor,

I am the director of the Detroit Zoo. Next month I am leaving my job after thirty years of work. Before I retire, I would like people to know about unsuitable conditions for wild animals in zoos.

For many years as the zoo director, I have tried to improve the conditions of wild animals. However, I feel I have not done enough. Many of the wild animals in zoos are unhappy and unhealthy. Elephants, for example, suffer more than any other wild animal. In nature, elephants get lots of exercise. They walk about sixty kilometers a day. They also eat a large variety of trees and bushes and live with other elephants in large groups. None of these conditions exist in our zoos today.

Recently I participated in a meeting of zoo directors from around the country. We discussed my ideas about the ways to make zoos better places. We agreed that a few things should be done. First of all, zoos should only keep animals which are used to the climate of the area. For example, in our zoo in Detroit, where the winter is very cold, we should not keep lions or tigers because they are used to hot weather. In addition, if we want wild animals to stay healthy, we must feed them the same food they would eat in nature. Zoos should also give animals a large enough living area so they can get the exercise they need.

I hope you will publish my letter because I think your readers should realize that many wild animals suffer in zoos and something must be done about it.

Dr. David Handler

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-7 על פי המכתב שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.
(70 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-7 in English according to the letter and the instructions.

Questions:

1) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER. (lines 1-4)
why did Dr. Handler decide to write his letter now? Because he (-).

i. will soon stop working at the zoo.
ii. is worried that the zoo will close.
iii. wants more people to visit the zoo.

(7 points)

2) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER. (lines 5-10)
How does Dr. Handler feel about his job as a zoo director? He feels (-).

i. he has been very successful in his work.
ii. he should have done more for wild animals.
iii. sorry to leave his job at the zoo.

(9 points)

3) PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 5-10)
Elephants that live in zoos suffer because they do not (-).

i. like visitors who come to the zoo. ……
ii. get enough exercise. ……
iii. get along with other animals. ……
iv. live with lots of other elephants. ……
v. like living in cold climate. ……

(2x8=16 points)

4) What did other zoo directors think about Dr. Handler's ideas? (lines 11-18)
ANSWER: They ……..... .

(8 points)

5) What are TWO things that zoos can do to improve the lives of wild animals? (lines 11-18)
ANSWER:
1) ..... .
2) ..... .

(2x7=14 points)

6) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER. (lines 5-18)
Elephants, lions and tigers are mentioned in the letter as examples of animals that (-).

i. don't get enough food.
ii. should not be kept in zoos.
iii. live in unsuitable conditions.

(8 points)

7) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
Dr. Handler wants his letter to be published because he wants people to know (-).

i. it is possible to make zoos better places.
ii. what he plans to do in the future.
iii. about the improvements he made at the zoo.

(8 points)

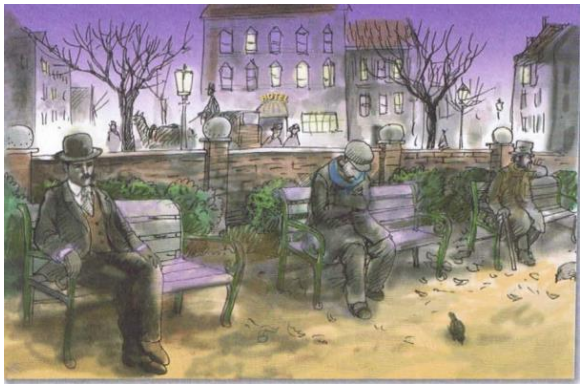
Module B – Dusk:

DUSK

By Saki

What do you think?

1) Look at the picture. What do you see? What is the atmosphere in the picture?



2) Read about a man named Norman. What was his problem or dilemma?

Norman sat on a bench in the park. A stranger asked for his help, but Norman just couldn't believe the stranger's story. He decided that the man was lying.
He was right.
Or perhaps he was wrong...

3) Will Norman find out the truth? If so, how will it make him feel?

Now read the story.

The story:

Norman Gortsby sat on a bench in the park of a busy city. It was 6:30 on an early March evening. The sun had set, the street lights were on, but it was not yet dark.
In the half-light of dusk, many lonely people were walking alone in the park, or sitting on benches in the shadows.
This scene fitted' Norman's mood. Dusk, he thought, was the hour of the defeated. Men and women who had dreamed or fought for something - and lost. They came out at dusk, when their sad eyes and old, shabby clothes would not be so noticeable.

STOP AND THINK!
1. *In what kind of mood was Norman?*
2. *Why did he feel disappointed? What do you think?*

Norman was in the mood to put himself among the defeated. He did not have money problems. He had not failed at his work. But he had been hurt and betrayed by someone he had trusted. Right now, he felt defeated. And he enjoyed sitting on a bench watching others like him, who had been disappointed by life.
Next to him on the bench sat an old man. His clothes were not shabby, but he looked as if he had no friends or anyone to care about him. He was the kind of person no one would ever notice or pay attention to. As he got up co leave, Norman imagined him going back to a lonely room somewhere.

STOP AND THINK!
1. *What did Norman think of the old man?*
2. *Was Norman lonely, too?*

His place was taken by a young man. He seemed upset. He muttered to himself.
You don't seem in a very good mood," said Norman.
The young man said, "You wouldn't be in a good mood if you were in the mess I'm in. I've done the stupidest thing I've ever done in my life."
"What is that?" asked Norman.
"I came to the city this afternoon," the young man said. "I was planning to stay at the Berkshire Hotel. But when I got there, I found that it had been torn down. They've put a movie theater there. The taxi driver told me about another hotel somewhere else, so I went there."
Norman nodded, just to be polite.
"After I checked into the hotel, I decided to go out and buy some soap. I'd forgotten to pack any. And I hate those little bars of hotel soap. So I went out and walked around for a while. I bought some soap, and I had something to eat. When I turned to go back to the hotel, I realized that I couldn't remember its name. I couldn't even remember

what street it is on. That's the mess I got myself into. I don't have any friends here. I spent the money I took with me from the hotel. I used it to buy the soap and a snack. Here I am, with a few pennies in my pocket, and no place to stay tonight."

STOP AND THINK!
Does the man's story sound true? Why or why not?

The young man paused for a moment. Then he said, "I suppose you think that's an unbelievable story."
"No, not at all," said Norman. "The same thing happened to me in a foreign country. I was with someone, and neither of us could remember where we were staying. But we did recall the hotel was on a canal. And when we found the canal, we were able to find the hotel."
The young man said, "l wouldn't mind so much in a foreign country. At least you have officials from your own country to help you with problems. But what can I do here, in my own country? If I don't find someone who believes my story and gives me some money, I'll have to spend the night in the park. But I'm glad you don't think the story is unbelievable."

STOP AND THINK!
What kind of proof did Norman want in order to be convinced that the man was telling the truth? What do you think?

Norman said, "The only weak part of your story is that you don't have the bar of soap with you." The young man jumped and felt quickly in his pockets. "I must have lost it," he said angrily.
Norman said, "To lose both a hotel and a bar of soap in one afternoon is very strange. In fact, ..." But the young man did not wait for Norman to finish. He walked quickly away into the shadows.

STOP AND THINK!
1. *Why did the man walk quickly away?*
2. *Was the man telling the truth or was he lying? What do you think?*

Norman thought, "Too bad. Going out to get a bar of soap almost made his story sound true. But he forgot to have the soap with him. Otherwise he would have gotten money from more than one person. He should have taken a little extra trouble."
Norman stood up, ready to leave the park. Then he saw a small package next to the bench. It was a bar of soap. It must have fallen out of the young man's pocket when he sat down.

STOP AND THINK!
1. *How did Norman feel when he found the bar of soap?*
2. *What did he decide to do? What do you think?*

Norman hurried after the young man. When he caught up with him, Norman said, "The proof that you were telling the truth has turned up." He held out the bar of soap. "It must have fallen from your pocket when you sat down. Excuse me for not believing you. Without the soap, I didn't think you were telling the truth. But now I'm convinced. Please let me lend you some money."
Silently, the young man took the money Norman offered. "'Here is a card with my address on it," Norman continued. "You may pay me back any day this week. And here is the soap. Don't lose it again. It's been a good friend to you."
"Lucky thing you found it," said the young man. "Thanks." He shook Norman's hand and hurried off.
"Poor boy," said Norman. "He looked ready to cry from relief. This must be a lesson for me. I shouldn't judge people too quickly."

STOP AND THINK!
Norman is feeling much better now. But not for long. What do you think will happen?

Norman walked back the way he had come.When he came to the bench he had been sitting on, he stopped. An old man was looking around and under the bench. Norman remembered him. He was the man who had been sitting there before the young man came.
"Have you lost something, sir?" Norman asked.
"Yes, sir. A bar of soap."

Questions:

Understanding the story:

1) In your notebook, complete the sentences, then put them in the correct order.
(a) When the old man left, a _____ man took his place.
(b) Norman sat on a _____ in the park next to an old man.
(c) When he wanted to return to his _____, he realized he didn't remember its name and he didn't have any money with him.
(d) The young man asked Norman to give him some money, otherwise he would have to spend the _____ in the park.
(e) Norman didn't _____ the stranger's story because he didn't have the bar of soap with him.
(f) He explained that he had _____ into a hotel and then went out to buy some soap.

2) Which sentence in column B follows a sentence in column A?
Copy the sentence pairs into your notebook

A	B
i. Norman didn't give the man any money.	a. It was a bar of soap.
ii. But then, Norman saw a small package next to the bench.	b. The man was looking for a bar of soap.
iii. At that point, Norman believed that the man's story was true	c. Norman felt he couldn't trust people again.
iv. Then he saw the old man who had been sitting next to him	d. So the man walked away.
v. Norman understood that the young man had lied to him.	e. He hurried after the man and gave him some money

3) Read your answers to activities A and B.
Now you have the summary of the story.

Words to know:

1) Choose the TWO correct answers to show that you understand the meaning of the words in red. Write them in your notebook.

a. How do people feel when they are betrayed?

i. hurt ii. disloyal iii. Disappointed

b. How do people usually feel in a foreign country?

i. angry ii. confused iii. less confident

c. If people want to be unnoticeable, what don't they want?

i. to be seen ii. to draw the attention of others iii. to notice other people

d. How should we Judge people?

i. by their behavior ii. by their looks iii. by their character

e. If you lend money to a friend, what do you expect?

i. to get it back ii. to pay it back iii. to be paid back

2) Use the words from the word bank to complete the following paragraph in your notebook.

The benches near the streetlights were unoccupied. The people preferred the benches in the (1) _____, where nobody would (2) _____ them. Those people had once dreamed of becoming successful, but they had (3) _____ . As a result, they were (4) _____ by life.

WORD BANK:
failed , disappointed , shadows , notice.

Interpreting:

Answer the questions in your notebook. Refer to the Tool Box first.

1) Why did Norman tend to believe the young man's story at first?

2) What else made the man's story believable? What do you think?

3) In what kind of mood was Norman when he met the young man? Why?
How did his mood affect his decision not to believe the man's story?

4) How did the bar of soap change Norman's outlook on life?
   a. How did it make him trust people again?
   b. How did it cause him not to trust people again?
   c. How did it affect his belief in himself?
      - When he found the soap?
      - when he met the old man the second time?

Tool Box:

1) Which thinking skill do you intend to use for question 2?
   - Distinguishing Different Perspectives?
   - Comparing and Contrasting?
   - Inferring?

2) What about questions 3 and 4?

3) Explain why you used that particular skill.

Looking into literature:

Go through the story again and answer the questions in your notebook.

1) Give an example of an ironic situation. Copy sentences from the story to prove your point.

2) The mood of the story is gloomy.
How does the setting reflect the mood? Complete the sentences.
   a. The park is the place for _____ and dusk is _____.
      (Find the sentence in the story.)
   b. As darkness is falling, the _____ of the story gets darker and darker.

3) How does language create the mood in the story?
Find five words that create the mood.

4) What is dusk a metaphor of? Choose the suitable words.
• failure • darkness • shadows • hopelessness • defeat
• loss • half-light • trust • soap • a dark, pessimistic perspective

CITY LIFE

As you already know, Saki, the author of this story, was born in 1870 and died in 1916. During those years, many changes occurred in England. After the Industrial Revolution, many people who had been living in small communities in the countryside moved to the cities. They had high hopes and believed that they would be able to realize their dreams of becoming rich and successful.
However, the hopes of many of them burst like a soap bubble. The work in the factories was hard and the pay was low. Opening a small business was risky and many shopowners lost their money. People found themselves unable to support their families.
In addition, life in the city was very different from life in the country where people knew everybody and could get help and support when they needed it. In the city, it was "every man for himself. "They didn't know anybody and nobody knew them, so they felt lonely and insecure. Some of them also felt ashamed because they were poor. There was a large gap between the rich, successful class and the poor working class.

Read how O. Henry, another famous author who wrote many stories about city life, described the city:
"Far below and around, lay the city like a *purple dream, the wonderful, cruel, great city."*

Questions:

1) How would the people in the park describe the city in one sentence?
Write that sentence in your notebook.

2) In "Dusk" the city serves as background.
In "The Open Window" the country serves as background.
How are the two locations, the people and their ways of life different?
Are there any similarities?

Based on your general knowledge, write a paragraph or two to compare the city and the country in our modern world. Consider at least THREE of the following:

- the place and the atmosphere.
- the people and their outlooks on life.
- their behavior / manners.
- the spare-time activities.
- the size and type of the community.
- the way people feel.

Tool Box:
Decide which thinking skill to use. You can use either Comparing and Contrasting or Distinguishing Different Perspectives; it depends on what you intend to emphasize.
Explain why you used that particular skill.
Tip: For Comparing and Contrasting remember to use Connectors of Similarity and Contrast.

Post reading – tasks:

Choose one of the following:

1) Draw the park at dusk. Describe your picture to a partner.
For atmosphere, choose or compose suitable music.

2) It is possible that Norman's story could have ended differently if he had met an honest man who asked for his help.
Act out a dialogue between Norman and the honest man he meets. Include:

- the person's problem.
- the proof that he is telling the truth.

3) The honest man writes Norman a letter. He thanks him for his kindness and sends him the money back. Pretend to be the young man.
Write the letter in your notebook. Below are some guidelines.

- Greeting.
- Write an introduction and some details about your present life.
- Thank Norman and emphasize how valuable his help has been.
- Write what you have learned from the experience.
- Mention the way you intend to pay your debt.
- Closure.

Reflection:

1) How did the story make you feel?

2) How did the Literature Dictionary help you to better understand the story?

3) How did the information about the social context in which the story is set add to your understanding of the setting, the characters and the events?

4) How many new words do you now know?
Make two lists:
   a. Words I can use.
   b. Words I understand.

Module B – Mama And Her Bank Account:

MAMA AND HER BANK ACCOUNT

By Kathryn Forbes

About the Author:

Kathryn Forbes (1908- 1966) was an American writer.
She was born and raised in San Francisco.
Her family came from Norway in the late 19th century.
Her most popular work was Mamas Bank Account, which
is a series of short stories about growing up in a Norwegian
family in San Francisco 1n the early 1900s.
The story below is one of the most popular stories from the book.

About the Story:

The parents in this story came to America from Norway.
Like all immigrants they had to learn English, but spoke
it differently from people born in America.
For example, they said "Is good" instead of "That's good
and "Is all?" instead of "Is that all?"

The story:

For as long as I can remember, the small house on Castro Street has been home. It's all so familiar to me: Mama, Papa, my only brother, Nels. There is my sister Christine, closest to me in age - a very secretive person - and the littlest sister, Dagmar. But the thing I remember most is Mama. I remember that every Saturday night Mama would sit down by the scrubbed kitchen table and count out the money Papa had brought home in the little envelope. There would be various piles. "For the landlord"; Mama would say, piling up the big silver coins. "For the grocer." Another group of coins. "For Katrin's shoes to be repaired." And Mama counted out the little silver pieces. "Teacher says this week I need a notebook." That would be Christine or Nels or me - Katrin. Mama would solemnly take a nickel or a dime and set it aside. At last Papa would ask. "ls all?" And when Mama nodded, we could relax a little and reach for schoolbooks and homework. For Mama would look up and smile. "1s good," she'd say quietly." We do not have to go to the Bank.

It was a wonderful thing, that Bank Account of Mama's. We were all so proud of it. It gave us such a warm, secure feeling. No one else we knew had money in a big bank downtown. I remember when the Jensens had to leave their house because they couldn't pay the rent. We children watched poor Mrs. Jensen's tears. She was so ashamed when they took away her furniture. This then happened to people who do not have the pile of coins marked "Landlord." Could this happen to us too? I held onto Christine's hand tightly. "We have a bank account." she reassured me calmly and suddenly I could breathe again.

When Nels wanted to go on to high school, Mama said "Is good," and Papa was pleased too. "It will cost a little money," said Nels. Eagerly we brought up chairs and sat around the table. I took down the colorfully painted box that Aunt Sigrid had sent us from Norway and put it carefully in front of Mama.

This was the "Little Bank." The "Little Bank" was used for sudden emergencies, such as the time Christine broke her arm and had to be taken to the doctor, or when Dagmar got sick and Papa had to go to the drugstore for medicine.

Nels had it all written out neatly - so much for carfare, for clothes, for notebooks and supplies. Mama looked at the figures for a long time. Then she counted out the money in the Little Bank. There was enough. "We do not," she reminded us gently, "want to have to go to the bank." We all shook our heads. "I will work in Dillon's grocery store after school," Nels volunteered. Mama gave him a bright smile and carefully wrote down a sum and added and subtracted. Papa did it in his head. Papa was very quick in arithmetic. "Is not enough," he said. Then he took his pipe out of his mouth and looked at it for a long time. "I give up tobacco," he said suddenly. Mama reached across the table and touched Papa's sleeve, but she didn't say anything. Just wrote down another figure. "I will look after the Elvington children every Friday night," I said. "Christine can help me." "Is good," said Mama. We all felt very good. We had passed another

milestone without having to go downtown and draw money out of Mama's Bank Account. The Little Bank was enough for now.
So many things, I remember, came out of the Little Bank that year. Christine's costume for the school play, Dagmar's operation, my Girl Scout uniform. And always in the background was the comforting knowledge that we still had the Bank to depend upon.
During the strike, when Papa didn't work, Mama "helped out" at Kruper's bakery for a big sack of only slightly old bread and coffee cake. Papa washed bottles at the Castro Creamery every night and they gave him some fresh milk and all the sour cream he could carry. Marna made fine cheese out of it.
The day Papa went back to work; I saw Mama stand a little straighter. She looked around at us proudly. "Is good," she smiled. "See? We did not have to go down to the Bank". That was twenty years ago.
Last year I sold my first story. When the check came. I hurried over to Mama's and put the long green slip of paper in her hand. "For you," I said, "to put in your Bank Account." And I noticed for the first time how Mama and Papa looked. Papa seemed shorter now, and Mama's golden hair was now filled with grey. "Is good," she said and her eyes were proud. "Tomorrow," I told her, "you must take it down to the Bank." "You will go with me, Katrin?" "That won't be necessary, Mama. See? I've written my name on the back of the check. Just hand it to the teller and he'll deposit it in your account." Mama looked at me. "Is no account," she said. "In all my life, I never been inside a bank." And when I didn't - couldn't - answer, Mama said seriously, "ls not good for little ones to be afraid, to feel insecure."

Questions:

Think ahead:

1) What do you learn about the family from this picture?
What values you think are important to them?



2) What values are important to you?

Time to read:

1) What made Mama's family feel safe?

What do you think?

1) How do you think Katrin felt at the end of the story? Why?

Did you understand?

1) Summarize the story by matching the beginning of each sentence in A to its ending in B.

A	B
i. Every Saturday evening, the family	a. pay for unexpected costs.
ii. Mama made a pile of coins for	b. Mama never had a bank account.
iii. The family used the Little Bank to	c. both Mama and Papa were given food for helping out.
iv. The family never needed to	d. counted out their money
v. During the strike	e. take her check to the bank.
vi. Many years later, Katrin told Mama to	f. go to the "bank"
vii. Then Katrin found out that	g. each thing they needed to pay for

2) What did each character below do so that Nels could go to high school? Complete the chart.

CHARACTERS	WHAT THEY DID
Nels	
Papa	
Katrin And Christine	

Think about it:

1)

i. What lie did Mama tell her family?

……...……. .

ii. What reason did Mama give for lying?

……...……. .

iii. Do you think Mama was right to lie to her family about the bank account?

……...……. .

2) About the Setting – Setting is when and where the story takes place.

i. Where and when does this story take place?

……...……... .

ii. Do you think this story could take place in Israel today? Why or why not?

……...……... .

3)

i. What did the children learn about money from Mama?

……...……. .

ii. What did the children learn from Mama about family life?

……...……. .

4) Do you think Papa knew the truth about the bank account? Explain your answer.

……...……. .

5)

i. What do you think the message of this story is?

……...……. .

ii. Do you think this message is relevant today?

……...……. .

Over to you:

Expression from the story:
deposit the check • costs too much money • count out the money • pay the rent • set some money aside.

1) What would each person say in the following situations?
Complete the sentences with the expressions above.

i. Max explains why he can't buy a new car.
"It ..... !"

ii. You want to save money in order to buy a computer game.
"I must ..... each week."

iii. You want to see if you have enough money for a train ticket.
I need to ..... in my wallet."

iv. Mrs. Smith has a check and she wants to bring it to the bank.
I am going to the bank to …..... ."

v. Andy wants to give the owner of his apartment a check.
"I have come to ..... . Here's your check."

Word focus – Describing:

Words from the Story	Extra Words
calmly	endlessly
carefully	immediately
proudly	politely
Seriously	positively
suddenly	unfortunately
tightly	well

2) Complete Penny's description about her best friend. Use words from the lists above to help you.

My Best Friend

By Penny White

Emily is my best friend. When she was eight, she had a terrible accident.
She was riding her new bike … proudly … to school when ……. A big truck appeared. ..... , the driver
didn't see Emily and hit her. She was ..... hurt.
Now Emily is in a wheelchair, but she doesn't complain. She always

smiles and looks at life …… .
I love being Emily's friend. We talk ……..... about all sorts of stuff and laugh all the time. I know things aren't always easy for Emily, but she handles everything so ……... I am sure she will be very successful in life.

3) Now write a composition describing your best friend or a special person. Use words from the lists above to help you.

קורס הכנה לבגרות באנגלית 3 יחידות לתלמידי תיכון

פרק 15

Module C - Unseen and Writing

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Module C – Audio-Books:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-9.

Read the passage below and then answer questions 1-9.

AUDIO-BOOKS

by Robert Carter

If you hear someone say, "I listened to a good book last week", don't be surprised. Many people are listening to audio-books instead of reading books. Audio-books are books which are recorded on CDs or tapes. Once they were used mainly by blind people. Today they are becoming popular with people who are just too busy to read.

Lawyer Sandra Harris is a good example. Until recently, she only had time to read three or four books a year. "Since I discovered audio-books last year, I listen to them everywhere - when I'm waiting in line at the bank, cooking at home or doing other things", she says. Another fan of audio-books is George Madison, a computer salesman. "I spend many hours on the road", he says. "Now I can listen to books while I'm driving".

Audio-books are also becoming more common in schools. Frank Adams, a sixth grade teacher, reports that he gives audio-books to children who are weak readers. "For the first time, these kids realize that books can be fun", he says. "Now my whole class can study the same book, even the kids with reading difficulties who had to read easier books before".

Child psychologist Dr. Betty Richards has a different opinion. She thinks that it is important for kids to read rather than listen. "Reading a book and looking at its pictures help develop the child's imagination", she says. "In addition, reading improves children's spelling". Other people object to audio-books because they claim that you need to concentrate in order to understand what the author wants to say. Therefore, people who listen to a book while doing other things might miss important details.

However, it looks like many people don't share these objections to audio-books. Audio-books sales increased from 5 million in 2001 to 30 million in 2004. Even public libraries report that more people are borrowing audio-books. It seems that more and more readers are using their ears instead of their eyes.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-9 על פי הקטע שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.
(100 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-9 in English according to the passage and the instructions.

Questions:

1) Who used audio-books in the past?
ANSWER: …… .
(6 points)

2) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER. (lines 5-9)
Sandra Harris says that she didn't read many books in the past because she (-).
i. was too busy.
ii. reads slowly.
iii. drives a lot.
(8 points)

3) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 5-9)
Both Sandra Harris and George Madison listen to audio-books while ……...
…… .
(10 points)

4) PUT AN (X) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 10-14)
According to Frank Adams, how can audio-books help weak readers?
They help them (-).
i. improve their grades. ……
ii. enjoy reading. ……
iii. improve their writing skills. ……
iv. learn with the whole class. ……
v. borrow books from the library. ……
(2x10=20 points)

5) (1) CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER: YES or NO.
Dr. Richards agrees with Frank Adams that audio-books should be used in school. YES / NO
(2) Copy the words that justify your answer.
ANSWER: ..... .
(10 points)

6) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. Write TWO things.
According to Dr. Richards reading books helps children ……...
……. and ……..…… .
(2x9=18 points)

7) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER. (lines 15-20)
People who object to audio-books say that (-).
i. reading requires full attention.
ii. reading is easier than listening to audio-books.
iii. listening to a book while driving can be dangerous.
(10 points)

8) How do you know that more people buy audio-books today than in the past? (lines 21-24)
ANSWER: ..... .
(8 points)

9) What does the writer mean when he says, "More and more readers are using their ears instead of their eyes"? (lines 21-24)
ANSWER: .....
..... .
(10 points)

Module C – Distance Learning:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-10.

Read the passage below and then answer questions 1-10.

DISTANCE LEARNING: ANY TIME, ANY PLACE, ANY PACE

by Dan Silver

Susan Clark is an 11th grade student in Florida. She wanted to learn Japanese but her high school didn't offer this course. So in addition to going to a regular school, Susan studies Japanese at the Florida Distance Learning School (FDLS). FDLS is a virtual school, which means that all courses are on the Internet and students' study on their computers at home. They receive reading materials and homework, and "talk" to their teachers and other students - all by email. Many high schools now allow their students to take a limited number of courses at FDLS.

The principal of FDLS, Ray Rosner, explains that his school offers two kinds of courses. "We offer more advanced courses in ordinary high school subjects, like English and mathematics", he says. "In addition, there are courses which are offered only at FDLS, such as creative writing, Japanese and Chinese. Since the number of students in each course is small, each teacher can respond quickly and give individual assistance".

However, some experts disapprove of distance learning: Child psychologist Dr. Mary Grove claims it is not suitable for all students since many of them lack the self-discipline needed to study by themselves. In addition, she is afraid that students will take more and more virtual courses and go to school less and less. "If they study alone on the computer, how will they learn to communicate with other people?"

Mr. Rosner doesn't accept this criticism. He claims that all students can benefit from distance learning because each student can progress at his own pace. Students decide how much and how often to study. In addition, he says that students are only allowed to take a few courses at FDLS. Moreover, they all go to regular schools where they acquire communication skills. Distance learning schools are becoming more popular and some education experts think that these are the schools of the future. Although virtual schools have some 25 advantages, they will probably never replace regular schools.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-10 על פי הקטע שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.
(100 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-10 in English according to the passage and the instructions.

Questions:

1) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
In lines 1-7 the writer explains why Susan Clark (-).

i. wanted to study Japanese.
ii. likes her regular school.
iii. studies Japanese at FDLS.

(9 points)

2) How is FDLS different from a regular school? Give ONE answer from lines 1-7.
ANSWER: …… .

(9 points)

3) (1) CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER: YES or NO.
Students can take as many courses as they want at FDLS. YES / NO
(2) Copy the words that justify your answer.
ANSWER: …… .

(9 points)

4) Mr. Rosner mentions two kinds of courses. Which kind did Susan choose? (lines 1-12)
ANSWER: …… .

(9 points)

5) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
What does Mr. Rosner explain about FDLS in lines 8-12?

i. Which courses are the most popular.
ii. How the class size helps students.
iii. What the teachers think of the students.

(9 points)

6) According to Dr. Grove, who may find it difficult to study at distance learning schools? (lines 13-17)
ANSWER: ……..……..……... .
(9 points)

7) According to Dr. Grove what might happen if students go to a regular school less? (lines 13-17)
COMPLEIE THE SENTENCE.
ANSWER: They …… .
(9 points)

8) PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.
In lines 18-22 Mr. Rosner explains (-).

i. what advantages distance learning has for students. ……
ii. why he agrees with Dr. Grove's opinion of FDLS. ……
iii. which courses students are allowed to take. ……
iv. where students learn to communicate with other people. ……
v. why students don't need to go to a regular school. ……

(2x9=18 points)

9) Some experts think that virtual schools are the schools of the future. What is the writer's opinion?
ANSWER: ……..……..……... .
(9 points)

10) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
What is the meaning of the title: "Distance Learning: Any Time, Any Place, Any Pace"?

i. It describes the way students can study at distance learning schools.
ii. It expresses the writer's opinion of distance learning schools.
iii. It explains why Dr. Grove does not approve of distance learning schools.

(10 points)

Module C – Orienteering – The Sport For Everyone:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-9.

Read the passage below and then answer questions 1-9.

ORIENTEERING - THE SPORT FOR EVERYONE

by Linda Cooper

Orienteering is a sport for people of all ages and abilities who love being outdoors. Players have to reach a final destination in unfamiliar countryside. Each player gets a map of the area. The map does not give the route to the final destination, but only shows a number of stations along the route. Players run from one station to the other, stopping at all the stations marked on the map. At each station they get a flag to prove they stopped at that station. The winner is the player who reaches the final destination in the shortest amount of time and collects all the flags.

Orienteering is sometimes called "the thinking sport" because it requires map-reading and decision-making skills. The players must study the map and remember it so they do not have to look at the map while they run. In addition, a player has to decide quickly on the best route from one station to the next. For example, the player may have to decide whether to take a long, flat road or a shorter, steep road.

In At most orienteering events, players can choose between routes of different lengths and difficulties. For example, families can take short and easy routes while young people can choose longer and more difficult ones. There are even routes which are suitable for disabled people.

Orienteering has a number of benefits. Players exercise both their bodies and their minds. Orienteering also benefits the environment because players have become more aware of the environment and often join organizations which protect nature.
In addition, it is a great way to make friends. Many orienteering players have formed clubs and they get together at social events.

More and more orienteering events take place every year. More than six hundred events took place in the USA last year, with thousands of people participating. If you are interested, you can find more information at *www.orienteering .com.*

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-9 על פי הקטע שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.
(100 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-9 in English according to the passage and the instructions.

Questions:

1) What is the purpose of the first paragraph? (lines 1-7)
ANSWER: …… .
(10 points)

2) PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 1-7)
Orienteering players (-).

i. know the game area very well. ……
ii. like being in the countryside. ……
iii. don't have to stop at each station. ……
iv. don't use a map. ……
v. have to find the quickest route. ……

(2x8=16 points)

3) What could be the reason that a player who was the first to reach the final destination did not win the game? (lines 1-7)
ANSWER: …… .
(10 points)

4) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
The phrase: "... take a long, flat road or a shorter, steep road" (line 12) is an example of (-).

i. a decision a player has to make.
ii. the best way to win the game.
iii. stations marked on the map.

(9 points)

5) Orienteering is for people of all ages and abilities. Give ONE example from lines 13-16 that shows this.
ANSWER: …… .
(9 points)

6) Why does the writer say that orienteering helps players exercise their minds? Name ONE reason. Base your answer on lines 8-12.
ANSWER: ……. .

(10 points)

7) Name ONE environmental benefit and ONE social benefit of orienteering. (lines 17-21)
ANSWER:
(1) Environmental: …… .
(2) Social: …… .

(2x9=18 points)

8) How do we know that orienteering is a popular sport? Name ONE fact.
ANSWER: ……..……..... .

(9 points)

9) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
Another possible title for this article could be:

i. The Young People's Choice.
ii. Think Before You Run.
iii. May the Best Team Win.

(9 points)

Module C – Up, Up And Away:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות)
קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-6.

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-6.

UP, UP AND AWAY

by Alice Ford

Throughout history, people have dreamed about flying. In June 1783, two French brothers, Joseph and Etienne Montgolfier, made this dream come true. They built an enormous balloon out of silk and paper and filled it with hot air. The balloon flew for a few minutes over the city of Paris with its "passengers" – a sheep, a duck and a hen. Six months later, the brothers decided to send up a second balloon, this time with human passengers. However, as they didn't have the courage to fly it themselves, they asked two of their friends to do it. Their friends agreed and flew for twenty-five minutes from the center of Paris to a neighboring village.

At first, hot-air balloons were used very rarely, but by the beginning of the twentieth century people found many uses for them. Armies used the invention to watch battles from the air and to spy on their enemies. Scientists began to use balloons for weather research and big companies used them to advertise their products. Today balloons are still used for these purposes.

Recently, ballooning has become a popular activity. Some people build their own balloons and take part in balloon races and festivals. Other people take tours in balloons. One of the advantages of such tours is that balloons don't fly very high, so the passengers can admire the views below. Because balloons also travel at a slow speed, passengers can really relax and enjoy the flight.

As a method of transportation, however, a hot-air balloon is not very efficient. It can only fly in good weather and it travels only as fast as the wind blows. It is hard to steer and therefore passengers are never quite certain where the balloon will land. The "chase car" solves that problem. It follows the balloon's path, arrives at the landing spot and collects the passengers. So if you are not in a hurry, and you just want to enjoy the experience, the balloon ride is just for you!

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-6 על פי הקטע שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.
(100 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-6 in English according to the article and the instructions.

Questions:

1) FILL IN THE MISSING INFORMATION IN THE TABLE BELOW. (lines 1-8)
Who were the passengers in the first and second flights and how long each flight took.
First flight: Passengers: …… Length of time: ……
Second flight: Passengers: …… Length of time: ……
(4x6=24 points)

2) How were balloons used at the beginning of the 20th century? Name TWO ways. (lines 9-13)
ANSWER: (1) ……... .
(2) ……... .
(2x10=20 points)

3) Today ballooning is a "popular activity". Name TWO of the activities mentioned in lines 14-18
ANSWER: (1) ……... .
(2) ……... .
(2x11=22 points)

4) CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER, YES or NO.
(1) According to lines 16-24, is flying balloons a fast way to travel? YES/NO
(2) Copy the sentence/phrase that justifies your answer.
(7+8 points)

5) What is the purpose of the "chase car" mentioned in line 22?
ANSWER: …… .
(11 points)

6) What could be another title for this article?

i. Hot–air Balloon Travel in Paris.

ii. Hot–air Balloon Races and Festivals.

iii. Hot–air Balloon Travel – Then and Now.

(8 points)

Module C – In The Dark:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-10.

Read the report below and then answer questions 1-10.

IN THE DARK

by Jennifer Hanson

An unusual restaurant called "In the Dark" opened in London recently. In this restaurant the customers eat in total darkness. They are even required to put their cellular phones and watches in a locker because they both give off light. The owner of the restaurant, Ron Sommers, said one of his goals was to give people a chance to experience what it is like to be blind. He also hoped to provide a place for blind people to relax and have fun.

People eating at the restaurant are served by blind waiters. "These waiters have the best qualifications for the job", says Ron Sommers. "They feel secure in the dark, so they act as guides for the customers who can see". For their own safety, all the customers are only allowed to move around the restaurant with the help of a waiter.

Anne Fione, a blind woman, likes to come to the restaurant with her husband Jim, who is not blind. "It has helped him realize the difficulties I face every day", she says. "It is also the only restaurant where I don't feel dependent on other people". Anne likes to order the "Mystery Meal" for both Jim and herself. This meal is a mystery because people have to guess what food they have on their plates. Anne always manages to guess what she's eating, but Jim often guesses wrong. "When I can't see the food, it doesn't taste the same", says Jim. "I also need Anne to get the food on my fork. Since we started coming here, I have learned what it feels like to depend on other people".

Robert Clark, another blind customer, is glad that the restaurant was opened. He says that dining there has helped strengthen his self-image, since in darkness he functions better than a person who can see. However, some blind people think that the restaurant's owner takes advantage of their disability and that it is just a way of making money. Regardless of your opinion about the restaurant, "In the Dark" is definitely worth a visit.

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-10 על פי הקטע שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.
(100 נקודות)

Answer questions 1-10 in English according to the report and the instructions.

Questions:

1) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
According to lines 1-5, Ron Sommers wants to help blind people (-).

i. find work.
ii. meet other people.
iii. enjoy themselves.

(7 points)

2) Why are blind people qualified to work as waiters in the restaurant? (lines 6-9)
ANSWER: ……..
…….. .

(8 points)

3) What TWO rules do the restaurant's customers have to follow, and what are the reasons for these rules?
FILL IN THE MISSING INFORMATION IN THE TABLE BELOW ACCORDING TO LINES 1-9.

Rule	Reason
(i)	(i)
(ii) Customers can only move around with the help of a waiter.	(ii)

(3x6=18 points)

4) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 10-17)
According to Anne, eating at the restaurant has made Jim understand ……...
..... .

(6 points)

5) The "Mystery Meal" does not remain a mystery for Anne after she tastes the food. Copy the words in lines 10-17 that show this.
ANSWER: ..... .

(8 points)

6) PUT AN (X) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS. (lines 10-17)
What difficulties does Jim have in the restaurant?

i. He needs a waiter's help to choose his food.
ii. It is hard for him to eat without help.
iii. He can't use his cellular phone.
iv. He doesn't always know what he is eating.
v. He has to help Anne eat her food.

(2x8=16 points)

7) In line 17 Jim says: "... I have learned what it feels like to depend on other people". His words show that ONE of Sommers' goals has been achieved. What is this goal? (lines 1-5)
ANSWER: .....
..... .

(10 points)

8) CIRCLE THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.
Both Anne Fione and Robert Clark say they like the restaurant because they (-).

i. feel good about themselves when they are there.
ii. can walk around without a waiter's help.
iii. always know what food they are eating.

(8 points)

9) Why do some blind people disapprove of the restaurant? (lines 18-22)
ANSWER: ..... .

(9 points)

10) (1) CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER: YES or NO. (lines 18-22)
Does the writer recommend this restaurant? YES / NO

(4 point)

(2) Copy the words that justify your answer.
ANSWER: ..... .

(6 points)

Module C – Future Inventions:

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)

פרק שני: משימת כתיבה (30 נקודות)

קרא את ההנחיות שלפניך וכתוב על פיהן חיבור ובו 70-90 מילים.

Write a description according to the instructions below. Write 70-90 words.

Describe an invention you would like to see in your lifetime. Explain what it could do and how it could change your life.
Use this page for writing a rough draft.

……
……
……

Module C – A Place You Want To Live:

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)

פרק שני: משימת כתיבה (30 נקודות)

קרא את ההנחיות שלפניך וכתוב על פיהן חיבור ובו 70-90 מילים.

Write a description according to the instructions below. Write 70-90 words.

Write about a place in which you want to live. You can explain where it is, what you like about it and why you want to live there.
Use this page for writing a rough draft.

……
……
……

Module C – A Famous Person You Admire:

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)

פרק שני: משימת כתיבה (30 נקודות)

קרא את ההנחיות שלפניך וכתוב על פיהן חיבור ובו 70-90 מילים.

Write a description according to the instructions below. Write 70-90 words.

Describe a famous person you admire. Explain why you admire him or her.
Use this page for writing a rough draft.

……
……
……