בגרות באנגלית 5 יחידות לציבור החרדי

פרק 16

Unseen - Module G

Driver Switch Off That Phone 1
I Will Do It Tomorrow 3

Module G – Driver, Switch Off That Phone:

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS

הבנת הנקרא

קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-5.

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

DRIVER, SWITCH OFF THAT PHONE!

It is a well-known fact that using hand-held cellular phones while driving is unsafe, and many states in the USA have laws forbidding the practice. However, a study by the American National Safety Council (NSC) suggests that these laws are inadequate. According to the study, the use of any cellular phone – whether hand-held or hand-free distracts drivers and impairs their ability to make decisions.

The 64 participants in the study were asked to perform specific tasks while driving: switching radio stations, listening to music, changing a CD, talking on a hand-held phone, and talking on a hand-free phone. As the participants performed each task, researchers measured the time it took them to brake or stop the car. It was found that when the drivers used a cellular phone, their response times were dramatically longer than when they performed the other tasks. In fact, most of them were late in braking for a red light, and some even missed it entirely. No difference was found in response time for either type of cellular phone

The NSC study did not try to link the use of cellular phones to traffic accidents, but a later study, by the Traffic Safety Administration (TSA), did precisely that. Says a TSA official, "We found that about 25% of all car accidents can be attributed to the distraction caused by cell phones. This is an amazing figure, because our statistics show that only 3% of all drivers in the USA are talking on cell phones at any given time".

The problem is likely to get worse. The Cellular Telecommunication Association (CTA) estimates that today there are more than 80 million cellular phone users in the USA, by 2005, the figure is expected to double. To meet that challenge, the CTA is already running national driver education programs – Says instructor Ted Jones, "Among other things, we teach drivers to recognize when they can operate a cell phone with minimal risk".

"We've asked lawmakers to consider changing the existing laws on the use of cell phones in cars", says Alan McMillan, president of the NSC. "But apart from that, I appeal to drivers: road safety is also in your hands. Therefore, I urge you all to think twice before using cell phones on the road".

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-5 על פי הקטע שקראת ועל פי ההוראות בשאלות.

Answer questions 1-5 in English according to the text and the instructions.

Questions:

1) Complete the sentence.
According to lines 1-5, the laws today are inadequate because they ……
……..…… .

2) Complete the sentence.
We can understand from lines 6-13 that the purpose of the NSC study was to find out how …….. .

3) The findings of the NSC study (-) the findings of the TSA study.
i. are based on.
ii. may explain.
iii. contradict.
iv. are an example of.

4) According to the TSA official, what is "amazing" (line 21) about the figure?
i. Most drivers cause relatively few accidents.
ii. Drivers using cellular phones cause most accidents.
iii. Only 3% of cellular phone users cause accidents.
iv. Relatively few drivers cause many accidents.

5) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
The CTA is trying to improve road safety by …… and the NSC thinks that the legislation …….. in order to achieve this goal.

Module G – I'll Do It Tomorrow:

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (60 points)

חלק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (60 נקודות)
קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות 1-6.

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

I'LL DO IT TOMORROW

There is a term for people who never do anything on time. They are called "chronic procrastinators", the psychological term for individuals who habitually put things off – until tomorrow, or next week, or whenever. And as researchers from around the world are finding out, procrastination is much more prevalent – and much more puzzling – than you might imagine.

There is nothing unusual about putting off a task. Procrastination, however, isn't about setting priorities, as most people do when choosing to perform one task while temporarily postponing another. Nor is it about setting aside a task from time to time in order to enjoy immediate pleasures, like ice cream or a movie. In other words, for chronic procrastinators putting off a task is not a rational or occasional act, it is a way of life in which little or nothing gets done on time, if at all.

The study of procrastination was, appropriately enough, a late development in the field of psychology. When scientists eventually began looking into the behavior in the 1980s, they discovered that about twenty per cent of adults, regardless of gender or nationality, are chronic procrastinators. Since then, psychologists have produced diverse theories about the phenomenon. Joseph Ferrari, a psychology professor at DePaul University, for example, suspects that habitual dawdlers delay tasks in order to enjoy the thrill of working under pressure. Other researchers believe the behavior may stem from the fear of failure. Still others are investigating whether procrastination arises from the inability to control impulses. Each of the conflicting theories seems to explain some cases of procrastination, but so far no single theory has managed to explain them all.

While some experts are searching for the causes of procrastination, others are concerned with its effects. Surveys of university students have shown that procrastination is clearly associated with personal inefficiency. Moreover, it may lead to cheating and plagiarism, which is especially worrying to university authorities, since nearly seventy per cent of the students describe themselves as procrastinators.

In an attempt to cope with the phenomenon, many universities have set up special workshops to help students kick the habit. Larry Simpson, a counselor at a workshop at York University in Toronto, has participants analyze their behavior patterns in order to change them. In group sessions, he discusses the importance of studying even when one is not in the mood, and of setting aside a regular place to do it.

For reasons not yet known, this program hasn't proven entirely effective, nor have the approaches adopted by other universities. While some participants become more confident and efficient, others experience only temporary improvement. And not surprisingly, one in four students arrives late for the sessions or attends them sporadically. But Mr. Simpson, for one, understands. He is a chronic procrastinator himself.

(Adapted from "Tomorrow, I Love Ya!" *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, Vol. 52, Issue 16, December 9, 2005)

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-6 על פי הקטע שקראת.
בשאלה 5 הקף במעגל את מספר התשובה הנכונה.
בשאר השאלות ענה על פי ההוראות.

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

Questions:

1) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
The writer's purpose in the first two paragraphs (lines 1-11) is to ……..
…… .

(6 points)

2) Give one similarity and one difference between chronic procrastinators and the general population. (lines 6-11)
COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
Similarity: All people, including chronic procrastinators, ……..
……. .
Difference: Chronic procrastinators ……
……. .

(2x7=14 points)

3) What are all the researchers mentioned in lines 15-22 trying to find out?
ANSWER: …… .

(9 points)

4) What information about procrastination is given in lines 12-27?
PUT A (V) BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWER.

i. How it can be controlled. ……
ii. How common it is. ……
iii. Which theory about it is correct. ……
iv. At what age it begins. ……
v. How it develops over time. ……
vi. What consequences it can have. ……

(2x7=14 points)

5) What is the connection between the fourth paragraph (lines 23-27) and the fifth paragraph (lines 28-32)?

i. The fourth presents a situation, the fifth gives its causes.
ii. The fourth presents a study, the fifth summarizes the results.
iii. The fourth presents a problem, the fifth presents a possible solution.
iv. The fourth presents a theory, the fifth presents evidence to prove it.

(8 points)

6) In line 4, the writer describes procrastination as "puzzling". Copy a sentence or a phrase from lines 12-38 which justifies this description.

ANSWER: …… .

(9 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (40 points)

חלק שני: הצגה בכתב (40 נקודות)

כתוב 120-140 מילים באנגלית על הנושא הבא.

Write 120-140 words in English on the following topic.

A teen magazine has asked readers to write on the following topic:
Some people prefer to work or study in teams, others prefer to do so on their own.
In your opinion, which is preferable, and why?

Write a passage for the magazine, stating and explaining your opinion.
Present advantages and / or disadvantages of one or both ways of working or studying.
You may support your arguments with examples from your own experience and / or that of others.
Use this page for writing a rough draft.

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