

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

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות) لفصل الأول: فهم المقروء (70 درجة)
קרא בעיון את הקטע שלפניך, اقرأ القطعة التالية بتمعن,
וענה על השאלות 1-7 שאחריו. ومن ثم أجب على الأسئلة من 1-7 التي تليها.

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

A YOUNG BUSINESSMAN

by Rich Mann

Gary Cooper is a sixteen-year-old boy in England. At school, he goes to lessons like all the other pupils. He also spends time after school doing homework and studying for tests. But unlike most boys his age, Gary doesn't have much time to spend on hobbies or with friends. He is busy managing his own business!

Gary's company is called GC's DC and sells cell phones and other electronic devices. Gary started his business two years ago. He says, "We weren't the richest of families. We often couldn't afford a chocolate bar at the time. I wanted to do something that would let me buy a chocolate bar for myself. In his first month, Gary earned £800. Now, he has sales of £30,000 a month! Of course, he can buy all the chocolate he wants.



There are four full-time workers in the business. "I make all the important decisions," Gary explains, "while my workers take care of orders. That gives me enough time to do all my schoolwork." The young businessman is a serious pupil who plans to study economics. "I think that it's very important for me to study," he says. "If my business fails and I have no qualifications,* what will I do?"

In the future, Gary hopes to help other young people build their own businesses. "Anyone with a good idea can succeed," he says, "and I want to show others how to do it. I think that teenagers will feel comfortable talking to me. I also think that I will be a good example for them."

*qualifications = הכשרה

אָבַב בַּאֲנְגְלִיזִיָּה עַל הַשְּׂאֵלוֹת 1–7, עַל פִּי הַקְטָע. בַּשְּׂאֵלוֹת 5, 6 ו-7, זַע דְּאִירָה חֹוֹל הַיְאָבָה הַשְּׂחִיחָה. בַּיְאָבָה הַשְּׂאֵלוֹת הַבְּאִיָּה, אָבַב חֲסַב הַתְּעִימֹת. (70 דְּרָגָה)

עֲנֵה בְּאֲנְגְלִית עַל הַשְּׂאֵלוֹת 1–7 עַל פִּי הַקְטָע. בַּשְּׂאֵלוֹת 5, 6 ו-7, הַקֵּף בְּמַעְגַל אֶת הַתְּשׁוּבָה הַנְּכֹנֶה. בַּשְּׂאֵר הַשְּׂאֵלוֹת, עֲנֵה עַל פִּי הַחֹרָאוֹת. (70 נְקֻדּוֹת)

Answer questions 1–7 in English according to the article.

In questions 5, 6, and 7, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. How is Gary Cooper the same as other sixteen-year-old boys and how is he different? (lines 1–5)

WRITE TWO THINGS (one thing that is the same and one thing that is different)

i) The same: _____

ii) Different: _____

(2x8=16 points)

2. PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

What are we told in lines 6–7?

___ i) How Gary got the idea for his business.

___ ii) Who Gary's customers are.

___ iii) Why Gary started his business.

___ iv) What Gary's business does.

___ v) Where Gary's business is located.

(2x7=14 points)

3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 6–11)

How do we know that Gary's business is a success?

He has _____.

(8 points)

4. How does Gary have time to do his schoolwork? (lines 12–16)

ANSWER: _____

(8 points)

5. Why does Gary want to study economics? (lines 12–16)

It can help him (—).

- i) make his business grow
- ii) if he loses his business
- iii) find new customers

(8 points)

6. What is Gary's plan for the future? (lines 17–20)

He wants to (—).

- i) build more of his own businesses
- ii) teach young people about his business
- iii) help young people succeed at business

(8 points)

7. Gary thinks that he (—). (lines 17–20)

- i) knows how to talk with teenagers
- ii) will be able to hire many teenagers
- iii) can learn a lot from talking to teenagers

(8 points)

PART II: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM SPOKEN TEXTS (30 points)

الفصل الثاني: فهم المسموع (30 درجة)

مجموعة كبيرة

أجب عن الأسئلة 8-12 حسب البث، في سؤال 8، أجب حسب التعليمات. في الأسئلة الباقية، ضع دائرة حول الإجابة الصحيحة. (لكل إجابة صحيحة — 5 درجات)

פרק שני: הבנת הנשמע (30 נקודות)

אוסף גדול

ענה על השאלות 8-12 על פי השידור. בשאלה 8, ענה על פי ההוראה. בשאר השאלות הקף במעגל את התשובה הנכונה. (לכל תשובה נכונה — 5 נקודות)

Answer questions 8-12 according to the broadcast. In question 8, follow the instructions. In the other questions, circle the number of the correct answer. (30 points; 5 points for each correct answer)

A BIG COLLECTION

8. PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

What are we told about Carol Briggs' collection?

- ___ i) Why she chose that kind of collection.
- ___ ii) How she arranges her collection.
- ___ iii) How much time she spends on her collection.
- ___ iv) What the favorite item in her collection is.
- ___ v) How she got the idea for her collection.

9. How does Carol get many of her postcards from different countries?

- i) She buys postcards in every country that she travels to.
- ii) Her relatives send her postcards when they travel abroad.
- iii) She asks people who live abroad to send her postcards.

10. Carol got a big garbage bag filled with postcards (—).

- i) from a friend who was cleaning out her house
- ii) as a result of an advertisement that she put in the newspaper
- iii) from someone who collected postcards from all his neighbors

11. What kind of postcard does Carol buy?

- i) Old and interesting postcards.
- ii) Postcards that celebrate a special event.
- iii) Postcards with beautiful pictures.

12. Carol's last answer is about the (—) of her collection.

- i) cost
- ii) difficulties
- iii) size

TOTAL BAGRUT STRATEGY # 1—KEY WORDS

It's important to read the whole question carefully, from beginning to end. Make sure that you understand every word, because sometimes not knowing one word can make you not understand the whole question.

In addition, **look for the key word or key words in every question.** A key word is an important word that shows you where to find the answer to the question. Key words are often, but not always, names or numbers.

For example, question 6 on page 6 asks:

How does Gary have time to do his schoolwork? (lines 12–16)

ANSWER: _____

The key word in this question is *schoolwork*. Find the word *schoolwork* in the text, and look at the sentences before and after. This will help you answer the question.

Question 6 on page 7 asks:

What is Gary's plan for the future? (lines 17–20)

He wants to (—).

- i) build more of his own businesses
- ii) teach young people about his business
- iii) help young people succeed at business

Here, the key word is *future*. Again, find the sentence where *future* appears and read the text before and after that word. You will soon find the answer to the question.

TOTAL BAGRUT STRATEGY PRACTICE # 1

Read the paragraphs and their questions below. Before answering the questions, underline the key word(s) in each question.

1. One day, the German police got a strange telephone call. Ingrid Schuettler had a guest who didn't want to leave her house, so she asked the police to help her. It all started when Ingrid invited a friend to her house for tea. The friend started talking — and didn't stop! For thirty hours, Ingrid tried to convince* her friend to stop talking and leave. Finally, she decided to call the police for help. The police came quickly, and luckily succeeded in convincing the friend to go home.

i) Why did Ingrid invite her friend?

ANSWER: _____

ii) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Why did Ingrid ask the police for help?

Her friend _____.

iii) CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER, YES OR NO.

The police succeeded in helping Ingrid. YES NO

2. Tens of thousands of Thai children may not drink coffee or lemonade at school. More than 600 schools in Thailand have decided to ban* sugary drinks. The schools hope that their students will eat less sugar as a result. Chantana Ungchusak, the head of the project, says that children should not eat more than six teaspoons of sugar a day. Now, Thai children eat around twenty teaspoons of sugar a day! "We won't only ban sugary drinks," he says. "We will also teach children about the dangers of sugar. I believe that soon, Thai children will be healthier than they are today."

i) Why have many Thai schools decided to ban sugary drinks?

a) They want children to drink more milk.

b) They want children to eat less sugar.

c) They think that cola doesn't taste good.

*to convince = לשכנע, يُقنع

*to ban = يحظر, לאסור

ii) Now, Thai children eat (—) sugar every day.

- a) too much
- b) six teaspoons of
- c) almost no

iii) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

Why does Chantana Ungchusak think that Thai children will soon be healthier? Write TWO things.

- a) Many schools will _____.
- b) Many schools will _____.

TOTAL BAGRUT LANGUAGE REVIEW #1—PRESENT SIMPLE

“He also **spends** time after school.” (line 2)

“But... Gary **doesn't have** much time.” (line 4)

“I **make** all the important decisions,... while my workers **take** care of orders.” (lines 12–13)

We use the Present Simple to talk about things that happen regularly.

1. In positive sentences, we use **V1** (פועל בצורתו המקור, صيغة المصدر للفعل) when the subject is *I, you, we, or they*. We add an **s** to **V1** when the subject is *he, she, or it*. For example: We **start** school at eight o'clock every morning. Marit **babysits** her brothers and sisters every afternoon.
2. In negative sentences, we use **don't + V1** when the subject is *I, you, we, or they*. We use **doesn't + V1** when the subject is *he, she, or it*. For example: On Thursdays, I **don't study** History. David **doesn't** often **eat** sweets.
3. In questions, we use **do + subject** (נושא, فاعل, مبتدأ) + **V1** when the subject is *I, you, we, or they*. We use **doesn't + subject + V1** when the subject is *he, she, or it*. For example: **Do you read** books every day? What time **does school end** on Tuesdays?

B. In each sentence/question, fill in the correct form(s) of the verb(s) in brackets, using the Present Simple. Remember to capitalize words that come at the beginning of a sentence.

1. You never _____ (**listen**) to my ideas!
2. This company _____ (**build**) houses all around Israel.
3. Our teacher _____ (**not let**) us eat during the lesson.
4. When _____ (**the summer vacation begin**)?
5. My parents _____ (**not eat often**) a big dinner.
6. Doron _____ (**sing**) very well.
7. _____ (**your friends give always**) you presents for your birthday?
8. Most teenagers _____ (**not manage**) their own business.
9. Which bus _____ (**you take usually**) to school?
10. My cousins _____ (**live**) in France.

C. Complete each sentence/question in a logical manner, using the Present Simple.

1. Most people don't _____.
2. Every year, students _____.
3. My best friend never _____.
4. Where does your family _____?
5. Teenagers usually _____.
6. I don't _____.
7. My brother doesn't _____.
8. Do you _____?
9. Serious students _____.
10. Why does _____?

TOTAL BAGRUT VOCABULARY PRACTICE # 1

A. Translate the words in **bold** according to the context of the sentence.

1. Unlike most boys his **age**, Gary doesn't have much time for hobbies.

2. Gary wants to help other people **build** businesses. _____
3. Gary is too **busy** to spend time with his friends. _____
4. Gary sells **cell phones** and other electronic devices. _____
5. Gary's **company** is called GC's PCs. _____
6. Gary **earns** a lot of money every month. _____
7. In the past Gary didn't have **enough** money to buy chocolate.

8. If you don't want to fail at business, take Gary's advice. _____
9. There are four **full-time** workers in the business. _____
10. Gary **hopes** that he can be a good example for other teenagers.

11. Gary wanted to do something that would **let** him buy a chocolate bar for himself. _____
12. Gary is not **like** other sixteen-year-old boys. _____
13. It is unusual for a sixteen-year-old boy **to manage** his own business.

14. Every **month**, Gary has £30,000 of sales. _____
15. Gary has his **own** business. _____
16. Gary **plans** to study economics. _____
17. Gary **sells** different electronic devices. _____
18. Gary is a **serious** pupil. _____
19. Gary thinks that anyone with a good idea can **succeed** in business.

20. Gary's workers **take care of** orders. _____

B. Match the words to make phrases.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| ___ 1. talk on | a. summer vacation |
| ___ 2. build | b. a lot of money |
| ___ 3. earn | c. you will do in the future |
| ___ 4. manage a | d. about your schoolwork |
| ___ 5. plan what | e. baby |
| ___ 6. a two-month | f. a test |
| ___ 7. not have enough | g. a cell phone |
| ___ 8. fail | h. time |
| ___ 9. take care of a | i. a big house |
| ___ 10. be serious | j. business |

C. True or false?

- ___ 1. A worker who works ten hours a week is a full-time worker.
- ___ 2. Most children start school at the age of ten.
- ___ 3. A supermarket sells cars.
- ___ 4. Coca Cola is a big international* company.
- ___ 5. Most parents let their children stay awake until two in the morning.
- ___ 6. If you don't study for a test, you are sure to succeed.
- ___ 7. When you are busy, you have time to read and talk with friends.
- ___ 8. Most teenagers don't have their own business.
- ___ 9. Children sometimes look very much like their father or mother.
- ___ 10. When you hope that something will happen, you want it to happen.

*international = בינלאומית, عالمية, دولية

D. Fill in the sentences/questions using the words/phrases printed in bold in Exercise A. Change the form of a word if necessary.

1. Oh, no! I don't have _____ money to buy a bus ticket. How will I get home?
2. Does your teacher _____ you drink in class?
3. If your _____ falls into water, it may stop working.
4. This shop _____ chocolate and other sweets.
5. I'm sorry, but I can't go shopping with you now. I'm very _____.
6. Assaf very much hopes that he won't _____ his driving test.
7. Which _____ is your birthday in? My birthday is in April.
8. Do chefs usually _____ a lot of money?
9. If you work hard, you will _____.
10. Orange is a big cell phone _____.
11. Farha and Nada are such good friends that they _____ sisters.
12. If you don't _____ your plants,* they will die.
13. At what _____ do children usually start talking?
14. Shai is an only child, so he has his _____ room.
15. Are you _____? I can't believe it!

*plants = עצים, أصص