

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 1–9 שאחריו. ومن ثم أجب على الأسئلة من 1–9 التي تليها.

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

ONE BUILDING, AN ENTIRE TOWN

Every summer, the town of Whittier, Alaska attracts thousands of visitors. There are twenty-two hours of sunlight a day to enjoy amazing views of the ocean, mountains, and glaciers.* The exciting wildlife includes whales, seals, bears, and eagles. The town also has hiking paths for nature and adventure lovers.



In the winter, however, the weather is extremely cold. The winds often reach a speed of 95 kilometers an hour, and there can be 625 centimeters of snow in just one winter.

It's not surprising, therefore, that only 100 people live in Whittier all year long. What is surprising is that almost all of them live under the same roof.

Begich Tower is a fourteen-floor building that used to belong to the American Army. Now, it is the home of most of the residents of Whittier. Begich Tower also contains a supermarket, a post office, a health clinic, a police station, and the mayor's office. There is even a tunnel connecting the building to the town's school, so that children don't have to go outside in the freezing winter months.

Some people find it difficult to always be with the same small group of people. However, most of the residents of Begich Tower are happy to live together under one roof. "I have friends and colleagues in the building," says Erika Thompson. "If I'm having a bad day, I can just walk down the hall or get in the elevator."

*glaciers = קרחוני הרים

- 20 Jack Samara says that in Whittier, all the residents are like one big family. "People often walk around in their pajamas and slippers. You can knock on the police chief's door at any hour. Children sit in their teacher's kitchen to do their homework. It's a different but wonderful way of life. Most people get used to it very quickly."

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-9 על פי הקטע.
בשאלות 1, 4, 5, 8 ו-9, הקף במעגל את התשובה הנכונה. בשאר השאלות, ענה על פי ההוראות.
(70 נקודות)

أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-9، حسب القطعة.
في الأسئلة 1، 4، 5، 8 و-9، ضع دائرة حول الإجابة الصحيحة. في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات.
(70 درجة)

Answer questions 1-9 in English according to the article. In questions 1, 4, 5, 8 and 9, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What are we told in lines 1-5 about Whittier, Alaska?
i) Why people go there.
ii) When it was founded.
iii) Who lives there.
iv) What time the sun sets there.
(7 points)
2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 6-5)
What can visitors to Whittier do? Write ONE thing.
They can _____.
(8 points)
3. Why isn't it surprising that only 218 people live in Whittier all year round?
Write ONE thing. (lines 6-10)
ANSWER: _____
(8 points)
4. What is special about Begich Tower? (lines 6-15)
i) It is the only building in Whittier.
ii) Many American soldiers live there.
iii) It contains all of the town's businesses.
iv) Almost all of the town's residents live there.
(7 points)

5. In Whittier, children (—). (lines 11–15)

- i) don't go to school in the winter
- ii) can go to school in any weather
- iii) study inside Begich Tower
- iv) prefer the winter to the summer

(8 points)

6. Why isn't everyone happy to live together under one roof? (lines 16–19)

ANSWER: _____

(8 points)

7. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. (lines 16–19)

What can Erika Thompson do if she's having a bad day?

She can walk down the hall or _____ in the elevator to _____

_____.

(8 points)

8. What do Erika Thompson and Jack Samara have in common? (lines 16–23)

- i) They have lived in Begich Tower for many years.
- ii) They work inside Begich Tower.
- iii) They enjoy living in Begich Tower.
- iv) They don't think that life in Begich Tower is unusual.

(8 points)

9. According to Jack Samara, what is different about life in Begich Tower?
(lines 20–23)

- i) Professionals help people outside of their regular work hours.
- ii) People are awake at all hours of the day and night.
- iii) The police chief also teaches in the town's school.
- iv) Professionals go to work in their pajamas and slippers.

(8 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)

(30 درجة)

الفصل الثاني:

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 great vacation that you once had. You can write about where you went, what you did, who you were with, etc.

SAMPLE

TOTAL BAGRUT STRATEGY #1—STARTING TO WRITE

In the Module C Bagrut exam, you must write a composition, either a description or a letter. The composition must be 70 to 90 words long, and it is worth 30 points. That may sound frightening, but don't panic! In this book, you will learn different strategies for composition writing. In this strategy, we will focus on how to begin the writing process.

1. First, read the question carefully. This is very important, because your composition *must* answer the question. If your composition is off-topic (לא על הנושא), you will lose some or all of the points for the composition. The composition question should have two parts: the general topic that you need to write about, and ideas for specific details (פרטים ספציפיים) / subtopics (תתי-נושאים) that you can write about. For example, the question on page 8 says:
“Describe a great vacation that you once had.”—this is the general topic.
“You can write about where you went, what you did, who you were with, etc.”—these are the ideas for specific details / subtopics that you can write about. You don't *have to* write about these details, but it's much easier to do so than to think about other details that you can include in your composition.
2. Then, make a writing plan. You can write your plan in English or in Hebrew/Arabic. First, choose the general topic that you want to write about, for example, your family's trip to London last year. Then, make a list of specific details / subtopics that you want to write about, such as the hotel you stayed at, your bus tour of London, and your visit to Buckingham Palace. After you make the list, decide which details / subtopics you will write about first, second, third, etc.
3. Check that the topic and subtopics on your list match the composition question. It might be a good idea to read the question again and make sure that you understood it correctly.

4. If you wrote your list in Hebrew or Arabic, make sure that you know how to write all the important words on your list in English. For example, do you know the words “palace” and “tour?” If not, look those words up in your dictionary *before* you start writing, since you know that you will need them for your composition. If you’re not sure about which word to use, it might be a good idea to choose a different subtopic to write about.
5. Think of a sentence to start your composition. This sentence should introduce (להציג) your topic. It can be simple. For example: My family and I went on a great vacation to London last year. (If it is a letter, you should first start with "Dear (name of person you're writing to)" and put a comma afterwards.
6. Now you can start writing. Make sure to look at your list again and again as you write. This will help you stay on topic and focus on the writing task. You should also count the number of words every few sentences. It’s very important that you write at least 70 words. If you write even one word less (69 words), you will lose 2 points!

Remember! You can succeed on the Module C composition even if your writing isn’t perfect. The main thing is to answer the question, organize your composition well, and write as clearly as you can.

TOTAL BAGRUT STRATEGY PRACTICE # 1

Read the composition questions below and on pages 11–12. For each question, write one general topic that can write about and make a list of specific details / subtopics (3-5 subtopics). Then write a sentence that will begin your composition.

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

Your grandparents in America sent you some money for your birthday. Write a letter to your grandparents thanking them for their gift. You can tell them what you did with the money, how you celebrated your birthday, what your birthday meant to you, etc.

General topic: _____

Subtopics:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

Opening sentence: _____

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

Describe a school activity (such as a trip, a class performance, or an English day) that you participated in. You can write about who was there, what you did, what you liked / disliked about it, etc.

General topic: _____

Subtopics:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

Opening sentence: _____

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

Your aunt is a teacher with many years of experience. Write her a letter about a subject in school that you are having trouble with. You can write about why the subject is hard for you, how your trouble in school is affecting you, what you are doing to solve the problem, etc.

General topic: _____

Subtopics:

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

Opening sentence: _____

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

Describe an after-school or summer job that you once had. You can write about where you worked, what you did, the hours that you worked, your salary, etc.

General topic: _____

Subtopics:

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

Opening sentence: _____

**TOTAL BAGRUT LANGUAGE REVIEW #1—USE / USED TO /
BE USED TO / GET USED TO**

“Begich Tower is a fourteen-floor building that **used to** belong to the American Army.” (lines 11–12)

“Most people **get used to** it very quickly.” (line 23)

Use, used to, be used to, and get used to all sound very similar, but they have different meanings.

1. **Use** = a verb that means להשתמש (It cannot come before “to” or before a verb.)
For example: When you take the Bagrut exam, you should **use** a dictionary.
2. **Used to** = a modal that means פעם היה (ומשהו שהיה עושה בעבר ועכשיו כבר לא) (It comes before a verb.)
For example: I **used to** live in Afula, but now I live in Haifa.
3. **(Be) used to** = an adjective that means להיטרגל ל- (It comes before a noun or a gerund, which is a special noun that consists of a verb + *ing*)
For example: Shevi often works at night, so she’s **used to** sleeping during the day.
4. **Get used to** = a phrase that means להתרגל ל- (It comes before a noun or a gerund, which is a special noun that consists of a verb + *ing*)
For example: When you move to a new country, you must **get used to** a new mentality and culture.

Remember! When you see the word “used,” check if the word “to” comes after it. If the word “to” doesn’t come after it, then you know that it is the past form of “use” (להשתמש). If the word “to” comes after it, check what comes before “used.” If there is a subject (without “be” or “get”), then you know that it is “used to” (פעם היה).

TOTAL BAGRUT LANGUAGE PRACTICE # 1

A. Circle the correct word / phrase in each set of brackets.

1. I got up at five o'clock this morning. Now I'm very tired, because I'm not (**use / used / used to**) getting up so early.
2. Shelly (**was used to / used to / got used to**) work in an office, but now she is an dietician.
3. Don't (**get used / use / be used**) that pen because it doesn't write well.
4. Daniel doesn't want a new pen, because he (**is used / uses / used**) to the pen he has.
5. At first, Kamal didn't like his new pen, but after a while, he (**used / be used / got used**) to it.
6. In the past, they (**would to / used / got used to**) go on long hikes every week, but now they have no time for hiking.
7. If you move to Alaska, it will take you time to (**use / get used to / used**) the freezing weather.
8. Rina and Michal (**use / used / were used**) to be good friends, but they haven't talked to each other in many years.
9. When eating pizza for dinner, the Italians (**get used to / are used / use**) a knife and fork.
10. In the army, soldiers quickly (**used / get used / use**) to sleeping in all kinds of places.

B. Fill in the correct word or phrase (*use / used to / be used to / get used to*) in each sentence / question. Make sure to use the correct form of the word / phrase!

1. Can I please _____ your phone?
2. Mr. Goldberg doesn't have a car, so he _____ taking the bus.
3. Tal always _____ the same brand* of toothpaste.
4. If you give children a lot of sugar, they _____ eating sweet foods.
5. There _____ be a pizza shop here, but it closed a year ago.

6. I will never _____ the wonderful view from my window. Every time I look out the window, I am amazed.
7. Thank you so much for the money you gave me! I _____ it to buy a new pair of shoes.
8. My father is a chef, so I _____ eating delicious and unusual dishes every day.
9. Samira _____ spend a lot of time on her hobbies, but now she spends all her time studying.
10. My parents don't mind when I study at home with a large group of friends; they _____ to all the noise and mess.

*brand = اسم

C. Complete the sentences / questions using the correct form of *use*, *used to*, *be used to*, or *get used to*.

1. Now, Marianna only eats healthy food, but she _____
_____.
2. The Gordons are moving from a large villa to a small apartment. They hope to _____
_____.
3. You should read the instructions before you _____
_____.
4. Rashid started working after school when he was only thirteen years old, so he _____
_____.
5. Do you know how to _____?
6. Living in a dormitory can be fun, but it's not always so easy to _____
_____.
7. I love eating fish, even though I _____.
8. It's hard for older people to change when they _____
_____.
9. At the hotel, we had an amazing breakfast every morning. My mother warned me not to _____.
10. I live very far from school, so I _____.

TOTAL BAGRUT VOCABULARY PRACTICE # 1

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

1. If you are an **adventure** lover, you can hike in Whittier, Alaska.

2. In Whittier, there are **amazing** views of the ocean. _____
3. Whittier **attracts** thousands of visitors. _____
4. There is a tunnel that **connects** Begich Tower and the school building.

5. Begich Tower **contains** a post office and a supermarket. _____
6. Almost the **entire** town of Whittier lives under one roof. _____
7. In the winter, the weather is **extremely** cold. _____
8. The children don't have to go outside in the **freezing** winter months.

9. Not everyone likes to always be with the same **group** of people.

10. Erika Thompson can just walk down the hall to meet a friend.

11. In Whittier, there are paths for people **to hike** on _____
12. In the summer, the weather in Whittier is beautiful. In the winter, **however**, it is extremely cold. _____
13. **Nature** lovers can enjoy seals and other exciting wildlife. _____
14. There are many hiking **paths** for adventure lovers. _____
15. Jack Samara enjoys being a **resident** of Begich Tower. _____
16. The winds often reach a **speed** of 95 kilometers an hour. _____
17. It's not **surprising** that only 218 people live in Whittier. _____
18. Almost all the residents of Whittier live under one roof. **Therefore**, they are all like one big family. _____
19. Whittier has amazing **views** of nature. _____
20. Jack Samara thinks that living in Begich Tower is **wonderful**. _____

B. Match the words to make phrases.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| ___ 1. enjoy | a. which path to take |
| ___ 2. drive | b. difficult |
| ___ 3. a surprising | c. of Israel |
| ___ 4. extremely | d. outside |
| ___ 5. a gro | e. the beautiful view |
| ___ 6. go on | f. ending to a book |
| ___ 7. a resident | g. long hike |
| ___ 8. choose | h. at a high speed |
| ___ 9. have an | i. amazing adventure |
| ___ 10. it's freezing | j. of friends |

C. True or false?

1. In an apartment building, the hall connects different apartments.
2. Playing computer games is a good way to enjoy nature.
3. Israel attracts tourists from all over the world.
4. A good time to go on a picnic is when the weather is wonderful.
5. It's hot in Israel the entire year.
6. The Module C Bagrut exam contains a composition. Therefore, it's important for students to learn composition writing.
7. Going to the supermarket is a big adventure.
8. It is extremely dangerous to fly on a plane.
9. You should take water with you when you go on a hike.
10. Ice cream is delicious. However, it's not a good summer food.

D. Fill in the sentences / questions using the words / phrases printed in bold in Exercise A. Change the form of a word if necessary. Remember to capitalize words that come at the beginning of a sentence.

1. What does this box _____?
2. I'm very busy right now. _____, I can't talk with you.
3. Big sales usually _____ a lot of customers.
4. The town of Melton would like to invite all the _____ of the town to a special festival.
5. This cake is _____! Can I have another piece?
6. You may do the project in pairs or in _____ of three.
7. Don't go camping if you don't like _____.
8. The Ravivs live on the 18th floor right near the beach, so they have a great _____ of the ocean.
9. I'm so tired! I've worked the _____ day without stopping for a minute.
10. Why did you go out without a coat? You must be _____!
11. We were planning to go on a hike today. _____, the weather was so hot that we decided to stay home.
12. Road 6 _____ the north and south of Israel.
13. It was very _____ when it snowed in Jerusalem in May. No one could believe it.
14. Why are you in the _____ now? Students should be in their classroom during the lesson.
15. A large plane usually flies at a _____ of 800 kilometers an hour.