

# 1

## People and Relationships

### READING

#### New Words and Phrases

Wordlist  
Plus 

**A 1** The words below appear in the article you are going to read. Which words have positive meanings?

**complex** מורכב / معقد

**relaxed** גנע / مرتاح, هادئ

**creative** יצירתיבי / إبداعي, ابتكاري

**upset** עצוב / مزعج, حزين

**friendly** תחביבתי / دُوّي

**well-known** ידוע / معروف, مشهور

**2** Circle the correct answers to show you understand the meanings of the words in bold.

1. Yasmin is **creative**. She enjoys *writing stories / making lists*.
2. Yossi is **upset**. He *passed / failed* his driving test.
3. Dina is a **well-known** singer. *Everyone / No one* knows her music.
4. Helen is **friendly**. She *likes / hates* meeting new people.
5. Zack is always **relaxed**. He feels *comfortable / angry* in almost any situation.
6. Oleg is a very **complex** person. Many people don't *recognize / understand* him.

 **NOW YOU:** Do any of these adjectives describe you? Give examples.

Wordlist  
Plus 

**B 1** Learn more new words from the article. Which words could you use to describe families?

**adopt** אומץ / يبني

האותה / بعضهم البعض

**behavior** התנהגות / سلوك, תصرف

לנדי / تماماً

**bring up** גדור / يربى

זומה لـ / يشبه

**childhood** ילדות / طفولة

אף על פי כן / مع ذلك

**determine** לקבוע / يحدد

תמונה, צלם / صورة فوتوغرافية

2 Complete the sentences with the words from exercise B1. Then use the numbered letters to complete the phrase below.

1. Someone might seem happy, but feel ..... 5  
different.
2. Taking a ..... 1 of a beautiful place will help you remember it.
3. Sometimes, teachers speak to students about their ..... 6
4. Sometimes, people who can't have children ..... 2 3 them.
5. Friends help ..... 10 12 when they have problems.
6. Not everyone agrees on the best way to ..... 7 ..... 4 children.
7. Some people spend a lot of time with friends and family. .... 8, they feel alone.
8. Children often ..... 11 one or both of their parents.
9. Sometimes it's hard to ..... 9 how someone feels just by looking at them.

a ..... 1 2 3 4 5 ..... c ..... 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ..... d



C 1 Learn more new words from the article. Which words are nouns?  
Which words are verbs?

**affect** להשפע / يتأثر

**develop** למת凶 / يتطور

**evidence** עדות / دليل

**grow up** לגדול / يكبر، ينشأ

**influence** השפעה / تأثير

**personality** אישיות / شخصية

**research** מחקר / بحث

**sibling** אח, אחות / أخ، أخت

**significant** משמעותי / مهم، ملحوظ

**tend to** מנה לـ / يميل إلى

2 Complete the text with the words from exercise C1. Make any necessary changes.

### Brothers and Sisters Are Not Always Alike

A lot of <sup>1</sup>..... has been done on families. It shows that brothers and sisters can have very different <sup>2</sup>..... although they usually <sup>3</sup>..... in the same home. There is <sup>4</sup>..... that a child's birth order – whether they are the youngest, middle or oldest child – can <sup>5</sup>..... who they become. For example, the youngest children <sup>6</sup>..... be more relaxed than their older <sup>7</sup>..... However, it's not clear that the effects of birth order are that <sup>8</sup>..... The relationships between parents and their children may have more of an <sup>9</sup>..... on how children <sup>10</sup>.....

 **NOW YOU:** Do you have siblings? How similar are you? Give examples.

**Bagrut Booster**  
New Words and Phrases



## Reading Strategy Focus

### Predicting

Before you read a text, look at the title. It often tells you what the topic of the article is and will help you predict (تنبؤ / nim'ū) what you are going to read.

**A** Read the title of the article on page 10. What do you think the article is about?

- How our personality changes.
- What makes us who we are.
- Why we can't change who we are.

**B** Now read paragraph 1 of the article. Was your prediction correct?

**C** Based on paragraph 1, what do you expect to learn in the rest of the article? Complete the answer.

How our ..... and ..... shape our .....

**Bagrut Booster**  
Reading Strategy Focus



## Bagrut Practice

### A Read the article.

#### FACTORS THAT DETERMINE OUR PERSONALITY

**I** Everyone is different. Some people tend to be more relaxed, while others get upset often. Some people are friendly, while others are shy, but the question is why? Is our personality determined by our genes<sup>1</sup> at birth or is it shaped<sup>2</sup> by our environment? It's a hard question to answer because people who share genes, like siblings, often grow up in the same home too. If they are similar, we can't know whether the reason is their shared genes or their shared environment. That's why researchers study identical twins<sup>3</sup> who are adopted by different families. These twins share 100% of the same genes, but their environments may be very different.

**II** Anais Bordier and Samantha Futerman, who starred<sup>4</sup> in the documentary<sup>5</sup> *Twinsters*, are one of the more well-known examples of this. Born in Korea, Anais and Samantha were adopted by different families and brought up in different countries – Anais in France and Samantha in the United States. They only learned about each other at age 25, after a friend of Anais saw a photo of Samantha online and sent it to her. Surprised that a stranger<sup>6</sup> looked so much like her, Anais reached out<sup>7</sup> to Samantha and their relationship began.

**III** Although their childhoods were entirely different, Anais and Samantha are both creative, they have the same sense of humor, and they hate cooked carrots, especially in soup!<sup>8</sup> Nevertheless, they still have very different personalities. For example, Anais is shy and quiet, while Samantha is friendly and warm. One reason may be that Anais grew up without siblings and spent a lot of time alone. Samantha, on the other hand<sup>9</sup>, grew up with two older brothers, so she had more opportunities to be social.

**IV** Dr. Nancy Segal, a psychologist, has studied thousands of twins around the world to try and understand what makes us who we are. According to Segal, there is no simple answer to this question. Both our genes and our environment affect us in different ways. Evidence from her research shows that friendliness<sup>10</sup>, for example, is shaped mostly by the environment. When children are given enough practice, they can learn friendly behaviors. However, the influence of genes is still very significant. Our personalities develop in complex ways.

<sup>1</sup> gene جين

<sup>6</sup> stranger اجنبي

<sup>2</sup> shape يحدد، يصيّم

<sup>7</sup> reach out يتوصل مع

<sup>3</sup> identical twins توائم متطابقة

<sup>8</sup> on the other hand من جهة أخرى

<sup>4</sup> star نجم يُنور رئيسى

<sup>9</sup> friendliness صداقة، مودة

<sup>5</sup> documentary سرطان وثائقي

**B** Answer the questions about the article.

You can find the correct answer to a multiple choice question by eliminating (אֶלְגָּוֹת / גַּלְוֹת) wrong answers. Always check every answer before you decide which one is correct.

1. What do we learn from paragraph I?
  - Why some identical twins are adopted by different families.
  - Why researchers study identical twins who were adopted.
  - What researchers can learn from studying siblings.
  - How the personalities of identical twins are similar.
2. What do we learn from paragraph II about Anais Bordier and Samantha Futerman?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- ..... (i) Who told them they're sisters.
- ..... (ii) When they were adopted.
- ..... (iii) How they found each other.
- ..... (iv) Why they were adopted.
- ..... (v) How they know that they're twins.
- ..... (vi) Where they each grew up.

3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

From lines 15-16, we learn that Anais and Samantha .....

4. Why is the information from lines 15-16 surprising?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE ACCORDING TO PARAGRAPH III.

Because Anais and Samantha didn't .....

5. We learn in paragraph IV that our environment can affect how friendly we are. What example explains this idea? Take your answer from another paragraph.

ANSWER: .....

6. What do the words "this question" (line 23) refer to?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

What .....

Paraphrasing

The correct answer to a multiple-choice question is often paraphrased (ה正답 נכתב אחרת / أعيدت صياغتها) – written in different words than the text.

7. Dr. Segal thinks that (—). (paragraph IV)

- (i) our personality is determined at birth by our genes
- (ii) our personality is mostly shaped by our environment
- (iii) our personality does not change or develop over time
- (iv) our personality is determined by more than one factor

Reference words

Reference words (אוצרות / كلمات مرجعية) are individual words or phrases in a text that refer (תזכיר / تشير إلى) to information mentioned earlier. Sometimes a question in Module E asks about a reference word or words. Let's look back at question 6:

What do the words "this question" (line 23) refer to?

To answer this question, look at the information that appears before the reference words. Look at lines 21-22.

Dr. Nancy Segal, a psychologist, has studied thousands of twins around the world to try and understand what makes us who we are. According to Segal, there is no simple answer to this question.

The words *this question* refer to the words *what makes us who we are* from the sentence before.

Read the sentences below from the article. What do the words in bold refer to?

1. If **they** are similar, we can't know whether the reason is their shared genes or their shared environment. (lines 5-6)
  
2. **These twins** share 100% of the same genes, but their environments may be very different. (lines 7-8)
  
3. Surprised that **a stranger** looked so much like her, Anais reached out to Samantha and their relationship began. (lines 13-14)

Bagrut Booster  
Extra Focus



Prefixes are letters that can be added to the beginning of a word, and change its meaning. The prefixes *im-*, *un-* and *ir-* mean *not*. For example, *unkind* means *not kind*.

**B 1** Add *im-*, *un-* or *ir-* to the adjectives in the chart.

Adjective	Meaning	Adjective	Meaning
1. attractive	אהה, יפה / جذاب	..... attractive	לא אהה, לא יפה / غير جذاب
2. kind	סוב לב / كريم	..... kind	לא סוב לב / غير طيب
3. mature	בוגר / بالغ	..... mature	לא בוגר / غير بالغ, غير ناضج
4. original	מקורו / أصلي	..... original	לא מקורו / غير أصلي
5. patient	סבלני / صبور	..... patient	חסר סבלנות / غير صبور
6. polite	סוטה / مهذب	..... polite	לא סוטה / غير مهذب
7. responsible	账户 / مسؤول	..... responsible	חסר אחריות / غير مسؤول
8. successful	הצלחה / ناجح	..... successful	לא מצליח / غير ناجح

**2** Complete the crossword with the words from exercise B1.

Across →

Somebody who ...

2. fails all the time might feel ....
3. acts older than they are is ....
5. doesn't do what they need to do is ....
7. hates waiting is ....
8. always says "Thank you" is ....

Down ↓

Somebody who ...

1. doesn't like the way they look feels ... .
4. always offers to help people is ... .
6. has a lot of new ideas is ... .

