



אנגלית, מועד חורף נבצרים, תשפ"ב, מס' 016382

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

الفصل الأول: فهم المقروء (70 درجة)
اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك،
وأجب عن الأسئلة 1-9 التي تليها.

פרק ראשון: הבנת הנקרא (70 נקודות)
קרא את הקטע שלפניך,
וענה על השאלות 1-9 שאחריו.

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

FREE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IN FRANCE

I In September 2018, the French city of Dunkirk made its public transportation free. Since then, the 200,000 residents of the city no longer have to pay to use any of the local buses. The idea of free travel has already been tried in several small towns in France, but Dunkirk is so far the largest city to do it.

- 5 **II** Dunkirk's mayor said that one reason for this step is to reduce pollution by encouraging the use of public buses instead of private cars. A year after free transportation began, researchers found that the number of bus passengers had increased by 65% on weekdays and by more than 100% during weekends. Almost half of the new bus users said they had stopped using their cars inside the city and 10% got rid of their cars. "It is clearly very successful in Dunkirk," says Professor Lefèvre, one of the researchers. "This proves that the idea of free public transportation might work in even larger cities, too."



Public transportation on a busy street in Europe
by Oleg Magni
Pexels 1837595

- 15 **III** However, not everyone agrees that major cities like Paris or Marseilles, for example, could successfully copy Dunkirk's free transportation model. Those against the idea claim that this model is more effective in a relatively small city which doesn't have many buses. Research shows that free transportation in Paris would lead to almost no increase in the number of bus passengers. There would also be only a very small decrease in the use of cars. In major cities, free travel would also cost the government a great deal of money.
- 20 **IV** Supporters of free transportation everywhere argue that the climate crisis has made it more important than ever to reduce the use of private cars. Since private cars are a major cause of pollution and the levels of pollution in the big cities are dangerously high, free transportation is a public health issue as well. The supporters also claim that people have the right to free public transportation. The government should pay for it just like it pays for schools, parks and playgrounds.
- 25 **V** In the future, will everyone be able to travel for free in France? So far, French leaders have not made a decision. Hopefully, soon they will find a way to try free public transportation in more cities.



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أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 1-9، حسب القطعة.
في الأسئلة 1 و 3 و 5 و 8، ضع دائرة حول رقم
الإجابة الصحيحة.
في الأسئلة الباقية، أجب حسب التعليمات.
(70 درجة)

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 1-9, על פי הקטע.
בשאלות 1, 3, 5 ו-8, הקף את המספר של
התשובה הנכונה.
בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות.
(70 נקודות)

QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions 1-9 in English according to the text. In questions 1, 3, 5 and 8, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn in paragraph I?

- i) What change was made in Dunkirk in 2018.
- ii) Why free transportation is important.
- iii) Which is the largest city in France.
- iv) When small towns tried free transportation.

(7 points)

2. According to paragraph II, how might free transportation reduce pollution?

ANSWER:

(8 points)

3. The research mentioned in paragraph II shows that in Dunkirk (-).

- i) most of the new bus users got rid of their cars
- ii) more people use the local buses than before
- iii) half of the residents use private cars inside the city
- iv) most people still travel by private cars during weekends

(7 points)

4. What does Professor Lefèvre think could happen following the success in Dunkirk?

(paragraph II)

ANSWER:

(8 points)



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5. Those who disagree with Professor Lefèvre claim that free transportation (–). (paragraph III)

- i) will need more research
- ii) will lead to an increase in the use of cars
- iii) won't be effective in major cities
- iv) won't save the passengers a lot of money

(8 points)

6. Why might the government be against the idea of free transportation in large cities? (paragraph III)

ANSWER:

(8 points)

7. How does the use of private cars affect public health? (paragraph IV)

ANSWER:

(8 points)

8. Supporters of free transportation claim that (–). (paragraph IV)

- i) free transportation is more important than playgrounds
- ii) the health issue is worse than the climate crisis
- iii) the government encourages the use of private cars
- iv) everybody has the right to free public transportation

(8 points)

9. What would the writer like the French leaders to decide? (paragraph V)

ANSWER:

(8 points)