

- א. סוג הבחינה: בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים
ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה
ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים
מועד הבחינה: תשס"ג, מועד ב
מספר השאלון: 09,908653

א נ ג ל י ת

5 יחידות לימוד

הוראות לנבחן

- א. משך הבחינה: שלוש שעות.
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה חמישה פרקים.
- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|------------------------|---|-----|--------|
| פרק ראשון | – | הבנת הנקרא (חלק ראשון) | – | 33 | נקודות |
| פרק שני | – | הבנת הנשמע | – | 10 | נקודות |
| פרק שלישי | – | הבנת הנקרא (חלק שני) | – | 27 | נקודות |
| פרק רביעי | – | תרגיל קלוז | – | 10 | נקודות |
| פרק חמישי | – | משימות כתיבה | – | 20 | נקודות |
| סה"כ | – | | | 100 | נקודות |
- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: מילון אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי
או: قاموس « هاراب » انجليزي
للناطقين بالعربية
(מילון הראפס אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי)
- השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.
- ד. הוראות מיוחדות:
- עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
 - כתוב את תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד. אסור להשתמש בטיפקס.
 - בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.
- הערות: 1. גם נבחנים בבחינות משנה ונבחנים אקסטרניים חייבים להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.
2. על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מהציון.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

ב ה צ ל ח ה !

/המשך מעבר לדף/

PART I: READING COMPREHENSION (Section 1) (33 points)

Read the passage below carefully and then answer questions 1-3.

THIS ROBOT REALLY WORKS!

I

If your idea of a robot is an intelligent creature with unlimited capabilities, you've been watching too many movies. The fact is that most robots are either unthinking factory machines, or purely academic projects that cost a fortune to develop and have no practical value whatsoever.

II

- 5 Now meet Roomba, a new robot built by the iRobot company in Somerville, Massachusetts. Basically a humble vacuum cleaner, Roomba lacks Hollywood glamour. However, the clever little robot is the first one ever built that is designed to serve a useful household purpose at an affordable price. Selling for \$200, it costs about the same as a standard vacuum cleaner.

III

- 10 Roomba was invented by Rodney Brooks, a robotics expert who had spent his student days in the 1980s designing robots he remembers as "cool but useless". Then he decided to move on, and in 1990 he and his two partners founded iRobot with the intention of building robots for everyday use. But first they had to supplement their knowledge of robotics with some basic facts about the average consumer. "It didn't take us long to
15 realize that nobody is going to buy a \$3000 vacuum cleaner that requires a degree in engineering to operate," says Brooks. "In order to sell a robot as a household appliance, you have to make sure it's effective, affordable, and simple to use."

IV

- And so the iRobot team set to work. They proceeded to study some practical subjects few scientists relish, such as materials and manufacturing costs, marketing techniques, and
20 most important, the art of cleaning floors. They got down on their hands and knees and figured out how dust collects and circulates. They even spent several nights in a factory watching how heavy-duty vacuum cleaners deal with industrial dirt. Once the research was completed, the actual building process began. It took longer than expected, but twelve years and thirty experimental models later, Roomba was introduced to the public.

/המשך בעמוד 3/

V

25 Roomba is an independent little thing. Just switch it on and it starts to move around the room in spirals, cleaning as it goes. Using its sensors, it identifies the obstacles in its path (chairs, tables, etc) and whenever it reaches one, it simply turns away. It then moves carefully along the length of the walls until it concludes that it has vacuumed the entire room.

VI

30 Does Roomba do a better job than a human being using an ordinary vacuum cleaner? Not really. But imagine turning it on and sitting down with a cup of coffee... You probably won't mind if there's still a bit of dust in the corner.

(Adapted from "Maid to Order", *Time*, September 23, 2002)

QUESTIONS (33 points)

Answer questions 1-3 as instructed, according to the context of the passage.
In question 1(a), circle the number of the most suitable answer.

1(a) Which of the following is a suitable title for paragraph I?

- i) Robots: How They Do So Much
- ii) Robots: The Image and the Reality
- iii) Robots: Movie Stars of the 21st Century
- iv) Robots: Past, Present and Future

(1 point)

1(b) How is the vacuum cleaner Roomba different from other robots?

Base your answers on paragraph I and paragraph II. Write ONE fact in each line.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

(1) Unlike robots in films, Roomba

(2) Unlike industrial robots, Roomba

(6 points)

1(c) Brooks "decided to move on" (lines 11-12) – from doing what to doing what?
(paragraph III)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

From

to

(6 points)

(QUESTION 1 = 13 points)

2(a) Give the TWO major stages in the development of Roomba. (paragraph IV)

(1)

(2)

(6 points)

2(b) What is the subject of paragraph V?

ANSWER:

(3 points)

2(c) Rodney Brooks mentions several consumer requirements of household appliances.

Give ONE way in which Roomba fulfills ONE of these requirements.

Base your answers on paragraph III and paragraph V.

Consumer requirement (paragraph III):

How Roomba fulfills it (paragraph V):

(5 points)

(QUESTION 2 = 14 points)

3(a) Based on paragraph VI, give a reason why a person might want **OR** why a person might not want to buy Roomba.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

A person want to buy Roomba because

.....

(3 points)

3(b) The writer's tone throughout the article is humorous. Copy ONE phrase from the article that shows this.

ANSWER:

(3 points)

(QUESTION 3 = 6 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/

PART II: LISTENING COMPREHENSION (10 points)

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINEES:

- * You are about to hear the text of your Listening Comprehension test, which will be spoken twice.
- * Before the first broadcast, you may look at the questions.
- * You may start answering the questions after the first broadcast.

Answer question 4 (items a-g) according to the context of the passage you have heard. In items (d), (e) and (g), follow the instructions. In the other items, circle the number of the correct answer.

"SORRY, I CAN'T REMEMBER"

- 4(a) At the beginning of the program, the speaker describes (–).
- i) how people feel when they forget something
 - ii) how people avoid forgetting things
 - iii) some subjects students forget
 - iv) some things most people remember
- 4(b) According to researchers, why do we forget things?
- i) There are psychological reasons.
 - ii) Certain facts are hard to remember.
 - iii) We get too much information.
 - iv) People don't function efficiently.
- 4(c) What does Dr. Pierson explain?
- i) What things people forget.
 - ii) The importance of forgetting.
 - iii) How to improve memory.
 - iv) How the brain remembers things.

4(d) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE (ONE WORD).

According to the speaker, it's surprising that so many people believe it is to improve memory.

(2 points)

4(e) PUT AN X BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

What do experts say about improving memory? Name TWO things.

- i) You can do it without any help.
- ii) More research on the subject is needed.
- iii) Most books on the subject are not helpful.
- iv) It requires a lot of effort.
- v) Everyone should try to do it.
- vi) Only children can do it.

(2 points)

4(f) Ms Black's advice is based on the fact that (—).

- i) different people learn in different ways
- ii) making diagrams is the best study method
- iii) students need to learn different subjects
- iv) some people cannot improve their memory

4(g) PUT AN X BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

What TWO things are we told about photographic memory?

- i) It is a subject that interests researchers.
- ii) It is quite common.
- iii) There are no books on the subject.
- iv) It is a good thing to have.
- v) It cannot be improved.
- vi) It does not prevent people from forgetting.

(2 points)

(QUESTION 4 = 10 points)

Note: The exam continues on page 8.

PART III: READING COMPREHENSION (Section 2) (27 points)

Read the passage below carefully and then answer question 5.

SCREEN OR PAPER?

I

Several years ago, a lot of people were convinced that conventional books would soon be a thing of the past. The future, it seemed, would belong to e-books – electronic books that are read on a computer screen or on a special hand-held device. Numerous publishing companies rushed to equip themselves for the revolution, but it never came. "The first 5 e-books generated a lot of excitement," explains one publisher, "but mostly among young and technology-minded readers. Others apparently saw no real reason to change their lifestyle."

II

Such a reason is precisely what e-book publishers are now trying to give potential readers. Some are offering attractive innovations, such as animated texts. Others publish a popular 10 author's latest book only in e-book form, or put out a computerized version two weeks before it appears in print.

III

There is evidence that these tactics are beginning to pay off. "We're finally starting to see steady growth," says e-book publisher Ethan McCray. "In fact, by the end of the decade e-books are expected to account for 10% of book sales in the USA, up from about 1% 15 today." However, even if such predictions are correct, it will probably be a very long while before we find conventional books only in antique shops.

(Adapted from "Not Ready for Prime Time," *Newsweek*, June 10, 2002)

Answer question 5 (items a-e) as instructed, according to the context of the passage.

PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO GRAMMAR AND SPELLING.

5(a) PUT AN X BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

Which TWO statements regarding e-books are true according to paragraph I?

- i) Publishers prefer not to deal with them.
- ii) Early expectations were high.
- iii) Publishing costs are low.
- iv) They have many advantages over conventional books.
- v) Some of them are about computers.
- vi) They have a limited audience.

(2 points)

5(b) What change in lifestyle is referred to in paragraph I?

ANSWER:

(3 points)

5(c) What are ALL the e-book publishers mentioned in paragraph II trying to do?

ANSWER:

(3 points)

5(d) According to the writer, the revolution "never came" (line 4). Give ONE fact from paragraph III which shows this.

ANSWER:

(3 points)

5(e) What are the writer's expectations for conventional books? (paragraph III)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Conventional books

(3 points)

(QUESTION 5 = 14 points)

/המשך בעמוד 10/

Read the book reviews below carefully and then answer question 6.

BOOKS IN BRIEF

Southern Roads is Virginia Wolcott's first novel. Nineteen-year-old Annabelle Carson moves from her hometown to the big city and struggles to find herself in her new environment. There's nothing especially original about this theme, but Wolcott's confident writing and her inventive use of language enable her book to rise above the ordinary. At 23, Wolcott is a young writer with a promising future.

Renewal, Harold Newberry's latest book, is an astonishing account of a small Italian village returning to life after the eruption of a nearby volcano. Newberry writes beautifully, in a fine journalistic style that prevents the story from becoming too sentimental. Based on actual facts, his description of the villagers striving to rebuild their lives radiates optimism and faith in human nature.

Mixed-up Magic is a beautifully illustrated new edition of John Edgar's children's story, first published in 1954. Three children discover a magic pond that promises to grant their every wish. The only problem is that they don't get what they want. One child's wish to fly turns her into a winged insect, and when another child asks for a time machine, he gets a clock. While readers may find Edgar's tone overly didactic, the talking pond's charming confusion still appeals to young and old alike.

Answer question 6 (items a-f) as instructed, according to the reviews.

PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO GRAMMAR AND SPELLING.

6(a) What do the books *Southern Roads* and *Renewal* have in common, according to the reviews?

- i) Both take place in the city.
- ii) Both focus on one main character.
- iii) Both are the authors' first books.
- iv) Both describe adjustment to new circumstances.

(1 point)

6(b) What does the reviewer criticize in *Mixed-up Magic*?

ANSWER:
(3 points)

6(c) The reviewer's overall impression of *Southern Roads* is (–).

- i) more negative than positive
- ii) more positive than negative
- iii) very negative
- iv) not clearly stated

(1 point)

6(d) Copy ONE sentence or phrase from the review of *Mixed-up Magic* which explains the title of the book.

ANSWER:
(3 points)

IN ITEMS (e)-(f), COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

6(e) In both *Southern Roads* and *Renewal*, the reviewer likes
(3 points)

6(f) The book tells a true story.
(2 points)

(QUESTION 6 = 13 points)

PART IV: CLOZE EXERCISE (10 points)

7. Fill in the missing words (ONE WORD IN EACH SPACE); the missing word may be any part of speech. Pay special attention to spelling, grammar and punctuation. (10 points; 1 point for each correct word)

IMPORTANT: READ THE WHOLE PASSAGE THROUGH BEFORE DOING THE EXERCISE.

AMERICAN ANIMATION GROWS UP

In the USA nowadays, there are more animated cartoons on TV than ever before. However, they are no longer meant only for (1.); in fact, more and more of them are (2.) aimed at adults.

Why have American TV stations begun (3.) so many animation programs for adults? One (4.) is that viewers enjoy their special kind of humor. Says one animator, "Cartoons can (5.) fun of real-life situations in a way that other programs can't. Apparently, people are more willing to be laughed (6.) by a cartoon character than by a human being."

Others who (7.) discovered the appeal of cartoons are TV producers, (8.) main concern is financial. "Cartoons are much (9.) to produce than other TV programs," explains one producer. "If we used live actors, I (10.) have to pay each one a huge amount of money. For the same sum, I can hire ten good animators." It seems that cartoons are making everybody happy these days.

PART V: WRITING TASKS (20 points)

Write in English on BOTH of the following topics, no. 8 and no. 9.

Write about 120-130 words on each topic.

WRITE IN INK (NOT IN PENCIL). PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO HANDWRITING.
MAKE SURE YOU WRITE LEGIBLY AND TO THE POINT.

8. A robotics company is sponsoring a competition for the best idea for a new robot.

Write a formal letter to the organizers of the competition. Give your own idea for a robot and explain its function – for example, help with studies, daily chores, transportation, etc. You may also describe what the robot looks like.

Your idea can be serious or humorous. You may relate to the passage "This Robot Really Works!"

IMPORTANT: Do not write your own name in the letter.

Use an imaginary name.

9. Your school newspaper has asked students to write on the following topic:

Overcrowding in the classroom is a problem in many schools today. One solution that has been suggested is that classes be split and taught in two shifts, half the class in the morning and the other half in the afternoon. What is your opinion of this suggested change?

Write a passage for the newspaper, giving your opinion of the suggestion and discussing some of its possible advantages and / or disadvantages.

ב ה צ ל ח ה !

Use this page and the next (nos. 14-15) for writing a rough draft for topic no. 8.

Use this page and the next (nos. 17-18) for writing a rough draft for topic no. 9.

