מדינת ישראל

משרד החינוך

סוג הבחינה: א. בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים

ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה

ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים

מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשס״ט, 2009 מספר השאלון: 405,01610, 405

אנגלית

שאלון הי (MODULE E)

גרסה אי

הוראות לנבחן

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה ורבע
- ב. <u>מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה</u>: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.

פרק ראשון – הבנת הנקרא – 70 נקודות

 $\frac{30}{2}$ – הבנת הנשמע – הבנת הנשמע

סה״כ — 100 נקודות

<u>חומר עזר מותר בשימוש:</u> מילון אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי

נבחן ״עולה חדש״ רשאי להשתמש <u>גם</u> במילון דו־לשוני: אנגלי-שפת־אמו / שפת־אמו-אנגלי.

השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.

ד. הוראות מיוחדות:

- עליך לכתוב את <u>כל</u> תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
- (2) כתוב את כל תשובותיך ב<u>אנגלית</u> ו<u>בעט בלבד</u>. <u>אסור</u> להשתמש בטיפקס.
 - (3) בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.

<u>הערה</u>: גם נבחנים אקסטרניים ונבחני משנה <u>חייבים</u> להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד. בהצלחה!

/המשך מעבר לדף

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

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-8.

SO WHAT IF IT'S NOT REALLY ART?

An exhibition by three unusual Canadian artists opened yesterday in the city of Bristol, England. The painters, who are known simply as Billy, Tom and Toby, won't be offended if critics sneer, "That's art? My dog could have done it!" While the artists are not dogs, they *are* animals – more precisely, chimpanzees, and they've been painting for several years now.

Billy, Tom and Toby are three of the 12 chimps that live in a sanctuary near Montreal, Canada, which provides a secure home for old chimps whose lives were spent in research labs or circuses. "The animals arrived depressed and frightened," says sanctuary director Ellen Barkin. "We thought a painting project might help improve their mood a little." The results took everyone by surprise. Some of the chimps needed only a brief introduction before picking up a paintbrush on their own. Others were less keen at first, but when encouraged by staff members they soon joined in. Now they all turn eagerly to their art equipment at every opportunity.

According to Ms Barkin, each of the chimps has a distinctive way of working. Billy, for example, prefers various shades of blue and takes his time applying the paint to the canvas. Toby tends to paint quickly with an obvious sense of delight, and Tom, the oldest of the group, displays a clear preference for dark colors and large canvases. "We found that the paintings of these three particularly appealed to our visitors," says Ms Barkin. "That's why we decided to send them overseas."

The Bristol exhibition is meant to do more than simply entertain. All the income from the sale of paintings will go toward expanding the Montreal sanctuary and improving its facilities. The same fund-raising strategy has been used before. An exhibition held in Canada last year was a huge success, with 13 of the 15 chimp paintings selling in the first week. The organizers of the Bristol show are hoping for similar results. Says

Peter Beller, the exhibition curator, "These chimps have been used their whole lives

Peter Beller, the exhibition curator, "These chimps have been used their whole lives for our benefit. Now it's time to do something for them."

(Adapted from "Is that art? A chimp could have painted it," The Observer, September 26, 2004)

QUESTIONS (70 points)

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

1.	. The writer calls the artists "unusual" (line 1) because (–).		
	(i)	they've been painting for a very long time	
	(ii)	their paintings are especially good	
	(iii)	you don't expect chimps to paint	
	(iv)	you don't expect chimps to care about criticism	
			(8 points)
2.	Wha	t does Ellen Barkin explain in lines 6-13 about the painting projec	t?
COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.			
	She e	explains why	
			(8 points)
	XX 71		
3.	Wha	t was surprising about the painting project? (lines 6-13)	
	(i)	The chimps didn't need any help.	
	(ii)	Staff members became very enthusiastic.	
	(iii)	All the paintings were very good.	
	(iv)	All the chimps' reactions were positive.	
			(8 points)
4.		PLETE THE SENTENCE.	
	All th	ne examples in lines 14-19 show that the chimps don't	•••••
			<i>(</i> 0 · · · ·
			(8 points)

5.	What	do we	learn from lines 14-19?		
	(i)	How	popular the paintings are outside C	Canada.	
	(ii)	How	paintings were chosen for the exhib	bition.	
	(iii)	Whic	n chimp is the most popular.		
	(iv)	Why	people visit the sanctuary.		
					(7 points)
6.		are the 20-26)	"similar results" (line 24) that the I	Bristol show organizers ho	pe for?
	COM	PLETE	THE SENTENCE.		
	They	hope t	nat people		
	J	1			(8 points)
7.	Peter Beller says, "These chimps have been used their whole lives for our benefit" (lines 25-26). What were the chimps used for?				
			answer. Take your answer from <u>and</u>	other paragraph.	
	ANSV	VER:			
					(7 points)
8.	What	inforn	nation are we given in the article al	bout the Montreal sanctua	ary?
	PUT .	А √ В	Y THE <u>TWO</u> CORRECT ANSWE	RS.	
		i)	Who founded it.		
		ii)	What it looks like.		
		iii)	How its location was chosen.		
		iv)	What its purpose is.		
		v)	When it was built.		
		vi)	What its plans for the future are.		
				(2×8=	16 points)

Note: The exam continues on page 6.

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

Answer questions **9-14** according to the broadcast. In questions 11 and 14, follow the instructions. In the other questions, circle the number of the correct answer. (5 points for each correct answer.)

EARTHWATCH TO THE RESCUE

9. What do we learn from Kelly's first answ	er?
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- (i) Why Earthwatch works with volunteers.
- (ii) How long Earthwatch has been active.
- (iii) How the animals are saved.
- (iv) Why animals need help.
- **10.** The examples of Sri Lanka and South Africa are given to show that (–).
 - (i) all animals are in great danger
 - (ii) Earthwatch was especially active last year
 - (iii) Earthwatch works mainly with wild animals
 - (iv) volunteers are sent where they are needed most

11.	Why is it surprising that Earthwatch has so many volunteers? Give ONE reason
	ANSWER:

- **12.** What are we told about the Earthwatch volunteers?
 - (i) What training they get.
 - (ii) What kinds of work they do.
 - (iii) Where they prefer to go.
 - (iv) How they feel about their work.

13.	According to Kelly, the critics of Earthwatch claim that the organization (–).		
	(i)	damages the environment	
	(ii)	has too many employees	
	(iii)	doesn't help enough animals	
	(iv)	doesn't work with local governments	
14.	COMPLETE THE SENTENCE. In her last answer, Kelly tells the interviewer how people can		

בהצלחה! זכות היוצרים שמורה למדינת ישראל אין להעתיק או לפרסם אלא ברשות משרד החינוך