

- סוג הבחינה: א. בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים
ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה
ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים
מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשע"א, 2011
מספר השאלון: 403,016104

אנגלית

שאלון ג'

(MODULE C)

גרסה א'

הוראות לנבחן

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה ורבע
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה פרק אחד: הבנת הנקרא – 100 נקודות
- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: מילון אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי
או: قاموس "هاراب" إنجليزي – إنجليزي – عربي
(מילון הראפס אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי)
או: معجم "لونجمان" للإنجليزية الحديثة
(מילון לונגמן לאנגלית מודרנית)
- נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת-אמו / שפת-אמו-אנגלי.
- ד. הוראות מיוחדות:
- (1) עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
 - (2) כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד. אסור להשתמש בטיפקס.
 - (3) בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!

ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (100 points)

فهم المقروء (100 درجة)

הבנת הנקרא (100 נקודות)

קרא את הקטע שלפניך, וענה על השאלות 10-1. اقرأ القطعة التي أمامك، ثم أجب عن الأسئلة 10-1.

Read the report below and then answer questions 1-10.

DAYDREAMING

by Andrew Baker

We have all been in situations in which we daydream. We may be doing a routine task, and suddenly, without being aware of it, our thoughts wander. We begin to think about things that have no connection to what we are doing at the time.

In the past, daydreaming was associated with laziness and even today many people consider it a waste of time. One thing is sure: daydreaming may interfere with our daily routine if it happens too often. In addition, there are situations when daydreaming can even be dangerous - for example, if it happens to us while we are driving. However, research shows that daydreaming also has benefits.

In one study, Dr. Cindy Berger from Milford University found that while we daydream our brain works hard. "For many years we believed that the brain is 'asleep' while we are daydreaming," says Dr. Berger. "To our surprise we discovered that the parts of the brain that are responsible for problem solving are very active when our thoughts wander. In fact, they are more active than when we focus on routine tasks."

In her second study, Dr. Berger found that people who daydream find more creative solutions to problems. She believes that daydreaming allows the brain to make new associations between ideas. As a result of these studies, several companies decided to give their employees a break from work during the day to let them daydream. These companies reported that some of their best-selling products were the result of ideas that employees had during that time.

Today, researchers also use the word "daydreaming" to refer to situations where we *choose* to let our thoughts wander. Research shows that this kind of daydreaming can have a positive effect on people's personal life. If, for example, you daydream about an argument you had with your friend, you may imagine yourself behaving in a different way, and then act differently in the future. Daydreaming can also help you do something that is not easy for you, like talking in front of your class. If you imagine yourself doing this successfully, it can give you confidence.

It seems that daydreaming is not a waste of time after all.

(Adapted from "Discovering the Virtues of a Wandering Mind,"

The New York Times, June 28, 2010)

ענה באנגלית על השאלות 10-1, על פי הקטע. أجب بالإنجليزية عن الأسئلة 10-1، حسب القطعة.
 בשאלות 1, 2, 3 ו-8 הקף במעגל את המספר של התשובה הנכונה. في الأسئلة 1, 2, 3, 8 ضع دائرة حول رقم الإجابة الصحيحة.
 בשאר השאלות ענה לפי ההוראות. في الأسئلة الباقية أجب حسب التعليمات.
 (100 נקודות) (100 درجة)

Answer questions 1-10 in English according to the report. In questions 1, 2, 3 and 8, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What does the writer explain in lines 1-3?

- i) Why daydreaming is important.
- ii) What daydreaming is.
- iii) What causes daydreaming.
- iv) How often we daydream.

(9 points)

2. Daydreaming may have a negative effect if we (-). (lines 4-8)

- i) remember the past while daydreaming
- ii) are aware that we are daydreaming
- iii) do it many times during the day
- iv) do it during routine tasks

(9 points)

3. Driving is mentioned in lines 4-8 as an example of a situation (-).

- i) when we must focus on what we are doing
- ii) that has been studied many times by researchers
- iii) where daydreaming can have benefits
- iv) that is part of our daily routine

(9 points)

4. Why was Dr. Berger surprised by what she discovered? (lines 9-14)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Because before her study she thought.....

.....

(9 points)

5. How is our brain activity while daydreaming different from our brain activity while doing routine work? (lines 9-14)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

When we daydream.....

(9 points)

6. In her second study, Dr. Berger discovered that people who daydream find solutions to problems. What did she discover in her first study that explains this? (lines 9-20)

ANSWER:

(10 points)

7. How does Dr. Berger explain the effect daydreaming has on creativity? (lines 15-20)

ANSWER:

(9 points)

8. How did some companies benefit from Dr. Berger's studies? (lines 15-20)

- i) The companies needed fewer employees.
- ii) The companies were more successful.
- iii) Their employees were happier.
- iv) Creative people came to work for them.

(9 points)

9. In line 20 the writer says: "during that time". What is the time he is talking about?
(lines 15-20)

ANSWER:
(9 points)

10. PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

In lines 21-27 the writer gives examples of how daydreaming can help us (-).

- i) change our behavior
- ii) do our routine work
- iii) become more active
- iv) do difficult things
- v) get a creative job
- vi) do better in tests

(2×9=18 points)

בהצלחה!

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