

סוג הבחינה : א. בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים
ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה
מועד הבחינה : קיץ תשס"ד, 2004
מספר השאלון : 016108

אנגלית

שאלון ז'

(MODULE G)

הוראות לנבחן

א. משך הבחינה: שעה ורבע

ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח הערכה: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.

פרק ראשון – הבנת הנקרא – 60 נקודות
פרק שני – משימת כתיבה – 40 נקודות
סה"כ – 100 נקודות

ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: מילון אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי או מילון הראפס אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי

נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש גם במילון דו לשוני: אנגלי-שפת-אמו/שפת-אמו-אנגלי. השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.

ד. הוראות מיוחדות:

- עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
- כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד. אסור להשתמש בטיפקס.
- בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.

הערה: על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מהציון.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS (60 points)

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-3.

IDEAS WANTED

by Karen Lowry Miller

Vladimir Belov, a Russian chemist, saw an unusual appeal on the Web last year. An anonymous firm was looking for a new way to manufacture a certain chemical substance – one that Belov happened to be familiar with from his own work. "I couldn't stop thinking about it," he says. After two weeks in his lab he sent in a solution, and before
5 long a \$ 20,000 check arrived. Belov still has no idea who posted the appeal, nor even what the substance is being used for.

Welcome to the new face of industrial research. Scientists have long suspected that solutions to myriad problems were somewhere out there – sitting in research labs and even kitchens the world over – if only they could figure out how to find them. Two
10 years ago, a leading pharmaceutical company decided to try a new approach and created Innoventor, a website on which it posted problems that had stumped its own experts. Since then, eight more companies have joined in, and more than 20,000 solutions have been submitted. "What blew our minds is that solutions can come from the most unexpected sources," says Richard Houston, an expert at Innoventor who helps companies screen
15 the submissions. "One lab had given up on making a certain compound, and then discovered that a chemist in Kazakhstan had it in a jar in his refrigerator."

Innoventor is an open forum where "seekers" and "solvers", as they are dubbed on the site, can interact freely. To avoid tipping off rivals, companies post their problems anonymously. Submissions are geography-blind and job titles are irrelevant, giving
20 solvers an unbiased chance at a little glory. Most companies would never have entrusted a serious research problem to 28-year-old Michael Calkin, a mere graduate student, but Calkin solved just such a problem in less than ten days.

Big firms like the arrangement because it shifts the risk onto the scientists, who don't get paid unless they produce results. Even then, they often can't keep the money. Calkin
25 had to give two-thirds of his \$30,000 award to his university, leaving him just enough to pay his debts. But even he did better than Appao Sayam, who clocked in 20-hour days for three weeks, only to have his employer take his entire \$75,000 award. Winners must also relinquish all rights to their discoveries, leaving them to wonder what kind of fortune they helped secure for some unknown seeker.

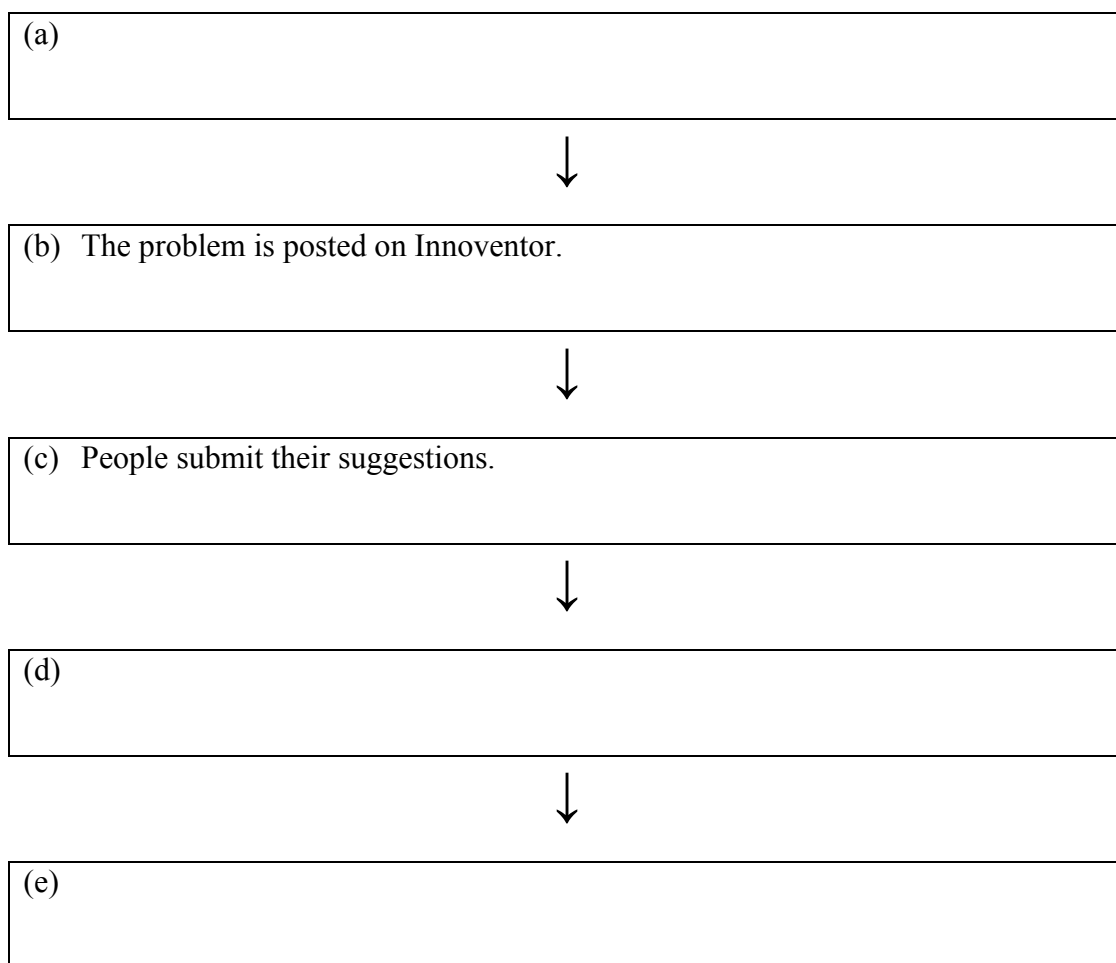
- 30 Despite such drawbacks, plenty of challengers are willing to tackle the 80 questions currently on the site. The cash prizes – from \$5,000 to \$100,000 – can go far, especially in countries where scientists earn as little as \$300 a month. But it's not just about money. "The problems are very interesting," says one Polish researcher. "It's the intellectual challenge of being able to solve a problem that nobody else could. It's not easy to quit."
- 35 That's the kind of addiction that Innoventor is betting on.

(Adapted from "Ideas Wanted" by Karen Lowry Miller, *Newsweek*, June 30-July 7, 2003)

QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions 1-3 in English according to the article.

1. How does the Innoventor system work? List the major stages of the process in sequence. Complete the graphic organizer below by filling in the three empty boxes.



(3x8=24 points)

2. Give TWO benefits of the Innoventor system for the companies. Answer according to lines 23-29.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

(i) The companies don't have to _____
_____.

(ii) The companies _____
_____.

(2x9=18 points)

3. Why does the author use the example of Michael Calkin? Give TWO reasons according to lines 17-29 (one reason from each paragraph).

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

(i) To show that _____
_____.

(ii) To show that _____
_____.

(2x9=18 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (40 points)

Write 120-140 words in English on the following topic.

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

4. It has been suggested that voting should be not only a right but an obligation as well, and that there should be some sort of penalty for not voting.
Do you agree or disagree that voting in national and local elections should be made obligatory? Explain why.

בהצלחה!

