

פתרון בחינת הבגרות באנגלית

שאלון ד' (MODULE D)

מספרי השאלון: 404,016105

גרסה ב'

מוגש על ידי:

אורית הולנדר, מיכל חכמון,

נחמה מצנר וארז צרפתי

מורים לאנגלית ברשת בתי הספר של

יואל גבע

הערות:

1. התשובות המוצגות כאן הן בגדר הצעה לפתרון השאלון.
2. תיתכנה תשובות נוספות, שאינן מוזכרות כאן, לחלק מהשאלות.

- א. סוג הבחינה: בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים
ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה
ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים
מועד הבחינה: תשס"ט, מועד ב
מספר השאלון: 404,016105

אנגלית

שאלון ד'

(MODULE D)

גרסה ב'

הוראות לנבחן

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה ורבע
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.
פרק ראשון – הבנת הנקרא – 70 נקודות
פרק שני – משימת כתיבה – 30 נקודות
סה"כ – 100 נקודות
- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: מילון אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי או מילון הראפס אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי: قاموس " هاراب " إنجليزي – إنجليزي – عربي
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!

/המשך מעבר לדף/

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

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

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE PERSONAL ROBOT?

In the last 100 years we have made amazing technological advances. But so far we haven't produced one invention that would make life a lot easier for us all – a personal robot to help around the house. As robotics engineer Dan Pinter told our reporter, making robots for home use is a huge challenge.

5 How close are we to having a domestic robot?

Well, we're working on it. At the moment, most robots can only perform one particular task, and they can't do the kinds of things people do routinely around the home. For instance, you and I have no problem getting a glass of water without dropping it or spilling anything. It's extremely difficult to design a robot that can do something like
10 this, and even harder to design one that can handle all sorts of objects. However, we are getting closer.

What else are robotics engineers working on these days?

Improving robotic vision. We humans use both our eyes and our brain to make sense of what we're looking at. Robots can't do anything like that. Some can recognize a
15 few shapes and colors, but they can't understand, for example, if the square object in front of them is a microwave oven or a cardboard box. So it will be a long time before you can sit back and let your robot cook dinner for you.

So do you think we'll ever have a personal robot?

Well, to be really useful, a personal robot will have to be able to function well in a
20 place like a home, where things are left lying around and children run in and out. It will also have to deal with many different tasks. That hasn't happened yet, but there's been real progress recently. Andrew Ng from Stanford University has developed a robot that picks up cups and opens doors when given simple voice commands. He believes that soon his robot will be able to clean our houses, put our clothes away, and empty
25 the garbage. And that's what it's all about, isn't it? A robot doing the jobs we hate.

(Adapted from "What became of the personal robot?" *BBC News*, 16 December 2008)

QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions **1-8** in English, according to the interview. In questions 1, 4, 5 and 6, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn about personal robots from lines 1-4?

- (i) When they were invented.
- (ii) Why they are hard to make.
- (iii) What they will be used for.
- (iv) What kind of technology they use.

(8 points)

2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

According to lines 5-11, engineers are trying to design a robot that

can do the kinds of things people do routinely around the home.....

(8 points)

3. According to lines 12-17, what can robots already do today?

ANSWER: **recognize a few shapes and colors**.....

(7 points)

4. What are we told about robotic vision? (lines 12-17)

- (i) What engineers are doing to improve it.
- (ii) How it is different from human vision.
- (iii) When it was developed.
- (iv) Why it is so good.

(8 points)

5. Today most robots cannot function well in the home because (-). (lines 18-25)

- (i) too many people tell them what to do
- (ii) they can't move quickly enough
- (iii) things are always changing
- (iv) the doors aren't always left open

(8 points)

6. In what way is Andrew Ng's robot different from the other robots described in the interview?

- (i) It can do all the jobs in a house.
- (ii) It can do more than one thing.
- (iii) It can talk to people.
- (iv) It can learn from its mistakes.

(9 points)

7. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Emptying the garbage (lines 24-25) is given as an example of

jobs people hate

(8 points)

תשובות נוספות - ראה נספח

8. Dan Pinter believes that some day we will have a personal robot in the home.

Copy TWO sentences or phrases that show this.

Take your answers from different paragraphs.

- (1) **we are getting closer**
- (2) **there's been real progress recently**

(2x7=14 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (30 points)

Write 100-120 words in English on the following topic.

9. A month ago, your principal decided that students would not be allowed to bring cell phones to school. Write a letter to a friend abroad, telling him or her about this new rule.

You may relate to the following points:

- * Why cell phones are not allowed in school.
- * How the new rule has changed life in school.
- * How you and / or the other students feel about the new rule.
- * How the new rule has affected you.

בהצלחה !

Use this page and the next (nos. 5-6) for writing a rough draft.

נספח

שאלון ד'

(MODULE D)

תשובות אפשריות נוספות

שאלה 7:

Emptying the garbage (line 24-25) is giving as an example of **what Andrew's robot will be able to do.**