

פתרון בחינת הבגרות באנגלית

שאלון ה' (MODULE E)

מספרי השאלון: 405,016106

גרסה א'

מוגש על ידי:

אורית הולנדר, גניה אטד,

נחמה מצנר, דנה דרורי 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.

סוג הבחינה: א. בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים
 ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה
 ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים
 מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשע"א, 2011
 מספר השאלון: 405,016106

מדינת ישראל
 משרד החינוך

אנגלית

שאלון ה'
 (MODULE E)

גרסה א'

הוראות לנבחן

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה ורבע
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.
 פרק ראשון – הבנת הנקרא – 70 נקודות
 פרק שני – הבנת הנשמע – 30 נקודות
 סה"כ – 100 נקודות
- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: מילון אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי
 א: قاموس "هازاب" إنجليزي – إنجليزي – عربي
 (מילון הראפס אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי)
 א: معجم "لوجمان" للإنجليزية الحديثة
 (מילון לונגמן לאנגלית מודרנית)
- 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:
- (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.

הערה: גם נבחנים אקסטרניים ונבחני משנה חייבים להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!

/המשך מעבר לדף/

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

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-7.

KEEPING AN EYE ON MUSEUM VISITORS

When Richard Marshall walks around the Delroy Museum of Art, he doesn't look at the paintings. Instead, he concentrates on the visitors, watching whether they stop in front of a painting, whether they read the written information, which paintings they discuss with their companions, and so on. His observations help the museum find out how people respond to the displays.

This sort of assessment is part of the recent efforts made by museums worldwide to increase their popularity. "It's no longer enough to simply display objects of cultural importance," says curator Anne Clement. "Now we also want to ensure that a museum visit is exciting and that the information we provide is clear and captures the visitors' interest." Museums are therefore using a variety of means, such as distributing questionnaires and hiring observers, to monitor people's reactions. After analyzing the data, curators might decide to rearrange displays or rewrite some of the texts on the gallery walls.

A thorough assessment can take quite a long time. Marshall has to wait for people to enter the museum gallery and then he has to take detailed notes, focusing on one or two visitors at a time. One morning's work revealed that the average time spent in a certain gallery was just under three minutes, and that a French landscape painting was the most popular work: four out of the six visitors stopped in front of it, and three of them read the label. Marshall is now collecting this kind of information in 14 galleries that were recently redesigned, so that curators can see if further changes are required. He expects it to take him two years to complete the assignment.

Visitors to the Delroy Museum are informed that they may be observed. While a few have expressed mild annoyance, the majority agree with Bob Davis, an industrialist. "The museum *should* be evaluating itself," said Davis. "In the business world, we do that all the time."

(Adapted from "Visitors go on display at the museum," *The Wall Street Journal*,

August 20, 2010)

/המשך בעמוד 3/

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QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions **1-7** in English, according to the article. In questions **2, 5** and **6**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn from lines 1-5?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) What information Marshall gives visitors.
- ii) What reaction to the displays is most common.
- ✓ iii) Why the museum needs Marshall.
- iv) Why people visit museums.
- ✓ v) What kinds of behavior interest Marshall.
- vi) What types of paintings are displayed in the museum.

(2x8=16 points)

2. According to Anne Clement, museums today are different from museums in the past in (-). (lines 6-13)

- (i)** the goals they set
- (ii) the objects they display
- (iii) the number of visitors they attract
- (iv) their cultural importance

(8 points)

3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE ACCORDING TO LINES 6-13.

Distributing questionnaires is one way that

museums (use to) monitor people's reactions.

(8 points)

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

/המשך בעמוד 4/

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4. Fourteen galleries in the Delroy Museum were "recently redesigned" (line 20). What process is taking place at the museum following this redesign? Complete the missing information in the sequence below. Base your answers on lines 10-21.

(1) The museum wants to find out if the redesign was successful.

(2) Therefore, **Marshall collects information.**

(3) The data he provides will be analyzed.

(4) As a result, the museum may **make (further) changes.**

תשובות נוספות - ראה נספח

(2×8=16 points)

5. What can we understand from the description of Marshall's work? (lines 14-21)

(i) How Marshall decides which gallery to work in.

(ii) Why Marshall's job requires patience.

(iii) Why landscape paintings are popular.

(iv) How many galleries the visitors go to.

(7 points)

6. In line 15 we are told Marshall takes "detailed notes." According to the information in lines 1-5, these notes might be about (-).

(i) his opinion of the visitors

(ii) visitors' answers to his questions

(iii) the conversations between visitors

(iv) the information that visitors ask for

(7 points)

7. What do most visitors to the Delroy Museum think about being observed? (lines 22-25)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They think that it **is a good idea / should be done.**

(8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/

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Note: The exam continues on page 6.

/המשך בעמוד 6/

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

Answer questions **8-12** according to the broadcast. In questions **8** and **12**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.
(5 points for each correct answer.)

GET MOVING

8. What does the interviewer say in his introduction about the Get Moving campaign?
- (i) How long it will last.
 - (ii)** What its goal is.
 - (iii) What children think of it.
 - (iv) How successful it is.

9. What do we learn about the children who participated in the Glenville University study?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) How many of them usually walk to school.
 - ii) Why they wanted to take part in the study.
 - ✓** iii) Why they were divided into three groups.
 - iv) Which group enjoyed the study the most.
 - v) Why the older children did better.
 - ✓** vi) Which group had the worst results.
10. Write ONE thing that all the children in the study had to do in the research lab.

ANSWER: **(take) (several) (language) tests.**.....

תשובות נוספות - ראה נספח

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11. Give ONE finding of the Glenville University study.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

The participants who were physically active **were much more relaxed.**

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

12. According to Dr. Morton, the city started the Get Moving campaign because of

(-).

- (i) the need for more information
- (ii) the health benefits for children
- (iii)** the results of the study
- (iv) the advantages for parents

בהצלחה!

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

נספח

שאלון ה'

(MODULE E)

תשובות אפשריות נוספות

3. museums are using to monitor people's reactions.

4 (2). Marshall is collecting information.

או

Marshall is collecting data.

או

Marshall collects data.

או

Marshall is taking / takes detailed notes.

4 (4). decide to rearrange displays and /or rewrite some of the texts on the gallery walls.

10. watch a video.

11. did better at school.

או

got better results.