

סוג הבחינה: א. בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים  
ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה  
ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים  
מועד הבחינה: חורף תשע"א, 2011  
מספר השאלון: 407, 016108

## אנגלית

### שאלון ז'

(MODULE G)

### גרסה ב'

### הוראות לנבחן

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה וחצי
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: 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: قاموس "האראב" الإنجليزي – إنجليزي – عربي  
(מילון הראפס אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי)  
או: معجم "لونגמן" 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: על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מהציון.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

**בהצלחה!**

/המשך מעבר לדף/

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

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

## TELEMEDICINE – THE FUTURE OF HEALTH CARE?

One day last summer, Charlie Mason felt a sharp pain in his back. An engineer on a freighter in the middle of the ocean, Mason couldn't jump into his car and rush to the doctor. But the nurse in the ship's clinic *could* get in touch with a doctor thousands of miles away. With the help of an Internet video camera, he gave her instructions and watched while she performed an examination under his guidance. His verdict: Mason needed an urgent operation. A helicopter was sent to transport him to the hospital.

Since the mid-1990s, telemedicine – medical consultation via computer – has been expanding at a rapid pace in the USA, and it is now a multimillion dollar industry. While such spectacular growth may give the impression that telemedicine is a new development, this is not the case. As early as 1967, for instance, a major hospital in Boston set up a telemedicine unit at Logan Airport outside the city to provide health services to airport employees, as well as emergency care for travelers, by means of a two-way audio-visual system. And it has been more than 20 years since physicians in the USA used a similar system to help treat the victims of a massive earthquake in Armenia, demonstrating that telemedicine can also be a valuable tool in international rescue efforts.

The present growth in telemedicine in the USA is being spurred by the dramatic decline in the number of doctors, particularly specialists, outside urban centers. Thanks to recent technological advances, telemedicine can now provide comprehensive health-care services to those Americans who live in rural communities – a full 20% of the population according to government statistics. In addition, it is now enabling doctors in different locations to work together effectively, whether they are consulting on the treatment of a specific patient or collaborating on a research project.

Nevertheless, opinions on telemedicine remain divided. Some health-care experts are worried that if doctors don't meet patients face to face, they might miss subtle signs which are crucial for an accurate evaluation of their condition. Others claim that the prohibitive costs of the technology put telemedicine beyond the reach of smaller medical centers, whose clients could well benefit from the access to additional physicians and services.

30 Dr. Olivia Blaine, a pioneer of telemedicine, dismisses these concerns. "Don't forget we live in the computer age, and online diagnosis is a skill doctors can acquire quite easily," she says. "And the price of the technology is going down all the time." In fact, she believes that remote health care via the Internet will eventually become the norm, with people routinely connecting with their doctors by computer. If she is right, then  
 35 "going to see the doctor" may soon have a totally different meaning.

(Adapted from "The Doctor Will See You Now. Please Log On," *New York Times*, May 28, 2010)

**QUESTIONS** (60 points)

Answer questions 1-7 in English according to the article. In questions 1, 4, 5 and 7, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. The purpose of the story in lines 1-6 is to (-).  
 (i) describe the technological advances in telemedicine  
 (ii) present a situation in which telemedicine was helpful  
 (iii) present the different uses of telemedicine  
 (iv) describe medical conditions that often require telemedicine  
 (8 points)

2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.  
 Both examples in lines 7-16 are given in order to show that .....  
 .....  
 (8 points)

3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.  
 The information given about specialists in lines 17-18 explains why telemedicine  
 .....  
 (8 points)

4. What are we told about telemedicine in lines 17-23?

- (i) What research is being done on it.
- (ii) What people think of it.
- (iii) How doctors benefit from it.
- (iv) How the government supports it.

(7 points)

5. What does the writer mean by the word "Nevertheless" in line 24?

- (i) In spite of the government statistics on telemedicine.
- (ii) In spite of the international use of telemedicine.
- (iii) In spite of the opinions about telemedicine.
- (iv) In spite of the advantages of telemedicine.

(7 points)

6. How could the use of telemedicine become more common? Give TWO different answers. Base your answers on lines 24-35.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

- (1) More medical centers might use telemedicine if the technology .....
- .....
- (2) More doctors might use telemedicine if they .....
- .....

(2x7=14 points)

7. What is Dr. Blaine's expectation for the future?

- (i) Fewer people will consult a doctor.
- (ii) Many people will consult several doctors.
- (iii) People will need a doctor more often.
- (iv) Most people won't go to the doctor's office.

(8 points)

**PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (40 points)**

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

8. A teen magazine has asked its readers to write about the following topic:

It is often said that people's opinions and attitudes are greatly influenced by the media (TV, newspapers, Internet). Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Write a passage for the magazine stating and explaining your opinion. You may use examples to support your position.

**בהצלחה!**

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



