

פתרון בחינת הבגרות באנגלית

שאלון ז' (MODULE G)

מספרי השאלון: 407, 016108

גרסה ב'

מוגש על ידי:

אורית הולנדר, מיכל חכמון, 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: חורף תשי"ע, 2010
 מספר השאלון: 407, 016108

מדינת ישראל
 משרד החינוך

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 "هاراب" إنجليزي – إنجليزي – عربي
 (מילון הראפס אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי)
 או: معجم "لونجמן" 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:
- 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!

/המשך מעבר לדף/

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

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

THE NEW FACE OF KNOWLEDGE

For generations, people seeking information about anything from a rare insect to a Greek philosopher have turned to the encyclopedia on their bookshelf. But times change. A series of recent announcements from publishers around the world indicates that the traditional encyclopedia is going digital — moving from a set of weighty
5 volumes to a collection of Internet entries.

Sales of the world's most popular encyclopedia, the prestigious Encyclopedia Britannica, peaked in 1990 but dropped 70% over the following six years. Realizing that people no longer viewed its thirty-two volumes as an essential purchase, the company quickly took steps to reinvent itself online. According to Pedro Aguilar of
10 Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., the print edition now sells almost exclusively to schools and libraries. The general public, on the other hand, prefers to pay a small subscription fee to view the articles online.

Others are following Britannica's lead. Brockhaus, another prominent multi-volume encyclopedia, recently made its 300,000 articles available online, free of charge;
15 revenue comes from selling ads on the site. Publishers of print encyclopedias in Denmark and France are considering the online option as well. "I understand why this change is inevitable," said Nicole Werner of Brockhaus, "but to my mind it's rather a shame. It feels like the end of an era." John Smith, a former editor of Britannica, expressed similar sentiments. "Growing up in the 1940s, I would sit at the table with
20 my parents and we'd read the encyclopedia together. I guess parents today can sit in front of the computer with their children, but somehow it's not the same."

The online versions of Britannica and Brockhaus are joining an entirely new generation of encyclopedias that were actually born on the Internet. The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, for instance, appeared online in 1995 and now carries some 1,000
25 entries which are constantly updated. Another project, the ambitiously-named Encyclopedia of Life, went online just last month. Aiming to eventually catalog all species of plants and animals, it will add new ones as they are discovered. And then, of course, there's the ever-expanding Wikipedia, one of the ten most visited websites. Created by thousands of volunteer writers, Wikipedia currently contains millions of
30 articles in several languages. While it is often accused of being unreliable by publishers of traditional encyclopedias, its popularity has nevertheless prodded its rivals into adopting similar practices; they too now incorporate suggestions from readers and update material on a regular basis.

/המשך בעמוד 3/

Despite the appeal of having the whole world of up-to-date knowledge just a click
 35 of the mouse away, Mr. Aguilar is certain that encyclopedias will also remain on
 bookshelves. He expects future print editions to be marketed as a luxury item, complete
 with superior paper, glossy photographs and leather bindings. "There is nothing like
 the joy of owning and handling a beautiful book," he said. Presumably, however, it
 will no longer be a joy that everyone will experience.

(Adapted from "Start Writing the Eulogies for Print Encyclopedias," *New York Times*, 16 March 2008)

QUESTIONS (60 points)

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

1. According to lines 1-5, what is changing about encyclopedias?

- (i) Their form.
- (ii) Their content.
- (iii) Their purpose.
- (iv) Their popularity.

(8 points)

2. What does the writer explain in lines 6-12? Give ONE answer.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

He explains why **Encyclopedia Britannica took steps to reinvent itself online.**

תשובות נוספות - ראה נספח

(9 points)

3. How is Britannica online different from Brockhaus online? Take your answer from
 lines 9-15.

ANSWER: **People have to pay a small subscription fee to view the articles of...
 Britannica online.**

(8 points)

תשובות נוספות - ראה נספח

/המשך בעמוד 4/

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4. What is the reaction of both Ms Werner and Mr. Smith to the development described in lines 13-21?

- (i) They are afraid it won't succeed.
- (ii) They think it's happening too fast.
- (iii) They aren't very happy about it.
- (iv) They don't think it is necessary.

(9 points)

5. In lines 22-33 the writer describes online encyclopedias that were born on the Internet. What do all of them have in common?

ANSWER: **They are (constantly) updated**.....
(9 points)

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

6. Publishers today take steps like incorporating suggestions from readers (line 32). According to lines 27-33, why do they do this?

ANSWER: **...to gain popularity**.....
(9 points)

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

7. What does Mr. Aguilar predict regarding print encyclopedias? (lines 34-39)

- (i) They will be easier to use.
- (ii) They will be aimed at fewer buyers.
- (iii) No new editions will be published.
- (iv) Existing editions will become very valuable.

(8 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (40 points)

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

8. An international teen magazine is holding a writing competition on the following topic:

It is often said that people who are famous have a responsibility to the public to set a good example. Do you agree with this view?

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

בהצלחה!

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

נספח
שאלון ז'
(MODULE G)

תשובות אפשריות נוספות

שאלה 2

He explains why **sales of Encyclopedia Britannica dropped (70%)**.

או

He explains why **the print edition of Encyclopedia Britannica now sells almost exclusively to schools and libraries**.

שאלה 3

Britannica is not free (of charge).

שאלה 5

They update material (on a regular basis).

שאלה 6

to be/become popular.