

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

# 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 :

- (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 !

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

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-6.

**THE END OF THE WORD AS WE KNOW IT**

Complaints from teachers and parents that children today are reading less are all too familiar. How is it, they wonder, that youngsters somehow manage to find plenty of time for video games, TV and the Internet, and yet there is a constant decline in their reading? Could it be that the lure of the visual images in electronic media is much  
5 greater than that of the written word?

Some educators claim that without a vigorous campaign to restore reading to its rightful place, we risk raising a generation that is cut off from a rich historical and cultural heritage. Before we rush into action, however, it might be wise to change the way we view both visual media and the written word. What we have there is not a clash between  
10 entertainment and culture, but simply two technologies, each representing a different mode of communication.

It's easy to forget that writing too is a form of technology. Long before humans invented the alphabet, they passed their traditions orally from generation to generation by telling stories. Only after thousands of years did the new technology of writing come into  
15 being. It might seem that the 20<sup>th</sup>-century move from paper to screen brought about a similar revolution, creating as great a change in the means of expression as the alphabet did. But in fact, much of the new technology – text messaging and email, for example – isn't as revolutionary as it seems. It merely extends the original invention of writing by allowing the written word to be published electronically.

20 Video games and other visual media, however, rely not on texts but on pictures, and are therefore an entirely different form of communication - a form which is actually more natural for humans than the written word. "We have a highly developed visual sense, making it easy for our brain to absorb visual images almost instantly," says neurologist Marcel Just. "Reading, on the other hand, is a technically different skill that takes years  
25 to learn. In fact, it's quite surprising that we invented reading and writing." Dr. Just also allays fears that children's preference for visual media over books will adversely affect their intellectual development. He has found that the brain's ability to perform complex tasks, such as following a plot or grasping irony, remains the same regardless of how it gets the information.

30 Like it or not, there is no doubt that additional technological advances will further increase the use of visual media at the expense of the written word. Does this mean that in the future people will be unable to deal with a novel? Perhaps. But on the other hand, eventually we are quite likely to develop a visual medium that is just as good as books, or even better. And so the intellectual well-being of future generations is probably  
35 secure.

(Adapted from "The End of the Word as We Know It," Newsweek, September 19, 2005)

### QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions 1-6 in English as instructed, according to the article. In questions 1, 4 and 6, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. In lines 1-5 the writer speaks of the decline in reading and presents (-).
- a practical solution to the problem.
  - probable effects of the problem.
  - his own attitude towards the problem.
  - a possible cause of the problem.

(8 points)

2. What is the move from paper to screen compared to? (lines 12-19)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

To the change from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

(10 points)

3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

In lines 12-19 the writer explains why \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

(10 points)

4. What does Marcel Just claim regarding visual media and the written word? (lines 20-29)

- i) Both were developed by accident.
- ii) It is harder for the brain to deal with writing than with visual media.
- iii) Both are highly developed forms of communication.
- iv) More complex information can be expressed in writing.

(8 points)

5. Why are people worried about the decline in reading? Give TWO answers, each from a different paragraph.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

(2x9=18 points)

6. What is the writer's conclusion regarding the decline in reading?

- i) Something must be done to promote reading.
- ii) Visual media will never replace books.
- iii) Concerns about the decline may be exaggerated.
- iv) Not only children are affected by the decline.

(8 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.

7. An international writing competition has invited teenagers to submit compositions on the following topic:

What are the most important values children should be taught?

Write a composition for the competition, expressing your opinion. Choose 1-3 values and explain their importance.

**ב ה צ ל ח ה !**

