

פתרון בחינת הבגרות באנגלית

שאלון ז' (MODULE G)

מספרי השאלון: 407,016108

גרסה ב'

מוגש על ידי:

אורית הולנדר, ענת זהבי

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.

מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך

סוג הבחינה: א. בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים
 ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה
 ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים

מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשע"ג, 2013
 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: אחד מבין המילונים האלה:
 – מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי
או
 – מילון אנגלי-עברי-אנגלי
 – قاموس إنجليزي – إنجليزي – عربي (מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי)
או
 – قاموس إنجليزي – عربي / عربي – إنجليزي (מילון אנגלי-ערבי / ערבי-אנגלי)
- 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.

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 1-6.

HELLO, DO I KNOW YOU?

When someone on the street smiles at James Cooke he smiles back, but hesitantly. That's because he can't be sure whether or not he has ever met that person before. Cooke has a medical condition called prosopagnosia (from the Greek "prosopon" for "face" and "agnosia" for "without knowledge"), also known as face blindness. "I see
5 eyes, nose, cheekbones, and I understand I'm looking at a face, but I don't know who it belongs to," he says. "I have to wait till people talk to me, so that I can get enough information to figure out who they are."

Prosopagnosics, as people with face blindness are called, see facial features as clearly as anyone else; what they find difficult is recognizing the same set of features
10 the next time they encounter it. However, the condition does not affect everyone to the same extent. Whereas mild prosopagnosics are capable of memorizing a small number of faces, others have trouble identifying their closest relatives and, in extreme cases, even their own face.

Normally, human beings are born with the ability to perceive facial differences: Babies
15 prefer looking at their mother rather than at a stranger, and quickly learn to distinguish between male and female faces. In prosopagnosics, however, one of the regions of the brain involved in the process of face recognition does not function properly. Recent studies have shown that most often the condition is hereditary, overturning an earlier theory that it resulted from an injury to the brain. Neuroscientists seeking to find a
20 treatment for the disorder are now trying to determine exactly how the recognition process breaks down.

Computer engineer Celia Burman, a prosopagnosic herself, would be delighted if a treatment were found. "It's not very nice to know that I keep offending my colleagues by not recognizing them," she says. Most prosopagnosics, however, find ways to cope
25 with their limitations. Some use clues such as hairstyle, voice, or body shape to help them identify a person. Others may pretend to be lost in thought while walking down the street, or behave in a friendly manner to everyone. So expertly do they employ these strategies that very often they manage to hide their condition. Perhaps that's why, until a few years ago, only some 100 cases were documented and the disorder
30 was considered extremely rare. But a recent study found that it affects about 1 in 50 people - more than 5 million in the U.S. alone.

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Prosopagnosics are likely to find these numbers comforting. Neuroscientist Lisa Milner, who has been studying face blindness for five years, gives talks about the disorder to the general public. "I'm often approached by members of the audience
35 who have just realized that they themselves must have prosopagnosia," she says. "You'd be amazed what this does for them. They're hugely relieved to discover there's a name for the problem they've been grappling with their whole lives, and to learn they are not alone."

QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions 1-6 in English according to the article. In questions 1, 2, 3 and 6, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. From lines 1-7 we can understand (–).
 - (i) why prosopagnosics can't see very well
 - (ii) how a person gets prosopagnosia
 - (iii) how prosopagnosia affects a person
 - (iv) what kinds of faces prosopagnosics can recognize

(7 points)

2. According to lines 8-13, prosopagnosics differ from each other in (–).
 - (i) their dependence on other people
 - (ii) their ability to recognize faces
 - (iii) the length of time they have had the condition
 - (iv) their attitude toward the condition

(7 points)

3. What do we learn from lines 14-21?
 - (i) How babies with prosopagnosia recognize their mothers.
 - (ii) Why female faces are easier to recognize than male faces.
 - (iii) Why neuroscientists are studying prosopagnosia.
 - (iv) Which part of the brain is involved in facial recognition.

(7 points)

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4. What can prosopagnosics gain by using the coping strategies described in lines 22-31?
Give TWO answers from these lines.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

(1) They can identify a person / people.....

(2) They can hide their condition.....

(2×8=16 points)

5. What were the TWO mistaken ideas about prosopagnosia? Take your answers from lines 14-31.

(1) Prosopagnosia results / resulted from an injury to the brain.....

(2) Prosopagnosia is / was extremely rare.....

(2×8=16 points)

6. What can we understand about the prosopagnosics in Lisa Milner's audience?
(lines 32-38)

(i) They came to her talk to get help.

(ii) They don't understand they have a problem.

(iii) They take part in her studies.

(iv) They are surprised by what they learn from her.

(7 points)

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PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (40 points)

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

7. Your school newspaper has asked readers to write on the following topic:

Many cities have begun banning* cars from entering the city center. Do you think this is a good idea?

Write a passage for the newspaper, stating your opinion and explaining the advantages and / or disadvantages of this policy.

בהצלחה!

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

* to ban – منع / לאסור

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