

סוג הבחינה: בגרות
מועד הבחינה: חורף תשפ"ב, 2022
מספר השאלון: 016584

אנגלית

שאלון ו' (MODULE F)

הוראות לנבחן

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה וחצי.
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.
פרק ראשון – הבנת הנקרא – 60 נקודות
פרק שני – מטלת כתיבה – 40 נקודות
סך הכול – 100 נקודות
- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: אחד המילונים או אחת המילוניות מן הרשימה שבאתר הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית ובאתר של אגף הבחינות במשרד החינוך.
נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת אימו / שפת אימו-אנגלי.
השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור של 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.
(3) בתום הבחינה חזור את השאלון למשגיח.
הערה: על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מהציון.

שים לב: אין להוסיף דפים למחברת הבחינה.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.

בהצלחה!



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PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (60 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

Read the text below and then answer questions 1–8.

MUSEUMS AS LEARNING CENTERS

I The idea of going to a museum often sounds dry and boring. But not anymore! In an attempt to make learning an exciting, dynamic experience, museums have made several changes. Instead of the usual large, quiet halls with closely guarded dinosaur bones or statues and a short text of explanation, visitors today find colorful flashing lights, computers and exhibits that say "Please, Touch Me." Art museums, science centers and even zoos now resemble computer game rooms or playgrounds.

II Of course, museums have always been places of learning. Many have always provided after-school clubs, libraries, and have even organized festivals. But until the recent innovations were added, the learning experience had been mostly passive. "There are two principles guiding most museums today," says Toronto Museum Director Dr. Sandra Fisher. "First, we believe that providing a more active experience is an effective learning method because it creates a long-lasting memory. The museums are designed in a way that enables the learners to interact with many exhibits and participate in experiments, so they are learning through experience. In addition, people are in charge of their learning: they are free to choose which buttons to push, which computer screens to touch and which activities to participate in. Research has proven that when people have a choice, their learning is even more meaningful and lasts longer."

III Exhibitions based on a particular theme usually offer a choice of especially challenging activities. In art museums, for example, learners can experiment with light and colors, just like the artists Vincent van Gogh and Leonardo da Vinci did. In an exhibit at a German science center, the students can alter the flow of a river and see how this change affects both modern bridges and bridges that were built 1000 years ago. A very popular exhibit in a museum in England is based on most visitors' favorite subject: themselves! The activities there deal with the brain and different human emotions, such as happiness and anger. And of course, they also investigate why we look the way we do.

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IV Although most educators point out that these new methods awaken an interest in young people, some react negatively. The critics say these "flashy" science centers and museums are little more than amusement parks. They claim that some children who have difficulty concentrating benefit very little from their visit and only rush noisily between exhibits. But despite the difference of opinion among educators, one thing is clear: museums today have come a long way since the days when they showed mainly paintings exhibited on walls. They have become modern learning centers devoted to teaching the younger generation about the world around them and developing their skills to succeed in the future.

QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions 1–8 in English, according to the text. In questions 1, 5, and 7, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What is the purpose of museums today? (paragraph I)

- i) To teach visitors in a more interesting way.
- ii) To exhibit many more works of art.
- iii) To provide more playgrounds for the children.
- iv) To give more explanations about the exhibits.

(5 points)

2. How do museums today make learning a more effective experience? (paragraph II)

The museums encourage visitors to (–).

PUT A ✓ BY THE **TWO** CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) design the exhibits the museum will display
- ii) read books in the museum's library
- iii) decide which buttons to push at the exhibits
- iv) suggest innovative activities
- v) organize festivals
- vi) take part in experiments

(2×5=10 points)



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3. According to Dr. Fisher, what are the two ideas behind today's innovative additions? Give **TWO** answers. (paragraph II)

(1)

(2)

(2x7=14 points)

4. What do all the exhibitions mentioned in paragraph III have in common? Give **ONE** answer.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They all

(7 points)

5. Students visiting the exhibition at a German science center (-). (paragraph III)

i) learn how to build modern bridges

ii) experiment with changing the flow of a river

iii) examine the effect of light on water

iv) choose to study their favorite subjects

(5 points)

6. Give **ONE** example of what visitors to the museum in England can learn about humans.

(paragraph III)

ANSWER:

(7 points)

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7. According to paragraph IV, people who disagree with the new methods believe that (-).

- i) the innovations aren't effective for everyone
- ii) most children show no interest in the exhibits
- iii) the new exhibits are hard to understand
- iv) children should not visit science centers

(5 points)

8. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE ACCORDING TO PARAGRAPH IV.

The writer believes that today's museums are better because in the past they had mostly

.....

(7 points)



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PART II: WRITTEN PRODUCTION (40 points)

(WRITTEN PRESENTATION)

Write 100–120 words in English on the following topic.

9. Some people enjoy changes and are not afraid to try new things, while other people prefer to do only what they know they can do well.

Which of these types are you? Explain and give reasons why you feel this way.

בהצלחה!

Use this page and the next (pages 8 and 9) for writing a rough draft.

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