

פתרון הבחינה

באנגלית

חורף תשפ"ג, 2023, שאלון: 16481 גרסה א
מוגש ע"י צוות המורים של "יואל גבע"

הערות:

1. התשובות המוצגות כאן הן בגדר הצעה לפתרון השאלון.
2. תיתכנה תשובות נוספות, שאינן מוזכרות כאן, לחלק מהשאלות.

למידע על פסיכומטרי
ביואל גבע ←

הזדמנות לעתודה יש פעם בחיים.
אל תתפשר עליה.



סוג הבחינה: בגרות
מועד הבחינה: חורף תשפ"ג, 2023
מספר השאלון: 016481

מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך

אנגלית

שאלון ה'
(MODULE E)
גרסה א'

הוראות

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה ורבע.
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.
- | | | | | |
|-----------|---|------------|---|------------|
| פרק ראשון | - | הבנת הנקרא | - | 70 נקודות |
| פרק שני | - | הבנת הנשמע | - | 30 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.
- נבחנים "עולים חדשים" רשאים להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת אימם / שפת אימם-אנגלי. השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור של הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.
- ד. הוראות מיוחדות:
- יש לכתוב את כל התשובות בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
 - יש לכתוב את כל התשובות באנגלית ובעט בלבד.
 - בתום הבחינה החזירו את השאלון למשגיח או למשגיחה.
- הערה: גם נבחני משנה ונבחנים אקסטרניים חייבים להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.

שאלון: 016481



אנגלית

יש לכתוב במחברת הבחינה בלבד. יש לרשום "טיוטה" בראש כל עמוד המשמש טיוטה. כתיבת טיוטה בדפים שאינם במחברת הבחינה עלולה לגרום לפסילת הבחינה.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון רבים, אף על פי כן על כל תלמידה וכל תלמיד להשיב על השאלות באופן אישי.

בהצלחה!

למידע על פסיכומטרי
ביואל גבע ←

הזדמנות לעתודה יש פעם בחיים.
אל תתפשר עליה.



אנגלית, חורף תשפ"ג, מס' 016481, גרסה א'

PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (70 points)
 (ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

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

GRAFFITI OLD AND NEW

I Tourists walking through the streets of the ancient city of Pompeii in southern Italy can see some of the oldest graffiti in the world. There on the ruined walls are drawings and writings from 2,000 years ago. The local graffiti artists wrote poems and political messages and drew ads for breads and cakes being sold in the shops. Archaeologists studying this ancient city have
 5 learned a lot about its daily life from the thousands of examples of graffiti.

II A visit to Rome, the capital of Italy, shows that people still paint and write on the walls of buildings. In Italy today, however, it is illegal to do so, and the artists have often received fines of up to 1,000 Euros. But it is not just Italy that has laws against graffiti. In most other countries, artists may only paint on a building with the permission of its owner – even if nobody is living there.

10 **III** Some cities throughout the world have special areas where artists are allowed to paint graffiti on any building they choose. The artists there can work slowly and carefully, taking days or even weeks to complete a painting. Several cities, such as Bogota in Colombia, have amazing graffiti on many of their streets. Some of the works are so beautiful and creative that they have become popular tourist attractions.

15 **IV** Sometimes graffiti appears overnight on walls that artists are not allowed to paint on. The artists work quickly and quietly when no one is around, and usually do not sign their name so that they cannot be identified by the police. But according to the law, a painting without the artist's name on it belongs to the owners of the building, and they may do whatever they like with it. In fact, some owners sell the best works to art collectors. That means removing the wall with
 20 the graffiti on it, transporting it to the collector, and repairing the building. This is expensive but owners make a lot more money than it costs them.

V One graffiti artist, who calls himself Q-Vee, found out that a work of his had been sold to a collector for more than \$100,000. "I don't care about not getting any money," he says. "My only problem is that I made that painting for people walking down the street to enjoy. Now that can't
 25 happen anymore."



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QUESTIONS (70 points)

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

1. What do we learn about the graffiti in Pompeii? (paragraph I)

- (i) How it was discovered.
- (ii) How it has helped archaeologists.
- (iii) When it was discovered.
- (iv) What tourists think of it.

(8 points)

2. What information is given in lines 3–4 about some of the graffiti in Pompeii?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

It was used to help sell **..breads and cakes.**.....

(8 points)

3. What might happen to graffiti artists in Italy? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They might **..receive fines (up to 1000 Euros).**.....

(8 points)

4. In most countries, what must artists do before they paint on buildings? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They must **..get permission of the building's owner.**.....

(8 points)

5. What can we understand about the special areas mentioned in lines 10–11? (paragraph III)

- (i) How the cities chose them.
- (ii) When they were established.
- (iii) Why graffiti artists like to paint there.
- (iv) Why most cities don't have them.

(8 points)



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6. According to paragraph III, where might tourists see beautiful graffiti?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

On the streets of **several cities such as Bogota in Colombia.**

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(8 points)

7. What are we told about the graffiti paintings mentioned in paragraph IV?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) Why artists decide to paint them.
 ii) How collectors decide where to keep them.
 iii) How building owners repair them.
 ✓ iv) Why they must be painted quickly.
 v) How the artists remove them.
 ✓ vi) Why building owners can sell them.

(2×7=14 points)

8. The artist Q-Vee says, "Now that can't happen anymore" (lines 24–25). What does he mean?
 (paragraph V)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

He means that now people cannot **enjoy his painting (when walking down the street).**

(8 points)



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Note: The exam continues on page 8.

למידע על פסיכומטרי
ביזאכ גבע ←

הזדמנות לעתודה יש פעם בחיים.
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PART II: SPOKEN RECEPTION (30 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM SPOKEN TEXTS)

Answer questions **9–13** according to the broadcast. In questions **9, 10** and **13**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

(5 points for each correct answer.)

APHANTASIA – A DIFFERENT KIND OF IMAGINATION

9. Why does Angela ask listeners to use their imagination?

- (i) To help them improve their imagination.
- (ii) To demonstrate what aphantasia is.
- (iii) To explain why she is interested in aphantasia.
- (iv) To check if they have aphantasia.

10. What is Angela's research team trying to find out?

- (i) How people with aphantasia can become more creative.
- (ii) Why people don't know they have aphantasia.
- (iii) How people find out that they have aphantasia.
- (iv) Why people with aphantasia can be good at creative jobs.

11. What are we told about Adam Zeman?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) How he discovered aphantasia.
- ii) How his work affected people who have aphantasia.
- iii) What he found out about people who have aphantasia.
- iv) Why he became interested in aphantasia.
- v) How he studied dreams.
- vi) How his work influenced researchers.



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12. What is one of the benefits that people with aphantasia can have?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

If they think about sad events from their past, they **don't feel sad/ depressed.**.....

.....

13. At the end of the interview, why does Angela return to the example of the apple tree?

- (i) To present an additional kind of imagination.
- (ii) To explain how people can improve their imagination.
- (iii) To remind listeners what aphantasia is like.
- (iv) To explain how listeners can test their imagination.

בהצלחה!

זכות היוצרים שמורה למדינת ישראל
אין להעתיק או לפרסם אלא ברשות משרד החינוך



נספח
שאלון 016481
(MODULE E)
תשובות אפשריות נוספות

שאלה 6:

- Bogota.

