

סוג הבחינה: בגרות
מועד הבחינה: חורף תשע"ט, 2019
מספר השאלון: 016481

אנגלית

שאלון ה'

(MODULE E)

גרסה א'

הוראות לנבחן

- 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 |
| | | סה"כ | — | 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 אמו / שפת אמו-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 החזר את השאלון למשגיח.
- הערה: גם נבחני משנה ונבחנים אקסטרניים חייבים להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.
- ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.**

בהצלחה!



אנגלית, חורף תשע"ט, מס' 016481, גרסה א'

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS

(70 points)

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

TINY MUSEUMS FOR EVERYONE

I Visiting a museum usually means choosing a day and making a special trip. Moreover, the tickets can cost you a lot of money. But nowadays, it is possible to enjoy an entirely different museum experience. People in New York City who go to a shopping mall, a hotel, or a library may suddenly find a tiny museum there that is no bigger than a kitchen refrigerator. Tens of thousands of people have already visited these free miniature museums. Now there are plans to set up hundreds more all over the USA.

II The small museums are built from cubes standing on top of each other. Their inventors, Amanda Schochet and Charles Philipp, wanted people to be able to see the displays from all sides. So far, they have created tiny museums that are devoted to Schochet's favorite creatures, which include snails and octopuses. Some of the displays show, for example, how the octopus sees the world and solves problems, using its nine brains!

III Each tower of cubes is filled with 15 different exhibits, and is designed to catch the attention of anyone passing by. For instance, some exhibits at the bottom show characters from kids' movies to attract the youngest children. Those at the top, which are meant for adults, contain texts with fascinating facts. As Philipp explains, the tiny museums aim to achieve the same goal as every other museum — to delight and educate visitors of all ages.

IV To create more museums with a greater variety of subjects, Schochet and Philipp established an organization called MICRO. Its members are scientists, designers, storytellers and artists, who have all worked with museums before. The team is now developing a new set of exhibits on the subject of energy. They promise exciting interactive displays that demonstrate different types of energy.

V MICRO's museums are quick and easy to assemble, and they can be set up almost anywhere — at community centers, clinics, bus stations. That way, explains Schochet, they will be able to reach hundreds of thousands of people who rarely visit traditional museums. Furthermore, she says, the experience will be much more powerful because it involves an element of surprise. And it certainly is surprising. After all, who expects to be able to learn about solar energy while waiting for a bus?

לא תכתב פי הדה המנקה

לא לכתוב באזור זה



אנגלית, חורף תשע"ט, מס' 016481, גרסה א'

QUESTIONS (70 points)

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

1. What can we understand from paragraph I?

- (i) Why people enjoy going to museums.
- (ii) Why the tiny museums have had many visitors.
- (iii) Why there are now hundreds of tiny museums in the USA.
- (iv) Why the tiny museums were first set up in New York City.

(9 points)

2. How are the new tiny museums different from regular museums? Give TWO answers according to paragraph I. Take your answers from different sentences.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

- (1) To visit a tiny museum, people don't have to
-
- (2) To visit a tiny museum, people don't have to
-

(2x9=18 points)

3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE ACCORDING TO PARAGRAPH II.

Snails and octopuses are mentioned as examples of animals that

(9 points)

4. What is explained about the tiny museums in paragraph III?

- (i) Why they contain 15 exhibits.
- (ii) Which visitors enjoy the displays the most.
- (iii) How they achieve their goal.
- (iv) Which exhibits are the most popular.

(9 points)

לא לכתוב באזור זה

לא לכתוב في هذه المنطقة



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5. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE ACCORDING TO PARAGRAPH III.

In lines 14-15, the writer mentions "texts with fascinating facts."

The purpose of these texts is to

(9 points)

6. What do we learn about MICRO's museums? (paragraphs IV and V)

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) What their visitors will be able to see in the future.
- ii) How subjects for the displays are chosen.
- iii) What stories have been told about them.
- iv) Why their popularity is surprising.
- v) Why their location is important.
- vi) How many people have visited them.

(2x8=16 points)

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

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Note: The exam continues on page 8.

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PART II: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM SPOKEN TEXTS (30 points)

Answer questions **7-10** according to the broadcast. In questions **7** and **10**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

(5 points for each correct answer.)

SEARCH AND RESCUE DOGS

- 7. What does Jerry explain in his first answer?
 - (i) Why people get lost on mountains or in deserts.
 - (ii) Why so many buildings are destroyed in earthquakes.
 - (iii) Why dogs don't always find the people who need help.
 - (iv) Why rescue workers need the help of dogs.

- 8. What characteristics of search and rescue dogs enable them to do their job well? Give **TWO** answers.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

- (1) The dogs can
- (2) The dogs can

- 9. What does Jerry tell listeners about the training of the dogs?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) Where his organization finds dogs to train.
- ii) What makes a dog suitable for training.
- iii) Why trainers want the dogs to be happy.
- iv) Where the dogs are trained.
- v) What reward a dog gets when it finds trapped people.
- vi) What the dogs learn to do during training.

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10. According to Jerry, what are scientists trying to do?
- (i) Develop new devices to help train the dogs.
 - (ii) Find ways to make the dogs even more effective.
 - (iii) Build devices that can do the same work as the dogs.
 - (iv) Test how effective the dogs really are.

لا تكتب في هذه المنطقة

בהצלחה!

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