

א נ ג ל י ת

שאלון ז'

(MODULE G)

גרסה א'

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: מילון אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי
או: قاموس « هاراب » انجليزي
للناطقين بالعربية
(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.

ב ה צ ל ח ה !

/המשך מעבר לדף/

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

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

THE COLOR OF MUSIC

As a child, Julian Asher had a theory about the concerts he attended with his parents. "I thought they turned down the lights so you could see the colors better," he says, "the deep red of violins, the purple of piano music, and the golden honey color when the cellos play." Asher wasn't hallucinating. He is a synesthete — a person for whom one
 5 type of sensory input (such as hearing music) evokes another (such as seeing colors). Almost any two kinds of input can be combined: sights can have sounds, sounds can have tastes, and, more commonly, black-and-white numbers and letters can appear colored.

Synesthesia (from the Greek words for "together" and "perception") has been known for
 10 at least 300 years, but was generally dismissed as mere fantasy. It is only recently that scientists have started to rethink past attitudes. Using modern technology and ingenious testing procedures, they are seeking evidence that synesthesia is not simply the product of overactive imaginations. In one study, for instance, volunteers were shown a page of black-and-white 5s with a few 2s interspersed among them. Most people took several
 15 seconds to find all the 2s, but for the synesthetes they stood out immediately in a different color. Brain scans are providing further evidence of the phenomenon. Scans performed on people who claim that certain words appear to them in colors have shown that the area of the brain which processes color is indeed activated when they hear those words.

No one knows for sure why people develop synesthesia. Scientists are looking into
 20 various possibilities, from genetics to brain structure. One thing is clear, however: the condition seems especially prevalent among highly talented and creative people. Painter Carol Sheen, for example, paints the music she sees, and for author Patricia Duffy, five plus two equal green — her color for seven. In fact, in a recent survey of 84 synesthetes,
 25 26 were found to be professional writers, artists or musicians, and another 44 were seriously devoted to creative hobbies.

/המשך בעמוד 3/

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Estimates of the number of people with synesthesia range from one person in 300 to one in a few thousand, but exact numbers are hard to come by. One reason is that many synesthetes learn early in life not to mention their condition in public for fear of being

30 regarded as weird. In addition, most of them feel no need to seek out professional help. On the contrary, they appreciate having a unique gift which they believe stimulates creative instincts and improves memory. Medical student Walter Owen is one synesthete who wouldn't have it any other way. "Anatomy classes are a piece of cake thanks to my synesthesia," he says. "It's easy for me to memorize all those long words in biology and

35 anatomy. If I forget the letters, at least I remember the colors."

(Adapted from "Real Rhapsody in Blue," *Newsweek* (n.d.) and from "Why Some People See Numbers, Letters in Color", *abcnews.com*, March 28, 2002)

QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions 1-6 in English as instructed, according to the article.
In question 6, circle the number of the correct answer.

1. What information is presented in lines 1-8?

PUT AN X BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) The personal experience of a synesthete.
- ii) A possible cause of synesthesia.
- iii) The childhood problems of synesthetes.
- iv) The author's attitude towards synesthesia.
- v) A short history of synesthesia.
- vi) Different forms of synesthesia.

(2×6=12 points)

2. What was the purpose of all the research described in lines 9-19?

ANSWER:

(10 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/

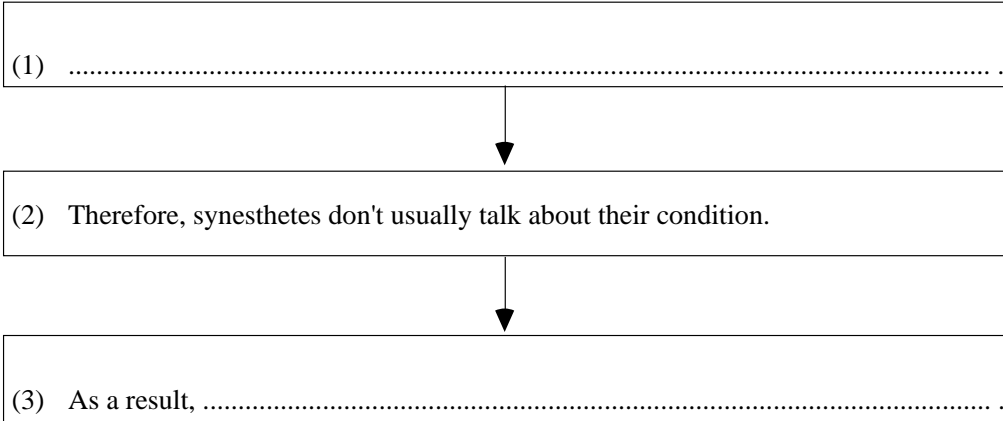
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3. According to lines 20-26, what do Carol Sheen and Patricia Duffy have in common with many other synesthetes?

ANSWER:
(5 points)

4. Complete the following sequence of cause and effect according to lines 27-30.



(2×8=16 points)

5. Why does the writer give the example of Walter Owen?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

To show that
(9 points)

6. Which of the following is mentioned both in lines 20-26 and in lines 27-35?

- i) An example of famous synesthetes.
- ii) The author's professional experience with synesthesia.
- iii) Something that is not known about synesthesia.
- iv) A disadvantage of synesthesia.

(8 points)

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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 asked teenagers to submit compositions on the following topic:

In your opinion, what are the most important qualities in a person?

Write a composition for the competition. Choose 2-3 qualities and explain why you think they are so important and / or how they affect a person's life and relationships.

ב ה צ ל ח ה !

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Use this page and the next (nos. 6-7) for writing a rough draft.

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