

- א. סוג הבחינה: בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים
ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה
ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים
מועד הבחינה: תשס"ח, מועד ב
מספר השאלון: 405, 016106

אנגלית

שאלון ה'

(MODULE E)

גרסה ב'

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: מילון אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי
או: قاموس " هاراب " إنجليزي – إنجليزي – عربي
(מילון הראפס אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי)
- נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש גם במילון דר-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת-אמו / שפת-אמו-אנגלי.
- השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.
- ד. הוראות מיוחדות:
- עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
 - כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד. אסור להשתמש בטיפקס.
 - 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!

/המשך מעבר לדף/

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

Read the article below and then answer questions 1-7.

WHERE EXHIBITS AND ENTERTAINMENT MEET

"Take a deep breath," says the voice of movie star Tom Hanks. "All the oxygen you just breathed in came from deep inside a star." Hanks' words, part of the opening show at the American Museum of Natural History, are a typical example of the new concept of "edutainment." A combination of education and entertainment, edutainment is revolutionizing museum exhibitions around the world.

Museums have traditionally displayed objects in glass cases with printed explanations underneath. But nowadays, says exhibition designer Robin Silvestri, visitors want something more exciting. "So what we offer instead is a dynamic blend of sight and sound," he explains. "The experience begins as soon as you enter the building, because we treat the first few minutes in a museum like the opening scene of a movie: they are meant to help visitors adjust to the atmosphere and absorb the basic ideas."

Silvestri belongs to a new generation of exhibition designers who get their inspiration from the world of advertising. Combining the latest technology with Hollywood drama, they constantly look for practical ways of bringing museum exhibits to life. At the National Museum of Thailand, for instance, Silvestri created a 40-seat cinema hall that shows two short documentary films about Thailand on two opposite screens. Visitors watch both films without getting out of their seats: every 15 minutes the entire hall turns, moving the audience around with it. The turning hall is not only a great thrill for visitors, but also a creative solution to a serious problem that all exhibition designers must cope with: how to keep people's attention focused as they move from one exhibit to the next.

The arrival of the new designers into the museum world has not been without conflict. "Designers should keep the museum's basic goals in mind," says museum director Leslie Richardson. "Those who mainly focus on dazzling the audience are not doing their job. Our role is to educate, not entertain." The question is whether museums can achieve that goal today without taking advantage of the power of edutainment.

(Adapted from "Where Exhibits and Entertainment Meet," *New York Times*, May 2, 2001)

QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions 1-7 in English, according to the article. In questions 2, 4, and 5, follow the instructions. In the other questions circle the number of the correct answer.

1. The example in the first paragraph is used to show that museums today (—).

- (i) attract famous entertainers
- (ii) understand the importance of education
- (iii) are using new methods
- (iv) provide information on new subjects

(8 points)

2. What is the subject of lines 6-9?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER:

How museum exhibitions

(8 points)

3. What point does Silvestri make about the beginning of a museum visit and the beginning of a movie? (lines 9-11)

- (i) Both are especially entertaining.
- (ii) Both demand concentration.
- (iii) Both involve all the senses.
- (iv) Both have the same purpose.

(8 points)

4. According to lines 12-21, what TWO challenges do exhibition designers face?

(1)

(2)

(2×8=16 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/

5. Silvestri's cinema hall project contains both an entertainment and an educational element. What are they? (lines 12-21)

The entertainment element:

The educational element:

(2x7=14 points)

6. The writer quotes Leslie Richardson to show that (—). (lines 22-26)

- (i) most museums want to entertain visitors
- (ii) not everyone is enthusiastic about edutainment in museums
- (iii) not everyone expects museums to educate visitors
- (iv) designers and museum directors should have different goals

(8 points)

7. What is the author's opinion of edutainment? (lines 22-26)

- (i) He believes its success depends on the audience.
- (ii) He thinks it should focus more on education.
- (iii) He thinks it may be necessary.
- (iv) He strongly supports it.

(8 points)

Note: The exam continues on page 6.

המשך בעמוד 6 /

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

Answer questions 8-13 according to the broadcast. In questions 10 and 12, follow the instructions. In the other questions circle the number of the correct answer.

(5 points for each correct answer.)

GIVING A SPEECH

8. Why does the interviewer mention her daughter Linda?
- (i) Because she is proud of the speech Linda wrote.
 - (ii) Because Linda often has to give speeches.
 - (iii) Because Linda needs help in writing a speech.
 - (iv) Because Linda's speech did not go well.
9. What is the first piece of advice that Brian gives the interviewer?
- (i) Every speech should contain some questions.
 - (ii) You should think about your audience.
 - (iii) Don't expect too much of your audience.
 - (iv) Tell your audience about your goals.
10. According to Brian, how can you keep the audience interested?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

You can

11. What does Brian say about using high-level language?
- (i) It helps impress the audience.
 - (ii) It is common among experienced speakers.
 - (iii) It can make the speaker uncomfortable.
 - (iv) It can cause misunderstanding.

12. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Brian says that before giving the speech you wrote, you should

.....

13. According to Brian, at the end of the speech you should show the audience that (—).

- (i) you are grateful to them for coming
- (ii) you are ready to answer questions
- (iii) you have nothing more to say
- (iv) you feel the speech was a success

בהצלחה!

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