

סוג הבחינה: מבחן מתכונת
מועד הבחינה: מתכונת 4
מספר השאלון: 016471
קובץ: שאלון

GuyAI

מבית GOOL בגריות

אנגלית

מודול E - 4-5 יחידות לימוד

הוראות

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה וחצי
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: פרק ראשון - הבנת הנקרא - 70 נקודות; פרק שני - אוצר מילים - 30 נקודות; סך הכול - 100 נקודות.
- ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: אין. בשאלון זה אין להשתמש במילון או במילוניית.
- ד. הוראות מיוחדות: יש לכתוב את כל התשובות בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך). יש לכתוב את כל התשובות באנגלית ובעט בלבד. בתום הבחינה יש להחזיר את השאלון למשגיח או למשגיחה. בקובץ זה: השאלון - הטקסטים והשאלות, עם מקום לתשובות. התשובות וההסברים - בקבצים "תשובות" ו"פתרון מלא".

בהצלחה!

PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (70 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

Read the article below and then answer questions 1–9.

A glossary of the underlined words (numbers 1–3) is provided on the next page.

HYPERPOLYGLOTS: THE PEOPLE WHO COLLECT LANGUAGES

- I 1 At a Lisbon train station last summer, two tourists were arguing in Finnish about which train to take. A grey-haired man standing next to them said, in perfect Finnish, "You need Platform 4. Hurry!" The tourists thanked him and asked which part of Finland he came from. In fact, Tom Fisher, 61, has never been to Finland. He began learning Finnish just three months ago.
- II 5 Fisher is a "hyperpolyglot" – a person who picks up new languages at amazing speed and is soon able to speak them fluently¹. "Learning another language takes most of us a lot of effort, so we usually do it only when we have no choice – when we go to study at a university in another country, for instance," explains researcher Dr. Ruth Alder. "Even then, it can take years. Hyperpolyglots, however, can chat in a new language after only a few weeks of study."
- III 10 Skills like these are in demand at hospitals and airlines, and Fisher uses his as an interpreter² for a company that runs international events. "Wherever large crowds from abroad are expected – at music festivals or science conferences, say – my company sends me along," he explains. "I assist visitors who can't speak the local language, sometimes switching between six or seven languages in a day. If a visitor suddenly feels ill and needs a doctor, or parents can't find
15 their child in the crowd, I explain the problem to the organizers so they can act fast."
- IV Knowing many languages is not enough to get this kind of work, though. Employers want proof that candidates can move between their languages fast and without mistakes, so everyone who applies must pass several tests first. A typical task is to translate a recording of two people talking quickly over loud background noise³. "Many candidates expect these tasks to be
20 easy, but even hyperpolyglots often struggle with them," says Alder. "Most of them know a few of their languages far better than the rest, and only a handful pass every test."
- V Scientists began looking inside hyperpolyglots' brains only a few years ago. In one experiment, hyperpolyglot volunteers listened to recordings in many languages while a machine photographed their brain activity. The researchers had predicted busy, hard-working brains, but found the opposite. "When
25 hyperpolyglots hear a language they know well, their brains use less energy than an average person's," Alder says. "Understanding is almost effortless for them, which may be why adding one more language feels so easy." She believes these findings could one day help ordinary learners make faster progress.

¹fluently – בשטף, בצורה שוטפת

²interpreter – מתורגמן

³background noise – רעשי רקע

QUESTIONS

Answer questions 1–9 in English according to the article. In questions 1, 6, 7, and 9, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn about hyperpolyglots from lines 1–6?

- i) They often visit the countries whose languages they learn.
- ii) They can learn a language well in a short time.
- iii) They don't enjoy talking to strangers.
- iv) They mainly learn languages that are spoken in Europe.

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

2. Why is it surprising that Tom Fisher spoke perfect Finnish?

Because he started learning it only _____ .

(8 points)

3. According to Alder's example, why might most of us learn a second language?

ANSWER: _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

4. According to Alder, how are hyperpolyglots different from most people?

Hyperpolyglots can have a simple conversation in a new language even if they

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

5. At what large event might Fisher work? Give ONE example from paragraph III.

At a _____ .

(8 points)

6. What do we learn about the visitors Fisher helps?

- i) Why they come to international events.
- ii) Which countries they usually come from.
- iii) How much they pay for his help.
- iv) What problems some of them might have.

(7 points)

7. What do we learn about the tests described in paragraph IV?

- i) Why they are given.
- ii) How long each test takes.
- iii) Which language is the hardest to test.
- iv) How hyperpolyglots can prepare for them.

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

8. What do we learn about hyperpolyglots who apply for a job? Give ONE answer from paragraph IV.

It can be difficult for them to _____ .

(8 points)

9. What did research show about hyperpolyglots?

- i) Why they enjoy listening to languages.
- ii) Which language they learned first.
- iii) How hard their brains work when they hear a familiar language.
- iv) How ordinary learners can learn languages faster.

(8 points)

PART II: LEXICAL KNOWLEDGE (30 points)

(VOCABULARY)

Below are five questions, **(10)** to **(14)**. In each question there are six items (words or chunks) and three definitions.

In each question, match three of the items 1–6 to the definitions on the right.

Write the number of the item next to its definition, as shown in the example.

(2 points for each correct match.)

Example

1 a doctor

2 a hospital

3 a garden

4 a kitchen

5 a teacher

6 a key

1 a person who helps sick people get better

4 the room where you cook food

6 a small piece of metal that opens a door

- 10.**
- | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|---|
| 1 | a habit | _____ | something you get for doing something good or helpful |
| 2 | patience | _____ | something you do so often that you do it without thinking |
| 3 | an attitude | _____ | the ability to wait calmly without getting angry |
| 4 | a reward | _____ | |
| 5 | a duty | _____ | |
| 6 | a trend | _____ | |
- (6 points)
- 11.**
- | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|---|
| 1 | to ignore | _____ | to say that someone is responsible for something bad |
| 2 | to complain | _____ | to do what a person or a rule tells you to do |
| 3 | to admit | _____ | to say that you are not happy or satisfied with something |
| 4 | to blame | _____ | |
| 5 | to obey | _____ | |
| 6 | to hug | _____ | |
- (6 points)
- 12.**
- | | | | |
|---|----------|-------|--|
| 1 | ashamed | _____ | full of people |
| 2 | brave | _____ | wanting to know or learn about something |
| 3 | curious | _____ | easy to see or understand |
| 4 | reliable | _____ | |
| 5 | crowded | _____ | |
| 6 | obvious | _____ | |
- (6 points)
- 13.**
- | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|---|
| 1 | to postpone | _____ | to get better after an illness or an injury |
| 2 | to persuade | _____ | to make someone agree to do something by giving reasons |
| 3 | to recover | _____ | to move a planned event to a later time |
| 4 | to deserve | _____ | |
| 5 | to explore | _____ | |
| 6 | to defend | _____ | |
- (6 points)
- 14.**
- | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------|---|
| 1 | to take care of | _____ | to stop working, used about a machine or a car |
| 2 | to keep in touch | _____ | to look after someone or something, for example a baby or a pet |
| 3 | to fill in | _____ | to write information in the empty spaces of a form |
| 4 | to break down | _____ | |
| 5 | to carry on | _____ | |
| 6 | to go on | _____ | |
- (6 points)