

סוג הבחינה: מבחן מתכונת
מועד הבחינה: מתכונת 10
מספר השאלון: 016582
קובץ: שאלון

GuyAI

מבית GOOL בגריות

אנגלית

מודול G - 5 יחידות לימוד

הוראות

- א. משך הבחינה: שתיים
 - ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: פרק ראשון - הבנת הנקרא - 60 נקודות; פרק שני - מטלת כתיבה - 40 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 באנגלית ובעט בלבד. על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מן הציון.
- בקובץ זה: השאלון - הטקסטים והשאלות, עם מקום לתשובות. התשובות וההסברים - בקבצים "תשובות" ו"פתרון מלא".

בהצלחה!

PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (60 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

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

IN PRAISE OF BOREDOM

- I 1 When children complain that they have nothing to do, most parents hurry to solve the problem. They hand over a tablet, suggest a board game or sign the kids up for yet another after-school club. A growing number of parents and teachers, however, are trying a different approach: they simply let the children be bored. Their reasoning may sound strange at first. According to child psychologists, empty 5 time is not wasted time. Young people who are left with nothing to do have to invent their own activities, and along the way they often discover talents and interests that they never knew they had.
- II Boredom is a feeling that all of us know well. It tends to appear when a task is too easy, when it seems to have no purpose, or when we are stuck somewhere we cannot leave, such as a dentist's waiting room. A recent study of 3,000 teenagers in five European countries found that most of them 10 pick up their phones within a minute of feeling bored. At first glance, this habit seems harmless enough. After all, what is wrong with watching a funny clip while you wait? The trouble is that an endless flow of messages and videos never gives the mind a moment of silence. And according to many scientists, those silent moments are exactly where fresh ideas are born.
- III Psychologist Dr. Leo Hartman decided to put this belief to the test. He asked one group of 15 volunteers to spend fifteen minutes copying long lists of numbers by hand, a task that was dull on purpose. A second group skipped this stage completely. Then everyone was handed two paper cups and told to think of as many uses for them as they could. To Hartman's surprise, the bored volunteers came up with far more ideas, although their dull task had lasted only a quarter of an hour. Next, he ran the experiment again, but this time the volunteers only read the numbers silently. His aim 20 was to discover whether an activity that let the mind wander even more freely would lead to even more original answers. It did.
- IV So when does boredom actually help us? Experts say that it pays off most when we allow our thoughts to drift instead of filling every empty minute with a screen. Staring out of a bus window or lying on the grass may be enough. Neuroscientist Dr. Ruth Alvarez points out that 25 many people get their best ideas in the shower or on a long walk. "During simple, routine activities, the brain is not focused on any particular problem," she explains. "That is when it begins to connect pieces of information in new ways, and suddenly a solution appears."
- V Some schools have already started to put these findings into practice. Instead of filling every 30 break with activities, teachers give their classes ten minutes of quiet time with no phones, books or tasks. Early reports are encouraging. After such a break, many students come back to class calmer, and they find it easier to concentrate on difficult material. The message for all of us is simple: the next time you feel bored, do not run away from it.

QUESTIONS

Answer questions **1–9** in English according to the article. In questions **1, 4, 6** and **7**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

- 1.** Why might some parents and teachers let children be bored, according to paragraph I?

Because (–).

- i) children need more time to rest after school
- ii) it can help children find new interests
- iii) after-school clubs have become too expensive
- iv) tablets and board games are bad for children

(6 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

- 2.** What do we learn from lines 7–8?

We learn when a person might _____ .

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

- 3.** What did the study of teenagers show? (lines 8–10)

It showed that _____ .

(7 points)

- 4.** What is the problem mentioned in line 12 (paragraph II)?

Messages and videos (–).

- i) are often not suitable for teenagers
- ii) take up too much time during the school day
- iii) make teenagers feel lonely
- iv) never let the mind have a quiet moment

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

- 5.** What surprised Hartman, according to paragraph III?

Boredom helped people even when they _____ .

(7 points)

6. What did Hartman hope to find out from the experiment described in lines 19–21 (paragraph III)?

- i) Whether reading numbers is harder than copying them.
- ii) Whether volunteers prefer to work silently.
- iii) Whether letting the mind wander more leads to more original ideas.
- iv) Whether the first experiment had been done correctly.

(6 points)

7. According to lines 22–25, when might people benefit from boredom?

When they (–).

- i) let their thoughts drift instead of looking at a screen
- ii) find an activity that keeps them busy all the time
- iii) spend their free time with other people
- iv) try to solve one particular problem

(6 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

8. According to Alvarez, why do people often get good ideas in the shower or on a long walk? (lines 25–28)

Because the brain _____ .

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

9. How might a quiet break affect students, according to paragraph V?

After a quiet break, they might be able to _____ .

(7 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRODUCTION (40 points)

(WRITTEN PRESENTATION)

Write 120–140 words in English on the following topic.

Should all students learn to play a musical instrument at school?

Write a composition stating and explaining your opinion. You may relate to your own experience and/or that of others.

