

סוג הבחינה: מבחן מתכונת
מועד הבחינה: מתכונת 2
מספר השאלון: 016582
קובץ: שאלון

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.

WHO OWNS MACHINE-MADE ART?

- I** 1 Machines that paint pictures and write music have been a favorite subject of science fiction for decades. In October 2018, an auction in New York showed that they were no longer imaginary: a portrait produced by a computer program was sold there for more than 400,000 dollars. Since that sale, a growing number of universities have been working on programs that can create images, poems and songs in a
- 5 matter of seconds. Some of these programs, built by research teams in several countries, including Canada and South Korea, make pictures that are hard to tell apart from the work of human artists.
- II** It did not take long for businesses to see the commercial value of these programs. Within a few years, dozens of companies were offering their own versions online. Most of them earn money by charging customers a monthly fee for pictures that can be used in advertisements, websites and
- 10 book covers. The programs themselves improved at an amazing speed. This was largely thanks to the millions of images that the companies collected from the Internet. By studying these images, the programs learned to copy almost any style, from ancient cave paintings to modern cartoons.
- III** Laws that protect artists are far older than computers. In 1886, a group of countries signed the
- 15 Berne Convention, an international agreement on copyright – the right of creators to decide how their work is copied and sold. Today, more than 180 countries belong to it. Copyright is not the only legal protection; inventions, for example, are protected by patents. However, the two systems work very differently. An inventor receives a patent only after officials have examined the invention and approved it, a process that can take years. A song or a painting, on the other hand, is protected
- 20 automatically from the moment it is created. Yet neither system was designed with machines in mind, so in many countries it is still unclear whether a machine-made picture belongs to anyone.
- IV** Now that machine-made pictures are everywhere on the Internet, lawyers and artists are arguing about who should own them. "The old copyright laws were written for human creators, so they say nothing about works produced by a machine," says technology journalist Maya Levin. "The
- 25 companies claim that the pictures should be theirs because they spent years and huge amounts of money developing the programs. But many artists are furious. They argue that the programs learned by copying their work without asking permission or paying anything."
- V** According to many legal experts, the problem can only be solved by a new international agreement that sets clear rules for machine-made art. Such an agreement could require companies,
- 30 for example, to put a clear label on every picture that their programs create for customers. "To respect the original purpose of copyright, artists must also be paid whenever their work is used to train a program," says Levin. "Young artists who cannot afford lawyers need this protection most of all. Only then will art made by machines be fair to the people who made it possible."

QUESTIONS

Answer questions 1–9 in English according to the article. In questions 1, 5, 6 and 9, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn from paragraph I?

- i) Why writers have always imagined creative machines.
- ii) What universities have been working on in recent years.
- iii) Why the portrait sold in New York was so expensive.
- iv) When machines will replace human artists.

(6 points)

2. Give ONE country where research teams have built programs that produce pictures. (paragraph I)

ANSWER: _____ .

(5 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

3. How do most of the companies earn money from these programs? (paragraph II)

By _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

4. What do we learn about the fast improvement of the programs? (paragraph II)

It was made possible by the _____ .

(8 points)

5. What do we learn about copyright from paragraph III?

- i) Why some countries refused to accept it.
- ii) How much it costs artists to receive it.
- iii) Which artists first asked for it.
- iv) How it is different from the protection of inventions.

(6 points)

6. According to Levin, why can't the old copyright laws help settle the current argument? (paragraph IV)

- i) Because they protect only famous artists.
- ii) Because they do not relate to works created by machines.
- iii) Because many companies refused to sign them.
- iv) Because artists never asked for them.

(6 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

7. According to the companies, why should the pictures belong to them? (paragraph IV)

Because they _____ .

(8 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

8. According to the example in line 30, what would companies need to do under a new international agreement? (paragraph V)

They would need to _____ .

(7 points)

9. According to Levin, what would "respect the original purpose of copyright" (line 31)? (paragraph V)

- i) Putting a label on every machine-made picture.
- ii) Making sure artists are paid when their work trains a program.
- iii) Helping young artists pay for lawyers.
- iv) Banning all programs that copy artists' work.

(6 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRODUCTION (40 points)

(WRITTEN PRESENTATION)

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

Should people be allowed to keep wild animals, such as parrots or snakes, as pets?

Write a composition stating and explaining your opinion.

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