

סוג הבחינה: מבחן מתכונת
מועד הבחינה: מתכונת 10
מספר השאלון: 016584
קובץ: שאלון

אנגלית

מודול F - 5 יחידות לימוד (לנבחנים אקסטרניים)

הוראות

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה וארבעים וחמש דקות
 - 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 בגוף השאלון, 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 text below and then answer questions 1–8.

WHEN EVERY FACE LOOKS NEW

- I 1 Most of us recognize hundreds of faces without any effort: a neighbor across a busy street, a cousin in an old photograph, a teacher we have not seen for years. For people with face blindness, this everyday skill is missing. They can see eyes, a nose and a mouth perfectly clearly, yet their brain does not combine these parts into a face they know. Scientists
- 5 believe that about one person in fifty is born with the condition, and many of them do not realize it until they are adults, assuming that everyone finds faces difficult.
- II Face blindness can turn ordinary social situations into a source of stress. People who have it often walk past close friends without saying hello, and the friends may decide that they are rude. Many sufferers avoid parties altogether, because they are afraid of offending someone they ought to know.
- 10 It can affect family life, too. Some parents, for example, cannot pick out their own children at the school gate. Daniela Moretti, a secondary-school teacher, finds September the hardest month of the year, because she has to match thirty new faces to thirty new names. "I can teach a class for an hour," she says, "and then pass the same students in the corridor without knowing who they are."
- III Not everyone with face blindness is born with it. Some people lose the ability suddenly,
- 15 after a stroke or a head injury damages a small area at the back of the brain. Unlike those who have had the condition since birth, these patients do not need anyone to tell them that something is wrong: they notice the change immediately. Researchers are now comparing brain scans of the two groups to find out whether the same area is affected in both.
- IV There is no cure, but training can make a real difference. In one program, participants
- 20 spend twenty minutes a day on a computer game in which they must spot small differences between similar faces. After about a month, most of them recognize faces noticeably better. Trainers also teach people to use other clues, such as the way a person walks or speaks. Hairstyles, however, are a poor clue, because people change them so often.
- V The hardest part is keeping it up. Progress can fade once the exercises stop, so participants must
- 25 continue practicing for months, even after they start to feel more confident. As Moretti, who has completed the program twice, puts it: "It's like a muscle. Rest it too long and it gets weak again."

QUESTIONS

Answer questions 1–8 in English, according to the text. In questions 6 and 7, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

1. What do we learn about face blindness from paragraph I?

- i) It mostly affects elderly people.
- ii) People who have it cannot see clearly.
- iii) Some people with it discover it only as adults.
- iv) It can be treated with special glasses.
- v) People with it can see each part of a face.
- vi) It was first described a few years ago.

(2x6=12 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

2. Why does the writer give the example in lines 10–11?

To show that face blindness can _____ .

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

3. Why is September a difficult month for Moretti? (lines 11–13)

Because she has to _____ .

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

4. How are people who lose the ability to recognize faces after an injury different from people born with face blindness? (paragraph III)

People who lose this ability after an injury do not _____ .

(7 points)

5. According to lines 17–18, what are researchers trying to find out?

ANSWER: _____ .

(7 points)

6. What do we learn about the training in paragraph IV?

- i) It is given only in hospitals.
- ii) It cures the condition completely.
- iii) It can improve people's ability to recognize faces.
- iv) It is designed mainly for children.

(6 points)

7. What do we learn about hairstyles from paragraph IV?

- i) They are the most useful clue of all.
- ii) People should not rely on them.
- iii) They appear in the computer game.
- iv) They are as useful as a person's voice.

(7 points)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

8. What is the challenge for people who take part in face training? (paragraph V)

The training works only if people _____ .

(7 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRODUCTION (40 points)

(WRITTEN PRESENTATION)

IMPORTANT: You may use words and/or phrases from the text in Part I.

However, you must NOT copy a sentence or sentences from the text.

Write 100–120 words in English on the following topic.

Which do you think is a better way to improve a skill – practicing a little every day or practicing a lot once in a while?

Write a composition stating and explaining your opinion.

כל הבגרויות באנגלית עם פתרונות מלאים: www.guyai.co.il/bagrut/english