

מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך

א. סוג הבחינה: בגרות לבתי ספר על-יסודיים
ב. בגרות לנבחני משנה
ג. בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים
מועד הבחינה: קיץ תשע"ד, 2014
מספר השאלון: 405,016106

אנגלית

שאלון ה'

(MODULE E)

גרסה א'

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 אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי
- או:** מילון אנגלי-עברי / עברי-אנגלי
- או:** מילון אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי
- או:** מילון אנגלי-ערבי / ערבי-אנגלי
- נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש גם במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת-אמו / שפת-אמו-אנגלי. השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.
- ד. הוראות מיוחדות:
- (1) עליך לכתוב את כל תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
 - (2) כתוב את כל תשובותיך באנגלית ובעט בלבד. אסור להשתמש בטיפקס.
 - (3) בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.
- הערה: גם נבחני משנה ונבחנים אקסטרניים חייבים להיבחן בפרק הבנת הנשמע.
- הערה: קישורית לדוגמאות תשובה לשאלון זה תתפרסם בדף הראשי של אתר משרד החינוך.
- 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 1-8.

ARTS IN THE OLYMPICS

Every four years, athletes from all over the world come together in one of the world's major cities to compete in the Olympic Games. The popular sports event, which has been held for over 100 years, attracts thousands of competitors. Few people are aware, however, that from 1912 to 1948 the competitions also
5 included the arts – painting, literature, music and more. This is the subject of Richard Stanton's new book, *The Forgotten Olympic Art Competitions*.

Stanton spent ten years doing research for the book, reading thousands of old documents in the archives of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The idea of having arts in the modern Olympics, he writes, was first suggested by
10 Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the modern Games. Since childhood, Coubertin had been fascinated by the original Olympics, held around 2500 years ago in ancient Greece. Participants in those competitions demonstrated not only athletic abilities, but artistic skills as well – for example, in music and poetry. Coubertin wanted to bring that tradition back to life.

15 However, the inclusion of the arts in the modern Olympics was very problematic. In sports competitions, there was not much for the judges to do. Most athletic achievements could be measured objectively, and the medals simply went to the fastest runners or the highest jumpers. But in the arts, the winners were chosen by a group of judges who had to reach a majority decision. Unfortunately,
20 they could only rely on their own taste, and they rarely agreed with each other. Moreover, the art competitions met with much criticism. Some critics objected to the fact that all the works of art had to be linked to sports. Others were opposed to the idea of artists competing against one another.

Stanton believes that these factors may have led the IOC to remove the
25 art competitions from the Games. However, he could find no convincing explanation for the decision because very little relevant material has survived. But, as he notes, the arts never completely disappeared from the Olympics. The original art competitions were replaced by a series of exhibitions, festivals, and other artistic events, now known as the Cultural Olympiad. So
30 even though artists no longer participate in the Olympic competitions, they can contribute to the unique atmosphere of the Games.

QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions 1-8 in English, according to the article. In questions 1, 4, and 5, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn from lines 1-6 about the Olympic Games?

- i) Why they are only held every four years.
- ii) How they changed.
- iii) Why people don't know much about them.
- iv) What Stanton thinks of them.

(8 points)

2. What are we told in lines 7-14?

PUT A \checkmark BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) Where Stanton got the idea to write his book.
- ii) Why the IOC wanted to help Stanton.
- iii) How Stanton got information about the subject.
- iv) Where the first modern Games were held.
- v) Why the original Olympics included the arts.
- vi) Why Coubertin founded the modern Olympics.

(2x7=14 points)

3. Why does the writer mention that athletic achievements could be measured objectively? Give ONE answer according to lines 15-23.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

He does this to explain why

.....

(8 points)

4. What do we learn from lines 15-23 about the art competitions?

- i) Why they were popular.
- ii) What the artists thought of them.
- iii) How the winners were chosen.
- iv) Who the participating artists were.

(8 points)

5. What information is given about all the critics mentioned in lines 21-23?

- i) Why they were against the art competitions.
- ii) Why they didn't want the works of art to be linked to sports.
- iii) What they thought of the works of art.
- iv) How they wanted to improve the art competitions.

(8 points)

6. What was the "decision" that is referred to in line 26?

ANSWER:

(8 points)

7. According to line 31, today artists "can contribute to the unique atmosphere of the Games." How can they do that? Give ONE answer from lines 24-31.

ANSWER:

(8 points)

8. Stanton worked very hard to collect the information for his book. Copy a sentence or a phrase from the article that shows this.

ANSWER:

(8 points)

Note: The exam continues on page 6.

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

Answer questions **9-14** according to the broadcast. In questions **9, 12, 13** and **14**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions. (5 points for each correct answer.)

SLEEP WELL

9. What did the study which was done in England show?

- i) Why people have trouble sleeping.
- ii) Why sleeping well is important.
- iii) How much sleep people need.
- iv) How common sleep problems are.

10. According to Dr. Milner, what may prevent people from sleeping well?

Give ONE answer.

ANSWER:

11. According to Dr. Milner, what may happen to people who don't sleep well?

Give ONE answer.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They may

12. What does Dr. Milner say about sleeping pills?
- i) He doesn't give them to his patients.
 - ii) They are not always helpful.
 - iii) You should not take too many.
 - iv) They can cause sleep problems.
13. According to Dr. Milner, what can help you get enough sleep?
- i) Sleeping during the day.
 - ii) Going to sleep earlier.
 - iii) Following a regular sleep routine.
 - iv) Sleeping late on the weekend.
14. According to Dr. Milner, the quality of your sleep may improve if you avoid (-).
- i) using your computer before bedtime
 - ii) talking on the cellphone until late at night
 - iii) eating certain foods before going to bed
 - iv) doing too much physical exercise during the day

בהצלחה!

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