The English House
הבית שלך לאנגלית

הצעה לפתרון בחינת הבגרות באנגלית
שאלון G

סמל שאלון 016108
מועד קיץ תשע"ו מועד ב' 2016

הפתרון נכתב על ידי חני קופלס ויעקב סאקס
מצוות המורים של אינגליש האוס

המורים שפתרו את הבחינה ישמחו לקדם אתכם
להצלחה בבגרות באנגלית!

http://www.englishhouse.co.il

מדינת ישראל
משרד החינוך

בגרות לבתי ספר על־יסודיים	א.	סוג הבחינה:
בגרות לנבחני משנה	ב.	
בגרות לנבחנים אקסטרניים	ג.	

מועד הבחינה: תשע"ו, **מועד ב**, 2016
מספר השאלון: 016108, 407

א נ ג ל י ת
שאלון ז'
(MODULE G)
גֵּרסה א'
הוראות לנבחן

א. <u>משך הבחינה</u>:   שעה וארבעים וחמש דקות

ב. <u>מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה</u>: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.

פרק ראשון	—	הבנת הנקרא	— 60 נקודות
פרק שני	—	משימת כתיבה	— <u>40 נקודות</u>
		סה"כ	— 100 נקודות

ג. <u>חומר עזר מותר בשימוש</u>:

המילון האוניברסלי עברי-אנגלי, אנגלי-עברי / י' הופמן (2014)
Hoffman, Y. (2014). *The Universal English-Hebrew, Hebrew-English Dictionary*

או: מילון אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי / הוצאת קרנרמן - לוני כהן הוצאה לאור (2003)
Kernerman, Lonnie Kahn. (2003). *Oxford English-English-Hebrew Student's Dictionary*

או: המילון המקיף החדש — אנגלי-עברי, עברי-אנגלי / ש' זילברמן (2012)
Zilberman, S. (2012). *The New Comprehensive English-Hebrew, Hebrew-English Dictionary*

או: معجم لونجمان للإنجليزيّة الحديثة – إنجليزي – إنجليزي – عربي .
Pearson Education. (2011). *The Longman Dictionary of Modern English, English-English-Arabic*

או: <u>למגזר החרדי בלבד</u>: המילון העולמי עברי-אנגלי, אנגלי-עברי / י' הופמן (2013)
For the Haredi Sector only:
Hoffman, Y. (2013). *The Olami English-Hebrew, Hebrew-English Dictionary*

נבחן "עולה חדש" רשאי להשתמש <u>גם</u> במילון דו-לשוני: אנגלי-שפת-אמו / שפת-אמו-אנגלי.
השימוש במילון אחר טעון אישור הפיקוח על הוראת האנגלית.

ד. <u>הוראות מיוחדות</u>:
(1) עליך לכתוב את <u>כל</u> תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
(2) כתוב את כל תשובותיך <u>באנגלית</u> וב<u>עט בלבד</u>. <u>אסור</u> להשתמש בטיפקס.
(3) כתוב את הנוסח הסופי של מטלת הכתיבה בעמוד 7. אם תצטרך, תוכל להשתמש גם בעמוד 8.
(4) בתום הבחינה החזר את השאלון למשגיח.

<u>הערה</u>: על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מהציון.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון זכר ומכוונות לנבחנות ולנבחנים כאחד.
ב ה צ ל ח ה !

/המשך מעבר לדף/

PART I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS

(60 points)

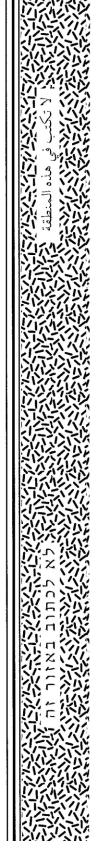Read the article below and then answer questions 1-7.

COMPUTERS THAT KNOW HOW YOU FEEL

How can other people tell what you're feeling? Very often, simply by glancing at your face. Movements of the muscles in our forehead and cheeks, and around our eyes and lips, produce facial expressions that reveal a wide range of emotions and mental states. And these expressions — a hint of a smile, a deep
5 frown — are easily "read" by people around us, providing information about whatever we are experiencing, from fear to delight, surprise to amusement.

The commercial value of such information has long been recognized by advertising agencies. Before starting an advertising campaign, they routinely show ads for new products to groups of potential customers and hire face-reading
10 experts to interpret their reactions. Now, however, technology can do the job for them. With the aid of a camera linked to a computer, new face-reading software can analyze facial expressions, identifying the emotions they reflect. "In terms of convenience and reliability, this is a great improvement," says advertising manager Jonathan Beckley. "People watch our ads on their home computer, and
15 the program monitors and analyzes their responses moment by moment."

One such program, called Affdex, has already been successfully used to test reactions to ads and pilot episodes of new TV series. But Dr. Rana el-Kaliouby, co-founder of the company that developed Affdex, can see much broader uses. Among other things, she suggests the software could be used in cars to monitor
20 the driver's face and sound an alert at any sign of drowsiness or inattention. A similar system could monitor facial expressions of students watching an online lesson; reactions such as confusion or boredom would enable course designers to recognize and rewrite problematic sections.

Dr. el-Kaliouby believes the software can also be of great benefit in the field
25 of healthcare. For example, today doctors prescribing medicine for depression
or anxiety only hear reports from their patients at their next appointment.
Moreover, human memory is far from perfect, which often makes those reports
unreliable. To enable doctors to find out just how effective the treatment really
is, Affdex could be linked to a patient's home computer and used for real-time
30 monitoring several times a day.

Despite its promise, the innovative technology has not been welcomed by all.
Lawyer Charlene Forester, for example, warns that its use could give others easy
access to feelings we might prefer to keep to ourselves. Software developers
have taken such concerns about privacy very seriously. This is why they've
35 designed the program so that it can record only movements of facial muscles
rather than identifiable faces, and can only be used with permission from the
person being monitored. In any case, Dr. el-Kaliouby is convinced that face-
reading software will prove to be very valuable, and that it is here to stay.

QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions **1-7** in <u>English</u> according to the article. In questions
3 and **6**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions,
follow the instructions.

1. What are we told about facial expressions in lines 1-6?

    PUT A √ BY THE <u>TWO</u> CORRECT ANSWERS.

    .... (i)   How people learn to read them.

    .... (ii)   Which ones are most common.

    ..√.. (iii)   How they are produced.

    .... (iv)   How they affect our emotions.

    ..√.. (v)   What can be learned from them.

    .... (vi)   How we try to hide them.

    (2×7=14 points)

2. Why do advertising agencies need the information that is referred to in line 7?

    COMPLETE THE ANSWER ACCORDING TO LINES 7-15.

    In order to find out ......how people feel about the ad.. .

    (8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 4/

3. What do we learn about the advertising agencies from lines 11-15?

    (i)   What changes they have made in their ads.

    (ii)   What enables them to produce fewer ads.

    (iii)   What role they played in developing the new software.

    (iv)   Why they might be interested in the new software.

                                                                    (7 points)

4. The two examples in lines 19-23 are given to show how face-reading

    software ...can be used for many different things................... .

                                                                    (8 points)

5. According to lines 21-23, what might online students gain by being

    monitored by Affdex?

    COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

    Their courses could ...be improved.. .
    be made more interesting.
                                                                    (8 points)
    be made clearer.

6. What is the role of Affdex in the example in lines 24-30?

    (i)   To help patients follow the doctor's instructions.

    (ii)   To monitor how often the patients take their medicine.

    (iii)   To monitor the patients' mental states.

    (iv)   To help patients make their reports.

                                                                    (7 points)

7. In lines 34-37 the writer presents actions taken by the software developers.

    What is the purpose of those actions? Base your answer on lines 31-38.

    ANSWER: ...(In order) to help protect people's privacy.................. .

                                                                    (8 points)

/המשך בעמוד 5/