



הצעה לפתרון בחינת הבגרות באנגלית

חורף תשפ"ג

4-5 יח"ל

שאלון E

הפתרון נכתב על ידי: נטלי קניש ושני קדם

מצוות מורי רשת החינוך אנקורי

המורים שפתרו את הבחינה מחכים לכם פה

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QUESTIONS (70 points)

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

1. What do we learn about the graffiti in Pompeii? (paragraph I)

- (i) How it was discovered.
- (ii) How it has helped archaeologists.
- (iii) When it was discovered.
- (iv) What tourists think of it.

(8 points)

2. What information is given in lines 3–4 about some of the graffiti in Pompeii?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

It was used to help sell bread and cakes.

(8 points)

3. What might happen to graffiti artists in Italy? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They might get a fine of up to 1,000 Euros.

(8 points)

4. In most countries, what must artists do before they paint on buildings? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They must get the permission of the owner of the building.

(8 points)

5. What can we understand about the special areas mentioned in lines 10–11? (paragraph III)

- (i) How the cities chose them.
- (ii) When they were established.
- (iii) Why graffiti artists like to paint there.
- (iv) Why most cities don't have them.

(8 points)

6. According to paragraph III, where might tourists see beautiful graffiti?

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

On the streets of Bogota in Colombia.

(8 points)

7. What are we told about the graffiti paintings mentioned in paragraph IV?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

..... i) Why artists decide to paint them.

..... ii) How collectors decide where to keep them.

..... iii) How building owners repair them.

iv) Why they must be painted quickly.

..... v) How the artists remove them.

vi) Why building owners can sell them.

(2×7=14 points)

8. The artist Q-Vee says, "Now that can't happen anymore" (lines 24–25). What does he mean?

(paragraph V)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

He means that now people cannot enjoy his painting while walking on the street.

(8 points)

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

Answer questions 9–13 according to the broadcast. In questions 9, 10 and 13, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

(5 points for each correct answer.)

APHANTASIA – A DIFFERENT KIND OF IMAGINATION

9. Why does Angela ask listeners to use their imagination?

- (i) To help them improve their imagination.
- (ii) To demonstrate what aphantasia is.
- (iii) To explain why she is interested in aphantasia.
- (iv) To check if they have aphantasia.

10. What is Angela's research team trying to find out?

- (i) How people with aphantasia can become more creative.
- (ii) Why people don't know they have aphantasia.
- (iii) How people find out that they have aphantasia.
- (iv) Why people with aphantasia can be good at creative jobs.

11. What are we told about Adam Zeman?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) How he discovered aphantasia.
- ii) How his work affected people who have aphantasia.
- iii) What he found out about people who have aphantasia.
- iv) Why he became interested in aphantasia.
- v) How he studied dreams.
- vi) How his work influenced researchers.

12. What is one of the benefits that people with aphantasia can have?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

If they think about sad events from their past, they **don't feel bad/don't get depressed.**

13. At the end of the interview, why does Angela return to the example of the apple tree?

- (i) To present an additional kind of imagination.
- (ii) To explain how people can improve their imagination.
- (iii) To remind listeners what aphantasia is like.
- (iv) To explain how listeners can test their imagination.

בהצלחה!

כותב היוצרים שמורה למדינת ישראל
אין להעתיק או לפרסם אלא בדשות משרד החינוך