א נ ג ל י ת

שאלון ז'

(MODULE G)

גרסה א'

הוראות לנבחן

א.   **משך הבחינה:**   שעה וחצי

ב.   **מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה:**   בשאלון זה שני פרקים.

פרק ראשון   —   הבנת הנקרא   —   60   נקודות

פרק שני   —   משימת כתיבה   —   <u>40   נקודות</u>

סה"כ   —   100   נקודות

ג.   **חומר עזר מותר בשימוש:**   מילון אוקספורד אנגלי-אנגלי-עברי.

או: قاموس "هاراب" إنجليزي — إنجليزي — عربي

(מילון הראפס אנגלי-אנגלי-ערבי)

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.   **הוראות מיוחדות:**

(1)   עליך לכתוב את <u>כל</u> תשובותיך בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).

(2)   כתוב את כל תשובותיך <u>באנגלית</u> ו<u>בעט בלבד</u>. <u>אסור</u> להשתמש בטיפקס.

(3)   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 1-6.

IS HANDWRITING ANALYSIS LEGITIMATE?

Is your handwriting so distinctly different from anyone else's that it is possible to tell whether you — and you alone — are the author of a certain note, letter or signature? The answer, apparently, is yes. No two people have exactly the same handwriting. Does that mean handwriting could eventually be used to determine a person's identity
5   with the near-100% accuracy of fingerprints?

The answer to the latter question is a matter of great interest to the courts. Unlike the analysis of fingerprints, handwriting analysis has routinely been rejected as legal evidence because no one could prove that it is scientifically valid. But that proof now exists, thanks to the efforts of Sargur Srihari and his colleagues at the Center of
10   Document Analysis and Recognition at the University of Buffalo.

Srihari knows quite a lot about the scientific analysis of handwriting, having led the team that tackled the problem of getting computers to sort letters for the U.S. Postal Service. Most people dismissed the idea that a computer could recognize handwritten addresses — after all, some of us even have trouble reading our own handwriting — but
15   Srihari proved them wrong. In fact, the software developed in his lab, now in use at all postal centers across the country, is capable of reading nearly 75% of handwritten addresses.

Impressed with Srihari's success, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) asked him if he would use his expertise to devise a scientific means of determining whether
20   handwriting analysis is reliable or just mumbo-jumbo. Srihari and his team started out with the software they had already developed for the Postal Service, modifying it so it could zoom in on differences in handwriting. Then some 1,500 handwriting samples, collected from people of various ages and ethnic backgrounds, were fed into the computer. The new program came up with a series of features that distinguish a
25   person's handwriting, such as the spacing of letters, how the letters are slanted, etc. The next step was to see whether the program could tell if two samples were written by the same person. The results, says Srihari, were quite astounding. Even when given only a few words to analyze, the computer got it right 80% of the time. When given a whole page, its success rate hit 96%.

30   Srihari's research has already convinced some judges to admit handwriting evidence in their courts. This is a cause for concern among many lawyers, as the outcome of a trial may hinge upon the reliability of such evidence. Srihari is now preparing several studies to deal with this very issue. "Among other things, we need to check how easy it is to fool the computer," he explains. "We expect to be able to determine beyond a

35   doubt that a certain ransom note or threatening letter was written by a certain person, even if he tried to disguise his handwriting. Then handwriting analysis will become as common in court as other forensic evidence."

(Adapted from *ABC News*, June 5, 2002)

QUESTIONS (60 points)

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

1.   Why is handwriting being compared with fingerprints? (lines 1-10)

    (i)   Because both are often used as legal evidence.

    (ii)   Because both are unique to a person.

    (iii) Because Srihari did research on both.

    (iv) Because neither is totally reliable.

(8 points)

2.   What proof did Srihari's research provide? (lines 6-10)

    COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

    Proof that ....

(8 points)

3.   How is Srihari's work for NIJ <u>different</u> from his work for the Postal Service? (lines 11-29)

    (i)   It has practical value.

    (ii)   Its results are surprising.

    (iii) It focused on the content of the writing.

    (iv) It focused on the identity of the writer.

(8 points)

4.   Srihari benefited from his work for the Postal Service. How did it help him?
     Give TWO answers from the <u>fourth</u> paragraph (lines 18-29).

     (1) ....

     (2) ....
                                                                        (2×9=18 points)

5.   Why might a judge still refuse to admit handwriting analysis as evidence in court?
     Give ONE reason. (lines 18-37)

     ANSWER: ....
                                                                        (9 points)

6.   How would Srihari answer the question in lines 4-5? Base your answer on
     lines 30-37.

     (i)   Probably not.

     (ii)   There is no way to know.

     (iii) Probably yes.

     (iv)   Only in rare cases.
                                                                        (9 points)

PART II: WRITTEN PRESENTATION (40 points)

Write 120-140 words in <u>English</u> on the following topic.

WRITE IN INK (NOT IN PENCIL). PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO HANDWRITING. MAKE SURE YOU WRITE LEGIBLY AND TO THE POINT.

7.   A teen magazine has asked readers to write on the following topic:

Some people believe that money should be one of the most important reasons for choosing a job or career. What is your opinion?

Write a passage for the newspaper, stating and explaining your opinion.

! בהצלחה

Use <u>this page and the next</u> (nos. 5-6) for writing a rough <u>draft</u>.