



# פתרון הבחינה

## באנגלית

חורף תשפ"ה, 2025, שאלון 16582 גרסה א  
מוגש ע"י צוות המורים של "יואל גבע"

הערות:

1. התשובות המוצגות כאן הן בגדר הצעה לפתרון השאלון.
2. תיתכנה תשובות נוספות, שאינן מוזכרות כאן, לחלק מהשאלות.



מדינת ישראל

משרד החינוך

סוג הבחינה: בגרות  
מועד הבחינה: חורף תשפ"ה, 2025  
מספר השאלון: 16582

## אנגלית שאלון ז' (MODULE G)

גרסה א'

הוראות

- א. משך הבחינה: שעה וארבעים וחמש דקות.
- ב. מבנה השאלון ומפתח ההערכה: בשאלון זה שני פרקים.  
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 (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
  - יש לכתוב את כל התשובות באנגלית ובעט בלבד.
  - יש לכתוב את הנוסח הסופי של מטלת הכתיבה בעמוד 9. אם תצטרפו, תוכלו להשתמש גם בעמוד 10.
  - בתום הבחינה יש להחזיר את השאלון למשגיח או למשגיחה.
- הערה: על כתיב שגוי יופחתו נקודות מן הציון.

שאלון: 016582



אנגלית

יש לכתוב במחברת הבחינה בלבד. יש לרשום "טיוטה" בראש כל עמוד המשמש טיוטה.  
כתיבת טיוטה בדפים שאינם במחברת הבחינה עלולה לגרום לפסילת הבחינה.

ההנחיות בשאלון זה מנוסחות בלשון רבים, אף על פי כן על כל תלמידה וכל תלמיד להשיב על השאלות באופן אישי.

**בהצלחה!**

/המשך מעבר לדף/

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**PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (60 points)**

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

Read the article below and then answer questions 1–9.

**DON'T THROW OUT YOUR OLD CELL PHONE!**

**I** If we are asked to list the causes of environmental damage, we usually think of the plastic in rivers and oceans, the polluting gases from cars and planes, and the destruction of forests. However, most of us are unaware of another serious cause of damage: electronic waste (or e-waste), which is made up primarily of the billions of cell phones and millions of computers that are no longer being used. Every year, a huge amount of e-waste ends up in garbage dumps, leaking dangerous substances into the ground and local water sources.

**II** In recent years, there has been a global effort to educate the public about reducing e-waste. The effort has been led by the WEEE Forum, an international organization of over 100 companies engaged in e-waste recycling. Each year, the Forum produces educational materials on a range of subjects relating to e-waste. In 2024, for example, it highlighted the importance of recycling the old, unused electronic devices that lie forgotten in drawers or cupboards for months or even years.

**III** There is good reason to recycle larger quantities of electronic devices. The billions of forgotten or discarded cell phones, for example, would provide a considerable amount of cobalt, a metal needed in batteries for electric cars. "There's a global shortage of cobalt, and recycling cell phones would provide the car industry with enough for millions of batteries," says science journalist Daniel Watson. "Furthermore, a lot less cobalt would need to be mined, which would be excellent since most mining is extremely damaging to the environment."

**IV** However, recycling is only a partial solution. According to Watson, it is also essential to reduce the number of electronic items being bought annually. "That is a huge challenge," he says. "Think, for example, of the new models of cell phones coming out every year or two. Many of us are tempted to buy one immediately, even when there's nothing wrong with the one we have. But ideally, phones should be replaced only every 4–5 years."

**V** Of course, a product can last that long only if it can be repaired whenever it is broken or stops functioning well. However, repairing phones and other electronic items can be very expensive because of the high prices often charged by manufacturers for replacement parts. And cost is not the only problem. There are also manufacturers that require their products to be returned to them for repair. As a result, most customers decide it is not worth the expense or the effort. "If we want more people to repair rather than replace their devices, the repair option must be made more affordable and accessible," says Watson.

**VI** Governments have recently begun taking steps to achieve those goals. For example, a law introduced by most European countries requires manufacturers to charge reasonable prices for repairs. Environmental organizations are also pushing for new laws that would require manufacturers to redesign electronic devices and to provide instructions for repairing them. This would enable consumers to carry out their own repairs. "Such laws can ultimately lead to a significant reduction in e-waste," says Watson. "Hopefully, things will start changing soon. Our planet cannot wait."





אנגלית, חורף תשפ"ה, מס' 16582, גרסה א'

**QUESTIONS** (60 points)

Answer questions **1–9** in English according to the article. In questions **1, 3, 5** and **9**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn about e-waste from paragraph I?

- i) Why most people are not aware of it.
- ii) How people usually find out about it.
- iii)** What it mostly consists of.
- iv) How it can be reduced.

(6 points)

2. How does the e-waste in garbage dumps damage the environment? (paragraph I)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

It **leaks dangerous substances into the ground (and local water sources).**

(8 points)

3. What do we learn about the WEEE Forum from paragraph II?

- i)** How it increases public knowledge about e-waste.
- ii) What materials it produces from recycled e-waste.
- iii) What methods it uses for recycling e-waste.
- iv) How people send their e-waste for recycling.

(6 points)

4. According to Watson's example, how could recycling cell phones benefit the electric car industry?

Base your answer on lines 12–16.

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

By **providing the car industry with cobit.**

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(6 points)

5. What can we understand about electronic items from paragraph IV?

- i) More of them should be recycled.
- ii) Most of them must be replaced every year.
- iii) They are difficult to recycle.
- iv)** People buy too many of them.

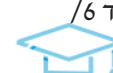
(7 points)

6. Ideally, how many years should we use the same phone? Base your answer on Watson's words in lines 20–22.

ANSWER: **4-5 years.**

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(5 points)





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7. Why might the repair of electronic products be expensive? (lines 24–25)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because you might need to **replace some of the parts**.....

תשובות נוספות- ראה נספח

(8 points)

8. In lines 27–28 the writer refers to the effort involved in the repair of electronic products. What is that effort? Base your answer on lines 26–27.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

You might need to **return the product to the manufactures (for repair)**.....

(8 points)

9. What do we learn about **all** the laws described in paragraph VI?

- i) They were suggested by consumers.
- ii) They could benefit the environment.
- iii) They have been introduced in Europe recently.
- iv) They are supported by manufacturers.

(6 points)

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**PART II: WRITTEN PRODUCTION** (40 points)

(WRITTEN PRESENTATION)

Write 120–140 words in English on the following topic.

10. Do you think the government should spend more money on sports facilities, such as gyms and sports stadiums?

Write a composition stating and explaining your opinion.

**בהצלחה!**

Use this page and the next (pages 7–8) for writing a rough draft.

אנגלית, חורף תשפ"ה, מס' 16582, גרסה א'











נספח

שאלון 016582

(MODULE G)

תשובות אפשריות נוספות

שאלה 4:

- ... providing cobit.

שאלה 6: רלוונטי עבור גרסה ב' של המבחן

- ... 8-9 years.

שאלה 7:

- ... buy replacement parts.
- ... to pay high prices to replace the parts.