



# פתרון הבחינה

## באנגלית

קייץ תשפ"ה, 2025, שאלון 16471 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: קיץ תשפ"ה, 2025

מספר השאלון: 16471

## אנגלית

שאלון ה'  
(MODULE E)

מתכונת חדשה

גרסה א'

הוראות

בשאלון זה אין להשתמש  
במילון או במילונית.

א. משך הבחינה: שעה ורבע.

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

פרק ראשון	-	הבנת הנקרא	-	70	נקודות
פרק שני	-	אוצר מילים	-	30	נקודות
סך הכול	-			100	נקודות

ג. חומר עזר מותר בשימוש: אין.

ד. הוראות מיוחדות:

(1) יש לכתוב את כל התשובות בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).

(2) יש לכתוב את כל התשובות באנגלית ובעט בלבד.

(3) בתום הבחינה יש להחזיר את השאלון למשגיח או למשגיחה.

שאלון: 016471



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 (70 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

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

A glossary of the underlined words (numbers 1–8) is provided on the next page.

### PREVENTING FLOODS<sup>1</sup> IN CITIES

**I** In recent years, cities all over the world have suffered badly from the effects of climate change. One of the worst effects is the powerful storms that can occur at any time of the year. Huge amounts of rain fall in a very short time, causing serious floods. As a result, cities are left without electricity for days or weeks, homes and businesses are destroyed, and lives are endangered<sup>2</sup>.

5 According to experts, as climate change continues, storms will become more frequent and bring even greater amounts of rain.

**II** Cities normally rely on drains<sup>3</sup> to carry all the rain away from the streets. However, the drains are not built to cope with enormous amounts of rain that suddenly fill the streets. "Sometimes you get the amount of rain of several weeks in only a few hours," says engineer Anna Cooper.  
10 "And when rain cannot flow into the drains, it has nowhere else to go. This is because pavements<sup>4</sup> and roads in most cities are made from concrete<sup>5</sup> and asphalt<sup>6</sup>. These surfaces prevent rain from passing through them into the earth below, and the water that remains on them floods the streets and buildings."

**III** Cities have therefore begun to use more effective methods of removing rain from the  
15 streets. One such method is to build roads and pavements using new materials<sup>7</sup> with tiny holes in them. Through these holes, water can flow down into the earth below. "Today many cities are digging up old asphalt and concrete surfaces, and replacing them with the new materials," says Cooper. "This means that roads are closed for weeks or even months. Obviously, residents<sup>8</sup> hate the noise, the dust and the traffic jams. But they know that when the work is finished, they'll be  
20 better protected against a very serious risk."

**IV** Some cities are also planting "rain gardens" – gardens that are specifically designed to absorb large amounts of rain quickly. Cities such as Portland in the USA have planted gardens in all available spaces. Other cities, such as Wuhan in China, use another method to achieve the same goal: They have covered the roofs of many buildings with earth and planted grass there.  
25 "All these 'green' roofs and rain gardens also attract birds and insects and help them survive in the urban environment," says Cooper. "And of course, green spaces are beautiful. So residents not only get greater safety but can also enjoy their city more."



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GLOSSARY							
1. <b>flood</b> (noun)	inundacion	наводнение	inondation	ጎርፍ መጥለቅለቅ	فيضانات	שיטפון	
<b>flood</b> (verb)	flotar	затопить	inonder		يغيض	להציף	
2. <b>endanger</b>	poner en peligro	находиться под угрозой	mettre en danger	አደጋ ላይ መጣል	يُعَرِّضُ للخطر	לסכן	
3. <b>drain</b> (noun)	drenaje	дренаж	égout	ማፍሰሻ	بالوعة (مَصْرَف مياه)	ניקוז	
4. <b>pavement</b>	pavimento	тротуар	trottoir	የእግረኛ መንገድ	رصيف	מדרכה	
5. <b>concrete</b> (noun)	cemento	бетон	béton	ኮንክሪት	إسمنت	בטון	
6. <b>asphalt</b>	asfalto	асфальт	asphalte	አስፋልት	أسفلت	אספלט	
7. <b>material</b>	material	материал	matériau	ማቴሪያል	مادة	חומר	
8. <b>resident</b>	residente	житель	habitant	ነዋሪ	ساكن	תושב	

### QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions **1–9** in English according to the article. In questions **1, 3, 7, and 9**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn from paragraph I about storms?

- i) How to prevent them.
- ii) Which cities have the worst storms.
- iii) How experts study them.
- iv) Why they will get worse.**

(8 points)

2. Give ONE possible result of floods from paragraph I.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

Floods can **leave cities without electricity for days or weeks.**

תשובות נוספות - ראו נספח

(8 points)

3. What are we told in paragraph II about drains?

- i) Why they cannot always prevent floods.**
- ii) How cities are improving them.
- iii) What materials they are made from.
- iv) Why they are difficult to build.

(8 points)

4. According to Cooper, what amount of rain can fall in a few hours? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

The same as the amount that usually falls in **several weeks.**

(7 points)



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5. Why do concrete and asphalt surfaces cause floods during storms? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because water **cannot pass through them into the earth below.** .....  
(8 points)

6. Why are cities using new materials for roads and pavements? Base your answer on lines 14–16.

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

In order to **remove water from the streets.** .....  
(8 points)

7. What can we understand about the residents of cities where surfaces of roads are being replaced? (paragraph III)

- i) They are not sure the change will help.
- ii) They want more information about the new materials.
- iii)** They realize that the work is important.
- iv) They often manage to avoid the traffic jams.

(8 points)

8. In which city have rain gardens been planted? (paragraph IV)

ANSWER: **Portland (in the USA).** .....  
(7 points)

9. In line 24, the writer refers to "the same goal." What is that goal? (paragraph IV)

- i) To build more rain gardens.
- ii)** To ensure that rain is absorbed quickly.
- iii) To plant grass on all rooftops.
- iv) To attract more wildlife to the city.

(8 points)







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**PART II: LEXICAL KNOWLEDGE (30 points)**  
(VOCABULARY)

Below are five questions, (10) to (14). In each question there are six items (words or chunks) and three definitions.

In each question, match three of the items 1–6 to the definitions on the right.

Write the number of the item next to its definition, as shown in the example.

(2 points for each correct match.)

**EXAMPLE**

- |               |          |   |
|---------------|----------|---|
| 1. a calendar |          |   |
| 2. a season   | <u>4</u> | cars, buses, and trucks moving along a road |
| 3. an island  | <u>1</u> | shows days, weeks, and months in a year     |
| 4. traffic    | <u>5</u> | something you are given when you win a race |
| 5. a prize    |          |   |
| 6. a label    |          |   |

**(10)**

- |                 |          |                                |
|-----------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| 1. to impress   |          |                                |
| 2. to recover   | <u>3</u> | to plan to do something        |
| 3. to intend    | <u>5</u> | to make someone slightly angry |
| 4. to introduce | <u>2</u> | to get better after being sick |
| 5. to annoy     |          |                                |
| 6. to accompany |          |                                |

**(11)**

- |                  |          |                            |
|------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| 1. a remark      |          |                            |
| 2. a conference  | <u>4</u> | someone you work with      |
| 3. a destination | <u>1</u> | a comment                  |
| 4. a colleague   | <u>3</u> | the place you are going to |
| 5. a critic      |          |                            |
| 6. a situation   |          |                            |





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(12)

- |                 |          |                                 |
|-----------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| 1. conscious    |          |                                 |
| 2. contemporary | <u>6</u> | the only one of its kind        |
| 3. ambitious    | <u>3</u> | wanting to be successful        |
| 4. adequate     | <u>4</u> | enough for a particular purpose |
| 5. external     |          |                                 |
| 6. unique       |          |                                 |

(13)

- |                 |          |              |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. urgently     |          |              |
| 2. conveniently | <u>1</u> | immediately  |
| 3. commonly     | <u>6</u> | successfully |
| 4. regularly    | <u>5</u> | at first     |
| 5. initially    |          |              |
| 6. effectively  |          |              |

(14)

- |                         |          |   |
|-------------------------|----------|---|
| 1. to hand in           |          |   |
| 2. to make up your mind | <u>6</u> | to delay someone or something               |
| 3. to try out           | <u>4</u> | to stay in contact with someone             |
| 4. to keep in touch     | <u>2</u> | to decide something after thinking about it |
| 5. to break a record    |          |   |
| 6. to hold up           |          |   |

**בהצלחה!**

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





נספח

שאלון 016471

(MODULE E)

תשובות אפשריות נוספות

שאלה 2:

- Destroy homes and businesses.
- Endanger lives.

