



פתרון הבחינה

באנגלית

קיץ תשפ"ה, 2025, שאלון 16582, מועד ב', 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, מועד ב
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:
(1) יש לכתוב את כל התשובות בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
(2) יש לכתוב את כל התשובות באנגלית ובטע בלבד.
(3) יש לכתוב את הנוסח הסופי של מטלת הכתיבה בעמוד 9. אם תצטרך, תוכלו להשתמש גם בעמוד 10.
(4) 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!

הזדמנות לעתודה יש פעם חיים. אל תתפשרו עליה.



אנגלית, קיץ תשפ"ה, מועד ב, מס' 16582, גרסה א'

PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (60 points)
(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

Read the article below and then answer questions 1–8.

ROBOTS IN SPACE

I The technological achievements of the last hundred years have been extraordinary. Among the most remarkable are the advances that have enabled the exploration of space. Spacecraft have been sent to distant planets and have even landed men on the Moon. And today, there are plans to send astronauts to live and work on the Moon and on the planet Mars. However, such space missions will be extremely dangerous for humans, and some experts believe that robots should be used instead.

II Robots have already been used in space exploration for decades. The first ones were large, heavy robots sent almost sixty years ago to explore the surface of the Moon. This feat was made possible by the development of powerful rockets that could transport these robots through space. Since the 1990s, space robots have become much smaller and lighter, and they carry advanced equipment for gathering data. These robots are now working on the planet Mars, and are also exploring even farther into space.

III Today, space robots are designed to operate in very harsh conditions that no human could survive. For example, the Chinese robot Yutu-2 has been exploring lunar regions where temperatures range from 100°C by day to minus 200°C at night. The US robots Perseverance and Curiosity need to function on Mars, where there are similar extremes in temperature. And yet the three robots have worked continuously for years, collecting and sending data back to Earth.

IV However, sending humans on space missions has its own advantages. "When a robot lands on the Moon or Mars, the general public shows hardly any interest," says science journalist Jenny Gordon. "But space missions involving humans become a source of national pride, and can even boost a government's popularity. Furthermore, when a country sends astronauts into space, many more of its young people go to study science at university. In the long term, the expertise they gain has a positive impact on the economy."

V Moreover, while robots are more effective than astronauts at doing boring, repetitive tasks, space missions often require the quick thinking of humans. "Many missions have been saved by the actions of astronauts," says Gordon. "For example, on the International Space Station (ISS) astronauts have done emergency repairs that could not possibly have been done by robots. The crew analyzed the problem very quickly, and easily manipulated the tools needed to carry out the repair. Robots would have been unable to do either of these things."

VI Nevertheless, several leading scientists believe that space exploration could eventually be done entirely by robots. Robot technology, they point out, is advancing rapidly, especially with the development of artificial intelligence (AI). "This means that in the near future, robots will have a whole new range of abilities – including, for example, repairing themselves when a part stops working," says Gordon. "Nowadays, people worry they might lose their jobs to this new generation of robots. I doubt that will happen. But if robots do replace humans on space missions, that will actually be a good thing."



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QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions 1–8 in English according to the article. In questions 2 and 8, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn from paragraph I about space exploration?

PUT A ✓ BY THE TWO CORRECT ANSWERS.

- i) What has made it possible.
..... ii) Why it could be dangerous for humans.
..... iii) Why it began 100 years ago.
..... iv) Which distant planets have been explored.
..... v) What might be achieved in the future.
..... vi) What astronauts have found on the Moon.

(2×6=12 points)

2. What are we told in paragraph II about robots sent into space?

- i) When they were first sent to Mars.
ii) What the data they collect is used for.
iii) Where they were developed.
iv) How they have changed.

(6 points)

3. What do all the robots described in lines 13–16 have in common?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They are all able to operate in very harsh conditions.

תשובות נוספות - ראו נספח

(8 points)

4. What can we understand from lines 18–21?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

We can understand why a government might decide to send humans on space missions.

(8 points)

5. In lines 22–23 the writer refers to a positive impact on a country's economy. What can have this impact? Base your answer on lines 21–23.

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

The expertise of young people who go to study science at university.

(6 points)

6. According to Gordon, why couldn't robots be used for doing the emergency repairs on the ISS?

Give ONE answer from paragraph V.

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because robots can't analyze problems very quickly.

תשובות נוספות - ראו נספח

(8 points)





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7. What will robots be able to do in the future? Base your answer on the example in lines 32–34.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They will be able to repair themselves (when a part stops working). (6 points)

8. Which of the following statements reflects Gordon's opinion? (paragraph VI)

- i) AI should be used mainly for developing robot technology.
- ii) Robots are likely to take over most jobs done by humans.
- iii) Robots should be sent into space instead of astronauts.**
- iv) Astronauts should be involved in the development of robots.

(6 points)





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PART II: WRITTEN PRODUCTION (40 points)

(WRITTEN PRESENTATION)

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

9. Should people who ride electric bikes be required to take a test and get a license?

Write a composition stating and explaining your opinion.

בהצלחה!

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



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Write your final version here. If necessary, you may use page **10** as well.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



אנגלית, קיץ תשפ"ה, מועד ב, מס' 16582, גרסה א'

בהצלחה!

זכות היוצרים שמורה למדינת ישראל
אנו להעתיקה או לפרסמה אלא ברשות משרד החינוך



נספח

שאלון 016582

(MODULE G)

תשובות אפשריות נוספות

שאלה 3:

- Function in extreme temperatures.

שאלה 6:

- Can't easily manipulate the tools needed to carry out the repair.
- Couldn't analyze problems very quickly.
- Couldn't easily manipulate the tools needed to carry out the repair.

