



פתרון הבחינה

באנגלית

קייץ 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: קיץ 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:
 - (1) יש לכתוב את כל התשובות בגוף השאלון (במקומות המיועדים לכך).
 - (2) יש לכתוב את כל התשובות באנגלית ובטעם 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!





אנגלית, קיץ תשפ"ה, מס' 16582, גרסה א'

PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (60 points)

(ACCESS TO INFORMATION FROM WRITTEN TEXTS)

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

WHO OWNS THE MOON?

I For more than 100 years, science fiction writers have imagined humans living on the Moon. On July 20, 1969, the dream came closer to becoming a reality. That day, two American astronauts became the first humans to walk on the Moon. Since then, many national space agencies have been planning projects that would enable astronauts to live on the Moon for months or even years. Some space agencies, including those of the USA and China, have already developed much of the new technology required for these projects.

II In the early 2000s, private companies realized that the Moon could provide many commercial opportunities. Consequently, they began developing their own lunar projects. Some, for example, plan to mine the lunar rocks for valuable metals used in manufacturing electronic devices. Of course, mining on the Moon will be extremely complex. However, several private companies have been working with national space agencies to develop the technologies needed for lunar projects. Thanks to these combined efforts, progress has been rapid, and experts believe that mining on the Moon could begin within a decade.

III In the early days of space exploration, governments recognized that there was a need to ensure peaceful cooperation between nations on future space projects. Consequently, in 1967, one hundred countries signed the Outer Space Treaty (OST) – an international treaty stating that the whole of outer space belongs to all people on Earth. The OST was based on the Antarctic Treaty of 1959, which stated that no nation could own any part of Antarctica and that all nations must cooperate in any scientific research done there. The OST has similar requirements regarding outer space. However, while the Antarctic Treaty bans mining, the OST does not mention the subject. So it remains unclear who will own what is mined on the Moon or anywhere else in space.

IV Today, because of the involvement of private companies, the question of who owns anything mined on the Moon is causing much debate among legal experts. "Since the OST doesn't deal with commercial activities, it cannot provide us with answers," says space journalist Dina Bradley. "The private companies insist that any profits should be theirs because of the enormous sums of money they are investing in their Moon projects. And, in fact, several governments now have national laws that allow private companies to own whatever they mine on the Moon."

V Many of the legal experts, however, claim that such national laws conflict with the OST. It would be better, they say, to set up a new international organization to control all aspects of lunar mining. Its responsibilities would include, for example, establishing safety rules for the activities. "To reflect the basic idea of the OST, such an organization should also ensure that a share of the profits goes to all nations. And this includes nations that cannot afford to invest in space projects," says Bradley. "Then we really will have a Moon that belongs to everyone."





אנגלית, קיץ תשפ"ה, מס' 16582, גרסה א'

QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions 1–9 in English according to the article. In questions 1, 5, 6 and 9, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What do we learn from paragraph I?

- i) Why humans have always wanted to go to the Moon.
- ii) When humans will begin to live on the Moon.
- iii) Why American astronauts were the first to walk on the Moon.
- ☒ iv) What plans space agencies have regarding the Moon.

(6 points)

2. Give ONE country that has developed new technology for Moon projects. (paragraph I)

ANSWER: USA

תשובות נוספות - ראו נספח

(5 points)

3. How might private companies profit from lunar projects? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

By mining the lunar rocks for valuable metals.

(8 points)

4. What do we learn about the rapid progress in the development of technologies for lunar projects? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

It was made possible by the combined efforts of (several) private companies with national space agencies.

(8 points)

5. What do we learn about the OST from paragraph III?

- i) Why it was not signed by all countries.
- ii) What scientific research it was based on.
- ☒ iii) How it is different from the Antarctic Treaty.
- iv) How it has affected research in Antarctica.

(6 points)

6. According to Bradley, why can't the OST help solve the current legal debate? (paragraph IV)

- i) Because it does not deal with scientific research on the Moon.
- ii) Because the Moon does not really belong to anyone.
- ☒ iii) Because it does not relate to the activities of private companies.
- iv) Because many legal experts did not sign it.

(6 points)





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7. According to the private companies, why should they get all the profits from mining on the Moon? (paragraph IV)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because they invest enormous sums of money in their moon projects.

(8 points)

8. According to the example in line 30, what would a new international organization need to do? (paragraph V)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

It would need to establish safety rules for the activities.

(7 points)

9. According to Bradley, what would "reflect the basic idea of the OST" (line 31)? (paragraph V)

- i) Making more investments in space projects.
- ☒ ii) Making sure all nations share the profits from lunar mining.
- iii) Helping poor nations invest in their own space projects.
- iv) Banning all mining on the Moon.

(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. What skills and/or abilities do you think can help you most in life?

Choose one or two skills and/or abilities and explain your choice. You may relate to your own experience and/or that of others.

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.

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אנגלית, קיץ תשפ"ה, 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:

- ... mining on the moon.

