



פתרון הבחינה

באנגלית

קיצ תשפ"ו, 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"ו, 2026
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 ובעט בלבד.
 - (3) יש לכתוב את הנוסח הסופי של מטלת הכתיבה בעמוד 9. אם תצטרפו, 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!

/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.

BEEES AND APPLE TREES

I It is a cold morning late in March in northern Italy, and pink and white flowers are just beginning to open on the apple trees. In the distance, snow can still be seen on the surrounding mountains. Every year this beautiful sight attracts thousands of tourists, many of whom join guided tours of the apple orchards. On these tours, organized by local farmers, they taste samples of the region's high-quality apples and learn how the fruit is grown.

II When visitors walk through the orchards in March, they see dozens of bees flying around, transferring pollen* from flower to flower. Many of the visitors know that bees play this essential role in the development of fruit from the flowers. However, when they look more closely, something surprises them. "They expect to see honeybees – the only pollinators* they learned about in school," says apple farmer Marco Conti. "Instead, they see black shiny bees. These are wild bees known as mason bees, and they are the only ones that can pollinate* flowers in cold weather. But in April, when it's warmer, I bring in honeybees in hives to join the mason bees."

III Pollinating the earliest flowers is not the only advantage mason bees have over honeybees. As Conti tells his visitors, they also carry much more pollen as they fly between flowers. "As a result, almost all the flowers that a mason bee visits get the pollen they need to produce fruit," he says. "Honeybees visiting flowers have a much lower rate of success."

IV Conti then explains to his visitors why farmers don't rely exclusively on mason bees. "First of all, these bees fly only a few hundred meters," he says. "This means they pollinate only a relatively small part of large orchards like mine. Honeybees, on the other hand, fly several kilometers, so they can pollinate all my trees. Besides, with both types of bee in the orchard you get a wonderful effect on fruit production. At harvest time there are many more apples, most of them large and crisp – just the way people want them."

V Among the many attractions of Conti's orchard are the beautiful flowers that grow between the trees. Conti had planted them following guidelines developed by scientists over the past ten years. The guidelines help apple farmers throughout Europe improve the mason bees' health. For example, planting different types of flowers ensures that the bees get all the essential nutrients they need. These are never provided by a single type of flower.

VI The guidelines are also aimed at increasing the population of mason bees. One of their recommendations, for example, is the use of so-called "bee hotels" – carefully designed structures where female mason bees lay their eggs. Built of rows of small wooden tubes, these structures help protect the bees developing inside from various dangers, including certain birds that eat them. "I'm one of several apple farmers around here who have put bee hotels in our orchards," says Conti. "And now we all have mason bees in much larger numbers. That is great news for us, of course, and also for apple lovers."

* pollen – غبار اللقاح / אבקת פרחים * pollinator – (حشرة) مُلقِّح – (חרק) מאביק / * pollinate – يُلقِّح – להאביק



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QUESTIONS (60 points)

Answer questions **1–9** in English according to the article. In questions **1, 3, 4** and **9**, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

1. What are we told about northern Italy in paragraph I?

- i) Why this region is suitable for growing apples.
- ii) Why this region is popular with tourists in March.
- iii) What its farmers do to grow high-quality apples.
- iv) What its climate is like throughout the year.

(6 points)

2. According to Conti, why do visitors to his orchard expect to see honeybees? (paragraph II)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Because **Honeybees are the only pollinators they learned about in school.**.....

(8 points)

תשובות נוספות - ראו נספח

3. What do we learn about honeybees from paragraph II?

- i) Why they live in hives.
- ii) Why many farmers do not need them.
- iii) Why they replace mason bees in the orchards.
- iv) Why they are not in the orchards in cold weather.

(6 points)

4. What difference between mason bees and honeybees does Conti present in paragraph III?

A difference in (-).

- i) the time of day they start pollinating
- ii) the type of flowers they prefer
- iii) the amount of pollen they carry
- iv) the number of times they visit each flower

(6 points)

5. According to Conti, why do apple farmers need honeybees in addition to mason bees in the orchard? Base your answer on lines 17–20.

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

In order to **pollinate larger areas/parts of orchards.**.....

(8 points)

תשובות נוספות - ראו נספח

6. According to Conti, what apples do people want? (paragraph IV)

COMPLETE THE ANSWER.

Ones that **are large and crisp.**.....

(6 points)



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7. What can apple farmers do to improve mason bees' health?

Give ONE answer from paragraph V.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

They **can follow guidelines developed by scientists.**

תשובות נוספות - ראו נספח

(8 points)

8. What danger to developing mason bees is mentioned in paragraph VI?

ANSWER: **Birds that eat them.**

(6 points)

9. What do we learn from paragraph VI about bee hotels?

i) When farmers began using them.

ii) Why most of them are made of wood.

iii) How they have helped farmers.

iv) How their design attracts female bees.

(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. Working or studying in a group can be better than doing so alone. Do you agree with this statement?

Write a composition stating and explaining your opinion. 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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נספח

שאלון 016582

(MODULE G)

תשובות אפשריות נוספות

שאלה 2:

- ... they learned that only honeybees can pollinate

שאלה 5:

- ... to pollinate all their trees (in the orchards).

שאלה 7:

- ... can plant different types of flowers.