



הצעה לפתרון בחינת הבגרות באנגלית
שאלון F ספרות

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הפתרון נכתב על ידי חיה קליין וטלי גונן-טרייסטמן

מחברות נוסחת ההצלחה באנגלית שאלון F

מצוות מורי רשת החינוך אנקורי

המורים שפתרו את הבחינה מחכים לכם פה

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Alternate answers to all questions may be accepted if suitable.

Part I (35 points)

A. Rules of the Game / Amy Tan

1. ii) the previous owner didn't want it
2. i) The bakery displayed her trophies.
3. Waverly learns to hide her feelings and emotions and not to reveal her thoughts (the art of invisible strength). She learns to keep her plans and moves to herself when she plays chess. This helps her beat her opponents.

4. Thinking skill I chose: Explaining cause and effect

As a result of winning the chess tournaments, Waverly gains a lot of confidence. She becomes assertive which is seen as rudeness by her Chinese mother. For example, she tells her mother she can't concentrate with her mother standing over her. She becomes rebellious. She rebels against her mother's control, and fights with her in the market because she is embarrassed to be shown off. She talks back to her mother. Such direct confrontation offends her Chinese mother.

OR:

B. The Enemy / Pearl S. Buck

5. ii) To take him to the General.
6. iii) he trusts Sadao as a doctor
7. Hana was educated in America and, like Sadao, absorbed the humanitarian values of the American culture. In this she is completely different from her servants who are prejudiced and superstitious and afraid of helping the enemy. Hana is also an obedient wife who does as her husband wishes.

8. Thinking skill I chose: Comparing and contrasting / Distinguishing...

Sadao has conflicting feelings. **On the one hand**, he remembers that while being in America he felt superior to the Americans who treated him badly for being a foreigner. He could not help despising his ignorant and dirty landlady. Sadao believes that white people are repulsive and it is a relief to be openly at war with them at last. **On the other hand**, he remembers his teachers with appreciation and remembers his landlady's kindness to him when he was sick. The conflict is most clearly expressed in his attitude to Tom. Sadao sees the face of the prisoner he saved as white and repulsive, and he asks himself why he could not kill him.

Part II (45 points)

C. All My Sons / Arthur Miller

9. ii) George is coming to see them
10. Kate sees Ann as Larry's fiancée and since Larry is not there, Ann doesn't belong there either. She can't be Chris' girlfriend.
11. Yes, Kate knew Joe wasn't sick on the day the cracked cylinder heads were shipped out of the plant. She became Joe's accomplice when she didn't reveal the truth and let Steve be the one who was punished for the crime.
12. George's appearance in the Keller's home after visiting his father in jail makes Kate and Joe afraid of the consequences of this visit. His arrival brings out the truth. First, George has an argument with Chris which reveals that Steve was not the kind of man who would make the important decision of shipping cracked cylinder heads out of the plant by himself. Later, when Kate tries to soothe him, she accidentally reveals the truth that Joe was never sick and, therefore, was responsible for what happened. George is the instrument that brings about the revelation of the truth and the tragedy that follows.

13. Thinking skill I chose: Inferring

I **can understand** from this quote that Jim believes that all good people have ideals, a moral compass that shows them their direction in life (like a star in the dark sky that shows sailors the direction in which to sail). When people act against their ideals, this star goes out, they remain in the dark and lose their direction. In other words, if a person compromises and acts against his moral principles once, he will do so again because he has lost his direction. He **believes** that this is what will happen to Chris; he has compromised before (by working with his father although he had suspicions), and will compromise again and come back home.

OR:

D. The Wave / Morton Rhue

14. iv) The Wave is like a cult
15. They want him to put a stop to The Wave.
16. Robert has the most to lose if, as a result of Laurie's editorial, The Wave ends. Before The Wave he was the class loser. The Wave turned him into a role model, a monitor, the leader's personal bodyguard. He gained self-confidence and social importance and Laurie threatens all this.
17. David wants to forget what he and his friends have become during their participation in The Wave. He wants to forget their following orders without thinking, their aggressive behavior and even his violent behavior towards Laurie. But at the same time he doesn't want to forget the lessons of this experiment - that a person should think for himself and not follow a leader blindly and let others take control over his decisions.

18. Thinking skill I chose: Comparing and contrasting

Ben starts as a history teacher with unusual teaching methods, who complains about his students' lack of discipline and sloppy work. **However**, during the experiment, he becomes a leader who is obeyed without question. He enjoys this new position so much that he becomes obsessed with what he is doing and gets carried away with the success of his experiment. **Yet**, he never forgets that he is a teacher, and when the experiment gets out of hand, he looks for a way to stop it without leaving his students hanging in the air with no understanding of what has happened. Throughout the experiment he has moments of **conflicting feelings**, moments of self-importance and self-examination. He comes out of the experiment wiser, understanding the full responsibility of having so much influence on young students.

Part III (20 points)

19. A Summer's Reading / Bernard Malamud

Mark Twain says that a person doesn't necessarily get education at school. Schooling means learning different subjects and getting a diploma while education means learning what's important in life – values, behavior, etc. George has given up schooling when he quit school at 16. He gets his education while he is away from school. During the summer he goes through a process that teaches him what is important to him and how to achieve it. He understands that lying and passivity will not bring him the respect he wants and the future he wishes for.

OR:

20. The Split Cherry Tree /Jesse Stuart

Professor Herbert fits the definition of a great educator according to Tomas Groome. He is able to lead students out to new places. He introduces modern methods of teaching to his students such as field trips, modern labs, scientific experiments, etc. The students go on a field trip to learn about lizards and dissect a snake in the lab.

Professor Herbert is even able to make Mr. Sexton (Pa), who spends a day in school, look through a microscope and discover the world of germs which is completely new to him.

OR:

21. Mr. Know All / W. Somerset Maugham

Just as Dale Carnegie says, the narrator judges Mr. Kelada according to how Mr. Kelada looks - he is dark skinned and therefore the narrator doesn't consider him British. He judges him by what he does. Mr. Kelada is pushy and argumentative. He dominates every conversation. He runs every social activity on board. The narrator judges Mr. Kelada by what he says- the fact that he speaks about every subject on earth and insists he knows everything. He judges him according to the way Mr. Kelada talks – using exuberant gestures, not using any formality such as putting 'mister" in front of the narrator's name when addressing him. All these lead the narrator to disliking Mr. Kelada. It is also Mr. Kelada's behavior –"what he does" – that makes the narrator change his mind. When Mr. Kelada loses the bet with Mr. Ramsay in order to protect Mrs. Ramsay, the narrator doesn't entirely dislike Mr. Kelada.