



הצעה לפתרון בחינת הבגרות באנגלית
שאלון F ספרות

סמל שאלון 016117

מועד חורף תשע"ו 2016

הפתרון נכתב על ידי חיה קליין וטלי גונן-טרייסטמן
מצוות מורי רשת החינוך אנקורי

המורים שפתרו את הבחינה מחכים לכם פה

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Part I (35 points)

A. A Summer's Reading / Bernard Malamud

1. ii) hangs around the house
2. iii) ask George about his reading
3. George lives in a poor neighborhood where people work at low-paying jobs (shoemaker, change maker, etc.) and haven't had a higher education. None of them is successful. As a result, George has no role model that he can emulate and there is no one to encourage him to continue with his studies.

That is why he gives up easily when faced with the challenge of high school. That is why he doesn't read worthwhile books. The chance that he will be successful is very small. He gives up before he even tries.

4. Thinking skill I chose: Inferring

Yes, I guess George will succeed in achieving his goals in life because he has learned his lesson during the summer. I assume he has understood that better education is the only key to improving his life. Going to the library is the first step to getting a better education and realizing his dreams. / Yes, he enjoyed the approval and respect he got when people thought he was reading. I assume he wouldn't want to give it up and return to his gloomy and frustrating life. He was given a chance to feel respected and now he was going to make a change and earn this respect. The first step in achieving respect and success was to go to the library.

OR:

Thinking skill I chose: Explaining patterns

No, George will not succeed in achieving his goals in life because his pattern of behavior throughout the story proves he is lazy and passive, a boy who prefers to dream rather than to actively take responsibility, change his life and realize his dreams. He has repeatedly left things unfinished. He has a history of not finishing anything.

Part II (45 points)

B. All My Sons / Arthur Miller

5. ii) believes that Steve is guilty of the crime.

6. Because Ann is waiting for Larry to come back.

7. Jim is a sort of mirror reflecting what Chris goes through. Jim gave up his ideal to do research. He felt he had to compromise to keep his wife happy. Chris, like Jim, compromised when he agreed to work with his father although he suspected the money wasn't clean. Both are idealists who had to give up their ideals so that others won't be hurt.

OR

Sue points out the role of money in the play and how important it is: she forced her husband to give up his ideals in order to make money. She also points out to the fact that everyone in the neighborhood knows that Jo pulled a fast one to get himself exonerated and he is accepted because he has money. Money has a major role in the play. It is the reason why Jo committed the crime.

8. Kate is definitely not dumb. She knows that Joe is guilty but lies about it in order to protect him (and probably also to protect the comfort in which she lives). As a result, she refuses to believe that her son Larry, who was reported missing three years before, is dead. In her mind, if Larry is dead, his father killed him and she cannot accept it. Jo is not dumb either. He is the one who lied in court and framed his partner so that he could be exonerated.

9. Thinking skill I chose: Comparing and contrasting

I agree with Sue's claim that Ann is the female version of Chris because Chris and Ann are alike. Both are idealists: Ann cut off all relations with her father because she believes he was responsible for the death of the pilots. Chris went to war to fight for his country and hoped something good would come out of the war and people would learn to be responsible for one another. Both are also ready to compromise. Ann is ready not to do anything about Jo as long as she can marry Chris. Chris doesn't believe he should take his father to jail in spite of the crime he committed.

OR:

C. **The Wave / Morton Rhue**

10. iv) They are responsible for their actions.
11. A conflict develops between the two friends because Amy becomes a member of The Wave while Laurie refuses to join it. Amy says that Laurie is against The Wave because she is no longer a princess.
12. Both Christy and Mrs. Saunders point out the dangers of the experiment. Christy warns Ben not to become a guinea pig in his own experiment. She doesn't like the changes he goes through. Mrs. Saunders believes that the students should be educated to think for themselves and not to follow a leader blindly. Both of them are the voice of sanity in the novel.

- 13.** Ben's purpose was to make his students realize what life was like in Nazi Germany and understand why most Germans, who were not Nazis, did not oppose this regime and its atrocities and went along with it, ignoring its crimes. In the process he turned his students into a group very similar to the Nazis Youth Movement. Not only did they follow their leader blindly, but they also used intimidation, violence and coercion to make other students join The Wave. Instead of just understanding how the Nazis operated, the students turned into Nazis – so it was too much of a success.
- 14.** Thinking skill I chose: Explaining cause and effect
David was enthusiastic about The Wave. He believed that if the football team adopted its principles, it would be successful. After pushing Laurie down because she criticized The Wave, his attitude and behavior changed. Using violence against Laurie made him realize that The Wave had gained control over him and completely changed his behavior. He realized that The Wave was dangerous and saw the truth in Laurie's criticism. As a result, he went with Laurie to Mr. Ross and asked him to end the experiment.

Part III (20 points)

15. Mr. Know All / W. Somerset Maugham

The story seems to have the same message as the quote does. The narrator criticizes, rejects and judges Mr. Kelada even before he meets him. He doesn't like his name, possessions (luggage, brush...), character traits and behavior. On the other hand, he regards Mrs. Ramsay as the symbol of modesty. He is wrong in both cases. Mr. Kelada, on the other hand, offers a helping hand and mercy. He loses his bet with Mr. Ramsay and becomes the laughing stock of the whole ship because he doesn't want to ruin Mrs. Ramsay's marriage. Even the narrator changes his mind about Mr. Kelada who is revealed as a true gentleman. Mr. Kelada seems to carry out the idea expressed in this quote.

OR:

16. The Enemy / Pearl S. Buck

The ideas expressed in the Hippocratic Oath are reflected in the story. Sadao learnt his medical profession in the United States and, therefore, was familiar with the Hippocratic Oath, and probably took this oath (or a similar one) when he graduated. When taking care of Tom, the American enemy, during the war he fulfilled this oath. He treated the American as his patient regardless of his nationality or race. Saving the American's life was his first consideration, even though he felt himself under threat because giving help to an enemy soldier was considered treason in Japan, and he could have been betrayed by his servants who disapproved of his actions. He could have killed the American, but he could not bring himself to perform such an act. Finally, he helped the American escape, showing respect for all human life, including his enemy's.

OR:

17. The Road Not Taken / Robert Frost

The poem 'The Road Not Taken' describes the situation as it existed a hundred or fifty years ago. In the poem the speaker chose one road knowing that the chances that he would ever be able to go back and choose the road not taken – the path he didn't choose - are very slim. He says that knowing how way leads on to way, he doubted if he should ever come back. This is different from what happens today as described in the quote. Today people do not just sigh with regret wondering what could have happened if they had chosen the road not taken. They can go back to the path they didn't choose or, after doing something for many years decide they want to do something completely different.