



**הצעה לפתרון
בחינת הבגרות באנגלית**

מועד קיץ תשע"ה 2015

סמל שאלון 016104 – Module D

**הפתרון נכתב על ידי
תמר-נעה אלשוילי ואורן בכר
מצוות מורי רשת החינוך אנקורי**

PART I (46 points)

Answer the questions for (A) *Mr. Know All* OR (B) *A Summer's Reading*.

A. MR. KNOW ALL / W. Somerset Maugham

Answer questions 1-5.

1. At the beginning of the story, the narrator tells us that "passenger traffic in the ocean-going liners was heavy" to explain why (-).

- (i) the trip took fourteen days
- (ii) he chose to travel with Mr. Kelada
- (iii) he had to share a cabin
- (iv) it was dangerous to travel alone

(7 points)

2. At the beginning of the story, Mr. Kelada shows the narrator his passport to prove that (-).

- (i) he travels a lot
- (ii) he is British
- (iii) his name is really Max Kelada
- (iv) he has traveled to Japan before

(7 points)

3. Name TWO things the narrator doesn't like about Mr. Kelada's behavior towards the other passengers at the beginning of the trip.

Mr. Kelada behaves as if he knows everything better than
anybody else/ Mr. Kelada was arrogant and showed himself
as the smartest man on the ship/ Mr. Kelada is very chatty /
Mr. Kelada was very pushy and he controlled and dominated
everything on the ship / Mr. Kelada was "everywhere and
always", nobody could get rid of him. (7 points)

שים לב: שו

/ המושך בעמוד 3 /

4. The narrator says about Mrs. Ramsay that "you could not look at her without being struck by her modesty." Why is this important for the story? Give information from the story to support your answer.

ANSWER:

Mrs. Ramsay is described in the story as a very silent and modest woman, when in fact she turns out to be an unfaithful wife to her husband. It is important in the story to understand appearances can be deceiving and first impressions can be wrong.

(10 points)

5. For this question, choose ONE of the thinking skills from the Appendix (נספח) on page 12 OR any thinking skill studied in class. Use this thinking skill when answering the question. (10 points for the content of the answer, 5 points for the correct use of the thinking skill)

At the end of the story, the narrator says "I did not entirely dislike Mr. Kelada." What do you think this tells us about the narrator? Give information from the story to support your answer.

Thinking skill I chose:

ANSWER:

Thinking skill I chose: Inferring

At the end of the story the narrator finds out that Mr. Kelada is not who the narrator thought he was. I **guess** that when he understood Mr. Kelada was right and the pearls were real, the narrator learned that Mr. Kelada was actually thoughtful and sensitive. I **believe** the narrator then understood that the way he judged Mr. Kelada was unfair so he disliked him less.

OR

Thinking skill I chose: Explaining Cause and Effect

(15 points)

The narrator dislikes Mr. Kelada less **because** at the end of the story the narrator finds out that Mr. Kelada is not who he thought he was. He understood Kelada was right and the pearls were real. The narrator learned that Mr. Kelada was actually thoughtful and sensitive. This **made** the narrator understand that the way he judged Mr. Kelada was unfair so he disliked him less.

OR

Thinking skill I chose: Distinguishing Different Perspectives

At the end of the story the narrator sees Mr. Kelada in a completely **different perspective**. He is not who the narrator thought he was. He understood Kelada was right and the pearls were real, and learned that Mr. Kelada was actually thoughtful and sensitive. The narrator then **feels** that the way he judged Mr. Kelada was unfair and at the end of the story he sees him **in a new light**.

OR:

B. A SUMMER'S READING / Bernard Malamud

Answer questions 6-10.

6. At the beginning of the story, the narrator tells us that George "stayed off the streets and in his room most of the day". Why does George do this?

- (i) He doesn't want to see Mr. Cattanzara.
- (ii) He is busy studying for his exams.
- (iii) He doesn't have a job.
- (iv) He doesn't like to work with his father.

(7 points)

7. How do things change for George after he tells Mr. Cattanzara he is going to read books?

- (i) He goes to the park to read.
- (ii) He spends time at the candy store.
- (iii) He begins to look for a job.
- (iv) He gets money from Sophie.

(7 points)

8. How is Mr. Cattanzara different from other people in the neighborhood?

ANSWER:

Answer: Mr. Cattanzara likes to read/Mr. Cattanzara is interested in George/ Mr. Cattanzara is a quiet drunk/ Mr. Cattanzara cares about George

(שים לב: שאלות 9-10 בעמוד הבא.)

/המטף בעמוד 5 /

9. At the end of George's second meeting with Mr. Cattanzara, Mr. Cattanzara says, "George, don't do what I did." What is Mr. Cattanzara trying to tell George? Give information from the story to support your answer.

ANSWER: From the quote we can understand that Mr. Cattanzara tries to warn George not to waste his life in the same way he has. Mr. Cattanzara has a job he has no interest in. He lives in a poor neighborhood and lacks education. He sees George at the beginning of his life, where he still has a chance to make a difference and succeed, unlike the life Mr. Cattanzara has led.

(10 points)

10. For this question, choose ONE of the thinking skills from the Appendix (נספח) on page 12 OR any thinking skill studied in class. Use this thinking skill when answering the question. (10 points for the content of the answer, 5 points for the correct use of the thinking skill)

After George says he is reading books, the people in the neighborhood change their opinion of him. Why are the neighbors' reactions towards him throughout the story important for George? Give TWO examples from the story to support your answer.

Thinking skill I chose: Explaining cause and effect

ANSWER: In the beginning of story, George is represented as a character who wishes to gain respect from others, and is frustrated that he doesn't. The reason why the neighbors' reactions are important to George is because they help build his confidence and therefore, give him the motivation to make a change in his life.

(15 points)
/ המשך בעמוד 6

PART II (39 points)

Answer the questions for (C) *Thank You, M'am*.

C. THANK YOU, M'AM / Langston Hughes

Answer questions 11-15.

11. What do we learn about Roger at the beginning of the story?

- (i) He always starts fights with people.
- (ii) He wants to steal a pocketbook.
- (iii) He likes to take walks at night.
- (iv) He has no friends.

(6 points)

12. Mrs. Jones tells Roger, "You ought to be my son." What does she say she would do if Roger were her son?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

She would teach him
right from wrong/ how to behave/ not to steal

(6 points)

13. Mrs. Jones says to Roger, "Everybody's got something in common."

What do she and Roger have in common?

- (i) They both want to change their lives.
- (ii) They both have done something wrong.
- (iii) They both like people.
- (iv) They are both afraid of the police.

(6 points)

(שים לב: שאלות 14-15 בעמוד הבא.)

/ המושך בעמוד 7 /

14. What is unusual about Mrs. Jones' behavior in this story? She (-).

- (i) gives Roger money
- (ii) invites Roger to visit her again
- (iii) asks Roger for help
- (iv) sends Roger to the store

(6 points)

15. For this question, choose ONE of the thinking skills from the Appendix (נספח) on page 12 OR any thinking skill studied in class. Use this thinking skill when answering the question. (10 points for the content of the answer, 5 points for the correct use of the thinking skill)

How do you think the time Roger spent with Mrs. Jones will influence him?

Thinking skill I chose: Inferring

ANSWER:

..... I **think** the time that Roger spent with Mrs. Jones will
..... have a positive effect on him. I **believe** Roger will always
..... remember his meeting with Mrs. Jones and try not to
..... make the same mistake again. I **suppose** that the lesson
..... Roger learned was that sometimes, people get another
..... chance. Mrs. Jones wanted him to understand that
..... everyone has done something wrong and that he
..... doesn't have to steal from others to get what he wants.
.....
.....

/המטף בעמוד 8/

PART III (15 points)

Answer the question for (16) *The Road Not Taken* OR (17) *Introduction to Poetry* OR (18) *Grandmother*.

Suggested length: 60-80 words.

16. THE ROAD NOT TAKEN / Robert Frost

"A wise man makes his own decisions, an ignorant man follows public opinion." – Grantland Rice

Make a connection between the above quote and the poem. Give information from the poem to support your answer.

17. INTRODUCTION TO POETRY / Billy Collins

Billy Collins started a program in American high schools with a very simple goal, to introduce students to as much poetry as possible. This is how he explained his program: "The idea would be to have high school students hear a poem every day, so that the poem will be a part of their daily life and not something that's just taught. I'm going to discourage teachers from teaching the poems."

Make a connection between the above information and the poem. Give information from the poem to support your answer.

18. GRANDMOTHER / Sameenah Shirazie

"When people talk, listen completely. Most people never listen." – Ernest Hemingway

Make a connection between the above quote and the poem. Give information from the poem to support your answer.

/המשך בעמוד 9/

Write your final version here:

16. The Road Not Taken

The quote expresses one of the main messages in the poem, which is the conflict that arises when we are faced with making a decision, whether to make our own decision or choose to follow public opinion. In the poem, the traveler chose the path that less people travelled on. He could have followed public opinion and chose the road that more people travelled on. But, one thing is clear to us- the traveler chose a road that not many people choose: "I took the (road) less travelled by", and this decision has made him both different from the rest, as well as a difference in his life.

17. Introduction To Poetry

From the information given to us, we can understand that Collins wishes to expose students to poetry on a daily basis and thereby making poetry a part of their life. By exposing them to poetry in this manner, Collins believes that students would truly enjoy poetry and not just study and analyze it in schools. We can see the same purpose in Collins' poem, "Introduction to Poetry", which criticizes the way in which poetry is read and shows Collins' attempt to convince readers that poetry can be fun and that students should enjoy it.

18. Grandmother

The quote given to us shows how important it is to pay attention to others when they speak to us, and how most of the time we only hear them, but we not really listen to what they are truly trying to tell us. The same message appears in Shirazie's poem: the granddaughter admits that the purpose of her visit was only to say hello and to show that she was there and nothing more than that. Later the granddaughter realizes that up till now she hadn't really paid attention to her grandmother and her needs and therefore decides to change her ways.