



הצעה לפתרון בחינת הבגרות באנגלית
שאלון F רפורמה חדשה

סמל שאלון 016584

מועד קיץ תשע"ז 2017

הפתרון נכתב על ידי רייצ'ל סמואל וחווה זלינגר
מצוות מורי רשת החינוך אנקורי

המורים שפתרו את הבחינה מחכים לכם פה

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Part 1

A.

1. Answer 2 - He doesn't like Mr. Kelada's name

2. Answer 3 - Her modest behavior.

3. The metaphor of real versus imitation pearls, i.e. things that are made to look real when they are not, symbolizes the real identity of the characters in the story, as opposed to how they might be viewed by others. For example, Mr. Kelada, although depicted as a loud, pushy and arrogant man, is in fact very decent, sacrificing his pride in order to save Mrs. Ramsay's marriage, or in other words, the real pearl. On the other hand, Mrs. Ramsay, depicted as a modest woman, is probably unfaithful to her husband and therefore although at first appearing real, she is in fact an imitation pearl.

OR:

There are real, authentic pearls which are rare and valuable and artificial, man-made ones. the pearls may seem similar on the outside but it takes an expert (such as Mr. Kelada to know the difference. similarly, Mrs. Ramsay seemed like a modest, loyal wife, "a pretty little thing", and it turns out that she was hiding an affair from her husband. Also, Mr. Kelada that was mocked and made fun of due to his non British appearance and behavior- he turned out to be a true gentleman. the pearls symbolize the saying "Don't judge a book by its cover".

4. Thinking skill: Inferring

One of the stereotypes used in the story is that of the English gentleman: Men who are arrogant and prejudiced against the non-English, who they deem as inferior. In this way, the narrator thinks that he is better than Mr. Kelada and regards him as inferior because he does not view him as English. Another stereotype used is the objectification of women, which can be seen when he calls Mrs. Ramsay "a pretty little thing".

5. Thinking Skill: Inferring

Answer: I believe that the narrator which remains nameless throughout the story since he represents a stereotype of a snob, British man who feels superior to another man. Mr. Kelada in this case who has a Middle Eastern appearance and behavior, the narrator mocks him throughout the story. However, I assume that in the end, after he realized Mr. Kelada acted as a true gentleman. The narrator realized Mr. Kelada has more than meets the eyes and he misjudged him.

Part 2

D.

14. Answer 3 - Makes everyone feel equal

15. Answer 3 -The editorial about the wave

16. The Wave movement endangers human rights such as independence and the right to have critical thinking. Students in The Wave were obliged to follow the rules given by Ben Ross without questioning them. They had to salute, sit straight and could do well in tests only when they had multiple choice (which don't demonstrate free thinking). Those who did not follow the rules were banned.

OR:

A basic human right which was violated was the right of free speech. Laurie wanted to write an editorial which criticized the wave movement. The other members of the wave threatened her. Her boyfriend even hurts her physically during an argument about whether or not she should publish her article.

Another right which was endangered was the right of equality – students who were not wave members were refused access to public events such as the rally, and were bullied into joining the wave.

17. Ben feels like that at this point in the novel because he has gotten too carried away with the experiment. He liked being the leader, being obeyed and being the center of attention. Now, looking at the reflection of himself in the mirror, he realizes his experiment has gone too far and he's become more of a dictator than he intended to be.

OR:

I think Ben feels this way because he realizes he created a monster. The experiment he started in order to teach his student a lesson about human nature, turned into a fierce and violent movement which he finds difficult to control, because he himself is enjoying his new status as a leader. For example, he allows Robert to be his body guard and gave the student different roles and missions, like recruiting members.

18. Think skill: Inferring

I think it's good that the experiment continued until after the lesson about Nazism. Only when the students understood the true extent of what they had done and become through the paradigm of Nazism, were they able to fully internalize the implications of the experiment. For example, I think that they obeyed the orders of their leaders blindly, they were well organized just like the Nazi's, with membership cards and monitors. I believe that if they had stopped before the lesson, then there is a probability that many children would not have fully comprehended what they had been doing.

OR:

Thinking Skill: Explaining cause and effect

Answer: I agree with Ben because the reason Ben started the experiment in the first place was to show the students how Nazism works and how ordinary people give up their individualism and rights in order to belong to a group. Because he insisted to continue the experiment the students learned a lesson they will never forget. The effect of seeing Hitler giving them a speech at the auditorium confronted them with the truth- that they will have been good Nazis.

Part 3

20. The story is set in the woods. It begins by describing the woods with the yellow leaves that have fallen off the trees in the autumn and the undergrowth that doesn't allow the speaker to see where the road leads. The poet uses this scenery as a metaphor for a moment of choice in a person's life – a situation familiar to all of us – and describes how one must make decisions when one doesn't really know where these decisions will take him/her and how they will affect one's life. The road in the woods symbolizes the journey of life with its mystery and dilemmas.

OR:

According to the quote, Frost uses nature imagery in his poems as a symbol for obstacles in people's lives. The quote is connected to the poem "the road not taken" because Frost uses the setting of a wood in the fall. There, a road diverges and the traveler must choose between two ways. The cross road in the wood is a metaphor to the decisions we must take in life. Another symbol of nature is the leaves which hadn't turned black. They signify a road that wasn't walked on before- a more challenging route. The fall also signifies transitional time, in between important decisions.