

הצעת פתרון בחינת הבגרות באנגלית

קיץ תשע"ד – מועד ב

סמל שאלון 016117

הפתרון נכתב על ידי

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מחברות נוסחת ההצלחה באנגלית שאלון F

מצוות מורי רשת החינוך אנקורי

Module F
(ספרות)

Alternate answers to all questions may be accepted if suitable.

Part I (35 points)

A. Rules of the Game / Amy Tan

1. iv) use her Chinese background to succeed.
2. **Waverly is very interested in the chess game that Vincent gets because** it holds elaborate secrets waiting to be untangled / it seemed to hold secrets.
3. Waverly's mother regards the rules in the chess book as American rules. She believes that once you immigrate to a new country, you have to learn its rules, even if they are not explained to you, in order to fit in and advance. She encourages Waverly to learn the rules and find their meaning by herself.
4. **Thinking skill I chose:** Inferring
In my opinion, Waverly's mother is a very proud person. She doesn't want to get something that other people don't want. She sticks to the Chinese manners and doesn't reveal her feelings in order not to hurt other people's feelings, but she is free to do so at home.

OR:

5. a. Playing chess and winning chess tournaments improves Waverly's self-confidence and self-image. She believes she deserves special treatment and uses manipulation to get her own room, for example.
- b. Waverly's mother is proud of her daughter's success. She is ready to make all sorts of concessions so that Waverly can continue to focus and make progress. (She allows her not to finish her meal and relieves her of her chores). On the other hand, she shows her off in the market and doesn't pay attention to the embarrassment she causes Waverly to feel.

OR:

B. The Enemy / Pearl S. Buck

6. iv) Japanese values.
7. The general is sick and needs an operation. He relies only on Sadao.
8. On the one hand, Hana sees the American as an enemy. Bringing him home is a threat to her family. On the other hand, she was exposed to American values and she pities the American. She also feels she needs to support her husband who as a doctor swore to treat any human being.

9. Thinking skill I chose: Distinguishing Different Perspectives

As a Japanese Sadao **regards** all Americans as his enemies. Even when he was in America he felt superior to the Americans he knew, even those who were kind to him like his Professor and his landlady. **However**, since he was educated in America he adopted American humanistic values and therefore he can't kill or turn in the American, his enemy, to the authorities .

OR:

- 10. a.** Tom, the POW, is very grateful to Sadao for saving him. He doesn't take it for granted and appreciates what Sadao and Hana did for him. He would have liked to have a more personal relationship with them (He impulsively tells Hana his name). Sadao, on the other hand, believes that saving the American is his duty as a doctor. He treats the POW coldly and impersonally. He doesn't want to know anything about him.
- b.** The author is trying to teach us that humanitarian values are stronger than national loyalty. An enemy today was a friend in the past (Sadao treats American as enemies now, but not long ago, they were his teachers and colleagues) and he may become his friend in the future.

Part II (45 points)

C. All My Sons / Arthur Miller

11. Kate prepares grape juice for George (it used to be his favorite drink). / She raises memories of the day George was born. / She suggests matching George up with a neighboring girl. / She expresses pity for George and for what he went through during the war.
12. George has accepted his father's version of what happened during the war and believes that the Kellers' have destroyed his family. He is angry and wants justice. He doesn't want Ann to marry Chris.
13. Money is an important issue in Jim and Sue's married life. She supported him while he studied and now she expects him to earn as much as possible even if it means holding the hand of a patient who doesn't need any treatment. Jim feels resentment because he feels he owes her and cannot realize his dream of doing research.
14. Jim wishes Chris wouldn't come back because, as his friend, he doesn't want Chris to compromise. He wants him to be happy and knows that Chris, as an idealist, will never be happy with the knowledge that his father committed such a terrible crime and he has done nothing about it. Jim himself has made a compromise – he has given up research – and he hasn't been happy ever since. He doesn't want the same thing to happen to his friend.
15. **Thinking skill I chose:** Distinguishing Different Perspectives
Kate wants to continue to believe that Larry is alive because if he is dead then, in her mind, his father killed him. Therefore, planting the tree in Larry's memory was much too soon. **On the other hand**, Chris believes that Larry is dead. He wants to go on with his life and marry Ann, who was Larry's fiancée.

OR:

16. a. Chris wants his father to understand that there is something more important than the business and making money. He wants his father to understand he had responsibility for the pilots whose death he caused, just as Chris had responsibility for his own soldiers.

- b. Up to this point Kate wanted to keep Larry alive because she could not tolerate the thought that Joe was responsible for his own son's death. As a result, she prevented Chris from going on with his life and marrying his beloved. Now that Joe is dead and it is clear that Larry is dead too, she can allow Chris to go on with his life.

D. The Wave / Morton Rhue

17. The students are better prepared for class. / The students are more disciplined. / The students achieve higher grades. / The material is covered more quickly.
18. Ben wants to make sure that the students understand the meaning of their actions and learn a lesson. He knows that stopping the experiment too soon will leave the students confused.
19. Christy is the voice of reason and sanity who wants Ben to remember the original goals of his experiment and not to be a guinea pig in it. She focuses his attention on the possible results of the experiment. She warns him that teachers and counsellors are concerned. She points out that he himself has changed and is carried away by this experiment. She is the one who makes him look at the experiment from the outside and makes him aware of problems that might arise.
20. At first Ben intended to devote a lesson or two to the experiment. However, he got swept up: the students' behavior and their complete obedience made him continue with the experiment. He became obsessed with it to the point where he forgot everything else. He even fantasized that an article about his discovery will appear in a well-known magazine and earn him prestige and fame. However, later on, Ben was led to reflection and doubts: he liked being a leader, but he understood the harmful effects of the experiment and wanted to end it in a way that would make the students understand their behavior.
21. **Thinking skill I chose:** Comparing and Contrasting.
Laurie, like her mother, believes that people should think for themselves. She is critical of the Wave and expresses her opinion in the editorial, thus paying a heavy personal price – she loses her friends. Her classmates, **on the other hand**, behave like everyone else. They don't want to be different and some even follow the Wave not because they believe in its principles, but

because they want to be accepted (Brad, for instance, offers Laurie to enter the stadium without saluting only when nobody looks).

OR:

- 22. a.** In their conversations, Laurie's mother encourages her to be independent and think for herself. She plants the seeds of Laurie's criticism of the Wave. Laurie's father gives her the final reason why she should write the editorial against the Wave by telling her about the Jewish boy who was beaten up.
- b.** At first, Laurie joins her friends and believes the experiment is incredible. However, as the experiment goes on, she has a creepy feeling about the Wave and her friends' behavior. She refuses to cooperate with Brad, for example, who demands that she salute. Later on she tries to explain her objections to David and Amy and loses their friendship. She is lonely and feels threatened.

Part III (20 points)

23. The Split Cherry Tree / Jesse Stuart

As opposed to what is said in the quote, facts alone are not what Professor Herbert or the author, Jesse Stuart, want to teach students. Facts are important and, therefore, the students are sent to field trips or to the lab to discover facts about the living things in nature. But this is also a way to encourage curiosity and research and also initiative (the boys climb a tree in order to catch a lizard). Moreover, education, according to Jesse Stuart, should also foster respect for other people (as Professor Herbert shows Pa), respect for property (the boys have to pay for the tree they broke), fairness (all the boys involved have to pay) and hard work. These are values not facts. They seem not to have a place in the world Dickens describes, but they are important in Jesse Stuart's world.

OR:

24. A Summer's Reading / Bernard Malamud

In the story *A Summer's Reading*, Bernard Malamud shows us that the way George sees himself is the result of influences of his environment on him. The neighborhood in which George lives and its people influence his self-image. George has dreams, but he does not really believe he can realize them. The people in his neighborhood, including his father and sister, work at menial jobs. They lack education and none of them has been successful in any way. George, influenced by this environment, dropped out of school, works at different low-paying jobs and can't keep a job for long. He has dreams, but no motivation to realize them. The only other influence on George is Mr. Cattanzara, who is different from the other people in the neighborhood because he seems to be intelligent and educated (he reads the New York Times from the first page to the last). He is the one to encourage and motivate George to do something with his life. As a result, George goes to the library in the fall, showing he believes he can make a change.

OR:

25. Mr. Know All / W. Somerset Maugham

The author seems to agree with Wayne Dyer that being judgmental prevents people from seeing the good that lies beyond appearances. This can be seen in the character of the narrator. He is a judgmental person, who sees only the negative characteristics of Mr. Kelada. He dislikes him because of his name and appearance, because he is not British like himself, and because he talks too much, dominates every conversation and argues without end. The narrator sees Mr. Kelada as a rude man that he has the misfortune to share a cabin with. His prejudice and criticism prevent him from seeing Mr. Kelada's kindness. He is unable to see beyond Mr. Kelada's external appearance, until he realizes that Mr. Kelada lost his bet with Mr. Ramsay on purpose, because he wanted to save Mrs. Ramsay's marriage. Only then does he see Mr. Kelada in a new light: Mr. Kelada is a true gentleman who came to Mrs. Ramsay's rescue at the cost of his pride and reputation.