



פתרון בחינת הבגרות באנגלית

שאלון ו' (MODULE F)

מספרי השאלון: 416,016117

מוגש על ידי:

ענת זהבי, חגית דמרי וארז צרפתי
מורים לאנגלית ברשת בתי הספר של
יואל גבע

הערות:

1. התשובות המוצעות כאן הן ביחס ליצירות הספרותיות הנכללות ב - option 2 של תוכנית הלימודים.
2. התשובות המוצגות כאן הן בגדר הצעה לפתרון השאלון.
3. תיתכנה תשובות נוספות, שאינן מוזכרות כאן, לחלק מהשאלות.


PART I (35 points)
A. A SUMMER'S READING / Bernard Malamud

הנבחנים נדרשו לענות על שאלות 1-3, וכמו כן לענות על אחת מבין השאלות 4 - 5

1. Two of the following:

- He doesn't have a girlfriend.
- He doesn't have money.
- He doesn't have a decent job.
- He feels he doesn't get people's respect.
- He wants to get education.

2. That George was going to read about 100 books during the summer.
3. George probably felt bad about lying to Mr. Cattanzara and was afraid to disappoint him. Since he was a child, Mr. Cattanzara has been nice to him. He gave George money to buy lemon ice. In addition, George considered Mr. Cattanzara different from the other neighbors. He asked different questions and read The New York Times. This suggests Mr. Cattanzara is intelligent and George didn't want to lose his respect.
4. Thinking skill: Explaining Cause and Effect / Explaining Patterns

George wants people's respect, yet he is inactive and finds many excuses for not doing something to better his life. Throughout the story, George blames all but himself for not achieving his goals in life.

For example, he thought of going to summer school, but the kids were too young.

או

For example, he started reading books after talking to Mr. Cattanzara, yet he lost interest because they were story books.



או

For example, he avoided confronting Mr. Cattanzara on one of his night walks so he would not have to tell him the truth.

Here, too, George blames the neighborhood because he didn't like them. This is George's pattern of behavior. He places the blame on others so not to act and take responsibility himself.

5.

- a. I think it both surprised George and made him respect Mr. Cattanzara. In their last meeting, Mr. cattanzara told George not to make the same mistake he had. He probably figured out George's lie. After this incident, George didn't want to leave his room because he was afraid Mr. Cattanzara had told all the neighbors he had lied. In addition, he realized that Mr. Cattanzara wanted what was best for George. He didn't want George to be embarrassed and lose the neighbors' respect. This made George appreciate Mr. Cattanzara even more.
- b. George walked embarrassed and ashamed that night because he thought everyone knew he had lied. When he saw that people kept respecting him thanks to Mr. Cattanzara, he felt obligated to return the favor and act. He realized that Mr. Cattanzara had had his best interest ever since he was a boy and he didn't want to disappoint him again.



PART II (45 points)

B. ALL MY SONS / Arthur Miller

הנבחנים נדרשו לענות על שאלות 6-9, וכמו כן לענות על אחת מבין השאלות 10 - 11

התשובות מתייחסות רק ל- All My Sons

6. (i) it was planted in Larry's memory
7. - She was asked to come by Chris.
- She was interested in Chris.
- She wanted to marry Chris.
8. Chris means that, in his opinion, Larry is dead. His family, for Kate's sake, pretends he is coming back and, thus, does not continue with their lives.

Two of the following:

- Kate, for example, does not want Chris to marry Ann. She calls her Larry's girl and says that if he marries her, he pronounces his brother dead.
 - Chris, for example, still lives with his parents and does not allow himself to enjoy any of the things he has in life. He feels ashamed of his money and of loving Ann.
 - Joe cannot support Chris' marriage to Ann even though he is afraid he will leave the business because Kate will fall apart. To Kate, Joe's acceptance of Chris and Ann's marriage is conformation of Larry's death.
9. At the beginning, Chris is an idealist. He believes that if a man commits a crime, he should be punished for it. He believes that we have responsibility for our fellow men. He mentions the company he commanded and how they sacrificed themselves for one another. One soldier even gave his last pair of socks to another soldier. Chris, as a result, feels ashamed of everything he has. He also influences Jim, his



neighbor, to do research instead of working as a doctor, so he can contribute to the world. However, at the end of play, Chris is more practical. After he knows his father is guilty, he still does not turn him to the police. He says it would do no good now.

10. Thinking skill: Explaining Cause and Effect / Distinguishing Different Perspectives.

For Joe, money is a means to an end. Family is placed in the top of his priorities, and to achieve that, he had built a business. He believes that he can do anything to preserve his family and his business. For example, he told Steve to cover the cracked cylinder heads and ship them to the army despite the potential risk. His excuse to Chris was that he had done it for him. He even accuses Chris of being spoiled and not understanding the value of money and the business.

או

Sue is a very practical woman. She supported her husband while he was an intern, so that he would become a doctor and have a well paid job. She is upset because Chris tries to convince her husband to do research and that does not pay well. She also asks her husband to talk to a patient, whom Jim knows is not sick, because he'll pay for the talk.

או

Jim has made a compromise. Early in his life, he was an idealist. He even left his house to pursue his research but he came back home. He knew he needed to support his family. He is torn between providing for his family and doing what he really wants. When Frank tells him to go and do research like an actor does in a movie he saw, Jim answered that for the actor's salary he would love to. Jim does not really care about money, but he has no choice because he has a family.



11.

- a. Kate suffered during Joe's trial. Any mentioning of it is a reminder of that ordeal. She says she'll not be able to go through it again if the case reopens. Even when it comes from Bert, a child, she takes it seriously and does not want to remember. Moreover, for Kate if Joe is guilty, Larry is dead. Joe knowingly shipped defective parts that could kill pilots. Larry was a pilot, and in her mind, if Joe is guilty, he is responsible for Larry's death.
- b. We can infer that Joe is not moral enough to admit he is guilty. He can live with himself because for him he had a good reason to do so, his family, and the court has exonerated him. He keeps defending Steve and calling his mistake human. He does not believe it was murder.

PART III (20 points)

הנבחנים נדרשו לענות על אחת מבין השאלות 18-20.

התשובות מתייחסות רק ל- The Split Cherry Tree ו- The Road Not Taken

THE SPLIT CHERRY TREE / Jesse Stuart

19. The above quote connects to a central theme in The Split Cherry Tree. In the story, Pa, an old-fashioned farmer, sends Dave to school. When Pa hears that at school Dave went on a field trip and broke a cherry tree down, he is mad. He doesn't understand this way of teaching. In his days, students were taught writing, reading and arithmetic. He feels Dave is wasting his time there. When Pa goes to school the next day to confront Professor Herbert, his attitude starts to change. Professor Herbert offers to teach him about germs while Pa does not believe in what he can't see. At the end of this day, Pa changes his mind. He realizes that the world has changed and become modern and, thus, the ways of teaching have



changed. This fits in with the quote which says that every child is born in a different era / time and cannot limit himself to the knowledge of the older generation. Pa realizes this and at the end tells Dave to keep studying so that he can be a better man than his father. He wants Dave's hands to be softer than his. This means he wants him to find a good job in the modern world. Pa says to Dave that he is a dead leaf. He realizes his ways are obsolete in the modern world.

THE ROAD NOT TAKEN / Robert Frost

20. The quote above connects to the theme of the poem. In The Road Not Taken the speaker is confronted with a dilemma. He has to choose between two similar options. He deliberates long, but eventually chooses the less traveled by road. His choice is the non-conventional one and fewer people have taken it, yet to him "that has made all the difference." The speaker feels his choice has shaped his life even though he wishes he could take both roads. This fits in with the quote which says that throughout life we face choices. The choices we make lead to our achievements and failures in the future. Everyone should take responsibility for his or her life because the choices were made by him or her.