

## פתרון הבחינה

# באנגלית

קיץ תשע"ח, 2018, שאלון 16584  
מוגש ע"י צוות המורים 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. THE SPLIT CHERRY TREE/Jesse Stuart**
**הנבחנים נדרשו לענות על שאלות 1-4**

1. (iii) he broke a tree
2. (ii) see what germs look like
3. Throughout the story, Pa changes his opinion about Prof. Herbert. He sees that Professor Herbert cares about all his students. He teaches them modern and important things about the world. For example, he takes them to field trips so they can learn about animals and plants. Pa also understands that Professor Herbert is willing to teach anyone, not only his students. An example for that is the fact that Professor Herbert showed Pa that germs really exist. Pa understands that Prof. Herbert is a real educator, who teaches lessons for life. Pa now realizes that the professor's educational punishment for breaking the tree, has an important impact on his son, who learns to take responsibility over his acts. Pa learns that thanks to Professor Herbert, Dave will have a better future.
4. Thinking skill I chose: Distinguishing different perspectives / Comparing and contrasting

Pa's approach towards educating children is old fashioned and aggressive, whereas Professor Herbert's approach is modern and progressive. Pa's motto is "spare the rod, spoil the child". Pa believes that all kids under 21 should be treated the same way – they should be whipped in order to learn. However,

Herbert's motto is "Teach each child according to his way". He believes that educational punishments are much more effective as they teach lessons for life as well as responsibility. We can see these two different approaches in the story, when Professor Herbert tells Dave what his punishment for breaking the tree is. Professor Herbert tells Dave to stay after school and clean it in order to pay his debt. Dave says that he prefers to be whipped because Pa would whip him anyway for being home late.

## PART II (45 points)

## הנבחנים נדרשו לענות על שאלות 10-14

## THE WAVE / Morton Rhue

10. (iii) can't answer the students' questions about Nazi Germany

11.(ii) The students are better prepared.

12. The Wave goes out of control. Both Ben and his students get carried away and are truly absorbed in the experiment. The day after Ben starts the experiment, he comes to class planning to teach about Japan, but he finds the students sitting erect, waiting for the experiment to be continued. Ben gets carried away and continues the experiment. He starts wearing suits to school, and he even accepts Robert as his bodyguard. Ben's students are also caught up by the experiment. They treat students who don't want to join The Wave badly. An example for the students' extreme behavior is the fact David pushes Laurie when they argue about The Wave. These examples show that Ben did create a monster as Christy tells him in the novel.

13. Laurie means that the wave had bad consequences, and that makes her feel sorry. She is probably sorry for the extreme behavior of The Wave members, that hurt other students. For example, students were bullied because they didn't want to join The Wave. Laurie also feels happy that the experiment is now over and thinks that the students learned an important lesson. The students learned how easy it is to lose individuality and follow a leader blindly, without thinking.



14. Thinking skill I chose: Explaining cause and effect

Robert is one of the most affected students in Ben's experiment. Before The wave started, Robert was the class loser. Students often made fun of him and he used to sit alone during lunch time. As a result of The wave, Robert is accepted by his class mates, since in The Wave everyone is equal. He is not an outcast anymore. For example, he sits to lunch with the rest of the students. "The Wave" becomes Robert's salvation, because it gives him confidence and for the first time in his life, a social status. Robert is the only one who really stands to lose something because his popularity depends on The Wave, and when it comes to an end, he will probably return to be the class loser once again.

**PART III (20 points)**

**הנבחנים נדרשו לענות על אחת מבין השאלות 15-16. להלן תשובות אפשריות לשאלות**

**15 ו-16.**

**A SUMMER'S READING / Bernard Malamud**

15. This quote helps me understand the story better because it connects to the story. The story is about George, who lives in a poor immigrant neighborhood. George dreams of having money, a decent job, a private house and a girl. In order to get that, he first needs to get an education. However, it is hard for him. George has no role model in his life. People around him are uneducated and work in simple jobs. George is very passive in his life. He tries to read books in order to get an education, but he quits. Throughout the story, George goes through a process and finally, at the end of the story, he becomes active; he goes to the library, picks up 100 books and sits down



to read. This fits in with the quote which says that the characters' conflicts are the way to read into themselves and progress in their lives. This is like in the story; George needs to overcome his pattern of behavior and his background in order to get an education and better his life.

### THE ENEMY/Pearl S. Buck

16. This quote helps me understand the story better because it connects to the story. In the story, Sadao and Hana, a Japanese couple, find an American prisoner of war on the beach near their house. They face a conflict, whether to treat him or let him die. They decide to take him to their house and take care of him, though they know they put themselves at risk for helping an enemy. Sadao and Hana's servants refuse to help them treat Tom, the enemy. For example, Yumi does not agree to wash him before Sadao operates on him. So, Hana does it herself. In the end of the story, Sadao helps Tom escape safely by supplying him with a boat, equipment and food. This fits in with the quote which says that Charles de Lint wants to live in a world in which people help each other and take care for anybody who needs help. He says that he cannot change other people's behavior, but he can do his part. This is like in the story. Sadao and Hana help an enemy because they see him as a person in need for help. They do that, even though people around them, their servants, refuse to help them. Sadao and Hana don't try to change their servants' point of view, they just do their part.

