



## משרד החינוך

### דגשים בנוגע לפרסום הצעה לפתרון בחינת הבגרות באנגלית

1. ההצעה לפתרון בחינת הבגרות באנגלית המפורסמת בזאת היא דוגמה הכוללת כמה אפשרויות פתרון בתשובות הפתוחות, והיא אינה ממצה. במהלך הבדיקה ייתכן שייעשו שינויים ו/או הרחבות באפשרויות התשובה שיתקבלו על-ידי מעריכי הבחינה.
2. הפתרון להלן מביא את עיקר הסוגיות המרכזיות שהיו טעונות ליבון במסגרת המבחן, אך יודגש כי הוא איננו תשובה מלאה ומקיפה, המזכה בניקוד מלא. נדגיש כי ציון המבחן מורכב, מטבע הדברים, גם מגורמים נוספים שאינם מובאים בפתרון זה, ובהם: רמת ההתבטאות וניסוח התשובה, הקפדה על כללי הדקדוק והכתיב, התמקדות בעיקר, התבססות נכונה וראויה על הטקסט ועוד.
3. אם יתברר שנפלה טעות בהצעת הפתרון, תפורסם בתוך זמן סביר הצעה מתוקנת, והצעת הפתרון המתוקנת תהיה המחייבת. **ט.ל.ח.** (טעות לעולם חוזר) – פרסום הצעת הפתרון כפוף לטעויות, ואין בו כדי לחייב קבלת תשובה שגויה בידי מעריכי הבחינה.
4. בהתאם לחוזר מנכ"ל: טוהר הבחינות – תשע"ה/9ד, נבחן בבחינת הבגרות מחויב לפעול על פי נוהלי טוהר הבחינות כדי להבטיח הליך בחינות אמין, הוגן ושוויוני. אם יתעורר חשד שהנבחן הפר את טוהר הבחינות, יחל הליך של **החשדת הבחינה**, כמפורט בחוזר. [קישור לחוזר המנכ"ל](#)

בהצלחה לנבחנים ולנבחנות!



משרד החינוך

הצעת פתרון לשאלון באנגלית, שאלון ו', (MODULE F), מס' 016584, קיץ תשע"ט, מועד ב'

## PART I

### A. THE ENEMY / Pearl S. Buck

1.	iii. To study medicine
2.	iii. He needs Sadao to be his doctor.
3.	<p>From the moment Sadao sees the wounded man, he has a conflict whether to let him die or to save him. He wants Tom to die because he is the enemy and he knows that he shouldn't do anything to help the enemy. On the other hand, he is a doctor and is committed to saving the lives of people if they are sick, even if that life is that of an escaped enemy. Sadao knows that if he saves the man he has to hand him over to the authorities. However, he also knows that the man will not survive if he is handed over.</p> <p><i>Supporting information:</i> He says to Hana that they should throw the body back into the sea. / if they help him, they could be arrested. / if the man were not injured, he would not have a problem handing him over to the police. / the man will die unless operated on. / Hana says that it did not matter to Sadao which body he worked on as long as he did his job as a doctor well. / He says to Hana that if the man were whole he "could turn him over without difficulty... but since he is wounded", he cannot.</p>
4.	<p><i>Possible thinking skill:</i> Comparing and contrasting</p> <p>The servants and Hana react differently to the prisoner because their backgrounds are very different. The servants are simple / superstitious / loyal Japanese who do not have the education that Hana has. They see him as the enemy. They have never had any contact with white people and they are at war with them. Therefore, they are afraid of the prisoner and don't want to have any contact with him. / don't think he should be saved. Hana, on the other hand, is an educated woman. She knows about the world. She sees the American as a wounded human being. Although, like the servants, she is afraid and wants to turn the prisoner over to the authorities, she knows that doctors must save people, even the enemy.</p> <p><i>Supporting information:</i></p> <p>Servants: The gardener is superstitious about what will happen if Sadao saves the white man. Yumi refuses to wash the prisoner. The servants say repeatedly that he is the enemy.</p> <p>Hana: She lived / studied in America. She washes the man, feeds him, assists Sadao during the surgery. At first she was afraid to be alone with him, but that feeling passes.</p>



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## PART II

### B. ALL MY SONS / Arthur Miller

5.	iv. George wants to tell Steve that Ann is getting married.
6.	iii. he didn't want to lose the army contract
7.	<p>Larry and Chris are different. Although he is never on stage, Larry controls Chris's life. Chris wants to marry Larry's girlfriend Ann but is held back because it is not clear whether Larry is dead or not. If he marries her, that will mean that the family will have to accept that Larry is dead. Chris sees himself as an idealist but he is working for his father even though he doesn't want his name on the plant. Larry, on the other hand, does not accept what his father did and commits suicide. At the end of the play, when Chris learns that Larry committed suicide because of what Joe did, he understands that he has to turn his father into the police.</p> <p><i>Supporting information:</i> Joe says of Chris: "You overcharge 2 cents in a deal, his hair falls out." / Keller says that Larry understood the way the world was made. / Kate can't accept Chris's decision to marry Ann because she's "Larry's girl" and she wants everybody to believe that Larry is coming back. / Chris tells his parents: "We are like at a railroad station waiting for a train that never comes in."</p>
8.	<p>When Kate says that Joe hasn't been sick in 15 years, everyone understands that Joe has lied about his role in the crime and, therefore, he is guilty. This sentence is a turning point because everything that happens after this point happens because the truth has been revealed. George now knows for sure that his father's version of the crime is the truth. Chris decides not to call the police because Chris realizes that he is really a practical person and not an idealist. As a result of what Kate reveals, Ann shows Kate the letter from Larry, which causes Kate to finally accept Larry's death. The letter also proves that Larry killed himself because of his father's actions. When Joe realizes this, he commits suicide too.</p> <p><i>Supporting information is in the answer.</i></p>



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<b>9.</b>	<p><i>Possible thinking skill:</i> Inferring</p> <p>Frank and Lydia are living the American Dream. Frank and Lydia are shown as the only normal family in the play. We can infer that they have a good relationship and are a loving couple because they are able to laugh at each other and praise each other. They also support each other and are happy with their lives.</p> <p><i>Supporting information:</i> Frank and Lydia have a nice house, three children and money. / Lydia is described as a laughing girl. / She calls Frank, "dear". She says Frank is very handy. / fixes things around the house. / Frank laughs at Lydia and tells her to plug in the toaster.</p> <p>OR:</p> <p>Joe and Kate Keller are living the American Dream. Although they disagree about an important issue in their lives and do not agree on how the family should continue with their lives, I can infer that they have a good relationship because they still support each other throughout the play. Joe is afraid of his wife's reactions to Chris and Ann's marriage. Kate supports and protects Joe when the entire time she knows he is guilty of the crime. That is why Kate expects everyone to wait for Larry's return. Kate doesn't want her family to move on with their lives.</p> <p><i>Supporting information:</i> They have a nice house, children and money. They have a car, a business, a maid. They want to go out to a restaurant and drink champagne. / Joe tells Chris that he doesn't know what will happen to Mother if Chris marries Ann. / Kate tells Joe to be smart when they hear that George is coming to visit. / Joe tells Kate that because he wanted money, he made money. / Kate tells Joe to go away so as not to hear the contents of Larry's letter. / Kate tells Chris not to take Joe to jail because it will kill him.</p>
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**OR:**

**C. THE WAVE / Morton Rhue**

<b>10.</b>	iii. are no longer best friends
<b>11.</b>	iii. students from other classes are coming to his lessons
<b>12.</b>	<p>At first Ben decides to do the experiment to teach his students a lesson about Nazism. After the students begin to take it seriously, he gets drawn into it. He enjoys the power of being the leader. / doesn't notice that he is losing control. / forgets what his goals are.</p> <p><i>Supporting information:</i> When Ben shows the movie for the first time, the students ask how Germans during World War II could behave the way they did. / When the experiment becomes serious, he wears a suit. / agrees to have a bodyguard even though this is not part of his experiment. / He doesn't stop the experiment when he knows the students are becoming violent. / when he sees what the students are doing outside of class.</p>
<b>13.</b>	<p>From the beginning of The Wave, Laurie isn't as involved as the other students. She is the only one in her group to be concerned about where The Wave is going. She is serious and intelligent and stands up for what she believes in. She has strength of character. She believes people should be allowed to make up their own minds. She is a cautious person who checks things out before accepting them completely. She is a brave person who stands up to criticism.</p> <p><i>Supporting information:</i> Laurie is very upset about the movie. / Laurie tells her parents about the experiment. / She learns at home that people have to do things their own way. / to be individualists. / She is the only one to ask Mr. Ross about the cards with the red X. She thinks that absolute obedience in the classroom is "creepy". / She doesn't like the chanting and slogans. / She thinks the whole thing is immature and is upset that her classmates let themselves be caught up in it. / She thinks it is a fad. She looks at it as a game. // She doesn't support the rally. She doesn't give the salute at the game. / She writes an editorial criticizing The Wave. / She asks Mr. Ross to end the experiment.</p>



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<b>14.</b>	<p><i>Possible thinking skill:</i> Inference</p> <p>I can infer that Mr. Ross smiles because it is strange for a teacher to prefer sloppy homework but he knows that it is better to have that than to have students who don't think for themselves. Mr. Ross knows that when The Wave ends, the students will go back to being the way they were before the experiment started. I think he doesn't mind because all the discipline that has made them work hard, be organized and united, has turned them into people who blindly follow a leader and have lost their freedom as individuals.</p> <p><i>Supporting information:</i></p> <p>Before The Wave: Students came late to class. / didn't do homework. / "homework was practically optional" / There was a class loser. / Students teased Robert.</p> <p>After The Wave: The students were doing their lessons faster than usual. The members chant slogans blindly such as "strength through discipline". / The students wanted to be disciplined. / Everyone in The Wave worked together to prepare rallies. / Robert took part in class. / Most of the students joined The Wave without thinking. / Students left other classes to join Ben's lesson.</p>
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### PART III

#### 15. A SUMMER'S READING / Bernard Malamud

The quote tells us that the important thing in life is how we deal with our internal struggles. Just like in the story, George struggles within himself to have a better life. In the beginning, George just makes excuses for his situation. He knows he has to get a job, but is too lazy. He quit school on an impulse and doesn't want to go back. He wants respect and tells Mr. Cattanzara a lie to get it. He knows he has to do something but doesn't know how. In the end he locks himself in his room to think about his life. This is a big struggle for him. After a while, he comes to the realization that he has to go out and begin to do something for himself. One evening in the fall, George runs to the library and while trembling inside, he starts counting off books to read. He has finally come to terms with himself and his internal struggles and decides to try to begin a better life.

*Supporting information is in the answer.*

**OR:**

#### 16. THE ROAD NOT TAKEN / Robert Frost

In the poem the speaker walks in the woods until he reaches two roads ("two roads diverged in a yellow wood") and has to decide which one to take. This is like the quote which says that life is all about making decisions. The quote also says that some choices are difficult. We see this in the poem because the speaker does not know which road to take. He looked down one as far as he could see but then took the other one. It was very difficult because they both looked almost the same. Just as the quote says that you are free to make choices, the speaker makes his own choice ("I chose the one less traveled by"). However, the quote says we are not free from the consequences of our choices and the speaker is aware of this when he says, "This has made all the difference."

*Supporting information is in the answer.*



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## APPENDIX TO PARTS I AND II

### Thinking Skills

- Comparing and contrasting
- Distinguishing different perspectives
- Explaining cause and effect
- Uncovering motives
- Inferring
- Explaining patterns