

2009 HSC Modern Hebrew Continuers Sample Answers — Written Examination

Sample Answers

This document contains 'sample answers', or, in the case of some questions, 'answer may include'. These are developed by the examination committee for two purposes. The committee does this:

- (a) as part of the development of the examination paper to ensure the questions will effectively assess students' knowledge and skills, and
- (b) in order to provide some advice to the Supervisor of Marking about the nature and scope of the responses expected of students.

The 'sample answers' or similar advice, are not intended to be exemplary or even complete answers or responses. As they are part of the examination committee's 'working document', they may contain typographical errors, omissions, or only some of the possible correct answers.

Section I — Listening and Responding Part A

Question 1

Sample answer:

Period of visit: 7 weeks / 2 months / From Pesach till just after Shavuoth
Country of origin: Israel
Type of family: One that can give him a Shabbat experience and spend weekends with him
Needs: His own room and meals
Payment: Some money and will help around the house and garden

Question 2

Sample answer:

(A)

Question 3***Sample answer:***

1. The populating of the Negev through the development of agriculture
2. The success of agriculture for export
3. The introduction / success of fish ponds
4. Establishment and importance of reservoirs and dams

Question 4 (a)***Sample answer:***

He wanted to be an ordinary Australian male, with a house, family, car and yacht in the marina ie well off. He did not have an ambition to be special or famous.

Question 4 (b)***Sample answer:***

He works as a doctor all over the world, sent by the Australian government and is prepared to go anywhere, especially to places of conflict eg Ethiopia. He creates goodwill by helping people in trouble, often in dangerous places. He would like to create peace and harmony. He feels as if he is a world citizen. By helping the poor and improving their lives, he embodies goodwill in action.

Question 5***Sample answer:***

Yossi is well meaning and wants to do the right thing – he conveys messages for Anna to various boys. He is a loyal friend – he has the best intentions for Anna and her social life. He puts up with Anna's moods. He has a sense of humour – 'Men are like that.' He is unassuming and a peacemaker – 'I'm a simple boy' and doesn't react angrily; he speaks to Anna reasonably and asks for an explanation for her anger. Anna is fickle – she behaves in different ways towards different boys eg David and Benjamin. She is self-centred – the conversation is all about her and has no concern about Yossi's feelings. She is manipulative – she withholds her friendship; she makes Yossi feel bad. She is emotional and demanding.

Section I — Listening and Responding

Part B

Question 6

Sample answer:

Dear Sholmo,

The army was a special/wonderful experience, despite the fact we did not know much about the army.

Shlomo, you would have loved it and we thought of you

You would have enjoyed the order, discipline and army atmosphere

Question 7 (a)

Sample answer:

She overcame her fear of water to take up surfboard riding. She proved this is possible for anyone at any age.

Question 7 (b)

Sample answer:

Mrs Cohen was initially rather reluctant to speak about her experiences and thought that she had nothing to offer. By praising her achievements and encouraging her by saying that she has something valuable to offer, she opens up and starts to talk more freely about her experiences. The targeted audience for the program is the elderly and the young. The interviewer specifically engages these groups by referring to the listeners and concludes the interview with some humour.

Section II — Reading and Responding

Part A

Question 8 (a)

Sample answer:

Because she wanted to wish Dina happy birthday. She is very unhappy and needs to ‘talk’ to somebody close.

Question 8 (b)

Sample answer:

- Pull yourself together
- Take advantage of being in Australia/finish your course and when you have some money, you can come back to Israel.

Question 8 (c)

Sample answer:

Rachel is a bit pessimistic and can’t see the good things that she has. She finds it difficult to adapt. She seems unable to relate to people, even her parents. She has very little self-confidence — she thinks everybody is better than her. She is unable to accept appreciate/criticism or advice.

Question 9 (a)***Sample answer:***

The letters were written in response to an article congratulating Mrs Levin on her election to parliament. The article suggested that the way parliamentarians are selected, has changed and that the voters are electing women who are also mothers.

Question 9 (b)***Sample answer:***

Anna's argument is simple, clear, well-presented without being emotive. She is a feminist but is not extreme eg she believes that female leadership could create greater harmony.

Question 9 (c)***Sample answer:***

Both letters are similar in content, ie anti-feminist. Letter 2 is full of emotive language eg destruction of the traditional family unit, shame on you. Golda uses rhetorical questions. Her argument, although logical for some women, is politically incorrect as she is using outdated stereotyping. Some of the ideas are laughable eg global warming seems less important than gefillte fish. The argument in Letter 3 appears on the surface to be more logical. However, despite the calm tone, Yitzhak is patronising with little respect for his wife and her needs eg she is good at her job and wanted to find another option concerning her work. His language indicates controlling role he has in his family.