



מרכז ארצי לבחינות ולהערכה (ע"ר)
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מיסודן של האוניברסיטאות בישראל

A

בחינת אמי"ר מיון לרמות באנגלית

Z

חוברת הדרכה

מידע כללי, דוגמאות והסברים,

בחינות להתנסות: 5AM, 4AM, 3AM, 2AM, 1AM

תוכן עניינים

מידע כללי

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■ מטרת החוברת

חוברת זו נועדה לספק לכם את כל המידע הדרוש על בחינת אמיר (בחינת מיון באנגלית) כדי שתכירו היטב את מבנה הבחינה ואת מהלכה ובכך תכינו את עצמכם לבחינה בדרך הטובה והאמינה ביותר. בחוברת תמצאו הסברים כלליים הנוגעים לכל היבטי הבחינה, שאלות לדוגמה המלוות בהסברים, ובחינות שלמות להתנסות בלוחית נספח שיאפשר לכם לחשב אומדנים לציונים.

נעשה מאמץ לכלול בחוברת שאלות מסוגים רבים ככל האפשר המופיעים בבחינה, ובכלל זה ההוראות השונות לכל אחד מהם. עם זה מדי פעם בפעם עשויות להופיע בבחינה שאלות מסוגים חדשים, וכן ייתכנו שינויים במקצת ההוראות, במספר השאלות בפרק או בזמן המוקצב לפתרונן. ובכל זאת, חוברת הדרכה זו משקפת את רובם המכריע של מרכיבי הבחינה.

**קראו היטב את החוברת,
פתרו את השאלות לדוגמה ותרגלו את הבחינות להתנסות.**

■ מטרת הבחינה

בחינת המיון באנגלית נועדה לאפשר למוסדות הלימוד לעמוד על רמת ידיעת השפה האנגלית של המועמד, כדי שיהיה אפשר לשבח אותו בקורסי חובה באנגלית או לפטור אותו מהם. הבחינה בודקת שליטה סבילה בשפה האנגלית ברמה אקדמית כפי שהיא באה לידי ביטוי בקריאת קטעי טקסט ובהבנתם.

■ מבנה הבחינה

הבחינה מורכבת משלושה פרקים, ובהם סוגי השאלות האלה:

- **Sentence Completions** – השלמת משפטים
- **Restatements** – ניסוח מחדש
- **Reading Comprehension** – הבנת הנקרא

בהשלמת משפטים נבדקת היכולת להבין ולשבץ אוצר מילים בהקשר נתון. שאלות ה**ניסוח מחדש** בודקות את היכולת להבין רעיונות מורכבים המנוסחים בדרכים שונות. **בהבנת הנקרא** נבדקת הבנה של קטעים קצרים הלקוחים מתחומי תוכן אקדמיים מגוונים, באמצעות כמה שאלות הנוגעות לקטע.

השאלות מסוג השלמת משפטים וניסוח מחדש מסודרות לפי סדר קושי עולה. שאלות הבנת הנקרא מסודרות לפי סדר העניינים בקטע.

■ השימוש בפרקי הבחינה

מתוך שלושת פרקי הבחינה רק שני פרקים משמשים לקביעת הציון, והפרק הנותר נועד להבטיח את איכותן של שאלות חדשות. לפני שהשאלות ייכללו בפרק המשמש לקביעת הציון יש לבדוק את איכותן, ולוודא שהן הוגנות ומבחינות בין נבחנים בעלי יכולות ברמות שונות. הפרק שאינו משמש לקביעת הציון מורכב משאלות המצויות בתהליך של בדיקת איכות. שאלות שיעמדו בקריטריונים סטטיסטיים ואחרים עשויות להופיע בעתיד בפרקים המשמשים לקביעת הציון, ושאלות שלא

יעמדו בקריטריונים הנדרשים לא ייכללו בבחינות עתידיות. כל הפרקים המשמשים לקביעת הציון מורכבים משאלות שעברו בהצלחה בדיקת איכות כזו.

הפרק שאינו משמש לקביעת הציון חיוני: הוא מבטיח שהשאלות יהיו טובות והוגנות. אין לנבחנים שום דרך להבחין בין הפרקים קובעי הציון לפרק הנותר. לכן, לטובתכם, התייחסו לכל פרקי הבחינה באותה מידה של רצינות!

■ כיצד להתכונן לבחינה?

הכשרים הנמדדים בבחינה מתפתחים בהדרגה עם השנים בדרכים שונות: לימודים בבית הספר, קריאה, תחביבים ותחומי התעניינות – כולם תורמים להתפתחות שליטתכם בשפה האנגלית. לפיכך, את רוב ההכנה לבחינה כבר עשיתם בלימודים בבית הספר היסודי והתיכון ובהתנסויותיכם השונות לאורך חייכם. אף שההכנה הטובה ביותר היא בעבודה הדרגתית לאורך שנים רבות, תרגול מרוכז לפני הבחינה עשוי לשפר את הישגיכם בבחינה. יש כמה דברים שתוכלו לעשות לפני הבחינה כדי להכין את עצמכם לקראתה:

קראו בעיון חוברת זו.

בחינת אמיר, כמו כל בחינה, מלווה לעתים בחרדה העלולה לפגוע בתפקודכם בזמן הבחינה. מכיוון שהחרדה נובעת בחלקה מחוסר היכרות עם הבחינה, ככל שתכירו טוב יותר את מבנה הבחינה, את מאפייניה ואת סוגי השאלות בה – כך תפחת רמת החרדה ותוכלו להצליח יותר בבחינה. לכן, קראו את החוברת ביסודיות! המידע המצוי בה יעזור לכם להכיר מראש את הבחינה ולמנוע הפתעות מיותרות.

הכירו את ההוראות לבחינה.

בחוברת זו מובאות ההוראות המופיעות בראש כל פרק בבחינה, וכן ההוראות המופיעות לפני כל סוג שאלות. תוכלו למצוא אותן בפרקי הדוגמאות וההסברים וגם בבחינות להתנסות שבסוף החוברת. למדו היטב את ההוראות! אם תכירו אותן מראש, תוכלו להתעכב פחות על הבנתן בזמן הבחינה עצמה.

תרגלו בחינות לדוגמה.

בסוף חוברת זו תמצאו חמש בחינות המיועדות להתנסות. הקפידו לפתור את הבחינות בתנאים הדומים ככל האפשר לתנאים שתיבחנו בהם:

■ שמרו על מגבלות הזמן ופתרו כל פרק בזמן המוקצב לו. בבחינה האמיתית לא יינתן לכם זמן נוסף על הזמן המוקצב לכל פרק. תרגול של בחינה בזמן אמת יסייע בפיתוח הקצב הדרוש לעמידה בלחץ הזמנים בבחינה. על כן, ככל שתרגו לתרגל בחינות, כך תוכלו לעמוד טוב יותר בלחץ הזמנים.

■ סמנו את תשובותיכם בגיליון התשובות המצורף ולא בחוברת הבחינה. סימון התשובות נעשה על חשבון זמן הבחינה, ולכן חשוב לתרגל אותו מראש.

בסיום הבחינה השוו את התשובות למפתח המופיע בסוף הבחינה. מומלץ לחזור ולבדוק את השאלות שטעיתם בהן כדי ללמוד מטעויותיכם. באופן זה תוכלו להפיק את המרב מהתרגול.

אחרי המפתח מופיע הסבר לחישוב אומדן הציונים, ובעזרתו תוכלו להעריך את הישגיכם בבחינה.

מבדיקה שנעשתה במרכז הארצי לבחינות ולהערכה עולה כי יש התאמה גבוהה מאוד בין הציונים בבחינות להתנסות בחוברת ובין הציונים בבחינה האמיתית. עם זה יש לזכור כי ההישגים בכל בחינה מושפעים מגורמים כמו מוטיבציה, חרדה, התנאים המשתנים וכד', ולכן צפויים הבדלים בין הציונים שיתקבלו בבחינות להתנסות ובין הציונים שיתקבלו בבחינה האמיתית, כשם שהם צפויים גם בבחינות חוזרות מאותו סוג.

■ הנחיות והמלצות

לפני הבחינה

רעננו את היכרותכם עם סוגי השאלות בבחינה ועם ההוראות השונות.

רכזו את כל מה שעליכם להביא אתכם לבחינה:

- **תעודת זהות** – בלעדיה לא תורשו להיבחן.
- **שני עפרונות מסוג HB2, מחק ומחדד.**

רצוי להביא גם:

- את הזימון לבחינה, כדי שתוכלו לוודא את מקום הבחינה ואת מועדה המדויק.
- מזון ומשקה, ואטמי אוזניים פשוטים, אם אתם זקוקים להם.
- בגדים מתאימים – הביאו בחשבון שבכיתת הבחינה עלול להיות קר או חם משציפיתם.

ודאו מראש שאתם יודעים כיצד להגיע למקום הבחינה, כדי שלא תאחרו.

אין להכניס לחדר הבחינה טלפונים סלולריים (גם לא לשימוש בתור שעון), מכשירי קשר, אזהיות, שעונים מצפצפים או שעונים שיש בהם מכונת חישוב, נגני מוזיקה או כל חפץ שעשוי להפריע לנבחנים האחרים. עם הכניסה לכיתת הבחינה תתבקשו לכבות את המכשירים האלקטרוניים, להכניסם לתיקכם ולהניח את התיקים בפינת הכיתה. נבחן שיימצא ברשותו מכשיר אלקטרוני בזמן הבחינה יאלץ מיד לעזוב את הבחינה.

הבחינה אורכת כשעה וחצי, אין בה הפסקות (מדידת הזמנים רציפה) ולא תתאפשר במהלכה כניסת אורחים לכיתות או מסירת הודעות לנבחנים.

בזמן הבחינה

אין להשתמש בחומרי עזר!

בעת הבחינה אסור להשתמש במילונים מסוג כלשהו, בספרים, בדפים או בכל חומר עזר אחר. אם תזדקקו לדפי טיוטה, תוכלו להשתמש רק בדפי חוברת הבחינה.

קראו היטב את ההוראות ואת השאלות.

לפני כל סוג שאלות מופיעות ההוראות הנוגעות לו. אמנם ההוראות מופיעות גם בחוברת זו, אך אל תסתמכו רק על היכרותכם אותן. קראו שוב את ההוראות בקפידה. טעות בהבנת הוראה עלולה לגרום לטעות בכל השאלות מאותו סוג. מלבד זאת, בבחינה עשויות להופיע הוראות חדשות, שהוכנסו לבחינה לאחר פרסום מהדורה זו של חוברת ההדרכה. לפני שתבחרו בתשובה הנכונה חשוב מאוד שתקראו היטב את השאלה עצמה ואת כל התשובות המוצעות.

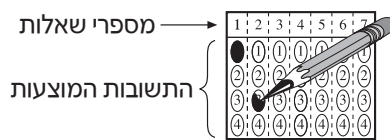
הקפידו על סימון נכון של התשובות.

לכל שאלה מוצעות ארבע תשובות, ומהן עליכם לבחור את המתאימה ביותר. **עליכם לבחור תשובה אחת בלבד.**

גיליון התשובות מותאם לקריאה באמצעות קורא אופטי המזין את הנתונים ישירות למחשב. קורא אופטי זה מותאם לקריאת סימנים שנעשו בעיפרון מסוג HB2. אם תסמנו בעיפרון מסוג אחר, הקורא האופטי עלול לשגות בקריאת תשובותיכם.

לפניכם קטע מגיליון התשובות.

כדי לסמן תשובה עליכם למלא את האליפסה שמספר התשובה הרצויה מופיע בה, כך:  לדוגמה, נניח שאתם עונים על שאלה 2 והחלטתם שהתשובה הנכונה היא 3 – עליכם לחפש את האליפסה המתאימה (מספר 3) בעמודה של שאלה 2 ולמלא אותה כך:



שימו לב!

הסימון היחיד הנכון הוא השחרת כל האליפסה. כל סימן אחר – קו אנכי, קו אופקי, עיגול וכדומה – לא ייקרא!



בכל שאלה עליכם למלא אליפסה אחת בלבד.

אם תמלאו יותר מאליפסה אחת תיפסל תשובתכם, גם אם אחת התשובות שבחרתם נכונה. אם אתם רוצים לשנות את התשובה שסימנתם, מחקו את הסימן השגוי בעזרת מחק נקי וסמנו את התשובה שברצונכם לבחור. הקפידו למחוק היטב את הסימן השגוי, ולא – הקורא האופטי עלול לטעות בקריאת התשובה.

כשתפתרו את הבחינות להתנסות שבסוף החוברת, סמנו את תשובותיכם בגיליון התשובות, המופיע אחרי כל בחינה, כדי לתרגל את השימוש בו. **ודאו שאתם עונים על כל שאלה במקום הנכון.** אם דילגתם על שאלה בחוברת הבחינה, ודאו שדילגתם גם על המקום המתאים לה בגיליון התשובות. המשיכו לענות על השאלות הבאות והקפידו תמיד שמספר השאלה יהיה כמספר העמודה שאתם מסמנים בה את תשובתכם.

שימו לב! רק אתם אחראים לכתוב בגיליון התשובות, והוא ייקרא בדיוק כפי שמילאתם אותו. אם טעיתם וסימנתם תשובות במקום לא נכון, לא נוכל לשחזר את כוונתכם, והטופס השגוי שמילאתם הוא שיקבע את ציוניכם.

נצלו את זמנכם בתבונה.

כאמור, בראש כל פרק מצוינים מספר השאלות בו והזמן המוקצב לו. בתום הזמן המוקצב תקבלו הוראה לעבור לפרק הבא, ולא תוכלו לחזור עוד לפרק הקודם.

לפניכם כמה המלצות לניצול יעיל של הזמן העומד לרשותכם:

- נסו לפתור כל שאלה בזמן סביר. אם הצלחתם – עברו לשאלה הבאה. אם אינכם מצליחים לפתור שאלה, אל תתעכבו! זכרו שעליכם לענות על כל השאלות בפרק. אם תתעכבו זמן רב על שאלה אחת, לא יישאר לכם די זמן לענות על שאר השאלות, וסביר שיש עוד שאלות שתוכלו להשיב עליהן נכונה ולזכות בנקודות. **לשאלות קלות ולשאלות קשות משקל שווה בקביעת הציון,** לכן אין סיבה להתעכב על שאלה אחת. בזמן שתחסכו תוכלו, אולי, לענות על כמה שאלות אחרות.

- אם נראה לכם שאתם יכולים לפתור את השאלה אך אתם זקוקים למעט יותר זמן – סמנו אותה וחזרו אליה אחר כך! אם נשאר לכם זמן בסוף הפרק, חזרו אל כל השאלות שסימנתם ונסו לפתור אותן.
- אם נראה לכם שגם אם תייחדו לשאלה זמן נוסף לא תצליחו לפתור אותה – **נחשו את התשובה!** הניחוש אינו חייב להיות אקראי. ייתכן שתוכלו לפסול על סמך ידע חלקי כמה מהתשובות המוצעות, וכך להגדיל את הסיכוי לנחש נכונה. הציון בבחינה מחושב על סמך התשובות הנכונות בלבד, ואין הפחתת נקודות על תשובות שגויות. לכן, אם אינכם מצליחים לפתור שאלה, כדאי לכם לנחש – ניחוש לא יפגע בציונכם, הוא עשוי רק לשפרו.
- השאירו לעצמכם כדקה לפני סוף הפרק. חזרו אל השאלות שלא עניתם עליהן ונחשו באופן אקראי את התשובות, כלומר סמנו תשובה כלשהי בגיליון התשובות בלי לנסות לפתור את השאלה או לפסול תשובות. עכשיו כבר אין לכם זמן, וכל שתוכלו לעשות הוא לסמן במהירות את התשובות החסרות בגיליון התשובות ולוודא שאכן עניתם על כל השאלות.

רמייה בבחינה

למרכז הארצי לבחינות ולהערכה יש דרכים לאתר מעשי רמייה, והוא יכול למנוע מאדם להיבחן, או לפסול את בחינתו – אם עבר עברה הקשורה בסודיות הבחינה או בשימוש בתוצאותיה. שימו לב! התחזות, כמו במקרה של אדם השולח אדם אחר להיבחן במקומו, היא עברה פלילית. חשד לעברה כזאת מביא לידי תלונה במשטרה ובוועדות המשמעת של מוסדות הלימוד. המתחזה ושולחו עלולים להיענש במאסר בפועל ובהרחקה מלימודים לזמן ארוך, וכך הניסיון לפעול בדרכים לא כשרות עלול, בסופו של דבר, לפגוע בנבחן הרבה יותר מכמה תשובות לא נכונות.

למרכז הארצי לבחינות ולהערכה שמורה הזכות לפסול בחינה של נבחן אם יש חשד או חשש כי ההישגים בבחינה זו אינם משקפים את יכולתו.

אסור להעתיק או להפיץ בחינה או קטעים ממנה בכל צורה ובכל אמצעי, או ללמדה – כולה או חלקים ממנה
– **בלא אישור בכתב מאת המרכז הארצי לבחינות ולהערכה.** המרכז נוקט אמצעים מנהליים, משפטיים ואחרים נגד המפרים איסור זה. לפני תחילת הבחינה תתבקשו לחתום על הצהרה המאשרת שאיסור זה ידוע לכם ואתם מתחייבים לנהוג לפיו.

כל אחת מההתנהגויות האלה יכולה להביא לידי הרחקתו של נבחן מהבחינה:

- הפרעה למהלך הבחינה
- העתקה, מתן עזרה או קבלת עזרה בפתרון
- שימוש בעזרים אסורים, ובכללם דפים, ספרים, מחשבים ומילונים
- מעבר מפרק לפרק בלי שניתנה הוראה לכך
- המשך עבודה בפרק לאחר תום הזמן המוקצב לו
- הוצאת חומר בחינה מכיתת הבחינה
- החזקת מכשיר אלקטרוני – טלפון סלולרי, מחשב, גנן מוזיקה וכו' – בשעת הבחינה
- אי-ציות להוראות הבוחנים

אחרי הבחינה

לאחר סיום הבחינה תקבלו שאלון משוב ותתבקשו להביע בו את דעתכם על תנאי הבחינה. ייתכן שתתבקשו לציין את מידת שביעות רצונכם מתהליך ההרשמה והבחינה או להביע את דעתכם בנושאים אחרים שהמרכז הארצי לבחינות ולהערכה עוסק בהם. שאלוני המשוב אינם חלק מבחינת אמ"ר, בדיקתם נעשית בנפרד מבדיקת שאלוני הבחינה והם אינם יכולים לפגוע בכם או בציונים בשום דרך. אינכם חייבים להשיב על השאלונים, אך נשמח אם תייחדו להם את הזמן הקצר הדרוש לשם כך, שכן תשובותיכם יסייעו לנו מאוד ויאפשרו לנו לשפר את השירות שאנו נותנים לקהל הנבחנים. חשוב לדעת כי שאלון המשוב אינו מיועד לטיפול בפניות אישיות. אם יהיו לכם הערות או השגות בנוגע לבחינה, **פנו בכתב אל המדור לפניות הציבור במרכז הארצי לבחינות ולהערכה בתוך שבוע מיום הבחינה.** פניות כאלה יזכו למענה אישי.

יש נבחנים היוצאים מהבחינה בהרגשה שהיה להם קשה לפתור שאלות רבות או שלא הספיקו לענות על כל השאלות בזמן המוקצב. חשוב לדעת כי ציונכם אמנם נקבע על פי מספר השאלות שפתרתם נכונה, אך הדבר נעשה בהשוואה להישגיהם של כלל הנבחנים – בכל הנוסחים ובכל מועדי הבחינה השונים. לכן, גם אם יצאתם מן הבחינה בהרגשה רעה, בהחלט ייתכן שהצלחתם בה יפה.

■ תוצאות הבחינה

כל תשובה נכונה מזכה בנקודה אחת. שאלה שלא עניתם עליה, סימנתם בה יותר מתשובה אחת או שגיתם בפתרונה – אינה מזכה בנקודה. לאחר מכן נעשה סיכום הנקודות בבחינה. הציון המתקבל לאחר התהליך הזה הוא **ציון הגלם** בבחינה. ציון הגלם בבחינה מותאם לנוסח מסוים של הבחינה ואינו מאפשר השוואה בין נבחנים שנבחנו בנוסחים אחרים של הבחינה. לפיכך, מעבדים אותו בעזרת נוסחאות **לציון תקן** – שאינו מושפע מנוסח אחר של הבחינה או מקבוצת האנשים שנבחנו במועד נתון. ציון התקן מאפשר להשוות את ציונכם לציון של כלל הנבחנים, שנבחנו במועדים אחרים או בנוסחים אחרים.

דוגמאות והסברים

SENTENCE COMPLETIONS

RESTATEMENTS

READING COMPREHENSION

בבחינת אמיר נבדקת השליטה בשפה האנגלית הבאה לידי ביטוי בהיקף אוצר המילים וביכולת לקרוא ולהבין משפטים מורכבים וקטעים ברמה אקדמית.

בתחילת כל פרק בבחינה מופיעות הוראות, ובהן מספר השאלות בפרק והזמן המוקצב לפתרון. לדוגמה:

This section contains 29 questions.

The time allotted is 25 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

בפרק זה 29 שאלות.

הזמן המוקצב הוא 25 דקות.

בפרק זה שאלות משלושה סוגים: השלמת משפטים, ניסוח מחדש והבנת הנקרא. לכל שאלה מוצעות ארבע תשובות. עליכם לבחור את התשובה **המתאימה ביותר**, ולסמן את מספרה במקום המתאים בגיליון התשובות.

שאלות השלמת המשפטים והניסוח מחדש מסודרות לפי סדר קושי עולה, ואילו שאלות הבנת הנקרא מסודרות לפי סדר הופעת הנושאים בקטע.

לפניכם הסברים כלליים לשלושת סוגי השאלות בפרקי הבחינה, וכן שאלות לדוגמה והסבר לפתרונה של כל שאלה.

SENTENCE COMPLETIONS

בראש חלק "השלמת משפטים" ניתנות הוראות כדוגמת הוראות אלה:

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each question, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

בחלק זה נתונים משפטים שחסרה בהם מילה (או מילים). בכל שאלה עליכם לבחור בתשובה המתאימה ביותר להשלמת המשפט.

בשאלות אלה נתון משפט שחסרה בו מילה או שחסרות בו כמה מילים. עליכם להשלים את המשפט בעזרת התשובה המתאימה ביותר. רק שיבוץ התשובה הנכונה ייצור משפט הגיוני. שאלות מסוג זה בודקות את אוצר המילים שלכם באנגלית וכן את יכולתכם להבין את ההיגיון הפנימי של המשפט.

כדי לענות על השאלות עליכם לשים לב למבנה המשפט ולשימוש בזמני הפועל ובמילות הקישור. חשוב גם לעמוד על היחס שבין חלקי המשפט ולשים לב לרמזים דקדוקיים. לדוגמה, מילים כגון *although, despite, but* מצביעות על הסתייגות או על ניגוד במשפט, ומילים כגון *also* או *in addition* מצביעות על שחלק אחד במשפט מוסיף על החלק האחר.

אין דרך אחת ויחידה שתתאים לפתרון כל השאלות מסוג זה, ויש לבחון כל שאלה לגופה, אולם תמיד כדאי לקרוא את המשפט כולו לפני שבוחנים את התשובות המוצעות. אתם יכולים לנסות להשלים בעצמכם את החלק החסר באמצעות מילה (או מילים) "משלכם", ורק אחר כך לקרוא את התשובות המוצעות ולבדוק אם אחת מהן דומה במשמעותה למילה שחשבתם עליה. לאחר שבחרתם בתשובה, קראו את המשפט השלם כדי לוודא שהוא הגיוני.

דוגמאות והסברים

1. Most psychologists today believe that adopted children should be permitted and even _____ to learn about their biological parents.

- (1) encouraged
- (2) endured
- (3) enriched
- (4) enclosed

במשפט נאמר: "רוב הפסיכולוגים כיום סבורים כי יש להתיר לילדים מאומצים לקבל מידע על הוריהם הביולוגיים, ואפילו _____ לעשות כן".

החלק החשוב ביותר לפתרון השאלה הוא צמד המילים *and even* (ואפילו). מילים אלה מעידות כי המילה החסרה אינה באה לסתור את *permitted*, אלא דווקא לחזק אותה ולהוסיף עליה, דהיינו – יש להתיר לילדים מאומצים לקבל מידע על הוריהם הביולוגיים, ולא זו בלבד אלא שיש גם _____ לעשות כן. השלמה הגיונית למשפט היא, למשל, "לסייע להם" או "לעודדם". ואכן, תשובה (1), *encouraged*, היא התשובה הנכונה. עם זה חשוב לבדוק את כל התשובות המוצעות לפני שבוחרים בתשובה.

בתשובה (2) נתונה המילה *endured*. הפועל *to endure* פירושו: לשאת, לסבול, להחזיק מעמד. אם נשבצו במשפט, יתקבל המשפט הזה: "... יש להתיר לילדים מאומצים לקבל מידע על הוריהם הביולוגיים, ואפילו לשאת או לסבול אותם לעשות כן". במשפט זה אין כל היגיון. תשובה (2) אפוא אינה התשובה הנכונה.

בתשובה (3) נתונה המילה enriched. הפועל to enrich פירושו: להעשיר. אם נשבצו במשפט, יתקבל המשפט הזה: "... יש להתיר לילדים מאומצים לקבל מידע על הוריהם הביולוגיים ואפילו להעשירם לעשות כן". במשפט זה אין כל היגיון, ולכן תשובה (3) אינה התשובה הנכונה.

בתשובה (4) נתונה המילה enclosed. הפועל to enclose פירושו: לכלול, להקיף, להכניס פנימה. אם נשבצו במשפט, יתקבל המשפט הבא: "... יש להתיר לילדים מאומצים לקבל מידע על הוריהם הביולוגיים, ואפילו לכלול אותם לעשות כן". מובן שבתשובה זו אין כל היגיון, ולפיכך גם (4) אינה התשובה הנכונה.

תשובה (1) נותרת אפוא התשובה המתאימה ביותר.

2. Olive trees are noted for their ____ ; some are over 2,000 years old.

- (1) longevity
- (2) abundance
- (3) compassion
- (4) magnitude

במשפט נאמר: "עצי הזית ידועים ב ____ ; כמה מהם בני יותר מ-2,000 שנה".

שני החלקים במשפט מופרדים זה מזה באמצעות נקודה-פסיק והמפתח לתשובה הנכונה טמון בהבנת היחסים ביניהם. מן המבנה אנו מבינים כי החלק הראשון מציין תכונה כלשהי שעצי הזית ידועים (noted) בה, והחלק השני מדגים או ממחיש תכונה זו. על פי הנאמר בחלק השני, "some are over 2,000 years old", אנו מבינים כי התכונה המצוינת בחלק הראשון של המשפט קשורה לחיים ארוכים. התשובה היחידה הקשורה קשר כלשהו לחיים ארוכים היא תשובה (1), longevity, שפירושה: אריכות ימים.

כאשר אנו בוחנים את התשובות האחרות, אנו נוכחים לדעת עד כמה חשוב לוודא שהבחירה שלנו מתיישבת עם ההיגיון של המשפט.

תשובה (2), abundance, פירושה: שפע. אף שאפשר בהחלט לדמיין משפט כלשהו המתאר שפע של עצי זית, לא הגיוני להמחיש משפט זה בציון העובדה שכמה מהם בני יותר מ-2,000 שנה.

תשובה (3), compassion, פירושה: חמלה. תכונה זו אינה מיוחסת לעצים, על פי רוב, ולכן כבר החלק הראשון של המשפט אינו הגיוני. גם תשובה זו אפוא אינה התשובה הנכונה.

תשובה (4), magnitude, פירושה: גודל עצום. גם תכונה זו אינה קשורה לגיל מופלג, ולפיכך, תשובה זו אינה התשובה הנכונה.

תשובה (1) נותרת אפוא התשובה המתאימה ביותר, ולכן היא התשובה הנכונה.

3. Real estate prices have soared recently and, _____, few people can now afford to buy an apartment.

- (1) regardless
- (2) otherwise
- (3) consequently
- (4) remarkably

במשפט נאמר: "מחירי הנדל"ן נסקו בעת האחרונה, ו _____ רק אנשים מעטים יכולים עתה לקנות דירה".

גם בשאלה זו, כדי לענות על השאלה עלינו לבדוק את ההיגיון הפנימי של המשפט. לפנינו משפט מחובר הבנוי משני משפטים: הראשון – "מחירי הנדל"ן נסקו בעת האחרונה", והשני – "אנשים מעטים בלבד יכולים עתה לקנות דירה". בין שני המשפטים מפריד קו ריק, ויש להניח כי המילה החסרה מתארת את היחס ביניהם. אם נבחן שוב את המשפט השלם כולו, נוכל לראות כי הקשר ההגיוני בין שני חלקיו הוא קשר של סיבה ותוצאה – החלק השני הוא תוצאה, או פועל יוצא, של החלק הראשון: מחירי הנדל"ן נסקו, ועקב כך מעטים בלבד יכולים עתה לקנות דירה. המילה שאנו מחפשים אמורה לבטא קשר זה. התשובה היחידה המתאימה היא (3), consequently (עקב כך), ולפיכך, (3) היא התשובה הנכונה. עם זה, כאמור, לפני שמחליטים מה התשובה הנכונה, חשוב לבדוק גם את התשובות האחרות.

תשובה (1), regardless, פירושה: למרות הכול, בלי להתחשב ב-. אם נשבצה במשפט הנתון יתקבל המשפט: "מחירי הנדל"ן נסקו בעת האחרונה, ולמרות הכול אנשים מעטים בלבד יכולים עתה לקנות דירה". מובן שבאמירה זו אין כל היגיון, שהרי העובדה שרק מעטים יכולים עתה לקנות דירה קשורה קשר ישיר לעליית המחירים. לפיכך, תשובה (1) אינה התשובה הנכונה.

תשובה (2), otherwise, פירושה: שאם לא כן. גם כאן, אם נשבצה במשפט הנתון, תתקבל אמירה חסרת היגיון מבחינת הקשר שבין שני חלקי המשפט: "מחירי הנדל"ן נסקו בעת האחרונה, ושאם לא כן אנשים מעטים בלבד יכולים עתה לקנות דירה". גם (2) אפוא אינה התשובה הנכונה.

תשובה (4), remarkably, פירושה: באופן ראוי לציון, באופן מפתיע. אם נשבצה במשפט הנתון, יתקבל המשפט: "מחירי הנדל"ן נסקו בעת האחרונה ובאופן ראוי לציון (או: ובאופן מפתיע), אנשים מעטים בלבד יכולים עתה לקנות דירה". מאחר שאין כל דבר ראוי לציון או מפתיע בעובדה שאנשים אינם יכולים לקנות דירה לאחר שהמחירים עלו, גם במשפט זה אין כל היגיון. לפיכך, גם תשובה (4) אינה התשובה הנכונה.

תשובה (3) נותרת אפוא התשובה המתאימה ביותר.

4. The abacus – a counting _____ invented thousands of years ago – is still widely used in Asia.

- (1) barrier
- (2) hazard
- (3) outlet
- (4) device

במשפט נאמר: "החשבונייה – _____ חישוב שהומצא לפני אלפי שנים – עודנה בשימוש נרחב באסיה".

כדי לענות על השאלה אין הכרח לדעת מה פירוש המילה abacus. די אם נבין כי מדובר בדבר-מה המשמש לחישוב (counting). המילה היחידה המתאימה היא תשובה (4), device (אמצעי). עם זה, כאמור, חשוב שתשקלו את כל התשובות לפני שתחליטו מה התשובה הנכונה.

תשובה (1), barrier, פירושה: מחסום. אין כל משמעות הגיונית לצירוף "מחסום חישוב", לפיכך, תשובה זו אינה התשובה הנכונה.

תשובה (2), hazard, פירושה: סיכון. הצירוף "סיכון חישוב" אף הוא חסר משמעות, ולכן אין זו התשובה הנכונה.

תשובה (3), outlet, פירושה: מוצא או יציאה. גם כאן, אין כל משמעות לצירוף "מוצא חישוב" או "יציאת חישוב".

תשובה (4) נותרת אפוא התשובה המתאימה ביותר.

5. After an American firm called Peapod _____ the sale of groceries over the Internet, many other companies began to offer the service.

- (1) pioneered
- (2) repaired
- (3) disturbed
- (4) treasured

במשפט נאמר: "לאחר שחברה אמריקנית ששמה 'פיפוד' _____ מכירה של מוצרי מזון באינטרנט, החלו חברות אחרות רבות להציע שירות זה".

מן המשפט אנו מבינים שלאחר שחברה אחת עשתה דבר-מה, החלו גם חברות אחרות לנהוג כמוה, כלומר, פיפוד הייתה הראשונה. אנחנו מחפשים אפוא מילה שתבטא עשיית מעשה חלוצי או ראשוני כלשהו, שבעקבותיו יעשו אותו גם אחרים. המילה היחידה שמבטאת רעיון זה נתונה בתשובה (1), pioneered (הייתה חלוצה, או ראשונה, בעשיית מעשה כלשהו).

נבחן את יתר התשובות: תשובה (2), repaired, פירושה: תיקנה (בהקשר של מכשירים וכד'). אין כל משמעות למשפט "החברה תיקנה מכירה של מוצרי מזון ..."

תשובה (3), disturbed, פירושה: הטרידה. בהקשר הנתון לא הגיוני לומר שחברה הטרידה את המכירה וכו', וגם אילו הייתה לכך משמעות, לא היה סביר לומר שבעקבות זאת הצטרפו חברות אחרות ונתנו שירות דומה.

תשובה (4), treasured, פירושה: שמרה כעל אוצר, העריכה מאוד. גם תשובה זו אינה יוצרת משפט הגיוני, ולפיכך, היא אינה התשובה הנכונה.

תשובה (1) נותרת התשובה המתאימה ביותר.

6. Many insects and reptiles _____ new surroundings by changing their coloring or appearance.

- (1) assist in
- (2) collide with
- (3) descend from
- (4) adapt to

במשפט נאמר: "חרקים וזוחלים רבים _____ סביבה חדשה על ידי שינוי צבעם או מראם החיצוני".

ראשית, חשוב להבין שהחלק השני של המשפט, "by changing...", מתאר **כיצד** "חרקים וזוחלים רבים _____ סביבה חדשה". אנו מבינים זאת מהמילה by (על ידי, באמצעות). מילה חשובה אחרת היא new, הרומזת כי המילה החסרה מציינת שינוי כלשהו בתגובה לסביבה חדשה. אם כן, משמעותה של המילה שאנו מחפשים אמורה להיות: משתלבים ב-, מתאימים עצמם ל- או מסתגלים ל-. ואכן, זו המשמעות של תשובה (4), adapt to (מסתגלים ל-). עם זאת, כמו תמיד, חשוב לבחון את כל התשובות לפני שבחרים בתשובה.

תשובה (1), assist in, פירושה: מסייעים ב-. לא הגיוני לומר כי חרקים וזוחלים מסייעים בסביבה חדשה על ידי שינוי צבעם, ולכן אין זו התשובה הנכונה.

תשובה (2), collide with, פירושה: מתנגשים ב-. גם כאן, לא הגיוני לומר שחרקים וזוחלים מתנגשים בסביבה חדשה על ידי שינוי צבעם.

תשובה (3), descend from, פירושה: יורדים מ- או צאצאים של. חרקים וזוחלים אינם יורדים מסביבה חדשה ואינם צאצאיה של סביבה חדשה, ועל כן גם תשובה זו אינה נכונה.

תשובה (4) נותרת התשובה המתאימה ביותר.

RESTATEMENTS

בראש חלק "ניסוח מחדש" ניתנות הוראות כדוגמת הוראות אלה:

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence**.

בכל שאלה נתון משפט, ואחריו ארבע הצעות לניסוח מחדש של משפט זה. מארבע התשובות עליכם לבחור בתשובה **הקרובה אליו ביותר במשמעותה**.

שאלות אלה נועדו לבדוק את יכולתכם להבין משפטים באנגלית. כדי לענות על השאלות, חשוב שתקראו היטב את המשפט הנתון, ותשימו לב בייחוד למילים המרכזיות שבו וליחסים ביניהן, וכן לזמני הפועל במשפט.

דוגמאות והסברים

1. Analysts claim that an increase in exports is responsible for Poland's economic recovery.

- (1) Analysts suggest that growth in Poland's economy can be achieved by increasing exports.
- (2) Analysts believe that only if Poland's economy recovers will the country be able to export large amounts of goods.
- (3) According to analysts, the improvement in Poland's economy is the result of increased exports.
- (4) According to analysts, the recent growth in Poland's economy will encourage the export of more goods.

במשפט המקורי נאמר: "פרשנים טוענים כי העלייה בייצוא היא שגרמה להתאוששות הכלכלית של פולין".

כדאי לשים לב לכמה עניינים. ראשית, מן המשפט משתמע כי כלכלתה של פולין כבר התאוששה. שנית, השימוש במילה recovery (התאוששות) מעיד כי קדמה לכך תקופה של שפל כלכלי. ולבסוף, במשפט נאמר כי לטענת הפרשנים, העלייה בייצוא אחראית (is responsible for), או היא הגורם, להתאוששות כלכלית זו.

בתשובה (1) נאמר כי לדעת פרשנים, אפשר להגיע לצמיחה כלכלית בפולין על ידי הגדלת הייצוא. כמו במשפט המקורי, גם כאן נטען כי מצבה הכלכלי של פולין קשור להגדלת הייצוא. אולם יש הבדל חשוב מאוד בין שני המשפטים: לפי המשפט המקורי, פולין **כבר נמצאת** במצב של התאוששות כלכלית. לעומתו, בתשובה (1) מתואר כיצד **תוכל** פולין להגיע לצמיחה כלכלית (בעתיד). לפיכך, תשובה (1) אינה התשובה הנכונה.

בתשובה (2) נאמר כי פרשנים סבורים שרק אם תתאושש פולין מבחינה כלכלית, היא תוכל לייצא כמות גדולה של סחורות. כמו במשפט המקורי, גם כאן יש קשר בין ההתאוששות הכלכלית של פולין ובין הייצוא. אולם לפי המשפט המקורי, הגדלת הייצוא היא **הסיבה** להתאוששות הכלכלית, ואילו בתשובה (2) הייצוא יהיה **התוצאה** של ההתאוששות. יתרה מזו: לפי תשובה (2), פולין עדיין לא התאוששה מבחינה כלכלית. לפיכך, תשובה זו אינה התשובה הנכונה.

בתשובה (3) נאמר כי לדברי פרשנים, השיפור במצבה הכלכלי של פולין הוא תוצאה של הגדלת הייצוא. כמו במשפט המקורי, גם כאן משתמע כי מצבה הכלכלי של פולין השתפר. זאת ועוד: הפרשנים אף מצינים כי הסיבה לשיפור זה היא הגדלת הייצוא. לכן תשובה (3) היא התשובה הנכונה.

בתשובה (4) נאמר כי לדברי פרשנים, הצמיחה שחלה בזמן האחרון בכלכלתה של פולין תעודד ייצוא מוגבר של סחורות. כמו במשפט המקורי, גם כאן נאמר כי חל שיפור במצב הכלכלי של פולין. אולם שלא כבמשפט המקורי, כאן נאמר ששיפור זה יגרום לעלייה בייצוא סחורות, ואילו המשפט המקורי מציג סיבתיות הפוכה: העלייה בייצוא היא שגרמה להתאוששות הכלכלית. לפיכך, תשובה (4) אינה התשובה הנכונה.

תשובה (3) נותרת אפוא המתאימה והקרובה ביותר בתוכנה למשפט המקורי, והיא התשובה הנכונה.

2. Early nineteenth-century German writer Bettina von Arnim was virtually alone in her admiration for the works of her contemporary, the great poet Friedrich Hölderlin.

- (1) Bettina von Arnim thought Friedrich Hölderlin's work was the only early nineteenth-century poetry worthy of admiration.
- (2) Almost no one in the early nineteenth century appreciated Friedrich Hölderlin's poetry, except for German writer Bettina von Arnim.
- (3) Hölderlin and von Arnim were considered by their contemporaries to be the greatest German writers of the early nineteenth century.
- (4) Von Arnim admired Hölderlin's poetry because it expressed the loneliness felt by many early nineteenth-century German writers.

במשפט המקורי נאמר: "הסופרת הגרמנייה מתחילת המאה ה-19 בטינה פון ארנים הייתה, למעשה, היחידה שהעריכה את יצירותיו של המשורר הגדול בן זמנה פרידריך הלדרלין".

מן המילים her contemporary עולה כי שני היוצרים חיו באותו הזמן, תחילת המאה ה-19. עוד עולה מהמשפט כי שירתו של הלדרלין לא הייתה מוערכת בתקופה זו.

בתשובה (1) נאמר כי לדעתה של בטינה פון ארנים, שירתו של פרידריך הלדרלין הייתה בתחילת המאה ה-19 השירה היחידה הראויה להערכה. אמנם מוזכרת כאן הערכתה של פון ארנים כלפי יצירותיו של הלדרלין, ולכן נדמה כאילו זאת התשובה הנכונה. אולם שלא כבמשפט המקורי, נאמר כאן שפון ארנים העריכה רק את שירתו של הלדרלין. יתרה מזו: בתשובה זו אין כל התייחסות לדעתם של אחרים על שירתו של הלדרלין. לפיכך, תשובה זו אינה התשובה הנכונה.

בתשובה (2) נאמר כי בתחילת המאה ה-19 לא היה כמעט מי שהעריך את שירתו של פרידריך הלדרלין, מלבד הסופרת הגרמנייה בטינה פון ארנים. במילים אחרות, בטינה פון ארנים, סופרת גרמנייה שחייתה בתחילת המאה ה-19, נמנתה עם המעטים בני זמנה שהעריכו את שירתו של פרידריך הלדרלין, כפי שנאמר במשפט המקורי. נראה אפוא כי תשובה (2) היא התשובה הנכונה. עם זה, כאמור, חשוב שתקראו את כל התשובות לפני שתחליטו.

בתשובה (3) נאמר כי בעיני בני זמנם נחשבו הלדרלין ופון ארנים גדולי הכותבים הגרמנים של תחילת המאה ה-19. במילים אחרות, לפי תשובה זו זכו הלדרלין ופון ארנים להערכה בזמנם. אולם לפי המשפט המקורי, פון ארנים הייתה היחידה באותה תקופה שהעריכה את יצירותיו של הלדרלין. יתרה מזו: במשפט המקורי לא נאמר דבר בנוגע להערכה כלפי פון ארנים, אלא כלפי הלדרלין בלבד. לפיכך, תשובה (3) אינה התשובה הנכונה.

תשובה (4) עוסקת בסיבה להערכתה של פון ארנים את יצירתו של הדרלן ("מפני שהיא ביטאה את הבדידות שחשו סופרים גרמנים רבים בתחילת המאה ה-19"). ואולם, המשפט המקורי אינו עוסק כלל בשאלה מדוע העריכה פון ארנים את יצירתו של הדרלן. תשובה (4) אינה אפוא התשובה הנכונה. שימו לב שבמשפט המקורי אמנם נמצאת המילה alone, הקשורה במשמעותה למילה loneliness, אולם שתי המילים מתייחסות לשני עניינים שונים זה מזה: במשפט המקורי – לעובדה שפון ארנים הייתה **היחידה** כמעט (virtually alone) שהעריכה את שירתו של הדרלן, ואילו בתשובה (4) – לתחושת **הבדידות** (loneliness) של הסופרים הגרמנים באותה העת. תשובה (4) ממחישה היטב עד כמה חשוב לעמוד על משמעותן המדויקת של המילים המרכזיות במשפט המקורי.

תשובה (2) נותרת הקרובה ביותר במשמעותה למשפט המקורי, ולפיכך היא התשובה הנכונה.

3. Three wilderness areas were recently designated as U.S. national monuments, thereby protecting them from mining.

- (1) Mining is now allowed in three areas that were once protected as U.S. national monuments.
- (2) It has been suggested that three areas formerly used for mining be designated as U.S. national monuments.
- (3) Three U.S. national monuments have recently been built in areas protected from mining.
- (4) Mining will not be permitted in three areas that have just been named U.S. national monuments.

במשפט המקורי נאמר: "שלושה אזורים טבע בארה"ב הוכרזו בעת האחרונה אתרים לאומיים, ועקב כך הם מוגנים מפני כרייה".

חשוב תמיד לשים לב לשימוש ב**זמני הפועל** במשפט. כאן הצירוף were designated (הוכרזו) הוא בזמן עבר, מכאן שההכרזה כבר נעשתה. נוסף על כך, נטען במשפט שיש קשר בין עצם ההכרזה ובין העובדה שאזורים אלה מוגנים מפני כרייה, כלומר הכרייה בהם אסורה. גם אם אינכם יודעים בוודאות מה פירושה של מילת הקישור thereby (עקב כך, בשל כך), אפשר להבין מן ההקשר כי הכרייה באתרים לאומיים אסורה.

בתשובה (1) נאמר כי הכרייה מותרת עתה בשלושה אזורים בארה"ב שהיו מוגנים בעבר עקב היותם אתרים לאומיים. אולם במשפט המקורי לא נאמר שהכרייה תותר בשלושה אזורים, אלא שהיא **תיאסר**. יתר על כן, בתשובה (1) נאמר כי אזורים אלה היו מוגנים **בעבר** עקב היותם אתרים לאומיים, ואילו במשפט המקורי נאמר שההכרזה כי הם אתרים לאומיים נעשתה בעת האחרונה (recently). לפיכך, תשובה (1) אינה התשובה הנכונה.

בתשובה (2) נאמר כי הועלתה הצעה ששלושה אזורים בארה"ב ששימשו בעבר לכרייה, יוכרזו אתרים לאומיים. אולם לפי המשפט המקורי, הכרזה זו **כבר נעשתה**. נוסף על כך, בתשובה (2) מוזכר שבעבר כרו באזורים אלה, אך במשפט המקורי לא מצוין כלל אם האזורים שימשו או לא שימשו בעבר לכרייה. לפיכך, תשובה (2) אינה התשובה הנכונה.

בתשובה (3) נאמר כי בעת האחרונה נבנו בארה"ב שלושה אתרים לאומיים באזורים המוגנים מפני כרייה. כמו במשפט המקורי, גם כאן מוזכרים אזורים המוגנים מפני כרייה. ואולם בתשובה (3) כתוב ש**נבנו** monuments, ומהמילה "נבנו" משתמע כי הכוונה למשמעות אחרת של המילה monuments – אנדרטאות, ולא לאתרים לאומיים כבמשפט המקורי. וחשוב מכך: לפי תשובה (3), האתרים יוקמו באזורים שהכרייה בהם **כבר** אסורה, ואילו לפי המשפט המקורי, האזורים יהפכו אסורים לכרייה רק בעקבות ההכרזה עליהם כאתרים לאומיים. לפיכך, תשובה (3) אינה התשובה הנכונה.

בתשובה (4) נאמר כי הכרייה תיאסר בשלושה אזורים שרק בזמן האחרון הוכרזו אתרים לאומיים. כמו במשפט המקורי, גם כאן נאמר כי שלושה אזורים הוכרזו (named, שמשמעותה קרובה ל-designated) אתרים לאומיים. יתרה מזו: כמו במשפט המקורי, גם כאן נאמר שהכרייה בהם תיאסר.

תשובה (4) היא אפוא הקרובה ביותר במשמעותה למשפט המקורי, ולפיכך היא התשובה הנכונה.

READING COMPREHENSION

בראש חלק "הבנת הנקרא" ניתנות הוראות אלה:

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

בחלק זה נתונים שני קטעים ושאלות הנוגעות לכל אחד מהם. בכל שאלה עליכם **לבחור את התשובה המתאימה ביותר לפי הקטע.**

השאלות על קטעי הקריאה בודקות את יכולתכם לקרוא טקסטים ולהביןם. בכל פרק שני קטעים, ואחרי כל אחד מהם נתונות כחמש שאלות. חשוב לקרוא את הקטע כולו לפני שמנסים לענות על השאלות.

השאלות בוחנות את היכולת להבין את הקטעים ולעמוד על הקשר בין הרעיונות והטענות המובעים בהם. השאלות עשויות לעסוק במילים או בפרטים המוצגים בקטע, בקשר בין חלקי השונים, בהסקת מסקנות מן הנאמר בו ועוד.

להלן דוגמה לקטע ולשאלות, וכן הסברים הנוגעים לתשובות.

- (1) One afternoon in 1993, an American gem expert named Benjamin Zucker received an unexpected visit from a Swiss gem dealer. The dealer placed a plain box on Zucker's desk and casually opened it, revealing 23 pearls, so large and of such a brilliant orange color that Zucker thought they could not possibly be genuine. The largest was 32 millimeters in diameter – bigger
- (5) than a robin's egg. Zucker had seen few pearls of that size and had never seen an orange pearl of any kind. The Swiss dealer knew nothing of the pearls' history, except that they had been purchased in Vietnam and were said to have come from the imperial treasury. Though the pearls were not for sale, Zucker became determined to trace their origins.

- Zucker brought the pearls to Kenneth Scarratt at the Gemological Institute of America.
- (10) Scarratt confirmed that the pearls were real and that they were almost definitely from Vietnam. Scarratt had seen one such pearl several years before and had traced it to a type of shell found in Vietnamese waters. He reported that only four orange pearls had ever been documented, all in the past 30 years and all from Vietnam. He was astounded to see such a large collection. Scarratt's information suggested to Zucker that, indeed, the pearls must have belonged to
- (15) Vietnamese royalty: in a country like Vietnam, where wealth and power had been concentrated for generations in the hands of the emperors, no one else could have acquired such an extraordinary collection. Scarratt also told Zucker that the pearls were probably hundreds of years old. He based his conclusion on a pattern of tiny wear marks, which indicated frequent handling over a long period of time.

- (20) Zucker set out to learn everything he could about pearls in Vietnamese art and history. He found that many 18th- and 19th-century Vietnamese royal objects featured a pearl with a flaming tail, often pursued by a dragon, the symbol of the Vietnamese emperor. This suggested to Zucker that the Vietnamese emperors had indeed owned flame-colored – that is, orange – pearls. Zucker then traveled to Vietnam, where he met with scholars and with people who had
- (25) been close to the royal family. None of them had seen or even heard of such pearls. Nor could he find any record of the collection. Nonetheless, Zucker remains convinced that the pearls were once the treasure of the emperors of Vietnam.

שאלות לדוגמה והסברים:

1. According to the first paragraph, when Zucker first saw the pearls, he thought that they were -

- (1) Vietnamese
- (2) not for sale
- (3) stolen
- (4) not real

השאלה היא: לפי הפסקה הראשונה, כאשר ראה צוקר את הפנינים בפעם הראשונה, הוא חשב שהן -

כדי לענות על שאלה זו עלינו להבין את המידע הנתון בפסקה הראשונה בנוגע למחשבותיו של צוקר בעת שראה את הפנינים בפעם הראשונה. החלק הרלוונטי נמצא בשורות 3-4 בקטע:

"Zucker thought they could not possibly be genuine" (צוקר חשב שלא ייתכן שהן אמיתיות). במילים אחרות, צוקר חשב שהן מזויפות או מלאכותיות. לפיכך, התשובה הנכונה היא (4), not real (לא אמיתיות).

תשובה (1), Vietnamese (ווייטנאמיות), ותשובה (2), not for sale (לא למכירה) - אינן נכונות, משום שהן משקפות את מה שנאמר לצוקר בנוגע לפנינים, ולא את מה שהוא עצמו חשב עליהן. תשובה (3), stolen (גנבות), אינה מוזכרת כלל בקטע.

2. The second paragraph is mainly about -

- (1) how Scarratt first found the royal pearls
- (2) what Zucker told Scarratt about the pearls
- (3) what Zucker learned at the Gemological Institute about the pearls
- (4) how the Vietnamese emperors acquired the pearls

השאלה היא: הפסקה השנייה עוסקת בעיקר ב-

שאלה זו נוגעת לפסקה השנייה כולה. פסקה זו עוסקת במידע שמסר קנת סקארט מן המכון הגמולוגי (המכון לחקר אבני חן) לצוקר. לכן התשובה הנכונה היא (3): "what Zucker learned at the Gemological Institute about the pearls".

תשובה (1) אינה נכונה, משום שסקארט לא מצא את הפנינים, והאופן שבו נודע לו על הפנינים בפעם הראשונה נדון רק במשפט הראשון של הפסקה: "Zucker brought the pearls to Kenneth Scarratt..." (צוקר הביא את הפנינים לקנת סקארט...). לכן בוודאי אין זה הנושא המרכזי של הפסקה.

תשובה (2) אינה נכונה, משום שהפסקה אינה עוסקת במה שאמר צוקר לסקארט, אלא במה שאמר סקארט לצוקר. תשובה (4) אינה נכונה, משום שבפסקה לא נאמר דבר על הדרך שבה הגיעו הפנינים לידי הקיסרים הווייטנאמים, אלא רק מוזכרת בה סברתו של צוקר שהפנינים היו בעבר רכושו של בית המלוכה הווייטנאמי.

3. The tiny marks mentioned in line 18 helped Scarratt determine the pearls' -

- (1) owners
- (2) country of origin
- (3) value
- (4) age

השאלה היא: הסימנים הזעירים המוזכרים בשורה 18 סייעו לסקארט לקבוע את (____) של הפנינים.
 כדי לענות על השאלה עלינו לבדוק מה נאמר בקטע על "הסימנים הזעירים" ועל המסקנה שהסיק סקארט מהם. המידע הרלוונטי נמצא בשורות 17-18:
 "Scarratt also told Zucker that the pearls were probably hundreds of years old. He based his conclusion on a pattern of tiny wear marks..."
 (סקארט גם אמר לצוקר שהפנינים, ככל הנראה, בנות מאות שנים. הוא ביסס את מסקנתו על דפוס של סימני שחיקה זעירים...). במילים אחרות, הסימנים סייעו לסקארט לבוא לידי מסקנה בעניין גילן של הפנינים, דהיינו תשובה (4), age, היא התשובה הנכונה. התשובות האחרות, owners (בעלים), country of origin (ארץ מוצא) ו-value (ערך) אינן נזכרות בקטע בנוגע לסימנים הזעירים, ומשום כך אינן נכונות.

4. It can be understood from the last paragraph that people in Vietnam told Zucker that -

- (1) they had read about orange pearls
- (2) someone in their family had worn orange pearls
- (3) the Vietnamese emperors had owned orange pearls
- (4) they did not know anything about orange pearls

השאלה היא: מן הפסקה האחרונה משתמע כי אנשים בווייטנאם אמרו לצוקר ש-
 כדי לענות על השאלה עלינו לבדוק מה אפשר להסיק מן המידע המצויין במפורש בפסקה האחרונה. נאמר שם כי צוקר נסע לווייטנאם ופגש שם אנשים שונים, ואיש מהם לא ראה את הפנינים האלה ולא שמע עליהן. נאמר עוד כי הוא לא מצא שום תיעוד בכתב בנוגע לפנינים. במילים אחרות, האנשים שצוקר דיבר אתם בווייטנאם לא היו מודעים כלל לקיומן של הפנינים. מכאן שהתשובה הנכונה היא (4), שבה נאמר כי איש מהאנשים שצוקר פגש לא ידע דבר על פנינים כתומות. התשובות האחרות מצביעות על שהאנשים ידעו משהו על פנינים כתומות, ולפיכך אינן נכונות.

5. "Nonetheless" (line 26) could be replaced by -

- (1) Even though Vietnamese scholars believe that he is right
- (2) Even though he remains convinced that the pearls are from Vietnam
- (3) Even though he found no evidence in Vietnam to support his theory
- (4) Even though the dragon was a symbol of the Vietnamese emperor

השאלה מתמקדת במילה Nonetheless, שפירושה: עם זה, למרות זאת, אף על פי כן. כדי לענות על שאלה זו חשוב להבין את תפקידה של המילה **בהקשר הנתון**. המילה nonetheless דומה במשמעותה ל-even though או despite. היא מציינת ניגוד בין מה שנאמר לפניו ובין מה שנאמר אחריו. כאשר אנו בוחנים את הקטע, אנו רואים כי המשפט שמתחיל ב-"Nonetheless, Zucker remains convinced" מופיע אחרי המשפט שבו נאמר כי צוקר נסע לווייטנאם אך לא הצליח למצוא שום עדות חיה או עדות בכתב לקיומו של אוסף הפנינים. במילים אחרות, צוקר עדיין משוכנע שמקורן של הפנינים הוא בשושלת הקיסרים הווייטנאמים, אף על פי שלא מצא בווייטנאם שום ראיה שתתמוך בתאוריה שלו. לפיכך, התשובה הנכונה היא (3).

תשובה (1) אינה נכונה משתי סיבות: ראשית, בקטע לא נאמר כי המומחים סברו שצוקר צודק. שנית, לא הגיוני לומר שעדיין מישו משוכנע **אף על פי** שאנשים סבורים שהוא צודק, שהרי אין שום ניגוד או סתירה בין שני הדברים.

תשובה (2) אף היא אינה הגיונית: אם נשבצה בקטע, נקבל את המשפט: שאף על פי שהוא עדיין משוכנע... הוא עדיין משוכנע.

תשובה (4) מציגה מידע נכון לעצמו, אך בהקשר הנתון הוא אינו שקול במשמעותו לביטוי Nonetheless: העובדה שהדרקון היה סמלו של קיסר וייטנאם אינה קשורה לעובדה שצוקר נשאר משוכנע בדעתו.

6. A good title for the text would be -

- (1) Orange Pearls in Vietnamese Art and History
- (2) Benjamin Zucker, American Gem Expert
- (3) Vietnamese Royal Objects of the 18th and 19th Centuries
- (4) Tracing the Origins of a Mysterious Treasure

השאלה היא: כותרת מתאימה לקטע היא -

שאלה על כותרת מתאימה היא אחת הדרכים לשאול על הנושא העיקרי או על המטרה העיקרית של קטע נתון. הקטע שלפנינו עוסק בניסיונות חוזרים ונשנים של צוקר לגלות את מקורן של הפנינים הכתומות הנדירות והמסתוריות. לפיכך, התשובה הנכונה היא (4), שפירושה: התחקות אחר מקורו של אוצר מסתורי.

ניסוח דומה נמצא בשורה 8 במעין הקדמה להשתלשלות העניינים שתובא אחר כך: "Zucker became determined to trace their origins" (צוקר נהיה נחוש בדעתו להתחקות אחר מקורן).

תשובה (1) אינה נכונה, משום שהקטע עוסק באוסף מסוים של פנינים כתומות הקשור, ככל הנראה, לווייטנאם, ולא בפנינים כתומות כפי שהן מתוארות באמנות הווייטנאמית, או במשמעותן ובחשיבותן של פנינים כתומות בהיסטוריה של וייטנאם.

תשובה (2) אינה כותרת מתאימה, משום שהקטע מתמקד בניסיונותיו של צוקר לפתור את תעלומת הפנינים הכתומות, ולא בחייו של צוקר עצמו או בקריירה שלו בתור מומחה לאבני חן.

תשובה (3) אינה נכונה, משום שהקטע אינו עוסק בנושא הכללי של חפצים השייכים לבית המלוכה הווייטנאמי.

לפניכם חמש בחינות אמתיות להתנסות המאפשרות לכם לאמוד את רמת ביצועיכם בבחינה הצפויה. השתדלו לפתור את השאלות בתנאים דומים ככל האפשר לתנאים שתיבחנו בהם, ובעיקר שמרו על מגבלות הזמן. אחרי כל בחינה תמצאו גיליון תשובות למילוי. גזרו אותו וסמנו בו את תשובותיכם. אחרי גיליון התשובות תמצאו מפתח תשובות נכונות לבחינה, וכמו כן הסבר כיצד לחשב אומדן של ציונכם בבחינה.

SECTION 1

This section contains 27 questions.

The time allotted is 25 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

Sentence Completions (Questions 1-11)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each sentence, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. All doctors – not only dentists – should have basic knowledge of the teeth and how they are ____ by disease.
(1) formed (2) corrected (3) affected (4) explained

2. The judge refused to ____ the evidence to be presented in court, stating that it was not relevant to the case.
(1) pardon (2) silence (3) restrict (4) allow

3. James Young, a Scottish chemist, died a wealthy man, having amassed a great ____ by successfully marketing paraffin lighting oil.
(1) fortune (2) file (3) crowd (4) laboratory

4. Among women, cancer of the colon is the second most ____ type of cancer after breast cancer.
(1) recent (2) common (3) definite (4) available

5. One of the impressive ____ of ancient monuments is their extraordinary size.
(1) satisfactions (2) arguments (3) limitations (4) characteristics

6. ____ it is known when gunpowder was first used in warfare, it is not known when it was invented.
(1) Since (2) Before (3) While (4) Whenever

7. Punctuation marks are used to ____ the meaning of written language.
(1) originate (2) clarify (3) translate (4) distribute

 **turn the page** 

8. What may be the oldest piece of art in existence is ____ at the Israel Museum.

- (1) on account (2) on display (3) in command (4) in effect

9. ____ exposure to harmful substances in the air may cause permanent damage to the lungs.

- (1) Prolonged (2) Synthetic (3) Appropriate (4) Classified

10. International banks are occasionally forced to close some of their branches because of political ____ in host countries.

- (1) modesty (2) unrest (3) identities (4) appearances

11. The marble carvings on the Ludovisi sarcophagus ____ a Roman battle scene.

- (1) depict (2) eliminate (3) resent (4) restrain

Restatements (Questions 12-17)

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence**.

12. Most people want more than they can afford to buy.

- (1) Most people can afford to buy more than they really need.
(2) In order to buy the things they want, people need money.
(3) People buy many things, but cannot pay for all of them.
(4) Most people do not have enough money to buy everything they want.

13. The rise in popularity of the English novel was largely due to the success of two nineteenth-century novelists: Dickens and Hardy.

- (1) Two nineteenth-century English authors, Dickens and Hardy, were successful at writing novels only because of their popularity.
(2) During the nineteenth century, two English novelists, Dickens and Hardy, gained popularity because of their novels.
(3) It was mostly because of Dickens and Hardy, two writers in the nineteenth century, that the English novel gained popularity.
(4) The rising success of the English novel helped increase the popularity of two nineteenth-century writers: Dickens and Hardy.

- 14.** Throughout history there have been many different notions about which types of behaviour constitute insanity.
- (1) Different types of insanity have always been a part of people's behaviour.
 - (2) Throughout history, certain types of behaviour have always been considered insane.
 - (3) People have a long history of insanity, which has not always been well understood.
 - (4) There have always been different ideas about what can be considered insane behaviour.
-
- 15.** Whether people's appreciation of beauty is innate or acquired is a question addressed in Plato's philosophical works.
- (1) In his philosophical writings Plato considered this question: Are people born with an appreciation of beauty or do they acquire it?
 - (2) People asked Plato to answer the following philosophical question: Do we have a real desire for beauty or is it only imagined?
 - (3) Why do people have a need for beauty? The answer to this question may be found by reading Plato's works.
 - (4) What is one of the issues discussed in Plato's philosophical writings? How people learn to appreciate beauty.
-
- 16.** Aside from providing one's children with love, many responsibilities accompany parenting.
- (1) Being a parent involves many responsibilities in addition to loving one's children.
 - (2) People who become parents learn to love and take responsibility for their children.
 - (3) One of the responsibilities of parents is loving their children.
 - (4) Not all responsible parents provide their children with love.
-
- 17.** Many scientific discoveries are attributed to famous scientists who, in the majority of cases, merely completed a process that was already developing, and which, sooner or later, would have been completed by others.
- (1) People often credit famous scientists, who in most cases were only completing a process already begun, with discoveries that would eventually have been made by others.
 - (2) In the majority of cases, even famous scientists attribute their discoveries to processes that were begun, but not necessarily completed, by others.
 - (3) Sooner or later, the discoveries made by famous scientists are recognized as being the result of a long process of development usually begun, and sometimes even completed, by others.
 - (4) In most cases, scientists become famous for making a particular discovery, rather than for completing work on processes that were begun and developed by others.
-

 **turn the page** 

Reading Comprehension

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

Text I (Questions 18-22)

- (1) "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." Every culture has such proverbs – short statements about human character or human experiences passed down from generation to generation. Because proverbs usually refer to the shared experience of a society, they provide a glimpse into the values and traditions of its particular culture. In fact, in order to understand a culture fully, one must become familiar with its proverbs.

- (5) In the past, when few people could read or write, it was common – maybe even necessary – for elders to pass down their experience and wisdom to the younger generation through proverbs. Since proverbs said something meaningful about human behavior, they were easily understood. Their colorful language, rhythm and occasional rhyme made them easy to remember. As a result, we have proverbs that relate to almost every part of our lives. Some advise us what to do or warn us against doing certain things. Others describe our behavior or make us notice the behavior of other people.

- (15) Not all proverbs are of folk origin, however. Some are from religious or literary sources. From the Bible we get "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Shakespeare is also the source of many literary proverbs, such as "Neither a borrower nor a lender be." So is Confucius, who is reported to have said, "The tongue is a sharp sword, but it draws no blood."

- (20) Proverbs often have a secondary meaning that is much more important than the literal meaning. For example, "While the cat's away, the mice will play" is not about the two animals mentioned. The proverb really describes how people act when there is no one to supervise them – workers who slow down when the boss is away, or students who misbehave when the teacher is not present. Proverbs sometimes bring a smile to our lips and allow us to laugh at ourselves while teaching us important truths.

Questions

18. The writer's purpose in this text is to -

- (1) prove that proverbs are the same in every society
- (2) discuss what proverbs are and why they are important
- (3) explain the meaning behind a few proverbs
- (4) suggest that there are many sources of proverbs

19. "An apple a day keeps the doctor away" (line 1) is presented as -

- (1) the main idea of the first paragraph
- (2) a statement with a secondary meaning
- (3) the writer's opinion about human character
- (4) an example of a proverb

20. The proverbs of a specific society help people understand -

- (1) how that society developed
- (2) the traditions and values of that society
- (3) the role of the older generation in that society
- (4) how that society educates its young

21. "Others" in line 12 refers to other -

- (1) things
- (2) warnings
- (3) proverbs
- (4) people

22. In line 21, "supervise" could be replaced by -

- (1) help
- (2) talk to
- (3) watch
- (4) play with

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 23-27)

- (1) Mount Everest, once almost completely untouched by man, has become so littered with discarded ropes, sleeping bags, tents and tin cans that it is known as the world's highest junkyard. In the nature reserve in California's Yosemite National Park, cars and vans – which pollute the air with their exhaust fumes – fill the single narrow road
- (5) leading into the valley every summer weekend. These days it's difficult to find a vacation spot that doesn't in some way resemble a garbage dump or traffic jam.

- International tourism has recently grown into an extremely profitable industry, generating \$230 billion in annual revenues. Greater affluence among the world's middle class, combined with faster, cheaper transportation, has enabled people to visit places
- (10) their grandparents could only see on a map.

- In many places, however, the local population is suffering. Tourism, it seems, inevitably causes damage. Its most negative impact is on native cultures, particularly in developing countries. Profit-hungry local entrepreneurs and national governments often encourage the development of tourist sites at the expense of their own citizens.
- (15) Sometimes officials even divert money from necessities, like education and health care, to tourism.

- However, more and more government officials are beginning to recognize that the tourist industry will be worthless unless they take steps to preserve their countries' traditional cultures and natural treasures. The tiny Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan,
- (20) fearful of destroying its simple, peaceful culture, has adopted an extreme policy which limits the number of foreign tourists to approximately 2,000 a year. Few countries are willing to go that far, but more and more are taking precautions against overcrowding and destruction.

Questions

23. Mount Everest and Yosemite National Park are mentioned because -

- (1) they were once the destinations of a great number of tourists
(2) people have been able to travel to them only recently
(3) they are examples of places harmed by tourism
(4) in future years they might be closed to the public
-

24. According to the second paragraph, people now visit more places than their grandparents did because they -

- (1) want to enjoy the benefits of today's successful tourist industry
 - (2) want to see different countries before they are destroyed by tourism
 - (3) belong to a growing middle class whose members like to travel
 - (4) have more money, and better, less expensive transportation is available
-

25. The main subject of the third paragraph is how tourism affects _____ in developing countries.

- (1) the government
 - (2) the people
 - (3) profits
 - (4) tourist sites
-

26. The Kingdom of Bhutan is mentioned because of its -

- (1) size, which is small compared to other countries
 - (2) location in the Himalayas, which attracts tourists
 - (3) simple and peaceful culture
 - (4) policy regarding tourism
-

27. It can be concluded from the text that -

- (1) although profitable, tourism must in some ways be limited
 - (2) tourism will eventually be a local, rather than an international, industry
 - (3) the economies of most countries, especially developing ones, are dependent on tourism
 - (4) in the future, tourism may be even more harmful to the environment than it is now
-



Do not turn the page until you are instructed to do so!

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SECTION 2

This section contains 27 questions.

The time allotted is 25 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

Sentence Completions (Questions 1-11)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each sentence, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. If one is planning a trip, a travel agent may be helpful in arranging transportation and hotel _____.
(1) publications (2) conversations (3) reservations (4) observations

2. Unfortunately, newspaper reporters sometimes use their own _____ if they cannot get facts for their stories.
(1) expectations (2) imaginations (3) organization (4) attention

3. Providing better education for their citizens may be the _____ economic success for many countries in the next century.
(1) exception to (2) key to (3) risk of (4) compensation for

4. The principal _____ of water for ancient Jerusalem was the spring of Gihon, located on the slopes of Mount Zion.
(1) source (2) release (3) exchange (4) property

5. Doctors know they cannot save all patients as some are _____ help.
(1) after (2) less (3) no (4) beyond

6. The first British steamship to be built _____ of iron was the *Aaron Manby*.
(1) relatively (2) frequently (3) rapidly (4) entirely

7. As jungles and savannas _____ due to destructive acts perpetrated by humans, the number of animals in them dwindles.
(1) shrink (2) resume (3) coincide (4) improvise

 **turn the page** 

8. Some people think the differences in cognitive ability between men and women are genetically determined, while others believe they are the result of ____.
- (1) underachievement
(2) upbringing
(3) downfall
(4) oversight
-
9. Like Kandinsky and Chagall, the sculptor Pevsner left Russia after the Soviet regime ____ its disapproval of modern art.
- (1) traded (2) voiced (3) repaired (4) secured
-
10. Given the current government's tyrannical domestic policies, the chances of political reform in Cuba seem ____.
- (1) rebellious (2) strict (3) remote (4) sincere
-
11. Since photography has become so complex, people who work in the field must have ____ understanding of photographic technique.
- (1) an overlooked (2) an intrusive (3) a random (4) a thorough
-

Restatements (Questions 12-17)

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence**.

12. The greatest favour the emperor Augustus did for Rome was to give it peace.
- (1) Augustus was the favourite emperor at the time Rome was at peace.
(2) Giving the Romans peace was the best thing Augustus did for them.
(3) The Romans favoured Augustus because he acted peacefully.
(4) Augustus was Rome's greatest emperor because he made peace.
-
13. Most of Frank Lloyd Wright's clients were awed by his brilliance.
- (1) Wright's clients were mainly bright and impressive.
(2) Wright's great intelligence impressed most of his clients.
(3) Wright was smarter than most of his clients thought he was.
(4) Wright lost many clients even though he was talented.
-

14. As a result of its extreme rarity and secretive nature, very little is known about the behavior of the snow leopard.

- (1) We do not know much about the behavior of snow leopards because they are secretive and there are so few of them.
- (2) Since they behave so secretly, it is not known how many snow leopards still exist.
- (3) Most of the secret behavior of the extremely rare snow leopard has yet to be studied.
- (4) Although the snow leopard is not a rare animal, it is not commonly studied because of its highly secretive behavior.

15. Whales rank high among the world's endangered species and many international agreements have been made to conserve them.

- (1) A great number of international agreements have been made to protect one of the world's most endangered species – the whale.
- (2) The whale is just one of the many endangered species that should be protected by international agreements.
- (3) There is international agreement that certain endangered species, such as the whale, should be protected.
- (4) An international agreement has been made which includes whales on the list of endangered species requiring protection.

16. The 200-year-old Constitution of the United States is still relevant today because it is constantly being reinterpreted in light of evolving attitudes and behavior.

- (1) After 200 years, the continually evolving attitudes and behavior of the American people are beginning to influence the way the United States Constitution is interpreted.
- (2) The people of the United States are constantly studying their 200-year-old Constitution in order to interpret the effect it has had on changing attitudes and behavior.
- (3) Since the way the American Constitution is understood is constantly being changed in accordance with evolving attitudes and behavior, it still has relevance even after 200 years.
- (4) The American Constitution, which is two hundred years old, will only continue to have relevance if the people of the United States constantly reinterpret their behavior and attitudes.

 **turn the page** 

17. At the outbreak of World War I, there were very few aeroplanes in existence and their military role was far from clear.
- (1) From the start of World War I, the few aeroplanes that were in use had a specific military role.
 - (2) No one was sure how the small number of aeroplanes available at the beginning of World War I would be used by the military.
 - (3) Because the number of aeroplanes available to the military was small, they were not used during World War I.
 - (4) No one knew how many aeroplanes would be used by the military in World War I or what their role would be.

Reading Comprehension

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

Text I (Questions 18-22)

- (1) Daydreaming is so common that we usually do not stop to think about what it is, why we do it, or how it affects us. But it is an important and interesting part of our mental life.
- (5) Psychologists often consider three factors when they define thoughts as daydreams: whether the thoughts are about something other than the person's immediate situation, whether they are spontaneous, and whether they are about things that are not likely to happen in reality. However, there are so many different types of daydreams that psychologists have not been able to agree on any one definition which would include them all.
- (10) When we daydream, our minds wander. We regularly interrupt thoughts about what we are doing with other, unrelated, thoughts and memories. While doing something which does not require much attention, our minds often wander into the past or future. We picture ourselves in different places with different people, and we imagine experiences that we have had or that we might have. Daydreams usually involve
- (15) emotion of some kind. Sometimes the events we imagine make us happy or excited; sometimes they frighten or embarrass us.
- (20) Daydreams are sometimes about ordinary, everyday events: buying new clothes, getting a haircut, or solving a problem at work. This kind of daydreaming is very useful. It allows us to plan future activities and solve problems even while we are doing other things such as driving or walking the dog.
- (25) Despite the common belief that daydreams are often romantic, sexual or violent, this is simply not so. Although most people do have such daydreams at times, they do not occur frequently and make up a very small proportion of the total. Another common belief is that men's and women's daydreams are quite different. It has been shown, however, that they are remarkably similar in their content, in how often they occur, and in how spontaneous they are.

Questions

18. According to the second paragraph, there is no single psychological ____ daydreaming.

- (1) reason for
 - (2) reaction to
 - (3) effect of
 - (4) definition of
-

19. According to the third paragraph, people often daydream when they -

- (1) do not have to pay attention to what they are doing
 - (2) want to understand how their minds work
 - (3) are in new places with new people
 - (4) want to have an exciting experience
-

20. According to the fourth paragraph, daydreams can help us to -

- (1) experience different types of emotions
 - (2) understand how important our memories are
 - (3) enjoy activities such as driving and walking
 - (4) plan things we have to do in the future
-

21. In line 23, "the total" can be replaced by -

- (1) all the daydreams people have
 - (2) every romantic, sexual or violent daydream
 - (3) common beliefs about daydreams
 - (4) explanations for daydreaming
-

22. The main purpose of the last paragraph is to discuss -

- (1) why people have romantic, sexual or violent daydreams
 - (2) the differences between men's and women's daydreams
 - (3) some beliefs about daydreams which are not true
 - (4) why certain types of daydreams occur so often
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 23-27)

- (1) Since early times, people have built upwards, towards the stars, whenever and wherever possible. The most well-known examples of this from ancient times are the Tower of Babel and the Pharos of Alexandria, a famous lighthouse. In medieval times, the towers of churches were also built to great heights.
- (5) In each of these examples, the nature of the materials used in construction imposed certain limitations on the height of the building. The brickwork, or masonry, had to be of a certain minimum thickness to support whatever was built on top of it. In general, the taller a building, the heavier it was. Therefore, however ingenious the architect's design, the building's height was limited by the strength and width of the walls of its lower storeys. This remained a problem for many centuries.

- (15) It was not until the second half of the 19th century – when iron, and then steel, replaced brick as building materials – that the situation changed radically. At the same time, another obvious barrier to the construction of tall buildings was removed with the development of the safe lift, or elevator. No longer was it possible to dismiss the idea of building skyscrapers on the grounds that people would object to walking up a dozen or more flights of stairs to get to their home or office. Elisha Otis, the inventor of the elevator, is often credited with being the man who, more than anyone, made the skyscraper a viable proposition.

- (20) However, it was the work of Gustave Eiffel, an engineer and architect, that was to give the greatest boost to the actual construction of skyscrapers. He was one of Europe's most famous engineers, and had built the Eiffel Tower in Paris using iron and steel. In the early 1880s, Eiffel was given the task of building internal supports for the 45-metre-high Statue of Liberty that was to be erected at the entrance to New York Harbor. The chief material he used was steel, marking the first time that its use had been specified in the plans for any structure in New York other than a bridge. Eiffel's work on the Statue of Liberty and the Eiffel Tower convinced the Americans that steel, not brick, was the material of the future, and so the era of the skyscraper began.

Questions

23. The main purpose of the text is to describe -

- (1) developments that led to the construction of tall buildings
- (2) the advantages and disadvantages of the modern skyscraper
- (3) the work of the people responsible for inventing the skyscraper
- (4) some of the tallest buildings in the world, in the past and today

24. The Tower of Babel and the Pharos of Alexandria are presented in the text as examples of buildings -

- (1) constructed from special materials
 - (2) that people admired long ago
 - (3) that were as high as medieval church towers
 - (4) from ancient times that were extremely tall
-

25. The purpose of the second paragraph is to -

- (1) discuss the methods used to build tall buildings in early times
 - (2) describe the materials architects once used to support a building
 - (3) explain why, in the past, the height of a building was limited
 - (4) show that masonry was once used to solve architectural problems
-

26. According to the text, Elisha Otis was responsible for -

- (1) making the building of skyscrapers a realistic possibility
 - (2) suggesting that steel would eventually replace brickwork
 - (3) inventing the idea of the skyscraper
 - (4) introducing new materials into the construction industry
-

27. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that before Eiffel's work on the Statue of Liberty, steel had been -

- (1) a more popular building material in the United States than in Europe
 - (2) used in New York in the building of bridges but not other structures
 - (3) considered a material that could only be used in building tall structures
 - (4) used in the construction of most of the skyscrapers in New York
-



Do not turn the page until you are instructed to do so!

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SECTION 3

This section contains 27 questions.

The time allotted is 25 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

Sentence Completions (Questions 1-11)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each sentence, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. The ____ weather in Amsterdam often turns the water in the city's canals to ice.
(1) freezing (2) mixed (3) frequent (4) constant

2. The racing of Thoroughbred horses was once exclusively the sport of kings, but today it is also enjoyed by ____ citizens.
(1) liberal (2) ordinary (3) friendly (4) attractive

3. Though Gertrude Stein died more than five decades ago, only now is her work finally winning the ____ that other writers believe it deserves.
(1) satisfaction (2) performance (3) significance (4) recognition

4. As the economy fails, the people's support for the president seems to be ____.
(1) declining (2) flowing (3) spreading (4) settling

5. The discovery of antibiotics such as penicillin is ____ the great landmarks in modern medicine.
(1) beyond (2) over (3) among (4) across

6. A child's sense of self begins to develop in infancy, but cannot be considered fully ____ until the child is much older.
(1) formed (2) copied (3) replaced (4) approved

7. Particularly at the beginning of their college years, students may worry ____ about whether they will succeed.
(1) sensitively (2) intelligently (3) excessively (4) productively

 **turn the page** 

8. The Russian government's _____ on the sale of vodka resulted in a reduction in alcohol consumption.
 (1) risk (2) claim (3) loan (4) ban
-
9. For some people, switching from depression to high spirits may be _____ a matter of getting a daily dose of sunlight.
 (1) accurately (2) unfortunately (3) merely (4) originally
-
10. In order to arouse potential readers' interest in a book, a reviewer's _____ must be both informative and entertaining.
 (1) critique (2) retreat (3) dilemma (4) enclosure
-
11. Due to an unexpected increase in exports, the French Ministry of Finance has had to _____ its original estimates of economic growth for the year.
 (1) revise (2) imply (3) prescribe (4) deduce
-

Restatements (Questions 12-17)

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence**.

12. Many nations are involved in improving public education.
 (1) Nations should work together on the issue of public education.
 (2) The purpose of public education is to improve the nation.
 (3) Improving public education is something many nations are working towards.
 (4) Public education is necessary for the improvement of many nations.
-
13. All the articles sold at the auction were of superior quality, but only a few were actually antiques.
 (1) Because the quality of the articles sold at the auction was so high, it was expected that they would be antiques.
 (2) Not many real antiques could be found among the items sold at the auction, although all of them were of high quality.
 (3) Superior-quality antiques were not actually found among the articles sold at the auction.
 (4) Some articles of high quality were sold at the auction, and all of them were truly antiques.
-

- 14.** While other modern artists tried to discourage associations between their works and literary or historical subjects, Picasso encouraged such associations.
- (1) The fact that Picasso encouraged associations between his work and literary and historical themes was discouraging to other modern artists.
 - (2) The subjects from literature and history that Picasso chose to represent in his works were difficult to associate with the subjects chosen by other artists.
 - (3) Picasso encouraged other modern artists to make connections between their art and literary or historical subjects.
 - (4) Picasso, unlike other modern artists, encouraged people to associate his work with subjects from literature or history.
-
- 15.** Prolonged pain diminishes one's enjoyment of life.
- (1) Living without pain does not necessarily make life enjoyable.
 - (2) When our lives are full of joy, we do not experience pain.
 - (3) Pain suffered over a long period of time makes life less enjoyable.
 - (4) Nothing lessens one's enjoyment of life more than pain.
-
- 16.** In the 16th and 17th centuries, the agonizing problem for Christians was less one of coexistence with followers of other religions than one of coexistence with fellow Christians of different denominations.
- (1) It was extremely difficult for non-Christians in the 16th and 17th centuries to coexist with Christians, regardless of their denomination.
 - (2) One of the biggest problems for Christians in the 16th and 17th centuries was the fact that they had to live with non-Christians of various denominations.
 - (3) Christians of different denominations in the 16th and 17th centuries found it more difficult to live with each other than with followers of other religions.
 - (4) The existence of several Christian denominations in the 16th and 17th centuries made Christianity more problematic than other religions of that time.
-
- 17.** No summary can impart the wealth of allusions to the characters and situations in James Joyce's works provided by Richard Ellman in *James Joyce* – a biography of the famous author.
- (1) Richard Ellman includes so many allusions to characters and situations from Joyce's works in his biography *James Joyce* that they cannot be conveyed in a summary.
 - (2) In *James Joyce* – a biography of the famous author – Richard Ellman summarizes the allusions used by Joyce to refer to characters and situations in his works.
 - (3) *James Joyce*, a biography written by Richard Ellman, includes many comprehensive quotations taken from descriptions of characters or situations in the famous author's works.
 - (4) The richness of James Joyce's writing is alluded to by Richard Ellman in his biography *James Joyce* through descriptions of characters and situations in the famous author's works.
-

 **turn the page** 

Reading Comprehension

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

Text I (Questions 18-22)

- (1) The Aztecs were once one of the most powerful peoples in North America. They lived on the edge of Lake Texcoco, in the valley where Mexico City now stands. No one knows exactly where they came from, but they probably moved to the area in the 12th or 13th century.
- (5) The Aztecs were not a strong people at first. In order to protect themselves from being attacked by their more powerful neighbors, the Texcocans, the Aztecs had to give them money and goods. Despite their difficult situation, the Aztecs gradually began to obtain more land. They did this in two ways: by conquering land around them and by building small artificial islands, called *chianampas*, in Lake Texcoco. In time, the
- (10) Aztecs became stronger and eventually ruled the neighboring peoples. At the height of their power, their kingdom reached as far south as present-day Guatemala.

- On one of the islands in the lake, the Aztecs built a great capital city called Tenochtitlan. It was connected to the mainland by roads built above the water. At the end of each road was a bridge which could be raised if the city was attacked. The city
- (15) of Tenochtitlan gradually became the most splendid in all of Mexico, with many canals, temples and palaces.

- The Aztec culture was rich and sophisticated. The Aztecs had no alphabet, but kept records of their history in picture writing. They had schools organized by priests, and hospitals with doctors who were probably among the best in the world. The Aztecs
- (20) prayed to many gods and had many religious customs, some of which were cruel. For example, the Aztecs believed that their god of war demanded the sacrifice of human beings. Every year, they killed one of the most beautiful of their young men as a special gift to this god.

Questions

18. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) present some information about Aztec history and culture
- (2) discuss how the Aztecs influenced the culture of North America
- (3) describe the Aztec capital city of Tenochtitlan
- (4) compare the Aztecs to other peoples who lived in Mexico

19. One of the methods used by the Aztecs to obtain land was to -

- (1) buy it from their neighbors
- (2) move to Guatemala
- (3) build islands in the lake
- (4) attack the *chianampas*

20. The purpose of the second paragraph is to describe -

- (1) the growth of the Aztec kingdom
- (2) the influence of the Aztecs on their neighbors
- (3) building methods used by the Aztecs
- (4) how the Aztecs protected themselves against attacks

21. According to the last paragraph, picture writing was used -

- (1) mainly by the priests
- (2) to record Aztec history
- (3) as a basis for the Aztec alphabet
- (4) before the Aztecs' time

22. The author mentions schools and hospitals (lines 18 and 19) -

- (1) to show how sophisticated Aztec culture was
- (2) as examples of what the Aztecs had learned from their neighbors
- (3) as examples of the priests' influence over the Aztecs
- (4) because they were more important to the Aztecs than religion

 turn the page 

Text II (Questions 23-27)

- (1) It is a cool, misty dawn about 78 million years ago. A lone triceratops interrupts a leisurely meal of ferns and twigs to glance around uneasily. Although the 11-ton dinosaur is not particularly intelligent, it senses the danger lurking in the surrounding forest. Suddenly, from behind a tree, one of the largest and fiercest meat-eating
- (5) dinosaurs that ever lived appears: a tyrannosaurus rex. This beast is not yet fully grown, but it is already three meters tall and armed with dagger-sharp teeth. The triceratops attempts a retreat, but its cold-blooded body can only move slowly. It is too early in the day and the dinosaur has not had time to absorb the heat it needs from the sun to get its blood and body moving. While the tyrannosaurus rex has the same
- (10) problem, its longer legs enable it to overtake its prey . . .

- But wait. There is something wrong with this picture. In fact, almost everything is wrong with it. Huge amounts of evidence – bones, dinosaur nests, eggs and footprints – have been analyzed with the help of modern equipment over the last two decades, and the findings have completely transformed scientific thinking about dinosaurs.
- (15) Triceratops and other plant-eating dinosaurs may not have been stupid, nor did they wander around alone. They probably traveled in groups. Contrary to what was once believed, they may have cared for their young, and perhaps cooperated with one another to protect themselves from the more dangerous dinosaurs who hunted them. The hunters themselves were also social animals: they moved in groups and attacked
- (20) together, in the same way that wolves do today.

- Dinosaurs were probably not cold-blooded either. They could move along briskly, even in cool weather. Rather than the dull green commonly seen in books and movies, they may have been striped, spotted or brilliantly colored. Even the idea that dinosaurs became extinct 65 million years ago is out of fashion. In fact, everything you may
- (25) once have believed about these creatures could be wrong.

Questions

23. The main purpose of this text is to -

- (1) provide information about two types of dinosaurs – the triceratops and the tyrannosaurus rex
- (2) explain why plant-eating and meat-eating dinosaurs became extinct
- (3) discuss the evidence which supports modern theories about dinosaurs
- (4) show that ideas about dinosaurs have changed greatly over the last twenty years

24. Why is almost everything wrong with the picture described in the first paragraph?

- (1) It describes only some of the dinosaurs' qualities, not all of them.
 - (2) Scientific evidence shows that dinosaurs were probably not like that.
 - (3) It was written by someone who has not researched dinosaurs.
 - (4) Dinosaurs were already extinct 78 million years ago.
-

25. It can be inferred that the two dinosaurs described in the first paragraph differ in the -

- (1) temperature of their blood
 - (2) type of food they eat
 - (3) way they sense danger
 - (4) environment in which they live
-

26. According to the second paragraph, scientists now believe that plant-eating dinosaurs -

- (1) cared for other dinosaurs' young
 - (2) traveled alone, unlike the meat-eating dinosaurs
 - (3) were intelligent and traveled in groups
 - (4) protected themselves in the same way wolves do today
-

27. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that dinosaurs were able to move quickly in cold weather because -

- (1) the food they ate kept them warm
 - (2) they had to protect themselves
 - (3) they managed to absorb enough heat from the sun
 - (4) they were probably warm-blooded
-

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בחינה להתנסות עצמית 1AM – גיליון תשובות למילוי עצמי

מס' חוברת D BOOKLET No.

מרכז ארצי לבחינות ולהערכה (ע"ר)
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR TESTING & EVALUATION
المركز القطري للامتحانات والتقييم
מיסודן של האוניברסיטאות בישראל

שאלות לדוגמה	☐	☐	☐	☐
SAMPLE QUESTIONS	☐	☐	☐	☐

התחל כאן START HERE

SECTION 7 פּאַר 7

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SECTION 8 פּאָר 8

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
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SECTION 1 פארק 1

פרק 2 SECTION 2

[illegible]

SECTION 3 פרק 3

[illegible]

SECTION 4 פרק 4

[illegible]

פרק 5 SECTION 5

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DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

בחינה להתנסות עצמית 1AM

מפתח תשובות נכונות

פרק 1 SECTION

27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	מספר השאלה
1	4	2	4	3	3	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	4	3	4	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	2	1	4	3	התשובה הנכונה

פרק 2 SECTION

27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	מספר השאלה
2	1	3	4	1	3	1	4	1	4	2	3	1	1	2	2	4	3	2	2	1	4	4	1	2	2	3	התשובה הנכונה

פרק 3 SECTION

27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	מספר השאלה
4	3	2	2	4	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	3	4	2	3	1	1	3	4	3	1	3	1	4	2	1	התשובה הנכונה

■ חישוב אומדן לציון בחינה 1AM להתנסות עצמית

נסביר להלן כיצד לחשב אומדן לציון הבחינה להתנסות עצמית.

חישוב ציון גלם

כל תשובה נכונה מזכה אתכם בנקודה. כדי לחשב את ציון הגלם, עליכם לסכם את הנקודות שצברתם בכל אחד מהפרקים הנכללים בבחינה.

חישוב הציון בבחינה

לכל ציון גלם מותאם ציון בסולם אחיד, שאינו מושפע מהנוסח או מהמועדים המסוימים של הבחינה. תוכלו להגיע לאומדן ציונכם בבחינה להתנסות עצמית על-ידי שימוש בטבלה שלהלן:

טבלת מעבר מציון גלם לאומדן הציון בבחינה

אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם	אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם	אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם
217	60	181	30	150	0
218	61	182	31	151	1
219	62	183	32	152	2
221	63	185	33	153	3
222	64	186	34	154	4
223	65	187	35	155	5
224	66	188	36	156	6
225	67	190	37	157	7
227	68	191	38	158	8
228	69	192	39	159	9
229	70	193	40	160	10
231	71	194	41	161	11
233	72	195	42	162	12
235	73	197	43	163	13
237	74	198	44	164	14
239	75	199	45	165	15
241	76	200	46	166	16
242	77	202	47	167	17
244	78	203	48	168	18
246	79	204	49	169	19
248	80	205	50	170	20
250	81	206	51	171	21
		207	52	172	22
		209	53	173	23
		210	54	174	24
		211	55	176	25
		212	56	177	26
		213	57	178	27
		215	58	179	28
		216	59	180	29

■ התפלגות ציוני הנבחנים

הטבלה שלהלן תסייע לכם להבין את משמעות האומדן אליו הגעתם, על-ידי תיאור התפלגות ציוני כלל הנבחנים. בטבלה מוצגות 17 קטגוריות של טווחי ציונים. לגבי כל טווח מוצג אחוז הנבחנים שציונם נמצא מתחתיו, בתוכו ומעליו. לדוגמה, מי שציונו בבחינה הוא 212, נמצא בטווח הציונים 210-214. כ-55% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון מתחת לטווח זה, כ-8% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון בטווח זה, וכ-37% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון מעל טווח זה.

אחוזי נבחנים בטווחי הציון בבחינת אמי"ר

אחוז הנבחנים שציונם נמצא			
טווח ציונים	מתחת לטווח	בטווח	מעל לטווח
169 – 150	0	3	97
174 – 170	3	4	93
179 – 175	7	5	88
184 – 180	12	5	83
189 – 185	17	7	76
194 – 190	24	7	69
199 – 195	31	7	62
204 – 200	38	8	54
209 – 205	46	9	45
214 – 210	55	8	37
219 – 215	63	8	29
224 – 220	71	7	22
229 – 225	78	7	15
234 – 230	85	6	9
239 – 235	91	4	5
244 – 240	95	3	2
250 – 245	98	2	0

הערה: החלוקה לקטגוריות נעשתה לשם ההדגמה בלבד; אין חלוקה זו משקפת מדיניות קבלה של מוסד כלשהו.

SECTION 1

This section contains 27 questions.

The time allotted is 25 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

Sentence Completions (Questions 1-11)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each sentence, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. The history of South America is usually divided into three main ____: the pre-Columbian, the colonial, and the modern.
(1) grades (2) activities (3) periods (4) programs

2. The United States absorbs more immigrants than all other industrialized ____ combined.
(1) actions (2) systems (3) nations (4) forces

3. Darwin's visit to the Galápagos Islands led him to formulate his ____ of evolution.
(1) invention (2) expectation (3) subject (4) theory

4. The main ____ facing the international community is that of creating a broader understanding among peoples and governments.
(1) region (2) challenge (3) figure (4) symptom

5. Since World War II, Italy has had no ____ than 52 governments.
(1) sooner (2) fewer (3) closer (4) better

6. As the techniques used in photography become more ____, it takes photographers longer to master the craft.
(1) entertaining (2) universal (3) sophisticated (4) obvious

7. Many patients are used to accepting their doctors' opinions ____, rarely questioning their diagnoses.
(1) intentionally (2) curiously (3) uncritically (4) honestly

 **turn the page** 

8. In 1964, the United States bombed North Vietnamese bases in ____ attacks on American naval destroyers.
(1) retaliation for (2) collaboration with (3) deference to (4) reliance upon
-
9. The use of solar energy for everyday purposes is a ____ recent development.
(1) formerly (2) distantly (3) surprisingly (4) constantly
-
10. To ____ their country's financial predicament and impress both allies and enemies, government officials purchased much expensive military equipment.
(1) estimate (2) inspect (3) conceal (4) release
-
11. The introduction of unusual sounds into traditional musical forms was a ____ feature of 20th-century music.
(1) dignified (2) prominent (3) stabilizing (4) resourceful
-

Restatements (Questions 12-17)

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence**.

12. In 1972, India was home to 500 million people – fifteen percent of the world's population.
(1) In 1972, the world's population was 500 million people, fifteen percent of whom were Indian.
(2) India's population increased by fifteen percent in 1972, raising the number of people living there to 500 million.
(3) Fifteen percent of the world's population – 500 million people – lived in India in 1972.
(4) Since 1972 the population of India – fifteen percent of the world's population – has increased by 500 million people.
-
13. Of all the arts, none is more physically demanding than dance.
(1) Good physical condition is no longer demanded for dance.
(2) Dance requires more physical effort than the other arts.
(3) Dance is more physically than artistically demanding.
(4) Dancers in good physical condition can do more than artists.
-

14. The Far East is playing an increasingly important role in our world today, and for this reason we ought to know something of its past.

- (1) We should learn about the history of the Far East because of the area's growing global importance today.
- (2) In the Far East, knowing about the past is more important than learning about the world today.
- (3) It is becoming more important that the history of the Far East play a role in our world today.
- (4) The history of the Far East is only one of the reasons for the area's growing global importance today.

15. The lyrics of Stephen Sondheim, so perfectly constructed that they seem to rhyme by accident, reveal his astounding facility for language.

- (1) So well constructed that their rhyming appears to be accidental, Sondheim's lyrics reflect his amazing aptitude for language.
- (2) Although they reveal his mastery of language and are so well constructed, Sondheim's lyrics do not always rhyme.
- (3) The construction of perfect rhymes in his lyrics is only one part of Sondheim's amazing work with language.
- (4) That Sondheim was able to demonstrate his great language abilities through the amazing rhymes in his lyrics is not accidental.

16. However prestigious the awards and however admired the winners, the announcement of the recipients of book prizes is inevitably greeted with derision by some people.

- (1) People generally show interest in the winners of book prizes when they are announced, even if the awards are not substantial and the recipients are not admired.
- (2) Inevitably, those who have been announced as the winners of book prizes look forward to receiving them, especially if the awards are considered prestigious by most people.
- (3) The derision which accompanies the announcement of the winners of book prizes is a result of the fact that many awards and recipients are not held in high esteem.
- (4) There are always some scornful reactions to the announcement of the winners of book prizes, no matter how highly the awards and those who receive them are regarded.

 המשיכו לעמוד הבא

17. Precisely how endangered species around the world should be protected has not yet been determined, judging from the near absence of specific measures advanced by environmental experts.
- (1) It may be assumed that since very few definite suggestions on how to protect endangered species have been proposed by environmental experts, specific methods of protection have not yet been decided upon.
 - (2) In order to judge what various experts on the environment have done to protect endangered species, we need to examine the specific measures they have proposed for dealing with the problem.
 - (3) It is not enough for experts concerned with the environment to talk about the need for protecting endangered species; they must also suggest specific ways of doing so.
 - (4) The more environmental experts know, the better they will be able to judge what the best methods are for protecting the world's endangered species.

Reading Comprehension

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

Text I (Questions 18-22)

- (1) Geographically and culturally, Bulgaria has always been a bridge between East and West. It is likely that the country will benefit from this status as it competes with other developing Eastern European countries. In the past, however, this status often created difficulties for Bulgaria.
- (5) Throughout its history, Bulgaria was frequently invaded by various peoples, all seeking to control the country because of its strategic location at the crossroads of Europe and Asia. These peoples came from many different places, bringing their religions, cultures and commercial systems with them. As a result, they contributed to the mix of East and West which characterizes Bulgaria to this day.
- (10) The earliest evidence of settlement in the area now known as Bulgaria dates back 6,000 years, and includes gold treasure left by an unknown tribe near what is today the coastal city of Varna. In the 4th century B.C.E., Bulgaria became part of the kingdom of Macedonia. By 15 C.E., the region had been conquered by the Romans. The Slavs replaced the Romans as rulers in the sixth century – only to be overcome by the Bulgars, who established a Bulgarian state in 681.
- (15) Bulgaria soon became the religious and cultural center of the surrounding area. The Bulgarians were renowned throughout Europe for their music and literature. In the 9th century, two brothers, Cyril and Methodius, invented the Cyrillic alphabet, which is still used in Bulgaria, Russia and parts of Slovenia.
- (20) In 865, Bulgaria adopted Christianity as its official religion, and Cyril and Methodius translated the Bible into the Bulgarian language. Christianity remained the primary religion in Bulgaria until the 14th century, when the Ottoman Turks took control of the country, introducing Islam and bringing with them many Muslim traditions.

Questions

18. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) describe Bulgaria's geographic importance
 - (2) discuss parts of Bulgaria's history
 - (3) compare Bulgaria to other European countries
 - (4) describe Bulgaria's influence on different peoples
-

19. According to the first paragraph, Bulgaria's status as a bridge between East and West -

- (1) is more important geographically than culturally
 - (2) is similar to that of other Eastern European countries
 - (3) has made it one of the least developed Eastern European countries
 - (4) was problematic in the past but may be beneficial in the future
-

20. It can be understood from the second paragraph that the peoples who ruled Bulgaria -

- (1) influenced the country's religion, culture and commerce
 - (2) came mostly from Europe rather than Asia
 - (3) brought the Bulgarian culture to their own countries
 - (4) had cultures based on both Eastern and Western traditions
-

21. Cyril and Methodius are important figures in Bulgarian history because they -

- (1) established Bulgaria as a religious and cultural center
 - (2) introduced music and literature to surrounding regions
 - (3) helped Bulgaria in its fight against the Turks
 - (4) invented the Cyrillic alphabet and translated the Bible
-

22. The main subject of the last paragraph is -

- (1) the work of Cyril and Methodius
 - (2) Christianity in the 14th century
 - (3) the Ottoman rule in Bulgaria
 - (4) religion in Bulgaria
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 23-27)

- (1) Edward Jenner, an English physician and surgeon, is best remembered for discovering the process of vaccination as a method of preventing smallpox. Jenner was born in 1749 in the small village of Berkeley. He studied medicine in London and, after completing his studies, returned to his native village where he began to work as a
- (5) doctor.

- Jenner observed that some of the village's dairymaids – the girls who milked the cows – did not get smallpox, even when an epidemic occurred in the village. At that time, smallpox was a contagious, usually fatal, disease for which there was no cure. Interestingly, all these girls had, in the past, suffered from cowpox. This was a
- (10) relatively mild disease which they had caught from the cows. Jenner's observations led him to the idea that if human beings were injected with the cowpox virus, they might become immune to smallpox.

- In order to test this idea, Jenner injected fluid containing the cowpox virus into a small boy named Jamie Phipps. A few days after this, when the boy's mild cowpox
- (15) infection had disappeared, Jenner injected him with the smallpox virus, an act that would normally have caused death. Jenner waited in suspense to see if the boy would contract the disease. Days passed, then weeks, but no signs of smallpox appeared.

- It was a medical triumph. Here at last was the basis, not for a cure, but for a preventive measure against smallpox which could be used universally. People injected
- (20) with cowpox would not catch smallpox. Jenner called the process "vaccination," because the fluid injected came from cows, and the Latin word for cow is *vacca*. He published his results and, despite a considerable amount of opposition from doctors and others who were both envious of his success and skeptical of his findings, he was rewarded by the English Parliament for this great discovery.

Questions

23. What were "Jenner's observations" (line 10)? Jenner noticed that -

- (1) cowpox was a non-fatal, relatively mild disease caught from cows
- (2) epidemics often occurred in the village
- (3) smallpox was a fatal disease that had no cure
- (4) dairymaids who had suffered from cowpox did not catch smallpox

24. According to the third paragraph, Jenner waited to see if Jamie Phipps would -

- (1) recover from the mild smallpox infection
 - (2) become ill with smallpox
 - (3) become immune to cowpox
 - (4) have a negative reaction to the cowpox fluid
-

25. The purpose of the third paragraph is to -

- (1) describe Jenner's experiment
 - (2) explain how people caught cowpox
 - (3) describe how Jenner saved Jamie Phipps' life
 - (4) explain how cowpox was prevented
-

26. The word "vaccination" comes from the Latin word for -

- (1) fluid
 - (2) smallpox
 - (3) cow
 - (4) prevention
-

27. According to the last paragraph, the English Parliament rewarded Jenner for his discovery despite the fact that -

- (1) some doctors opposed his work
 - (2) Jenner had not found a cure for smallpox
 - (3) other doctors had also worked on the experiment
 - (4) no one would publish his results
-



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SECTION 2

This section contains 27 questions.

The time allotted is 25 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

Sentence Completions (Questions 1-11)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each sentence, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. Scientists are finding it difficult to ____ when, where and – perhaps most importantly – how life on earth began.
(1) argue with (2) arrange for (3) agree on (4) adapt to

2. Swedish automobiles are ____ their dependability.
(1) pleased with (2) driven to (3) known for (4) rejected by

3. The ideal witness to a ____ is one who was able to get a good look at the thief.
(1) tragedy (2) competition (3) robbery (4) marriage

4. The more comfortable one feels in the water, the ____ it is to concentrate on swimming lessons.
(1) easier (2) better (3) weaker (4) stranger

5. The writings of the Yugoslavian author Ivo Andric on the plight of beggars and other needy people reveal his sensitivity and ____.
(1) confinement (2) compassion (3) flattery (4) abstraction

6. Because Cyprus is strategically ____ in the northeast corner of the Mediterranean, it has always been coveted by more powerful countries.
(1) reduced (2) situated (3) warned (4) defined

7. The scientist Galileo was a central ____ in Europe's transition from the Dark Ages to modern times.
(1) method (2) creation (3) concept (4) figure

 **turn the page** 

8. The increase in the number of cases of lung cancer in the past twenty years has ____ great concern all over the world.
(1) avoided (2) disturbed (3) declared (4) aroused
-
9. The noise of airplanes taking off and landing not only raises the blood pressure of children in schools near airfields, but may also ____ their reasoning ability.
(1) duplicate (2) signify (3) impair (4) confess
-
10. Heartbeats are ____ muscle movements; they cannot be controlled consciously.
(1) inconsiderate (2) involuntary (3) improbable (4) impractical
-
11. The narcotics market flourishes not only because of police ineptitude, but also because of the ____ of politicians.
(1) implication (2) rudeness (3) indifference (4) stability
-

Restatements (Questions 12-17)

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence.**

12. The Dead Sea, which at 425 meters below sea level is the lowest spot on earth, is a major source of minerals.
(1) The Dead Sea is the only low place in the world where minerals are found.
(2) Since the Dead Sea is below sea level, it is the source of many minerals.
(3) There are many minerals 425 meters below the level of the Dead Sea.
(4) Many minerals are found in the Dead Sea, the lowest place on earth.
-
13. Some psychologists now prescribe jogging for their patients, as research indicates that exercise can cure depression.
(1) Some psychologists have researched jogging as a possible cure for their patients' depression.
(2) Joggers were the subjects of a psychological study which showed that exercise should be prescribed to cure depression.
(3) Since research shows that depression can be cured by exercise, some psychologists now advise their patients to jog.
(4) Patients who want to prevent depression should begin to jog, since studies show that exercise affects us psychologically.
-

- 14.** Spider silk is remarkably strong, and scientists are endeavouring to create other materials which have this quality.
- (1) Scientists are trying to produce materials with a strength equal to that of spider silk.
 - (2) Spider silk is being used by scientists in order to produce other, stronger materials.
 - (3) If scientists can reproduce spider silk, they can create other materials with similar qualities.
 - (4) Materials which have the quality of being stronger than spider silk are being created by scientists.
-
- 15.** To understand the Russian attitude towards education, one must realize that scholars there enjoy much greater prestige than those in Britain or the United States.
- (1) One reason for the great prestige enjoyed by Russian scholars is that they are more involved in education than are scholars in Britain or the United States.
 - (2) British and American scholars are often unaware that their attitudes toward education make their positions much less prestigious than the positions of Russian scholars.
 - (3) British and American scholars realize that they are different from Russian scholars because they enjoy less prestige and have different attitudes towards education.
 - (4) Knowing that being a scholar is much more prestigious in Russia than in Britain or the United States is necessary for understanding what Russians think about education.
-
- 16.** After the Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro invaded Peru in 1532, European technology rapidly supplanted the indigenous metallurgical methods of northern Peru.
- (1) The traditional metal weapons of northern Peru proved inadequate against the technologically advanced ones of Pizarro, who invaded Peru in 1532.
 - (2) After Pizarro invaded Peru in 1532, he discovered that much of European technology was based on old metal-making methods native to northern Peru.
 - (3) In 1532, using technologically superior European weapons, Pizarro invaded Peru and stole traditional metal objects from the northern part of the country.
 - (4) Northern Peru's native metal-making methods were quickly replaced by European technology following Pizarro's invasion of Peru in 1532.
-

 **turn the page** 

17. Over the last ten years, the expenditure on research by French companies has increased annually by more than five percent.

- (1) In the past ten years there has been an annual increase of over five percent in the number of French companies investing in research.
- (2) Every year for the past ten years, French companies have spent at least five percent of their total expenditure on research.
- (3) The French companies which have invested money in research over the past decade have increased their profits by more than five percent.
- (4) French companies have increased the amount of money they spend on research by over five percent each year during the past decade.

Reading Comprehension

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

Text I (Questions 18-22)

- (1) King Alfred was one of the greatest men in the history of Britain. He exhibited courage and leadership in war, and had a great love of law and learning. Alfred was born in 849 C.E. His childhood was not an easy one, since he grew up during a time of great suffering. The Vikings were continually raiding the country, destroying and killing wherever they went, and settling in towns after driving out the inhabitants.

- Alfred became king in 871 after his brother, King Aethelrod, was killed in battle. Over the next seven years, Alfred either fought the Vikings or paid them large sums of money to stop their raids. During this period, he began training a group of loyal warriors who strongly believed that England belonged to the English. In 878, the Viking leader, Guthrum, surrounded the town of Chippenham. Alfred's well-disciplined troops managed to drive the Vikings out of Chippenham and into the surrounding area. Not satisfied with this, Alfred pursued the Vikings. Knowing he was beaten, Guthrum agreed to meet Alfred to discuss peace terms. Despite the fact that he had been victorious, Alfred offered generous terms: Guthrum was allowed to settle his people in certain parts of England but had to agree to stop the raids and to recognise Alfred as overlord. Guthrum consented.
- (10) Viking leader, Guthrum, surrounded the town of Chippenham. Alfred's well-disciplined troops managed to drive the Vikings out of Chippenham and into the surrounding area.
 - (15) Not satisfied with this, Alfred pursued the Vikings. Knowing he was beaten, Guthrum agreed to meet Alfred to discuss peace terms. Despite the fact that he had been victorious, Alfred offered generous terms: Guthrum was allowed to settle his people in certain parts of England but had to agree to stop the raids and to recognise Alfred as overlord. Guthrum consented.

- After years of warfare, the nation was in need of reconstruction. Alfred founded new schools, inviting learned men from abroad to come and teach in them. He made sure justice was administered and dealt severely with corrupt judges. He established a navy to guard the coasts, and encouraged the expansion of trade and commerce. He reorganised the militia so that one half accompanied him on military expeditions while the other half worked in the fields. The men exchanged duties every six months. During his reign of 29 years, Alfred was dearly loved by his people, and, for generations after his death, he was referred to as Alfred the Great.
- (20) After years of warfare, the nation was in need of reconstruction. Alfred founded new schools, inviting learned men from abroad to come and teach in them. He made sure justice was administered and dealt severely with corrupt judges. He established a navy to guard the coasts, and encouraged the expansion of trade and commerce. He reorganised the militia so that one half accompanied him on military expeditions while the other half worked in the fields. The men exchanged duties every six months. During his reign of 29 years, Alfred was dearly loved by his people, and, for generations after his death, he was referred to as Alfred the Great.

Questions

18. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) describe England at the time of King Alfred
 - (2) explain why Alfred was considered a great king
 - (3) explain how Alfred became king
 - (4) discuss King Alfred's battles with the Vikings
-

19. Why was Alfred's childhood difficult?

- (1) He was forced to leave his town.
 - (2) The Vikings were causing great suffering at the time.
 - (3) His brother was killed in battle.
 - (4) England was ruled by the Vikings then.
-

20. In line 12, "this" refers to -

- (1) Alfred's troops being well disciplined
 - (2) the Viking leader, Guthrum, surrounding the town of Chippenham
 - (3) Alfred pursuing the Vikings
 - (4) driving the Vikings out of Chippenham and into the surrounding area
-

21. One of the conditions of the peace agreement was that the Vikings had to -

- (1) accept Alfred as their ruler
 - (2) join Alfred's army
 - (3) leave Chippenham
 - (4) return to their own country
-

22. The main purpose of the last paragraph is to describe -

- (1) how Alfred rebuilt England
 - (2) Alfred's reorganisation of the army
 - (3) the changes that occurred in England after Alfred's death
 - (4) how Alfred expanded England's trade and commerce
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 23-27)

- (1) For the past two centuries, art lovers have flocked to the Uffizi Palace in Florence to view its unparalleled collection of paintings by Botticelli. In January 1990, hundreds of visitors arrived to admire a Botticelli work that had not been displayed in 50 years: *The Coronation of the Virgin*, exhibited at the Uffizi after undergoing a spectacular
- (5) restoration. In 1940, the 15th-century painting was hidden in a country villa, where it remained for the duration of World War II. Afterwards, it was considered so badly damaged that it was sent to the "terminal" section of the Uffizi to determine whether it could ever be displayed again. After 35 years of debate, followed by 10 years of work, the restoration of the painting seemed like a miracle.
- (10) "One could safely say that if this painting did not exist, art historians would have to invent it," said Giorgio Bonsanti, the restoration superintendent in Florence. Both historically and technically, the Botticelli work is a landmark. According to Bonsanti, the painting stands at a crossroads between the stark realism of the 15th century and the religious mysticism of the 16th century. Furthermore, in Bonsanti's opinion, the two
- (15) most important 16th-century artistic movements – monumentalism and anti-natural intellectualism – have their roots in *The Coronation of the Virgin*, which was painted in 1488 for the San Marco church.

- The restored painting completes the Uffizi's collection of Botticelli works, which includes the renowned *La Primavera* and *The Birth of Venus*. "Not only is the Uffizi an
- (20) obligatory stop for those who want to study Botticelli," said the museum's director, "it is now virtually the only stop."

Questions

23. It can be inferred from the text that in the "terminal" section of the Uffizi -

- (1) the most important paintings by Botticelli are kept
- (2) decisions are made about whether or not to restore paintings
- (3) hundreds of visitors gathered to see *The Coronation of the Virgin*
- (4) valuable paintings were hidden during World War II

24. It can be inferred from the text that the restoration "seemed like a miracle" (line 9) because -

- (1) none of Botticelli's paintings had been repaired before
- (2) it made Botticelli's painting even more beautiful
- (3) the painting had been so severely damaged
- (4) no one knew about the painting for many years

25. The main purpose of the second paragraph is to discuss -

- (1) realism and mysticism in Botticelli's works
 - (2) 15th- and 16th-century artistic movements
 - (3) the historical importance of *The Coronation of the Virgin*
 - (4) paintings which are considered landmarks in art
-

26. According to the second paragraph, which of the following did not characterize 16th-century art?

- (1) religious mysticism
 - (2) anti-natural intellectualism
 - (3) monumentalism
 - (4) stark realism
-

27. It can be inferred from the text that the Uffizi -

- (1) has the most important Botticelli collection in the world
 - (2) is the museum visited most often by students of art history
 - (3) will continue to restore as many Botticelli works as possible
 - (4) is best known for the work done in its "terminal" section
-



**Do not turn the page until you are
instructed to do so!**

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SECTION 3

This section contains 27 questions.

The time allotted is 25 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

Sentence Completions (Questions 1-11)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each sentence, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. Gunpowder, which was _____ used in China in the eighth century, did not become well known in Europe until the middle of the thirteenth century.
(1) even (2) first (3) next (4) usually

2. Delays in the development of new social services and educational policies have _____ strikes and unrest in Italy.
(1) led to (2) stayed with (3) sent for (4) hoped for

3. Anne Frank achieved immortality as a Jewish heroine _____ her poignantly evocative diary.
(1) beside (2) during (3) between (4) through

4. Daniel Boone, an American pioneer, was one of the first to brave the dangers of the _____ wilderness of Kentucky.
(1) reliable (2) unexplored (3) unsatisfied (4) available

5. Hunger is a sense of _____ experienced in the area of the stomach, and may actually be painful.
(1) discomfort (2) force (3) inequality (4) expansion

6. Despite a lack of information about racial segregation in Canada, the fact that the phenomenon exists cannot be _____.
(1) considered (2) assisted (3) doubted (4) suspected

7. The twelve leading nations of Western Europe have launched a bold plan to reinvigorate the European Community by forming a single _____ economy.
(1) integrated (2) displaced (3) irregular (4) sociable

 **turn the page** 

8. In the 18th century, the Swedish botanist Linnaeus ____ a system for classifying all known plants and animals according to genus and species.
(1) devised (2) deceived (3) annoyed (4) exaggerated
-
9. Hurricanes are violent storms that develop in the tropics and are ____ by high-speed winds.
(1) analysed (2) implied (3) characterised (4) guaranteed
-
10. The ____ at Hull House in Chicago include a day nursery, a gymnasium and a community kitchen.
(1) reinforcements (2) appliances (3) facilities (4) treasures
-
11. If an election were held today, the president would win by a very wide ____.
(1) margin (2) survey (3) convention (4) notion
-

Restatements (Questions 12-17)

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence**.

12. When a person suffers a stroke, physicians are unable to limit the extent of the damage it causes, no matter how quickly they reach him.
(1) In order to prevent strokes from causing damage, physicians must reach stroke victims as quickly as possible.
(2) Even if doctors reach a stroke victim quickly, they cannot control the amount of damage caused by the stroke.
(3) If people who suffer strokes are able to contact their doctors quickly, the resulting damage will be limited.
(4) No matter how serious the damage caused by a stroke, physicians can treat it if the victim calls them quickly.
-
13. For three thousand years, China existed in self-imposed isolation.
(1) After three thousand years, China imposed a state of solitude on itself.
(2) China existed for three thousand years due to its self-imposed isolation.
(3) China escaped from its solitude after three thousand years.
(4) China kept itself isolated for three thousand years.
-

14. One of the most long-standing and hotly debated issues in philosophy and psychology is whether nature or nurture exerts more influence in shaping the mind.

- (1) How can psychologists and philosophers understand the human mind better? One thing they must study and discuss is the issue of nature and nurture.
- (2) What kind of influence does human development have on nature and nurture? Psychologically and philosophically that is a very difficult question to answer.
- (3) Which affects the mind's development more: nature or nurture? That is a question that philosophers as well as psychologists have been arguing about for a long time.
- (4) Why are there such serious debates in philosophy and psychology? Because no one knows whether nature or nurture is more important to the mind's development.

15. Dubin's claim that "all biography is ultimately fiction" is one with which most contemporary theorists of literature would concur.

- (1) Dubin's ideas about biographical fiction are based on those of other modern literary theorists.
- (2) Theorists of literature once criticized Dubin's claim about the relationship between biography and fiction.
- (3) Contemporary literary criticism is full of claims like Dubin's about the ultimate aim of biographers.
- (4) Most modern literary theorists would agree with Dubin's statement that biography is actually fiction.

16. If South Africa's land were more suited to agriculture, three centuries of winemaking might have produced a grand tradition there.

- (1) Three hundred years of producing wine might have led to a grand winemaking tradition in South Africa had agricultural conditions there been more favorable.
- (2) Although winemaking has not been a grand tradition in lands with unfavorable agricultural conditions, in South Africa it has been successful for three hundred years.
- (3) In South Africa, winemaking has only been a grand tradition for three centuries, while in places with better agricultural conditions, the tradition is much older.
- (4) In countries with favorable agricultural conditions, such as those in South Africa, a grand tradition of winemaking may develop in less than three centuries.



turn the page

17. Experiments conducted by the physicist Ernest Rutherford in 1899 revealed that radioactive substances emit more than one kind of ray.

- (1) In 1899, physicist Ernest Rutherford conducted experiments which showed how to remove different types of rays from radioactive substances.
- (2) That different types of rays are emitted by radioactive substances was shown in experiments which physicist Ernest Rutherford conducted in 1899.
- (3) The physicist Ernest Rutherford conducted experiments in 1899 in order to create radioactive substances that would emit different types of rays.
- (4) Experiments which showed that radioactive rays affect different types of substances were conducted in 1899 by Ernest Rutherford, a physicist.

Reading Comprehension

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

Text I (Questions 18-22)

- (1) Skiing is an extremely popular activity all over the world, especially in the United States, Canada, Japan and most European countries. Many people ski for their own enjoyment, and some also participate in competitions. In recent years, skiing has become an increasingly popular spectator sport – in other words, a sport which people like to watch.
- (5)

- (10) But skiing was not always a sport. People began skiing thousands of years ago in the northern parts of Europe and Asia. In these areas, which are covered with snow for most of the year, skiing was a necessary form of transportation. The first skiers probably used the bones of large animals as skis, tying the bones to their boots with pieces of leather. Wooden skis that were made 5,000 years ago have been found in Sweden, Norway and Finland.

- (15) Ever since the Middle Ages, skis have also been used for military purposes. For example, during the battle of Oslo in 1200, Norwegian soldiers traveled on skis to spy on Swedish enemy troops. In 1721, the Norwegian army formed a military ski unit. And in 1945, United States Army ski troops fought the Germans in the mountains of Italy.

- (20) It was only after World War II that recreational and competitive skiing became popular. Today, there are three types of skiing: Alpine, Nordic and freestyle. "Alpine skiing" refers to downhill skiing and is named after the great mountains in Europe where this type of skiing began – the Alps. Nordic skiing includes cross-country skiing – skiing over flat or slightly hilly ground for long distances – and ski jumping. Freestyle skiing is done only by expert skiers, who perform various tricks: back flips, kicks and other dangerous stunts.

Questions

18. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) describe three types of skiing
 - (2) explain why skiing is so popular
 - (3) provide some information about skiing
 - (4) compare skiing in different countries
-

19. According to the second paragraph, in the past, people used skis -

- (1) even in countries where there was not much snow
 - (2) when they were trying to catch large animals
 - (3) for the same reasons that we use them today
 - (4) to travel from place to place
-

20. The main purpose of the third paragraph is to provide examples of -

- (1) armies that won many wars
 - (2) places where famous battles have been fought
 - (3) how skis are used in different countries
 - (4) how skis have been used by the military
-

21. The Alps are mentioned in line 20 because -

- (1) one type of skiing is named after them
 - (2) they are a good place for all types of skiing
 - (3) people have always skied there
 - (4) they became a popular skiing area after World War II
-

22. It can be understood from the text that the most dangerous type of skiing is -

- (1) Alpine skiing
 - (2) Nordic skiing
 - (3) freestyle skiing
 - (4) ski jumping
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 23-27)

- (1) The beginnings of the caste system in India, a system which dictates rigid class divisions throughout Indian society, can be traced back 3,500 years to the time when the Aryans, a people from Central Asia, invaded India. They developed the caste system to limit contact between themselves and the native Indian peoples. Later, the system was
- (5) incorporated into Hinduism, India's major religion.

The Vedas, the most ancient of Hindu sacred scriptures, divided people into four *varnas*, or colors: Brahman (priest), Kshatriya (warrior), Vaisya (trader) and Sudra (laborer). The Code of Manu, another sacred text, contained the rules that governed the lives of the members of each of the four groups.

- (10) The *varnas* reflected a clear-cut spiritual hierarchy. The Brahman caste was the purest. The Vedas referred to its members as "human gods," and it was the only caste permitted to teach sacred texts, as well as to carry out rituals to appease the gods. The Code of Manu laid down endless regulations for the Brahmins – what to eat, whom to marry, how to wash after contact with "polluting lower castes." The other castes, which
- (15) had fewer prescribed duties, all feared and respected the Brahmins. At some point – historians are not quite certain when – the concept of "untouchability" was introduced, creating a group of people called "untouchables," who existed outside the caste system and ranked below the lowest caste. This group included people who did dirty jobs like removing human waste and carrying away dead animals. It also included outcasts who
- (20) had disobeyed caste imperatives.

- Resistance to the caste system, and especially to the Brahmins' social and religious dominance, is nearly as old as the concept of caste itself. In the 6th century B.C.E., two religious dissenters, Buddha and Mahavira, refused to accept the superiority of the Brahman order. The religious movements they founded, Buddhism and Jainism
- (25) respectively, were based in part on this rejection. In the 15th century, the populist Bhakti (Devotion) movement, led by low-caste holy men, questioned the Brahmins' privileged status in Hindu society. They argued that not only the *pujari*, the Brahman priest, could talk directly to the gods, but that the common man could as well. Today, powerful Hindu groups, such as the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (World Hindu
- (30) Organization), reject the concept of caste on the grounds that it divides Hindu society, thereby making it vulnerable to outside threats.

Questions

23. The first paragraph provides a brief summary of the _____ a certain feature of Indian society.

- (1) rules governing
- (2) divisions involved in
- (3) religious meaning of
- (4) historical background of

24. It can be inferred from the text that the Vedas contain -

- (1) information about the Aryan people
- (2) definitions of Hindu class divisions
- (3) a history of native Indian peoples
- (4) rules which govern the lives of all Hindus

25. According to the text, one thing that was true of all untouchables was that they -

- (1) refused to perform religious rituals
- (2) were not allowed to touch dead animals
- (3) ranked below the lowest varna
- (4) resisted the dominance of the Brahmins

26. The main purpose of the last paragraph is to -

- (1) argue that the Brahmins have become less powerful
- (2) explain why the Brahmins dominated their society
- (3) compare the Brahmins to other religious authorities
- (4) provide examples of opposition to the Brahmins

27. Which of the following is something that a leader of the Bhakti movement might say?

- (1) "I should not be considered less holy than a Brahmin."
- (2) "I respect the *pujari* more than any other man."
- (3) "Common men can talk to the gods only through holy men like me."
- (4) "One should not question the Brahmins' position in Hindu society."

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בחינה להתנסות עצמית 2AM – גיליון תשובות למילוי עצמי

שם משפחה ושם פרטי **A** NAME

מס' זיהוי **B** I.D. No.

שפה LANGUAGE תאריך DATE

מס' חוברת **D** BOOKLET No.



כתובת ADDRESS

שאלות לדוגמה
SAMPLE QUESTIONS

התחל כאן START HERE

FOR OFFICE USE

פרק 1 SECTION 1

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פרק 2 SECTION 2

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פרק 3 SECTION 3

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פרק 4 SECTION 4

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פרק 5 SECTION 5

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פרק 6 SECTION 6

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4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

פרק 7 SECTION 7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

פרק 8 SECTION 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

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בחינה להתנסות עצמית 2AM

מפתח תשובות נכונות

SECTION 1 פרק 1

27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	מספר השאלה
1	3	1	2	4	4	4	1	4	2	1	4	1	1	2	3	2	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	3	התשובה הנכונה

SECTION 2 פרק 2

27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	מספר השאלה
1	4	3	3	2	1	1	4	2	2	4	4	4	1	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	2	2	1	3	3	3	התשובה הנכונה

SECTION 3 פרק 3

27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	מספר השאלה
1	4	3	2	4	3	1	4	4	3	2	1	4	3	4	2	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	2	4	1	2	התשובה הנכונה

■ חישוב אומדן לציון בחינה 2AM להתנסות עצמית

נסביר להלן כיצד לחשב אומדן לציון הבחינה להתנסות עצמית.

חישוב ציון גלם

כל תשובה נכונה מזכה אתכם בנקודה. כדי לחשב את ציון הגלם, עליכם לסכם את הנקודות שצברתם בכל אחד מהפרקים הנכללים בבחינה.

חישוב הציון בבחינה

לכל ציון גלם מותאם ציון בסולם אחיד, שאינו מושפע מהנוסח או מהמועדים המסוימים של הבחינה. תוכלו להגיע לאומדן ציונכם בבחינה להתנסות עצמית על-ידי שימוש בטבלה שלהלן:

טבלת מעבר מציון גלם לאומדן הציון בבחינה

אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם	אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם	אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם
219	60	182	30	150	0
220	61	183	31	151	1
221	62	184	32	152	2
223	63	186	33	153	3
224	64	187	34	154	4
226	65	188	35	155	5
227	66	189	36	156	6
229	67	191	37	157	7
230	68	192	38	158	8
231	69	193	39	159	9
232	70	194	40	160	10
234	71	195	41	161	11
235	72	196	42	162	12
236	73	198	43	163	13
238	74	199	44	164	14
240	75	200	45	165	15
241	76	202	46	166	16
243	77	203	47	167	17
244	78	204	48	168	18
245	79	206	49	169	19
247	80	207	50	170	20
250	81	208	51	171	21
		209	52	172	22
		211	53	174	23
		212	54	175	24
		213	55	176	25
		214	56	177	26
		216	57	178	27
		217	58	180	28
		218	59	181	29

■ התפלגות ציוני הנבחנים

הטבלה שלהלן תסייע לכם להבין את משמעות האומדן אליו הגעתם, על-ידי תיאור התפלגות ציוני כלל הנבחנים. בטבלה מוצגות 17 קטגוריות של טווחי ציונים. לגבי כל טווח מוצג אחוז הנבחנים שציונם נמצא מתחתיו, בתוכו ומעליו. לדוגמה, מי שציונו בבחינה הוא 212, נמצא בטווח הציונים 210–214. כ-55% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון מתחת לטווח זה, כ-8% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון בטווח זה, וכ-37% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון מעל טווח זה.

אחוזי נבחנים בטווחי הציון בבחינת אמי"ר

אחוז הנבחנים שציונם נמצא			
טווח ציונים	מתחת לטווח	בטווח	מעל לטווח
169 – 150	0	3	97
174 – 170	3	4	93
179 – 175	7	5	88
184 – 180	12	5	83
189 – 185	17	7	76
194 – 190	24	7	69
199 – 195	31	7	62
204 – 200	38	8	54
209 – 205	46	9	45
214 – 210	55	8	37
219 – 215	63	8	29
224 – 220	71	7	22
229 – 225	78	7	15
234 – 230	85	6	9
239 – 235	91	4	5
244 – 240	95	3	2
250 – 245	98	2	0

הערה: החלוקה לקטגוריות נעשתה לשם ההדגמה בלבד; אין חלוקה זו משקפת מדיניות קבלה של מוסד כלשהו.

SECTION 1

This section contains 27 questions.

The time allotted is 25 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

Sentence Completions (Questions 1-11)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each sentence, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. The city of Cordoba in Spain was once a ____ of intellectual and academic activity.
(1) measure (2) chapter (3) center (4) season

2. Although it has been illegal to ____ bald eagles in the United States since 1940, there are only a few of these birds left in the country.
(1) watch (2) find (3) hunt (4) fly

3. All parents should provide a ____ and balanced diet for their children.
(1) separate (2) potential (3) straight (4) healthy

4. In the late 1960s, U.S. Army scientists realized that ____ spider silk is both extremely strong and highly elastic, it can be used to make bullet-proof vests.
(1) unless (2) before (3) because (4) until

5. The government's plan to modify the tax system was never very grand in scale; it involved only ____ changes.
(1) constant (2) minor (3) recent (4) complex

6. Even today, after so many years of ____, the continent of Antarctica still holds many mysteries.
(1) unawareness (2) exploration (3) approval (4) reform

7. Recent polls in Britain have shown that public morale is low as a result of widespread ____ government policies.
(1) discrimination against
(2) communion with
(3) disenchantment with
(4) certification of

 **turn the page** 

8. Scientists have only begun to ____ the damage caused by human encroachment on the habitats of various animals.
 (1) assess (2) enrage (3) obey (4) extract
-
9. Compared to other great artists, Leonardo da Vinci completed ____ few paintings.
 (1) favourably (2) relatively (3) regularly (4) permanently
-
10. Hotel owners in New York City reached a tentative agreement with their employees, thus ____ the strike threatened by the workers' union.
 (1) averting (2) condemning (3) amassing (4) invoking
-
11. The researchers published a lengthy report describing all of their findings in detail, as well as a shorter, more ____ version.
 (1) concise (2) absorbent (3) secular (4) morose
-

Restatements (Questions 12-17)

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence**.

12. People from different dialectal regions of China are unable to communicate with one another through speech, although they can do so through reading and writing.
- (1) Because China's regional dialects are no longer very different, people's ability to communicate has improved greatly.
 (2) Although there are many different dialectal regions in China, people still manage to communicate through speech.
 (3) There are so many different dialects of Chinese that even people who can speak to each other cannot read or write each other's dialect.
 (4) Chinese people who speak different dialects are able to communicate with each other only through written language.
-
13. Even during wartime, civil law must be upheld, and those who violate it must be punished.
- (1) Punishing those who break the law is difficult, especially during a war.
 (2) People who disobey civil law should be punished, even during a war.
 (3) While there are many violations of civil law during peacetime, they are more frequent during a war.
 (4) Because upholding the law is so important in wartime, those who disobey it are punished.
-

14. Tiberias lies some 200 meters below sea level, on the ruins of the biblical town of Hammat.

- (1) The ruins of the biblical town of Hammat, which is situated near Tiberias, lie 200 meters underwater.
 - (2) Tiberias, built atop the ruins of the biblical town of Hammat, is about 200 meters below sea level.
 - (3) The biblical town of Hammat, after it was rebuilt 200 meters below sea level, was called Tiberias.
 - (4) The ruins of the biblical town of Hammat lie about 200 meters above Tiberias.
-

15. Given its inevitability, the fact that old age is generally regarded as a time to be dreaded rather than eagerly anticipated is lamentable.

- (1) The fact that most people do not look forward to their old age is tragic, but it is difficult to change the way people feel about getting old.
 - (2) People who do not realize that old age may be the most enjoyable time of their lives are afraid of getting old.
 - (3) Since old age cannot be avoided, it is sad that most people think of it as a time to be feared rather than looked forward to.
 - (4) If people realized how enjoyable old age can be, they would not be so worried about getting old.
-

16. Unless a pathogen like the Ebola virus alters its mode of transmission, it is unlikely to proliferate outside its natural habitat.

- (1) A pathogen like the Ebola virus will probably not multiply on a large scale in areas other than its natural habitat if it does not change the way in which it is transmitted.
 - (2) Unless it has a mode of transmission which is similar to that of the Ebola virus, a pathogen will probably not proliferate outside its natural habitat.
 - (3) If a pathogen like the Ebola virus is transmitted in the usual way, it will probably not remain in its natural habitat but will multiply rapidly in other areas.
 - (4) The natural habitat of the Ebola virus is unlikely to change or expand unless the virus's mode of transmission becomes more like that of other pathogens.
-

 **turn the page** 

17. Yugoslav leader Broz Tito, in addition to being the only ruler of a Communist country who seemed to enjoy genuine popularity, was also the only one who employed more than terror and propaganda to govern his country, although he certainly employed them as well.
- (1) Tito was unique among leaders of Communist countries in two ways: first, people actually seemed to like him, and second, he did not use terror and propaganda alone to rule his country.
 - (2) Although Tito established his rule in Yugoslavia by using terror and propaganda, he governed his country well and became more popular than other leaders of Communist countries.
 - (3) Although leaders of other Communist countries warned Tito that he would not be able to rule effectively without using terror and propaganda, he decided to stop using them and, as a result, became more popular.
 - (4) Tito became Yugoslavia's most popular leader by refusing to employ terror and propaganda; in doing so, he ignored the example of other Communist leaders, who used these methods to attain power.

Reading Comprehension

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

Text I (Questions 18-22)

- (1) Since garbage is something everyone produces, we might assume that people know everything there is to know about it. However, according to William L. Rathje, a researcher at the University of Arizona, studies of garbage have led to some surprising discoveries. In an attempt to reduce the amount of garbage produced, Rathje and his
- (5) colleagues have spent the past seventeen years studying landfills – huge holes in the ground where garbage is dumped and buried.

- Rathje's studies have helped to disprove several popular myths about landfills. The most common of these relates to what is buried in them. Surveys show that most Americans believe that 20 to 30 percent of the content of landfills is fast-food packaging and that another 30 to 40 percent consists of different kinds of plastic.
- (10)

- Rathje and his team have shown that such estimates are, in fact, totally incorrect. Fast-food packaging makes up only one quarter of one percent of the average landfill. Plastic, which many believe constitutes the largest part of our garbage, actually represents only about 10 percent of the total content of landfills. So what does the
- (15)
- remaining 90 percent consist of?

The largest and fastest growing component of landfills is paper. In 1970, paper constituted 30 percent of the content of landfills, and by 1990 this figure had reached 50 percent. These statistics indicate that greater efforts should be made to recycle paper.

- (20)
- Another way to reduce the amount of garbage produced and save billions of dollars a year on garbage disposal is to stop wasting food. Rathje found that 9 percent of the garbage in landfills is food. If every household wasted less food, he claims, there would be a significant decrease in the garbage it produced.

Questions

18. According to the first paragraph, what has been going on for seventeen years?

- (1) the development of better garbage disposal methods
 - (2) research on landfills conducted by Rathje and his team
 - (3) the dumping and burying of garbage in landfills
 - (4) studies on the garbage produced at the University of Arizona
-

19. The main purpose of the second paragraph is to discuss -

- (1) some reasons for studying garbage
 - (2) the results of Rathje's research
 - (3) different types of garbage found in landfills
 - (4) common beliefs about the content of landfills
-

20. The main purpose of the third paragraph is to show that -

- (1) Americans believe that too much of the garbage in landfills is plastic
 - (2) the estimates mentioned in the second paragraph are incorrect
 - (3) the research described in the first paragraph is important
 - (4) scientists know what makes up 90 percent of the content of landfills
-

21. It can be understood from the last two paragraphs that today -

- (1) more paper is being recycled than in the past
 - (2) people are throwing away less food than they did in the past
 - (3) more than half of the garbage in landfills is paper and food
 - (4) most of the food people buy is wasted
-

22. The main purpose of the last paragraph is to -

- (1) give an example of how we can reduce the amount of garbage we produce
 - (2) explain why it is so difficult to reduce the amount of garbage we produce
 - (3) argue that more money should be spent on studying garbage
 - (4) show how billions of dollars have been saved as a result of studying garbage
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 23-27)

- (1) Since the 1960s, there has been an enormous increase both in the number of new cults and in the number of people who have joined them. People used to dismiss cult members as harmless eccentrics who were best left alone. However, the tragic mass suicide of members of the Jonestown People's Temple in Guyana led to extensive media coverage of cults and of the brainwashing techniques which they use to control their members. As a result, people's awareness of the dangers represented by such groups has grown.

- (10) Although different cults have different philosophies, they share certain characteristics. They usually have a very strong, charismatic leader and a highly organized system of religious beliefs. Absolute obedience to the leader and to his or her teachings is demanded. This may entail giving up one's home, job and possessions, as well as avoiding all contact with one's family in order to follow the cult's way of life.

- (15) Young people are especially susceptible to the psychological pressures imposed by cults and are therefore often unwilling or unable to leave them. Some parents have had no choice but to hire specialists to remove their children forcibly from these groups and "deprogram" them so as to free them from the group's psychological hold. This desperate and somewhat controversial step is usually taken by the parents only after lengthy legal battles and other attempts to get their children back have failed.

- (20) Why do people join cults? Many people, particularly the young, are dissatisfied with certain aspects of their society. They worry about problems such as the threat of nuclear war, the deterioration of the environment and overpopulation. These people, whose families often did not provide them with a strong feeling of security or a clear set of beliefs and values, lack a sense of belonging. They are looking for help and guidance, and in many cases the cults seem to offer all the answers.

Questions

23. The first paragraph compares -

- (1) people's attitudes towards cults in the past and present
- (2) the Jonestown People's Temple with other cults
- (3) cult members with other harmless eccentrics
- (4) the media coverage given to different cults

24. Which of the following is not mentioned in the text as a characteristic common to many cults?

- (1) having a charismatic leader
- (2) having a highly organized system of religious beliefs
- (3) using psychological pressure
- (4) engaging in illegal activities

25. According to the third paragraph, many cult members find it difficult to leave the cult because -

- (1) they have lost their homes and their jobs
- (2) their families refuse to maintain contact with them
- (3) they have been subjected to psychological pressures
- (4) the outside world is unwilling to accept their beliefs

26. The desperate step mentioned in line 17 is -

- (1) brainwashing children
- (2) fighting lengthy legal battles
- (3) hiring specialists to forcibly remove children
- (4) joining a cult and giving up one's possessions

27. An appropriate title for this text would be -

- (1) A Short History of Cults
 - (2) Can Cults Solve Society's Problems?
 - (3) Cults and Religion in Modern Times
 - (4) Cults: Their Dangers and Attractions
-



Do not turn the page until you are instructed to do so!

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SECTION 2

This section contains 27 questions.

The time allotted is 25 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

Sentence Completions (Questions 1-11)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each sentence, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. Two billion people – 70 percent of the ____ of all developing countries – live without the benefit of electricity.

(1) population (2) culture (3) condition (4) statistic

2. ____ the police had threatened to arrest all the demonstrators, they failed to do so.

(1) Since (2) When (3) Although (4) Before

3. Aircraft technology has progressed so ____ that a ten-year-old plane is considered an antique.

(1) partially (2) rapidly (3) carelessly (4) narrowly

4. If people ate nutritionally balanced meals every day, they would have ____ health problems.

(1) several (2) regular (3) fewer (4) similar

5. Pottery making ____ an advanced stage of development very early in the history of civilization.

(1) attempted (2) contacted (3) designed (4) reached

6. Linguists make a basic ____ among letters, classifying them as either vowels or consonants.

(1) interruption (2) concentration (3) distinction (4) assumption

7. Due to a shortage of many goods, a black market – where goods are sold illegally – is ____ in the former Soviet Union.

(1) colliding (2) mediating (3) flourishing (4) confessing

 **turn the page** 

8. The invention of movable type is _____ a Chinese printer named Bi Sheng who lived during the 11th century.

- (1) resented by (2) contained in (3) rotated by (4) attributed to

9. By 1150 B.C.E., many of the small, scattered villages of the Olmec people had _____ into larger communities.

- (1) stumbled (2) deteriorated (3) merged (4) lapsed

10. In theory, modern management techniques are hard to fault, but in practice they have proven to be _____.

- (1) disastrous (2) conscious (3) anxious (4) generous

11. The Bronx Zoo, which opened in 1899, was the first zoo to provide spacious _____ for large groups of animals.

- (1) commentaries (2) enclosures (3) destinies (4) adversaries

Restatements (Questions 12-17)

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence**.

12. Women were generally responsible for farming in ancient agricultural societies.

- (1) In ancient agricultural societies, women were only allowed to farm.
 (2) In ancient agricultural societies, farming was usually the work of women.
 (3) The most responsible women in ancient agricultural societies were the women who farmed.
 (4) Women have always worked in farming, especially in ancient agricultural societies.

13. Henry David Thoreau died at forty-four, having published relatively little of what he had written.

- (1) Much of what Thoreau had written had not been published by the time he died at the age of forty-four.
 (2) Because Thoreau died when he was only forty-four, he managed to write and publish very little.
 (3) Most of what was written about Thoreau was only published forty-four years after his death.
 (4) Thoreau died at the age of forty-four, never having seen any of his work published.

14. The Social Democratic Party in Austria has been part of the government for all but four of the past fifty years.

- (1) Four years ago, the Social Democratic Party ended its fifty-year leadership of the Austrian government.
- (2) Excluding only four years, the Social Democratic Party has been part of the Austrian government for the past fifty years.
- (3) Although the Social Democratic Party was part of the government in Austria for fifty years, it was the biggest party for only four years.
- (4) The Social Democratic Party joined the Austrian government fifty years ago, but left after four years.

15. In the 1970s, Saudi Arabia's annual revenue from petroleum sales was more than twice the amount needed to pay for imports.

- (1) In the 1970s, Saudi Arabia needed twice the amount of revenue that it was earning from petroleum sales to pay for its imports.
- (2) In Saudi Arabia, the yearly revenue from petroleum sales during the 1970s was more than twice as much as the country needed to pay for its imports.
- (3) In the 1970s, Saudi Arabia doubled the size of its imports but did not have sufficient revenue from petroleum sales to pay for them.
- (4) Saudi Arabia had been spending more than twice its annual revenue on imports until petroleum sales in the country began to increase in the 1970s.

16. Some Americans view their country's economy as immune to external influences.

- (1) Some Americans claim that their country's economy has only a small effect on the economies of other countries.
- (2) According to some people in America, domestic issues have little influence on their country's economy.
- (3) Some Americans think that no outside influences can affect the American economy.
- (4) Some people in America believe that their country's economy should be more open to the outside world.

 **turn the page** 

17. Britain's domination of India was greatly facilitated by the political and military disunity in the country.

- (1) Britain's domination was responsible for the political and military disunity that weakened India.
- (2) India suffered more than any other country from the political and military problems caused by Britain's domination.
- (3) The fact that India was divided politically and militarily made Britain's domination of the country easier.
- (4) India only became independent politically and militarily after Britain's domination of the country ended.

Reading Comprehension

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

Text I (Questions 18-22)

- (1) In many fairy tales and other stories, children are pictured as sweet and innocent creatures who always tell the truth. All parents like to think that their own children would never lie. Some parents believe that young children do not even understand what lying is. In reality, however, most parents must face the fact that sometimes their
- (5) children do lie. What they may not realize is how early this behavior begins. Knowing when lying is likely to start and being aware of what children know about it can help parents cope with the problem more successfully.

- Until recently, most researchers believed that children between the ages of three and six could not tell the difference between inventing a story and deliberately saying something untrue. New evidence suggests that this is incorrect: by the age of four, or even earlier, children can and do lie. This means that they do not just confuse fantasy with reality, but that they know they are lying and do so intentionally. Usually, young children lie in order to avoid punishment. For example, a four-year-old boy who drew pictures on his bedroom wall was asked by his mother, "Did you draw on the wall?"
- (15) "No," he answered. "Well then, who did?" asked his mother. "Not me," he insisted. He later admitted that he had lied because he had been afraid that his mother would get angry and punish him.

- Children of all ages lie in situations that involve potential punishment. As they get older, many also tell "white lies." These are told in order to avoid hurting other people's feelings. For example, as one twelve-year-old girl explained: "What if my friend asked me if her hair looked nice and it didn't? I would lie."
- (20)

- Studies have shown that, regardless of their age and of the type of lie they tell, less than five percent of all children lie frequently. Even if the lying is not frequent, however, parents should explain to their children why it can be harmful. They should emphasize the loss of trust that results from lying and the problems of living with people whom you cannot trust.
- (25)

Questions

18. It can be understood from the first paragraph that parents want to believe that -

- (1) adults as well as children can be sweet and innocent
 - (2) children know when somebody is lying to them
 - (3) lying to children is sometimes necessary
 - (4) their children are as innocent as the children in fairy tales
-

19. According to the second paragraph, children over the age of four -

- (1) do not lie in order to avoid punishment
 - (2) tell fewer lies than adults do
 - (3) should be punished when they lie
 - (4) understand the difference between a lie and a story
-

20. The third paragraph mainly discusses -

- (1) one type of lie
 - (2) punishments for lying
 - (3) why twelve-year-olds lie
 - (4) lying which hurts people's feelings
-

21. It can be understood from the last paragraph that parents should say to their children:

- (1) "We always know when you're lying, so don't do it."
 - (2) "We won't lie to you if you promise not to lie to us."
 - (3) "You can't always trust people, even if they don't lie often."
 - (4) "You shouldn't lie, because if you do, we won't be able to trust you."
-

22. A good title for this text would be -

- (1) Should Children Who Lie Be Punished?
 - (2) When and Why Children Lie
 - (3) Why Lying Can Be Harmful
 - (4) Trust and Lying
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 23-27)

- (1) Impressionism, the movement that marked the beginning of the modern period in painting, is considered by some critics to be the most over-exposed, over-analyzed and over-appreciated phenomenon in the entire history of art. It has been so endlessly studied and discussed, in fact, that it seems there could be nothing new left to say about it.
- (5)

- And yet, one Impressionist master has been brought to the public's attention only in the last twenty years, after being virtually unknown for more than eighty. Gustave Caillebotte, whose paintings have only recently been put on public display, is now taking his rightful place alongside famous Impressionist painters such as Monet, Degas and Renoir. A brilliant Caillebotte exhibit that opened recently at the Grand Palais in Paris shows why.
- (10)

- Although his drawings are not as good as Degas' and his use of color is less creative than Monet's, Caillebotte produced at least a dozen paintings that are undeniable masterpieces. The works on show at the Paris exhibition include the monumental *Streets of Paris on a Rainy Day*, a beautifully rendered street scene that is also an ironic portrait of the stiff Parisian bourgeoisie of the 1870s.
- (15)

- How could such extraordinary works have been overlooked for nearly a century? The answer to this question lies mainly in the fact that Gustave Caillebotte, heir to his father's immense fortune, was a rich man. Unlike his poor, struggling Impressionist colleagues, he did not need to sell his works and rarely did. Most of them were inherited by his brother Martial and were kept in the family until the early 1960s, when, for the first time, some paintings were sold at auctions. Years later, when the Chicago Art Institute acquired *Streets of Paris on a Rainy Day*, it displayed the painting prominently, arousing great public interest in the previously unknown Impressionist who had painted it.
- (20)
- (25)

Questions

23. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) answer an important question about Impressionism
- (2) compare the works of several Impressionist masters
- (3) discuss a recently discovered Impressionist painter
- (4) describe a recent Impressionist exhibition in Paris

24. The main idea of the first paragraph is that -

- (1) Impressionism is very important in the history of art
- (2) modernism in art developed from Impressionism
- (3) critics like to study and discuss Impressionism
- (4) there seems to be nothing new to say about Impressionism

25. In line 11, the word "why" could be replaced by -

- (1) why Caillebotte's work was neglected for over eighty years
- (2) why Caillebotte is now being recognized as a great Impressionist painter
- (3) why the Caillebotte exhibit in Paris is interesting
- (4) why Caillebotte's paintings are not as good as those of other Impressionists

26. Which of the following is not true about *Streets of Paris on a Rainy Day*?

- (1) It has been recognized as a masterpiece for over a century.
- (2) It is included in the Paris exhibition.
- (3) It was painted by Caillebotte.
- (4) It portrays the stiff Parisian bourgeoisie of the 1870s.

27. The fact that Caillebotte was rich helps to explain why -

- (1) he was able to buy the works of many famous Impressionist painters
- (2) he decided to give some of his paintings to the Chicago Art Institute
- (3) he was able to help his Impressionist colleagues
- (4) he was not recognized as a great artist during his lifetime



**Do not turn the page until you are
instructed to do so!**

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SECTION 3

This section contains 27 questions.

The time allotted is 25 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

Sentence Completions (Questions 1-11)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each sentence, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. As the world's human population keeps _____, the natural habitats of wild animals continue to be destroyed to make way for houses, factories and highways.
(1) turning (2) growing (3) resting (4) learning

2. On the whole, the ancient Greeks were a patriarchal people; only in the city-state of Sparta did women hold _____ of power.
(1) deliveries (2) responses (3) efforts (4) positions

3. Penguins lost the _____ to fly millions of years ago, after their wings evolved into flippers.
(1) ability (2) attempt (3) permission (4) pressure

4. People are more likely to give money to a charitable cause when they are assured that even a dollar will help than when they are asked to _____ a large sum.
(1) contribute (2) coordinate (3) demonstrate (4) disregard

5. Abundant wildlife makes Pennsylvania's forests _____ areas for hunting.
(1) cautious (2) suitable (3) broad (4) extinct

6. In 1898 the United States _____ the struggle between the Cuban people and their Spanish rulers.
(1) pleaded with (2) reverted to (3) intervened in (4) applied for

7. With each successful _____, the Aztecs gained territory, slaves and economic resources.
(1) deliberation (2) inference (3) exhibition (4) conquest

8. Although Francis Bacon advocated a scientific way of thinking, many superstitious and _____ beliefs are expressed in his writings.
(1) unconcerned (2) unforeseen (3) ungrateful (4) unfounded

 **turn the page** 

9. With the help of scientific advisors, a committee is ____ Europe's twenty-year-old cosmetics regulations.

- (1) updating (2) predicting (3) outdoing (4) donating

10. The monuments of Karnak were ____ during the early, middle and late Neolithic periods.

- (1) oppressed (2) offended (3) erected (4) expelled

11. Despite the international ____ film director and screenwriter Louis Malle received, he never won an Academy Award.

- (1) humility (2) tension (3) impulse (4) acclaim

Restatements (Questions 12-17)

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence**.

12. Although it is mostly desert, Saudi Arabia is one of the richest countries in the world thanks to its oil deposits.

- (1) Saudi Arabia became a rich country after a large number of oil deposits were found in its deserts.
 (2) Saudi Arabia's oil deposits have made the country very rich, even though most of its territory is desert.
 (3) Many countries in the world have oil deposits in their deserts, but Saudi Arabia is the richest of them.
 (4) Since its oil deposits have made it so rich, Saudi Arabia has been able to take advantage of its deserts.

13. In 1954 British philosopher Bertrand Russell suggested that a meeting of scientists be convened for the purpose of discussing nuclear disarmament.

- (1) In 1954 Bertrand Russell proposed that scientists meet in order to discuss the subject of nuclear disarmament.
 (2) A group of scientists that met in 1954 invited Bertrand Russell to speak about nuclear disarmament.
 (3) Bertrand Russell presented his ideas to the scientists who convened in 1954 to discuss nuclear disarmament.
 (4) Scientists who held a meeting in 1954 to discuss nuclear disarmament adopted many of Bertrand Russell's suggestions.

14. Few would contest the claim that Frank Lloyd Wright was the greatest American architect of the twentieth century.

- (1) Only a few people can claim to be as famous as Frank Lloyd Wright, the greatest American architect of the twentieth century.
 - (2) Few have been able to compete with Frank Lloyd Wright for the title of greatest twentieth-century American architect.
 - (3) Most people are familiar with the name of the greatest American architect of the twentieth century: Frank Lloyd Wright.
 - (4) Most people would agree that Frank Lloyd Wright was the greatest twentieth-century American architect.
-

15. Clouds, water surfaces and land surfaces emit electromagnetic energy as infrared radiation, the intensity of which increases as the temperature rises.

- (1) The intensity of the electromagnetic energy, or infrared radiation, emitted by clouds and by water and land surfaces causes their temperatures to rise.
 - (2) The infrared radiation emitted by clouds and by water and land surfaces when the temperature is high is more intense than their electromagnetic energy.
 - (3) The higher the temperature, the more intense the electromagnetic energy in the form of infrared radiation emitted by clouds and by water and land surfaces.
 - (4) When the temperature is high, the intense electromagnetic energy emitted by clouds and by water and land surfaces turns into infrared radiation.
-

16. Columbus grossly underestimated the distance between Europe and Cathay prior to his initial voyage to the New World.

- (1) Before he travelled to the New World for the first time, Columbus thought that Cathay was much closer to Europe than it actually was.
 - (2) It was only after travelling to Cathay from Europe that Columbus realized how great the distance between them was.
 - (3) Before he travelled the great distance from Europe to Cathay in the New World, Columbus had little idea of what to expect during the voyage.
 - (4) It took Columbus less time to travel from Europe to Cathay than he had estimated it would take before his voyage began.
-

 **turn the page** 

17. Many American writers and poets, disillusioned with their country's moral standards, became expatriates in the post-World War I period.

- (1) In the period following World War I, many American writers and poets – disappointed with America's moral standards – left their country.
- (2) Although many American poets and writers were disappointed with the moral standards of their country after World War I, they remained patriots.
- (3) The subjects that America's writers and poets chose to write about reflected their belief that the country's moral standards had declined following World War I.
- (4) Many disillusioned American writers and poets chose to live abroad in the post-World War I period and consequently had less influence on their country's moral standards.

Reading Comprehension

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

Text I (Questions 18-22)

- (1) The seahorse is a strange-looking fish that lives mainly in tropical seas. Its name reflects its appearance: its head looks like that of a horse. The scientific name for the seahorse is *Hippocampus*, which comes from the Greek words for "horse" and "sea monster." In the past, the seahorse was believed to be a mythical creature, and even today some people are surprised to learn that there are millions of seahorses living in the world's oceans.

- (10) Not only do seahorses look strange, but they also exhibit very unusual reproductive behavior. In many animal species, the females carry the developing young before giving birth to them. With seahorses the situation is reversed: It is the male seahorse, rather than the female, that becomes pregnant.

Male seahorses, like all other male animals, produce sperm, and female seahorses produce eggs. What makes the seahorse different is that the female deposits her eggs in a special pocket – called a brood pouch – in the male's body. The male then keeps the undeveloped young, or embryos, in his pouch until they are large enough to be released.

- (15) From start to finish, the male seahorse performs the roles which in other species are performed by females. The pregnancy of male seahorses is very much like that of female mammals. For example, human mothers provide their unborn babies with oxygen and food and protect the babies inside their bodies. In the same way, male seahorses provide food and oxygen to the embryos protected in their pouches. After the baby seahorses are born, the male seahorses continue to feed and care for them until they are able to care for themselves.
- (20)

Questions

18. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) compare seahorses to other types of fish
 - (2) discuss the importance of seahorses
 - (3) describe different types of seahorses
 - (4) discuss one way in which seahorses are unusual
-

19. In line 2, "that" refers to -

- (1) the name
 - (2) the appearance
 - (3) the head
 - (4) the horse
-

20. The main idea of the second paragraph is that -

- (1) seahorses are not like most other animals in terms of which parent becomes pregnant
 - (2) there are not many animals which exist today that look as strange as the seahorse
 - (3) both male and female seahorses can become pregnant and give birth
 - (4) it is difficult to compare seahorses to other animals
-

21. According to the third paragraph, in what way are female seahorses like the females of other animal species?

- (1) They have a brood pouch.
 - (2) They produce eggs.
 - (3) They become pregnant.
 - (4) They provide food for their young.
-

22. In lines 17-19 ("For example ... pouches") the author compares -

- (1) human and seahorse pregnancies
 - (2) different types of mothers and babies
 - (3) the roles of male and female seahorses
 - (4) seahorse embryos and human babies
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 23-27)

- (1) Surveys have shown that while some American and European women are attracted to bearded men, about 70 percent rate clean-shaven men as sexier. For this and other reasons, most men choose to devote from three to ten minutes a day to shaving. This may seem like a small fraction of a man's day, but over a lifetime it can add up to more than 3,000 hours, or 125 days.
- (5)

- Not only is shaving a time-consuming activity, but it also involves significant expense. People in the United States spend about \$80 million annually on razors, about 30 percent of which are electric devices. Of the "wet-shave" razors (so called because they are used with water and soap or shaving cream), which dominate the market, approximately 60 percent are the disposable type – the entire razor is thrown away when its edge is no longer sharp – while the remainder have replaceable blades.
- (10)

- Shaving began long before the invention of electric and disposable razors. Archaeologists have found razor-like objects made of animal horns and different types of stone which are at least 7,000 years old. In ancient times, the trimming of beards seems to have been of particular importance to soldiers: a soldier who did not trim his beard probably put himself at risk. This is suggested by a 5,000-year-old Egyptian tomb painting, which shows King Narmer holding a sword up to an enemy's throat while firmly grasping the victim's beard. In face-to-face combat, hair was such a disadvantage that Egyptian warriors shaved their heads as well as their faces.
- (15)

- (20) In certain cultures, whether or not a man shaved depended on his social standing. For example, in the Roman Empire, the wealthy shaved while the slaves and members of the lower classes did not. Conversely, in Turkey, it was the slaves who were forced to shave, as a flowing beard signified high social status.

Questions

23. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) compare different shaving devices
- (2) explain why shaving is so popular today
- (3) describe the types of people who shave
- (4) discuss shaving in the past and present

24. The main purpose of the first paragraph is to discuss -

- (1) surveys on shaving conducted in America and Europe
 - (2) how men's shaving habits change over their lifetime
 - (3) whether or not women prefer men who are clean-shaven
 - (4) why men shave and how much time they spend shaving
-

25. According to the second paragraph, most of the razors sold in the United States are -

- (1) electric devices
 - (2) of the "wet-shave" type
 - (3) bought by men
 - (4) used without soap or water
-

26. The Egyptian tomb painting described in the third paragraph shows that -

- (1) the ancient Egyptian kings shaved their faces but not their heads
 - (2) some peoples shaved their beards while others did not
 - (3) having a beard could be a disadvantage to a man in battle
 - (4) the best warriors in ancient times had beards and long hair
-

27. According to the last paragraph, in the Roman Empire and Turkey -

- (1) most men did not shave
 - (2) a beard was an indication of a man's social status
 - (3) shaving was considered an important activity
 - (4) only slaves had beards
-

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1. **Introduction**
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 217. **Figure 209**

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בחינה להתנסות עצמית 3AM

מפתח תשובות נכונות

פרק 1 SECTION

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■ חישוב אומדן לציון בחינה 3AM להתנסות עצמית

נסביר להלן כיצד לחשב אומדן לציון הבחינה להתנסות עצמית.

חישוב ציון גלם

כל תשובה נכונה מזכה אתכם בנקודה. כדי לחשב את ציון הגלם, עליכם לסכם את הנקודות שצברתם בכל אחד מהפרקים הנכללים בבחינה.

חישוב הציון בבחינה

לכל ציון גלם מותאם ציון בסולם אחיד, שאינו מושפע מהנוסח או מהמועדים המסוימים של הבחינה. תוכלו להגיע לאומדן ציונכם בבחינה להתנסות עצמית על-ידי שימוש בטבלה שלהלן:

טבלת מעבר מציון גלם לאומדן הציון בבחינה

אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם	אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם	אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם
219	60	181	30	150	0
220	61	182	31	151	1
221	62	183	32	152	2
223	63	185	33	153	3
224	64	186	34	154	4
225	65	187	35	155	5
226	66	188	36	156	6
228	67	190	37	157	7
229	68	191	38	158	8
231	69	193	39	159	9
232	70	194	40	160	10
233	71	195	41	161	11
235	72	196	42	162	12
236	73	198	43	163	13
238	74	199	44	164	14
239	75	200	45	165	15
241	76	201	46	166	16
243	77	202	47	167	17
244	78	204	48	168	18
246	79	205	49	169	19
248	80	206	50	170	20
250	81	207	51	171	21
		209	52	172	22
		210	53	173	23
		212	54	174	24
		213	55	175	25
		214	56	176	26
		215	57	177	27
		217	58	179	28
		218	59	180	29

■ התפלגות ציוני הנבחנים

הטבלה שלהלן תסייע לכם להבין את משמעות האומדן אליו הגעתם, על-ידי תיאור התפלגות ציוני כלל הנבחנים. בטבלה מוצגות 17 קטגוריות של טווחי ציונים. לגבי כל טווח מוצג אחוז הנבחנים שציונם נמצא מתחתיו, בתוכו ומעליו. לדוגמה, מי שציונו בבחינה הוא 212, נמצא בטווח הציונים 210-214. כ-55% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון מתחת לטווח זה, כ-8% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון בטווח זה, וכ-37% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון מעל טווח זה.

אחוזי נבחנים בטווחי הציון בבחינת אמי"ר

אחוז הנבחנים שציונם נמצא			
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הערה: החלוקה לקטגוריות נעשתה לשם ההדגמה בלבד; אין חלוקה זו משקפת מדיניות קבלה של מוסד כלשהו.

SECTION 1

This section contains 27 questions.

The time allotted is 25 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

Sentence Completions (Questions 1-11)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each question, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. Titanium is used in the manufacture of aircraft and jet engines because it is ____ strong and light.
(1) yet (2) less (3) both (4) only

2. The ____ "to eat lotus," which was used by many ancient Chinese writers, means "to forget."
(1) phrase (2) allowance (3) resource (4) debate

3. The first democratic elections in Russia were conducted ____, despite fears of widespread violence.
(1) additionally (2) thoughtlessly (3) peacefully (4) affordably

4. A solar battery ____ sunlight into electricity.
(1) affirms (2) converts (3) adores (4) carves

5. Honduras, where the average ____ is less than \$2,000 a year, is one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere.
(1) errand (2) factor (3) burden (4) income

6. A new ____ in space exploration began on October 4, 1957, when the first satellite, *Sputnik*, was launched by the Soviet Union.
(1) fund (2) era (3) lapse (4) core

7. When King Richard I left England to fight in the Crusades, his brother John ruled the country in Richard's ____.
(1) comparison (2) cushion (3) absence (4) annoyance

 **turn the page** 

8. In Japanese cities, where living space is _____, the typical family lives in a two-room apartment, with everyone sleeping in the same room.

(1) broad (2) scarce (3) clumsy (4) mature

9. Aspirin is an effective means of preventing dangerous blood clots; _____, it is inexpensive and has few side effects.

(1) nevertheless (2) moreover (3) however (4) therefore

10. Each year, the United States Border Patrol _____ more than one million people attempting to cross the border illegally.

(1) transcribes (2) worships (3) apprehends (4) initiates

11. Scientists are compiling a global database of all of the world's existing species that will integrate information currently _____ in hundreds of research facilities, libraries and universities.

(1) contradicted (2) involved (3) obstructed (4) scattered

Restatements (Questions 12-17)

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence.**

12. George Washington was the sole planner and architect of his home, Mount Vernon.

(1) The only home George Washington ever designed was Mount Vernon.
 (2) George Washington designed Mount Vernon by himself.
 (3) The architectural plans for George Washington's home were unique.
 (4) George Washington hired the best architects to plan his home.

13. In his book *The Kuzari*, Yehuda Halevi creates an imaginary dialogue between a king and a sage as a means of setting forth his philosophical beliefs.

(1) As a way to present his philosophical ideas, Yehuda Halevi invents a discussion between a king and a sage in his book *The Kuzari*.
 (2) The king and the sage in Yehuda Halevi's *The Kuzari* hold a philosophical discussion about creativity and the imagination.
 (3) In *The Kuzari*, written by Yehuda Halevi, a sage imagines that he is having a dialogue with a king, to whom he explains his philosophical ideas.
 (4) The king in Yehuda Halevi's book *The Kuzari* sets out on a journey to find a sage who is willing to teach him the basic ideas of philosophy.

- 14.** Only twelve percent of New Zealand's workforce is employed in agriculture, yet agricultural products are the mainstay of the country's economy.
- (1) Although farming is vital to the economy of New Zealand, most of the country's workers are not employed in agriculture.
 - (2) New Zealand's economy has remained stable mainly because only a small fraction of the workforce is involved in agriculture.
 - (3) Although the country's economy is strong, more than twelve percent of the population of New Zealand has to work in agriculture.
 - (4) Because of the state of the economy, twelve percent of New Zealand's agricultural workforce is no longer employed.
-
- 15.** A number of prominent neuroscientists believe that Freudian ideas persist for one simple reason: science has failed to provide an obviously superior explanation of the psyche.
- (1) Most neuroscientists disagree with Freud's ideas about the psyche, but they have failed to provide a better explanation of their own.
 - (2) Though neuroscientists have so far failed to disprove Freudian theories of psychology, they persist in their attempts to do so.
 - (3) Freud's theories of the mind are still accepted only because science has not been able to offer a more convincing alternative, according to some well-known neuroscientists.
 - (4) Some prominent neuroscientists continue to believe in Freudian theories because they do not think there is any conflict between Freud's explanations of the psyche and their own.
-
- 16.** While acid rain is commonly presumed to be a twentieth-century phenomenon, the term was coined in the nineteenth century to describe the polluted rainfall of Manchester, England.
- (1) While acid rain is known to be a twentieth-century phenomenon, polluted rainfall was observed even in the nineteenth century.
 - (2) The term "acid rain" was coined in the nineteenth century, but it was not used to refer to polluted rainfall until the twentieth century.
 - (3) While acid rain is mistakenly thought to be a twentieth-century phenomenon, it was actually common even in the nineteenth century.
 - (4) The term "acid rain" was first used in the nineteenth century to describe polluted rain; the problem did not begin in the twentieth century, as many people believe.
-

 **turn the page** 

17. George Herbert's religious poems appeal to readers irrespective of their own beliefs.

- (1) It is clear from the poems of George Herbert that he respected religious beliefs that differed from his own.
- (2) George Herbert's poems encourage his readers to explore their own religious beliefs.
- (3) The appeal of George Herbert's poems stems from the religious beliefs that they express.
- (4) It is not necessary to share George Herbert's beliefs in order to enjoy his religious poems.

Reading Comprehension

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

Text I (Questions 18-22)

- (1) Edith Cavell is the name of a mountain in Canada, streets in England, Belgium and Mauritius, and hospitals and schools throughout the world. In St. Martin's Place, just off London's Trafalgar Square, a statue of Edith Cavell prominently displays her words: "Patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness for anyone." But who was this woman and why has she been honored so widely?

- (10) Edith Cavell was a British nurse. She worked in various London hospitals for some years before moving to Brussels, Belgium, to become the head of nursing at the Berkendael Institute, a training school for nurses. She proved to be both a talented teacher and a capable administrator, transforming the institute from a small clinic into a teaching hospital with an international reputation.

In 1914, World War I broke out and the Germans occupied Belgium. Although Cavell was a British citizen and could have returned home to safety, she refused to leave Brussels. Now the hospital was filled with wounded German soldiers. However, Cavell cared for all her patients with devotion, regardless of their nationality.

- (15) One day a Belgian man arrived at Berkendael with two British soldiers who had been separated from their units. He explained that, if found by the Germans, the soldiers faced certain death. Would Cavell hide them? She agreed, even though she knew that she was putting herself in danger. Gradually, more and more British, French and Belgian soldiers, some of them seriously wounded, found their way to Berkendael.
- (20) Cavell took care of them, gave them false identification papers and helped them escape to Holland, which was a neutral country. By 1915, she had lodged more than two hundred soldiers and helped them to escape. But the Germans grew suspicious. Eventually they arrested her and tried her for collaborating with the enemy. Cavell made a full confession and was sentenced to death. Despite international appeals for clemency, Cavell was executed by firing squad on October 12, 1915.
- (25)

Questions

18. Which of the following best illustrates Cavell's belief that she "must have no hatred or bitterness for anyone" (line 4)?

- (1) She moved from London to Brussels.
 - (2) She was executed by firing squad.
 - (3) She made a full confession to the Germans.
 - (4) She treated wounded soldiers regardless of their nationality.
-

19. The main purpose of the second paragraph is to -

- (1) discuss Cavell's professional accomplishments
 - (2) explain why Cavell helped soldiers escape
 - (3) discuss Cavell's training in London
 - (4) explain why Cavell went to the Berkendael Institute
-

20. In line 22, "grew suspicious" could be replaced by -

- (1) realized that many Belgians had false identification papers
 - (2) discovered that more than two hundred soldiers had escaped
 - (3) decided to arrest Cavell for collaborating
 - (4) guessed that Cavell was helping British, French and Belgian soldiers
-

21. In lines 24-25, the phrase "appeals for clemency" refers to -

- (1) requests that Cavell not be executed
 - (2) attempts to honor Cavell for her work
 - (3) Cavell's full confession
 - (4) Cavell's death by firing squad
-

22. An appropriate title for the text would be -

- (1) Edith Cavell: Patriot or Collaborator?
 - (2) The Berkendael Institute: Teaching Hospital and Hiding Place
 - (3) Nursing in German-Occupied Belgium
 - (4) Edith Cavell: A Heroic Nurse
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 23-27)

- (1) Highway travel is the lifeblood of modern industrial nations. But in the United States, as in many other countries, major thoroughfares are perpetually overcrowded. During peak travel hours in big American cities, dense highway traffic slows to less than 56 kilometers per hour. In London, cars and buses move at an average speed of 20
- (5) kilometers per hour – no faster than the horse-drawn carriages of a hundred years ago.

- Then why not simply build more roads? The main reason is that highway construction – whether building new roads or expanding old ones – is enormously expensive, particularly in urban areas. For instance, it cost more than 8 billion dollars to reconstruct an 11-kilometer stretch of the Central Artery in Boston. So, if
- (10) existing highways are to accommodate expanding urban areas, people must somehow learn to use these roadways more efficiently.

- One possible way is to develop an automated highway system: a lane or set of lanes where specially equipped cars, trucks and buses would "drive themselves" under computer control. Networks of small computers installed in vehicles and in the roadways could
- (15) coordinate the flow of traffic, increasing efficiency and safety.

- On automated highways, vehicles could travel closely together and merge smoothly, without the usual uncertainties and potential for collisions. As a result, a typical highway lane that now carries 2,000 vehicles per hour could handle 6,000 with no reduction in speed. Surprisingly, turning conventional roadways into high-tech
- (20) highways would be less expensive than building more roads or widening existing ones.

Questions

23. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) explain what an automated highway is and describe an existing one that operates successfully
- (2) explain why cars that "drive themselves" are safer than today's vehicles
- (3) discuss the problem of overcrowded modern highways and propose a possible solution
- (4) discuss the use of computers to improve highway safety in urban areas

24. In line 1, "the lifeblood of" can be replaced by -

- (1) essential for
- (2) dangerous to
- (3) problematic in
- (4) merging with

25. The main purpose of the second paragraph is to discuss -

- (1) how highways can accommodate growing urban areas
- (2) why expanding existing roads is so expensive
- (3) how existing roadways can be used more efficiently
- (4) why building new roads is not a good solution for traffic problems

26. The main purpose of the last paragraph is to -

- (1) show how inexpensive building automated highways would be
- (2) explain how automated highways would operate
- (3) discuss some advantages of building automated highways
- (4) compare average speeds on automated and conventional highways

27. In line 18, "6,000" refers to -

- (1) conventional roadways
- (2) automated highways
- (3) vehicles per hour
- (4) potential collisions



**Do not turn the page until you are
instructed to do so!**

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SECTION 2

This section contains 29 questions.

The time allotted is 25 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

Sentence Completions (Questions 1-12)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each question, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. The aardwolf's _____ legs are longer than its back legs.
(1) empty (2) clean (3) front (4) good

2. In the past, wine was stored in clay jugs; today, it is usually kept in glass _____.
(1) corners (2) bottles (3) gardens (4) families

3. People have _____ musical instruments for over 6,000 years.
(1) added (2) opened (3) played (4) erased

4. Ballet dancers are the _____ of many paintings by nineteenth-century artist Edgar Degas.
(1) property (2) exchange (3) assumption (4) subject

5. An ambassador's job is to _____ his or her country's interests abroad.
(1) represent (2) amaze (3) revise (4) simplify

6. Tokyo is the most crowded city in the world, with over 30 million _____.
(1) residents (2) barriers (3) rituals (4) continents

7. The _____ worn by the Vatican's Swiss Guard was designed in the early 16th century.
(1) station (2) shoulder (3) uniform (4) kettle

8. Although Beethoven was deaf, he was able to _____ his handicap and compose the magnificent Ninth Symphony.
(1) undertake (2) overdo (3) overcome (4) undergo

 **turn the page** 

9. Satellites that were ____ employed to track the movements of the Soviet Army are now being used to monitor changes in the global environment.
- (1) relatively (2) obviously (3) formerly (4) instantly
-
10. Until he entered the University of Vienna, the Austrian physicist Erwin Schrödinger had been educated at home by a private ____.
- (1) tutor (2) burglar (3) peddler (4) janitor
-
11. According to the United States military, nearly 15 percent of all Gulf War ____ suffer from a puzzling medical condition called Gulf War Syndrome.
- (1) veterans (2) acquisitions (3) guarantees (4) frequencies
-
12. In their youth, the brothers Heinrich and Thomas Mann regarded themselves as brilliant writers who were ____ literary greatness.
- (1) enrolled in (2) liberated from (3) reproduced by (4) destined for
-

Restatements (Questions 13-19)

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence**.

13. Although Greenland is officially part of Denmark, Danish is not its predominant language.
- (1) Because most people in Greenland speak Danish, it has become the country's official language.
- (2) Danish is not the most widely spoken language in Greenland, even though Greenland belongs to Denmark.
- (3) Danish is not the traditional language of Greenland, which only recently became part of Denmark.
- (4) Although Greenland is part of Denmark, most of the people there refuse to speak Danish.
-

14. Thomas Aquinas wrote: "There is nothing on this earth more to be prized than true friendship."

- (1) According to Thomas Aquinas, real friendship is the most valuable thing in the world.
 - (2) True friends, wrote Thomas Aquinas, should be rewarded for their loyalty.
 - (3) There was nothing in the world that Thomas Aquinas wished for more than a close friend.
 - (4) As Thomas Aquinas once wrote, true friends are very difficult to find.
-

15. Macular degeneration is the leading cause of adult blindness.

- (1) Adult blindness is most commonly caused by macular degeneration.
 - (2) Adult blindness sometimes leads to macular degeneration.
 - (3) Macular degeneration is one form of adult blindness.
 - (4) Macular degeneration is thought to be a cause of adult blindness.
-

16. Crippled by a debt of 34 million dollars, the French railway company intends to eliminate some of the routes that are unprofitable.

- (1) Despite the fact that the French railway company has suspended service on some of its unprofitable routes, its debt has reached 34 million dollars.
 - (2) The French railway company plans to cancel some of its unprofitable routes because of the 34-million-dollar debt it has incurred.
 - (3) Due to the fact that many of its routes are unprofitable, the French railway company is now crippled by a debt of 34 million dollars.
 - (4) Although it has some unprofitable routes and a 34-million-dollar debt, the French railway company will continue to provide service.
-

17. The Roman armies excelled not only at fighting, but also at building walls, forts, roads and aqueducts.

- (1) Soldiers in the Roman armies were taught not only to fight, but also to build walls, forts, roads and aqueducts.
 - (2) Some of the best walls, forts, roads and aqueducts ever built were those constructed by the Roman armies.
 - (3) Roman soldiers were highly skilled builders of walls, forts, roads and aqueducts as well as outstanding fighters.
 - (4) When the Roman armies were not needed for fighting, they helped to build excellent walls, forts, roads and aqueducts.
-

 **turn the page** 

18. In a public debate, a speaker who elects to disparage his opponent rather than refute his arguments may be attempting to disguise the vulnerability of his own position.
- (1) If a candidate in an election refuses to meet with his opponent and debate him face to face, people may think that he is unsure of his own opinions.
 - (2) By insulting his opponent rather than disproving his arguments, a debater may be trying to hide the fact that his own arguments are weak.
 - (3) Unfortunately, it is common for debaters to ridicule their opponents' views rather than present reasonable and polite arguments.
 - (4) In a public debate, a speaker may try to show the weakness of his opponent's arguments by disparaging them rather than by refuting them.
-
19. Timber exports were the cornerstone of the Gabonese economy until the 1970s, when substantial offshore oil deposits were discovered; nonetheless, logging remains the country's second largest generator of revenue.
- (1) Although oil generates a large amount of income for Gabon, timber accounts for most of the country's revenue, and has done so since the 1970s.
 - (2) Since the 1970s, Gabon has exported huge amounts of timber, making logging the country's second largest source of revenue after oil.
 - (3) Because Gabon's economy is now dependent on oil exports, the logging industry, which thrived until the 1970s, has declined dramatically in recent years.
 - (4) Today, logging is Gabon's second biggest industry, having been replaced by oil as the country's main source of income in the 1970s.
-

Reading Comprehension

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

Text I (Questions 20-24)

- (1) In the city of Pisa, Italy, there is an unusual landmark known as the Leaning Tower of Pisa. The tower is 55 meters high and more than 600 years old. While it was still being built, the tower began to lean to one side. The builders could not find a way to straighten the structure, but they decided to complete it anyway.
 - (5) The reason the tower leans is that it is built on soft ground that shifts under its weight. Over the centuries, the foundations have continued to move and the tower has tilted more and more. Eventually, people began to fear that it would fall down.
- In 1838, and again in 1934, engineers tried to solve the problem by making the tower's foundations stronger. They not only failed, but they made the problem worse.
- (10) In the late twentieth century, careful studies were done to find a way to save the tower. In 2001, engineers were able to "pull" the tower back part of the way. The Leaning Tower of Pisa now tilts only as far as it did in the year 1700.

Questions

20. The text is mainly about -

- (1) the city of Pisa, Italy
 - (2) interesting landmarks in Italy
 - (3) a building with an unusual problem
 - (4) how to build a tower
-

21. Another word that means the same as "lean" (line 3) is -

- (1) find
 - (2) build
 - (3) complete
 - (4) tilt
-

22. The second paragraph is mainly about -

- (1) why the tower was built
 - (2) why the tower leans
 - (3) where the tower is found
 - (4) how heavy the tower is
-

23. The last paragraph mainly describes -

- (1) attempts to straighten the tower
 - (2) studies about the tower
 - (3) the engineers who worked on the tower
 - (4) how the tower looked in 1700
-

24. It can be understood from the last paragraph that in 2001 -

- (1) engineers stopped trying to straighten the tower
 - (2) a study found that the tower could not be fixed
 - (3) engineers pulled the tower back a little
 - (4) the tower started to lean even more
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 25-29)

- (1) The lemming is a type of rodent indigenous to the Arctic. Lemmings are famous for their cyclical population explosions – sharp increases in birth-rate that recur approximately every four years. At the height of these population explosions, the lemmings, apparently driven by deep-rooted impulses, run off cliffs by the thousands, to be dashed to their deaths on the rocks below. This allegedly suicidal behavior has become a metaphor for the actions of large crowds of people who mindlessly follow one another, heedless of the consequences.

- (10) It is now known, however, that lemmings do not actually commit mass suicide. Rather, when their population increases drastically, overcrowding and food depletion compel the lemmings to migrate to less densely populated areas. Unfortunately, the geographic features of the Arctic are such that the migrating lemmings often find themselves channeled into narrow mountain passes. The lemmings feel trapped in the confined space and experience social friction and distress. Mass panic ensues, with lemmings fleeing in all possible directions and sometimes falling off cliffs.

- (15) It was the 1958 Disney Studios film *White Wilderness* that popularized the misconception of the "lemming suicide plunge." The filmmakers staged a plunge-to-death sequence by herding lemmings over a cliff and into a river. Evidently, they considered the lives of a few dozen rodents worth sacrificing for the sake of exciting footage.

Questions

25. In line 5, the word "allegedly" is used to -

- (1) cast doubt on the suicidal nature of the lemmings' behavior
- (2) emphasize the similarity between lemmings and humans
- (3) differentiate between lemming behavior before and after population explosions
- (4) illustrate the long-term effects of lemming mass suicide

26. The main purpose of the second paragraph is to -

- (1) list the social factors governing lemming migration
- (2) discuss the periodic fluctuations in lemming populations
- (3) explain why lemmings fall to their deaths
- (4) describe the migration routes of lemmings

27. According to the second paragraph, the geographic features of the Arctic -

- (1) compel lemmings to migrate in search of food
 - (2) give rise to situations in which lemmings panic
 - (3) make the lemming population prone to overcrowding
 - (4) are responsible for drastic increases in the lemming population
-

28. According to the last paragraph, the makers of *White Wilderness* -

- (1) documented an actual "lemming suicide plunge"
 - (2) forced lemmings over a cliff
 - (3) disproved a popular misconception
 - (4) made several films about lemmings
-

29. An appropriate title for this text would be -

- (1) Lemming Suicide: Fact or Fiction?
 - (2) Lemming Migration Patterns
 - (3) The Mundane Life of the Lemming
 - (4) Suicidal Behavior in the Wild
-



Do not turn the page until you are instructed to do so!

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SECTION 3

This section contains 29 questions.

The time allotted is 25 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

Sentence Completions (Questions 1-12)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each question, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. Dirty snow melts faster _____ clean snow.
(1) but (2) for (3) than (4) since

2. Each year, 17 tons of gold are used to make wedding _____ in the United States.
(1) skins (2) plans (3) rings (4) lights

3. Stamp collecting is no longer as common a _____ as it once was.
(1) hobby (2) jealousy (3) delivery (4) factory

4. For years, the cigarette industry was aware of the harmful effects of smoking but _____ them to the public.
(1) lied about (2) stood on (3) reached for (4) worked with

5. Each year, the U.S. Forest Service issues a report predicting the _____ its policies may have on the environment.
(1) insight (2) impact (3) odor (4) acclaim

6. All university students in nineteenth-century Britain were expected to have at least a basic _____ Greek and Roman literature.
(1) establishment of (2) familiarity with (3) obedience to (4) prohibition of

7. The Irish mathematician Sir William Hamilton showed an early and astonishing talent for languages: he had _____ thirteen of them by the age of twelve.
(1) mastered (2) reserved (3) tempted (4) distracted

8. Czar Nicholas I was known for his harsh rule and _____ all political reform.
(1) restoration of (2) reflection on (3) resistance to (4) reputation for

 **turn the page** 

9. Europeans discovered so many new plant species in the New World between 1550 and 1700 that it became necessary to devise an entirely new system of botanical ____.

- (1) justification (2) industrialization (3) classification (4) purification

10. Atoms and subatomic particles are so ____ that they can be seen only with the help of very powerful microscopes.

- (1) minute (2) persistent (3) rebellious (4) uneasy

11. Over seventy percent of Canadians live ____ 160 kilometers of the United States border.

- (1) under (2) before (3) throughout (4) within

12. The stomach has the ability to expand or ____, depending on the amount of food it contains.

- (1) relate (2) support (3) define (4) contract

Restatements (Questions 13-19)

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence**.

13. When Italian composer Puccini died, his last opera was left incomplete.

- (1) Puccini died before he could finish his last opera.
 (2) Puccini completed his last opera a short time before he died.
 (3) Puccini knew he was dying as he wrote his last opera.
 (4) Puccini's last opera was found several years after his death.

14. Thomas Jefferson once said: "I find that the harder I work, the more luck I seem to have."

- (1) Thomas Jefferson enjoyed life despite the fact that he had to work hard.
 (2) Thomas Jefferson worked hard for his success, but many thought he was just lucky.
 (3) Thomas Jefferson believed that good luck is the result of hard work.
 (4) Thomas Jefferson lived in hard times and was always glad to find work.

15. American artist James Whistler spent his student days in Paris.

- (1) James Whistler felt that every art student should spend time in Paris.
- (2) James Whistler always wished that he had studied art in Paris.
- (3) As a student, James Whistler often traveled to Paris.
- (4) James Whistler lived in Paris when he was a student.

16. Although Pablo Picasso is best known for his paintings, he also produced sculptures, drawings, ceramics and prints.

- (1) Before he became famous as a painter, Pablo Picasso produced many sculptures, drawings, ceramics and prints.
- (2) Many of Pablo Picasso's best-known paintings are similar to other works that he produced, such as sculptures, drawings, ceramics and prints.
- (3) Although Pablo Picasso tried sculpting, drawing, ceramics and printmaking, he was most successful at painting.
- (4) Pablo Picasso created sculptures, drawings, prints and ceramics in addition to paintings, for which he is most famous.

17. William Shakespeare based the plot of *The Winter's Tale* largely on Robert Greene's *Pandosto: The Triumph of Time*.

- (1) Much of the plot of *The Winter's Tale*, by William Shakespeare, was taken from Robert Greene's *Pandosto: The Triumph of Time*.
- (2) Robert Greene took some of the ideas for *Pandosto: The Triumph of Time* from William Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale*.
- (3) *The Winter's Tale* by William Shakespeare and *Pandosto: The Triumph of Time* by Robert Greene have very similar plots.
- (4) William Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale* and Robert Greene's *Pandosto: The Triumph of Time* are based on the same source.

18. Legally sanctioned adoption dates from ancient Greece and Rome, where it served the function of preserving intact the estates of citizens who otherwise would have had no male heir.

- (1) Adoption first became a common practice in ancient Greece and Rome, although it was legal only for male citizens who had estates.
- (2) In Greek and Roman times it was common for families who had no male heir to adopt one, though the practice was not legally recognized.
- (3) Legal adoptions began in ancient Greece and Rome to make it possible for a person without sons to pass on his estate in its entirety.
- (4) In ancient Greece and Rome, even before the practice of adoption became legal, any male citizen could serve the function of an heir.

 turn the page 

19. The giant panda is capable of making eleven distinct and complex vocalizations, allowing it to communicate subtle variations in attitude and mood.

- (1) Although they are capable of making only eleven vocalizations, giant pandas have other means of communicating their attitudes and moods.
- (2) The giant panda can express a range of feelings by using eleven different sounds.
- (3) It is believed that the eleven distinct vocalizations made by giant pandas are attempts to communicate attitudes and moods.
- (4) By combining eleven simple sounds, the giant panda can express complex emotions.

Reading Comprehension

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

Text I (Questions 20-24)

- (1) Everybody yawns: babies, children, teenagers, adults. In fact, humans first start to yawn long before they are born – about 11 weeks after they are conceived. Nobody is sure why we yawn. Although yawning usually means that a person is sleepy or bored, people sometimes yawn when they are neither. For instance, athletes tend to yawn
- (5) before a competition and musicians before a performance. Scientists once thought that yawning helps to send more oxygen to the brain. However, Dr. Robert Provine, a professor of psychology at the University of Maryland, believes that yawning helps the body change from one state to another: from alertness to boredom or from inactivity to activity.

- (10) People are not the only ones who yawn. Dogs, cats, snakes, and even fish yawn. Dogs yawn in order to bare their teeth as a sign of hostility. For Adelie penguins, yawning is a romantic gesture: the male opens his beak in a wide yawn to show his interest in the female.

- (15) Yawning is often contagious. After seeing someone else yawn, you are likely to yawn yourself. Until a few years ago, contagious yawning was thought to be strictly human behavior. However, a 2004 study on chimpanzees conducted at Kyoto University in Japan indicates otherwise.

Questions

20. The first paragraph is mainly about -

- (1) how yawning affects the brain
 - (2) the question of why people yawn
 - (3) Dr. Provine's research on yawning
 - (4) when humans begin to yawn
-

21. The athletes mentioned in line 4 -

- (1) took part in Dr. Provine's research
 - (2) never yawn
 - (3) yawn when they are neither sleepy nor bored
 - (4) yawn more often than musicians
-

22. The main purpose of the second paragraph is to -

- (1) prove that yawning is a sign of hostility
 - (2) give examples of animals that yawn
 - (3) explain why dogs yawn
 - (4) describe penguin mating habits
-

23. According to the second paragraph, dogs yawn -

- (1) when they are tired
 - (2) when greeting one another
 - (3) when they want to look dangerous
 - (4) for the same reason that penguins do
-

24. The last paragraph mainly discusses -

- (1) contagious yawning
 - (2) yawning in chimpanzees
 - (3) ways to prevent yawning
 - (4) a study of yawning conducted at Kyoto University
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 25-29)

- (1) The bad news for Marie Wilson is that sixteen percent of American women and seventeen percent of American men say they would not vote for a female presidential candidate. The good news is that these percentages are much lower than the figures of eight years ago. Wilson, a veteran feminist activist, is campaigning to make Americans
- (5) aware of women's enormous leadership potential. Her campaign, which has raised some \$3 million so far, is called the White House Project. And though the program's primary aim is to hasten the day when a woman is elected president of the United States, its overall goal is much broader.
- (10) "What we're trying to do is change the political climate in America, to create an environment that encourages female leadership," Wilson says. She believes that as long as only a limited number of women run for office, the public will focus only on the candidates' gender. Increasing the number of women in political races will broaden the public's perspective and allow women candidates to be judged on the basis of their ideas and qualifications rather than their sex.
- (15) Wilson's task is not a simple one. A recent survey suggests that the American public still views male and female candidates very differently. The survey indicates that most Americans believe that men are better able than women to handle tough issues, especially those related to the economy and national security. However, according to the survey, Americans also strongly support the idea of having more women in elected
- (20) office.
- (25) Marie Wilson is trying to build on this support by waging an aggressive media campaign "to spread the word that women are as capable as men of running government." She is optimistic that the day will come when women find their rightful place in the American political system. And she is certain that that place will include the White House.

Questions

25. The campaign described in the first paragraph -

- (1) supports Wilson's attempt to be elected to political office in America
- (2) raises money for other political groups similar to the White House Project
- (3) promotes the idea of women as political leaders
- (4) encourages Americans to support only women for political office

26. The main purpose of the second paragraph is to explain why -

- (1) Wilson wants to be judged on the basis of her ideas and qualifications
 - (2) Wilson believes more women should run for political office
 - (3) the public always focuses on the gender of female candidates
 - (4) the political climate in America has changed in recent years
-

27. In lines 9-10, "an environment" can be replaced by -

- (1) an atmosphere
 - (2) an office
 - (3) a focus
 - (4) a leadership
-

28. According to the third paragraph, most Americans believe that -

- (1) men and women can make difficult decisions equally well
 - (2) a larger number of women should be elected, but men are better than women at handling some issues
 - (3) men are more interested than women in such issues as the economy and national security
 - (4) women are often better leaders than men
-

29. An appropriate title for the text would be -

- (1) Good News and Bad News: The Results of a Recent Survey
 - (2) Will a Woman Ever Be President of the United States?
 - (3) One Woman's Efforts to Encourage Female Leadership
 - (4) The White House Project: Marie Wilson for President
-

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בחינה להתנסות עצמית 4AM – גיליון תשובות למילוי עצמי

מס' חוברת D BOOKLET No.

מרכז ארצי לבחינות ולהערכה (ע"ר)
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR TESTING & EVALUATION
المركز القطري للامتحانات والتقييم
מיסודן של האוניברסיטאות בישראל

שאלות לדוגמה	☐	☐	☐	☐
SAMPLE QUESTIONS	☐	☐	☐	☐

התחל כאן START HERE

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SECTION 1 פרק 1

[illegible]

SECTION 2 פרק 2

[illegible]

SECTION 3 פרק 3

[illegible]

SECTION 4 1719

[illegible]

SECTION 5 / 13

[illegible]

SECTION 6 פרק 6

[illegible]

SECTION / פרק 1

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SECTION 01710

אין לסמן מתחת לקו זה
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בחינה להתנסות עצמית 4AM

מפתח תשובות נכונות

פרק 1 SECTION

מספר השאלה	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
התשובה הנכונה	3	1	3	2	4	2	3	2	2	3	4	2	1	1	3	4	4	4	1	4	1	4	3	1	4	3	3

פרק 2 SECTION

מספר השאלה	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
התשובה הנכונה	3	2	3	4	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	4	2	1	1	2	3	2	4	3	4	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	1

פרק 2 SECTION

מספר השאלה	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
התשובה הנכונה	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	4	4	1	3	4	4	1	4	3	2	3	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	3

■ חישוב אומדן לציון בחינה 4AM להתנסות עצמית

נסביר להלן כיצד לחשב אומדן לציון הבחינה להתנסות עצמית.

חישוב ציון גלם

כל תשובה נכונה מזכה אתכם בנקודה. כדי לחשב את ציון הגלם, עליכם לסכם את הנקודות שצברתם בכל אחד מהפרקים הנכללים בבחינה.

חישוב הציון בבחינה

לכל ציון גלם מותאם ציון בסולם אחיד, שאינו מושפע מהנוסח או מהמועדים המסוימים של הבחינה. תוכלו להגיע לאומדן ציונכם בבחינה להתנסות עצמית על-ידי שימוש בטבלה שלהלן:

טבלת מעבר מציון גלם לאומדן הציון בבחינה

אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם	אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם	אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם
211	60	174	30	150	0
212	61	175	31	151	1
214	62	176	32	152	2
215	63	177	33	153	3
216	64	178	34	154	4
217	65	179	35	154	5
219	66	181	36	155	6
220	67	182	37	156	7
222	68	184	38	157	8
223	69	185	39	157	9
225	70	186	40	158	10
226	71	187	41	159	11
228	72	189	42	160	12
229	73	190	43	160	13
230	74	191	44	161	14
232	75	192	45	162	15
234	76	193	46	163	16
235	77	195	47	164	17
237	78	196	48	164	18
239	79	197	49	165	19
241	80	198	50	166	20
243	81	199	51	167	21
244	82	201	52	167	22
246	83	202	53	168	23
248	84	203	54	169	24
250	85	204	55	170	25
		206	56	171	26
		207	57	172	27
		208	58	173	28
		210	59	173	29

■ התפלגות ציוני הנבחנים

הטבלה שלהלן תסייע לכם להבין את משמעות האומדן אליו הגעתם, על-ידי תיאור התפלגות ציוני כלל הנבחנים. בטבלה מוצגות 17 קטגוריות של טווחי ציונים. לגבי כל טווח מוצג אחוז הנבחנים שציונם נמצא מתחתיו, בתוכו ומעליו. לדוגמה, מי שציונו בבחינה הוא 212, נמצא בטווח הציונים 210-214. כ-55% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון מתחת לטווח זה, כ-8% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון בטווח זה, וכ-37% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון מעל טווח זה.

אחוזי נבחנים בטווחי הציון בבחינת אמי"ר

אחוז הנבחנים שציונם נמצא			
טווח ציונים	מתחת לטווח	בטווח	מעל לטווח
169 – 150	0	3	97
174 – 170	3	4	93
179 – 175	7	5	88
184 – 180	12	5	83
189 – 185	17	7	76
194 – 190	24	7	69
199 – 195	31	7	62
204 – 200	38	8	54
209 – 205	46	9	45
214 – 210	55	8	37
219 – 215	63	8	29
224 – 220	71	7	22
229 – 225	78	7	15
234 – 230	85	6	9
239 – 235	91	4	5
244 – 240	95	3	2
250 – 245	98	2	0

הערה: החלוקה לקטגוריות נעשתה לשם ההדגמה בלבד; אין חלוקה זו משקפת מדיניות קבלה של מוסד כלשהו.

SECTION 1**This section contains 22 questions.**

The time allotted is 20 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

Sentence Completions (Questions 1-8)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each question, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. The town of Beaumont, Texas, recently celebrated the 100th ____ of the discovery of oil there.

(1) diversity
(2) anniversary
(3) abbreviation
(4) donation

2. Dieticians recommend that growing children be given daily ____ of vitamins and minerals.

(1) doses
(2) alarms
(3) handles
(4) coughs

3. Unfortunately, the problem of homelessness has ____ in many countries over the past decade.

(1) worsened
(2) floated
(3) failed
(4) softened

4. During World War I, French military forces trained parrots to ____ troops of approaching enemy aircraft.

(1) alert
(2) reclaim
(3) invest
(4) enforce

 **turn the page** 

5. The World Wildlife Fund supports research on endangered animal species and other _____ projects.
- (1) contemplation
 - (2) conservation
 - (3) confrontation
 - (4) congestion
-
6. Headdresses made from exotic bird feathers were a symbol of high social status among Incan _____.
- (1) excuses
 - (2) captives
 - (3) nobles
 - (4) grains
-
7. It is essential to find substitute sources of energy because the amount of fossil fuel on earth is _____.
- (1) finite
 - (2) comparable
 - (3) vital
 - (4) prominent
-
8. The city of Abidjan was the capital of the Ivory Coast until 1983, when Yamoussoukro was _____ as the new capital.
- (1) designated
 - (2) illuminated
 - (3) duplicated
 - (4) intimidated
-

Restatements (Questions 9-12)

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence**.

9. No star, apart from the sun, is close enough to earth to appear as anything but a tiny point of light.
- (1) Anything that is far away from the sun or earth and looks like a tiny point of light is a star.
 - (2) Compared to the sun, other stars can provide earth with only a tiny amount of light.
 - (3) All stars – except for the sun – look like very small points of light because they are so far from earth.
 - (4) The smallest points of light that can be seen from earth come from stars that are more distant than the sun.
-
10. Chekhov called his play *The Seagull* a comedy, a description which has always puzzled playgoers, actors, directors and critics.
- (1) People have always wondered why Chekhov described *The Seagull* as a comedy.
 - (2) Chekhov did not know how to describe his play *The Seagull*, although many viewed it as a comedy.
 - (3) For many people, one of the most puzzling of Chekhov's comedies has always been *The Seagull*.
 - (4) Despite Chekhov's opinion of his play, those who have seen *The Seagull* agree that it is a comedy.
-
11. H. G. Wells' literary output extended well beyond the science fiction for which he is renowned and included theater reviews and scientific essays.
- (1) While H. G. Wells is renowned as an author of science fiction, he preferred his other works, particularly theater reviews and scientific essays.
 - (2) Although he is best known for his science fiction, H. G. Wells also wrote theater reviews and scientific essays, among other types of works.
 - (3) H. G. Wells' science fiction works are his most popular, but his other works – which include theater reviews and scientific essays – are of a higher standard.
 - (4) H. G. Wells spent the early part of his career writing science fiction, but his later literary output consisted of theater reviews and scientific essays.
-
12. Venetian artist Tintoretto was dubbed "Il Furioso" because of the frenetic pace at which he painted.
- (1) Tintoretto's nickname, "Il Furioso," alludes to his intense speed as a painter.
 - (2) Tintoretto admired Il Furioso because of the emotional depth of his paintings.
 - (3) Tintoretto, the eccentric Venetian painter, signed his works "Il Furioso."
 - (4) Tintoretto's painting expressed his existential rage, earning him the label "Il Furioso."
-

 **turn the page** 

Reading Comprehension

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

Text I (Questions 13-17)

- (1) Since the early 19th century, a tall, wooden clock has stood in the lobby of the George Hotel in North Yorkshire, England. The clock kept perfect time until the day the owner of the hotel died. Then it stopped and nobody could fix it. The new owner of the George decided to leave it standing in its place and enjoyed telling the story to his
- (5) guests.

- In 1875, an American songwriter named Henry Work came to stay at the George. He asked about the big clock and was told the story of how it had stopped working. Work was inspired to write a song about the clock. He called it "My Grandfather's Clock," and it became extremely popular. Because of this song, tall clocks that stand on
- (10) the floor came to be known as grandfather clocks.

Questions

13. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) explain how a grandfather clock works
- (2) describe grandfather clocks all over the world
- (3) explain how grandfather clocks got their name
- (4) discuss the invention of the grandfather clock

14. According to the first paragraph, "George" was the name of -

- (1) the man who invented grandfather clocks
 - (2) the owner of a hotel in North Yorkshire
 - (3) a tall, wooden clock
 - (4) a hotel in England
-

15. A clock that keeps "perfect time" (line 2) is -

- (1) fast
 - (2) neither fast nor slow
 - (3) slow
 - (4) sometimes slow and sometimes fast
-

16. "Then" (line 3) could be replaced by -

- (1) When the hotel was built
 - (2) When the owner died
 - (3) Since the early 19th century
 - (4) After the new owner bought the hotel
-

17. According to the last paragraph, Henry Work was a -

- (1) clockmaker
 - (2) hotel owner
 - (3) songwriter
 - (4) singer
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 18-22)

- (1) In ancient Greece, doctors were people of great importance. Although some had permanent clinics in towns, most doctors travelled from place to place to see their patients. They placed great emphasis on cleanliness, never touching a wound and examining it only with the aid of instruments. They questioned patients closely about
- (5) their symptoms and looked for factors in people's lives and surroundings that might affect their health. Greek doctors also prepared herbal and mineral mixtures with antiseptic properties for the treatment of wounds. Although not always beneficial to patients, the procedures they employed involved much care and caution.

- (10) In addition to addressing the physical aspects of disease, Greek doctors did not neglect the spiritual side of healing. When their own efforts failed, they recommended that their patients visit one of the many "asclepieia" – temples dedicated to the patron god of physicians, Asclepius, and his daughters, Hygeia (health) and Panacea (healing). At the temples, patients relaxed in beautiful surroundings and read inscriptions on marble pillars that told of miraculous remedies provided by the gods. It was believed
- (15) that if they spent the night in the sacred hall, Asclepius would appear to them as they slept and give them a "dream drug" or even perform "dream surgery," and cure them.

- (20) The greatest of all doctors in ancient Greece was Hippocrates. A physician and surgeon, he headed a medical school on the Aegean island of Kos. His work and that of his followers is contained in the *Corpus Hippocraticum*, over 70 volumes that range in content from detailed case histories to thoughts on the practice of medicine, the effects of the environment on health and, most importantly, prognosis. It was the Hippocratic school's concentration on the latter that distinguished it from other medical schools of thought that were active at the time. While non-Hippocratic doctors only tried to identify symptoms and make diagnoses, the Kos physicians went one step further and
- (25) tried to predict a patient's prospects of recovery.

Questions

18. The main purpose of the first paragraph is to -

- (1) discuss the relationship between Greek doctors and their patients
- (2) explain why doctors were so important in ancient Greece
- (3) compare medical procedures used in different places
- (4) describe the methods used by doctors in ancient Greece

19. It can be understood from the second paragraph that, in addition to treating the physical aspects of disease, Greek doctors -

- (1) tried to heal patients by listening to their dreams
- (2) recognised that illness also had spiritual aspects
- (3) tried to find religious explanations for a person's symptoms
- (4) prayed to Asclepius, the god of healing

20. According to the third paragraph, the *Corpus Hippocraticum* contains -

- (1) stories about the most famous doctor in ancient Greece
- (2) the history of the Aegean island of Kos
- (3) the medical works of the Kos physicians
- (4) criticism of non-Hippocratic doctors

21. It can be understood from the last paragraph that "prognosis" (line 21) means -

- (1) concentrating on health
- (2) the practice of medicine
- (3) identifying a patient's symptoms
- (4) a patient's prospects of recovery

22. In line 22, "the latter" refers to -

- (1) the practice of medicine
 - (2) health
 - (3) the Hippocratic school
 - (4) prognosis
-



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SECTION 2

This section contains 22 questions.

The time allotted is 20 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

Sentence Completions (Questions 1-8)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each question, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. After the Second World War, Western European nations cooperated closely to ____ that there would be no revival of Germany's military might.
 (1) ensure
 (2) pretend
 (3) hesitate
 (4) recollect

2. The loss of any one sense, such as sight or hearing, changes the way a person ____ the world.
 (1) ignores
 (2) perceives
 (3) resists
 (4) accuses

3. In 2001, China exported 102 billion dollars' worth of ____ – ranging from shoes to electronics – to the United States.
 (1) clues
 (2) wounds
 (3) yawns
 (4) goods

4. German physicist Gabriel Fahrenheit created an improved, more ____ thermometer by filling it with mercury instead of alcohol.
 (1) accurate
 (2) conscious
 (3) tense
 (4) foreign

 **turn the page** 

5. While investigating another crime, the police ____ a plot to steal the *Mona Lisa*.
- (1) decreased
 - (2) uncovered
 - (3) replaced
 - (4) enclosed
-
6. Medieval manuscripts of Geoffrey Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* contain different versions of the work because each scribe made his own ____ as he copied the text.
- (1) adversaries
 - (2) alterations
 - (3) alliances
 - (4) acquittals
-
7. Plants of the valerian family grow ____ in the Northern Hemisphere, but some are found in the Southern Hemisphere.
- (1) silently
 - (2) chiefly
 - (3) pitifully
 - (4) gently
-
8. On November 6, 1984, General Pinochet seized all political power in Chile, abruptly ____ the process of political liberalization that had begun fifteen months earlier.
- (1) halting
 - (2) installing
 - (3) generating
 - (4) summarizing
-

Restatements (Questions 9-12)

This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement **which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence**.

9. Today, nearly all trains are powered by electricity or diesel fuel rather than steam.

- (1) Most electric and diesel train engines can also be powered by steam.
- (2) Most trains today are powered by electricity or diesel fuel, not steam.
- (3) Steam trains are less powerful than those that use electricity or diesel fuel.
- (4) Today, most trains are powered by electricity, diesel fuel, or steam.

10. The coqui, a small tree frog that lives on the island of Puerto Rico, is rarely found anywhere else in the world.

- (1) The coqui, the world's rarest tree frog, lives on the island of Puerto Rico.
- (2) People come to Puerto Rico from all over the world to see the coqui, a small tree frog.
- (3) Several animals, including the coqui, are found only in Puerto Rico.
- (4) Puerto Rico is practically the only place in the world where the coqui lives.

11. Although it shared the fundamental features of previous economic depressions, the Great Depression of the 1930s was unprecedented in its length and in the wholesale poverty and tragedy it inflicted on society.

- (1) Although the Great Depression of the 1930s did not last as long as other economic depressions, it inflicted more poverty and tragedy on society than any other depression in history.
- (2) The Great Depression of the 1930s was similar to earlier economic depressions, but it lasted longer and caused more extensive poverty and suffering than any depression before it.
- (3) The Great Depression of the 1930s was different from every other economic depression in that it not only impoverished many people, but it also brought tragedy to society as a whole.
- (4) Because the Great Depression of the 1930s caused so much poverty and suffering, its effects on society lasted longer than those of any depression since.

 **turn the page** 

12. American patriot Samuel Adams skillfully exploited the 1770 Boston Massacre – in which eight British soldiers shot and killed several demonstrators – to foment anti-British sentiment in the colonies.
- (1) The Boston Massacre was the turning point in Samuel Adams' campaign against British rule in the American colonies.
 - (2) Samuel Adams expertly manipulated the Boston Massacre to incite resentment towards the British in the American colonies.
 - (3) Prior to the Boston Massacre, few people opposed the British presence in the American colonies, with the exception of Samuel Adams.
 - (4) Samuel Adams was able to exploit anti-British sentiment in the colonies to persuade many Americans that the British were responsible for the Boston Massacre.

Reading Comprehension

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

Text I (Questions 13-17)

- (1) The World Health Organization (WHO) recently conducted a worldwide study on mental health problems. The main purpose of the study was to find out whether mental illnesses and their symptoms are the same all over the world. Researchers also investigated whether certain psychological disorders are more common in some countries than in others.

- (5) Many anthropologists claim that people in different cultures suffer from different psychological symptoms and disorders. The results of WHO's study, however, showed that people around the world have similar mental health problems, although people in different countries may give different names to the same set of symptoms. For example, what is called "anxiety" in the United States may be called "kidney weakness" in China and "fatigue" in Europe.

- (10) WHO's researchers studied more than 25,000 patients in 14 countries. They found that 24% of these patients were suffering from well-defined psychological disorders, the most common ones being depression and nervous fatigue. The study showed that people all over the world suffer from these disorders. However, some illnesses appear to be more common in certain countries than in others. For instance, the percentage of people suffering from depression was found to be highest in Chile and Brazil, and lowest in China, Japan and Nigeria.

Questions

13. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) explain why WHO is an important organization
 - (2) compare different psychological disorders
 - (3) present the results of a WHO study
 - (4) discuss the causes of mental illness
-

14. The main idea of the second paragraph is that -

- (1) anthropologists often study mental illness in different cultures
 - (2) WHO studied different disorders in different countries
 - (3) patients with mental illnesses have many different symptoms
 - (4) people everywhere have similar mental health problems
-

15. In lines 9-11 ("For example . . . Europe") the author presents examples of -

- (1) differences among several types of disorders
 - (2) different types of mental health problems
 - (3) differences among studies in several countries
 - (4) different names given to the same set of symptoms
-

16. In line 14, "ones" refers to -

- (1) WHO researchers
 - (2) patients
 - (3) psychological disorders
 - (4) countries
-

17. What did the WHO study show about China, Japan and Nigeria?

- (1) Depression is called by different names in these countries.
 - (2) Fewer people suffer from depression in these countries than in others.
 - (3) There is more mental illness in these countries than in Chile and Brazil.
 - (4) Of the people in these countries, 24% have psychological disorders.
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 18-22)

- (1) Mark Twain once said that accident is the greatest of all inventors. If you have any doubt about this, go into your kitchen and look around. You might find a Teflon pan, a microwave oven, or a box of matches. Accident played a role in the invention of all these common household items. But not everyone can make the most of an accident.
- (5) The difference between inventors and the rest of us is that they see possibilities where we see only everyday events. In the words of Louis Pasteur, "Chance favors only the prepared mind."

- (10) One such mind belonged to a pharmacist named John Walker. One day in 1826, he was using a wooden stick to mix potassium chlorate and antimony sulphide. Unable to clean the mixture off the stick, he tried to scrape it off against the stone floor and was startled to see the stick burst into flames. He realized that he had stumbled upon a compound that could be used to light a fire easily. In no time at all, Walker was marketing the first friction match, or to use his catchy name, the "sulphuretted peroxide strikeable."

- (15) Sometimes, when an inventor is seeking a solution to a problem, the answer appears out of nowhere. In 1928, Alexander Fleming was searching for a means of treating bacterial infections. One day some dust drifted through the open window of his laboratory, landing in a petri dish where he was growing a culture of bacteria. It caused parts of the culture to change color. What Fleming did next earned him and two
- (20) colleagues a Nobel Prize: instead of throwing out the contaminated petri dish, he looked at its contents under the microscope. He realized that the bacteria were being destroyed by mold found in the dust and that some substance in the mold could be used to make an antibacterial medicine. From this beginning came penicillin, a medicine that has saved countless lives.

Questions

18. It can be understood from the first paragraph that Mark Twain believed that _____.

- (1) most inventions involve an element of chance
 - (2) inventors are more intelligent than other people
 - (3) the greatest inventions took place in the kitchen
 - (4) inventors must be careful to avoid accidents
-

19. Which of the following is an example of a "prepared mind" (line 7)?

- (1) Alexander Fleming studying the contents of the petri dish instead of throwing it out
 - (2) John Walker mixing potassium chlorate and antimony sulphide
 - (3) Alexander Fleming leaving his laboratory window open
 - (4) John Walker giving his invention a catchy name
-

20. The main purpose of the second paragraph is to -

- (1) introduce the subject of the last paragraph
 - (2) describe how the first friction match was marketed
 - (3) support the idea presented in the first paragraph
 - (4) discuss John Walker's career
-

21. In line 16, "means of" could best be restated as -

- (1) example of
 - (2) proof that
 - (3) method for
 - (4) reason why
-

22. According to the last paragraph, what happened in 1928?

- (1) Alexander Fleming received a Nobel Prize.
 - (2) Alexander Fleming observed mold destroying bacteria.
 - (3) Penicillin saved countless lives.
 - (4) A culture of bacteria was grown for the first time.
-

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בחינה להתנסות עצמית 5AM – גיליון תשובות למילוי עצמי

שם משפחה ושם פרטי **A** NAME

מס' זיהוי **B** I.D. No.

DATE תאריך LANGUAGE שפה

BOOKLET No. **D** מס' חוברת



כתובת **C** ADDRESS

שאלות לדוגמה
SAMPLE QUESTIONS

התחל כאן START HERE

FOR OFFICE USE לשימוש משרדי

פרק 1 SECTION 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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פרק 2 SECTION 2

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פרק 3 SECTION 3

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פרק 4 SECTION 4

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פרק 5 SECTION 5

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פרק 6 SECTION 6

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פרק 7 SECTION 7

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פרק 8 SECTION 8

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אין כתיבה מתחת לקו
DO NOT WRITE BELOW THE LINE

בחינה להתנסות עצמית 5AM

מפתח תשובות נכונות

פרק 1 SECTION

מספר השאלה	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
התשובה הנכונה	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	4	2	2	3	4	2	3	4	4

פרק 2 SECTION

מספר השאלה	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
התשובה הנכונה	1	2	4	1	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	1	1	3	3	2

■ חישוב אומדן לציון בחינה 5AM להתנסות עצמית

נסביר להלן כיצד לחשב אומדן לציון הבחינה להתנסות עצמית.

חישוב ציון גלם

כל תשובה נכונה מזכה אתכם בנקודה. כדי לחשב את ציון הגלם, עליכם לסכם את הנקודות שצברתם בכל אחד מהפרקים הנכללים בבחינה.

חישוב הציון בבחינה

לכל ציון גלם מותאם ציון בסולם אחיד, שאינו מושפע מהנוסח או מהמועדים המסוימים של הבחינה. תוכלו להגיע לאומדן ציונכם בבחינה להתנסות עצמית על-ידי שימוש בטבלה שלהלן:

טבלת מעבר מציון גלם לאומדן הציון בבחינה

ציון גלם	אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם	אומדן הציון בבחינה
0	150	30	212
1	152	31	214
2	154	32	216
3	156	33	218
4	158	34	220
5	160	35	222
6	162	36	225
7	164	37	228
8	166	38	230
9	168	39	233
10	170	40	236
11	172	41	239
12	174	42	242
13	176	43	246
14	178	44	250
15	180		
16	182		
17	184		
18	187		
19	189		
20	191		
21	193		
22	195		
23	197		
24	199		
25	201		
26	203		
27	205		
28	208		
29	210		

■ התפלגות ציוני הנבחנים

הטבלה שלהלן תסייע לכם להבין את משמעות האומדן אליו הגעתם, על-ידי תיאור התפלגות ציוני כלל הנבחנים. בטבלה מוצגות 17 קטגוריות של טווחי ציונים. לגבי כל טווח מוצג אחוז הנבחנים שציונם נמצא מתחתיו, בתוכו ומעליו. לדוגמה, מי שציונו בבחינה הוא 212, נמצא בטווח הציונים 210-214. כ-55% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון מתחת לטווח זה, כ-8% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון בטווח זה, וכ-37% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון מעל טווח זה.

אחוזי נבחנים בטווחי הציון בבחינת אמי"ר

אחוז הנבחנים שציונם נמצא			
טווח ציונים	מתחת לטווח	בטווח	מעל לטווח
169 – 150	0	3	97
174 – 170	3	4	93
179 – 175	7	5	88
184 – 180	12	5	83
189 – 185	17	7	76
194 – 190	24	7	69
199 – 195	31	7	62
204 – 200	38	8	54
209 – 205	46	9	45
214 – 210	55	8	37
219 – 215	63	8	29
224 – 220	71	7	22
229 – 225	78	7	15
234 – 230	85	6	9
239 – 235	91	4	5
244 – 240	95	3	2
250 – 245	98	2	0

הערה: החלוקה לקטגוריות נעשתה לשם ההדגמה בלבד; אין חלוקה זו משקפת מדיניות קבלה של מוסד כלשהו.

■ התפלגות ציוני הנבחנים

הטבלה שלהלן תסייע לכם להבין את משמעות האומדן אליו הגעתם, על-ידי תיאור התפלגות ציוני כלל הנבחנים. בטבלה מוצגות 17 קטגוריות של טווחי ציונים. לגבי כל טווח מוצג אחוז הנבחנים שציונם נמצא מתחתיו, בתוכו ומעליו. לדוגמה, מי שציונו בבחינה הוא 212, נמצא בטווח הציונים 210-214. כ-55% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון מתחת לטווח זה, כ-8% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון בטווח זה, וכ-37% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון מעל טווח זה.

אחוזי נבחנים בטווחי הציון בבחינת אמי"ר

אחוז הנבחנים שציונם נמצא			
טווח ציונים	מתחת לטווח	בטווח	מעל לטווח
169 – 150	0	3	97
174 – 170	3	4	93
179 – 175	7	5	88
184 – 180	12	5	83
189 – 185	17	7	76
194 – 190	24	7	69
199 – 195	31	7	62
204 – 200	38	8	54
209 – 205	46	9	45
214 – 210	55	8	37
219 – 215	63	8	29
224 – 220	71	7	22
229 – 225	78	7	15
234 – 230	85	6	9
239 – 235	91	4	5
244 – 240	95	3	2
250 – 245	98	2	0

הערה: החלוקה לקטגוריות נעשתה לשם ההדגמה בלבד; אין חלוקה זו משקפת מדיניות קבלה של מוסד כלשהו.