

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

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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

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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

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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

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

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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

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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
- 



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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

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

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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

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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

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

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

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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

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 **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.
-

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**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 secretively, 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.

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**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.

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**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.

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 **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.
- Psychologists often consider three factors when they define thoughts as daydreams:
- (5) 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.
- 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
- (20) other things such as driving or walking the dog.
- 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,
- (25) 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



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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

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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

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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
- 



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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

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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

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

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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

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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 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 problem, its longer legs enable it to overtake its prey . . .
- (5)
- (10)

- 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 together, in the same way that wolves do today.
- (20)
- 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 once have believed about these creatures could be wrong.
- (25)

## *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

שם משפחה ושם פרטי **A** NAME

מס' זיהוי **B** I.D. No.

תאריך **C** DATE

שפה LANGUAGE

מס' חוברת **D** BOOKLET No.



כתובת ADDRESS

מס' חוברת **C** BOOKLET No.

שאלות לדוגמה  
 SAMPLE QUESTIONS

תחל 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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## בחינה להתנסות עצמית 1AM

### 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	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

#### 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
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

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

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

