

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 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 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 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.

- 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,
- (10) what is called "anxiety" in the United States may be called "kidney weakness" in China and "fatigue" in Europe.

- 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
- (15) 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.

שפה **C** LANGUAGE

תאריך **D** DATE

מס' חוברת **D** BOOKLET No.

כתובת ADDRESS

תחילת ואם תחילת START HERE

לשימוש משרדי FOR OFFICE USE



מס' חוברת **D** BOOKLET No.

כתובת ADDRESS

שאלות לדוגמה
 SAMPLE QUESTIONS

SECTION 1 פרק 1

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SECTION 2 פרק 2

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SECTION 3 פרק 3

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SECTION 4 פרק 4

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SECTION 5 פרק 5

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SECTION 6 פרק 6

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SECTION 7 פרק 7

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SECTION 8 פרק 8

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אל תכתוב מתחת לקו
 DO NOT WRITE BELOW THE LINE

בחינה להתנסות עצמית 5AM

מפתח תשובות נכונות

SECTION 1 פרק 1

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	4	3	2	4	3	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	התשובה הנכונה

SECTION 2 פרק 2

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	3	3	1	1	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	4	2	1	2	2	2	1	4	2	1	1	התשובה הנכונה

■ 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

אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם	אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם
112	30	50	0
114	31	52	1
116	32	54	2
118	33	56	3
120	34	58	4
122	35	60	5
125	36	62	6
128	37	64	7
130	38	66	8
133	39	68	9
136	40	70	10
139	41	72	11
142	42	74	12
146	43	76	13
150	44	78	14
		80	15
		82	16
		84	17
		87	18
		89	19
		91	20
		93	21
		95	22
		97	23
		99	24
		101	25
		103	26
		105	27
		108	28
		110	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			
מעל לטווח	בטווח	מתחת לטווח	טווח ציונים
97	3	0	69 – 50
93	4	3	74 – 70
88	5	7	79 – 75
83	5	12	84 – 80
76	7	17	89 – 85
69	7	24	94 – 90
62	7	31	99 – 95
54	8	38	104 – 100
45	9	46	109 – 105
37	8	55	114 – 110
29	8	63	119 – 115
22	7	71	124 – 120
15	7	78	129 – 125
9	6	85	134 – 130
5	4	91	139 – 135
2	3	95	144 – 140
0	2	98	150 – 145

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