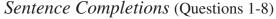


ENGLISH

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.



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. Chiang Ching-kuo was president of Taiwan from 1978 _____ his death in 1988.
 - (1) behind
 - (2) until
 - (3) since
 - (4) without
- 2. In many languages, the word for "mother" begins with the ____ "m".
 - (1) place
 - (2) shape
 - (3) size
 - (4) letter
- **3.** Chocolate ____ more caffeine than most people realize.
 - (1) freezes
 - (2) handles
 - (3) decides
 - (4) contains
- **4.** The Korean ____ consists mainly of rice, fish, and vegetables.
 - (1) empire
 - (2) myth
 - (3) intrigue
 - (4) diet



















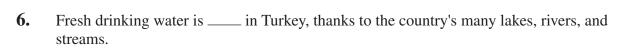
5. Certain technical terms are ____ used by scientists even though there is little agreement on their exact meaning.

- 45 -



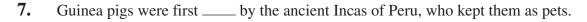
(1) politely

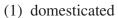
- (2) frequently
- (3) separately
- (4) defensively





- (1) persistent
- (2) possessive
- (3) peculiar
- (4) plentiful





- (2) speculated
- (3) illustrated
- (4) aggravated



8. Though his novel has become a literary classic, Cervantes had a very ____ motive for writing *Don Quixote*: to earn as much money as possible.



- (2) prominent
- (3) prolific
- (4) pragmatic

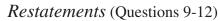












This part consists of several sentences, each followed by four possible ways of restating the main idea of that sentence in different words. For each question, choose the one restatement which best expresses the meaning of the original sentence.

- **9.** Over ten percent of Russian children are born with birth defects, a fact that is largely attributed to the effects of environmental pollution.
 - (1) Environmental pollution has been linked to one in every ten cases of birth defects among Russian children.
 - (2) Although the level of environmental pollution in Russia has been reduced, over ten percent of the children there are born with birth defects.
 - (3) Although a tenth of Russian children are born with birth defects, the role of environmental pollution in causing these problems has not been proven.
 - (4) Environmental pollution is considered to be the main reason that more than a tenth of Russian children are born with birth defects.
- **10.** Until 1985, knowledge about Pluto remained scanty because it appeared as a featureless blob even when viewed through the finest telescopes.
 - (1) In 1985, despite improvements in telescopes, Pluto still looked like a featureless blob.
 - (2) Due to faulty telescopes, Pluto was thought to be a featureless blob until 1985.
 - (3) In 1985, scientists developed new telescopes specifically to see Pluto's features more clearly.
 - (4) Since its features did not appear clearly even through the best telescopes, not much was known about Pluto before 1985.
- 11. The theory that placebos can alleviate symptoms has been refuted.
 - (1) It has been shown that placebos are ineffective in relieving symptoms.
 - (2) The degree to which placebos ease certain symptoms is now being questioned.
 - (3) The effectiveness of placebos has never been fully explained.
 - (4) There is little evidence for or against the helpfulness of placebos.
- **12.** Paleontologists working in Egypt have unearthed the remains of an immense dinosaur.
 - (1) Paleontologists believe that the rarest dinosaur in the world may be buried in Egypt.
 - (2) Paleontologists in Egypt think they have discovered a new group of dinosaurs.
 - (3) Paleontologists working in Egypt have unearthed a previously unknown dinosaur.
 - (4) Paleontologists have found the bones of a huge dinosaur in Egypt.





















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)

Speech is a uniquely human activity, but many animals have their own ways of communicating. Bees indicate the locations of food sources by performing elaborate dances. Ants leave trails of chemicals for other ants to follow.

Certain qualities distinguish animal from human communication. Unlike human language, animal communication is not abstract; it conveys information about specific events or physical objects. This concrete mode of communication can be used neither to think about time – past, present, or future – nor to communicate new ideas.

Many animals use sounds to communicate. Recordings of animal sounds made under natural conditions suggest that birds and mammals have "vocabularies" ranging from five to thirty distinct calls. The small number of animal calls contrasts sharply with the thousands of words used in human speech. Most scientists believe that animal calls are primarily instinctive, automatic responses to certain situations – expressions of pleasure, alarm, warning, and so on. With rare exceptions, animal calls, unlike human vocabularies, are not learned, nor can they be applied to novel situations.

(15) Extensive research has been conducted in order to find out if apes can be taught symbolic language. Some studies indicate that this may be possible, but their conclusions are still subject to debate. In general, scientists agree that animal communication lacks the infinite flexibility and creativity of human language.

Questions

- 13. The examples of animal communication presented in the first paragraph -
 - (1) are not concrete
 - (2) are also used by humans
 - (3) are flexible and creative
 - (4) do not involve sound
- **14.** The main purpose of the third paragraph is to compare -
 - (1) how humans and animals communicate with each other
 - (2) sounds made by different kinds of animals
 - (3) animal calls and human vocabulary
 - (4) expressions of pleasure, alarm, and warning















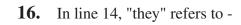




In line 10, "distinct" can best be replaced by -

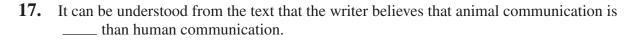


- (1) loud
- (2) attractive
- (3) physical
- (4) different





- (1) exceptions
- (2) animal calls
- (3) human vocabularies
- (4) responses





- (1) more expressive
- (2) more creative
- (3) less instinctual
- (4) less complex



















Text II (Questions 18-22)

A recent article in the *Financial Times* showcased a highly successful marketing scheme aimed at increasing circulation in the Italian newspaper industry. Daily newspapers are now packaged together with a book. The cost of such a package is higher than that of a newspaper alone, but below what one would pay for a book in a bookshop.

This innovative marketing ploy was first devised in the 1990s, when Italian newspapers were suffering severe losses as a result of a decline in advertising. In an effort to increase sales, publishers offered a free CD or magazine with each paper. Later, however, the add-on products became high-quality books, including novels and volumes of poetry.

La Repubblica, which now sells about 630,000 papers a day, set the ball rolling by issuing a series of 20th-century literary classics. The first book in the series was given away free, but subsequent volumes were sold with the newspaper at a discounted price. Public response exceeded all expectations and Corriere della Sera, which outsells La Repubblica by a margin of 50,000 copies a day, countered with its own series. Both newspapers have since issued collections of comic books, encyclopedias, art, poetry, and history books. Other Italian nationals, including La Stampa, Il Messaggero, and Il

history books. Other Italian nationals, including *La Stampa*, *Il Messaggero*, and *Il Giornale*, as well as an array of local newspapers, have imitated the promotion. "Books have now become an essential supplement to newspapers," says Francesco Cesati of FIEG, the Italian newspaper publishers' association.

The venture has dramatically increased profits, enabling newspaper publishers to enhance their products with colorful layouts and new formats. Moreover, the practice has turned the Italian book market on its head, transforming newspaper kiosks into small bookshops. According to Rosalba Rattalino, a researcher at a Milan-based think tank called Eurisko, these promotions have reached Italians who are unlikely to set foot in a bookshop, reigniting their interest in reading.

Questions

- **18.** The main purpose of the text is to -
 - (1) compare the marketing practices of *La Repubblica* and *Corriere della Sera*
 - (2) discuss changes in the Italian public's reading habits
 - (3) describe a strategy employed by Italian newspaper publishers to improve sales
 - (4) criticize an article that appeared recently in the Financial Times
- **19.** Which of the following is <u>not</u> an example of an add-on product?
 - (1) a magazine
 - (2) a CD
 - (3) a comic book
 - (4) La Stampa















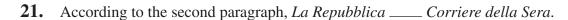




20. The main purpose of the second paragraph is to -



- (1) explain how the concept of add-on products spread through the Italian newspaper industry
- (2) discuss the competition among leading Italian daily newspapers
- (3) describe the kinds of books that are often packaged with Italian newspapers
- (4) examine the public response to La Repubblica's promotion





- (1) is sold together with
- (2) has taken over
- (3) cannot compete with
- (4) sells fewer copies than





- (2) has undergone dramatic changes
- (3) is now controlled by newspaper publishers
- (4) has become more profitable





















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תשובות סופיות

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