

**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.

*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 movie *Sleepless in Seattle* was \_\_\_\_\_ on location in Seattle, Washington.

- (1) fought
- (2) fixed
- (3) flown
- (4) filmed

2. The chess term "checkmate" probably comes from the Persian \_\_\_\_\_ *shah mat*, meaning "the king is defeated."

- (1) quiz
- (2) beach
- (3) collar
- (4) phrase

3. Louis Armstrong, who was an exceptionally \_\_\_\_\_ musician, is considered the most outstanding trumpeter in the history of jazz.

- (1) current
- (2) gifted
- (3) decent
- (4) required

4. In 1990, tennis player John McEnroe was \_\_\_\_\_ from a Grand Slam tournament for behaving in an inappropriate manner.

- (1) disqualified
- (2) disclosed
- (3) disfigured
- (4) disarmed

5. Most forest fires cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ without the aid of helicopters.

- (1) articulated
- (2) smuggled
- (3) intimidated
- (4) extinguished

6. The Louvre Palace was built on the site of a 12th-century \_\_\_\_\_ erected by King Philippe Auguste to defend the city of Paris.

- (1) mosaic
- (2) fortress
- (3) commotion
- (4) shortage

7. In infants and young children, gender affects the rate of physical growth so \_\_\_\_\_ that it is of no significance.

- (1) slightly
- (2) typically
- (3) personally
- (4) frequently

8. Before a vaccine against smallpox was developed, millions of people \_\_\_\_\_ to the dreaded disease.

- (1) succumbed
- (2) gravitated
- (3) transgressed
- (4) commenced

**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. Karl Marx, an opinionated and arrogant man, had many admirers but few friends.

- (1) While many people admired Karl Marx, who had strong opinions and was not at all modest, he did not have many friends.
- (2) Karl Marx's friends generally admired him but thought that he was too outspoken and conceited.
- (3) Karl Marx was respected by many people, who admired him both for his ideas and for his self-assurance.
- (4) Although Karl Marx was a bitter, intolerant person, few of his friends and admirers were bothered by this.

10. The incidence of traffic accidents involving young drivers increases in direct proportion to the number of passengers in the car.

- (1) The incidence of traffic accidents increases in direct proportion to the ages of the drivers involved.
- (2) Young drivers are more likely to be involved in serious accidents if they are alone in the car.
- (3) The more people in the car with a young driver, the higher the likelihood of an accident occurring.
- (4) Passengers in a car are more likely to be injured in a traffic accident if the driver is young.

11. Americans tend to overestimate the role of individualism in their country's economic past.

- (1) Individualism played a great role in America's economic past, despite what many Americans may think.
- (2) In the past, Americans considered individualism more important to their country's economy than they do today.
- (3) Americans now believe that the individualism which once affected their country's economy no longer exists.
- (4) Americans often think that individualism played a greater role in the economic past of their country than it actually did.

12. Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. (Shakespeare, *Henry IV*, Part 2)

- (1) A ruler has many worries.
- (2) Not all leaders inherit their titles.
- (3) Royalty is not always worthy of the crown.
- (4) Great monarchs are often reluctant leaders.

*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 sign on the highway outside of Monowi, Nebraska, reads "Monowi, Population 1". Indeed, the town is one of a handful of places in the United States with only one resident. The lone inhabitant of Monowi is Elsie Eiler, a woman in her eighties. She serves as the mayor and librarian and is also the only taxpayer – her taxes cover the cost of the town's four street lights.

- (5) To earn a living, Elsie runs the Monowi Tavern, which is open for a few hours most evenings. Her regular customers, who live in nearby towns or on farms in the area, make the drive to Monowi to have a drink or a bite to eat and to enjoy the owner's company. The tavern's sign offers visitors the "coldest beer in town" – not a hard promise to keep.

- (10) Founded in 1902, Monowi has always been a tiny town. Even at its peak in the 1930s, the population never exceeded 150. The town's economy depended on the railway. The trains carried local farmers' produce to city markets and brought goods to Monowi. Over the years, young people began leaving to seek better employment opportunities elsewhere. By the 1970s, the population had dwindled to such an extent that the railway decided to discontinue its service to the town. As a result, the town grew even smaller, until it was eventually reduced to two residents: Elsie and her husband, Rudy.

- (15) After Rudy died in 2004, Elsie took his 5,000-book collection and created a library in his memory. The library's patrons, like the tavern's customers, come from the surrounding area. Today, Elsie keeps busy with her various tasks and when asked if she would consider moving away from Monowi, she replies simply: "It's home."

*Questions*

**13.** The main purpose of the first paragraph is to -

- (1) present Monowi and its only resident
- (2) discuss Elsie Eiler's life
- (3) describe an unusual highway sign
- (4) introduce the smallest town in the United States

14. It can be understood from the second paragraph that the promise on the tavern's sign is not hard to keep because -

- (1) not many people buy beer from Elsie
- (2) not everyone in town likes cold beer
- (3) there is no law against selling beer
- (4) there is no other place in town to buy beer

15. The third paragraph mainly discusses the \_\_\_\_\_ Monowi.

- (1) markets in
- (2) people who founded
- (3) history of
- (4) last two residents of

16. According to the third paragraph, Monowi -

- (1) was once a major farming town
- (2) first received railway service in 1902
- (3) was a wealthy town until the 1970s
- (4) never had more than 150 residents

17. It can be understood from the last paragraph that Elsie -

- (1) plans to stay in Monowi
- (2) no longer wants to run the tavern
- (3) would like to get married again
- (4) once considered leaving Monowi

*Text II* (Questions 18-22)

- (1) Sunlight is crucial to most of the food chains on Earth. The vast majority of plants produce food for themselves – and, indirectly, for the animals that feed on them – by a process called photosynthesis, which is driven by sunlight's energy. Therefore, scientists had long believed that nothing could survive in the ocean's darkest depths, beyond the reach of the sun's rays. But in 1977, new technology allowed geologists to conduct research on the Pacific Ocean floor near the Galapagos Islands, where they discovered a previously unknown type of ecosystem.

- (10) The life forms they observed were found in close proximity to a hydrothermal vent – an opening from which water heated by volcanic activity beneath the seabed gushes out into the cold ocean water. The heated water carries hydrogen sulfide and other chemicals that would be poisonous to creatures living in most environments. However, life forms around the vent flourish, thanks to the tiniest organisms there: bacteria. The bacteria convert the toxic chemicals into the food they need in a process known as chemosynthesis.

- (15) The entire ecosystem's food chain relies on this process. The creatures living near the hydrothermal vents feed on the bacteria. One of the most abundant and remarkable of these vent-dwelling creatures is the giant tube worm. For sustenance, the tube worm is completely dependent on the bacteria, which it ingests early in its life. Because it lacks a digestive system and has a mouth that disappears as it grows older, it relies on
- (20) the built-in food supply provided by the bacteria, which live inside its body.

*Questions*

**18.** The main purpose of the first paragraph is to -

- (1) explain why the 1977 discovery was surprising
- (2) define the process of photosynthesis
- (3) show how geologists explore the ocean floor
- (4) describe the ecosystem near the Galapagos Islands

19. It can be inferred that the "photo" in "photosynthesis" (line 3) means -

- (1) light from the sun
- (2) related to plants
- (3) an indirect product of
- (4) a process for

20. According to the second paragraph, the bacteria near hydrothermal vents -

- (1) are dependent on other life forms found on the ocean floor
- (2) are smaller than any other organism on Earth
- (3) could not survive in another environment
- (4) produce food through chemosynthesis

21. According to the last paragraph, the giant tube worm -

- (1) absorbs bacteria throughout its life
- (2) lives mainly near hydrothermal vents
- (3) is crucial to the food chain in hydrothermal vents
- (4) has a mouth only when it is young

22. Which of the following statements cannot be inferred from the text?

- (1) A hydrothermal vent was discovered on the Pacific Ocean floor in 1977.
- (2) Hydrothermal vents are found mainly near the Galapagos Islands.
- (3) Hydrothermal vents enable organisms to survive in complete darkness.
- (4) A hydrothermal vent is produced when hot water pushes through the ocean floor.

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*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. George Bernard Shaw began his writing \_\_\_\_\_ as a music critic for *The Star*.

- (1) career
- (2) dialogue
- (3) intuition
- (4) rotation

2. Despite years of international aid, Bangladesh \_\_\_\_\_ one of the world's poorest countries.

- (1) defends
- (2) performs
- (3) manages
- (4) remains

3. Animals are the most common \_\_\_\_\_ of ancient cave paintings in South Africa.

- (1) expectations
- (2) conquests
- (3) punishments
- (4) subjects

4. Although most nineteenth-century farmhouses in Sweden looked identical from the outside, their \_\_\_\_\_ reflected the owners' individual tastes.

- (1) interiors
- (2) indications
- (3) confessions
- (4) formulas



5. The sooty albatross, a sea bird, can be found on islands \_\_\_\_\_ the South Atlantic and Indian oceans.

- (1) against
- (2) throughout
- (3) behind
- (4) during

6. Massage therapy can help \_\_\_\_\_ chronic pain in elderly patients.

- (1) alleviate
- (2) reimburse
- (3) implement
- (4) prosecute

7. Scientists are concerned that a major earthquake along the Hayward Fault in California is \_\_\_\_\_ even though there has been no seismic activity in the area in many years.

- (1) deficient
- (2) incompetent
- (3) prominent
- (4) imminent

8. הפריט אינו נכלל בחישוב הציון.

**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.** Energy consumption peaks during summer afternoons.

- (1) Consumers are being asked to use less energy during summer afternoons.
- (2) The greatest amount of energy is used during summer afternoons.
- (3) Energy consumption during summer afternoons is higher than ever before.
- (4) It is important to conserve energy during summer afternoons.

**10.** Ginger tea can be used to treat motion sickness.

- (1) People who suffer from motion sickness should not drink ginger tea.
- (2) Some people experience motion sickness after drinking ginger tea.
- (3) Ginger tea used to be a common treatment for motion sickness.
- (4) People who have motion sickness may feel better after drinking ginger tea.

**11.** It is now generally assumed that a work of art cannot be fully understood unless the culture in which it was created is taken into consideration.

- (1) It is now believed that a work of art can be fully appreciated only by those whose cultural background is similar to that of the artist.
- (2) The assumptions made about a particular work of art do not necessarily apply to all works of art from the same period and culture.
- (3) There are many factors aside from cultural ones which must be taken into consideration when studying a work of art.
- (4) Most people today would agree that it is necessary to consider the culture in which a work of art was created in order to completely understand it.

**12.** Educationalist William Hadow favoured the abandonment of all-age schools.

- (1) Hadow advanced the idea of all-age schools.
- (2) Hadow predicted the failure of all-age schools.
- (3) Hadow supported the closing of all-age schools.
- (4) Hadow pioneered the concept of all-age schools.

### 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 Inuit are the native peoples of the Arctic regions of Greenland, Alaska, and Canada. Traditionally nomadic, the Inuit once subsisted by hunting and fishing. This lifestyle demanded forms of shelter that could be either carried with them or constructed anew out of materials found wherever they camped. In the summer, the Inuit lived in portable tents made of animal skins stretched over a frame. For the winter, they devised a unique type of dwelling called an igloo.

- (10) In constructing an igloo, the Inuit made ingenious use of the only building material readily available to them in winter: snow. The snow was cut into blocks of uniform size and shape. A first layer of blocks was set up in a circle on the ground. Each additional layer was positioned slightly inward so that the structure curved upward to form a dome. Small holes were cut in the walls to let in fresh air, and a low, arched entrance was attached to one side.

- (15) A substance as soft and cold as snow hardly seems like a construction material that can provide protection from the cold. But the combination of firmly packed snow and a domed shape actually makes for a remarkably sturdy structure. As for warmth, the air trapped in the snow has an insulating effect. In addition, the body heat of the people inside, together with the heat given off by seal-oil lamps, causes the igloo's walls to melt slightly. During the night, the walls refreeze, creating a layer of solid ice that further insulates and reinforces the igloo.

#### Questions

**13.** It can be understood from the first paragraph that the Inuit -

- (1) came to Greenland from Alaska and Canada
- (2) moved around a lot
- (3) learned to make igloos from other nomadic peoples
- (4) were unable to hunt and fish during the winter

14. In line 5, "devised" means -

- (1) delayed
- (2) designed
- (3) demanded
- (4) delivered

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

- (1) describe the shape of an igloo
- (2) explain why igloos were made of snow
- (3) discuss why the Inuit built igloos
- (4) describe how an igloo was constructed

16. According to the second paragraph, the Inuit built igloos out of snow because -

- (1) it is easy to work with
- (2) it does not cost money
- (3) they had nothing else to use
- (4) this was their people's tradition

17. The main purpose of the last paragraph is to explain how a building made of snow -

- (1) can be big enough for several people
- (2) is usually heated
- (3) can be strong and warm
- (4) should be reinforced

*Text II* (Questions 18-22)

- (1) The first half of the 19th century was not a comfortable time to be a woman. The conventional attire for women – multiple layers of fabric, stiff petticoats, and a corset pulled unbearably tight at the waist – weighed them down and restricted their movement. In the eyes of many women, dress reform had to be one of the first steps toward women's liberation. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a leading figure in the women's rights movement, argued that "woman will never hold her true position, until . . . she casts away her swaddling clothes."
- (5)

- (10) During the spring of 1851, Elizabeth Smith Miller began experimenting with a new style of women's clothing. Her innovation featured Turkish trousers reaching the ankle and a skirt that fell some four inches below the knee. Dressed in the new outfit, Miller visited Elizabeth Cady Stanton in Seneca Falls, New York, and introduced the new garment to her. The two women showed it to another friend, fellow activist Amelia Jenks Bloomer. Bloomer, who was the editor and publisher of *The Lily, A Ladies' Journal*, was intrigued by the liberating apparel. She wrote an article advocating
- (15) Miller's "freedom dress" or "rational dress". Before long, people began referring to this style as the "bloomer costume" or "bloomers".

- (20) The dress reform movement was highly controversial; many expressed disapproval and even outrage. Opposition to the "ridiculous and indecent" bloomers was so fierce that many feminists ceased wearing them after a few years. They believed that the ridicule the outfit evoked was counterproductive to gaining rights for women. It would take several more decades for widespread dress reform to really take hold.

*Questions*

**18.** The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) describe Elizabeth Smith Miller's Turkish trousers
- (2) present a review of 19th-century fashions
- (3) discuss efforts to make 19th-century women's clothing more practical
- (4) examine 19th-century attitudes toward women

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

- (1) compare the "freedom dress" and the "bloomer costume"
- (2) describe the popularity of bloomers
- (3) discuss the origins of bloomers
- (4) present Amelia Bloomer's contribution to 19th-century women's fashion

20. It can be inferred from the text that Turkish trousers -

- (1) were light and loose
- (2) did not cover the knee
- (3) could not be seen when worn
- (4) were attractive but uncomfortable

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

- (1) describe fashions that were inspired by bloomers
- (2) discuss the long-term impact of dress reform
- (3) argue that bloomers were not ridiculous or indecent
- (4) discuss the opposition to bloomers

22. It can be inferred from line 20 that something "counterproductive" -

- (1) has the opposite of the desired effect
- (2) becomes less controversial over time
- (3) is replaced by more urgent social issues
- (4) occurs too soon



הוצאת  
ספרים



שיעורים  
פרטיים



פסיכומטרי



בגרות

## תשובות סופיות

### אנגלית | יולי 16 – 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
2	4	4	1	1	1	4	3	4	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	4	4	התשובה הנכונה

### אנגלית | דצמבר 16 – 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	
1	4	1	3	3	3	3	4	2	2	3	4	4	2	-	4	1	2	1	4	4	4	1	התשובה הנכונה