

**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. Clouds are made up of tiny \_\_\_\_\_ of water.

- (1) pots
- (2) sips
- (3) drops
- (4) coats

2. Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote many poems \_\_\_\_\_ slavery and other social injustices.

- (1) transporting
- (2) protesting
- (3) violating
- (4) interrupting

3. Most of the magnesium used in industry is \_\_\_\_\_ from sea water rather than from the earth.

- (1) distorted
- (2) assimilated
- (3) extracted
- (4) abbreviated

4. Although synthetic forms of carmine are available, the red dye is \_\_\_\_\_ made from insects.

- (1) principally
- (2) accidentally
- (3) responsibly
- (4) urgently

5. After visiting America, 18th-century French historian Alexis de Tocqueville commented that most of the people he encountered there were neither very \_\_\_\_\_ nor particularly learned.

- (1) restrictive
- (2) immune
- (3) ignorant
- (4) representative

6. While most 15th-century European art depicted religious subjects, 16th-century paintings were often of a more \_\_\_\_\_ nature.

- (1) vertical
- (2) amateur
- (3) secular
- (4) integral

7. In the modern world, information is \_\_\_\_\_ that is often valued more highly than tangible products or materials.

- (1) an inference
- (2) a commodity
- (3) an adoption
- (4) a promotion

8. During the 1860s, following the formulation of the kinetic theory of gases and the second law of thermodynamics, physics \_\_\_\_\_ great changes.

- (1) underwent
- (2) volunteered
- (3) withdrew
- (4) fastened

**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. Albert Einstein, a remarkably humble man, believed that the public credited him with altogether too much wisdom.

- (1) Albert Einstein, a wise and humble man, was embarrassed by public acclaim.
- (2) A man of great modesty, Albert Einstein did not think he was nearly as wise as others thought him.
- (3) It is remarkable that a man as famous for his wisdom as Albert Einstein was actually very modest.
- (4) Albert Einstein did not think it was possible to have too much wisdom or too much humility.

10. The phenomenon whereby ants in a colony cooperate to achieve a common goal has been termed "swarm intelligence" by researchers.

- (1) Researchers are investigating whether the phenomenon whereby ants in a colony cooperate to achieve a common goal is a form of "swarm intelligence".
- (2) Studies of "swarm intelligence" have found that ants are able both to act individually and to work together for the benefit of the colony.
- (3) Researchers still do not fully understand how ants in a colony use their "swarm intelligence" to achieve a common goal.
- (4) "Swarm intelligence" is the name researchers have given to the way in which individual ants work together for the benefit of the entire colony.

11. A literate population is a necessity for any nation wishing to take advantage of the potential for economic growth offered by modern technology.

- (1) In any given nation, the people best able to profit economically from technological progress are those who are literate.
- (2) Many countries are employing modern technology in order to strengthen their economies and provide better education for their people.
- (3) A country that wants its economy to grow with the help of modern technology must have citizens who can read and write.
- (4) The countries whose economies have grown the most as a result of modern technology are those with literate populations.

12. An enigmatic expanse of black water off the coast of Florida has perturbed fishermen and confounded scientists.

- (1) Fishermen are alarmed and scientists puzzled by a mysterious mass of black water in the ocean near Florida.
- (2) Scientists are afraid that the expanding patch of black water off the coast of Florida may pose a danger to fishermen.
- (3) Fishermen claim to have seen a large body of black water off the coast of Florida, but scientists are not convinced of its existence.
- (4) Scientists and fishermen are seeking an explanation for the black water that has been sighted in the ocean near Florida.

*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 four seasons – winter, spring, summer, and fall – are the subject of countless songs, poems, and works of art. But many places in the world do not have four seasons. At the North and South Poles, for example, there are only two seasons. During the winter, it is extremely cold and most of the days are completely dark. Summer is somewhat warmer, with continuous daylight. At the equator, on the other hand, the weather is always hot, and there are an equal number of hours of daylight and darkness all year round.

- (10) In many parts of the world, however, a season is not defined in terms of temperature or the number of daylight hours. In some countries – such as Costa Rica and the Philippines – the year is divided into a rainy season and a dry one. In India, there are three seasons: winter, summer, and the monsoon season, when there are especially heavy rains and strong winds. In neighboring Bangladesh, there are six seasons, including the flood season and the drying-out season that follows.

- (15) Even people living in the same place sometimes define the seasons in different ways. For example, in the northern tip of Australia, most people speak of the wet season, the dry season, and the buildup to the wet season. But the Yolngu, a native people of the area, divide the year into eight seasons, each with its own pattern of weather conditions, plant life, and animal behavior. No matter where they live, however, most people use seasons to mark the passage of time.

*Questions*

**13.** According to the first paragraph, \_\_\_\_\_ the equator.

- (1) the days are as long as the nights at  
 (2) temperatures change from season to season at  
 (3) spring and fall are very short at  
 (4) there is nowhere hotter than

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

- (1) discuss countries that have more than four seasons
- (2) explain why some countries are drier than others
- (3) discuss different ways to define seasons
- (4) explain how daylight affects temperature

15. It can be understood from the second paragraph that India -

- (1) gets less rain than Costa Rica
- (2) is close to Bangladesh
- (3) does not have a rainy season
- (4) has very cold winters

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

- (1) compare the seasons in different parts of Australia
- (2) describe the three seasons in the northern tip of Australia
- (3) explain how weather, plant life, and animal behavior change with the seasons
- (4) show that the seasons may be divided in more than one way in the same area

17. In line 17, "each" refers to each -

- (1) native people
- (2) year
- (3) season
- (4) pattern

*Text II* (Questions 18-22)

- (1) Punctuation marks, such as periods and commas, are symbols that make written texts easier to understand. Most of the punctuation marks used today were developed in Europe during the Middle Ages. In the 15th century, with the introduction of printed books, these symbols became standardized. Since then, punctuation marks have changed very little.

- (5) In 1962, however, Martin K. Speckter, the editor of *TYPEtalks* magazine, created a new punctuation mark. Speckter disapproved of the tendency of writers to use question marks and exclamation marks together (?!?) at the end of a question to express surprise or some other strong feeling. Speckter believed that such questions would look better with a single punctuation mark that combined the two. He designed such a symbol (?) and invited readers of his magazine to propose a name for it. The one he chose was "interrobang" – a combination of the word "interrogative", meaning question, and "bang", a name used by printers for an exclamation mark.

- (10) New and offbeat enough to suit the unconventional 1960s, the interrobang became somewhat popular. The symbol was used for a time in magazines and newspapers, and the word was even included in English dictionaries. During the 1970s, however, the interrobang was nearly forgotten. Nonetheless, the punctuation mark still has some old fans and even some new ones, who have discovered it in recent years. "Interrobang" is also the name of several businesses, a few websites, and even a rock band.

*Questions*

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

- (1) show how punctuation marks have changed over the centuries
- (2) explain the importance of punctuation marks
- (3) discuss a punctuation mark invented in the twentieth century
- (4) compare different punctuation marks

19. Which of the following questions is not answered in the first paragraph?

- (1) What are some examples of punctuation marks?
  - (2) What is the purpose of a punctuation mark?
  - (3) When were today's punctuation marks created?
  - (4) Which punctuation mark is used most often?
- 

20. According to the second paragraph, the word "interrobang" was -

- (1) suggested by a reader of *TYPEtalks*
  - (2) not Speckter's first choice
  - (3) first used by printers
  - (4) Speckter's own idea
- 

21. In line 14, "offbeat" is closest in meaning to -

- (1) serious
  - (2) strong
  - (3) impossible
  - (4) unusual
- 

22. Which of the following questions would be most likely to have an interrobang at the end?

- (1) What is your name
  - (2) Do you think it will rain today
  - (3) May I help you
  - (4) How could you do a thing like that
-



הוצאת  
ספרים



שיעורים  
פרטיים



פסיכומטרי



בגרות

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## תשובות סופיות

אנגלית | דצמבר 17 – פרק 1

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