

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. In a capitalist society, most industries are privately _____ rather than controlled by the government.
 - (1) warned
 - (2) trained
 - (3) imitated
 - (4) owned

2. Visitors to a rain forest cannot help but notice the _____ biodiversity there; the number of different species of plants and animals is astounding.
 - (1) tremendous
 - (2) mediocre
 - (3) immortal
 - (4) compulsory

3. The U.S. states of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire are known _____ as New England.
 - (1) seemingly
 - (2) collectively
 - (3) necessarily
 - (4) rarely

4. In humans, muscle normally _____ for 40% of the body's total weight.
 - (1) recovers
 - (2) trembles
 - (3) pursues
 - (4) accounts

5. Cows and water buffalo walk freely around the grounds of India's Surat Airport, sometimes _____ onto the runway.

- (1) resigning
- (2) wandering
- (3) applauding
- (4) profiting

6. Animal welfare _____ believe that people should not be allowed to keep wild animals as pets.

- (1) duplicates
- (2) advocates
- (3) fugitives
- (4) insights

7. The _____ of giving names to hurricanes was started by an Australian weather forecaster in the early 20th century.

- (1) practice
- (2) respect
- (3) offer
- (4) balance

8. Noted for his _____ projects, environmental sculptor Christo once covered the entire German Parliament building in silver fabric.

- (1) ambiguous
- (2) miraculous
- (3) contagious
- (4) outrageous

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. Author T.S. Arthur embraced the vision of the Temperance Society.

- (1) T.S. Arthur adopted the principles of the Temperance Society.
- (2) T.S. Arthur was one of the founding members of the Temperance Society.
- (3) The Temperance Society sought the advice of T.S. Arthur.
- (4) The Temperance Society welcomed T.S. Arthur as a member.

10. Acupuncture, a traditional Chinese treatment, has been in existence for more than 4,000 years, yet the precise mechanism by which it works remains a mystery.

- (1) Though acupuncture is over 4,000 years old, we still do not understand exactly how this treatment works.
- (2) Acupuncture has been used for over 4,000 years, but there is still disagreement about whether or not it actually works.
- (3) Only now are the precise mechanisms of acupuncture beginning to be understood, though it has been in existence for more than 4,000 years.
- (4) Acupuncture is thought to be more than 4,000 years old, but its exact origins remain a mystery.

11. A severe decline in the fish population of Cambodia's largest freshwater lake has impelled residents of the surrounding area to subsist on water snakes.

- (1) The increasing number of fish in Cambodia's largest freshwater lake has given the local people an alternative to eating water snakes.
- (2) People living near the biggest freshwater lake in Cambodia have been forced to eat water snakes because there are no longer enough fish in the lake.
- (3) People living near Cambodia's largest freshwater lake now hunt water snakes in an attempt to preserve the declining fish population.
- (4) The quantity of both fish and water snakes in Cambodia's largest freshwater lake is growing, providing food for more people in the region.

12. With the advent of peace in 2005, the ravaged country of Burundi promptly launched reconstruction efforts.

- (1) Since 2005, Burundi has been struggling to maintain an uneasy peace.
- (2) Negotiations aimed at achieving peace in Burundi were renewed in 2005.
- (3) Many parts of Burundi were destroyed by the war that was fought there until 2005.
- (4) War-torn Burundi began to rebuild itself as soon as fighting ceased in 2005.

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) As we grow older, our hair begins to turn gray. Though it is commonly believed that gray hair is caused by worry, hardship, or trauma, it is, in fact, part of the natural aging process. Some people actually get their first gray hairs when they are in their teens or early twenties. Others may be in their forties or even fifties before they see the first one. The age at which a person begins to go gray, and how quickly this happens, is determined by genetic factors. People usually begin to gray at about the same age as their parents and grandparents did.

- (10) In order to understand why people go gray, we need to know how hair gets its color. Every strand of hair on our heads is made up of two parts: the shaft (the part we can see) and the root (which attaches the hair to the scalp). Each hair grows through a structure below the surface of the skin called a follicle. Follicles contain pigment cells, which produce melanin, the substance that gives hair its color. Depending on the amount and type of melanin produced, hair can be any shade of brown, black, red, or blond.

- (15) As we age, the pigment cells in our hair follicles begin to die. The fewer pigment cells a follicle has, the less melanin it produces. As a result, new hairs have little or no color, which makes them gray, silver, or white. So the next time you accuse your children of giving you gray hairs, remember: it's not their fault.

Questions

13. The main purpose of the text is to discuss -

- (1) the factors that determine hair color
- (2) how stress can affect hair growth
- (3) what causes hair to turn gray
- (4) genetics and the aging process

14. According to the first paragraph, people usually get gray hair -

- (1) when they are old
- (2) in their forties or fifties
- (3) in their teens or early twenties
- (4) at about the same age as their parents did

15. In line 10, "attaches" could be replaced with -

- (1) pushes
- (2) makes
- (3) holds
- (4) gives

16. According to the second paragraph, pigment cells -

- (1) are found in hair follicles
- (2) can be different colors
- (3) are on the surface of the skin
- (4) have shafts and roots

17. According to the text, gray hair -

- (1) is a common sign of stress
- (2) contains only a few follicles
- (3) appears late in the aging process
- (4) has less melanin than hair of other colors

Text II (Questions 18-22)

- (1) Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) was one of the most famous Americans of his day. He was among the authors of the Declaration of Independence and was also a publisher, political theorist, scientist, and diplomat. In addition, he was an inventor and an amateur musician – two interests he combined when he created an intriguing musical instrument called the glass armonica.

- (5) Franklin got his inspiration for the armonica at a concert he attended in England in 1761, in which a performer produced music by running his moistened finger around the rims of wineglasses, each filled with a different amount of water to produce a specific note. Franklin refined the concept, using empty glass bowls of varying sizes instead of water-filled glasses. The bowls were set in a row on their sides, from largest to smallest, and held in place by a metal rod that ran through their centers and was connected to a foot pedal. The person playing the instrument would use the pedal to rotate the rod and spin the bowls while touching one or more of the rims with wet fingers. This enabled several notes to be sounded at the same time, like a piano.

- (15) The novel instrument debuted in 1762, played by Marianne Davies, a well-known English musician. The armonica soon became a sensation. Davies performed in several European cities and even gave armonica lessons to Marie Antoinette, the queen of France. Prominent composers, including Mozart and Beethoven, wrote pieces for the armonica. At the height of the armonica craze, factories had difficulty keeping up with the demand. In the early 19th century, however, the armonica's popularity waned because its delicate sound could not be heard in the large concert halls that had become the norm. Today, adaptations of the instrument are still played occasionally by musicians who are captivated by its unique sound.

Questions

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

- (1) famous American inventors
- (2) an unusual instrument and its inventor
- (3) an important event in American history
- (4) Benjamin Franklin's musical interests

19. Which of the following statements is not based on information given in the second paragraph?

- (1) The glass bowls of the armonica are not all the same size.
- (2) A pedal is used to make the armonica's bowls turn.
- (3) More than one note can be played at a time on an armonica.
- (4) An armonica sounds like a piano.

20. Which of the following is not stated in the last paragraph?

- (1) In the early 19th century, the design of the armonica was changed.
- (2) The armonica was played for the first time in public by Marianne Davies.
- (3) The armonica was not ideal for concerts held in large concert halls.
- (4) Music was composed specifically for the armonica.

21. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "sensation" (line 16)?

- (1) height
- (2) craze
- (3) norm
- (4) demand

22. An appropriate title for this text would be -

- (1) Benjamin Franklin: A Man of Many Accomplishments
- (2) The Armonica: Making Music from Wine
- (3) Musical Instruments of the 1700s
- (4) Benjamin Franklin's Musical Invention



הוצאת
ספרים



שיעורים
פרטיים



פסיכומטרי



בגרות

אבירם פלדמן - בגרות ופסיכומטרי
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תשובות סופיות

אנגלית | אביב 18 – פרק 1

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