

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. Some people believe that the ____ of individual freedoms is an acceptable price to pay for national stability.

- (1) sacrifice
- (2) distraction
- (3) implication
- (4) priority

2. The route followed by the Cherokee Nation when it was forcibly relocated from its tribal lands in 1838 came to be known as the ____ of Tears.

- (1) Omen
- (2) Trail
- (3) Scroll
- (4) Query

3. Cheetahs have exceptionally ____ eyesight: they can see objects up to eleven kilometers away.

- (1) pious
- (2) keen
- (3) taut
- (4) drab

4. Nothing is known with certainty about the ancient Greek poet Homer; his very existence remains a matter of ____.

- (1) dispute
- (2) genius
- (3) nausea
- (4) penalty

5. Xerography is the most widely used method of photocopying; the name _____ from the Greek words for "dry writing".

- (1) derives
- (2) reveals
- (3) portrays
- (4) complies

6. Crops are often damaged or destroyed by _____ such as insects and rodents.

- (1) clans
- (2) pests
- (3) fads
- (4) rifts

7. _____ in 1897, the Brooklyn Museum is one of the oldest art museums in the United States.

- (1) Accelerated
- (2) Inaugurated
- (3) Enlightened
- (4) Orphaned

8. Toastmasters International is an educational organization devoted to _____ public speaking skills.

- (1) fostering
- (2) diverting
- (3) presuming
- (4) resenting

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. Failing to find a publisher for his first novel, nineteenth-century author Thomas Hardy consigned the manuscript to the flames.
- (1) Hardy had to revise his first novel several times before anyone would publish it.
 - (2) After his first novel was severely criticized, Hardy despaired of becoming an author.
 - (3) Because he could not find a publisher for his first novel, Hardy decided to publish it himself.
 - (4) Hardy burned his first novel because no one was willing to publish it.
-
10. In 1935, American athlete Jesse Owens tied one world record and set three new ones at a track-and-field meet in Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- (1) At a 1935 track-and-field event in Ann Arbor, Michigan, Jesse Owens broke three world records and matched a fourth.
 - (2) Having set three world records on previous occasions, Jesse Owens tried to set another at a track-and-field meet in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1935.
 - (3) Track-and-field athlete Jesse Owens set three world records at a four-event competition in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1935.
 - (4) Jesse Owens participated in a 1935 track-and-field event in Ann Arbor, Michigan, aiming to break at least three world records.
-
11. Plastic pollution is not just unsightly; it has a lethal effect on wildlife.
- (1) The effects of plastic pollution are serious, even if they cannot be seen.
 - (2) Plastic pollution is hazardous to several kinds of animals.
 - (3) Plastic pollution endangers wildlife more than other types of pollution.
 - (4) Apart from being ugly, plastic pollution kills wild animals.
-
12. Benjamin Franklin was accomplished in a variety of areas.
- (1) Benjamin Franklin was a man of many talents.
 - (2) Benjamin Franklin was a man of many ideas.
 - (3) Benjamin Franklin was widely admired.
 - (4) Benjamin Franklin received a well-rounded education.
-

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) Franz Schubert's Symphony No. 8 in B Minor is an incomplete masterpiece, beloved despite its imperfection. Written in 1822, six years before the composer's death, the piece is also known as the Unfinished Symphony because it has two movements, or sections, instead of four, as do most symphonies.
- (5) So why is it that Schubert never finished his Eighth Symphony? This question is particularly intriguing because he composed hundreds more pieces of music after writing the symphony. Perhaps he simply lost interest in it. Perhaps he ran out of inspiration. It has even been suggested that Schubert did not want to think about the symphony anymore because it reminded him of a difficult period in his life.
- (10) Some music experts, however, believe that Schubert did finish writing the Eighth Symphony. Several years ago, one of Schubert's notebooks was found, containing part of a third movement for the Eighth Symphony. It was completely filled with musical notation and it seems clear that there must have been more. How much more? Perhaps, with some luck, another notebook will be found someday, and Schubert's Eighth
- (15) Symphony will no longer be unfinished.

Questions

13. It can be inferred from the text that the "imperfection" (line 2) of the Eighth Symphony refers to the fact that it -

- (1) was never finished
 (2) contains mistakes
 (3) has never been performed
 (4) is not well liked

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

- (1) explain why Schubert lost interest in the Eighth Symphony
- (2) try to explain why the Eighth Symphony was never finished
- (3) discuss what inspired Schubert to write the Eighth Symphony
- (4) argue that the Eighth Symphony reminded Schubert of a difficult time in his life

15. The notebook mentioned in the last paragraph proves that _____ the Eighth Symphony.

- (1) Schubert took six years to write
- (2) Schubert decided not to finish
- (3) there were only two movements in
- (4) there is another part to

16. It can be inferred from the text that the author -

- (1) hopes the music experts mentioned in line 10 are right
- (2) knows the reason Schubert never finished Symphony No. 8
- (3) does not think the Unfinished Symphony is a masterpiece
- (4) likes the third movement of the Eighth Symphony more than the first two

17. An appropriate title for the text would be -

- (1) The Beauty of an Incomplete Masterpiece
- (2) Schubert's Eighth Symphony: Unfinished or Not?
- (3) Unfinished Symphonies of the Nineteenth Century
- (4) How Many Symphonies Did Schubert Write?

Text II (Questions 18-22)

- (1) Dowsing is the age-old practice of searching for underground water or minerals using an instrument known as a dowsing rod – usually comprising two pieces of wire or wood, or a single forked stick. Even today, dowsing remains a common practice. For example, farmers sometimes hire dowsers to identify a promising place to dig a water well. Holding the rod parallel to the ground, dowsers walk over an area where they suspect underground water may be found. They claim that when they pass over water, the dowsing rod spontaneously moves, pointing toward it.

- (10) Despite many anecdotal reports of success over the centuries, dowsing is not supported by any scientific evidence. How then can the fact that dowsers do sometimes find water be explained? Some amount of underground water can be found almost anywhere, so it is highly probable that a dowser could point at random to nearly any spot on the ground, begin digging, and eventually hit water. And what makes the rod move? The seemingly involuntary motion of dowsing rods can be attributed to the ideomotor response – muscle movements caused by unconscious mental activity. That is, when a dowser anticipates finding water, his body reacts reflexively without him being aware of it.

- (20) As absurd as it may seem, ten out of the United Kingdom's twelve regional water and sewer companies admit to at least occasionally using dowsers to detect leaks. When this fact was disclosed by science blogger Sally Le Page, outrage ensued, with the public arguing that dowsing is an unproven practice that wastes time and money. Defending the practice, a spokesperson for the Severn Trent Water company said, "We've found that some of the older methods are just as effective as modern ones, but we do use drones and satellites as well."

Questions

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

- (1) describe the tools needed for
- (2) introduce the people who use
- (3) present the centuries-old activity of
- (4) list the types of things one could look for using

19. Based on the information in the first paragraph, which of the following statements about dowsing rods is not true?

- (1) They must be held pointed toward the ground.
- (2) They appear to move on their own.
- (3) They are used to find different things.
- (4) They can be made of wood.

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

- (1) present anecdotal support for dowsing
- (2) explain why a practice with no scientific basis sometimes succeeds
- (3) discuss the ideomotor response
- (4) claim that dowsers know that dowsing does not really work

21. According to the second paragraph, people exhibiting an ideomotor response -

- (1) make voluntary movements
- (2) are aware of their muscle activity
- (3) have quicker mental responses than other people
- (4) are affected by what they believe is going to happen

22. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that Sally Le Page wrote about dowsing -

- (1) because she thought it was ridiculous that water companies were using dowsers
- (2) in order to convince other businesses to consider dowsing
- (3) to teach the public about the advantages and disadvantages of dowsing
- (4) because she believed that water companies should spend more time and money detecting leaks

עמוד ריק

ENGLISH**This section contains 22 questions.**

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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. Afghanistan's _____ ended in 1973, when the country's last king, Mohammad Zahir Shah, was overthrown.

- (1) monarchy
- (2) charity
- (3) remedy
- (4) sanctuary

2. Thomas Edison was a very _____ inventor, patenting over a thousand electrical and mechanical devices.

- (1) productive
- (2) tolerant
- (3) secular
- (4) rebellious

3. Although earthquakes are fairly common in Israel, they _____ cause serious damage.

- (1) alone
- (2) instead
- (3) already
- (4) seldom

4. Many families find it useful to keep a first aid kit at home for the treatment of minor injuries and _____.

- (1) illusions
- (2) outlets
- (3) ailments
- (4) equations

5. A _____ of the vessel that brought the first English settlers to the New World was built for the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown.

- (1) replica
- (2) hurdle
- (3) garment
- (4) culprit

6. Between 2008 and 2012, e-book sales in the US _____ from \$68 million to \$3 billion.

- (1) highlighted
- (2) overstated
- (3) outlasted
- (4) skyrocketed

7. Charles Brenham initially refused to run for mayor of San Francisco but later _____ on condition that, if elected, he could continue operating his business.

- (1) perished
- (2) flaunted
- (3) grimaced
- (4) relented

8. The paths into Fort Chipewyan, a village in northern Canada, were _____ by dog sleds.

- (1) lulled
- (2) stacked
- (3) pitched
- (4) forged

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. The monumental concrete structures erected by the ancient Romans were extremely durable.
- (1) The only ancient Roman buildings that have survived are those that were made of concrete.
 - (2) The ancient Romans realized that concrete was an excellent building material.
 - (3) The concrete buildings constructed by the ancient Romans were attractive as well as functional.
 - (4) The ancient Romans built massive concrete structures that were very long lasting.
-
10. Gordon Ritchie was one of the architects of the 1986 Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement.
- (1) Gordon Ritchie helped to devise the Free Trade Agreement between the U.S. and Canada.
 - (2) Gordon Ritchie was one of the first advocates of free trade between the U.S. and Canada.
 - (3) It was his role in negotiating the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement that launched Gordon Ritchie's career.
 - (4) The Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement was signed by Gordon Ritchie.
-
11. The culture of the Mongolian nomads is rooted in mutual assistance.
- (1) Mongolian nomads have always resisted integrating with other cultures.
 - (2) The culture of the Mongolian nomads is based on their common ancestry.
 - (3) The Mongolian nomads share many characteristics with other cultures.
 - (4) Helping one another is a central feature of Mongolian nomad culture.
-
12. Formerly denied admission to US institutions of higher education, women now constitute the majority of graduates from those institutions.
- (1) In the past, few women attended institutions of higher education in the US, but today, most graduates of these institutions are women.
 - (2) Although today more women than men receive degrees from US institutions of higher education, there was a time when women were not accepted to those institutions.
 - (3) Today, the majority of institutions of higher education in the US admit equal numbers of male and female students, in contrast to the policies of those institutions in the past.
 - (4) For the first time in the history of higher education in the US, female graduates currently outnumber male graduates.
-

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) Germs – microorganisms that cause disease – are among humankind's most dangerous enemies. They are so small that they can be seen only with a microscope. For thousands of years people were unaware that germs even exist, and several theories were suggested to explain what causes illness. Some believed that disease was caused by an evil spirit in the patient's body; this spirit had to be removed in order for the patient to feel better. Others believed that disease was caused by poisonous gases in water.

- (10) It was not until the second half of the 19th century that these beliefs were proven wrong. The two men mainly responsible for this were Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch. In 1865, the French silk industry was threatened by pebrine, a disease which affects silkworms. Pasteur, a French scientist, was asked to find out what was causing it. He discovered that microorganisms living on the silkworms caused pebrine; he also succeeded in finding a cure for it. Pasteur thus became the first person to prove that disease is caused by germs. He continued his research on germs until his death in 1895.

- (15) Around the time that Pasteur was studying pebrine, Koch, a Prussian country doctor, was studying anthrax, a disease which affects both animals and humans. In 1876, he proved that this disease is caused by a germ. He also discovered a method of staining, or colouring, germs with dyes so that they could more easily be seen and studied under a microscope. The greatest of Koch's discoveries was made in 1882, when he found the germ that causes tuberculosis. Koch travelled all over the world studying diseases; after a visit to Egypt and India, he announced that he had found the germ which causes cholera. Koch received many honours for his work, including the Nobel Prize for medicine.

Questions

13. The first paragraph describes -

- (1) what people once believed to be the causes of disease
- (2) the most common types of illnesses in the past
- (3) how diseases were treated thousands of years ago
- (4) why it was believed that germs cause disease

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

- (1) a disease that threatened the French silk industry in the 19th century
- (2) the influence that Pasteur's work had on Koch
- (3) the cure that was found for pebrine
- (4) an important discovery made by Pasteur

15. In line 11, "it" refers to -

- (1) the French silk industry
- (2) a discovery
- (3) pebrine
- (4) a silkworm

16. According to the last paragraph, Koch's greatest discovery was finding -

- (1) that cholera is caused by a germ
- (2) a cure for anthrax
- (3) a method of staining germs with dyes
- (4) the germ that causes tuberculosis

17. An appropriate title for this text would be -

- (1) The Men Who Discovered that Germs Cause Disease
- (2) Different Types of Dangerous Germs
- (3) Pasteur and Koch: Famous Nobel Prize Winners
- (4) Past Beliefs About What Causes Illness

Text II (Questions 18-22)

- (1) "There can be no peace in the world so long as a large proportion of the population lack the necessities of life.... World peace must be based on world plenty." These words sum up the philosophy of Scottish nutritionist and health campaigner John Boyd Orr. The connection between hunger and war was very clear to Boyd Orr, who received the 1949 Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of his efforts to feed the hungry.
- (5)

- Boyd Orr studied medicine and biological sciences at Glasgow University. In 1914, he set up the Nutrition Institute in Aberdeen, and in 1931 he founded and became editor of *Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews*. Over the years, Boyd Orr conducted research on human nutrition, focusing on the diets of mothers, children, and the poor. In his 1936 report *Food, Health, and Income*, he concluded that there was an "appalling amount of malnutrition" in Britain, across all economic groups. The report became the basis for the country's food rationing program during World War II. Boyd Orr himself became an influential member of the government's Scientific Committee on Food Policy.
- (10)

- At the end of World War II, Boyd Orr was appointed director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). As such, he played an important role in setting up the International Emergency Food Council in 1946 in response to the postwar food crisis. In 1947, Boyd Orr resigned in protest from the FAO when his proposal for the establishment of a permanent World Food Board was rejected. Nevertheless, his commitment to the cause remained strong and he donated his Nobel prize money to the National Peace Council, the World Movement for Federal Government, and similar organizations.
- (15)
- (20)

Questions

18. An appropriate title for this text would be -

- (1) John Boyd Orr and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization
 (2) Building a Better World: John Boyd Orr and His Work on Nutrition
 (3) Did John Boyd Orr Deserve the Nobel Peace Prize?
 (4) *Food, Health, and Income*: John Boyd Orr's Most Important Research Report

19. According to John Boyd Orr's philosophy (lines 1-2) -

- (1) as long as hunger exists, peace is not possible
- (2) nutrition is the most basic of human needs
- (3) there is not enough food to feed the world's population
- (4) hunger is the cause of all suffering in the world

20. According to the second paragraph, Boyd Orr _____ Britain's food rationing program during World War II.

- (1) did not approve of
- (2) contributed to
- (3) conducted a study of
- (4) was asked to develop

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

- (1) discuss Boyd Orr's work at the FAO
- (2) describe Boyd Orr's work after World War II
- (3) explain why Boyd Orr resigned from the FAO
- (4) explain why Boyd Orr gave away his Nobel prize money

22. In line 19, "the cause" could not refer to -

- (1) achieving world peace
- (2) battling world hunger
- (3) improving nutrition
- (4) protecting all human rights

אביב 2021

אנגלית - פרק ראשון

מספר השאלה	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
התשובה הנכונה	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	4	1	1	2	4	1	2	3	1	2	4	1

אנגלית - פרק שני

מספר השאלה	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
התשובה הנכונה	1	1	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	1	4	2	1	4	3	4	1	2	1	2	2	4