

SECTION 1

This section contains 27 questions.
The time allotted is 25 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 1-11)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each sentence, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. The history of South America is usually divided into three main ____: the pre-Columbian, the colonial, and the modern.
(1) grades (2) activities (3) periods (4) programs

2. The United States absorbs more immigrants than all other industrialized ____ combined.
(1) actions (2) systems (3) nations (4) forces

3. Darwin's visit to the Galápagos Islands led him to formulate his ____ of evolution.
(1) invention (2) expectation (3) subject (4) theory

4. The main ____ facing the international community is that of creating a broader understanding among peoples and governments.
(1) region (2) challenge (3) figure (4) symptom

5. Since World War II, Italy has had no ____ than 52 governments.
(1) sooner (2) fewer (3) closer (4) better

6. As the techniques used in photography become more ____, it takes photographers longer to master the craft.
(1) entertaining (2) universal (3) sophisticated (4) obvious

7. Many patients are used to accepting their doctors' opinions ____, rarely questioning their diagnoses.
(1) intentionally (2) curiously (3) uncritically (4) honestly

 **turn the page** 

8. In 1964, the United States bombed North Vietnamese bases in ____ attacks on American naval destroyers.
(1) retaliation for (2) collaboration with (3) deference to (4) reliance upon
-
9. The use of solar energy for everyday purposes is a ____ recent development.
(1) formerly (2) distantly (3) surprisingly (4) constantly
-
10. To ____ their country's financial predicament and impress both allies and enemies, government officials purchased much expensive military equipment.
(1) estimate (2) inspect (3) conceal (4) release
-
11. The introduction of unusual sounds into traditional musical forms was a ____ feature of 20th-century music.
(1) dignified (2) prominent (3) stabilizing (4) resourceful
-

Restatements (Questions 12-17)

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**.

12. In 1972, India was home to 500 million people – fifteen percent of the world's population.
(1) In 1972, the world's population was 500 million people, fifteen percent of whom were Indian.
(2) India's population increased by fifteen percent in 1972, raising the number of people living there to 500 million.
(3) Fifteen percent of the world's population – 500 million people – lived in India in 1972.
(4) Since 1972 the population of India – fifteen percent of the world's population – has increased by 500 million people.
-
13. Of all the arts, none is more physically demanding than dance.
(1) Good physical condition is no longer demanded for dance.
(2) Dance requires more physical effort than the other arts.
(3) Dance is more physically than artistically demanding.
(4) Dancers in good physical condition can do more than artists.
-

14. The Far East is playing an increasingly important role in our world today, and for this reason we ought to know something of its past.

- (1) We should learn about the history of the Far East because of the area's growing global importance today.
- (2) In the Far East, knowing about the past is more important than learning about the world today.
- (3) It is becoming more important that the history of the Far East play a role in our world today.
- (4) The history of the Far East is only one of the reasons for the area's growing global importance today.

15. The lyrics of Stephen Sondheim, so perfectly constructed that they seem to rhyme by accident, reveal his astounding facility for language.

- (1) So well constructed that their rhyming appears to be accidental, Sondheim's lyrics reflect his amazing aptitude for language.
- (2) Although they reveal his mastery of language and are so well constructed, Sondheim's lyrics do not always rhyme.
- (3) The construction of perfect rhymes in his lyrics is only one part of Sondheim's amazing work with language.
- (4) That Sondheim was able to demonstrate his great language abilities through the amazing rhymes in his lyrics is not accidental.

16. However prestigious the awards and however admired the winners, the announcement of the recipients of book prizes is inevitably greeted with derision by some people.

- (1) People generally show interest in the winners of book prizes when they are announced, even if the awards are not substantial and the recipients are not admired.
- (2) Inevitably, those who have been announced as the winners of book prizes look forward to receiving them, especially if the awards are considered prestigious by most people.
- (3) The derision which accompanies the announcement of the winners of book prizes is a result of the fact that many awards and recipients are not held in high esteem.
- (4) There are always some scornful reactions to the announcement of the winners of book prizes, no matter how highly the awards and those who receive them are regarded.

 המשיכו לעמוד הבא

17. Precisely how endangered species around the world should be protected has not yet been determined, judging from the near absence of specific measures advanced by environmental experts.
- (1) It may be assumed that since very few definite suggestions on how to protect endangered species have been proposed by environmental experts, specific methods of protection have not yet been decided upon.
 - (2) In order to judge what various experts on the environment have done to protect endangered species, we need to examine the specific measures they have proposed for dealing with the problem.
 - (3) It is not enough for experts concerned with the environment to talk about the need for protecting endangered species; they must also suggest specific ways of doing so.
 - (4) The more environmental experts know, the better they will be able to judge what the best methods are for protecting the world's endangered species.

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 18-22)

- (1) Geographically and culturally, Bulgaria has always been a bridge between East and West. It is likely that the country will benefit from this status as it competes with other developing Eastern European countries. In the past, however, this status often created difficulties for Bulgaria.
 - (5) Throughout its history, Bulgaria was frequently invaded by various peoples, all seeking to control the country because of its strategic location at the crossroads of Europe and Asia. These peoples came from many different places, bringing their religions, cultures and commercial systems with them. As a result, they contributed to the mix of East and West which characterizes Bulgaria to this day.
 - (10) The earliest evidence of settlement in the area now known as Bulgaria dates back 6,000 years, and includes gold treasure left by an unknown tribe near what is today the coastal city of Varna. In the 4th century B.C.E., Bulgaria became part of the kingdom of Macedonia. By 15 C.E., the region had been conquered by the Romans. The Slavs replaced the Romans as rulers in the sixth century – only to be overcome by the
 - (15) Bulgars, who established a Bulgarian state in 681.
- Bulgaria soon became the religious and cultural center of the surrounding area. The Bulgarians were renowned throughout Europe for their music and literature. In the 9th century, two brothers, Cyril and Methodius, invented the Cyrillic alphabet, which is still used in Bulgaria, Russia and parts of Slovenia.
- (20) In 865, Bulgaria adopted Christianity as its official religion, and Cyril and Methodius translated the Bible into the Bulgarian language. Christianity remained the primary religion in Bulgaria until the 14th century, when the Ottoman Turks took control of the country, introducing Islam and bringing with them many Muslim traditions.

Questions

18. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) describe Bulgaria's geographic importance
 - (2) discuss parts of Bulgaria's history
 - (3) compare Bulgaria to other European countries
 - (4) describe Bulgaria's influence on different peoples
-

19. According to the first paragraph, Bulgaria's status as a bridge between East and West -

- (1) is more important geographically than culturally
 - (2) is similar to that of other Eastern European countries
 - (3) has made it one of the least developed Eastern European countries
 - (4) was problematic in the past but may be beneficial in the future
-

20. It can be understood from the second paragraph that the peoples who ruled Bulgaria -

- (1) influenced the country's religion, culture and commerce
 - (2) came mostly from Europe rather than Asia
 - (3) brought the Bulgarian culture to their own countries
 - (4) had cultures based on both Eastern and Western traditions
-

21. Cyril and Methodius are important figures in Bulgarian history because they -

- (1) established Bulgaria as a religious and cultural center
 - (2) introduced music and literature to surrounding regions
 - (3) helped Bulgaria in its fight against the Turks
 - (4) invented the Cyrillic alphabet and translated the Bible
-

22. The main subject of the last paragraph is -

- (1) the work of Cyril and Methodius
 - (2) Christianity in the 14th century
 - (3) the Ottoman rule in Bulgaria
 - (4) religion in Bulgaria
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 23-27)

- (1) Edward Jenner, an English physician and surgeon, is best remembered for discovering the process of vaccination as a method of preventing smallpox. Jenner was born in 1749 in the small village of Berkeley. He studied medicine in London and, after completing his studies, returned to his native village where he began to work as a
- (5) doctor.

- Jenner observed that some of the village's dairymaids – the girls who milked the cows – did not get smallpox, even when an epidemic occurred in the village. At that time, smallpox was a contagious, usually fatal, disease for which there was no cure. Interestingly, all these girls had, in the past, suffered from cowpox. This was a
- (10) relatively mild disease which they had caught from the cows. Jenner's observations led him to the idea that if human beings were injected with the cowpox virus, they might become immune to smallpox.

- In order to test this idea, Jenner injected fluid containing the cowpox virus into a small boy named Jamie Phipps. A few days after this, when the boy's mild cowpox infection had disappeared, Jenner injected him with the smallpox virus, an act that
- (15) would normally have caused death. Jenner waited in suspense to see if the boy would contract the disease. Days passed, then weeks, but no signs of smallpox appeared.

- It was a medical triumph. Here at last was the basis, not for a cure, but for a preventive measure against smallpox which could be used universally. People injected
- (20) with cowpox would not catch smallpox. Jenner called the process "vaccination," because the fluid injected came from cows, and the Latin word for cow is *vacca*. He published his results and, despite a considerable amount of opposition from doctors and others who were both envious of his success and skeptical of his findings, he was rewarded by the English Parliament for this great discovery.

Questions

23. What were "Jenner's observations" (line 10)? Jenner noticed that -

- (1) cowpox was a non-fatal, relatively mild disease caught from cows
 - (2) epidemics often occurred in the village
 - (3) smallpox was a fatal disease that had no cure
 - (4) dairymaids who had suffered from cowpox did not catch smallpox
-

24. According to the third paragraph, Jenner waited to see if Jamie Phipps would -

- (1) recover from the mild smallpox infection
 - (2) become ill with smallpox
 - (3) become immune to cowpox
 - (4) have a negative reaction to the cowpox fluid
-

25. The purpose of the third paragraph is to -

- (1) describe Jenner's experiment
 - (2) explain how people caught cowpox
 - (3) describe how Jenner saved Jamie Phipps' life
 - (4) explain how cowpox was prevented
-

26. The word "vaccination" comes from the Latin word for -

- (1) fluid
 - (2) smallpox
 - (3) cow
 - (4) prevention
-

27. According to the last paragraph, the English Parliament rewarded Jenner for his discovery despite the fact that -

- (1) some doctors opposed his work
 - (2) Jenner had not found a cure for smallpox
 - (3) other doctors had also worked on the experiment
 - (4) no one would publish his results
-



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SECTION 2

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Sentence Completions (Questions 1-11)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each sentence, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. Scientists are finding it difficult to _____ when, where and – perhaps most importantly – how life on earth began.
(1) argue with (2) arrange for (3) agree on (4) adapt to

2. Swedish automobiles are _____ their dependability.
(1) pleased with (2) driven to (3) known for (4) rejected by

3. The ideal witness to a _____ is one who was able to get a good look at the thief.
(1) tragedy (2) competition (3) robbery (4) marriage

4. The more comfortable one feels in the water, the _____ it is to concentrate on swimming lessons.
(1) easier (2) better (3) weaker (4) stranger

5. The writings of the Yugoslavian author Ivo Andric on the plight of beggars and other needy people reveal his sensitivity and _____.
(1) confinement (2) compassion (3) flattery (4) abstraction

6. Because Cyprus is strategically _____ in the northeast corner of the Mediterranean, it has always been coveted by more powerful countries.
(1) reduced (2) situated (3) warned (4) defined

7. The scientist Galileo was a central _____ in Europe's transition from the Dark Ages to modern times.
(1) method (2) creation (3) concept (4) figure

 **turn the page** 

8. The increase in the number of cases of lung cancer in the past twenty years has _____ great concern all over the world.

- (1) avoided (2) disturbed (3) declared (4) aroused

9. The noise of airplanes taking off and landing not only raises the blood pressure of children in schools near airfields, but may also _____ their reasoning ability.

- (1) duplicate (2) signify (3) impair (4) confess

10. Heartbeats are _____ muscle movements; they cannot be controlled consciously.

- (1) inconsiderate (2) involuntary (3) improbable (4) impractical

11. The narcotics market flourishes not only because of police ineptitude, but also because of the _____ of politicians.

- (1) implication (2) rudeness (3) indifference (4) stability

Restatements (Questions 12-17)

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.**

12. The Dead Sea, which at 425 meters below sea level is the lowest spot on earth, is a major source of minerals.

- (1) The Dead Sea is the only low place in the world where minerals are found.
 (2) Since the Dead Sea is below sea level, it is the source of many minerals.
 (3) There are many minerals 425 meters below the level of the Dead Sea.
 (4) Many minerals are found in the Dead Sea, the lowest place on earth.

13. Some psychologists now prescribe jogging for their patients, as research indicates that exercise can cure depression.

- (1) Some psychologists have researched jogging as a possible cure for their patients' depression.
 (2) Joggers were the subjects of a psychological study which showed that exercise should be prescribed to cure depression.
 (3) Since research shows that depression can be cured by exercise, some psychologists now advise their patients to jog.
 (4) Patients who want to prevent depression should begin to jog, since studies show that exercise affects us psychologically.

-
- 14.** Spider silk is remarkably strong, and scientists are endeavouring to create other materials which have this quality.
- (1) Scientists are trying to produce materials with a strength equal to that of spider silk.
 - (2) Spider silk is being used by scientists in order to produce other, stronger materials.
 - (3) If scientists can reproduce spider silk, they can create other materials with similar qualities.
 - (4) Materials which have the quality of being stronger than spider silk are being created by scientists.
-
- 15.** To understand the Russian attitude towards education, one must realize that scholars there enjoy much greater prestige than those in Britain or the United States.
- (1) One reason for the great prestige enjoyed by Russian scholars is that they are more involved in education than are scholars in Britain or the United States.
 - (2) British and American scholars are often unaware that their attitudes toward education make their positions much less prestigious than the positions of Russian scholars.
 - (3) British and American scholars realize that they are different from Russian scholars because they enjoy less prestige and have different attitudes towards education.
 - (4) Knowing that being a scholar is much more prestigious in Russia than in Britain or the United States is necessary for understanding what Russians think about education.
-
- 16.** After the Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro invaded Peru in 1532, European technology rapidly supplanted the indigenous metallurgical methods of northern Peru.
- (1) The traditional metal weapons of northern Peru proved inadequate against the technologically advanced ones of Pizarro, who invaded Peru in 1532.
 - (2) After Pizarro invaded Peru in 1532, he discovered that much of European technology was based on old metal-making methods native to northern Peru.
 - (3) In 1532, using technologically superior European weapons, Pizarro invaded Peru and stole traditional metal objects from the northern part of the country.
 - (4) Northern Peru's native metal-making methods were quickly replaced by European technology following Pizarro's invasion of Peru in 1532.
-

 **turn the page** 

17. Over the last ten years, the expenditure on research by French companies has increased annually by more than five percent.

- (1) In the past ten years there has been an annual increase of over five percent in the number of French companies investing in research.
- (2) Every year for the past ten years, French companies have spent at least five percent of their total expenditure on research.
- (3) The French companies which have invested money in research over the past decade have increased their profits by more than five percent.
- (4) French companies have increased the amount of money they spend on research by over five percent each year during the past decade.

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 18-22)

- (1) King Alfred was one of the greatest men in the history of Britain. He exhibited courage and leadership in war, and had a great love of law and learning. Alfred was born in 849 C.E. His childhood was not an easy one, since he grew up during a time of great suffering. The Vikings were continually raiding the country, destroying and killing wherever they went, and settling in towns after driving out the inhabitants.

- Alfred became king in 871 after his brother, King Aethelrod, was killed in battle. Over the next seven years, Alfred either fought the Vikings or paid them large sums of money to stop their raids. During this period, he began training a group of loyal warriors who strongly believed that England belonged to the English. In 878, the Viking leader, Guthrum, surrounded the town of Chippenham. Alfred's well-disciplined troops managed to drive the Vikings out of Chippenham and into the surrounding area. Not satisfied with this, Alfred pursued the Vikings. Knowing he was beaten, Guthrum agreed to meet Alfred to discuss peace terms. Despite the fact that he had been victorious, Alfred offered generous terms: Guthrum was allowed to settle his people in certain parts of England but had to agree to stop the raids and to recognise Alfred as overlord. Guthrum consented.
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- After years of warfare, the nation was in need of reconstruction. Alfred founded new schools, inviting learned men from abroad to come and teach in them. He made sure justice was administered and dealt severely with corrupt judges. He established a navy to guard the coasts, and encouraged the expansion of trade and commerce. He reorganised the militia so that one half accompanied him on military expeditions while the other half worked in the fields. The men exchanged duties every six months. During his reign of 29 years, Alfred was dearly loved by his people, and, for generations after his death, he was referred to as Alfred the Great.
- (20) After years of warfare, the nation was in need of reconstruction. Alfred founded new schools, inviting learned men from abroad to come and teach in them. He made sure justice was administered and dealt severely with corrupt judges. He established a navy to guard the coasts, and encouraged the expansion of trade and commerce. He reorganised the militia so that one half accompanied him on military expeditions while the other half worked in the fields. The men exchanged duties every six months. During his reign of 29 years, Alfred was dearly loved by his people, and, for generations after his death, he was referred to as Alfred the Great.

Questions

18. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) describe England at the time of King Alfred
- (2) explain why Alfred was considered a great king
- (3) explain how Alfred became king
- (4) discuss King Alfred's battles with the Vikings

19. Why was Alfred's childhood difficult?

- (1) He was forced to leave his town.
- (2) The Vikings were causing great suffering at the time.
- (3) His brother was killed in battle.
- (4) England was ruled by the Vikings then.

20. In line 12, "this" refers to -

- (1) Alfred's troops being well disciplined
- (2) the Viking leader, Guthrum, surrounding the town of Chippenham
- (3) Alfred pursuing the Vikings
- (4) driving the Vikings out of Chippenham and into the surrounding area

21. One of the conditions of the peace agreement was that the Vikings had to -

- (1) accept Alfred as their ruler
- (2) join Alfred's army
- (3) leave Chippenham
- (4) return to their own country

22. The main purpose of the last paragraph is to describe -

- (1) how Alfred rebuilt England
- (2) Alfred's reorganisation of the army
- (3) the changes that occurred in England after Alfred's death
- (4) how Alfred expanded England's trade and commerce

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 23-27)

- (1) For the past two centuries, art lovers have flocked to the Uffizi Palace in Florence to view its unparalleled collection of paintings by Botticelli. In January 1990, hundreds of visitors arrived to admire a Botticelli work that had not been displayed in 50 years: *The Coronation of the Virgin*, exhibited at the Uffizi after undergoing a spectacular
- (5) restoration. In 1940, the 15th-century painting was hidden in a country villa, where it remained for the duration of World War II. Afterwards, it was considered so badly damaged that it was sent to the "terminal" section of the Uffizi to determine whether it could ever be displayed again. After 35 years of debate, followed by 10 years of work, the restoration of the painting seemed like a miracle.
- (10) "One could safely say that if this painting did not exist, art historians would have to invent it," said Giorgio Bonsanti, the restoration superintendent in Florence. Both historically and technically, the Botticelli work is a landmark. According to Bonsanti, the painting stands at a crossroads between the stark realism of the 15th century and the religious mysticism of the 16th century. Furthermore, in Bonsanti's opinion, the two
- (15) most important 16th-century artistic movements – monumentalism and anti-natural intellectualism – have their roots in *The Coronation of the Virgin*, which was painted in 1488 for the San Marco church.
- The restored painting completes the Uffizi's collection of Botticelli works, which includes the renowned *La Primavera* and *The Birth of Venus*. "Not only is the Uffizi an
- (20) obligatory stop for those who want to study Botticelli," said the museum's director, "it is now virtually the only stop."

Questions

23. It can be inferred from the text that in the "terminal" section of the Uffizi -

- (1) the most important paintings by Botticelli are kept
- (2) decisions are made about whether or not to restore paintings
- (3) hundreds of visitors gathered to see *The Coronation of the Virgin*
- (4) valuable paintings were hidden during World War II

24. It can be inferred from the text that the restoration "seemed like a miracle" (line 9) because -

- (1) none of Botticelli's paintings had been repaired before
- (2) it made Botticelli's painting even more beautiful
- (3) the painting had been so severely damaged
- (4) no one knew about the painting for many years

25. The main purpose of the second paragraph is to discuss -

- (1) realism and mysticism in Botticelli's works
 - (2) 15th- and 16th-century artistic movements
 - (3) the historical importance of *The Coronation of the Virgin*
 - (4) paintings which are considered landmarks in art
-

26. According to the second paragraph, which of the following did not characterize 16th-century art?

- (1) religious mysticism
 - (2) anti-natural intellectualism
 - (3) monumentalism
 - (4) stark realism
-

27. It can be inferred from the text that the Uffizi -

- (1) has the most important Botticelli collection in the world
 - (2) is the museum visited most often by students of art history
 - (3) will continue to restore as many Botticelli works as possible
 - (4) is best known for the work done in its "terminal" section
-



Do not turn the page until you are instructed to do so!

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SECTION 3

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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 1-11)

This part consists of sentences with a word or words missing in each. For each sentence, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. Gunpowder, which was ____ used in China in the eighth century, did not become well known in Europe until the middle of the thirteenth century.
(1) even (2) first (3) next (4) usually

2. Delays in the development of new social services and educational policies have ____ strikes and unrest in Italy.
(1) led to (2) stayed with (3) sent for (4) hoped for

3. Anne Frank achieved immortality as a Jewish heroine ____ her poignantly evocative diary.
(1) beside (2) during (3) between (4) through

4. Daniel Boone, an American pioneer, was one of the first to brave the dangers of the ____ wilderness of Kentucky.
(1) reliable (2) unexplored (3) unsatisfied (4) available

5. Hunger is a sense of ____ experienced in the area of the stomach, and may actually be painful.
(1) discomfort (2) force (3) inequality (4) expansion

6. Despite a lack of information about racial segregation in Canada, the fact that the phenomenon exists cannot be ____.
(1) considered (2) assisted (3) doubted (4) suspected

7. The twelve leading nations of Western Europe have launched a bold plan to reinvigorate the European Community by forming a single ____ economy.
(1) integrated (2) displaced (3) irregular (4) sociable

 **turn the page** 

8. In the 18th century, the Swedish botanist Linnaeus _____ a system for classifying all known plants and animals according to genus and species.
 (1) devised (2) deceived (3) annoyed (4) exaggerated
-
9. Hurricanes are violent storms that develop in the tropics and are _____ by high-speed winds.
 (1) analysed (2) implied (3) characterised (4) guaranteed
-
10. The _____ at Hull House in Chicago include a day nursery, a gymnasium and a community kitchen.
 (1) reinforcements (2) appliances (3) facilities (4) treasures
-
11. If an election were held today, the president would win by a very wide _____.
 (1) margin (2) survey (3) convention (4) notion
-

Restatements (Questions 12-17)

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.**

12. When a person suffers a stroke, physicians are unable to limit the extent of the damage it causes, no matter how quickly they reach him.
 (1) In order to prevent strokes from causing damage, physicians must reach stroke victims as quickly as possible.
 (2) Even if doctors reach a stroke victim quickly, they cannot control the amount of damage caused by the stroke.
 (3) If people who suffer strokes are able to contact their doctors quickly, the resulting damage will be limited.
 (4) No matter how serious the damage caused by a stroke, physicians can treat it if the victim calls them quickly.
-
13. For three thousand years, China existed in self-imposed isolation.
 (1) After three thousand years, China imposed a state of solitude on itself.
 (2) China existed for three thousand years due to its self-imposed isolation.
 (3) China escaped from its solitude after three thousand years.
 (4) China kept itself isolated for three thousand years.
-

14. One of the most long-standing and hotly debated issues in philosophy and psychology is whether nature or nurture exerts more influence in shaping the mind.

- (1) How can psychologists and philosophers understand the human mind better? One thing they must study and discuss is the issue of nature and nurture.
 - (2) What kind of influence does human development have on nature and nurture? Psychologically and philosophically that is a very difficult question to answer.
 - (3) Which affects the mind's development more: nature or nurture? That is a question that philosophers as well as psychologists have been arguing about for a long time.
 - (4) Why are there such serious debates in philosophy and psychology? Because no one knows whether nature or nurture is more important to the mind's development.
-

15. Dubin's claim that "all biography is ultimately fiction" is one with which most contemporary theorists of literature would concur.

- (1) Dubin's ideas about biographical fiction are based on those of other modern literary theorists.
 - (2) Theorists of literature once criticized Dubin's claim about the relationship between biography and fiction.
 - (3) Contemporary literary criticism is full of claims like Dubin's about the ultimate aim of biographers.
 - (4) Most modern literary theorists would agree with Dubin's statement that biography is actually fiction.
-

16. If South Africa's land were more suited to agriculture, three centuries of winemaking might have produced a grand tradition there.

- (1) Three hundred years of producing wine might have led to a grand winemaking tradition in South Africa had agricultural conditions there been more favorable.
 - (2) Although winemaking has not been a grand tradition in lands with unfavorable agricultural conditions, in South Africa it has been successful for three hundred years.
 - (3) In South Africa, winemaking has only been a grand tradition for three centuries, while in places with better agricultural conditions, the tradition is much older.
 - (4) In countries with favorable agricultural conditions, such as those in South Africa, a grand tradition of winemaking may develop in less than three centuries.
-

 **turn the page** 

17. Experiments conducted by the physicist Ernest Rutherford in 1899 revealed that radioactive substances emit more than one kind of ray.
- (1) In 1899, physicist Ernest Rutherford conducted experiments which showed how to remove different types of rays from radioactive substances.
 - (2) That different types of rays are emitted by radioactive substances was shown in experiments which physicist Ernest Rutherford conducted in 1899.
 - (3) The physicist Ernest Rutherford conducted experiments in 1899 in order to create radioactive substances that would emit different types of rays.
 - (4) Experiments which showed that radioactive rays affect different types of substances were conducted in 1899 by Ernest Rutherford, a physicist.

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 18-22)

- (1) Skiing is an extremely popular activity all over the world, especially in the United States, Canada, Japan and most European countries. Many people ski for their own enjoyment, and some also participate in competitions. In recent years, skiing has become an increasingly popular spectator sport – in other words, a sport which people like to watch.

- (10) But skiing was not always a sport. People began skiing thousands of years ago in the northern parts of Europe and Asia. In these areas, which are covered with snow for most of the year, skiing was a necessary form of transportation. The first skiers probably used the bones of large animals as skis, tying the bones to their boots with pieces of leather. Wooden skis that were made 5,000 years ago have been found in Sweden, Norway and Finland.

- (15) Ever since the Middle Ages, skis have also been used for military purposes. For example, during the battle of Oslo in 1200, Norwegian soldiers traveled on skis to spy on Swedish enemy troops. In 1721, the Norwegian army formed a military ski unit. And in 1945, United States Army ski troops fought the Germans in the mountains of Italy.

- (20) It was only after World War II that recreational and competitive skiing became popular. Today, there are three types of skiing: Alpine, Nordic and freestyle. "Alpine skiing" refers to downhill skiing and is named after the great mountains in Europe where this type of skiing began – the Alps. Nordic skiing includes cross-country skiing – skiing over flat or slightly hilly ground for long distances – and ski jumping. Freestyle skiing is done only by expert skiers, who perform various tricks: back flips, kicks and other dangerous stunts.

Questions

18. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) describe three types of skiing
 - (2) explain why skiing is so popular
 - (3) provide some information about skiing
 - (4) compare skiing in different countries
-

19. According to the second paragraph, in the past, people used skis -

- (1) even in countries where there was not much snow
 - (2) when they were trying to catch large animals
 - (3) for the same reasons that we use them today
 - (4) to travel from place to place
-

20. The main purpose of the third paragraph is to provide examples of -

- (1) armies that won many wars
 - (2) places where famous battles have been fought
 - (3) how skis are used in different countries
 - (4) how skis have been used by the military
-

21. The Alps are mentioned in line 20 because -

- (1) one type of skiing is named after them
 - (2) they are a good place for all types of skiing
 - (3) people have always skied there
 - (4) they became a popular skiing area after World War II
-

22. It can be understood from the text that the most dangerous type of skiing is -

- (1) Alpine skiing
 - (2) Nordic skiing
 - (3) freestyle skiing
 - (4) ski jumping
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 23-27)

- (1) The beginnings of the caste system in India, a system which dictates rigid class divisions throughout Indian society, can be traced back 3,500 years to the time when the Aryans, a people from Central Asia, invaded India. They developed the caste system to limit contact between themselves and the native Indian peoples. Later, the system was
- (5) incorporated into Hinduism, India's major religion.

The Vedas, the most ancient of Hindu sacred scriptures, divided people into four *varnas*, or colors: Brahman (priest), Kshatriya (warrior), Vaisya (trader) and Sudra (laborer). The Code of Manu, another sacred text, contained the rules that governed the lives of the members of each of the four groups.

- (10) The *varnas* reflected a clear-cut spiritual hierarchy. The Brahman caste was the purest. The Vedas referred to its members as "human gods," and it was the only caste permitted to teach sacred texts, as well as to carry out rituals to appease the gods. The Code of Manu laid down endless regulations for the Brahmans – what to eat, whom to marry, how to wash after contact with "polluting lower castes." The other castes, which
- (15) had fewer prescribed duties, all feared and respected the Brahmans. At some point – historians are not quite certain when – the concept of "untouchability" was introduced, creating a group of people called "untouchables," who existed outside the caste system and ranked below the lowest caste. This group included people who did dirty jobs like removing human waste and carrying away dead animals. It also included outcasts who
- (20) had disobeyed caste imperatives.

- Resistance to the caste system, and especially to the Brahmans' social and religious dominance, is nearly as old as the concept of caste itself. In the 6th century B.C.E., two religious dissenters, Buddha and Mahavira, refused to accept the superiority of the Brahman order. The religious movements they founded, Buddhism and Jainism
- (25) respectively, were based in part on this rejection. In the 15th century, the populist Bhakti (Devotion) movement, led by low-caste holy men, questioned the Brahmans' privileged status in Hindu society. They argued that not only the *pujari*, the Brahman priest, could talk directly to the gods, but that the common man could as well. Today, powerful Hindu groups, such as the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (World Hindu
- (30) Organization), reject the concept of caste on the grounds that it divides Hindu society, thereby making it vulnerable to outside threats.

Questions

23. The first paragraph provides a brief summary of the _____ a certain feature of Indian society.

- (1) rules governing
 - (2) divisions involved in
 - (3) religious meaning of
 - (4) historical background of
-

24. It can be inferred from the text that the Vedas contain -

- (1) information about the Aryan people
 - (2) definitions of Hindu class divisions
 - (3) a history of native Indian peoples
 - (4) rules which govern the lives of all Hindus
-

25. According to the text, one thing that was true of all untouchables was that they -

- (1) refused to perform religious rituals
 - (2) were not allowed to touch dead animals
 - (3) ranked below the lowest varna
 - (4) resisted the dominance of the Brahmins
-

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

- (1) argue that the Brahmins have become less powerful
 - (2) explain why the Brahmins dominated their society
 - (3) compare the Brahmins to other religious authorities
 - (4) provide examples of opposition to the Brahmins
-

27. Which of the following is something that a leader of the Bhakti movement might say?

- (1) "I should not be considered less holy than a Brahmin."
 - (2) "I respect the *pujari* more than any other man."
 - (3) "Common men can talk to the gods only through holy men like me."
 - (4) "One should not question the Brahmins' position in Hindu society."
-

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בחינה להתנסות עצמית 2AM – גיליון תשובות למילוי עצמי

שם משפחה ושם פרטי **A** NAME

מס' זיהוי **B** I.D. No.

שפה LANGUAGE תאריך DATE

מס' חוברת **D** BOOKLET No.



כתובת **C** ADDRESS

שאלות לדוגמה
 SAMPLE QUESTIONS

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פרק 1 SECTION 1

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פרק 2 SECTION 2

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פרק 3 SECTION 3

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פרק 4 SECTION 4

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פרק 5 SECTION 5

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פרק 6 SECTION 6

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פרק 7 SECTION 7

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פרק 8 SECTION 8

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בחינה להתנסות עצמית 2AM

מפתח תשובות נכונות

SECTION 1 פרק 1

27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	מספר השאלה
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SECTION 2 פרק 2

27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	מספר השאלה
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SECTION 3 פרק 3

27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	מספר השאלה
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■ חישוב אומדן לציון בחינה 2AM להתנסות עצמית

נסביר להלן כיצד לחשב אומדן לציון הבחינה להתנסות עצמית.

חישוב ציון גלם

כל תשובה נכונה מזכה אתכם בנקודה. כדי לחשב את ציון הגלם, עליכם לסכם את הנקודות שצברתם בכל אחד מהפרקים הנכללים בבחינה.

חישוב הציון בבחינה

לכל ציון גלם מותאם ציון בסולם אחיד, שאינו מושפע מהנוסח או מהמועדים המסוימים של הבחינה. תוכלו להגיע לאומדן ציונכם בבחינה להתנסות עצמית על-ידי שימוש בטבלה שלהלן:

טבלת מעבר מציון גלם לאומדן הציון בבחינה

אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם	אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם	אומדן הציון בבחינה	ציון גלם
219	60	182	30	150	0
220	61	183	31	151	1
221	62	184	32	152	2
223	63	186	33	153	3
224	64	187	34	154	4
226	65	188	35	155	5
227	66	189	36	156	6
229	67	191	37	157	7
230	68	192	38	158	8
231	69	193	39	159	9
232	70	194	40	160	10
234	71	195	41	161	11
235	72	196	42	162	12
236	73	198	43	163	13
238	74	199	44	164	14
240	75	200	45	165	15
241	76	202	46	166	16
243	77	203	47	167	17
244	78	204	48	168	18
245	79	206	49	169	19
247	80	207	50	170	20
250	81	208	51	171	21
		209	52	172	22
		211	53	174	23
		212	54	175	24
		213	55	176	25
		214	56	177	26
		216	57	178	27
		217	58	180	28
		218	59	181	29

■ התפלגות ציוני הנבחנים

הטבלה שלהלן תסייע לכם להבין את משמעות האומדן אליו הגעתם, על-ידי תיאור התפלגות ציוני כלל הנבחנים. בטבלה מוצגות 17 קטגוריות של טווחי ציונים. לגבי כל טווח מוצג אחוז הנבחנים שציונם נמצא מתחתיו, בתוכו ומעליו. לדוגמה, מי שציונו בבחינה הוא 212, נמצא בטווח הציונים 210-214. כ-55% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון מתחת לטווח זה, כ-8% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון בטווח זה, וכ-37% מהנבחנים קיבלו ציון מעל טווח זה.

אחוזי נבחנים בטווחי הציון בבחינת אמי"ר

אחוז הנבחנים שציונם נמצא			
מפל לטווח	בטווח	מתחת לטווח	טווח ציונים
97	3	0	169 – 150
93	4	3	174 – 170
88	5	7	179 – 175
83	5	12	184 – 180
76	7	17	189 – 185
69	7	24	194 – 190
62	7	31	199 – 195
54	8	38	204 – 200
45	9	46	209 – 205
37	8	55	214 – 210
29	8	63	219 – 215
22	7	71	224 – 220
15	7	78	229 – 225
9	6	85	234 – 230
5	4	91	239 – 235
2	3	95	244 – 240
0	2	98	250 – 245

הערה: החלוקה לקטגוריות נעשתה לשם ההדגמה בלבד; אין חלוקה זו משקפת מדיניות קבלה של מוסד כלשהו.

