

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 city of Cordoba in Spain was once a _____ of intellectual and academic activity.

- (1) measure (2) chapter (3) center (4) season

2. Although it has been illegal to _____ bald eagles in the United States since 1940, there are only a few of these birds left in the country.

- (1) watch (2) find (3) hunt (4) fly

3. All parents should provide a _____ and balanced diet for their children.

- (1) separate (2) potential (3) straight (4) healthy

4. In the late 1960s, U.S. Army scientists realized that _____ spider silk is both extremely strong and highly elastic, it can be used to make bullet-proof vests.

- (1) unless (2) before (3) because (4) until

5. The government's plan to modify the tax system was never very grand in scale; it involved only _____ changes.

- (1) constant (2) minor (3) recent (4) complex

6. Even today, after so many years of _____, the continent of Antarctica still holds many mysteries.

- (1) unawareness (2) exploration (3) approval (4) reform

7. Recent polls in Britain have shown that public morale is low as a result of widespread _____ government policies.

- (1) discrimination against
 (2) communion with
 (3) disenchantment with
 (4) certification of

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- 8.** Scientists have only begun to ____ the damage caused by human encroachment on the habitats of various animals.
 (1) assess (2) enrage (3) obey (4) extract
-
- 9.** Compared to other great artists, Leonardo da Vinci completed ____ few paintings.
 (1) favourably (2) relatively (3) regularly (4) permanently
-
- 10.** Hotel owners in New York City reached a tentative agreement with their employees, thus ____ the strike threatened by the workers' union.
 (1) averting (2) condemning (3) amassing (4) invoking
-
- 11.** The researchers published a lengthy report describing all of their findings in detail, as well as a shorter, more ____ version.
 (1) concise (2) absorbent (3) secular (4) morose
-

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.** People from different dialectal regions of China are unable to communicate with one another through speech, although they can do so through reading and writing.
- (1) Because China's regional dialects are no longer very different, people's ability to communicate has improved greatly.
 (2) Although there are many different dialectal regions in China, people still manage to communicate through speech.
 (3) There are so many different dialects of Chinese that even people who can speak to each other cannot read or write each other's dialect.
 (4) Chinese people who speak different dialects are able to communicate with each other only through written language.
-
- 13.** Even during wartime, civil law must be upheld, and those who violate it must be punished.
- (1) Punishing those who break the law is difficult, especially during a war.
 (2) People who disobey civil law should be punished, even during a war.
 (3) While there are many violations of civil law during peacetime, they are more frequent during a war.
 (4) Because upholding the law is so important in wartime, those who disobey it are punished.
-

14. Tiberias lies some 200 meters below sea level, on the ruins of the biblical town of Hammat.

- (1) The ruins of the biblical town of Hammat, which is situated near Tiberias, lie 200 meters underwater.
 - (2) Tiberias, built atop the ruins of the biblical town of Hammat, is about 200 meters below sea level.
 - (3) The biblical town of Hammat, after it was rebuilt 200 meters below sea level, was called Tiberias.
 - (4) The ruins of the biblical town of Hammat lie about 200 meters above Tiberias.
-

15. Given its inevitability, the fact that old age is generally regarded as a time to be dreaded rather than eagerly anticipated is lamentable.

- (1) The fact that most people do not look forward to their old age is tragic, but it is difficult to change the way people feel about getting old.
 - (2) People who do not realize that old age may be the most enjoyable time of their lives are afraid of getting old.
 - (3) Since old age cannot be avoided, it is sad that most people think of it as a time to be feared rather than looked forward to.
 - (4) If people realized how enjoyable old age can be, they would not be so worried about getting old.
-

16. Unless a pathogen like the Ebola virus alters its mode of transmission, it is unlikely to proliferate outside its natural habitat.

- (1) A pathogen like the Ebola virus will probably not multiply on a large scale in areas other than its natural habitat if it does not change the way in which it is transmitted.
 - (2) Unless it has a mode of transmission which is similar to that of the Ebola virus, a pathogen will probably not proliferate outside its natural habitat.
 - (3) If a pathogen like the Ebola virus is transmitted in the usual way, it will probably not remain in its natural habitat but will multiply rapidly in other areas.
 - (4) The natural habitat of the Ebola virus is unlikely to change or expand unless the virus's mode of transmission becomes more like that of other pathogens.
-

 **turn the page** 

17. Yugoslav leader Broz Tito, in addition to being the only ruler of a Communist country who seemed to enjoy genuine popularity, was also the only one who employed more than terror and propaganda to govern his country, although he certainly employed them as well.
- (1) Tito was unique among leaders of Communist countries in two ways: first, people actually seemed to like him, and second, he did not use terror and propaganda alone to rule his country.
 - (2) Although Tito established his rule in Yugoslavia by using terror and propaganda, he governed his country well and became more popular than other leaders of Communist countries.
 - (3) Although leaders of other Communist countries warned Tito that he would not be able to rule effectively without using terror and propaganda, he decided to stop using them and, as a result, became more popular.
 - (4) Tito became Yugoslavia's most popular leader by refusing to employ terror and propaganda; in doing so, he ignored the example of other Communist leaders, who used these methods to attain power.

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) Since garbage is something everyone produces, we might assume that people know everything there is to know about it. However, according to William L. Rathje, a researcher at the University of Arizona, studies of garbage have led to some surprising discoveries. In an attempt to reduce the amount of garbage produced, Rathje and his
- (5) colleagues have spent the past seventeen years studying landfills – huge holes in the ground where garbage is dumped and buried.

- Rathje's studies have helped to disprove several popular myths about landfills. The most common of these relates to what is buried in them. Surveys show that most Americans believe that 20 to 30 percent of the content of landfills is fast-food packaging and that another 30 to 40 percent consists of different kinds of plastic.
- (10)

- Rathje and his team have shown that such estimates are, in fact, totally incorrect. Fast-food packaging makes up only one quarter of one percent of the average landfill. Plastic, which many believe constitutes the largest part of our garbage, actually represents only about 10 percent of the total content of landfills. So what does the remaining 90 percent consist of?
- (15)

The largest and fastest growing component of landfills is paper. In 1970, paper constituted 30 percent of the content of landfills, and by 1990 this figure had reached 50 percent. These statistics indicate that greater efforts should be made to recycle paper.

- (20) Another way to reduce the amount of garbage produced and save billions of dollars a year on garbage disposal is to stop wasting food. Rathje found that 9 percent of the garbage in landfills is food. If every household wasted less food, he claims, there would be a significant decrease in the garbage it produced.

Questions

- 18.** According to the first paragraph, what has been going on for seventeen years?
- (1) the development of better garbage disposal methods
 - (2) research on landfills conducted by Rathje and his team
 - (3) the dumping and burying of garbage in landfills
 - (4) studies on the garbage produced at the University of Arizona
-
- 19.** The main purpose of the second paragraph is to discuss -
- (1) some reasons for studying garbage
 - (2) the results of Rathje's research
 - (3) different types of garbage found in landfills
 - (4) common beliefs about the content of landfills
-
- 20.** The main purpose of the third paragraph is to show that -
- (1) Americans believe that too much of the garbage in landfills is plastic
 - (2) the estimates mentioned in the second paragraph are incorrect
 - (3) the research described in the first paragraph is important
 - (4) scientists know what makes up 90 percent of the content of landfills
-
- 21.** It can be understood from the last two paragraphs that today -
- (1) more paper is being recycled than in the past
 - (2) people are throwing away less food than they did in the past
 - (3) more than half of the garbage in landfills is paper and food
 - (4) most of the food people buy is wasted
-
- 22.** The main purpose of the last paragraph is to -
- (1) give an example of how we can reduce the amount of garbage we produce
 - (2) explain why it is so difficult to reduce the amount of garbage we produce
 - (3) argue that more money should be spent on studying garbage
 - (4) show how billions of dollars have been saved as a result of studying garbage
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 23-27)

- (1) Since the 1960s, there has been an enormous increase both in the number of new cults and in the number of people who have joined them. People used to dismiss cult members as harmless eccentrics who were best left alone. However, the tragic mass suicide of members of the Jonestown People's Temple in Guyana led to extensive media coverage of cults and of the brainwashing techniques which they use to control their members. As a result, people's awareness of the dangers represented by such groups has grown.

- (10) Although different cults have different philosophies, they share certain characteristics. They usually have a very strong, charismatic leader and a highly organized system of religious beliefs. Absolute obedience to the leader and to his or her teachings is demanded. This may entail giving up one's home, job and possessions, as well as avoiding all contact with one's family in order to follow the cult's way of life.

- (15) Young people are especially susceptible to the psychological pressures imposed by cults and are therefore often unwilling or unable to leave them. Some parents have had no choice but to hire specialists to remove their children forcibly from these groups and "deprogram" them so as to free them from the group's psychological hold. This desperate and somewhat controversial step is usually taken by the parents only after lengthy legal battles and other attempts to get their children back have failed.

- (20) Why do people join cults? Many people, particularly the young, are dissatisfied with certain aspects of their society. They worry about problems such as the threat of nuclear war, the deterioration of the environment and overpopulation. These people, whose families often did not provide them with a strong feeling of security or a clear set of beliefs and values, lack a sense of belonging. They are looking for help and guidance, and in many cases the cults seem to offer all the answers.

Questions

23. The first paragraph compares -

- (1) people's attitudes towards cults in the past and present
 - (2) the Jonestown People's Temple with other cults
 - (3) cult members with other harmless eccentrics
 - (4) the media coverage given to different cults
-

24. Which of the following is not mentioned in the text as a characteristic common to many cults?

- (1) having a charismatic leader
 - (2) having a highly organized system of religious beliefs
 - (3) using psychological pressure
 - (4) engaging in illegal activities
-

25. According to the third paragraph, many cult members find it difficult to leave the cult because -

- (1) they have lost their homes and their jobs
 - (2) their families refuse to maintain contact with them
 - (3) they have been subjected to psychological pressures
 - (4) the outside world is unwilling to accept their beliefs
-

26. The desperate step mentioned in line 17 is -

- (1) brainwashing children
 - (2) fighting lengthy legal battles
 - (3) hiring specialists to forcibly remove children
 - (4) joining a cult and giving up one's possessions
-

27. An appropriate title for this text would be -

- (1) A Short History of Cults
 - (2) Can Cults Solve Society's Problems?
 - (3) Cults and Religion in Modern Times
 - (4) Cults: Their Dangers and Attractions
-



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

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SECTION 2

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. Two billion people – 70 percent of the ____ of all developing countries – live without the benefit of electricity.

- (1) population (2) culture (3) condition (4) statistic

2. ____ the police had threatened to arrest all the demonstrators, they failed to do so.

- (1) Since (2) When (3) Although (4) Before

3. Aircraft technology has progressed so ____ that a ten-year-old plane is considered an antique.

- (1) partially (2) rapidly (3) carelessly (4) narrowly

4. If people ate nutritionally balanced meals every day, they would have ____ health problems.

- (1) several (2) regular (3) fewer (4) similar

5. Pottery making ____ an advanced stage of development very early in the history of civilization.

- (1) attempted (2) contacted (3) designed (4) reached

6. Linguists make a basic ____ among letters, classifying them as either vowels or consonants.

- (1) interruption (2) concentration (3) distinction (4) assumption

7. Due to a shortage of many goods, a black market – where goods are sold illegally – is ____ in the former Soviet Union.

- (1) colliding (2) mediating (3) flourishing (4) confessing

 **turn the page** 

8. The invention of movable type is _____ a Chinese printer named Bi Sheng who lived during the 11th century.

- (1) resented by (2) contained in (3) rotated by (4) attributed to

9. By 1150 B.C.E., many of the small, scattered villages of the Olmec people had _____ into larger communities.

- (1) stumbled (2) deteriorated (3) merged (4) lapsed

10. In theory, modern management techniques are hard to fault, but in practice they have proven to be _____.

- (1) disastrous (2) conscious (3) anxious (4) generous

11. The Bronx Zoo, which opened in 1899, was the first zoo to provide spacious _____ for large groups of animals.

- (1) commentaries (2) enclosures (3) destinies (4) adversaries

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. Women were generally responsible for farming in ancient agricultural societies.

- (1) In ancient agricultural societies, women were only allowed to farm.
 (2) In ancient agricultural societies, farming was usually the work of women.
 (3) The most responsible women in ancient agricultural societies were the women who farmed.
 (4) Women have always worked in farming, especially in ancient agricultural societies.

13. Henry David Thoreau died at forty-four, having published relatively little of what he had written.

- (1) Much of what Thoreau had written had not been published by the time he died at the age of forty-four.
 (2) Because Thoreau died when he was only forty-four, he managed to write and publish very little.
 (3) Most of what was written about Thoreau was only published forty-four years after his death.
 (4) Thoreau died at the age of forty-four, never having seen any of his work published.

14. The Social Democratic Party in Austria has been part of the government for all but four of the past fifty years.

- (1) Four years ago, the Social Democratic Party ended its fifty-year leadership of the Austrian government.
- (2) Excluding only four years, the Social Democratic Party has been part of the Austrian government for the past fifty years.
- (3) Although the Social Democratic Party was part of the government in Austria for fifty years, it was the biggest party for only four years.
- (4) The Social Democratic Party joined the Austrian government fifty years ago, but left after four years.

15. In the 1970s, Saudi Arabia's annual revenue from petroleum sales was more than twice the amount needed to pay for imports.

- (1) In the 1970s, Saudi Arabia needed twice the amount of revenue that it was earning from petroleum sales to pay for its imports.
- (2) In Saudi Arabia, the yearly revenue from petroleum sales during the 1970s was more than twice as much as the country needed to pay for its imports.
- (3) In the 1970s, Saudi Arabia doubled the size of its imports but did not have sufficient revenue from petroleum sales to pay for them.
- (4) Saudi Arabia had been spending more than twice its annual revenue on imports until petroleum sales in the country began to increase in the 1970s.

16. Some Americans view their country's economy as immune to external influences.

- (1) Some Americans claim that their country's economy has only a small effect on the economies of other countries.
- (2) According to some people in America, domestic issues have little influence on their country's economy.
- (3) Some Americans think that no outside influences can affect the American economy.
- (4) Some people in America believe that their country's economy should be more open to the outside world.

 **turn the page** 

17. Britain's domination of India was greatly facilitated by the political and military disunity in the country.
- (1) Britain's domination was responsible for the political and military disunity that weakened India.
 - (2) India suffered more than any other country from the political and military problems caused by Britain's domination.
 - (3) The fact that India was divided politically and militarily made Britain's domination of the country easier.
 - (4) India only became independent politically and militarily after Britain's domination of the country ended.

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) In many fairy tales and other stories, children are pictured as sweet and innocent creatures who always tell the truth. All parents like to think that their own children would never lie. Some parents believe that young children do not even understand what lying is. In reality, however, most parents must face the fact that sometimes their children do lie. What they may not realize is how early this behavior begins. Knowing when lying is likely to start and being aware of what children know about it can help parents cope with the problem more successfully.

- (10) Until recently, most researchers believed that children between the ages of three and six could not tell the difference between inventing a story and deliberately saying something untrue. New evidence suggests that this is incorrect: by the age of four, or even earlier, children can and do lie. This means that they do not just confuse fantasy with reality, but that they know they are lying and do so intentionally. Usually, young children lie in order to avoid punishment. For example, a four-year-old boy who drew pictures on his bedroom wall was asked by his mother, "Did you draw on the wall?"
- (15) "No," he answered. "Well then, who did?" asked his mother. "Not me," he insisted. He later admitted that he had lied because he had been afraid that his mother would get angry and punish him.

- (20) Children of all ages lie in situations that involve potential punishment. As they get older, many also tell "white lies." These are told in order to avoid hurting other people's feelings. For example, as one twelve-year-old girl explained: "What if my friend asked me if her hair looked nice and it didn't? I would lie."

- (25) Studies have shown that, regardless of their age and of the type of lie they tell, less than five percent of all children lie frequently. Even if the lying is not frequent, however, parents should explain to their children why it can be harmful. They should emphasize the loss of trust that results from lying and the problems of living with people whom you cannot trust.

Questions

18. It can be understood from the first paragraph that parents want to believe that -

- (1) adults as well as children can be sweet and innocent
 - (2) children know when somebody is lying to them
 - (3) lying to children is sometimes necessary
 - (4) their children are as innocent as the children in fairy tales
-

19. According to the second paragraph, children over the age of four -

- (1) do not lie in order to avoid punishment
 - (2) tell fewer lies than adults do
 - (3) should be punished when they lie
 - (4) understand the difference between a lie and a story
-

20. The third paragraph mainly discusses -

- (1) one type of lie
 - (2) punishments for lying
 - (3) why twelve-year-olds lie
 - (4) lying which hurts people's feelings
-

21. It can be understood from the last paragraph that parents should say to their children:

- (1) "We always know when you're lying, so don't do it."
 - (2) "We won't lie to you if you promise not to lie to us."
 - (3) "You can't always trust people, even if they don't lie often."
 - (4) "You shouldn't lie, because if you do, we won't be able to trust you."
-

22. A good title for this text would be -

- (1) Should Children Who Lie Be Punished?
 - (2) When and Why Children Lie
 - (3) Why Lying Can Be Harmful
 - (4) Trust and Lying
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 23-27)

- (1) Impressionism, the movement that marked the beginning of the modern period in painting, is considered by some critics to be the most over-exposed, over-analyzed and over-appreciated phenomenon in the entire history of art. It has been so endlessly studied and discussed, in fact, that it seems there could be nothing new left to say about it.
- (5)

- And yet, one Impressionist master has been brought to the public's attention only in the last twenty years, after being virtually unknown for more than eighty. Gustave Caillebotte, whose paintings have only recently been put on public display, is now taking his rightful place alongside famous Impressionist painters such as Monet, Degas and Renoir. A brilliant Caillebotte exhibit that opened recently at the Grand Palais in Paris shows why.
- (10)

- Although his drawings are not as good as Degas' and his use of color is less creative than Monet's, Caillebotte produced at least a dozen paintings that are undeniable masterpieces. The works on show at the Paris exhibition include the monumental *Streets of Paris on a Rainy Day*, a beautifully rendered street scene that is also an ironic portrait of the stiff Parisian bourgeoisie of the 1870s.
- (15)

- How could such extraordinary works have been overlooked for nearly a century? The answer to this question lies mainly in the fact that Gustave Caillebotte, heir to his father's immense fortune, was a rich man. Unlike his poor, struggling Impressionist colleagues, he did not need to sell his works and rarely did. Most of them were inherited by his brother Martial and were kept in the family until the early 1960s, when, for the first time, some paintings were sold at auctions. Years later, when the Chicago Art Institute acquired *Streets of Paris on a Rainy Day*, it displayed the painting prominently, arousing great public interest in the previously unknown Impressionist who had painted it.
- (20)
- (25)

Questions

23. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) answer an important question about Impressionism
- (2) compare the works of several Impressionist masters
- (3) discuss a recently discovered Impressionist painter
- (4) describe a recent Impressionist exhibition in Paris

24. The main idea of the first paragraph is that -

- (1) Impressionism is very important in the history of art
 - (2) modernism in art developed from Impressionism
 - (3) critics like to study and discuss Impressionism
 - (4) there seems to be nothing new to say about Impressionism
-

25. In line 11, the word "why" could be replaced by -

- (1) why Caillebotte's work was neglected for over eighty years
 - (2) why Caillebotte is now being recognized as a great Impressionist painter
 - (3) why the Caillebotte exhibit in Paris is interesting
 - (4) why Caillebotte's paintings are not as good as those of other Impressionists
-

26. Which of the following is not true about *Streets of Paris on a Rainy Day*?

- (1) It has been recognized as a masterpiece for over a century.
 - (2) It is included in the Paris exhibition.
 - (3) It was painted by Caillebotte.
 - (4) It portrays the stiff Parisian bourgeoisie of the 1870s.
-

27. The fact that Caillebotte was rich helps to explain why -

- (1) he was able to buy the works of many famous Impressionist painters
 - (2) he decided to give some of his paintings to the Chicago Art Institute
 - (3) he was able to help his Impressionist colleagues
 - (4) he was not recognized as a great artist during his lifetime
-



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

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SECTION 3

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. As the world's human population keeps _____, the natural habitats of wild animals continue to be destroyed to make way for houses, factories and highways.
(1) turning (2) growing (3) resting (4) learning

2. On the whole, the ancient Greeks were a patriarchal people; only in the city-state of Sparta did women hold _____ of power.
(1) deliveries (2) responses (3) efforts (4) positions

3. Penguins lost the _____ to fly millions of years ago, after their wings evolved into flippers.
(1) ability (2) attempt (3) permission (4) pressure

4. People are more likely to give money to a charitable cause when they are assured that even a dollar will help than when they are asked to _____ a large sum.
(1) contribute (2) coordinate (3) demonstrate (4) disregard

5. Abundant wildlife makes Pennsylvania's forests _____ areas for hunting.
(1) cautious (2) suitable (3) broad (4) extinct

6. In 1898 the United States _____ the struggle between the Cuban people and their Spanish rulers.
(1) pleaded with (2) reverted to (3) intervened in (4) applied for

7. With each successful _____, the Aztecs gained territory, slaves and economic resources.
(1) deliberation (2) inference (3) exhibition (4) conquest

8. Although Francis Bacon advocated a scientific way of thinking, many superstitious and _____ beliefs are expressed in his writings.
(1) unconcerned (2) unforeseen (3) ungrateful (4) unfounded

 **turn the page** 

9. With the help of scientific advisors, a committee is ____ Europe's twenty-year-old cosmetics regulations.

- (1) updating (2) predicting (3) outdoing (4) donating

10. The monuments of Karnak were ____ during the early, middle and late Neolithic periods.

- (1) oppressed (2) offended (3) erected (4) expelled

11. Despite the international ____ film director and screenwriter Louis Malle received, he never won an Academy Award.

- (1) humility (2) tension (3) impulse (4) acclaim

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. Although it is mostly desert, Saudi Arabia is one of the richest countries in the world thanks to its oil deposits.

- (1) Saudi Arabia became a rich country after a large number of oil deposits were found in its deserts.
 (2) Saudi Arabia's oil deposits have made the country very rich, even though most of its territory is desert.
 (3) Many countries in the world have oil deposits in their deserts, but Saudi Arabia is the richest of them.
 (4) Since its oil deposits have made it so rich, Saudi Arabia has been able to take advantage of its deserts.

13. In 1954 British philosopher Bertrand Russell suggested that a meeting of scientists be convened for the purpose of discussing nuclear disarmament.

- (1) In 1954 Bertrand Russell proposed that scientists meet in order to discuss the subject of nuclear disarmament.
 (2) A group of scientists that met in 1954 invited Bertrand Russell to speak about nuclear disarmament.
 (3) Bertrand Russell presented his ideas to the scientists who convened in 1954 to discuss nuclear disarmament.
 (4) Scientists who held a meeting in 1954 to discuss nuclear disarmament adopted many of Bertrand Russell's suggestions.

14. Few would contest the claim that Frank Lloyd Wright was the greatest American architect of the twentieth century.

- (1) Only a few people can claim to be as famous as Frank Lloyd Wright, the greatest American architect of the twentieth century.
 - (2) Few have been able to compete with Frank Lloyd Wright for the title of greatest twentieth-century American architect.
 - (3) Most people are familiar with the name of the greatest American architect of the twentieth century: Frank Lloyd Wright.
 - (4) Most people would agree that Frank Lloyd Wright was the greatest twentieth-century American architect.
-

15. Clouds, water surfaces and land surfaces emit electromagnetic energy as infrared radiation, the intensity of which increases as the temperature rises.

- (1) The intensity of the electromagnetic energy, or infrared radiation, emitted by clouds and by water and land surfaces causes their temperatures to rise.
 - (2) The infrared radiation emitted by clouds and by water and land surfaces when the temperature is high is more intense than their electromagnetic energy.
 - (3) The higher the temperature, the more intense the electromagnetic energy in the form of infrared radiation emitted by clouds and by water and land surfaces.
 - (4) When the temperature is high, the intense electromagnetic energy emitted by clouds and by water and land surfaces turns into infrared radiation.
-

16. Columbus grossly underestimated the distance between Europe and Cathay prior to his initial voyage to the New World.

- (1) Before he travelled to the New World for the first time, Columbus thought that Cathay was much closer to Europe than it actually was.
 - (2) It was only after travelling to Cathay from Europe that Columbus realized how great the distance between them was.
 - (3) Before he travelled the great distance from Europe to Cathay in the New World, Columbus had little idea of what to expect during the voyage.
 - (4) It took Columbus less time to travel from Europe to Cathay than he had estimated it would take before his voyage began.
-

 **turn the page** 

17. Many American writers and poets, disillusioned with their country's moral standards, became expatriates in the post-World War I period.

- (1) In the period following World War I, many American writers and poets – disappointed with America's moral standards – left their country.
- (2) Although many American poets and writers were disappointed with the moral standards of their country after World War I, they remained patriots.
- (3) The subjects that America's writers and poets chose to write about reflected their belief that the country's moral standards had declined following World War I.
- (4) Many disillusioned American writers and poets chose to live abroad in the post-World War I period and consequently had less influence on their country's moral standards.

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) The seahorse is a strange-looking fish that lives mainly in tropical seas. Its name reflects its appearance: its head looks like that of a horse. The scientific name for the seahorse is *Hippocampus*, which comes from the Greek words for "horse" and "sea monster." In the past, the seahorse was believed to be a mythical creature, and even today some people are surprised to learn that there are millions of seahorses living in the world's oceans.

- Not only do seahorses look strange, but they also exhibit very unusual reproductive behavior. In many animal species, the females carry the developing young before giving birth to them. With seahorses the situation is reversed: It is the male seahorse, rather than the female, that becomes pregnant.
- (10)

Male seahorses, like all other male animals, produce sperm, and female seahorses produce eggs. What makes the seahorse different is that the female deposits her eggs in a special pocket – called a brood pouch – in the male's body. The male then keeps the undeveloped young, or embryos, in his pouch until they are large enough to be released.

- (15) From start to finish, the male seahorse performs the roles which in other species are performed by females. The pregnancy of male seahorses is very much like that of female mammals. For example, human mothers provide their unborn babies with oxygen and food and protect the babies inside their bodies. In the same way, male seahorses provide food and oxygen to the embryos protected in their pouches. After the baby seahorses are born, the male seahorses continue to feed and care for them until they are able to care for themselves.
- (20)

Questions

18. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) compare seahorses to other types of fish
 - (2) discuss the importance of seahorses
 - (3) describe different types of seahorses
 - (4) discuss one way in which seahorses are unusual
-

19. In line 2, "that" refers to -

- (1) the name
 - (2) the appearance
 - (3) the head
 - (4) the horse
-

20. The main idea of the second paragraph is that -

- (1) seahorses are not like most other animals in terms of which parent becomes pregnant
 - (2) there are not many animals which exist today that look as strange as the seahorse
 - (3) both male and female seahorses can become pregnant and give birth
 - (4) it is difficult to compare seahorses to other animals
-

21. According to the third paragraph, in what way are female seahorses like the females of other animal species?

- (1) They have a brood pouch.
 - (2) They produce eggs.
 - (3) They become pregnant.
 - (4) They provide food for their young.
-

22. In lines 17-19 ("For example ... pouches") the author compares -

- (1) human and seahorse pregnancies
 - (2) different types of mothers and babies
 - (3) the roles of male and female seahorses
 - (4) seahorse embryos and human babies
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 23-27)

- (1) Surveys have shown that while some American and European women are attracted to bearded men, about 70 percent rate clean-shaven men as sexier. For this and other reasons, most men choose to devote from three to ten minutes a day to shaving. This may seem like a small fraction of a man's day, but over a lifetime it can add up to more than 3,000 hours, or 125 days.
- (5)

- Not only is shaving a time-consuming activity, but it also involves significant expense. People in the United States spend about \$80 million annually on razors, about 30 percent of which are electric devices. Of the "wet-shave" razors (so called because they are used with water and soap or shaving cream), which dominate the market, approximately 60 percent are the disposable type – the entire razor is thrown away when its edge is no longer sharp – while the remainder have replaceable blades.
- (10)

- Shaving began long before the invention of electric and disposable razors. Archaeologists have found razor-like objects made of animal horns and different types of stone which are at least 7,000 years old. In ancient times, the trimming of beards seems to have been of particular importance to soldiers: a soldier who did not trim his beard probably put himself at risk. This is suggested by a 5,000-year-old Egyptian tomb painting, which shows King Narmer holding a sword up to an enemy's throat while firmly grasping the victim's beard. In face-to-face combat, hair was such a disadvantage that Egyptian warriors shaved their heads as well as their faces.
- (15)

- (20) In certain cultures, whether or not a man shaved depended on his social standing. For example, in the Roman Empire, the wealthy shaved while the slaves and members of the lower classes did not. Conversely, in Turkey, it was the slaves who were forced to shave, as a flowing beard signified high social status.

Questions

23. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) compare different shaving devices
 - (2) explain why shaving is so popular today
 - (3) describe the types of people who shave
 - (4) discuss shaving in the past and present
-

24. The main purpose of the first paragraph is to discuss -

- (1) surveys on shaving conducted in America and Europe
 - (2) how men's shaving habits change over their lifetime
 - (3) whether or not women prefer men who are clean-shaven
 - (4) why men shave and how much time they spend shaving
-

25. According to the second paragraph, most of the razors sold in the United States are -

- (1) electric devices
 - (2) of the "wet-shave" type
 - (3) bought by men
 - (4) used without soap or water
-

26. The Egyptian tomb painting described in the third paragraph shows that -

- (1) the ancient Egyptian kings shaved their faces but not their heads
 - (2) some peoples shaved their beards while others did not
 - (3) having a beard could be a disadvantage to a man in battle
 - (4) the best warriors in ancient times had beards and long hair
-

27. According to the last paragraph, in the Roman Empire and Turkey -

- (1) most men did not shave
 - (2) a beard was an indication of a man's social status
 - (3) shaving was considered an important activity
 - (4) only slaves had beards
-

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בחינה להתנסות עצמית 3AM

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
4	3	3	4	1	1	3	2	4	2	1	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	4	3	3	התשובה הנכונה

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
4	1	2	4	3	2	4	1	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	3	1	התשובה הנכונה

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
2	3	2	4	4	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	3	4	1	2	4	3	1	4	4	3	2	1	1	4	2	התשובה הנכונה

■ חישוב אומדן לציון בחינה 3AM 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	181	30	150	0
220	61	182	31	151	1
221	62	183	32	152	2
223	63	185	33	153	3
224	64	186	34	154	4
225	65	187	35	155	5
226	66	188	36	156	6
228	67	190	37	157	7
229	68	191	38	158	8
231	69	193	39	159	9
232	70	194	40	160	10
233	71	195	41	161	11
235	72	196	42	162	12
236	73	198	43	163	13
238	74	199	44	164	14
239	75	200	45	165	15
241	76	201	46	166	16
243	77	202	47	167	17
244	78	204	48	168	18
246	79	205	49	169	19
248	80	206	50	170	20
250	81	207	51	171	21
		209	52	172	22
		210	53	173	23
		212	54	174	24
		213	55	175	25
		214	56	176	26
		215	57	177	27
		217	58	179	28
		218	59	180	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			
טווח ציונים	מתחת לטווח	בטווח	מעל לטווח
169 – 150	0	3	97
174 – 170	3	4	93
179 – 175	7	5	88
184 – 180	12	5	83
189 – 185	17	7	76
194 – 190	24	7	69
199 – 195	31	7	62
204 – 200	38	8	54
209 – 205	46	9	45
214 – 210	55	8	37
219 – 215	63	8	29
224 – 220	71	7	22
229 – 225	78	7	15
234 – 230	85	6	9
239 – 235	91	4	5
244 – 240	95	3	2
250 – 245	98	2	0

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

