

עמוד ריק

ENGLISH

This section contains 22 questions.
The time allotted is 20 minutes.

The following section contains three types of questions: Sentence Completion, Restatement and Reading Comprehension. Each question is followed by four possible responses. Choose the response **which best answers the question** and mark its number in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

Sentence Completions (Questions 1-8)

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

1. In his preface to *Samson Agonistes*, John Milton wrote that the work was never ____ for the stage but was meant to be read aloud.
 - (1) exploited
 - (2) distracted
 - (3) intended
 - (4) pursued
2. In 1875, Montgomery Ward became the first retail company to ____ "satisfaction or your money back".
 - (1) postpone
 - (2) manufacture
 - (3) compliment
 - (4) guarantee
3. Hypnosis puts a person into a ____: a relaxed, focused state between sleep and wakefulness.
 - (1) thaw
 - (2) vein
 - (3) remedy
 - (4) trance
4. The planet Neptune was discovered ____ mathematical calculations before it was observed through a telescope.
 - (1) by means of
 - (2) in spite of
 - (3) on behalf of
 - (4) instead of

5. Thousands of refugees ____ to Belize in 1847 to escape the War of the Castes in neighboring Mexico.

- (1) burst
- (2) swore
- (3) fled
- (4) held

6. Guilbert de Pixérécourt, a ____ 19th-century dramatist, wrote more than a hundred plays.

- (1) futile
- (2) dormant
- (3) prolific
- (4) negligent

7. Potatoes are an ideal vegetable to grow when working within the ____ of a small space.

- (1) confines
- (2) ripples
- (3) drifts
- (4) pillars

8. Wearing glasses with tinted lenses can ____ the eye strain caused by fluorescent lighting.

- (1) reimburse
- (2) admonish
- (3) transgress
- (4) mitigate

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 Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens is an oasis of tranquility in the heart of bustling Delray Beach, Florida.

- (1) Residents of Delray Beach take pride in the understated beauty that the Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens lends their town.
- (2) Delray Beach was chosen as the site for the Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens because of its sprawling landscape.
- (3) The Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens is a peaceful spot in the middle of lively Delray Beach.
- (4) The magnificent Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens is located in a busy suburb of Delray Beach.

10. During World War II, Prime Minister Winston Churchill's exceptional oratorical skills were instrumental in reassuring the despondent British public.

- (1) It was Churchill's extraordinary leadership that steered Britain through the most difficult years of World War II.
- (2) During World War II, Churchill's remarkable rhetorical abilities played an important role in lifting the British public out of its despair.
- (3) Churchill's military experience reassured the British people that he was well suited to lead the country during World War II.
- (4) Churchill's inexhaustible optimism enabled him to soothe the fears of the British people throughout World War II.

11. The maritime transport of pistachio nuts is subject to stringent packing and storing guidelines because these nuts have been known to self-ignite.

- (1) Pistachio nuts cultivated for export are genetically modified to extend their shelf life and withstand long-distance shipping.
- (2) Special precautions must be taken when sorting, packaging, and transporting pistachio nuts as they can spoil very easily.
- (3) Pistachio nuts, which are very fragile, are carefully packed and stored so that they reach their destination undamaged.
- (4) Pistachio nuts can catch fire spontaneously, which is why the conditions under which they are shipped are strictly regulated.

12. Shah Jahan's opulent ways depleted the coffers of the Mughal Empire.

- (1) Shah Jahan's stubborn refusal to heed the warnings of his advisors led to the fall of the Mughal Empire.
- (2) Shah Jahan's extravagant lifestyle drained the Mughal Empire of its wealth.
- (3) A brilliant military strategist, Shah Jahan doubled the size of the Mughal Empire.
- (4) The benevolence of Shah Jahan made him the most revered ruler of the Mughal Empire.

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) There are quite a few localities in the world that have odd or amusing names. For example, there is a community called Hot Coffee in the US state of Mississippi, and a village called Great Snoring in Norfolk, England. There are even places named after a number. One of these is the town of Eighty Eight in the US state of Kentucky.
- (5) Legend has it that this small farming community was named by its first postmaster, Dabnie Nunnally, in the 1860s. He recorded details of the incoming and outgoing mail and needed a name for the community. Because Nunnally wrote numbers more legibly than letters, he chose a name that could be expressed in numerals. He picked the name after counting the money in his pocket, which added up to 88 cents. There are those who say, however, that the name plays on the distance between the community and Glasgow, the seat of the local government, located 8.8 miles away. At some point, the town's name was officially changed to "Eighty Eight", spelled out in words, but residents still sometimes receive mail bearing the address "88, Kentucky".
- (15) For the most part, this tiny town has remained out of the spotlight, but it did enjoy a brief moment of fame in 1948. In the presidential election of that year, 88 votes were cast for President Harry Truman and 88 votes for his opponent Thomas Dewey. This remarkable coincidence was reported in *Ripley's Believe It or Not!*, a publication devoted to unusual and bizarre occurrences.
- (20) Not surprisingly, the year 1988 also saw a major surge of interest in Eighty Eight. *The New York Times* reported that people from around the globe were sending letters along with self-addressed envelopes to the town's postmistress, requesting that she mail back the envelopes, which would be postmarked "Eighty Eight" and "1988". Such was the volume of mail that the postmistress was sending that she had to retire her old inkpad and stamp and have an efficient postmarking device installed. An especially popular request was that the envelopes be put aside and mailed on 8/8/88. The town of Eighty Eight will presumably be back in the news in 2088 – if people are still mailing letters, that is.
- (25)

Questions

13. An appropriate title for this text would be -
- (1) Eighty Eight's Special Post Office
 - (2) Eighty Eight: Life in a Kentucky Community
 - (3) What Happened in Eighty Eight in 1988?
 - (4) Eighty Eight: An Unusual Town Name

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

- (1) explain why 88 was officially changed to Eighty Eight
- (2) explain how the town got its name
- (3) discuss Dabnie Nunnally's duties
- (4) introduce the town's first postmaster

15. The main purpose of the third paragraph is to discuss -

- (1) an event that brought Eighty Eight to the public's attention
- (2) stories about small towns that appeared in *Ripley's Believe It or Not!*
- (3) voting patterns among Eighty Eight's residents
- (4) changes that occurred in Eighty Eight between the 1860s and 1948

16. The "surge of interest" described in the last paragraph was not surprising because -

- (1) it took place in a year that ended in "88"
- (2) many envelopes were mailed on 8/8/88
- (3) the postmistress was replaced in 1988
- (4) it was difficult to get a postmark from Eighty Eight

17. In line 23, "volume" could best be replaced by -

- (1) type
- (2) value
- (3) amount
- (4) appearance

Text II (Questions 18-22)

- (1) What if all the information on the internet was just mere thoughts away? For instance, imagine booking an airline ticket just by thinking about it. Meet AlterEgo, a wearable silent speech output-input gadget that allows users to interact with computers and other devices without the need for spoken or typed words. This revolutionary invention turns our internal monologue into actionable commands.

The activity that occurs in the brain and body when we speak silently is not all that different from the activity that occurs when we speak out loud. The production of speech sounds involves over 100 muscles in the lips, tongue, jaw, and vocal cords. Scientists have shown that during silent speech the brain sends signals to those same muscles, but the resulting movements are so subtle that they are all but undetectable. So how does AlterEgo work? The user thinks about interacting with a device or speaking out loud. Electroencephalogram (EEG) sensors detect the brain's electrical signals associated with these thoughts. Electromyography (EMG) sensors monitor the subtle facial muscle movements associated with forming words. Artificial Intelligence (AI) algorithms analyze the combined EEG and EMG data to recognize the user's words or commands. AlterEgo then translates commands into actions or articulates the user's thoughts out loud.

This technology could be useful in a variety of settings. It allows users to seamlessly connect to the internet, accessing the vast knowledge of the web essentially as an extension of their thoughts alone. For instance, a user could internally formulate a Google query and receive a response without any outward actions. The response would be delivered as auditory feedback via bone-conduction headphones. Another application of AlterEgo, even more valuable to society, is its potential to empower those individuals with speech and mobility impairments by enabling a computer to read their thoughts out loud. It offers them a means to communicate with the world effortlessly, fostering inclusivity and independence.

Questions

- 18.** Which of the following words or phrases in the first paragraph means something different from the others?
- (1) thoughts
(2) silent speech
(3) output-input
(4) internal monologue

19. In line 10, "all but undetectable" is closest in meaning to -

- (1) not easy to see
- (2) always present
- (3) unpredictable
- (4) immeasurable

20. Which of the following best summarizes the process by which AlterEgo works?

- (1) the user silently addresses AlterEgo → algorithms analyze electrical signals to recreate words → AI selects an appropriate response → AlterEgo sends the response to the user
- (2) a question occurs to the user → sensors in AlterEgo "hear" the question → EEG and EMG answer the question → AlterEgo sends the answer back to the user
- (3) the user wants to perform a task → AlterEgo transmits the request → EEG sensors transmit information to EMG sensors → AI determines the response
- (4) the user forms words silently → sensors in AlterEgo detect signals reaching facial muscles → algorithms analyze data to identify the user's words → AlterEgo converts thoughts into actions

21. It can be inferred that "auditory feedback" (line 22) -

- (1) is AlterEgo's main feature
- (2) can be heard by the user
- (3) is what enables a computer to read thoughts
- (4) improves AlterEgo's speed

22. Which of the following is not a reason that a person might use AlterEgo?

- (1) to access information without outward action
- (2) to conduct an internal monologue
- (3) to ask questions without disturbing people
- (4) to articulate thoughts out loud

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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. In a 2014 ____ organized by a Los Angeles comedy club, Ismo Leikola won the title of "funniest person in the world".
 - (1) request
 - (2) object
 - (3) contest
 - (4) margin
2. In many U.S. cities, small grocery stores have been ____ business by large supermarket chains, which offer a better selection and lower prices.
 - (1) put out of
 - (2) pointed out to
 - (3) singled out for
 - (4) called up for
3. NASA worked with 15 countries on the construction of the International Space Station and is seeking even broader ____ for its Journey to Mars mission.
 - (1) abstinence
 - (2) disruption
 - (3) collaboration
 - (4) intrigue
4. Electric eels can generate a powerful electric current, which they use to ____ their prey.
 - (1) pry
 - (2) stun
 - (3) don
 - (4) soak

5. Once ____ Rembrandt, *Portrait of a Young Woman* is now thought to be the work of Willem Drost.

- (1) attributed to
- (2) confronted with
- (3) reconciled with
- (4) entrusted to

6. All the rivers that flow through Siberia ____ into the Arctic Sea.

- (1) empty
- (2) offer
- (3) pause
- (4) stare

7. To reduce the cost of maintaining the White House grounds during World War I, President Woodrow Wilson brought a ____ of 48 sheep to graze on the lawn.

- (1) peg
- (2) rift
- (3) flock
- (4) swamp

8. Toothpaste contains ____ ingredients which can help remove stains but can also damage a tooth's enamel.

- (1) oblivious
- (2) imminent
- (3) abrasive
- (4) embellished

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 number of people elected to the House of Representatives from each U.S. state is proportionate to the state's population.

- (1) Representatives from the largest states have a great deal of influence in the U.S. House of Representatives.
- (2) Every U.S. state, regardless of its size, is represented in the House of Representatives.
- (3) The procedure for electing members to the U.S. House of Representatives differs from state to state.
- (4) The larger the population of a U.S. state, the more representatives it has in the House of Representatives.

10. It was not a foregone conclusion that English would become the dominant spoken language in North America.

- (1) Although North America has many native languages, English has long been the main official language.
- (2) Though English is spoken throughout North America, there are many regional variations in the language.
- (3) It was only natural that the English spoken in North America would develop unique characteristics over time.
- (4) The eventual emergence of English as the most widely spoken language in North America was far from inevitable.

11. Carl Sandburg's use of colloquialisms in his poetry challenged the conventions of his day.

- (1) Poet Carl Sandburg favored everyday expressions over formal language.
- (2) The poetry of Carl Sandburg can teach us much about how language was used at the time.
- (3) Carl Sandburg went against accepted practice by using informal language in his poetry.
- (4) Carl Sandburg's original use of language was imitated by several of his contemporaries.

12. Domestic and international investors are appropriating ever greater amounts of arable land in Mali.

- (1) Investors from several countries are competing for what is left of Mali's uninhabited land.
- (2) In Mali, land that is suitable for farming is increasingly being lost to investors from home and abroad.
- (3) Much of the undeveloped land in Mali belongs to foreign investors or local government.
- (4) International and private investors have acquired much of Mali's prime real estate.

Reading Comprehension

This part consists of two passages, each followed by several related questions. For each question, choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.

Text I (Questions 13-17)

- (1) The Hunza Valley, nestled in the heart of the Karakoram Mountains in Pakistan, is home to a small ethnic group: the Burusho people, also known as the Hunzakut. Until the Karakoram Highway was opened in 1978, the valley was one of the most remote regions in the world. The Burusho people's prolonged isolation may explain why their language, Burushaski, appears unrelated to any other language in the world.
- (5)

Travelers to the region have brought back tales of the remarkable longevity enjoyed by the Burusho, claiming that they commonly live past the age of 100. Such claims are impossible to verify because Burushaski had no written form until relatively recently and so no relevant documents exist. Lifespan aside, observers are struck by the people's extraordinary good health. Irrespective of age, they seem to be exceptionally fit and disease-free. This is all the more remarkable considering that the Burusho have very little access to even basic modern health care.

- (10)
- A number of factors may contribute to the unusual vitality of the Burusho. For one thing, they walk the hilly terrain every day. Another factor is their diet, which consists mainly of naturally grown grains, fruits, and vegetables. This diet is dictated mostly by their environment. Pastureland is scarce, so there is little meat or milk, but many crops flourish in the valley's fertile soil. A surprising staple food that has been highlighted as a major contributor to the robust health of the Burusho is the apricot. This succulent fruit, rich in essential vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants, has been consumed in enormous quantities for generations. The fruit is eaten year round – fresh in the summer and dried in the winter.
- (15)

(20)

Bataring daudo, or apricot soup, is a mainstay of the Burusho diet. This hearty soup has helped the Burusho endure many a frigid winter. To make it, dried apricots are boiled until soft. Next, wheat flour is mixed with water to create noodle-like nuggets of dough. Added to the simmering apricots, they transform the mixture into a nourishing dumpling soup. Less of a delicacy and more of a strategy to get through lean seasons with scant resources, *bataring daudo* speaks of Burusho self-sufficiency and resilience.

Questions

13. Which of the following statements about Burushaski is not made in the text?

- (1) No other known language is similar to it.
- (2) There are no records of Burusho longevity written in it.
- (3) Its written form is relatively new.
- (4) It does not have words for health problems.

14. Which of the following statements about the Burusho can be inferred from the first paragraph?

- (1) They are one of many small ethnic groups that live in the Hunza Valley.
- (2) Not many people came into contact with them before 1978.
- (3) Their language is one of the oldest in the world.
- (4) They helped build the Karakoram Highway.

15. According to the third paragraph, apricots -

- (1) can not be grown in hilly terrain
- (2) are difficult to grow in the Hunza Valley
- (3) are believed to play an important role in the Burusho people's health
- (4) are eaten by the Burusho more in the summer than in the winter

16. The last paragraph mainly -

- (1) explains how apricot soup is made
- (2) explains why soup is a Burusho delicacy
- (3) describes the frigid winters in the Hunza Valley
- (4) discusses the nutritional value of *bataring daudo*

17. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that during the winter -

- (1) the Burusho leave the Hunza Valley
- (2) few kinds of food are available in the Hunza Valley
- (3) fuel for cooking must be brought in through the Karakoram Highway
- (4) the Burusho have no access to water

Text II (Questions 18-22)

- (1) In 1519, an expedition led by Spanish explorer Hernán Cortés arrived in the New World. There, in the marketplaces of Tenochtitlan, the capital of the Aztec Empire and the site of present-day Mexico City, the Spaniards caught a glimpse of cloth dyed a vibrant red color, the likes of which had never been seen in Europe. Upon investigation, (5) they learned that the crimson hue, called cochineal, was derived from the insect of the same name, which was used to create paints, dyes and even medicines.

In Europe at the time, deep reds were elusive. Only a few natural substances produced red dyes and those tended to fade when exposed to heat and light. When Cortés reported his discovery to King Charles V of Spain, the monarch immediately (10) recognized cochineal's commercial value. The Spanish began studying the Aztecs' technique for extracting dye from cochineals and shipped tons of dried insects back to Europe. The shade they yielded was deemed the "perfect red" and became a sensation. By the 1570s, the pigment had become a highly lucrative commodity, coveted by artists as well as the upper classes, who viewed it as a luxury and a symbol of status.

- (15) To ensure that it remained the sole supplier of the dye, the Spanish monarchy made it a punishable offense to take cochineal out of Spain or its colonies without authorization. Spain also concealed information about the origins of cochineal so that, for years, few Europeans were aware that the dye came from an insect. Over the centuries, countries went to great lengths to uncover the secret. In 1776, French (20) botanist Nicolas-Joseph Thiéry de Menonville sailed to North America with the aim of stealing live specimens of cochineal. He managed to smuggle some insects, as well as the prickly pear cactuses upon which they feed, to the nearby French colony of Saint-Dominique. Thiéry, however, died before he could free France from its dependence on Spain for cochineal.

- (25) In the early 19th century, Spain lost its exclusive control of the cochineal industry. As more countries began manufacturing the dye, its price fell. Moreover, demand for cochineal was diminished at that time by the advent of synthetic dyes which, though more affected by heat and light, were much cheaper and easier to produce. Still, cochineal continued to be used, particularly in the food and cosmetic industries. Today, (30) the insect is farmed mainly in Peru, which holds a 95% share of the international market.

Questions

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

- (1) describe the first European encounter with cochineal
- (2) explain how cochineal is produced
- (3) describe the purpose of Cortés's expedition to the New World
- (4) discuss the uses of red dye

19. According to the second paragraph, cochineal dye became a sensation in Europe because -

- (1) of its vibrant color
- (2) of its limited availability
- (3) it was inexpensive
- (4) it was a natural substance

20. In line 12, "they" refers to the -

- (1) Aztecs
- (2) insects
- (3) artists
- (4) techniques

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

- (1) discuss why Spain wanted to keep cochineal extraction a secret
- (2) explain why Thiéry's plan failed
- (3) describe efforts to control the production of cochineal
- (4) describe the spread of cochineal production to other European countries

22. It can be inferred that "synthetic dyes" (line 27) -

- (1) fade more easily than cochineal
- (2) were developed by Spain
- (3) are brighter than cochineal
- (4) are produced mainly in Peru

עמוד ריק

מפתח תשובות נכונות

מועד סתיי 2025

חישיבה מילולית – פרק ראשון

מספר השאלה	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
התשובה הנכונה	1	4	4	1	2	4	4	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	4	4	1

חישיבה מילולית – פרק שני

מספר השאלה	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
התשובה הנכונה	2	1	2	1	3	2	4	1	2	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	4	4	1	4	1	3	2

חישיבה כמותית – פרק ראשון

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

חישיבה כמותית – פרק שני

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

אנגלית – פרק ראשון

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

אנגלית – פרק שני

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

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