

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. The peregrine falcon can reach a speed of 200 miles per hour, faster than ____ member of the animal kingdom.
 - (1) most of the
 - (2) all the
 - (3) any other
 - (4) each one
2. The butterfly fish can leap out of the water and soar through the air, ____ its fins like wings.
 - (1) flapping
 - (2) stripping
 - (3) pressing
 - (4) padding
3. The collection of rare books and manuscripts from Tibet housed in the National Library of Mongolia is ____ , comprising more than a million items.
 - (1) immense
 - (2) oral
 - (3) urgent
 - (4) accurate
4. Oil-based paints are more difficult to distribute ____ over the surface of a wall than latex paints.
 - (1) evenly
 - (2) fairly
 - (3) mildly
 - (4) openly

5. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's middle ____ stands for "Delano".
- (1) appeal
(2) initial
(3) principle
(4) vowel
-
6. The compositions of twentieth-century musician John Zorn ____ elements from jazz, klezmer, and punk rock.
- (1) incorporate
(2) allocate
(3) verify
(4) dispatch
-
7. In Jerusalem's Machane Yehuda market, over 250 ____ sell everything from fruit and vegetables to clothing and household goods.
- (1) janitors
(2) aviators
(3) captors
(4) vendors
-
8. In 1923, Italian leader Benito Mussolini was knighted by Britain's King George V, but the honour was ____ when Mussolini declared war on Britain in 1940.
- (1) abstained
(2) revoked
(3) reconciled
(4) accorded
-

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. Gold is virtually indestructible.

- (1) Gold is extremely difficult to find.
 - (2) Gold almost never loses its value.
 - (3) Gold is the most desirable metal.
 - (4) Gold is nearly impossible to destroy.
-

10. World War II provided tremendous impetus for U.S. industries.

- (1) World War II changed the infrastructure of U.S. industries.
 - (2) World War II presented unique challenges to U.S. industries.
 - (3) U.S. industries were adapted to meet the military's needs in World War II.
 - (4) U.S. industries were significantly boosted by World War II.
-

11. British historian John Anthony Crook is of the opinion that the high repute of Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius is misplaced.

- (1) Crook has expressed contradictory views of Marcus Aurelius' role in history.
 - (2) Crook argues that Marcus Aurelius is one of the most misunderstood individuals in history.
 - (3) According to Crook, Marcus Aurelius is not deserving of his renown.
 - (4) Crook argues that Marcus Aurelius has not been given the attention fitting for a figure of his stature.
-

12. The Opium Wars were precipitated by China's efforts to suppress the opium trade.

- (1) The Opium Wars broke out as a result of China's efforts to regulate the opium trade.
 - (2) China emerged victorious from the Opium Wars, thereby securing its domination of the opium trade.
 - (3) China's strict control of the opium trade was undermined by the Opium Wars.
 - (4) China's attempts to halt the opium trade were the catalyst for the Opium Wars.
-

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) In all probability, residents of early medieval Europe enjoyed healthier conditions, despite the crudeness of sanitary equipment, than their more prosperous 16th-century descendants. This was due to the establishment, in the Middle Ages, of public bathhouses. Sometimes run by private individuals, but more often by the local municipality, these bathhouses were common institutions in medieval European towns. Their existence was an indication of the importance attached to cleanliness at the time.

A visit to the public bathhouse involved both bathing and steaming. It was customary to engage in such extensive cleaning at least once in two weeks and sometimes even weekly. Like the Roman bathhouse, the medieval bathhouse was a

- (10) meeting place which promoted social contact. Paintings of the period depict people gossiping and eating together at the bathhouse, unembarrassed by bodily exposure. In addition, at the bathhouse one could be treated for pains and inflammatory conditions. So popular was bathing in the Middle Ages that the practice even spread to rural districts.

- (15) By the 16th century, however, bathing had become less popular throughout Europe. The city of Frankfurt, which had 29 bathhouse keepers in 1387, had none in 1530. The scarcity of wood in the vicinity of large cities had made heating large quantities of water prohibitively expensive. Bathing became a luxury that only the upper classes could afford.

- (20) In the 19th century, in an attempt to overcome the uncleanliness and disorder that had prevailed in urban life for some time, many cities created public bathhouses in poor neighborhoods. No doubt those cities' officials would have been astounded to learn that they were returning to a common medieval practice.

Questions

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

- (1) the importance of cleanliness in 16th-century Europe
- (2) the differences between medieval and 16th-century villages
- (3) the practice of public bathing in medieval Europe
- (4) the development of sanitary equipment in the medieval home

14. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that the existence of public bathhouses explains why -

- (1) sanitary conditions in medieval villages were very crude
- (2) Europeans were healthier in early medieval times than in the 16th century
- (3) medieval villagers were poorer than those of the 16th century
- (4) there were few municipal bathhouses in 16th-century Europe

15. Which of the following is not mentioned in the second paragraph as something people did at the bathhouse?

- (1) socializing
- (2) eating
- (3) exercising
- (4) gossiping

16. According to the third paragraph, bathhouses were no longer used in the 16th century because -

- (1) people were embarrassed by bodily exposure
- (2) it had become too expensive to heat water
- (3) fewer people lived in cities
- (4) cleanliness had become less important

17. According to the last paragraph, 19th-century city officials would have been surprised to know that -

- (1) medieval towns and villages had been dirty and disorderly
- (2) public bathhouses had existed in early medieval times
- (3) wealthy people no longer visited bathhouses
- (4) no one was using the bathing facilities in poor neighborhoods

Text II (Questions 18-22)

- (1) The eagle is the subject of an ode by William Shakespeare, the swallow, of a short story by Oscar Wilde. But what about the pigeon? As a matter of fact, China has a long history of what might be called "pigeon culture". The bird is immortalized in the *Pigeon Classics*, a book written some time during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644).
(5) Pigeon breeding in China dates from that period, when armies used the birds to deliver messages. Even today, pigeons are utilized to fly information into mountainous areas of the country that are difficult to reach by other means.

- By the 17th century, pigeons were being trained to do acrobatics. They performed in air shows, their feet adorned with elaborately carved bamboo whistles that piped music as they flew. In the 1930s, Chinese pigeon owners began breeding their birds for racing. This pastime was outlawed during the Cultural Revolution of the 1970s as a "feudal, capitalist sport", and pigeon breeding came to an end. As a result, when the government looked for pigeons to release at the opening ceremony of a national sports competition in 1980, none were to be found. So, in 1982, the Beijing Pigeon Association was formally established. At the 1990 Asian Games in China, 60,000 pigeons were released over the stadium.

- Today, 3 million of the 7 million registered pigeon breeders in the International Homing Pigeon Federation live in China. One of them, Sun Mi, who has raised pigeons since the age of 8, now has 80 racing pigeons living in a dovecote on the roof of his (20) small home in central Beijing. He is so attached to them that he has put their coop next to his bedroom.

Still, pigeon raising in China is not without problems, primarily related to cost and hygiene. For example, a racing pigeon in top form may sell for as much as 100,000 yuan in a country where the average monthly salary is about 600 yuan.

Questions

- 18.** The word "breeding" in line 10 could best be replaced by -

- (1) performing
- (2) raising
- (3) flying
- (4) racing

19. According to the second paragraph, during the 1970s -

- (1) the Chinese government did not allow pigeon racing
- (2) pigeon culture was important in China
- (3) thousands of pigeons were released throughout China
- (4) the Beijing Pigeon Association was created

20. According to the third paragraph, Sun Mi -

- (1) is one of China's 7 million registered pigeon breeders
- (2) has pigeons living in every room of his house
- (3) likes his pigeons so much that he sleeps near them
- (4) is 8 years old

21. A continuation of the last paragraph would probably discuss -

- (1) recent increases in the average monthly salary in China
- (2) modern Chinese poems about pigeons
- (3) problems of raising pigeons in other countries
- (4) hygiene problems caused by pigeon breeding

22. An appropriate title for the text would be -

- (1) China's Pigeon Culture in the Past and Present
- (2) The *Pigeon Classics* and Other Literature About Birds
- (3) Sun Mi and the Beijing Pigeon Association
- (4) A History of Pigeon Racing in China

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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 1948, the United Nations ____ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which maintains that all people are born free and equal.

- (1) adopted
- (2) cautioned
- (3) exaggerated
- (4) persuaded

2. Marie Curie was the first person ____ two Nobel Prizes.

- (1) to win
- (2) who was winning
- (3) that wins
- (4) having won

3. For a short period during his career, painter Pablo Picasso favored a certain ____ of blue called Prussian blue.

- (1) faith
- (2) craft
- (3) deal
- (4) shade

4. For the first six months of its life, an elephant calf relies almost entirely on its mother's milk for ____.

- (1) negligence
- (2) sustenance
- (3) decadence
- (4) lenience

5. After repeated use, knives become ____ and must be sharpened.
- (1) dull
(2) firm
(3) ripe
(4) pale
-
6. As their natural habitat ____, India's wild water buffalo increasingly come into contact with domesticated water buffalo.
- (1) dims
(2) grinds
(3) shrinks
(4) twists
-
7. The ancient Egyptians developed ____ systems that enabled them to grow crops despite a lack of rainfall.
- (1) narrative
(2) irrigation
(3) fragrance
(4) assault
-
8. Although Elihu Embree was a slave owner himself, he advocated the ____ of slavery.
- (1) prestige
(2) abolition
(3) deluge
(4) infidelity
-

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. By 2000 B.C.E., Akkadian had largely supplanted Sumerian as the spoken language of southern Mesopotamia.

- (1) From 2000 B.C.E. onward, Akkadian was no longer spoken in southern Mesopotamia, having been replaced by Sumerian.
- (2) By 2000 B.C.E., the majority of people in southern Mesopotamia were speaking Akkadian rather than Sumerian.
- (3) By 2000 B.C.E., people in southern Mesopotamia were speaking Akkadian as well as Sumerian.
- (4) Until 2000 B.C.E., both Akkadian and Sumerian were the spoken languages of southern Mesopotamia.

10. Even the minority who regretted the demise of the Austro-Hungarian Empire realized it had been inevitable.

- (1) It is shocking that the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was brought about by such a small group of people.
- (2) A complex set of circumstances that no one could have predicted led to the demise of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
- (3) The disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was so gradual that it had very little impact on most people's lives.
- (4) The fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire surprised no one, but only a few were displeased when it actually happened.

11. The 2020 Mastercard Index of Women Entrepreneurs ranked Ghana as a global leader in the advancement of women-owned businesses.

- (1) Ghana was listed in the 2020 Mastercard Index of Women Entrepreneurs as one of the countries most supportive of women-owned businesses.
- (2) According to the 2020 Mastercard Index of Women Entrepreneurs, companies owned by women are particularly successful in Ghana.
- (3) In Ghana, women have made impressive gains in every aspect of the business sector, according to the 2020 Mastercard Index of Women Entrepreneurs.
- (4) The 2020 Mastercard Index of Women Entrepreneurs recognized Ghana's efforts to eliminate discrimination against businesses owned by women.

12. Beware of all enterprises that require new clothes. (Henry David Thoreau)

- (1) New clothes do not necessarily make a new man.
- (2) Promising enterprises usually involve risks.
- (3) Transforming one's appearance requires courage.
- (4) Undertakings that require one to change should be avoided.

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) Jacques Cousteau was among the first underwater explorers to bring the wonders of the sea into homes around the globe. His books and films, and his television series, *The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau*, introduced millions of people to the world of sharks, whales, dolphins, and other sea creatures. Though he was dedicated to sharing (5) his excitement and curiosity through these media, Cousteau himself lived by the motto, "We must go and see for ourselves."

Born in France in 1910, Cousteau loved the ocean even as a child. As a young man, he joined the French navy, embarking on a life of adventure at sea. When he was in his thirties, he helped invent the aqualung, a machine that made it possible for people to (10) breathe underwater for several hours at a time. In 1950, Cousteau bought the *Calypso*, the famed ship that took him on his explorations around the world. In the 1960s, he had the first of many undersea stations built, where teams of researchers could spend lengthy periods of time studying marine life and carrying out experiments. Cousteau's (15) endeavors paved the way for future discoveries by marine biologists and underwater archaeologists.

One of Cousteau's most important contributions was raising public awareness of the threat pollution poses to marine life. In 1960, together with Prince Rainier III of Monaco, he succeeded in preventing France from dumping nuclear waste in the Mediterranean Sea. He later founded the Cousteau Society for the Protection of Ocean (20) Life. Cousteau died in 1997, but the society continues to educate the public about the need to conserve the oceans of the world.

Questions

13. In line 5, "these media" include -

- (1) homes around the globe
- (2) *The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau*
- (3) excitement and curiosity
- (4) "We must go and see for ourselves."

14. The motto in line 6 reflects Cousteau's -

- (1) passion for discovery
- (2) role in educating the public
- (3) excitement about making films
- (4) extensive knowledge of the ocean

15. According to the second paragraph, undersea stations -

- (1) can be moved from place to place
- (2) made use of Cousteau's aqualung
- (3) help scientists learn about ocean life
- (4) were Cousteau's greatest discovery

16. The last paragraph mainly discusses -

- (1) the Society for the Protection of Ocean Life
- (2) the threat to sea life posed by pollution
- (3) Cousteau's work to protect oceans
- (4) Cousteau's cooperation with Prince Rainier

17. According to the last paragraph, Prince Rainier -

- (1) was one of the founders of the Cousteau Society
- (2) gave money to Cousteau's research projects
- (3) was responsible for conservation education in Monaco
- (4) helped prevent nuclear dumping

Text II (Questions 18-22)

- (1) Science has interacted with the visual and performing arts for centuries, not only improving the preservation, reproduction, and dissemination of works of art, but also providing new, technology-based media for artistic expression. Despite concerns, there is no indication that science in any way compromises artistic creativity. On the contrary, it appears to nurture it by opening up new possibilities.
- (5)

The relationship between science and the culinary arts also has a long history; French physicist Denis Papin invented the pressure cooker in 1679 and described it in a book that can be considered the first modern text on science and cooking. Nevertheless, until the end of the twentieth century, scientists for the most part considered cooking to be a frivolous subject, while cooks regarded the introduction of scientific techniques into their kitchens with suspicion, if not outright hostility. Since the 1990s, however, interest in the application of science to the development of new cooking techniques has been mounting.

Today, culinary science is a thriving field. Scientists study the chemical composition of foods, their physical and biological properties, and the interactions of their constituents with one another and with their environment. Physicists investigate the effects of heating and cooling processes on food, while structural chemists examine the behavior of large molecules, such as complex carbohydrates and proteins. Chromatographic technology makes it possible to isolate the components of foods that give rise to tastes and aromas.

The gains of applying science to cooking are evident. Science can explain many old and seemingly inexplicable culinary tricks. It also allows chefs to experiment with new combinations of ingredients in their pursuit of sophisticated flavor profiles, beautiful presentation, and originality.

Questions

- 18.** According to the first paragraph, one of the ways in which science has benefited the visual and performing arts is by -
- (1) analyzing traditional artistic techniques
 - (2) providing information about artistic creation
 - (3) redefining the concept of creativity
 - (4) making works of art available to more people

19. "Nevertheless" in line 8 can best be replaced by -

- (1) Although there are scientific explanations for many cooking techniques
- (2) Despite the differences between science and cooking
- (3) Because scientific techniques are now used regularly by cooks
- (4) Even though there is evidence that science was applied to cooking in the past

20. It can be inferred from the third paragraph that a scientist might use chromatographic methods to -

- (1) check the structure of the proteins in eggs
- (2) explain how certain large molecules are created
- (3) find the substances that make fish taste fishy
- (4) compare chemical reactions in different types of cooking

21. The text mentions complex carbohydrates and proteins (line 18) because -

- (1) scientists can explain how they affect the taste and smell of food
- (2) they are components of food that can be scientifically analyzed
- (3) they are good examples of physical and chemical food properties
- (4) science brought them to the awareness of culinary artists

22. Based on the information in the last paragraph, which of the following is not one of the goals that chefs try to achieve?

- (1) making food that tastes delicious
- (2) preparing food that looks attractive
- (3) inventing new dishes
- (4) replacing old culinary tricks with new ones

עמוד ריק

מפתח תשובות נכונות

מועד חורף 2024

חשית 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	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	1	2	2	3	2

חשית 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	3	2	1	2	2	4	2	1	2	2	4	2	3	4	3	2	4	2	1	2	4	2	4

חשית 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	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	2	1	4	3	1	3	1	3	1	4

חשית 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	4	1	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	3	2	1	4	2	3	3	2	3	3	2

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	1	4	3	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	3	4	4	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	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	4	2	3	4	4	4	3	3	1	2	4	1	4	2	2	2	3	1	2	4	1	1

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